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1.258 libnih-dbus1 1.0.2-1ubuntu2
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1.260 libnl-3-200 3.2.21
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- 1.268 libopts25 1:5.12-0.1ubuntu1**
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- 1.271 libp11-kit0 0.12-2ubuntu1**
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- 1.283 libpgm-5.1 5.1.118 :5.1.118**
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- 1.294 libquadmath0 4.6.3-1ubuntu5**
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- 1.328 libthai-data 0.1.16-3**
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- 1.329 libtheora0 1.1.1+dfsg.1 :3ubuntu2**
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- 1.330 libtiff 4.0.3 :14.el7**
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- 1.331 libtimedate-perl 2.3000-1 :1**
 - 1.331.1 Available under license
- 1.332 libtinfo5 5.9**
 - 1.332.1 Available under license
- 1.333 libunistring 0.9.3-5ubuntu3 :5ubuntu3**
 - 1.333.1 Available under license
- 1.334 libusb-0.1-4 2:0.1.12-20**
 - 1.334.1 Available under license
- 1.335 libusb-1.0-0 2:1.0.9~rc3-2ubuntu1**
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- 1.336 libutempter0 1.1.5 :4.0**
 - 1.336.1 Available under license
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- 1.339 libva 1.3.0 :2**
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- 1.340 libvorbis0a 1.3.1-1+squeeze1**
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- 1.341 libvorbisenc2 1.3.1-1+squeeze1**
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- 1.344 libwrap0 7.6.q-21**
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- 1.345 libx11 2:1.6.2-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2**
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- 1.350 libxau6 1:1.0.6-4**
 - 1.350.1 Available under license
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- 1.352 libxcb 1.10-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1**
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- 1.357 libxcomposite 1:0.4.4-1 :1**
 - 1.357.1 Available under license
- 1.358 libxcursor 1:1.1.14-1 :1**
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- 1.359 libxdamage 1:1.1.4-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1**
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1.372 libxpm 1:3.5.10-1 :1
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1.382 libyaml 0.1.4-3ubuntu3
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1.383 libzmq3 3.2.3
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1.384 lm-sensors 1:3.3.4-2ubuntu1
1.384.1 Available under license

- 1.385 locales 2.13+git20120306 :3.0**
 - 1.385.1 Available under license
- 1.386 lockfile-progs 0.1.17**
 - 1.386.1 Available under license
- 1.387 login 1:4.1.4.2-1ubuntu3**
 - 1.387.1 Available under license
- 1.388 logrotate 3.8.7-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1**
 - 1.388.1 Available under license
- 1.389 lsb-base 4.0-0ubuntu8**
 - 1.389.1 Available under license
- 1.390 lsb-release 4.0-0ubuntu8**
 - 1.390.1 Available under license
- 1.391 lshw 02.16-2ubuntu1**
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- 1.392 lsof 4.86+dfsg-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2**
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- 1.393 ltrace 0.7.3-4ubuntu5.1**
 - 1.393.1 Available under license
- 1.394 make 3.81-8.1ubuntu1.1**
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- 1.395 makedev 2.3.1-93ubuntu1 :93ubuntu1**
- 1.396 man-db 2.6.7.1-1 :1**
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- 1.397 manpages 3.54-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1**
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- 1.398 manpages-dev 3.23-1**
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- 1.399 mawk 1.3.3-17ubuntu2**
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- 1.400 mlocate 0.26-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1**
 - 1.400.1 Available under license
- 1.401 mount 2.17.2-0ubuntu1**
 - 1.401.1 Available under license
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 - 1.402.1 Available under license
- 1.403 mtools 4.0.18-1ubuntu1**
 - 1.403.1 Available under license
- 1.404 multiarch-support 2.15-0ubuntu10.7**
 - 1.404.1 Available under license

- 1.405 mysql-common 5.5.38-0ubuntu0.12.04.1**
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- 1.406 nano 2.2.6-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1**
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- 1.407 ncurses-base 5.9-4**
 - 1.407.1 Available under license
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 - 1.408.1 Available under license
- 1.409 net-tools 1.60 :25ubuntu2.1**
 - 1.409.1 Available under license
- 1.410 netbase 5.2**
 - 1.410.1 Available under license
- 1.411 netcat-openbsd 1.105-7ubuntu1 :7ubuntu1**
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- 1.412 nodejs 0.10.16 :1.el6**
 - 1.412.1 Available under license
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 - 1.413.1 Available under license
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 - 1.414.1 Available under license
- 1.415 ntp 1:4.2.6.p5+dfsg :3ubuntu2**
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- 1.416 ntpdate 1:4.2.6.p5+dfsg-2**
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- 1.417 openssh 1:6.6p1-2ubuntu2 :2ubuntu2**
 - 1.417.1 Available under license
- 1.418 openssl 1.0.1f :1ubuntu2.5**
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- 1.419 os-prober 1.63ubuntu1**
 - 1.419.1 Available under license
- 1.420 parted 2.3-19ubuntu1 :19ubuntu1**
 - 1.420.1 Available under license
- 1.421 passwd 1:4.1.4.2-1ubuntu3**
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- 1.422 patch 2.7.1-4ubuntu1**
 - 1.422.1 Available under license
- 1.423 pciutils 1:3.2.1-1ubuntu5 :1ubuntu5**
 - 1.423.1 Available under license
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1.431 powermgmt-base 1.31build1
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1.441 python-colorama 0.2.5 :0.1ubuntu2
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1.442 python-configobj 4.7.2 :7.el7
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- 1.476 sensible-utils 0.0.9**
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- 1.477 sgml-base 1.26+nmu4ubuntu1 :nmu4ubuntu1**
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 - 1.480.1 Available under license
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 - 1.481.1 Available under license
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- 1.483 strace 4.8-1ubuntu5 :1ubuntu5**
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 - 1.485.1 Available under license
- 1.486 systemd-shim 6-2bzd1 :2bzd1**
 - 1.486.1 Available under license
- 1.487 sysv-rc 2.87dsf-4ubuntu18**
 - 1.487.1 Available under license
- 1.488 sysvinit-utils 2.87dsf-4ubuntu18**
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 - 1.490.1 Available under license
- 1.491 tasksel-data 2.88ubuntu9**
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 - 1.492.1 Available under license
- 1.493 tcpdump 4.5.1-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1**
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 - 1.494.1 Available under license
- 1.495 tftpd-hpa 5.2 :1ubuntu1**
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- 1.496 time 1.7-24 :24**
 - 1.496.1 Available under license
- 1.497 traceroute 1:2.0.20 :0ubuntu0.1**
 - 1.497.1 Available under license
- 1.498 tzdata 2014e-0ubuntu0.14.04 :0ubuntu0.14.04**
 - 1.498.1 Available under license
- 1.499 ubuntu-keyring 2012.05.19**
 - 1.499.1 Available under license
- 1.500 ubuntu-release-upgrader 1:0.220.4**
 - 1.500.1 Available under license
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 - 1.501.1 Available under license
- 1.502 ucf 3.0027+nmu1 :nmu1**

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- 1.504 ufw 0.34~rc-0ubuntu2 :0ubuntu2**
 - 1.504.1 Available under license
- 1.505 update-manager 1:0.196.12**
 - 1.505.1 Available under license
- 1.506 upstart 1.12.1 :0ubuntu4.2**
 - 1.506.1 Available under license
- 1.507 ureadahead 0.100.0-16 :16**
 - 1.507.1 Available under license
- 1.508 usbutils 1:007-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1**
 - 1.508.1 Available under license
- 1.509 util-linux 2.20.1-5.1ubuntu20.1 :5.1ubuntu20.1**
 - 1.509.1 Available under license
- 1.510 uuid-runtime 2.17.2-0ubuntu1**
 - 1.510.1 Available under license
- 1.511 valgrind 1:3.10~20140411 :0ubuntu1**
 - 1.511.1 Available under license
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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>  
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: AccountsService

Upstream-Contact: Matthias Clasen <mclasen@redhat.com>

Source: <http://cgit.freedesktop.org/accountsservice/>

Files: *

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Files: src/user.c

src/libaccountsservice/act-user.*

src/libaccountsservice/act-user.manager.*

doc/dbus/spec-to-docbook.xsl

Copyright:

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2007-2008 William Jon McCann <mccann@jhu.edu>

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Files: debian/*

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1.2 acpid 1:2.0.21-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2

1.2.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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```

```
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```

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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.
```

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

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.3 adduser 3.113+nmu3ubuntu3 :nmu3ubuntu3

1.3.1 Available under license :

This package was first put together by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> and was maintained by Steve Phillips <sjp@cvfn.org> from sources written for the Debian Project by Ian Murdock, Ted Hajek <tedhajek@boombox.micro.umn.edu>, and Sven Rudolph <sr1@inf.tu-dresden.de>.

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Since May 20 2000, it is maintained by Roland Bauerschmidt <rb@debian.org>.

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1.4 apparmor 2.8.95~2430-0ubuntu5 :0ubuntu5

1.4.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://svn.debian.org/wsvn/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?op=file&rev=166>

Upstream-Name: AppArmor

Upstream-Contact: apparmor@lists.ubuntu.com

Source: <https://launchpad.net/apparmor>

Files: *

Copyright: 1998-2007 Novell/SuSE/Immunix

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License: GPL-2

Files: `changehat/pam_apparmor/*`

Copyright: 2006 SUSE Linux Products GmbH, Nuernberg, Germany

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Files: `changehat/mod_apparmor/* libraries/libapparmor/* parser/libapparmor_re/apparmor_re.h`

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License: LGPL-2.1+

Files: `profiles/enabled/sbin.syslog-ng`

Copyright: 2006 Novell, Christian Boltz

License: GPL-2

Files: `profiles/apparmor/profiles/extras/usr.bin.mlmmj-make-ml.sh`

Copyright: 2002-2005 Novell/SUSE

License: GPL-2

Files: profiles/extras/usr.bin.passwd
Copyright: 2006 Novell, Volker Kuhlmann
License: GPL-2

Files: libraries/libapparmor/ltmain.sh
Copyright: 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
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Files: deprecated/management/profile-editor/*
Copyright: 2006 Novell Matt Barringer <mbarringer@suse.de>
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Files: deprecated/management/apparmor-dbus/*
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Files: deprecated/management/profile-editor/src/wxStyledTextCtrl/StyleContext.*
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1.8 apt-xapian-index 0.45ubuntu4

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1.10 base-files 7.2ubuntu5.1

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

```
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```
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Version 2, June 1991

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
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Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

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1.11 base-passwd 3.5.33

1.11.1 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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Files: passwd.master, group.master

License: PD

X-Notes: Originally written by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> and

Bruce Perens <bruce@pixar.com>.

Files: doc/*

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1.12 bash 4.3-7ubuntu1 :7ubuntu1

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1.15 bind9-host 1:9.8.1.dfsg.P1 :4ubuntu0.6

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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

```

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-->

```

```

<!-- $Id: copyright.xml,v 1.8 2009-07-10 23:47:58 tbox Exp $ -->

```

```

<!-- Generate ISC copyright comments from Docbook copyright metadata. -->

```

```

<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="1.0">

```

```

<xsl:template name="isc.copyright.format">
  <xsl:param name="text"/>
  <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.leader"/>
  <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(substring-before($text, '&#10;'))"/>
  <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
  <xsl:variable name="rest" select="substring-after($text, '&#10;')"/>
  <xsl:if test="translate($rest, '&#9;&#32;', '')">
    <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
      <xsl:with-param name="text" select="$rest"/>
    </xsl:call-template>
  </xsl:if>
</xsl:template>

```

```

<xsl:variable name="isc.copyright.text">
  <xsl:text>
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```

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```
</xsl:text>
</xsl:variable>

<xsl:variable name="isc.copyright">
  <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
    <xsl:with-param name="text">
<xsl:for-each select="/refentry/docinfo/copyright | /book/bookinfo/copyright">
  <xsl:text>Copyright (C) </xsl:text>
  <xsl:call-template name="copyright.years">
    <xsl:with-param name="years" select="year"/>
  </xsl:call-template>
  <xsl:text> </xsl:text>
  <xsl:value-of select="holder"/>
  <xsl:text> &#10;</xsl:text>
</xsl:for-each>
<xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.text"/>
  </xsl:with-param>
</xsl:call-template>
</xsl:variable>

</xsl:stylesheet>
```

<!--

- Local variables:
- mode: sgml
- End:

-->

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1.16 binutils 2.24-5ubuntu3 :5ubuntu3

1.16.1 Available under license :

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

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

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

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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.

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:

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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@appendixsubsec Preamble

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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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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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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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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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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.

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

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

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

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

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may

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

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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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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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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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@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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@smallexample

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@smallexample

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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

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

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

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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 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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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

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The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, 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.

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

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in

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In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

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

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5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the

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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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```

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<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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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.

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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
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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:

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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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(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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@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public 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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@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990

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1.17 bsdmainutils 9.0.5ubuntu1

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Then the package has been maintained by Charles Briscoe-Smith <cpbs@debian.org>. I gathered data for the 1999-2001 calendar files from various sources on the Internet, and I'd also like to thank Oliver Elphick, Julian Gilbey, Daniel Martin and Jaldhar H. Vyas for providing much useful data on the various religious calendars. I have edited the files they provided to fit calendar's requirements, so any errors should be attributed to me.

After cpbs@debian.org, Marco d'Itri <md@linux.it> maintained it for almost two years, before Tollef Fog Heen <tfheen@debian.org> took over. The package is now maintained by Graham Wilson <bob@decoy.wox.org>.

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1.18 bsduutils 1:2.20.1-1ubuntu3.1

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*/

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Upstream Author: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

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<bunk@stusta.de>.

The current maintainer is LaMont Jones <lamont@debian.org>.

See also: [git://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git](https://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git)

It was downloaded from:

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

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```
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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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size: 4456448, sector size: 512, PT: bsd, offset: 512

#1: 7936 4864 0x7

#2: 12544 3584 0x7

size: 8388608, sector size: 512, PT: dos, offset: 446

#1: 32 7648 0x83

#2: 7680 8704 0xa5

#5: 7936 4864 0x7 (freebsd)

#6: 12544 3584 0x7 (freebsd)

1: 32- 7679 (7648 sectors, 3 MB)

2: 7680- 16383 (8704 sectors, 4 MB)

5: 7936- 12799 (4864 sectors, 2 MB)

6: 12544- 16127 (3584 sectors, 1 MB)

1: 7936- 12799 (4864 sectors, 2 MB)

2: 12544- 16127 (3584 sectors, 1 MB)

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tTJmlAH1||/F0HA]BAk@

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sUE)H:Eu;]jGD;r


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y{/^FH:ZzZ;Cv}BBa$I$I$I$I$I$B<A<8aU`J7UUUU33333330I$I$I$I$Ppur8\@>}"@I$I$I$I$~M#;qr|x[@(jVZ:a
H-kfWULR&vLI;HzS1p07R@mb`b.IEE2m"DSyP(Ejwq_X5u fBgXH mr*]5`QrdC :,1JU@ @-h@ @IC-1^\A5a -
7@(\Ei.E7q\DP0,5:
@)9@ @/D|.p
```

1.19 build-essential 11.6ubuntu6

1.19.1 Available under license :

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1.20 busybox-initramfs 1:1.13.3-1ubuntu11

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.

jseward@bzip.org

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006

This package was debianized by Erik Andersen <andersee@debian.org> on Sun, 18 Jun 2000 23:31:02 -0600

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.

jseward@bzip.org

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006

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bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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1.23 ca-certificates 20130906ubuntu2

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'zlib' general purpose compression library
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1.26 command-not-found 0.3ubuntu12

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1.27 console-setup 1.70ubuntu8

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```
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8x13B.bdf 8x13Bc.bdf 8x13.bdf 8x13c.bdf 8x13-IL2.bdf 8x13O.bdf  
9x15B.bdf 9x15Bc.bdf 9x15.bdf 9x15c.bdf 9x15B-IL2.bdf 9x15-IL2.bdf  
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ter-u20b.bdf, ter-u20n.bdf, ter-u24b.bdf, ter-u24n.bdf,
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100dpi-courR10-IL2.bdf 75dpi-courB12.bdf 75dpi-courB12c.bdf
75dpi-courB12-IL2.bdf 75dpi-courB14.bdf 75dpi-courB14c.bdf
75dpi-courB14-IL2.bdf 75dpi-courR12.bdf 75dpi-courR12c.bdf
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100dpi-lutBS08-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutBS12-IL2.bdf
100dpi-lutBS14-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutBS14.bdf 100dpi-lutBS19-IL2.bdf
100dpi-lutRS10.bdf 100dpi-lutRS10-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutRS08.bdf
100dpi-lutRS08-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutRS14-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutRS14.bdf
100dpi-lutRS19-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutBS12.bdf 75dpi-lutBS12c.bdf
75dpi-lutBS12-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutBS14.bdf 75dpi-lutBS14c.bdf
75dpi-lutBS14-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutRS12.bdf 75dpi-lutRS12c.bdf
75dpi-lutRS12-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutRS14.bdf 75dpi-lutRS14c.bdf
75dpi-lutRS14-IL2.bdf
```

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@c Local Variables:
@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"
@c End:
```

1.29 cpio 2.11+dfsg-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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1.30 cpp 4:4.6.3-1ubuntu5

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1.31 `cpp-4.6 4.6.3-1ubuntu5`

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```

```
# 128 bit long double support was introduced with GCC 4.6.0 for FreeBSD.
```

```
# These lines make the symbols to get a @@GCC_4.6.0.
```

```
%exclude {
```

```
__addtf3
```

```
__copysigntf3
```

```
__divtc3
```

```
__divtf3
```

```
__eqtf2
```

```
__extenddf2
```

```
__extendsftf2
```

```
__extendxftf2
```

```
__fabstf2
```

```
__fixtfdi
```

```
__fixtfsi
```

```
__fixtfti
```

```
__fixunstfdi
```

```
__fixunstfsi
```

```
__fixunstfti
```

```
__floatditf
__floatsitf
__floattitf
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
__floatuntitf
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negf2
__nef2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctfdf2
__trunctfsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}
```

```
GCC_4.6.0 {
__addtf3
#ifdef __x86_64__
__copysigntf3
#endif
__divtc3
__divtf3
__eqtf2
__extenddf2
__extendsf2
__extendxf2
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fabstf2
#endif
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixtfti
#endif
__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixunstfti
#endif
__floatditf
__floatsitf
```

```

#ifdef __x86_64__
    __floattiff
#endif
    __floatunditf
    __floatunsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
    __floatuntitf
#endif
    __getf2
    __gttf2
    __letf2
    __lttf2
    __multc3
    __multf3
    __negtf2
    __netf2
    __powitf2
    __subtf3
    __trunctfdf2
    __trunctfsf2
    __trunctxf2
    __unordtf2
}

```

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```

```
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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by

Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.

Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and

Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.

Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.

Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.

Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).

Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.

David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.

Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.

Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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@page

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@end smallexample

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@smallexample

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end smallexample

That's all there is to it!

@ignore

@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gfdl

@settitle GNU Free Documentation License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

@c man begin COPYRIGHT

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@c This file is intended to be included within another document,

@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

@ifset gfdlhtml

@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

@end ifnohtml

@html

<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>

@end html

@ifnohtml

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifnohtml

@end ifset

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@ifclear gfdlhtml

@node GNU Free Documentation License

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License

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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 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''.

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```
@c man end
@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gpl
@settitle GNU General Public License
@c man begin SEEALSO
gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).
@c man end
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
Copyright @copyright{ } 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA
```

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```
@c man end
@end ignore
@node Copying
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@unnumbered GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
@center Version 2, June 1991
```

@c This file is intended to be included in another file.

@display

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51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

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@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@page
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@var{one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.}

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@end smallexample

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:

```
@smallexample
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{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.
@end smallexample
```

The hypothetical commands @samp{show w} and @samp{show c} should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than @samp{show w} and @samp{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:

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end example
```

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@c man end

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the GNU compiler collection, containing Ada, C, C++, Fortran 95, Java, Objective-C, Objective-C++, and Treelang compilers, documentation, and support libraries. In addition, Debian provides the gdc compiler, either in the same source package, or built from a separate same source package. Packaging is done by the Debian GCC Maintainers <debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>, with sources obtained from:

<ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/> (for full releases)

<svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/> (for prereleases)

<http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc> (for D)

The current gcc-4.6 source package is taken from the SVN gcc-4_6-branch.

Changes: See changelog.Debian.gz

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

Language	Compiler package	Library package	Documentation
Ada	gnat-4.6	libgnat-4.6	gnat-4.6-doc
C	gcc-4.6		gcc-4.6-doc
C++	g++-4.6	libstdc++6	libstdc++6-4.6-doc
D	gdc-4.6		
Fortran 95	gfortran-4.6	libgfortran3	gfortran-4.6-doc
Go	gccgo-4.6	libgo0	
Java	gcj-4.6	libgcj10	libgcj-doc
Objective C	gobjc-4.6	libobjc2	
Objective C++	gobjc++-4.6		

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

Language	Sources	Development	Debugging	Position-Independent
C++		libstdc++6-4.6-dev	libstdc++6-4.6-dbg	libstdc++6-4.6-pic
D	libphobos-4.6-dev			
Java	libgcj10-src	libgcj10-dev	libgcj10-dbg	

Additional packages include:

All languages:

libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4 GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent)
gcc-4.6-base Base files common to all compilers
gcc-4.6-soft-float Software floating point (ARM only)
gcc-4.6-source The sources with patches

Ada:

libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn4.6 GNAT version library
libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj4.6 GNAT Project Manager library

C:

cpp-4.6, cpp-4.6-doc GNU C Preprocessor
libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0 Library for instrumenting pointers
libssp0-dev, libssp0 GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0 Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes Fix non-ANSI header files
protoize Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1 GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library

Biarch support: On some 64-bit platforms which can also run 32-bit code, Debian provides additional packages containing 32-bit versions of some libraries. These packages have names beginning with 'lib32' instead of 'lib', for example lib32stdc++. Similarly, on some 32-bit platforms which can also run 64-bit code, Debian provides additional packages with names beginning with 'lib64' instead of 'lib'. These packages contain 64-bit versions of the libraries. (At this time, not all platforms and not all libraries support biarch.) The license terms for these lib32 or lib64 packages are identical to the ones for the lib packages.

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- libdecnumber
- libgomp
- libssp
- libstdc++-v3
- libobjc
- libmudflap
- libgfortran
- The libgnat-4.6 Ada support library and libgnatvsn library.
- Various config files in gcc/config/ used in runtime libraries.

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libquadmath/math:

atanq.c, expm1q.c, j0q.c, j1q.c, log1pq.c, logq.c:

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coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, lgammaq.c, powq.c, roundq.c:

Changes for 128-bit __float128 are

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ldexpq.c:

- * Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,
- * Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

cosq_kernel.c, expq.c, sincos_table.c, sincosq.c, sincosq_kernel.c,
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Cephes Math Library Release 2.2: January, 1991

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Adapted for glibc November, 2001

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gcc/go/gofrontend, libgo:

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D:

gdc-4.6 GNU D Compiler
libphobos-4.6-dev D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

The D front-end for GCC:

- d/*

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:

- d/dmd/*

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The Zlib data compression library:

- d/phobos/etc/c/zlib/*

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- d/phobos/*

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Mudflap is part of GCC.

Authors: Frank Ch. Eigler <fche@redhat.com>, Graydon Hoare <graydon@redhat.com>

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1.32 crda 1.1.2-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2

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Format: <http://dep.debian.net/deps/dep5/>

Source: native package

Files: *

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1.43 debianutils 4.4

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1.44 debootstrap 1.0.59ubuntu0.3

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1.45 dh-python 1.20140128-1ubuntu8

:1ubuntu8

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1.46 dialog 1.2-20130928 :1

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

Current dialog upstream maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *.c *.h

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

functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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That's all there is to it!

This is the Debian prepackaged version of Savio Lam's dialog utility.

This program enables the presentation of a variety of questions or display messages using dialog boxes from a shell script. This release is currently maintained by Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

This Debian package was first created by Leland Lucius <llucius@debian.org>.

The source for this release was obtained from:

<ftp://invisible-island.net/dialog/dialog-1.2-20130928.tgz>

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1.47 diffutils 1:3.3-1 :1

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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 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,  
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., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 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 Public License instead of this License.

1.50 dmsetup 2:1.02.74-8

1.50.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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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.

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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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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.

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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.

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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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<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, 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., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 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
```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

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

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

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of

free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

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

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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.

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

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you

distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a

work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

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

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.

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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1.52 dosfstools 3.0.26-1 :1

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1.54 dpkg-dev 1.15.5.6ubuntu4.4

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```

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1.55 e2fslibs 1.42-1ubuntu2

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This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Sat Mar 15 15:33:37 EST 2003

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

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This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>, from sources obtained from a mirror of:
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Index: tdbsa/tdb.c

--- tdbsa.orig/tdb.c

+++ tdbsa/tdb.c

@@ -4,11 +4,11 @@ Rev: 23371

Last Changed Date: 2007-06-06 20:14:06 -0400 (Wed, 06 Jun 2007)

*/

/*

- Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
- + trivial database library - standalone version

- trivial database library - private includes

-

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#

This is a Makefile stub which handles the creation of BSD shared
libraries.

#

In order to use this stub, the following makefile variables must be defined.

#

BSDLIB_VERSION = 1.0

BSDLIB_IMAGE = libce

BSDLIB_MYDIR = et

```

# BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR = $(SHLIBDIR)
#

all:: image

real-subdirs:: Makefile
@echo " MKDIR pic"
@mkdir -p pic

BSD_LIB = $(BSDLIB_IMAGE).so.$(BSDLIB_VERSION)
BSDLIB_PIC_FLAG = -fpic

image: $(BSD_LIB)

$(BSD_LIB): $(OBJS)
(cd pic; ld -Bshareable -o $(BSD_LIB) $(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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```
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```

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```
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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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```
<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
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```

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

That's all there is to it!
#!/bin/sh

```
find . -type f \! -name \*~ \! -exec grep -q Begin-Header \{\} \; -print \  
| grep -v ^./build
```

1.56 e2fsprogs 1.42.9-3ubuntu1 :3ubuntu1

1.56.1 Available under license :

This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Sat Mar 15 15:33:37 EST 2003

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/e2fsprogs>

Upstream Author: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the `ss` command-line interface parsing library. It is currently distributed together with the EXT2 file system utilities, which are otherwise packaged as "e2fsprogs".

This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>, from sources obtained from a mirror of:
[tsx-11.mit.edu:/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/](http://tsx-11.mit.edu/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/)

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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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```
** NOTE! The following LGPL license applies to the tdb
** 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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Follows the GNU license.

Gadi Oxman, August 1995

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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```

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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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Theodore Ts'o

23-June-2007

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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That's all there is to it!

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
find . -type f ! -name \*~ ! -exec grep -q Begin-Header \{\} \; -print \  
| grep -v ^./build
```

This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Fri Dec 14 22:24:35 EST 2007

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

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This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>.

from sources obtained from a mirror of:
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This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by
Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Sat Mar 15 15:33:37 EST 2003

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

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1.60 ElectricFence 2.2.2 :7

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1.64 findutils 4.4.2-7

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Debian maintainer history: The original package was put together by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>, afterwards Kevin Dalley <kevind@rahul.net> took over. 2003-07 Andreas Metzler <ametzler@debian.org> followed.

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The idea for `-print0` and `xargs -0` came from Dan Bernstein <brnstnd@kramden.acf.nyu.edu>.

Improvements have been made by James Youngman <jay@gnu.org>.

* GNU `xargs` was originally written by Mike Rendell, with enhancements by David MacKenzie. Modifications by James Youngman Dmitry V. Levin

* GNU `locate` and its associated utilities were originally written by James Woods, with enhancements by David MacKenzie, James Youngman and Bas van Gompel.

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1.69.1 Available under license :

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Format: http://anonscm.debian.org/viewvc/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?revision=174
Upstream-Name: netkit-ftp
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Source: ftp://ftp.uk.linux.org/pub/linux/Networking/netkit/
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X-Comment: netstd was created by Peter Tobias
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1.70 fuse 2.9.2-4ubuntu4 :4ubuntu4

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1.71 g++ 4:4.8.2 :1ubuntu6

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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.
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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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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Preamble

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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.

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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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.

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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:

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- 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".
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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:

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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 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.

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
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That's all there is to it!
This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the

code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the
current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't
made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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```
# 128 bit long double support was introduced with GCC 4.6.0 for FreeBSD.
```

```
# These lines make the symbols to get a @@GCC_4.6.0.
```

```
%exclude {  
  __addtf3  
  __copysigntf3  
  __divtc3  
  __divtf3  
  __eqtf2  
  __extenddftf2  
  __extendsftf2  
  __extendxftf2  
  __fabstf2  
  __fixtfdi  
  __fixtfsi  
  __fixtfti  
  __fixunstfdi  
  __fixunstfsi  
  __fixunstfti  
  __floatditf  
  __floatsitf  
  __floattitf  
  __floatunditf  
  __floatunsitf  
  __floatuntitf  
  __getf2  
  __gttf2  
  __letf2  
  __lttf2  
  __multc3  
  __multf3  
  __negtf2  
  __netf2  
  __powitf2  
  __subtf3  
  __trunctdf2  
  __trunctsf2  
  __trunctxf2  
  __unordtf2  
}
```

```
GCC_4.6.0 {  
  __addtf3  
  %ifndef __x86_64__  
    __copysigntf3  
  %endif  
  __divtc3  
  __divtf3  
  __eqtf2
```

```

__extenddf2
__extendsf2
__extendxf2
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fabstf2
#endif
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixtfti
#endif
__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixunstfti
#endif
__floatditf
__floatsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floattitf
#endif
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floatuntitf
#endif
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negtf2
__netf2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctfdf2
__trunctfsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}

GCC_4.8.0 {
__cpu_model
__cpu_indicator_init
}

```

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@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

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@html

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@ifclear gfdlhtml

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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
```

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```
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```

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```

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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That's all there is to it!

Jan 21, 2002

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```

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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That's all there is to it!

This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U.,

the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC. Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code. Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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mach_override	lib/interception/mach_override

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128 bit long double support was introduced with GCC 4.6.0 for FreeBSD.

These lines make the symbols to get a @@GCC_4.6.0.

```
%exclude {
  __addtf3
  __copysigntf3
  __divtc3
  __divtf3
  __eqtf2
  __extenddftf2
  __extendsftf2
  __extendxftf2
```

```
__fabstf2
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
__fixtfti
__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
__fixunstfti
__floatditf
__floatsitf
__floattitf
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
__floatuntitf
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negtf2
__netf2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctfdf2
__trunctfsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}
```

```
GCC_4.6.0 {
__addtf3
#ifdef __x86_64__
__copysigntf3
#endif
__divtc3
__divtf3
__eqtf2
__extenddf2
__extendsf2
__extendxf2
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fabstf2
#endif
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixtfti
#endif
}
```

```

__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixunstfti
#endif
__floatditf
__floatsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floattitf
#endif
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floatuntitf
#endif
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negtf2
__netf2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctdf2
__trunctsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}

```

```

GCC_4.8.0 {
__cpu_model
__cpu_indicator_init
}

```

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@end enumerate

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@page

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```
@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}
```

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```
@end smallexample
```

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```
@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!
Jan 21, 2002

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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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fdlibm contains general algorithms useful for runtimes and compilers to support strict double and float mathematical operations.

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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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.)

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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:

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Version 2, June 1991

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General

Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

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

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

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

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

root function must still compute square roots.)

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

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

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

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the

source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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

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

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- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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.

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

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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!

@ignore

@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gpl

@settitle GNU General Public License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

@c man begin COPYRIGHT

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@c man end

@end ignore

@node Copying

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@appendix GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@c The GNU General Public License.

@center Version 3, 29 June 2007

@c This file is intended to be included within another document,

@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@display

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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.

@heading TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@enumerate 0

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@item 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.

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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.

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@enumerate a

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less

of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

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

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

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

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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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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.

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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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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@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License

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@appendixsubsec Preamble

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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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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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.

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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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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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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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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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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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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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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified

executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

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

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:

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@unnumberedsubsec Preamble

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freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public

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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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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,

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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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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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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.

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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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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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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@unnumberedsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

@iftex

@unnumberedsubsec 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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@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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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:

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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.

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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.

@item

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@item

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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.

@item

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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.

@iftex
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@center NO WARRANTY

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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
@unnumberedsubsec 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 3, 29 June 2007

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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 them 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 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.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for 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 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.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey 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; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

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.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in

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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.
@end smallexample
```

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```
@example
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end example
```

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This package was first created by Erick Branderhorst <branderh@debian.org>, and is currently maintained by Santiago Vila <sanvila@debian.org>.

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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 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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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.)

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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.

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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.

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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.

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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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- 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.

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

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

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

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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.

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

@smallexample

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19@var{yy} @var{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.

@end smallexample

The hypothetical commands @samp{show w} and @samp{show c} should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than @samp{show w} and @samp{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:

@example

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

`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end example

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- the gettext.sh shells script function library.

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The libasprintf package is under the LGPL, see file COPYING.LIB.
This is the Debian prepackaged version of the GNU gettext utilities.
GNU gettext was written by Ulrich Drepper <drepper@gnu.org>.
emacs po-mode was written by Francois Pinard <pinard@iro.umontreal.ca>.

This package was first created by Erick Branderhorst <branderh@debian.org>,
and is currently maintained by Santiago Vila <sanvila@debian.org>.

This release has been built using the sources from:

<http://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/gettext/gettext-0.18.3.1.tar.gz>

The changes were fairly minimal, and consisted solely of adding
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@smallexample

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@end smallexample

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```
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```

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```

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

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

```
@end smallexample
```

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@cindex License, GNU FDL
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```
@example
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```

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end example
```

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This is the Debian prepackaged version of the GNU gettext utilities.

GNU gettext was written by Ulrich Drepper <drepper@gnu.org>.

emacs po-mode was written by Francois Pinard <pinard@iro.umontreal.ca>.

This package was first created by Erick Branderhorst <branderh@debian.org>, and is currently maintained by Santiago Vila <sanvila@debian.org>.

This release has been built using the sources from:

<http://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/gettext/gettext-0.18.3.1.tar.gz>

The changes were fairly minimal, and consisted solely of adding various debian/* files to the distribution.

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1.80 gettext-base 0.18.1.1-5ubuntu3

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For misc/pep8.py,
misc/pyflakes.py:

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Name: hg-to-git.py - A Mercurial to GIT converter

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Files: contrib/mw-to-git/git-*.perl contrib/mw-to-git/t/*

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

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```
@iftex
@unnumberedsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end iftex
@ifinfo
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@enumerate 0
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```
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```

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```
@end enumerate
Format: http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/
Upstream-Name: GnuPG - The GNU Privacy Guard
Upstream-Contact: Werner Koch <wk@gnupg.org>
Source: http://www.gnupg.org/
```

```
Files: *
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          1997, 1998, 2013 Werner Koch
License: GPL-3+ with OpenSSL exception
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1.84 gpgv 1.4.10-2ubuntu1

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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from

<http://www.ijs.si/software/snprintf/> .

. The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>. These files have been part of the original Berkeley ditroff distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

The original package can be found at
<http://ftp.cs.wisc.edu/pub/misc/grn.tar.Z> .

```
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
```

. The `gxditview' output device. It is based on X11's `xditview' program and thus has the X license.

```
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> .

The patterns have been converted to a format groff can understand.

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

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

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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

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

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GNU groff was written by James Clark <jjc@jclark.com>.

It is now maintained by Ted Harding <ted.harding@nessie.mcc.ac.uk> and Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>.

This Debian package was previously maintained by Fabrizio Polacco <fpolacco@debian.org>.

It is now maintained by Colin Watson <cjwatson@debian.org>.

The original tarball came from <URL:ftp://groff.ffii.org/pub/groff/>:
48fa768dd6fdeb7968041dd5ae8e2b02 groff-1.20.1.tar.gz
and was simply renamed to groff_1.20.1.orig.tar.gz.

Some patches have been applied to groff outside the debian directory.

The Debian diff also appends /usr/share/groff/tmac to the default macro path for compatibility with versions of groff earlier than 1.17 (patch by Colin Watson).

=====
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=====
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I e-mailed the upstream maintainer to clarify the intent of this. Here is the relevant part of the reply:

From: Werner LEMBERG <wl@gnu.org>
To: cjwatson@debian.org
Subject: Re: Clarifying the scope of groff/LICENSE
Date: Thu, 18 Nov 2004 00:19:52 +0100 (CET)

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This is the intention, of course.

> If not, is the FDL thing from yesteryear going to be resolved some
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> quality of the Debian package IMHO.

Sigh. I haven't found time to revert the FDL stuff back to GPL. It basically affects only Bernd Warken and me, and we have both agreed to return to GPL in case FDL makes problems.

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=====
The gxditview output device was based on X11's xditview program and thus has the X licence.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.91 gzip 1.6-3ubuntu1 :3ubuntu1

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1.92 hdparm 9.43-1ubuntu3 :1ubuntu3

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1.94 hostname 3.15ubuntu1

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```
\input texinfo @c -*-texinfo-*-
```

```
@copying
```

```
Public domain.
```

```
@end copying
```

```
@insertcopying
```

```
@bye
```

1.97 init-system-helpers 1.14

1.97.1 Available under license :

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Files: deb-systemd-helper

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1.100 initscripts 2.88dsf-13.10ubuntu11.1

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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>,
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1.101 insserv 1.14.0-5ubuntu2

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1.103 installation-report 2.54ubuntu1

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1.105 iotop 0.6 :1

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```

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Source: <http://ftp.netfilter.org/>

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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>

```
=====
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1.118 keyboard-configuration 1.70ubuntu5

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This file describes the fontset files in the directory /usr/share/bdf2psf/fontsets. The fontset files that end in .512 are for fonts with 512 glyphs, the others are for fonts with 256 glyphs.

Arabic.512

For Arabic, Kurdish in Iran, Pashto, Persian and Urdu.

Armenian.256

For Armenian.

CyrAsia.256

Suitable for some of the non-Slavic Cyrillic languages - Abkhazia, Avaric, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Buryat, Chechen, Chuvash, Inupiaq (Eskimo), Kara-Kalpak, Kazakh, Kirgiz, Komi, Kumyk, Kurdish, Lezghian, Mari (Cheremis), Mongolian, Ossetic, Selkup (Ostyak-Samoyed), Tajik, Tatar, Turkmen, Tuvinian, Uzbek and Yakut.

CyrKoi.256

Covers entirely KOI8-R and KOI8-U. Suitable for Russian and Ukrainian.

CyrSlav.256

Covers entirely ISO-8859-5 and CP1251. Suitable for the Slavic Cyrillic languages - Belarusian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Russian,

Serbian and Ukrainian. For Serbian both the Cyrillic and the Latin alphabets are supported.

Ethiopian.512

For Amharic, Ethiopic (Geez), Tigre and Tigrinya.

Georgian.256

For Georgian.

Greek.256

For Greek.

Hebrew.256

For Hebrew and Yiddish.

Lao.256

For Lao.

Lat15.256

Covers entirely ISO-8859-1, ISO-8859-9 and ISO-8859-15. Suitable for the so called Latin1 and Latin5 languages - Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Aragonese, Asturian, Aymara, Basque, Bislama, Breton, Chamorro, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Galician, German, Hiri Motu, Icelandic, Ido, Indonesian, Interlingua, Interlingue, Italian, Low Saxon, Lule Sami, Luxembourgish, Malagasy, Manx Gaelic, Norwegian Bokmal, Norwegian Nynorsk, Occitan, Oromo or Galla, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romance (Romansch), Scots Gaelic, Somali, South Sami, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tswana, Turkish, Volapuk, Votic, Walloon, Xhosa, Yapese and Zulu.

Lat2.256

Covers entirely ISO-8859-2. The Euro sign and the Romanian letters with comma below are also supported. Suitable for the so called Latin2 languages - Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian and Sorbian (lower and upper).

Lat38.256

Covers entirely ISO-8859-3 and ISO-8859-14. Suitable for Chichewa Esperanto, Irish, Maltese and Welsh.

Lat7.256

Covers entirely ISO-8859-13. Suitable for Lithuanian, Latvian, Maori and Marshallese.

Thai.256

For Thai.

Uni1.512

Supports most of the Latin languages, the Slavic Cyrillic languages, Hebrew and barely Arabic.

Uni2.512

Supports most of the Latin languages, the Slavic Cyrillic languages and Greek.

Uni3.512

Supports most of the Latin and Cyrillic languages.

Vietnamese.512

For Vietnamese.

=====

LEGACY FONTS: CONVERSION FROM PSF TO BDF

=====

The traditional font collection for Linux console was a big mess. There were many different fonts and nobody in the world knew the exact purpose of all of them. During the years new fonts were added, but old were almost never removed.

Some of the fonts shared common typeface, i.e. they were differently encoded but the common glyphs were equal. In total, however, there were too many different typefaces that generally differ one from another only a little.

In order to reduce the total number of fonts, they were converted to BDF format. During the conversion of the fonts, only one BDF font was generated for a group of fonts that share common typeface. Console fonts that didn't have embedded Unicode table were simply ignored. The fonts LatArCyrHeb* were also ignored - partially due to technical reasons and partially because the other BDF fonts are better source for making Unicode console fonts.

The resulting BDF fonts are named after the scheme legacyNNp.bdf, where NN is 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 or 19 (the number of scan lines of the font, i.e. the font matrix is 8xNN) and p is a, b, c, d, e,... and serves to ensure the uniqueness of the file names. The table at the end of this text, documents the correspondence between file names of the resulting BDF fonts and the names of the PSF fonts that were used to produce them. We see that some of the resulting BDF fonts were produced by only one source PSF font (for example only iso06.f08.psf was used to produce legacy8d.bdf) while for others it was possible to incorporate the glyphs from more than one PSF font (for example six PSF fonts were used to produce legacy16e.bdf).

=====

LEGACY FONTS: BACK CONVERSION - FROM BDF TO PSF

=====

Only one PSF font per combination of codeset-size is generated from the legacy fonts and is named after the scheme CODESET-vgaSIZE.psf. For example Greek-vga14.psf is the legacy font for Greek code set and size 14. The list of BDF fonts that is used to produce Greek-vga14.psf was determined as follows.

First, see which one of the legacy BDF fonts can provide as many glyphs for Greek-vga14.psf as possible. This was legacy14g.bdf (produced from iso07.f14.psf). Then see which one of the other legacy BDF fonts provides as much glyphs for Greek-vga14.psf that legacy14g does not provide. And so on. The resulting lists are represented as Codeset-legacySIZE-BDFS targets in the Makefile. It is perfectly OK to handtune them. For example if one decides that the look of legacy16i.bdf is superior it is OK to list legacy16i.bdf as primary font for Lat15-vga16.psf even though legacy16c.bdf provides more glyphs.

There is one exception to the previous paragraph: the wonderful font UNI_VGA of Dmitry Bolkhovityanov was always used as a primary font for vga16 fontface.

=====

THE SOURCES OF THE FONTS legacy*.bdf

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legacy8a.bdf: cp857-8x8.psf iso01.f08.psf iso05.f08.psf iso07.f08.psf iso09.f08.psf
legacy8b.bdf: Cyr_a8x8.psf koi8u_8x8.psf ruscii_8x8.psf
legacy8c.bdf: iso02.f08.psf iso03.f08.psf iso04.f08.psf iso10.f08.psf
legacy8d.bdf: iso06.f08.psf
legacy8e.bdf: iso08.f08.psf
legacy8f.bdf: lat0-08.psf lat9u-08.psf
legacy8g.bdf: lat1-08.psf lat1u-08.psf lat9v-08.psf lat9w-08.psf
legacy8i.bdf: lat4-08.psf lat4a-08.psf lat4u-08.psf
legacy10a.bdf: lat4-10.psf lat4a-10.psf lat4u-10.psf
legacy10b.bdf: lat0-10.psf lat9u-10.psf
legacy10c.bdf: lat1-10.psf lat1u-10.psf lat9v-10.psf lat9w-10.psf
legacy10d.bdf: lat2u-10.psf
legacy12a.bdf: lat0-12.psf lat9u-12.psf
legacy12b.bdf: lat1-12.psf lat1u-12.psf lat9v-12.psf lat9w-12.psf
legacy12c.bdf: lat2u-12.psf
legacy12d.bdf: lat4-12.psf lat4a-12.psf lat4u-12.psf
legacy14a.bdf: cp857-8x14.psf iso01.f14.psf iso05.f14.psf iso09.f14.psf
legacy14b.bdf: Cyr_a8x14.psf

legacy14c.bdf: koi8u_8x14.psf
legacy14d.bdf: ruscii_8x14.psf
legacy14e.bdf: iso02.f14.psf iso03.f14.psf iso04.f14.psf iso10.f14.psf
legacy14f.bdf: iso06.f14.psf
legacy14g.bdf: iso07.f14.psf
legacy14h.bdf: iso08.f14.psf
legacy14i.bdf: lat0-14.psf lat9u-14.psf
legacy14j.bdf: lat1-14.psf lat1u-14.psf lat9v-14.psf lat9w-14.psf
legacy14k.bdf: lat2u-14.psf
legacy14l.bdf: lat4-14.psf lat4a-14.psf lat4u-14.psf
legacy16a.bdf: cp857-8x16.psf iso01.f16.psf iso05.f16.psf iso07.f16.psf iso09.f16.psf
legacy16b.bdf: Cyr_a8x16.psf koi8u_8x16.psf ruscii_8x16.psf
legacy16c.bdf: default8x16.psf lat0-sun16.psf lat2-sun16.psf
legacy16d.bdf: viscii10-8x16.psf
legacy16e.bdf: iso02.f16.psf iso02g.psf iso03.f16.psf iso03g.psf iso04.f16.psf iso10.f16.psf lat2u-16.psf
legacy16f.bdf: iso06.f16.psf
legacy16g.bdf: iso08.f16.psf
legacy16h.bdf: iso14.f16.psf
legacy16i.bdf: lat0-16.psf lat9u-16.psf
legacy16j.bdf: lat1-16.psf lat1u-16.psf
legacy16k.bdf: lat4-16.psf lat4a-16.psf lat4u-16.psf
legacy16l.bdf: lat9v-16.psf lat9w-16.psf
legacy16m.bdf: lat4-16+.psf lat4a-16+.psf lat4u-16+.psf
legacy19a.bdf: lat4-19.psf lat4a-19.psf lat4u-19.psf
Goha12.bdf: Goha-12.psf
Goha14.bdf: Goha-14.psf
Goha16.bdf: Goha-16.psf
GohaClasic12.bdf: GohaClasic-12.psf
GohaClasic14.bdf: GohaClasic-14.psf
GohaClasic16.bdf: GohaClasic-16.psf

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== u_vga16.bdf

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8x13B.bdf 8x13Bc.bdf 8x13.bdf 8x13c.bdf 8x13-IL2.bdf 8x13O.bdf
9x15B.bdf 9x15Bc.bdf 9x15.bdf 9x15c.bdf 9x15B-IL2.bdf 9x15-IL2.bdf
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== 8x16-IL2.bdf 8x16c.bdf

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```
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   ter-u14v.bdf, ter-u16b.bdf, ter-u16n.bdf, ter-u16v.bdf,  
   ter-u20b.bdf, ter-u20n.bdf, ter-u24b.bdf, ter-u24n.bdf,  
   ter-u28b.bdf, ter-u28n.bdf, ter-u32b.bdf, ter-u32n.bdf
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100dpi-courR10-IL2.bdf 75dpi-courB12.bdf 75dpi-courB12c.bdf
75dpi-courB12-IL2.bdf 75dpi-courB14.bdf 75dpi-courB14c.bdf
75dpi-courB14-IL2.bdf 75dpi-courR12.bdf 75dpi-courR12c.bdf
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100dpi-lutBS08-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutBS12-IL2.bdf
100dpi-lutBS14-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutBS14.bdf 100dpi-lutBS19-IL2.bdf
100dpi-lutRS10.bdf 100dpi-lutRS10-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutRS08.bdf
100dpi-lutRS08-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutRS14-IL2.bdf 100dpi-lutRS14.bdf
100dpi-lutRS19-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutBS12.bdf 75dpi-lutBS12c.bdf
75dpi-lutBS12-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutBS14.bdf 75dpi-lutBS14c.bdf
75dpi-lutBS14-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutRS12.bdf 75dpi-lutRS12c.bdf
75dpi-lutRS12-IL2.bdf 75dpi-lutRS14.bdf 75dpi-lutRS14c.bdf
75dpi-lutRS14-IL2.bdf

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1.119 klibc-utils 1.5.20-1

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of kmod.

It has been packaged by Marco d'Itri <md@linux.it>.

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

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1.122 krb5-locales 1.10+dfsg~beta1- 2ubuntu0.5

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lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprof_hdr.h
kadmin/server/iprofd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprof.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c

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```

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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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```
cmd/krb5/iprof/iprof.x
cmd/krb5/iprof/iprof_hdr.h
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/iprofd_svc.c
cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c
cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c
lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c
lib/libgss/g_context_time.c
lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c
lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c
lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_export_name.c
lib/libgss/g_glue.c
lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_initialize.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c
lib/libgss/g_process_context.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/libgss/g_seal.c
lib/libgss/g_sign.c
lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_unseal.c
lib/libgss/g_userok.c
lib/libgss/g_utils.c
```

lib/libgss/g_verify.c
lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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- lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c

```
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c
@end smallexample
```

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```
@smallexample
include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c
@end smallexample
```

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1.125 language-pack-en-base

1:14.04+20140707 :20140707

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1.126 language-pack-gnome-en

1:14.04+20140707

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1.127 language-pack-gnome-en-base

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1.130 less 458-2 :2

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Jan 21, 2002

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```
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content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets V1.76.1"/><meta name="keywords" content="ISO C++
, library"; /><link rel="home" href="..spine.html" title="The GNU C++ Library"/><link rel="up"
href="status.html" title="Chapter"1."Status"/><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter"1."Status"/><link
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs"/></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
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accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%" align="center">Chapter"1."Status</th><td
align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr/></div><div class="section"
title="License"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title"><a
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</p><p>
```

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</p><div class="section" title="The Code: GPL"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title">The Code: GPL</h3></div></div></div><p>

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</p></div></div><div class="navfooter"><hr/><table width="100%" summary="Navigation footer"><tr><td align="left">Prev</td><td align="center">Up</td><td align="right">Next</td></tr><tr><td align="left" valign="top">Chapter 1. "Status"</td><td align="center">Home</td><td align="right" valign="top">Bugs</td></tr></table></div></body></html>

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This README file is copied into the directory for GCC-only header files when fixincludes is run by the makefile for GCC.

Many of the files in this directory were automatically edited from the standard system header files by the fixincludes process. They are system-specific, and will not work on any other kind of system. They are also not part of GCC. The reason we have to do this is because GCC requires ANSI C headers and many vendors supply ANSI-incompatible headers.

Because this is an automated process, sometimes headers get "fixed" that do not, strictly speaking, need a fix. As long as nothing is broken by the process, it is just an unfortunate collateral inconvenience.

We would like to rectify it, if it is not "too inconvenient".

Arm / Thumb Interworking

=====

The Cygnus GNU Pro Toolkit for the ARM7T processor supports function calls between code compiled for the ARM instruction set and code compiled for the Thumb instruction set and vice versa. This document describes how that interworking support operates and explains the command line switches that should be used in order to produce working programs.

Note: The Cygnus GNU Pro Toolkit does not support switching between compiling for the ARM instruction set and the Thumb instruction set on anything other than a per file basis. There are in fact two completely separate compilers, one that produces ARM assembler instructions and one that produces Thumb assembler instructions. The two compilers share the same assembler, linker and so on.

1. Explicit interworking support for C and C++ files

=====

By default if a file is compiled without any special command line switches then the code produced will not support interworking. Provided that a program is made up entirely from object files and libraries produced in this way and which contain either exclusively ARM instructions or exclusively Thumb instructions then this will not matter and a working executable will be created. If an attempt is made to link together mixed ARM and Thumb object files and libraries, then warning messages will be produced by the linker and a non-working executable will be created.

In order to produce code which does support interworking it should be compiled with the

`-mthumb-interwork`

command line option. Provided that a program is made up entirely from object files and libraries built with this command line switch a working executable will be produced, even if both ARM and Thumb instructions are used by the various components of the program. (No warning messages will be produced by the linker either).

Note that specifying `-mthumb-interwork` does result in slightly larger, slower code being produced. This is why interworking support must be specifically enabled by a switch.

2. Explicit interworking support for assembler files

=====

If assembler files are to be included into an interworking program

then the following rules must be obeyed:

* Any externally visible functions must return by using the BX instruction.

* Normal function calls can just use the BL instruction. The linker will automatically insert code to switch between ARM and Thumb modes as necessary.

* Calls via function pointers should use the BX instruction if the call is made in ARM mode:

```
.code 32
mov lr, pc
bx rX
```

This code sequence will not work in Thumb mode however, since the mov instruction will not set the bottom bit of the lr register. Instead a branch-and-link to the `_call_via_rX` functions should be used instead:

```
.code 16
bl _call_via_rX
```

where rX is replaced by the name of the register containing the function address.

* All externally visible functions which should be entered in Thumb mode must have the `.thumb_func` pseudo op specified just before their entry point. e.g.:

```
.code 16
.global function
.thumb_func
function:
...start of function....
```

* All assembler files must be assembled with the switch `-mthumb-interwork` specified on the command line. (If the file is assembled by calling gcc it will automatically pass on the `-mthumb-interwork` switch to the assembler, provided that it was specified on the gcc command line in the first place.)

3. Support for old, non-interworking aware code.

=====

If it is necessary to link together code produced by an older,

non-interworking aware compiler, or code produced by the new compiler but without the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch specified, then there are two command line switches that can be used to support this.

The switch

`-mcaller-super-interworking`

will allow calls via function pointers in Thumb mode to work, regardless of whether the function pointer points to old, non-interworking aware code or not. Specifying this switch does produce slightly slower code however.

Note: There is no switch to allow calls via function pointers in ARM mode to be handled specially. Calls via function pointers from interworking aware ARM code to non-interworking aware ARM code work without any special considerations by the compiler. Calls via function pointers from interworking aware ARM code to non-interworking aware Thumb code however will not work. (Actually under some circumstances they may work, but there are no guarantees). This is because only the new compiler is able to produce Thumb code, and this compiler already has a command line switch to produce interworking aware code.

The switch

`-mcallee-super-interworking`

will allow non-interworking aware ARM or Thumb code to call Thumb functions, either directly or via function pointers. Specifying this switch does produce slightly larger, slower code however.

Note: There is no switch to allow non-interworking aware ARM or Thumb code to call ARM functions. There is no need for any special handling of calls from non-interworking aware ARM code to interworking aware ARM functions, they just work normally. Calls from non-interworking aware Thumb functions to ARM code however, will not work. There is no option to support this, since it is always possible to recompile the Thumb code to be interworking aware.

As an alternative to the command line switch

`-mcallee-super-interworking`, which affects all externally visible functions in a file, it is possible to specify an attribute or `declspec` for individual functions, indicating that that particular function should support being called by non-interworking aware code.

The function should be defined like this:


```
int __attribute__((interfacearm)) function
{
... body of function ...
}
```

or

```
int __declspec(interfacearm) function
{
... body of function ...
}
```

4. Interworking support in dlltool

=====

It is possible to create DLLs containing mixed ARM and Thumb code. It is also possible to call Thumb code in a DLL from an ARM program and vice versa. It is even possible to call ARM DLLs that have been compiled without interworking support (say by an older version of the compiler), from Thumb programs and still have things work properly.

A version of the `dlltool' program which supports the `--interwork' command line switch is needed, as well as the following special considerations when building programs and DLLs:

Use `--mthumb-interwork'

When compiling files for a DLL or a program the `--mthumb-interwork' command line switch should be specified if calling between ARM and Thumb code can happen. If a program is being compiled and the mode of the DLLs that it uses is not known, then it should be assumed that interworking might occur and the switch used.

Use `--m thumb'

If the exported functions from a DLL are all Thumb encoded then the `--m thumb' command line switch should be given to dlltool when building the stubs. This will make dlltool create Thumb encoded stubs, rather than its default of ARM encoded stubs.

If the DLL consists of both exported Thumb functions and exported ARM functions then the `--m thumb' switch should not be used. Instead the Thumb functions in the DLL should be compiled with the `--mallee-super-interworking' switch, or with the `interfacearm' attribute specified on their prototypes. In this way they will be given ARM encoded prologues, which will work with the ARM encoded stubs produced by dlltool.

Use ``-mcaller-super-interworking'`

If it is possible for Thumb functions in a DLL to call non-interworking aware code via a function pointer, then the Thumb code must be compiled with the ``-mcaller-super-interworking'` command line switch. This will force the function pointer calls to use the `_interwork_call_via_rX` stub functions which will correctly restore Thumb mode upon return from the called function.

Link with ``libgcc.a'`

When the dll is built it may have to be linked with the GCC library (`libgcc.a`) in order to extract the `_call_via_rX` functions or the `_interwork_call_via_rX` functions. This represents a partial redundancy since the same functions *may* be present in the application itself, but since they only take up 372 bytes this should not be too much of a consideration.

Use ``--support-old-code'`

When linking a program with an old DLL which does not support interworking, the ``--support-old-code'` command line switch to the linker should be used. This causes the linker to generate special interworking stubs which can cope with old, non-interworking aware ARM code, at the cost of generating bulkier code. The linker will still generate a warning message along the lines of:

"Warning: input file XXX does not support interworking, whereas YYY does."

but this can now be ignored because the `--support-old-code` switch has been used.

5. How interworking support works

=====

Switching between the ARM and Thumb instruction sets is accomplished via the BX instruction which takes as an argument a register name.

Control is transferred to the address held in this register (with the bottom bit masked out), and if the bottom bit is set, then Thumb instruction processing is enabled, otherwise ARM instruction processing is enabled.

When the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch is specified, gcc arranges for all functions to return to their caller by using the BX instruction. Thus provided that the return address has the bottom bit correctly initialized to indicate the instruction set of the caller, correct operation will ensue.

When a function is called explicitly (rather than via a function pointer), the compiler generates a BL instruction to do this. The Thumb version of the BL instruction has the special property of

setting the bottom bit of the LR register after it has stored the return address into it, so that a future BX instruction will correctly return the instruction after the BL instruction, in Thumb mode.

The BL instruction does not change modes itself however, so if an ARM function is calling a Thumb function, or vice versa, it is necessary to generate some extra instructions to handle this. This is done in the linker when it is storing the address of the referenced function into the BL instruction. If the BL instruction is an ARM style BL instruction, but the referenced function is a Thumb function, then the linker automatically generates a calling stub that converts from ARM mode to Thumb mode, puts the address of this stub into the BL instruction, and puts the address of the referenced function into the stub. Similarly if the BL instruction is a Thumb BL instruction, and the referenced function is an ARM function, the linker generates a stub which converts from Thumb to ARM mode, puts the address of this stub into the BL instruction, and the address of the referenced function into the stub.

This is why it is necessary to mark Thumb functions with the `.thumb_func` pseudo op when creating assembler files. This pseudo op allows the assembler to distinguish between ARM functions and Thumb functions. (The Thumb version of GCC automatically generates these pseudo ops for any Thumb functions that it generates).

Calls via function pointers work differently. Whenever the address of a function is taken, the linker examines the type of the function being referenced. If the function is a Thumb function, then it sets the bottom bit of the address. Technically this makes the address incorrect, since it is now one byte into the start of the function, but this is never a problem because:

- a. with interworking enabled all calls via function pointer are done using the BX instruction and this ignores the bottom bit when computing where to go to.
- b. the linker will always set the bottom bit when the address of the function is taken, so it is never possible to take the address of the function in two different places and then compare them and find that they are not equal.

As already mentioned any call via a function pointer will use the BX instruction (provided that interworking is enabled). The only problem with this is computing the return address for the return from the called function. For ARM code this can easily be done by the code sequence:

```
mov lr, pc
```

```
bx rX
```

(where rX is the name of the register containing the function pointer). This code does not work for the Thumb instruction set, since the MOV instruction will not set the bottom bit of the LR register, so that when the called function returns, it will return in ARM mode not Thumb mode. Instead the compiler generates this sequence:

```
bl _call_via_rX
```

(again where rX is the name of the register containing the function pointer). The special call_via_rX functions look like this:

```
.thumb_func
_call_via_r0:
bx r0
nop
```

The BL instruction ensures that the correct return address is stored in the LR register and then the BX instruction jumps to the address stored in the function pointer, switch modes if necessary.

6. How caller-super-interworking support works

=====

When the -mcaller-super-interworking command line switch is specified it changes the code produced by the Thumb compiler so that all calls via function pointers (including virtual function calls) now go via a different stub function. The code to call via a function pointer now looks like this:

```
bl _interwork_call_via_r0
```

Note: The compiler does not insist that r0 be used to hold the function address. Any register will do, and there are a suite of stub functions, one for each possible register. The stub functions look like this:

```
.code 16
.thumb_func
_interwork_call_via_r0
bx pc
nop

.code 32
tst r0, #1
```

```

stmeqdb r13!, {lr}
adreq lr, _arm_return
bx r0

```

The stub first switches to ARM mode, since it is a lot easier to perform the necessary operations using ARM instructions. It then tests the bottom bit of the register containing the address of the function to be called. If this bottom bit is set then the function being called uses Thumb instructions and the BX instruction to come will switch back into Thumb mode before calling this function. (Note that it does not matter how this called function chooses to return to its caller, since the both the caller and callee are Thumb functions, and mode switching is necessary). If the function being called is an ARM mode function however, the stub pushes the return address (with its bottom bit set) onto the stack, replaces the return address with the address of the a piece of code called '_arm_return' and then performs a BX instruction to call the function.

The '_arm_return' code looks like this:

```

.code 32
_arm_return:
ldmia r13!, {r12}
bx r12
.code 16

```

It simply retrieves the return address from the stack, and then performs a BX operation to return to the caller and switch back into Thumb mode.

7. How callee-super-interworking support works

When -mallee-super-interworking is specified on the command line the Thumb compiler behaves as if every externally visible function that it compiles has had the (interfacearm) attribute specified for it. What this attribute does is to put a special, ARM mode header onto the function which forces a switch into Thumb mode:

without __attribute__((interfacearm)):

```

.code 16
.thumb_func
function:
... start of function ...

```

```
with __attribute__((interfacearm)):
```

```
.code 32
function:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
    .thumb_func
    .real_start_of_function:

... start of function ...
```

Note that since the function now expects to be entered in ARM mode, it no longer has the `.thumb_func` pseudo op specified for its name. Instead the pseudo op is attached to a new label `.real_start_of_<name>` (where `<name>` is the name of the function) which indicates the start of the Thumb code. This does have the interesting side effect in that if this function is now called from a Thumb mode piece of code outside of the current file, the linker will generate a calling stub to switch from Thumb mode into ARM mode, and then this is immediately overridden by the function's header which switches back into Thumb mode.

In addition the `(interfacearm)` attribute also forces the function to return by using the BX instruction, even if has not been compiled with the `-mthumb-interwork` command line flag, so that the correct mode will be restored upon exit from the function.

8. Some examples

```
=====
```

Given these two test files:

```
int arm (void) { return 1 + thumb (); }
```

```
int thumb (void) { return 2 + arm (); }
```

The following pieces of assembler are produced by the ARM and Thumb version of GCC depending upon the command line options used:

```
`-O2':
    .code 32                .code 16
    .global _arm            .global _thumb
                            .thumb_func
_arm:                       _thumb:
    mov    ip, sp
```

```

stmfd sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}
sub  fp, ip, #4
bl  _thumb                    bl  _arm
add  r0, r0, #1                add  r0, r0, #2
ldmea fp, {fp, sp, pc}        pop   {pc}

```

Note how the functions return without using the BX instruction. If these files were assembled and linked together they would fail to work because they do not change mode when returning to their caller.

`-O2 -mthumb-interwork':

```

.code 32                .code 16
.global _arm            .global _thumb
                        .thumb_func
_arm:                   _thumb:
  mov  ip, sp
  stmfd sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}
  sub  fp, ip, #4
  bl  _thumb                bl  _arm
  add  r0, r0, #1            add  r0, r0, #2
  ldmea fp, {fp, sp, lr}      pop   {r1}
  bx  lr                    bx  r1

```

Now the functions use BX to return their caller. They have grown by 4 and 2 bytes respectively, but they can now successfully be linked together and be expect to work. The linker will replace the destinations of the two BL instructions with the addresses of calling stubs which convert to the correct mode before jumping to the called function.

`-O2 -mcallee-super-interworking':

```

.code 32                .code 32
.global _arm            .global _thumb
_arm:                   _thumb:
                        orr  r12, pc, #1
                        bx  r12
  mov  ip, sp            .code 16
  stmfd sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}
  sub  fp, ip, #4
  bl  _thumb                bl  _arm
  add  r0, r0, #1            add  r0, r0, #2
  ldmea fp, {fp, sp, lr}      pop   {r1}
  bx  lr                    bx  r1

```

The thumb function now has an ARM encoded prologue, and it no longer has the `.thumb-func` pseudo op attached to it. The linker will not

generate a calling stub for the call from arm() to thumb(), but it will still have to generate a stub for the call from thumb() to arm(). Also note how specifying `--mallee-super-interworking' automatically implies `mthumb-interworking'.

9. Some Function Pointer Examples

=====

Given this test file:

```
int func (void) { return 1; }

int call (int (* ptr)(void)) { return ptr (); }
```

The following varying pieces of assembler are produced by the Thumb version of GCC depending upon the command line options used:

```
`-O2':
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {pc}
```

Note how the two functions have different exit sequences. In particular call() uses pop {pc} to return, which would not work if the caller was in ARM mode. func() however, uses the BX instruction, even though `mthumb-interwork' has not been specified, as this is the most efficient way to exit a function when the return address is held in the link register.

```
`-O2 -mthumb-interwork':

.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr
```



```

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1

```

This time both functions return by using the BX instruction. This means that call() is now two bytes longer and several cycles slower than the previous version.

`-O2 -mcaller-super-interworking':

```

.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

```

```

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __interwork_call_via_r0
pop {pc}

```

Very similar to the first (non-interworking) version, except that a different stub is used to call via the function pointer. This new stub will work even if the called function is not interworking aware, and tries to return to call() in ARM mode. Note that the assembly code for call() is still not interworking aware itself, and so should not be called from ARM code.

`-O2 -mallee-super-interworking':

```

.code 32
.globl _func
_func:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

```

```

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_func
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_func:
mov r0, #1

```

```

bx lr

.code 32
.globl _call
_call:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_call
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1

```

Now both functions have an ARM coded prologue, and both functions return by using the BX instruction. These functions are interworking aware therefore and can safely be called from ARM code. The code for the call() function is now 10 bytes longer than the original, non interworking aware version, an increase of over 200%.

If a prototype for call() is added to the source code, and this prototype includes the `interfacearm` attribute:

```
int __attribute__((interfacearm)) call (int (* ptr)(void));
```

then this code is produced (with only -O2 specified on the command line):

```

.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.code 32
_call:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_call
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_call:

```

```

push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1

```

So now both call() and func() can be safely called via non-interworking aware ARM code. If, when such a file is assembled, the assembler detects the fact that call() is being called by another function in the same file, it will automatically adjust the target of the BL instruction to point to .real_start_of_call. In this way there is no need for the linker to generate a Thumb-to-ARM calling stub so that call can be entered in ARM mode.

10. How to use dlltool to build ARM/Thumb DLLs

=====

Given a program ('prog.c') like this:

```

extern int func_in_dll (void);

int main (void) { return func_in_dll(); }

```

And a DLL source file ('dll.c') like this:

```

int func_in_dll (void) { return 1; }

```

Here is how to build the DLL and the program for a purely ARM based environment:

*Step One

Build a '.def' file describing the DLL:

```

; example.def
; This file describes the contents of the DLL
LIBRARY example
HEAPSIZE 0x40000, 0x2000
EXPORTS
    func_in_dll 1

```

*Step Two

Compile the DLL source code:

```

arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c dll.c

```

*Step Three

Use 'dlltool' to create an exports file and a library file:

```

dlltool --def example.def --output-exp example.o --output-lib example.a

```

***Step Four**

Link together the complete DLL:

```
arm-pe-ld dll.o example.o -o example.dll
```

***Step Five**

Compile the program's source code:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c
```

***Step Six**

Link together the program and the DLL's library file:

```
arm-pe-gcc prog.o example.a -o prog
```

If instead this was a Thumb DLL being called from an ARM program, the steps would look like this. (To save space only those steps that are different from the previous version are shown):

***Step Two**

Compile the DLL source code (using the Thumb compiler):

```
thumb-pe-gcc -O2 -c dll.c -mthumb-interwork
```

***Step Three**

Build the exports and library files (and support interworking):

```
dlltool -d example.def -z example.o -l example.a --interwork -m thumb
```

***Step Five**

Compile the program's source code (and support interworking):

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c -mthumb-interwork
```

If instead, the DLL was an old, ARM DLL which does not support interworking, and which cannot be rebuilt, then these steps would be used.

***Step One**

Skip. If you do not have access to the sources of a DLL, there is no point in building a `.def` file for it.

***Step Two**

Skip. With no DLL sources there is nothing to compile.

***Step Three**

Skip. Without a `.def` file you cannot use `dlltool` to build an

exports file or a library file.

***Step Four**

Skip. Without a set of DLL object files you cannot build the DLL.
Besides it has already been built for you by somebody else.

***Step Five**

Compile the program's source code, this is the same as before:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c
```

***Step Six**

Link together the program and the DLL's library file, passing the
'--support-old-code' option to the linker:

```
arm-pe-gcc prog.o example.a -Wl,--support-old-code -o prog
```

Ignore the warning message about the input file not supporting
interworking as the --support-old-code switch has taken care of this.

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notice and this notice are preserved.

This is a patched version of zlib modified to use
Pentium-optimized assembly code in the deflation algorithm. The files
changed/added by this patch are:

README.586
match.S

The effectiveness of these modifications is a bit marginal, as the
program's bottleneck seems to be mostly L1-cache contention, for which
there is no real way to work around without rewriting the basic
algorithm. The speedup on average is around 5-10% (which is generally
less than the amount of variance between subsequent executions).
However, when used at level 9 compression, the cache contention can
drop enough for the assembly version to achieve 10-20% speedup (and
sometimes more, depending on the amount of overall redundancy in the
files). Even here, though, cache contention can still be the limiting
factor, depending on the nature of the program using the zlib library.
This may also mean that better improvements will be seen on a Pentium
with MMX, which suffers much less from L1-cache contention, but I have
not yet verified this.

Note that this code has been tailored for the Pentium in particular,

and will not perform well on the Pentium Pro (due to the use of a partial register in the inner loop).

If you are using an assembler other than GNU as, you will have to translate match.S to use your assembler's syntax. (Have fun.)

Brian Raiter
breadbox@muppetlabs.com
April, 1998

Added for zlib 1.1.3:

The patches come from
<http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

To compile zlib with this asm file, copy match.S to the zlib directory then do:

```
CFLAGS="-O3 -DASMV" ./configure  
make OBJA=match.o
```

This is a patched version of zlib, modified to use Pentium-Pro-optimized assembly code in the deflation algorithm. The files changed/added by this patch are:

README.686
match.S

The speedup that this patch provides varies, depending on whether the compiler used to build the original version of zlib falls afoul of the PPro's speed traps. My own tests show a speedup of around 10-20% at the default compression level, and 20-30% using -9, against a version compiled using gcc 2.7.2.3. Your mileage may vary.

Note that this code has been tailored for the PPro/PII in particular, and will not perform particularly well on a Pentium.

If you are using an assembler other than GNU as, you will have to translate match.S to use your assembler's syntax. (Have fun.)

Brian Raiter
breadbox@muppetlabs.com
April, 1998

Added for zlib 1.1.3:

The patches come from

<http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

To compile zlib with this asm file, copy match.S to the zlib directory then do:

```
CFLAGS="-O3 -DASMV" ./configure
make OBJA=match.o
```

=====
Kjetil S. Matheussen's notes (28-11-2000)
=====

Compiles under SAS/C again. Should allso still compile under other amiga compilers without big changes. I haven't checked if it still works under gcc, because I don't have gcc for amiga. But I have updated 'Makefile', and hope it compiles fine.

WHATS NEW:

1.

Made a pretty big effort in preventing GCs allocating-functions from returning chip-mem.

The lower part of the new file AmigaOS.c does this in various ways, mainly by wrapping GC_malloc, GC_malloc_atomic, GC_malloc_uncollectable, GC_malloc_atomic_uncollectable, GC_malloc_stubborn, GC_malloc_ignore_off_page and GC_malloc_atomic_ignore_off_page. GC_realloc is allso wrapped, but doesn't do the same effort in preventing to return chip-mem.

Other allocating-functions (f.ex. GC_*_typed_) can probably be used without any problems, but beware that the warn hook will not be called.

In case of problems, don't define GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC.

Programs using more time actually using the memory allocated (instead of just allocate and free rapidly) have the most to earn on this, but even gctest now normally runs twice as fast and uses less memory, on my poor 8MB machine.

The changes have only effect when there is no more fast-mem left. But with the way GC works, it could happen quite often. Beware that an atexit handler had to be added, so using the abort() function will make a big memory-loss.

If you absolutely must call abort() instead of exit(), try calling the GC_amiga_free_all_mem function before abort().

New amiga-specific compilation flags:

GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC - By NOT defining this option, GC will work like before, it will not try to force fast-mem out of the OS, and it will use normal calloc for allocation, and the rest

of the following flags will have no effect.

`GC_AMIGA_ONLYFAST` - Makes GC never to return chip-mem. `GC_AMIGA_RETRY` have no effect if this flag is set.

`GC_AMIGA_GC` - If gc returns NULL, do a `GC_gcollect`, and try again. This usually is a success with the standard GC configuration. It is also the most important flag to set to prevent GC from returning chip-mem. Beware that it slows down a lot when a program is rapidly allocating/deallocating when there's either very little fast-memory left or very little chip-memory left. It's not a very common situation, but `gctest` sometimes (very rare) use many minutes because of this.

`GC_AMIGA_RETRY` - If gc succeed allocating memory, but it is chip-mem, try again and see if it is fast-mem. Most of the time, it will actually return fast-mem for the second try. I have set max number of retries to 9 or size/5000. You can change this if you like. (see `GC_amiga_rec_alloc()`)

`GC_AMIGA_PRINTSTATS` - Gather some statistics during the execution of a program, and prints out the info when the `atexit`-handler is called.

My recommendation is to set all this flags, except `GC_AMIGA_PRINTSTATS` and `GC_AMIGA_ONLYFAST`.

If your program demands high response-time, you should not define `GC_AMIGA_GC`, and possible also define `GC_AMIGA_ONLYFAST`. `GC_AMIGA_RETRY` does not seem to slow down much.

Also, when compiling up programs, and `GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC` was not defined when compiling gc, you can define `GC_AMIGA_MAKINGLIB` to avoid having these allocation-functions wrapped. (see `gc.h`)

Note that `GC_realloc` must not be called before any of the other above mentioned allocating-functions have been called. (shouldn't be any programs doing so either, I hope).

Another note. The allocation-function is wrapped when defining `GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC` by letting the function go thru the new `GC_amiga_allocwrapper_do` function-pointer (see `gc.h`). Means that sending function-pointers, such as `GC_malloc`, `GC_malloc_atomic`, etc., for later to be called like f.ex this, `(*GC_malloc_functionpointer)(size)`, will not wrap the function. This is normally not a big problem, unless all allocation function is called like this, which will cause the `atexit` un-allocating function never to be called. Then you either have to manually add the `atexit` handler, or call the allocation-

functions function-pointer functions like this;
(*GC_amiga_allocwrapper_do)(size,GC_malloc_functionpointer).
There are probably better ways this problem could be handled, unfortunately,
I didn't find any without rewriting or replacing a lot of the GC-code, which
I really didn't want to. (Making new GC_malloc_* functions, and just
define f.ex GC_malloc as GC_amiga_malloc should allso work).

New amiga-specific function:

```
void GC_amiga_set_toany(void (*func)(void));
```

'func' is a function that will be called right before gc has to change
allocation-method from MEMF_FAST to MEMF_ANY. Ie. when it is likely
it will return chip-mem.

2. A few small compiler-specific additions to make it compile with SAS/C again.
3. Updated and rewritten the smakefile, so that it works again and that
the "unnecessary" 'SCOPTIONS' files could be removed. Allso included
the cord-smakefile stuff in the main smakefile, so that the cord smakefile
could be removed too. By writing smake -f Smakefile.smk, both gc.lib and
cord.lib will be made.

STILL MISSING:

Programs can not be started from workbench, at least not for SAS/C. (Martin
Tauchmanns note about that it now works with workbench is definitely wrong
when concerning SAS/C). I guess it works if you use the old "#if 0'ed"-code,
but I haven't tested it. I think the reason for MT to replace the
"#if 0'ed"-code was only because it was a bit to SAS/C-specific. But I
don't know. An iconx-script solves this problem anyway.

BEWARE!

-To run gctest, set the stack to around 200000 bytes first.
-SAS/C-specific: cord will crash if you compile gc.lib with
either parm=reg or parm=both. (missing legal prototypes for
function-pointers someplace is the reason I guess.).

tested with software: Radium, <http://www.stud.ifi.uio.no/~ksvalast/radium/>

tested with hardware: MC68060

-ksvalast@ifi.uio.no

=====
Martin Tauchmann's notes (1-Apr-99)
=====

Works now, also with the GNU-C compiler V2.7.2.1.

<ftp://ftp.unina.it/pub/amiga/geekgadgets/amiga/m68k/snapshots/971125/amiga-bin/>

Modify the `Makefile`

CC=cc \$(ABI_FLAG)

to

CC=gcc \$(ABI_FLAG)

TECHNICAL NOTES

- `GC_get_stack_base()`, `GC_register_data_segments()` works now with every C compiler; also Workbench.

- Removed AMIGA_SKIP_SEG, but the Code-Segment must not be scanned by GC.

PROBLEMS

- When the Linker, does't merge all Code-Segments to an single one. LD of GCC do it always.

- With ixemul.library V47.3, when an GC program launched from another program (example: `Make` or `if_mach M68K AMIGA gctest`), `GC_register_data_segments()` found the Segment-List of the caller program.
Can be fixed, if the run-time initialization code (for C programs, usually *crt0*) support `__data` and `__bss`.

- PowerPC Amiga currently not supported.

- Dynamic libraries (dyn_load.c) not supported.

TESTED WITH SOFTWARE

`Optimized Oberon 2 C` (oo2c) <<http://cognac.informatik.uni-kl.de/download/index.html>>

TESTED WITH HARDWARE

MC68030

CONTACT

Please, contact me at <martintauchmann@bigfoot.com>, when you change the Amiga port. <<http://martintauchmann.home.pages.de>>

Michel Schinz's notes

WHO DID WHAT

The original Amiga port was made by Jesper Peterson. I (Michel Schinz) modified it slightly to reflect the changes made in the new official distributions, and to take advantage of the new SAS/C 6.x features. I also created a makefile to compile the "cord" package (see the cord subdirectory).

TECHNICAL NOTES

In addition to Jesper's notes, I have the following to say:

- Starting with version 4.3, gctest checks to see if the code segment is added to the root set or not, and complains if it is. Previous versions of this Amiga port added the code segment to the root set, so I tried to fix that. The only problem is that, as far as I know, it is impossible to know which segments are code segments and which are data segments (there are indeed solutions to this problem, like scanning the program on disk or patch the LoadSeg functions, but they are rather complicated). The solution I have chosen (see os_dep.c) is to test whether the program counter is in the segment we are about to add to the root set, and if it is, to skip the segment. The problems are that this solution is rather awkward and that it works only for one code segment. This means that if your program has more than one code segment, all of them but one will be added to the root set. This isn't a big problem in fact, since the collector will continue to work correctly, but it may be slower.

Anyway, the code which decides whether to skip a segment or not can be removed simply by not defining AMIGA_SKIP_SEG. But notice that if you do so, gctest will complain (it will say that "GC_is_visible produced wrong failure indication"). However, it may be useful if you happen to have pointers stored in a code segment (you really shouldn't).

If anyone has a good solution to the problem of finding, when a program is loaded in memory, whether a segment is a code or a data segment, please let me know.

PROBLEMS

If you have any problem with this version, please contact me at schinz@alphanet.ch (but do **not** send long files, since we pay for every mail!).

Jesper Peterson's notes

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR AMIGA PORT

These notes assume some familiarity with Amiga internals.

WHY I PORTED TO THE AMIGA

The sole reason why I made this port was as a first step in getting the Sather(*) language on the Amiga. A port of this language will be done as soon as the Sather 1.0 sources are made available to me. Given this motivation, the garbage collection (GC) port is rather minimal.

(*) For information on Sather read the comp.lang.sather newsgroup.

LIMITATIONS

This port assumes that the startup code linked with target programs is that supplied with SAS/C versions 6.0 or later. This allows assumptions to be made about where to find the stack base pointer and data segments when programs are run from WorkBench, as opposed to running from the CLI. The compiler dependent code is all in the GC_get_stack_base() and GC_register_data_segments() functions, but may spread as I add Amiga specific features.

Given that SAS/C was assumed, the port is set up to be built with "smake" using the "SMakefile". Compiler options in "SCoptions" can be set with "scopts" program. Both "smake" and "scopts" are part of the SAS/C commercial development system.

In keeping with the porting philosophy outlined above, this port will not behave well with Amiga specific code. Especially not inter-process comms via messages, and setting up public structures like Intuition objects or anything else in the system lists. For the time being the use of this library is limited to single threaded ANSI/POSIX compliant or near-compliant code. (ie. Stick to stdio for now). Given this limitation there is currently no mechanism for allocating "CHIP" or "PUBLIC" memory under the garbage collector. I'll add this after giving it considerable thought. The major problem is the entire physical address space may have to be scanned, since there is no telling who we may have passed memory to.

If you allocate your own stack in client code, you will have to assign the pointer plus stack size to GC_stackbottom.

The initial stack size of the target program can be compiled in by setting the __stack symbol (see SAS documentaion). It can be overridden from the CLI by running the AmigaDOS "stack" program, or from the WorkBench by setting the stack size in the tool types window.

SAS/C COMPILER OPTIONS (SCoptions)

You may wish to check the "CPU" code option is appropriate for your intended target system.

Under no circumstances set the "StackExtend" code option in either compiling the library or *ANY* client code.

All benign compiler warnings have been suppressed. These mainly involve lack of prototypes in the code, and dead assignments detected by the optimizer.

THE GOOD NEWS

The library as it stands is compatible with the GigaMem commercial virtual memory software, and probably similar PD software.

The performance of "gctest" on an Amiga 2630 (68030 @ 25Mhz) compares favourably with an HP9000 with similar architecture (a 325 with a 68030 I think).

The Amiga port has been brought to you by:

Jesper Peterson.

jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au (preferred, but 1 week turnaround)
jep@orca1.vic.design.telecom.au (that's orca<one>, 1 day turnaround)

At least one of these addresses should be around for a while, even though I don't work for either of the companies involved.

From: Margaret Fleck

Here's the key details of what worked for me, in case anyone else needs them.
There may well be better ways to do some of this, but
-- Margaret

The badge4 has a StrongArm-1110 processor and a StrongArm-1111 coprocessor.

Assume that the garbage collector distribution is unpacked into /home/arm/gc6.0, which is visible to both the ARM machine and a linux desktop (e.g. via NFS mounting).

Assume that you have a file /home/arm/config.site with contents something like the example attached below. Notice that our local ARM toolchain lives in /skiff/local.

Go to /home/arm/gc6.0 directory. Do
CONFIG_SITE=/home/arm/config.site ./configure --target=arm-linux
--prefix=/home/arm/gc6.0

On your desktop, do:

```
make  
make install
```

The main garbage collector library should now be in ../gc6.0/lib/libgc.so.

To test the garbage collector, first do the following on your desktop

```
make gctest  
./gctest
```

Then do the following on the ARM machine

```
cd .libs  
./lt-gctest
```

Do not try to do "make test" (the usual way of running the test program). This does not work and seems to erase some of the important files.

The gctest program claims to have succeeded. Haven't run any further tests with it, though I'll be doing so in the near future.

config.site for configure

```
# Modified from the one provided by Bradley D. LaRonde  
# Edited by Andrej Cedilnik <acedil1@csee.umbc.edu>  
# Used some of solutions by Tilman Vogel <Tilman.Vogel@web.de>  
# Ported for iPAQ Familiar by Oliver Kurth <oliver.kurth@innominate.com>  
# Further modified by Margaret Fleck for the badge4
```

```
HOSTCC=gcc
```

```
# Names of the cross-compilers  
CC=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-gcc  
CXX=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-gcc
```

```
# The cross compiler specific options
CFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"
CXXFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"
CPPFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"
LDFLAGS=""
```

```
# Some other programs
```

```
AR=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-ar
RANLIB=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-ranlib
NM=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-nm
ac_cv_path_NM=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-nm
ac_cv_func_setpgrp_void=yes
x_includes=/skiff/local/arm-linux/include/X11
x_libraries=/skiff/local/arm-linux/lib/X11
```

As of GC6.0alpha8, we attempt to support GNU-style builds based on automake, autoconf and libtool. This is based almost entirely on Tom Tromeys work with gcj.

To build and install libraries use

configure; make; make install

The advantages of this process are:

- 1) It should eventually do a better job of automatically determining the right compiler to use, etc. It probably already does in some cases.
- 2) It tries to automatically set a good set of default GC parameters for the platform (e.g. thread support). It provides an easier way to configure some of the others.
- 3) It integrates better with other projects using a GNU-style build process.
- 4) It builds both dynamic and static libraries.

The known disadvantages are:

- 1) The build scripts are much more complex and harder to debug (though largely standard). I don't understand them all, and there's probably lots of redundant stuff.
- 2) It probably doesn't work on all Un*x-like platforms yet. It probably will never work on the rest.
- 3) The scripts are not yet complete. Some of the standard GNU targets don't yet work. (Corrections/additions are very welcome.)

The distribution should contain all files needed to run "configure" and "make",

as well as the sources needed to regenerate the derived files. (If I missed some, please let me know.)

Note that the distribution comes with a "Makefile" which will be overwritten by "configure" with one that is not at all equivalent to the original. The distribution contains a copy of the original "Makefile" in "Makefile.direct".

Important options to configure:

```
--prefix=PREFIX      install architecture-independent files in PREFIX
                       [/usr/local]
--exec-prefix=EPREFIX install architecture-dependent files in EPREFIX
                       [same as prefix]
--enable-threads=TYPE choose threading package
--enable-parallel-mark parallelize marking and free list construction
--enable-full-debug  include full support for pointer backtracing etc.
```

Unless --prefix is set (or --exec-prefix or one of the more obscure options), make install will install libgc.a and libgc.so in /usr/local/bin, which would typically require the "make install" to be run as root.

Most commonly --enable-threads=posix or will be needed. --enable-parallel-mark is recommended for multiprocessors if it is supported on the platform.

Reporting Bugs in the GNU Compiler Collection for DIST

=====

Before reporting a bug, please

- Check that the behaviour really is a bug. Have a look into some ANSI standards document.
- Check the list of well known bugs: <http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html#known>
- Try to reproduce the bug with a current GCC development snapshot. You usually can get a recent development snapshot from the gcc-snapshot ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl package in the unstable (or experimental) distribution.

See: <http://packages.debian.org/gcc-snapshot>
, DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl package in the current development distribution.

See: <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/universe/g/gcc-snapshot/>
)dnl

- Try to find out if the bug is a regression (an older GCC version does not show the bug).
- Check if the bug is already reported in the bug tracking systems.

```

ifelse(DIST, `Debian`, `dnl
  Debian: http://bugs.debian.org/debian-gcc@lists.debian.org
', DIST, `Ubuntu`, `dnl
  Ubuntu: https://bugs.launchpad.net/~ubuntu-toolchain/+packagebugs
  Debian: http://bugs.debian.org/debian-gcc@lists.debian.org
')dnl
  Upstream: http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/

```

Where to report a bug

```

ifelse(DIST, `Debian`, `dnl
Please report bugs found in the packaging of GCC to the Debian bug tracking
system. See http://www.debian.org/Bugs/ for instructions (or use the
reportbug script).
', DIST, `Ubuntu`, `dnl
Please report bugs found in the packaging of GCC to Launchpad. See below
how issues should be reported.
')dnl

```

DIST's current policy is to closely follow the upstream development and only apply a minimal set of patches (which are summarized in the README.Debian document).

```

ifelse(DIST, `Debian`, `dnl
If you think you have found an upstream bug, you did check the section
above ("Before reporting a bug") and are able to provide a complete bug
report (see below "How to report a bug"), then you may help the Debian
GCC package maintainers, if you report the bug upstream and then submit
a bug report to the Debian BTS and tell us the upstream report number.
This way you are able to follow the upstream bug handling as well. If in
doubt, report the bug to the Debian BTS (but read "How to report a bug"
below).

```

```

', DIST, `Ubuntu`, `dnl
If you think you have found an upstream bug, you did check the section
above ("Before reporting a bug") and are able to provide a complete bug
report (see below "How to report a bug"), then you may help the Ubuntu
GCC package maintainers, if you report the bug upstream and then submit
a bug report to Launchpad and tell us the upstream report number.
This way you are able to follow the upstream bug handling as well. If in
doubt, report the bug to Launchpad (but read "How to report a bug" below).

```

Report the issue to <https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+source/SRCNAME>.

)dnl

How to report a bug

There are complete instructions in the gcc info manual (found in the gcc-doc package), section Bugs.

The manual can be read using ``M-x info'` in Emacs, or if the GNU info program is installed on your system by ``info --node "(gcc)Bugs"`. Or see the file BUGS included with the gcc source code.

Online bug reporting instructions can be found at

<http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html>

[Some paragraphs taken from the above URL]

The main purpose of a bug report is to enable us to fix the bug. The most important prerequisite for this is that the report must be complete and self-contained, which we explain in detail below.

Before you report a bug, please check the list of well-known bugs and, if possible in any way, try a current development snapshot.

Summarized bug reporting instructions

What we need

Please include in your bug report all of the following items, the first three of which can be obtained from the output of `gcc -v`:

- * the exact version of GCC;
- * the system type;
- * the options given when GCC was configured/built;
- * the complete command line that triggers the bug;
- * the compiler output (error messages, warnings, etc.); and
- * the preprocessed file (*.i*) that triggers the bug, generated by adding `-save-temps` to the complete compilation command, or, in the case of a bug report for the GNAT front end, a complete set of source files (see below).

What we do not want

- * A source file that `#includes` header files that are left out

of the bug report (see above)

- * That source file and a collection of header files.
- * An attached archive (tar, zip, shar, whatever) containing all (or some :-) of the above.
- * A code snippet that won't cause the compiler to produce the exact output mentioned in the bug report (e.g., a snippet with just a few lines around the one that apparently triggers the bug, with some pieces replaced with ellipses or comments for extra obfuscation :-)
- * The location (URL) of the package that failed to build (we won't download it, anyway, since you've already given us what we need to duplicate the bug, haven't you? :-)
- * An error that occurs only some of the times a certain file is compiled, such that retrying a sufficient number of times results in a successful compilation; this is a symptom of a hardware problem, not of a compiler bug (sorry)
- * E-mail messages that complement previous, incomplete bug reports. Post a new, self-contained, full bug report instead, if possible as a follow-up to the original bug report
- * Assembly files (*.s) produced by the compiler, or any binary files, such as object files, executables, core files, or precompiled header files
- * Duplicate bug reports, or reports of bugs already fixed in the development tree, especially those that have already been reported as fixed last week :-)
- * Bugs in the assembler, the linker or the C library. These are separate projects, with separate mailing lists and different bug reporting procedures
- * Bugs in releases or snapshots of GCC not issued by the GNU Project. Report them to whoever provided you with the release
- * Questions about the correctness or the expected behavior of certain constructs that are not GCC extensions. Ask them in forums dedicated to the discussion of the programming language

Known Bugs and Non-Bugs

[Please see /usr/share/doc/gcc/FAQ or <http://gcc.gnu.org/faq.html> first]

C++ exceptions don't work with C libraries

[Taken from the closed bug report #22769] C++ exceptions don't work with C libraries, if the C code wasn't designed to be thrown through.

A solution could be to translate all C libraries with -fexceptions.

Mostly trying to throw an exception in a callback function (qsort,

Tcl command callbacks, etc ...). Example:

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

class A {};

static
int SortCondition(void const*, void const*)
{
    printf("throwing 'sortcondition' exception\n");
    throw A();
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int list[2];

    try {
        SortCondition(NULL,NULL);
    } catch (A) {
        printf("caught test-sortcondition exception\n");
    }
    try {
        qsort(&list, sizeof(list)/sizeof(list[0]),sizeof(list[0]),
            &SortCondition);
    } catch (A) {
        printf("caught real-sortcondition exception\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Andrew Macleod <amacleod@cygnus.com> responded:

When compiled with the table driven exception handling, exception can only be thrown through functions which have been compiled with the table driven EH. If a function isn't compiled that way, then we do not have the frame unwinding information required to restore the registers when unwinding.

I believe the setjmp/longjmp mechanism will throw through things like this, but its produces much messier code. (-fsjlj-exceptions)

The C compiler does support exceptions, you just have to turn them on with -fexceptions.

Your main options are to:

- a) Don't use callbacks, or at least don't throw through them.
- b) Get the source and compile the library with -fexceptions (You have to

explicitly turn on exceptions in the C compiler)
c) always use -fsjlj-exceptions (boo, bad choice :-)

g++: "undefined reference" to static const array in class

The following code compiles under GNU C++ 2.7.2 with correct results,
but produces the same linker error with GNU C++ 2.95.2.
Alexandre Oliva <oliva@lsd.ic.unicamp.br> responded:

All of them are correct. A static data member *must* be defined
outside the class body even if it is initialized within the class
body, but no diagnostic is required if the definition is missing. It
turns out that some releases do emit references to the missing symbol,
while others optimize it away.

```
#include <iostream>

class Test
{
public:
    Test(const char *q);
protected:
    static const unsigned char Jam_signature[4] = "JAM";
};

Test::Test(const char *q)
{
    if (memcmp(q, Jam_signature, sizeof(Jam_signature)) != 0)
        cerr << "Hello world!\n";
}

int main(void)
{
    Test::Test("JAM");
    return 0;
}
```

g++: g++ causes passing non const ptr to ptr to a func with const arg
to cause an error (not a bug)

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void test(const char **b){
    printf ("%s\n",*b);
}
```

```

}
int main(void){
    char *test1="aoeu";
    test(&test1);
}

```

make const

```
g++ const.cc -o const
```

```
const.cc: In function `int main()':
```

```
const.cc:7: passing `char **' as argument 1 of `test(const char **)' adds cv-quals without intervening `const'
```

```
make: *** [const] Error 1
```

Answer from "Martin v. Loewis" <martin@loewis.home.cs.tu-berlin.de>:

> ok... maybe I missed something.. I haven't really kept up with the latest in
> C++ news. But I've never heard anything even remotely close to passing a non
> const var into a const arg being an error before.

Thanks for your bug report. This is not a bug in the compiler, but in your code. The standard, in 4.4/4, puts it that way

```

# A conversion can add cv-qualifiers at levels other than the first in
# multi-level pointers, subject to the following rules:
# Two pointer types T1 and T2 are similar if there exists a type T and
# integer n > 0 such that:
# T1 is cv(1,0) pointer to cv(1,1) pointer to ... cv(1,n-1)
# pointer to cv(1,n) T
# and
# T2 is cv(2,0) pointer to cv(2,1) pointer to ... cv(2,n-1)
# pointer to cv(2,n) T
# where each cv(i,j) is const, volatile, const volatile, or
# nothing. The n-tuple of cv-qualifiers after the first in a pointer
# type, e.g., cv(1,1) , cv(1,2) , ... , cv(1,n) in the pointer type
# T1, is called the cv-qualification signature of the pointer type. An
# expression of type T1 can be converted to type T2 if and only if the
# following conditions are satisfied:
# - the pointer types are similar.
# - for every j > 0, if const is in cv(1,j) then const is in cv(2,j) ,
# and similarly for volatile.
# - if the cv(1,j) and cv(2,j) are different, then const is in every
# cv(2,k) for 0 < k < j.

```

It is the last rule that your code violates. The standard gives then the following example as a rationale:

```

# [Note: if a program could assign a pointer of type T** to a pointer
# of type const T** (that is, if line //1 below was allowed), a
# program could inadvertently modify a const object (as it is done on

```

```

# line //2). For example,
# int main() {
#   const char c = 'c';
#   char* pc;
#   const char** pcc = &pc; //1: not allowed
#   *pcc = &c;
#   *pc = 'C'; //2: modifies a const object
# }
# - end note]

```

If you question this line of reasoning, please discuss it in one of the public C++ fora first, eg. comp.lang.c++.moderated, or comp.std.c++.

cpp removes blank lines

With the new cpp, you need to add `-traditional` to the `"cpp -P"` args, else blank lines get removed.

[EDIT ME: scan Debian bug reports and write some nice summaries ...]

libstdc++ is an implementation of the Standard C++ Library, including the Standard Template Library (i.e. as specified by ANSI and ISO).

Some notes on porting applications from libstdc++-2.90 (or earlier versions) to libstdc++-v3 can be found in the libstdc++-6-4.3-doc package. After the installation of the package, look at:

`file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-4.3-base/libstdc++/html/17_intro/porting-howto.html`

On Debian GNU/Linux you find additional documentation in the libstdc++-6-4.3-doc package. After installing these packages, point your browser to

`file:///usr/share/doc/libstdc++-6-4.3-doc/libstdc++/html/index.html`

Other documentation can be found:

`http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/`

with a good, recent, book on C++.

A great deal of useful C++ documentation can be found in the C++ FAQ-Lite, maintained by Marshall Cline cline@parashift.com. It can be found at the mirror sites linked from the following URL (this was last updated on 2010/09/11):

<http://www.parashift.com/c++-faq/>

or use some search engine site to find it, e.g.:

<http://www.google.com/search?q=c%2B%2B+faq+lite>

Be careful not to use outdated mirrors.

Please send updates to this list as bug report for the g++ package.

This is a rough history of garbage collector bugs and versions.

This has been maintained with varying diligence over the years.

I made an attempt to include recent contributors here. I apologize for any omissions.

Version 1.3 and immediately preceding versions contained spurious assembly language assignments to TMP_SP. Only the assignment in the PC/RT code is necessary. On other machines, with certain compiler options, the assignments can lead to an unsaved register being overwritten. Known to cause problems under SunOS 3.5 WITHOUT the -O option. (With -O the compiler recognizes it as dead code. It probably shouldn't, but that's another story.)

Version 1.4 and earlier versions used compile time determined values for the stack base. This no longer works on Sun 3s, since Sun 3/80s use a different stack base. We now use a straightforward heuristic on all machines on which it is known to work (incl. Sun 3s) and compile-time determined values for the rest. There should really be library calls to determine such values.

Version 1.5 and earlier did not ensure 8 byte alignment for objects allocated on a sparc based machine.

Version 1.8 added ULTRIX support in gc_private.h.

Version 1.9 fixed a major bug in gc_realloc.

Version 2.0 introduced a consistent naming convention for collector routines and added support for registering dynamic library data segments in the standard mark_roots.c. Most of the data structures were revamped. The treatment of interior pointers was completely changed. Finalization was added. Support for locking was added. Object kinds were added. We added a black listing facility to avoid allocating at addresses known to occur as integers somewhere in the address space. Much of this was accomplished by adapting ideas and code from the PCR collector.

The test program was changed and expanded.

Version 2.1 was the first stable version since 1.9, and added support for PPCR.

Version 2.2 added debugging allocation, and fixed various bugs. Among them:

- GC_realloc could fail to extend the size of the object for certain large object sizes.
- A blatant subscript range error in GC_printf, which unfortunately wasn't exercised on machines with sufficient stack alignment constraints.
- GC_register_displacement did the wrong thing if it was called after any allocation had taken place.
- The leak finding code would eventually break after 2048 byte objects leaked.
- interface.c didn't compile.
- The heap size remained much too small for large stacks.
- The stack clearing code behaved badly for large stacks, and perhaps on HP/PA machines.

Version 2.3 added ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS and fixed the following bugs:

- Missing declaration of etext in the A/UX version.
- Some PCR root-finding problems.
- Blacklisting was not 100% effective, because the plausible future heap bounds were being miscalculated.
- GC_realloc didn't handle out-of-memory correctly.
- GC_base could return a nonzero value for addresses inside free blocks.
- test.c wasn't really thread safe, and could erroneously report failure in a multithreaded environment. (The locking primitives need to be replaced for other threads packages.)
- GC_CONS was thoroughly broken.
- On a SPARC with dynamic linking, signals stayed disabled while the client code was running.

(Thanks to Manuel Serrano at INRIA for reporting the last two.)

Version 2.4 added GC_free_space_divisor as a tuning knob, added support for OS/2 and linux, and fixed the following bugs:

- On machines with unaligned pointers (e.g. Sun 3), every 128th word could fail to be considered for marking.
- Dynamic_load.c erroneously added 4 bytes to the length of the data and bss sections of the dynamic library. This could result in a bad memory reference if the actual length was a multiple of a page. (Observed on Sun 3. Can probably also happen on a Sun 4.)

(Thanks to Robert Brazile for pointing out that the Sun 3 version was broken. Dynamic library handling is still broken on Sun 3s under 4.1.1U1, but apparently not 4.1.1. If you have such a machine, use -Bstatic.)

Version 2.5 fixed the following bugs:

- Removed an explicit call to exit(1)

- Fixed calls to `GC_printf` and `GC_err_printf`, so the correct number of arguments are always supplied. The OS/2 C compiler gets confused if the number of actuals and the number of formals differ. (ANSI C doesn't require this to work. The ANSI sanctioned way of doing things causes too many compatibility problems.)

Version 3.0 added generational/incremental collection and stubborn objects.

Version 3.1 added the following features:

- A workaround for a SunOS 4.X SPARC C compiler misfeature that caused problems when the collector was turned into a dynamic library.
- A fix for a bug in `GC_base` that could result in a memory fault.
- A fix for a performance bug (and several other misfeatures) pointed out by Dave Detlefs and Al Dosser.
- Use of dirty bit information for static data under Solaris 2.X.
- DEC Alpha/OSF1 support (thanks to Al Dosser).
- Incremental collection on more platforms.
- A more refined heap expansion policy. Less space usage by default.
- Various minor enhancements to reduce space usage, and to reduce the amount of memory scanned by the collector.
- Uncollectable allocation without per object overhead.
- More conscientious handling of out-of-memory conditions.
- Fixed a bug in debugging stubborn allocation.
- Fixed a bug that resulted in occasional erroneous reporting of smashed objects with debugging allocation.
- Fixed bogus leak reports of size 4096 blocks with `FIND_LEAK`.

Version 3.2 fixed a serious and not entirely repeatable bug in the incremental collector. It appeared only when dirty bit info on the roots was available, which is normally only under Solaris. It also added `GC_general_register_disappearing_link`, and some testing code. `Interface.c` disappeared.

Version 3.3 fixes several bugs and adds new ports:

- PCR-specific bugs.
 - Missing locking in `GC_free`, redundant `FASTUNLOCK` in `GC_malloc_stubborn`, and 2 bugs in `GC_unregister_disappearing_link`.
- All of the above were pointed out by Neil Sharman (neil@cs.mu.oz.au).
- Common symbols allocated by the SunOS4.X dynamic loader were not included in the root set.
 - Bug in `GC_finalize` (reported by Brian Beuning and Al Dosser)
 - Merged Amiga port from Jesper Peterson (untested)
 - Merged NeXT port from Thomas Funke (significantly modified and untested)

Version 3.4:

- Fixed a performance bug in GC_realloc.
- Updated the amiga port.
- Added NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
- Added cord library.
- Added trivial performance enhancement for ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS. (Don't scan last word.)

Version 3.5

- Minor collections now mark from roots only once, if that doesn't cause an excessive pause.
- The stack clearing heuristic was refined to prevent anomalies with very heavily recursive programs and sparse stacks.
- Fixed a bug that prevented mark stack growth in some cases. GC_objects_are_marked should be set to TRUE after a call to GC_push_roots and as part of GC_push_marked, since both can now set mark bits. I think this is only a performance bug, but I wouldn't bet on it. It's certainly very hard to argue that the old version was correct.
- Fixed an incremental collection bug that prevented it from working at all when HBLKSIZE != getpagesize()
- Changed dynamic_loading.c to include gc_priv.h before testing DYNAMIC_LOADING. SunOS dynamic library scanning must have been broken in 3.4.
- Object size rounding now adapts to program behavior.
- Added a workaround (provided by Manuel Serrano and colleagues) to a long-standing SunOS 4.X (and 3.X?) ld bug that I had incorrectly assumed to have been squished. The collector was broken if the text segment size was within 32 bytes of a multiple of 8K bytes, and if the beginning of the data segment contained interesting roots. The workaround assumes a demand-loadable executable. The original may have "worked" in some other cases.
- Added dynamic library support under IRIX5.
- Added support for EMX under OS/2 (thanks to Ari Huttunen).

Version 3.6:

- fixed a bug in the mark stack growth code that was introduced in 3.4.
- fixed Makefile to work around DEC AXP compiler tail recursion bug.

Version 3.7:

- Added a workaround for an HP/UX compiler bug.
- Fixed another stack clearing performance bug. Reworked that code once more.

Version 4.0:

- Added support for Solaris threads (which was possible only by reimplementing some fraction of Solaris threads, since Sun doesn't currently make the thread debugging interface available).
- Added non-threads win32 and win32S support.
- (Grudgingly, with suitable muttering of obscenities) renamed files so that the collector distribution could live on a FAT file system. Files that are guaranteed to be useless on a PC still have long names. Gc_inline.h and gc_private.h still exist, but now just include gc_inl.h and gc_priv.h.
- Fixed a really obscure bug in finalization that could cause undetected mark stack overflows. (I would be surprised if any real code ever tickled this one.)
- Changed finalization code to dynamically resize the hash tables it maintains. (This probably does not matter for well-written code. It no doubt does for C++ code that overuses destructors.)
- Added typed allocation primitives. Rewrote the marker to accommodate them with more reasonable efficiency. This change should also speed up marking for GC_malloc allocated objects a little. See gc_typed.h for new primitives.
- Improved debugging facilities slightly. Allocation time stack traces are now kept by default on SPARC/SUNOS4. (Thanks to Scott Schwartz.)
- Added better support for small heap applications.
- Significantly extended cord package. Fixed a bug in the implementation of lazily read files. Printf and friends now have cord variants. Cord traversals are a bit faster.
- Made ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS recognition the default.
- Fixed de so that it can run in constant space, independent of file size. Added simple string searching to cords and de.
- Added the Hull-Ellis C++ interface.
- Added dynamic library support for OSF/1. (Thanks to Al Dosser and Tim Bingham at DEC.)
- Changed argument to GC_expand_hp to be expressed in units of bytes instead of heap blocks. (Necessary since the heap block size now varies depending on configuration. The old version was never very clean.)
- Added GC_get_heap_size(). The previous "equivalent" was broken.
- Restructured the Makefile a bit.

Since version 4.0:

- Changed finalization implementation to guarantee that finalization procedures are called outside of the allocation lock, making direct use of the interface a little less dangerous. MAY BREAK EXISTING CLIENTS that assume finalizers

are protected by a lock. Since there seem to be few multithreaded clients that use finalization, this is hopefully not much of a problem.

- Fixed a gross bug in `CORD_prev`.
- Fixed a bug in `blacklst.c` that could result in unbounded heap growth during startup on machines that do not clear memory obtained from the OS (e.g. win32S).
- Ported de editor to win32/win32S. (This is now the only version with a mouse-sensitive UI.)
- Added `GC_malloc_ignore_off_page` to allocate large arrays in the presence of `ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS`.
- Changed `GC_call_with_alloc_lock` to not disable signals in the single-threaded case.
- Reduced retry count in `GC_collect_or_expand` for garbage collecting when out of memory.
- Made uncollectable allocations bypass black-listing, as they should.
- Fixed a bug in `typed_test` in `test.c` that could cause (legitimate) GC crashes.
- Fixed some potential synchronization problems in `finalize.c`
- Fixed a real locking problem in `typd_mlc.c`.
- Worked around an AIX 3.2 compiler feature that results in out of bounds memory references.
- Partially worked around an IRIX5.2 beta problem (which may or may not persist to the final release).
- Fixed a bug in the heap integrity checking code that could result in explicitly deallocated objects being identified as smashed. Fixed a bug in the `dbg_mlc` stack saving code that caused old argument pointers to be considered live.
- Fixed a bug in `CORD_ncmp` (and hence `CORD_str`).
- Repaired the OS2 port, which had suffered from bit rot in 4.0. Worked around what appears to be CSet/2 V1.0 optimizer bug.
- Fixed a Makefile bug for target "c++".

Since version 4.1:

- Multiple bug fixes/workarounds in the Solaris threads version. (It occasionally failed to locate some register contents for marking. It also turns out that `thr_suspend` and friends are unreliable in Solaris 2.3. Dirty bit reads appear to be unreliable under some weird circumstances. My stack marking code contained a serious performance bug. The new code is extremely defensive, and has not failed in several cpu hours of testing. But no guarantees ...)
- Added MacOS support (thanks to Patrick Beard.)
- Fixed several syntactic bugs in `gc_c++.h` and friends. (These didn't bother g++, but did bother most other compilers.)

- Fixed gc_c++.h finalization interface. (It didn't.)
- 64 bit alignment for allocated objects was not guaranteed in a few cases in which it should have been.
 - Added GC_malloc_atomic_ignore_off_page.
 - Added GC_collect_a_little.
 - Added some prototypes to gc.h.
 - Some other minor bug fixes (notably in Makefile).
 - Fixed OS/2 / EMX port (thanks to Ari Huttunen).
 - Fixed AmigaDOS port. (thanks to Michel Schinz).
 - Fixed the DATASTART definition under Solaris. There was a 1 in 16K chance of the collector missing the first 64K of static data (and thus crashing).
 - Fixed some blatant anachronisms in the README file.
 - Fixed PCR-Makefile for upcoming PPCR release.

Since version 4.2:

- Fixed SPARC alignment problem with GC_DEBUG.
- Fixed Solaris threads /proc workaround. The real problem was an interaction with mprotect.
- Incorporated fix from Patrick Beard for gc_c++.h (now gc_cpp.h).
- Slightly improved allocator space utilization by fixing the GC_size_map mechanism.
- Integrated some Sony News and MIPS RISCos 4.51 patches. (Thanks to Nobuyuki Hikichi of Software Research Associates, Inc. Japan)
- Fixed HP_PA alignment problem. (Thanks to xjam@cork.cs.berkeley.edu.)
- Added GC_same_obj and friends. Changed GC_base to return 0 for pointers past the end of large objects. Improved GC_base performance with ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS on machines with a slow integer mod operation. Added GC_PTR_ADD, GC_PTR_STORE, etc. to prepare for preprocessor.
- changed the default on most UNIX machines to be that signals are not disabled during critical GC operations. This is still ANSI-conforming, though somewhat dangerous in the presence of signal handlers. But the performance cost of the alternative is sometimes problematic. Can be changed back with a minor Makefile edit.
- renamed IS_STRING in gc.h, to CORD_IS_STRING, thus following my own naming convention. Added the function CORD_to_const_char_star.
- Fixed a gross bug in GC_finalize. Symptom: occasional address faults in that function. (Thanks to Anselm Baird-Smith (Anselm.BairdSmith@inria.fr)
- Added port to ICL DRS6000 running DRS/NX. Restructured things a bit to factor out common code, and remove obsolete code. Collector should now run under SUNOS5 with either

mprotect or /proc dirty bits. (Thanks to Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk)).

- More bug fixes and workarounds for Solaris 2.X. (These were mostly related to putting the collector in a dynamic library, which didn't really work before. Also SOLARIS_THREADS didn't interact well with dl_open.) Thanks to btlewis@eng.sun.com.
- Fixed a serious performance bug on the DEC Alpha. The text segment was getting registered as part of the root set. (Amazingly, the result was still fast enough that the bug was not conspicuous.) The fix works on OSF/1, version 1.3. Hopefully it also works on other versions of OSF/1 ...
- Fixed a bug in GC_clear_roots.
- Fixed a bug in GC_generic_malloc_words_small that broke gc_inl.h. (Reported by Antoine de Maricourt. I broke it in trying to tweak the Mac port.)
- Fixed some problems with cord/de under Linux.
- Fixed some cord problems, notably with CORD_riter4.
- Added DG/UX port.
Thanks to Ben A. Mesander (ben@piglet.cr.usgs.gov)
- Added finalization registration routines with weaker ordering constraints. (This is necessary for C++ finalization with multiple inheritance, since the compiler often adds self-cycles.)
- Filled the holes in the SCO port. (Thanks to Michael Arnoldus <chime@proinf.dk>.)
- John Ellis' additions to the C++ support: From John:

* I completely rewrote the documentation in the interface gc_c++.h (later renamed gc_cpp.h). I've tried to make it both clearer and more precise.

* The definition of accessibility now ignores pointers from an finalizable object (an object with a clean-up function) to itself. This allows objects with virtual base classes to be finalizable by the collector. Compilers typically implement virtual base classes using pointers from an object to itself, which under the old definition of accessibility prevented objects with virtual base classes from ever being collected or finalized.

* gc_cleanup now includes gc as a virtual base. This was enabled by the change in the definition of accessibility.

* I added support for operator new[]. Since most (all?) compilers don't yet support operator new[], it is conditionalized on -DOPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY. The code is untested, but its trivial and looks correct.

* The test program test_gc_c++ (later renamed test_cpp.cc) tries to test for the C++-specific functionality not tested by the

other programs.

- Added <unistd.h> include to misc.c. (Needed for ppcr.)
- Added PowerMac port. (Thanks to Patrick Beard again.)
- Fixed "srcdir"-related Makefile problems. Changed things so that all externally visible include files always appear in the include subdirectory of the source. Made gc.h directly includable from C++ code. (These were at Per Bothner's suggestion.)
- Changed Intel code to also mark from ebp (Kevin Warne's suggestion).
- Renamed C++ related files so they could live in a FAT file system. (Charles Fiterman's suggestion.)
- Changed Windows NT Makefile to include C++ support in gc.lib. Added C++ test as Makefile target.

Since version 4.3:

- ASM_CLEAR_CODE was erroneously defined for HP PA machines, resulting in a compile error.
- Fixed OS/2 Makefile to create a library. (Thanks to Mark Boulter (mboulter@vnet.ibm.com)).
- Gc_cleanup objects didn't work if they were created on the stack. Fixed.
- One copy of Gc_cpp.h in the distribution was out of synch, and failed to document some known compiler problems with explicit destructor invocation. Partially fixed. There are probably other compilers on which gc_cleanup is miscompiled.
- Fixed Makefile to pass C compiler flags to C++ compiler.
- Added Mac fixes.
- Fixed os_dep.c to work around what appears to be a new and different VirtualQuery bug under newer versions of win32S.
- GC_non_gc_bytes was not correctly maintained by GC_free. Fixed. Thanks to James Clark (jjc@jclark.com).
- Added GC_set_max_heap_size.
- Changed allocation code to ignore blacklisting if it is preventing use of a very large block of memory. This has the advantage that naive code allocating very large objects is much more likely to work. The downside is you might no longer find out that such code should really use GC_malloc_ignore_off_page.
- Changed GC_printf under win32 to close and reopen the file between calls. FAT file systems otherwise make the log file useless for debugging.
- Added GC_try_to_collect and GC_get_bytes_since_gc. These allow starting an abortable collection during idle times. This facility does not require special OS support. (Thanks to Michael Spertus of Geodesic Systems for suggesting this. It was

- actually an easy addition. Kumar Srikantan previously added a similar facility to a now ancient version of the collector. At the time this was much harder, and the result was less convincing.)
- Added some support for the Borland development environment. (Thanks to John Ellis and Michael Spertus.)
 - Removed a misfeature from checksums.c that caused unexpected heap growth. (Thanks to Scott Schwartz.)
 - Changed finalize.c to call WARN if it encounters a finalization cycle. WARN is defined in gc_priv.h to write a message, usually to stdout. In many environments, this may be inappropriate.
 - Renamed NO_PARAMS in gc.h to GC_NO_PARAMS, thus adhering to my own naming convention.
 - Added GC_set_warn_proc to intercept warnings.
 - Fixed Amiga port. (Thanks to Michel Schinz (schinz@alphanet.ch).)
 - Fixed a bug in mark.c that could result in an access to unmapped memory from GC_mark_from_mark_stack on machines with unaligned pointers.
 - Fixed a win32 specific performance bug that could result in scanning of objects allocated with the system malloc.
 - Added REDIRECT_MALLOC.

Since version 4.4:

- Fixed many minor and one major README bugs. (Thanks to Franklin Chen (chen@adi.com) for pointing out many of them.)
- Fixed ALPHA/OSF/1 dynamic library support. (Thanks to Jonathan Bachrach (jonathan@harlequin.com)).
- Added incremental GC support (MPROTECT_VDB) for Linux (with some help from Bruno Haible).
- Altered SPARC recognition tests in gc.h and config.h (mostly as suggested by Fergus Henderson).
- Added basic incremental GC support for win32, as implemented by Windows NT and Windows 95. GC_enable_incremental is a noop under win32s, which doesn't implement enough of the VM interface.
- Added -DLARGE_CONFIG.
- Fixed GC_..._ignore_off_page to also function without -DALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS.
- (Hopefully) fixed RS/6000 port. (Only the test was broken.)
- Fixed a performance bug in the nonincremental collector running on machines supporting incremental collection with MPROTECT_VDB (e.g. SunOS 4, DEC AXP). This turned into a correctness bug under win32s with win32 incremental collection. (Not all memory protection was disabled.)
- Fixed some ppcr related bit rot.
- Caused dynamic libraries to be unregistered before reregistering. The old way turned out to be a performance bug on some machines.
- GC_root_size was not properly maintained under MSWIN32.
- Added -DNO_DEBUGGING and GC_dump.
- Fixed a couple of bugs arising with SOLARIS_THREADS +

REDIRECT_MALLOC.

- Added NetBSD/M68K port. (Thanks to Peter Seebach <seebs@taniemarie.solon.com>.)
- Fixed a serious realloc bug. For certain object sizes, the collector wouldn't scan the expanded part of the object. (Thanks to Clay Spence (cds@peanut.sarnoff.com) for noticing the problem, and helping me to track it down.)

Since version 4.5:

- Added Linux ELF support. (Thanks to Arrigo Triulzi <arrigo@ic.ac.uk>.)
- GC_base crashed if it was called before any other GC_ routines. This could happen if a gc_cleanup object was allocated outside the heap before any heap allocation.
- The heap expansion heuristic was not stable if all objects had finalization enabled. Fixed finalize.c to count memory in finalization queue and avoid explicit deallocation. Changed alloc.c to also consider this count. (This is still not recommended. It's expensive if nothing else.) Thanks to John Ellis for pointing this out.
- GC_malloc_uncollectable(0) was broken. Thanks to Phong Vo for pointing this out.
- The collector didn't compile under Linux 1.3.X. (Thanks to Fred Gilham for pointing this out.) The current workaround is ugly, but expected to be temporary.
- Fixed a formatting problem for SPARC stack traces.
- Fixed some '=='s in os_dep.c that should have been assignments. Fortunately these were in code that should never be executed anyway. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Fixed the heap block allocator to only drop blacklisted blocks in small chunks. Made BL_LIMIT self adjusting. (Both of these were in response to heap growth observed by Paul Graham.)
- Fixed the Metrowerks/68K Mac code to also mark from a6. (Thanks to Patrick Beard.)
- Significantly updated README.debugging.
- Fixed some problems with longjumps out of signal handlers, especially under Solaris. Added a workaround for the fact that siglongjmp doesn't appear to do the right thing with -lthread under Solaris.
- Added MSDOS/djgpp port. (Thanks to Mitch Harris (maharri@uiuc.edu).)
- Added "make reserved_namespace" and "make user_namespace". The first renames ALL "GC_xxx" identifiers as "_GC_xxx". The second is the inverse transformation. Note that doing this is guaranteed to break all clients written for the other names.
- descriptor field for kind NORMAL in GC_obj_kinds with ADD_BYTE_AT_END defined should be -ALIGNMENT not WORDS_TO_BYTES(-1). This is a serious bug on machines with pointer alignment of less than a word.
- GC_ignore_self_finalize_mark_proc didn't handle pointers to very near the end of the object correctly. Caused failures of the C++ test on a DEC Alpha with g++.
- gc_inl.h still had problems. Partially fixed. Added warnings at the

- beginning to hopefully specify the remaining dangers.
- Added DATAEND definition to config.h.
- Fixed some of the .h file organization. Fixed "make floppy".

Since version 4.6:

- Fixed some compilation problems with -DCHECKSUMS (thanks to Ian Searle)
- Updated some Mac specific files to synchronize with Patrick Beard.
- Fixed a serious bug for machines with non-word-aligned pointers.
(Thanks to Patrick Beard for pointing out the problem. The collector should fail almost any conceivable test immediately on such machines.)

Since version 4.7:

- Changed a "comment" in a MacOS specific part of mach-dep.c that caused gcc to fail on other platforms.

Since version 4.8

- More README.debugging fixes.
- Objects ready for finalization, but not finalized in the same GC cycle, could be prematurely collected. This occasionally happened in test_cpp.
- Too little memory was obtained from the system for very large objects. That could cause a heap explosion if these objects were not contiguous (e.g. under PCR), and too much of them was blacklisted.
- Due to an improper initialization, the collector was too hesitant to allocate blacklisted objects immediately after system startup.
- Moved GC_arrays from the data into the bss segment by not explicitly initializing it to zero. This significantly reduces the size of executables, and probably avoids some disk accesses on program startup. It's conceivable that it might break a port that I didn't test.
- Fixed EMX_MAKEFILE to reflect the gc_c++.h to gc_cpp.h renaming which occurred a while ago.

Since 4.9:

- Fixed a typo around a call to GC_collect_or_expand in alloc.c. It broke handling of out of memory. (Thanks to Patrick Beard for noticing.)

Since 4.10:

- Rationalized (hopefully) GC_try_to_collect in an incremental collection environment. It appeared to not handle a call while a collection was in progress, and was otherwise too conservative.
- Merged GC_reclaim_or_delete_all into GC_reclaim_all to get rid of some code.
- Added Patrick Beard's Mac fixes, with substantial completely untested modifications.
- Fixed the MPROTECT_VDB code to deal with large pages and imprecise fault addresses (as on an UltraSPARC running Solaris 2.5). Note that this was not a problem in the default configuration, which uses PROC_VDB.

- The DEC Alpha assembly code needed to restore \$gp between calls. Thanks to Fergus Henderson for tracking this down and supplying a patch.
- The write command for "de" was completely broken for large files. I used the easiest portable fix, which involved changing the semantics so that f.new is written instead of overwriting f. That's safer anyway.
- Added README.solaris2 with a discussion of the possible problems of mixing the collector's sbrk allocation with malloc/realloc.
- Changed the data segment starting address for SGI machines. The old code failed under IRIX6.
- Required double word alignment for MIPS.
- Various minor fixes to remove warnings.
- Attempted to fix some Solaris threads problems reported by Zhiying Chen. In particular, the collector could try to fork a thread with the world stopped as part of GC_thr_init. It also failed to deal with the case in which the original thread terminated before the whole process did.
- Added -DNO_EXECUTE_PERMISSION. This has a major performance impact on the incremental collector under Irix, and perhaps under other operating systems.
- Added some code to support allocating the heap with mmap. This may be preferable under some circumstances.
- Integrated dynamic library support for HP. (Thanks to Knut Tvedten <knuttv@ifi.uio.no>.)
- Integrated James Clark's win32 threads support, and made a number of changes to it, many of which were suggested by Pontus Rydin. This is still not 100% solid.
- Integrated Alistair Crooks' support for UTS4 running on an Amdahl 370-class machine.
- Fixed a serious bug in explicitly typed allocation. Objects requiring large descriptors were handled in a way that usually resulted in a segmentation fault in the marker. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge for helping to track this down.)
- Added partial support for GNU win32 development. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Added optional support for Java-style finalization semantics. (Thanks to Patrick Bridges.) This is recommended only for Java implementations.
- GC_malloc_uncollectable faulted instead of returning 0 when out of memory. (Thanks to dan@math.uiuc.edu for noticing.)
- Calls to GC_base before the collector was initialized failed on a DEC Alpha. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added base pointer checking to GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER in debugging mode, at the suggestion of Jeremy Fitzhardinge.
- GC_debug_realloc failed for uncollectable objects. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge.)
- Explicitly typed allocation could crash if it ran out of memory. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge.)
- Added minimal support for a DEC Alpha running Linux.

- Fixed a problem with allocation of objects whose size overflowed `ptrdiff_t`. (This now fails unconditionally, as it should.)
- Added the beginning of Irix pthread support.
- Integrated Xiaokun Zhu's fixes for djgpp 2.01.
- Added SGI-style STL allocator support (`gc_alloc.h`).
- Fixed a serious bug in `README.solaris2`. Multithreaded programs must include `gc.h` with `SOLARIS_THREADS` defined.
- Changed `GC_free` so it actually deallocates uncollectable objects. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for pointing out the problem.)
- Added Linux ELF support for dynamic libraries. (Thanks again to Patrick Bridges.)
- Changed the Borland cc configuration so that the assembler is not required.
- Fixed a bug in the C++ test that caused it to fail in 64-bit environments.

Since 4.11:

- Fixed ElfW definition in `dyn_load.c`. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.) This prevented the dynamic library support from compiling on some older ELF Linux systems.
- Fixed UTS4 port (which I apparently mangled during the integration) (Thanks to again to Alistair Crooks.)
- "Make C++" failed on Suns with SC4.0, due to a problem with "bool". Fixed in `gc_priv.h`.
- Added more pieces for GNU win32. (Thanks to Timothy N. Newsham.) The current state of things should suffice for at least some applications.
- Changed the out of memory retry count handling as suggested by Kenjiro Taura. (This matters only if `GC_max_retries > 0`, which is no longer the default.)
- If a `/proc` read failed repeatedly, `GC_written_pages` was not updated correctly. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for diagnosing this.)
- Under unlikely circumstances, the allocator could infinite loop in an out of memory situation. (Thanks again to Kenjiro Taura for identifying the problem and supplying a fix.)
- Fixed a syntactic error in the DJGPP code. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson for finding this by inspection.) Also fixed a test program problem with DJGPP (Thanks to Peter Monks.)
- Atomic uncollectable objects were not treated correctly by the incremental collector. This resulted in weird log statistics and occasional performance problems. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for pointing this out.)
- Fixed some problems resulting from compilers that don't define `__STDC__`. In this case `void *` and `char *` were used inconsistently in some cases. (`Void *` should not have been used at all. If you have an ANSI superset compiler that does not define `__STDC__`, please compile with `-D__STDC__=0`. Thanks to Manuel Serrano and others for pointing out the problem.)

- Fixed a compilation problem on Irix with `-n32` and `-DIRIX_THREADS`.
Also fixed some other `IRIX_THREADS` problems which may or may not have had observable symptoms.
- Fixed an HP PA compilation problem in `dyn_load.c`. (Thanks to Philippe Queinnec.)
- SEGV fault handlers sometimes did not get reset correctly. (Thanks to David Pickens.)
- Added a fix for `SOLARIS_THREADS` on Intel. (Thanks again to David Pickens.) This probably needs more work to become functional.
- Fixed `struct sigcontext_struct` in `os_dep.c` for compilation under Linux 2.1.X. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Changed the `DJGPP_STACKBOTTOM` and `DATASTART` values to those suggested by Kristian Kristensen. These may still not be right, but it is likely to work more often than what was there before. They may even be exactly right.
- Added a `#include <string.h>` to `test_cpp.cc`. This appears to help with HP/UX and gcc. (Thanks to `assar@sics.se`.)
- Version 4.11 failed to run in incremental mode on recent 64-bit Irix kernels. This was a problem related to page unaligned heap segments. Changed the code to page align heap sections on all platforms. (I had mistakenly identified this as a kernel problem earlier. It was not.)
- Version 4.11 did not make allocated storage executable, except on one or two platforms, due to a bug in a `#if` test. (Thanks to Dave Grove for pointing this out.)
- Added `sparc_sunos4_mach_dep.s` to support Sun's compilers under SunOS4.
- Added `GC_exclude_static_roots`.
- Fixed the object size mapping algorithm. This shouldn't matter, but the old code was ugly.
- Heap checking code could die if one of the allocated objects was larger than its base address. (Unsigned underflow problem. Thanks to Clay Spence for isolating the problem.)
- Added RS6000 (AIX) dynamic library support and fixed `STACK_BOTTOM`. (Thanks to Fred Stearns.)
- Added Fergus Henderson's patches for improved robustness with large heaps and lots of blacklisting.
- Added Peter Chubb's changes to support Solaris Pthreads, to support MMAP allocation in Solaris, to allow Solaris to find dynamic libraries through `/proc`, to add `malloc_typed_ignore_off_page`, and a few other minor features and bug fixes.
- The Solaris 2 port should not use `sbrk`. I received confirmation from Sun that the use of `sbrk` and `malloc` in the same program is not supported. The collector now defines `USE_MMAP` by default on Solaris.
- Replaced the `djgpp` makefile with Gary Leavens' version.
- Fixed MSWIN32 detection test.
- Added Fergus Henderson's patches to allow putting the collector into a DLL under GNU win32.
- Added Ivan V. Demakov's port to Watcom C on X86.

- Added Ian Piumarta's Linux/PowerPC port.
- On Brian Burton's suggestion added PointerFreeGC to the placement options in gc_cpp.h. This is of course unsafe, and may be controversial. On the other hand, it seems to be needed often enough that it's worth adding as a standard facility.

Since 4.12:

- Fixed a crucial bug in the Watcom port. There was a redundant decl of GC_push_one in gc_priv.h.
- Added FINALIZE_ON_DEMAND.
- Fixed some pre-ANSI cc problems in test.c.
- Removed getpagesize() use for Solaris. It seems to be missing in one or two versions.
- Fixed bool handling for SPARCCompiler version 4.2.
- Fixed some files in include that had gotten unlinked from the main copy.
- Some RS/6000 fixes (missing casts). Thanks to Toralf Foerster.
- Fixed several problems in GC_debug_realloc, affecting mostly the FIND_LEAK case.
- GC_exclude_static_roots contained a buggy unsigned comparison to terminate a loop. (Thanks to Wilson Ho.)
- CORD_str failed if the substring occurred at the last possible position. (Only affects cord users.)
- Fixed Linux code to deal with RedHat 5.0 and integrated Peter Bigot's os_dep.c code for dealing with various Linux versions.
- Added workaround for Irix pthreads sigaction bug and possible signal misdirection problems.

Since alpha1:

- Changed RS6000 STACKBOTTOM.
- Integrated Patrick Beard's Mac changes.
- Alpha1 didn't compile on Irix m.n, m < 6.
- Replaced Makefile.dj with a new one from Gary Leavens.
- Added Andrew Stitche's changes to support SCO OpenServer.
- Added PRINT_BLACK_LIST, to allow debugging of high densities of false pointers.
- Added code to debug allocator to keep track of return address in GC_malloc caller, thus giving a bit more context.
- Changed default behavior of large block allocator to more aggressively avoid fragmentation. This is likely to slow down the collector when it succeeds at reducing space cost.
- Integrated Fergus Henderson's CYGWIN32 changes. They are untested, but needed for newer versions.
- USE_MMMap had some serious bugs. This caused the collector to fail consistently on Solaris with -DSMALL_CONFIG.
- Added Linux threads support, thanks largely to Fergus Henderson.

Since alpha2:

- Fixed more Linux threads problems.
- Changed default GC_free_space_divisor to 3 with new large block allocation.

(Thanks to Matthew Flatt for some measurements that suggest the old value sometimes favors space too much over time.)

- More CYGWIN32 fixes.
- Integrated Tyson-Dowd's Linux-M68K port.
- Minor HP PA and DEC UNIX fixes from Fergus Henderson.
- Integrated Christoffe Raffali's Linux-SPARC changes.
- Allowed for one more GC fixup iteration after a full GC in incremental mode. Some quick measurements suggested that this significantly reduces pause times even with smaller GC_RATE values.
- Moved some more GC data structures into GC_arrays. This decreases pause times and GC overhead, but makes debugging slightly less convenient.
- Fixed namespace pollution problem ("excl_table").
- Made GC_incremental a constant for -DSMALL_CONFIG, hopefully shrinking that slightly.
- Added some win32 threads fixes.
- Integrated Ivan Demakov and David Stes' Watcom fixes.
- Various other minor fixes contributed by many people.
- Renamed config.h to gcconfig.h, since config.h tends to be used for many other things.
- Integrated Matthew Flatt's support for 68K MacOS "far globals".
- Fixed up some of the dynamic library Makefile targets for consistency across platforms.
- Fixed a USE_MMAP typo that caused out-of-memory handling to fail on Solaris.
- Added code to test.c to test thread creation a bit more.
- Integrated GC_win32_free_heap, as suggested by Ivan Demakov.
- Fixed Solaris 2.7 stack base finding problem. (This may actually have been done in an earlier alpha release.)

Since alpha3:

- Fixed MSWIN32 recognition test, which interfered with cygwin.
- Removed unnecessary gc_watcom.asm from distribution. Removed some obsolete README.win32 text.
- Added Alpha Linux incremental GC support. (Thanks to Philipp Tomsich for code for retrieving the fault address in a signal handler.)
Changed Linux signal handler context argument to be a pointer.
- Took care of some new warnings generated by the 7.3 SGI compiler.
- Integrated Phillip Musumeci's FreeBSD/ELF fixes.
- -DIRIX_THREADS was broken with the -o32 ABI (typo in gc_priv.h)

Since 4.13:

- Fixed GC_print_source_ptr to not use a prototype.
- generalized CYGWIN test.
- gc::new did the wrong thing with PointerFreeGC placement.
(Thanks to Rauli Ruohonen.)
- In the ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS (default) case, some callee-save register values could fail to be scanned if the register was saved and reused in a GC frame. This showed up in verbose mode with gctest compiled with an unreleased SGI compiler. I vaguely recall an old

bug report that may have been related. The bug was probably quite old.

(The problem was that the stack scanning could be deferred until after the relevant frame was overwritten, and the new save location might be outside the scanned area. Fixed by more eager stack scanning.)

- PRINT_BLACK_LIST had some problems. A few source addresses were garbage.
- Replaced Makefile.dj and added -I flags to cord make targets.
(Thanks to Gary Leavens.)
- GC_try_to_collect was broken with the nonincremental collector.
- gc_cleanup destructors could pass the wrong address to GC_register_finalizer_ignore_self in the presence of multiple inheritance. (Thanks to Darrell Schiebel.)
- Changed PowerPC Linux stack finding code.

Since 4.14alpha1

- -DSMALL_CONFIG did not work reliably with large (> 4K) pages. Recycling the mark stack during expansion could result in a size zero heap segment, which confused things. (This was probably also an issue with the normal config and huge pages.)
- Did more work to make sure that callee-save registers were scanned completely, even with the setjmp-based code. Added USE_GENERIC_PUSH_REGS macro to facilitate testing on machines I have access to.
- Added code to explicitly push register contents for win32 threads. This seems to be necessary. (Thanks to Pierre de Rop.)

Since 4.14alpha2

- changed STACKBOTTOM for DJGPP (Thanks to Salvador Eduardo Tropea).

Since 4.14

- Reworked large block allocator. Now uses multiple doubly linked free lists to approximate best fit.
- Changed heap expansion heuristic. Entirely free blocks are no longer counted towards the heap size. This seems to have a major impact on heap size stability; the old version could expand the heap way too much in the presence of large block fragmentation.
- added -DGC_ASSERTIONS and some simple assertions inside the collector. This is mainly for collector debugging.
- added -DUSE_MUNMAP to allow the heap to shrink. Supported on only a few UNIX-like platforms for now.
- added GC_dump_regions() for debugging of fragmentation issues.
- Changed PowerPC pointer alignment under Linux to 4. (This needs checking by someone who has one. The suggestions came to me via a rather circuitous path.)
- Changed the Linux/Alpha port to walk the data segment backwards until it encounters a SIGSEGV. The old way to find the start of the data segment broke with a recent release.
- cordxtra.c needed to call GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER instead of GC_register_finalizer, so that it would continue to work with GC_DEBUG.
- allochblk sometimes cleared the wrong block for debugging purposes

when it dropped blacklisted blocks. This could result in spurious error reports with GC_DEBUG.

- added MACOS X Server support. (Thanks to Andrew Stone.)
- Changed the Solaris threads code to ignore stack limits > 8 MB with a warning. Empirically, it is not safe to access arbitrary pages in such large stacks. And the dirty bit implementation does not guarantee that none of them will be accessed.
- Integrated Martin Tauchmann's Amiga changes.
- Integrated James Dominy's OpenBSD/SPARC port.

Since 5.0alpha1

- Fixed bugs introduced in alpha1 (OpenBSD & large block initialization).
- Added -DKEEP_BACK_PTRS and backptr.h interface. (The implementation idea came from Al Demers.)

Since 5.0alpha2

- Added some highly incomplete code to support a copied young generation. Comments on nursery.h are appreciated.
- Changed -DFIND_LEAK, -DJAVA_FINALIZATION, and -DFINALIZE_ON_DEMAND, so the same effect could be obtained with a runtime switch. This is a step towards standardizing on a single dynamic GC library.
- Significantly changed the way leak detection is handled, as a consequence of the above.

Since 5.0 alpha3

- Added protection fault handling patch for Linux/M68K from Fergus Henderson and Roman Hodek.
- Removed the tests for SGI_SOURCE in new_gc_alloc.h. This was causing that interface to fail on nonSGI platforms.
- Changed the Linux stack finding code to use /proc, after changing it to use HEURISTIC1. (Thanks to David Mossberger for pointing out the /proc hook.)
- Added HP/UX incremental GC support and HP/UX 11 thread support. Thread support is currently still flakey.
- Added basic Linux/IA64 support.
- Integrated Anthony Green's PicoJava support.
- Integrated Scott Ananian's StrongARM/NetBSD support.
- Fixed some fairly serious performance bugs in the incremental collector. These have probably been there essentially forever. (Mark bits were sometimes set before scanning dirty pages. The reclaim phase unnecessarily dirtied full small object pages.)
- Changed the reclaim phase to ignore nearly full pages to avoid touching them.
- Limited GC_black_list_spacing to roughly the heap growth increment.
- Changed full collection triggering heuristic to decrease full GC frequency by default, but to explicitly trigger full GCs during heap growth. This doesn't always improve things, but on average it's probably a win.

- GC_debug_free(0, ...) failed. Thanks to Fergus Henderson for the bug report and fix.

Since 5.0 alpha4

- GC_malloc_explicitly_typed and friends sometimes failed to initialize first word.
- Added allocation routines and support in the marker for mark descriptors in a type structure referenced by the first word of an object. This was introduced to support gcj, but hopefully in a way that makes it generically useful.
- Added GC_requested_heapsize, and inhibited collections in nonincremental mode if the actual used heap size is less than what was explicitly requested.
- The Solaris pthreads version of GC_pthread_create didn't handle a NULL attribute pointer. Solaris thread support used the wrong default thread stack size. (Thanks to Melissa O'Neill for the patch.)
- Changed PUSH_CONTENTS macro to no longer modify first parameter. This usually doesn't matter, but it was certainly an accident waiting to happen ...
- Added GC_register_finalizer_no_order and friends to gc.h. They're needed by Java implementations.
- Integrated a fix for a win32 deadlock resulting from clock() calling malloc. (Thanks to Chris Dodd.)
- Integrated Hiroshi Kawashima's port to Linux/MIPS. This was designed for a handheld platform, and may or may not be sufficient for other machines.
- Fixed a va_arg problem with the %c specifier in cordprnt.c. It appears that this was always broken, but recent versions of gcc are the first to report the (statically detectable) bug.
- Added an attempt at a more general solution to dlopen races/deadlocks. GC_dlopen now temporarily disables collection. Still not ideal, but ...
- Added -DUSE_I686_PREFETCH, -DUSE_3DNOW_PREFETCH, and support for IA64 prefetch instructions. May improve performance measurably, but I'm not sure the code will run correctly on processors that don't support the instruction. Won't build except with very recent gcc.
- Added caching for header lookups in the marker. This seems to result in a barely measurable performance gain. Added support for interleaved lookups of two pointers, but unconfigured that since the performance gain is currently near zero, and it adds to code size.
- Changed Linux DATA_START definition to check both data_start and __data_start, since nothing else seems to be portable.
- Added -DUSE_LD_WRAP to optionally take advantage of the GNU ld function wrapping mechanism. Probably currently useful only on Linux.
- Moved some variables for the scratch allocator into GC_arrays, on Martin Hirzel's suggestion.
- Fixed a win32 threads bug that caused the collector to not look for interior pointers from one of the thread stacks without ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)

- Added Mingw32 support. (Thanks again to Jeff Sturm for the patch.)
- Changed the alpha port to use the generic register scanning code instead of alpha_mach_dep.s. Alpha_mach_dep.s doesn't look for pointers in fp registers, but gcc sometimes spills pointers there. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano for helping me debug this by email.) Changed the IA64 code to do something similar for similar reasons.

[5.0alpha5 doesn't really exist, but it may have escaped.]

Since 5.0alpha6:

- -DREDIRECT_MALLOC was broken in alpha6. Fixed.
- Cleaned up gc_ccp.h slightly, thus also causing the HP C++ compiler to accept it.
- Removed accidental reference to dbg_mlc.c, which caused dbg_mlc.o to be linked into every executable.
- Added PREFETCH to bitmap marker. Changed it to use the header cache.
- GC_push_marked sometimes pushed one object too many, resulting in a segmentation fault in GC_mark_from_mark_stack. This was probably an old bug. It finally showed up in gctest on win32.
- Gc_priv.h erroneously #defined GC_incremental to be TRUE instead of FALSE when SMALL_CONFIG was defined. This was no doubt a major performance bug for the default win32 configuration.
- Removed -DSMALL_CONFIG from NT_MAKEFILE. It seemed like an anachronism now that the average PC has 64MB or so.
- Integrated Bryce McKinley's patches for linux threads and dynamic loading from the libgcj tree. Turned on dynamic loading support for Linux/PPC.
- Changed the stack finding code to use environ on HP/UX. (Thanks to Gustavo Rodriguez-Rivera for the suggestion.) This should probably be done on other platforms, too. Since I can't test those, that'll wait until after 5.0.

Since 5.0alpha7:

- Fixed threadlibs.c for linux threads. -DUSE_LD_WRAP was broken and -ldl was omitted. Fixed Linux stack finding code to handle -DUSE_LD_WRAP correctly.
- Added MSWIN32 exception handler around marker, so that the collector can recover from root segments that are unmapped during the collection. This caused occasional failures under Windows 98, and may also be an issue under Windows NT/2000.

Since 5.0

- Fixed a gc.h header bug which showed up under Irix. (Thanks to Dan Sullivan.)
- Fixed a typo in GC_double_descr in typd_mlc.c.
This probably could result in objects described by array descriptors not getting traced correctly. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for pointing this out.)
- The block nearly full tests in reclaim.c were not correct for 64 bit environments. This could result in unnecessary heap growth under unlikely

conditions.

Since 5.1

- `dyn_load.c` declared `GC_scratch_last_end_ptr` as an extern even if it was defined as a macro. This prevented the collector from building on Irix.
- We quietly assumed that indirect mark descriptors were never 0. Our own typed allocation interface violated that. This could result in segmentation faults in the marker with typed allocation.
- Fixed a `_DUSE_MUNMAP` bug in the heap block allocation code. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for the patch.)
- Taught the collector about VC++ handling array operator `new`. (Thanks again to Ben Hutchings for the patch.)
- The two copies of `gc_hdrs.h` had diverged. Made one a link to the other again.

Since 5.2 (A few 5.2 patches are not in 6.0alpha1)

- Fixed `_end` declaration for OSF1.
- There were lots of spurious leak reports in leak detection mode, caused by the fact that some pages were not being swept, and hence unmarked objects weren't making it onto free lists. (This bug dated back to 5.0.)
- Fixed a typo in the `liblinuxgc.so` Makefile rule.
- Added the `GetExitCodeThread` to Win32 `GC_stop_world` to (mostly) work around a Windows 95 `GetOpenFileName` problem. (Thanks to Jacob Navia.)

Since 5.3

- Fixed a typo that prevented compilation with `-DUSE_3DNOW_PREFETCH`. (Thanks to Shawn Wagner for actually testing this.)
- Fixed `GC_is_thread_stack` in `solaris_threads.c`. It forgot to return a value in the common case. I wonder why nobody noticed?
- Fixed another silly syntax problem in `GC_double_descr`. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson for finding it.)
- Fixed a `GC_gcj_malloc` bug: It tended to release the allocator lock twice.

Since 5.4 (A few 5.3 patches are not in 6.0alpha2)

- Added HP/PA prefetch support.
- Added `-DDBG_HDRS_ALL` and `-DSHORT_DBG_HDRS` to reduce the cost and improve the reliability of generating pointer backtrace information, e.g. in the Bigloo environment.
- Added parallel marking support (`-DPARALLEL_MARK`). This currently works only under IA32 and IA64 Linux, but it shouldn't be hard to adapt to other platforms. This is intended to be a lighter-weight (less new code, probably not as scalable) solution than the work by Toshio Endo et al, at the University of Tokyo. A number of their ideas were reused, though the code wasn't, and the underlying data structure is significantly different. In particular, we keep the global mark stack as a single shared data structure, but most of the work is done on smaller thread-local mark stacks.

- Changed GC_malloc_many to be cheaper, and to require less mutual exclusion with -DPARALLEL_MARK.
- Added full support for thread local allocation under Linux (-DTHREAD_LOCAL_ALLOC). This is a thin veneer on GC_malloc_many, and should be easily portable to other platforms, especially those that support pthreads.
- CLEAR_DOUBLE was not always getting invoked when it should have been.
- GC_gcj_malloc and friends used different out of memory handling than everything else, probably because I forgot about one when I implemented the other. They now both call GC_oom_fn(), not GC_oom_action().
- Integrated Jakub Jelinek's fixes for Linux/SPARC.
- Moved GC_objfreelist, GC_aobjfreelist, and GC_words_allocd out of GC_arrays, and separately registered the first two as excluded roots. This makes code compiled with gc_inl.h less dependent on the collector version. (It would be nice to remove the inclusion of gc_priv.h by gc_inl.h completely, but we're not there yet. The locking definitions in gc_priv.h are still referenced.) This change was later coniditoned on SEPARATE_GLOBALS, which is not defined by default, since it involves a performance hit.
- Register GC_obj_kinds separately as an excluded root region. The attempt to register it with GC_arrays was usually failing. (This wasn't serious, but seemed to generate some confusion.)
- Moved backptr.h to gc_backptr.h.

Since 6.0alpha1

- Added USE_MARK_BYTES to reduce the need for compare-and-swap on platforms for which that's expensive.
- Fixed a locking bug in GC_gcj_malloc and some locking assertion problems.
- Added a missing volatile to OR_WORD and renamed the parameter to GC_compare_and_swap so it's not a C++ reserved word. (Thanks to Toshio Endo for pointing out both of those.)
- Changed Linux dynamic library registration code to look at /proc/self/maps instead of the rld data structures when REDIRECT_MALLOC is defined. Otherwise some of the rld data data structures may be prematurely garbage collected. (Thanks to Eric Benson for helping to track this down.)
- Fixed USE_LD_WRAP a bit more, so it should now work without threads.
- Renamed XXX_THREADS macros to GC_XXX_THREADS for namespace correctness. Tomporarily added some backward compatibility definitions. Renamed USE_LD_WRAP to GC_USE_LD_WRAP.
- Many MACOSX POWERPC changes, some additions to the gctest output, and a few minor generic bug fixes. (Thanks to Dietmar Planitzer.)

Since 6.0 alpha2

- Fixed the /proc/self/maps code to not seek, since that apparently is not reliable across all interesting kernels.
- Fixed some compilation problems in the absence of PARALLEL_MARK (introduced in alpha2).
- Fixed an algorithmic problem with PARALLEL_MARK. If work needs to

- be given back to the main mark "stack", the BOTTOM entries of the local stack should be given away, not the top ones. This has substantial performance impact, especially for > 2 processors, from what I can tell.
- Extracted gc_lock.h from gc_priv.h. This should eventually make it a bit easier to avoid including gc_priv.h in clients.
 - Moved all include files to include/ and removed duplicate links to the same file. The old scheme was a bad idea because it was too easy to get the copies out of sync, and many systems don't support hard links. Unfortunately, it's likely that I broke some of the non-Unix Makefiles in the process, although I tried to update them appropriately.
 - Removed the partial support for a copied nursery. It's not clear that this would be a tremendous win, since we don't consistently lose to generational copying collectors. And it would significantly complicate many things. May be reintroduced if/when it really turns out to win.
 - Removed references to IRIX_JDK_THREADS, since I believe there never were and never will be any clients.
 - Added some code to linux_threads.c to possibly support HPUX threads using the Linux code. Unfortunately, it doesn't work yet, and is currently disabled.
 - Added support under Linux/X86 for saving the call chain, both in (debug) objects for client debugging, and in GC_arrays._last_stack for GC debugging. This was previously supported only under Solaris. It is not enabled by default under X86, since it requires that code be compiled to explicitly save frame pointers on the call stack. (With gcc this currently happens by default, but is often turned off explicitly.) To turn it on, define SAVE_CALL_CHAIN.

Since 6.0 alpha3

- Moved up the detection of mostly full blocks to the initiation of the sweep phase. This eliminates some lock contention in the PARALLEL_MARK case, as multiple threads try to look at mostly full blocks concurrently.
- Restored the code in GC_malloc_many that grabs a prefix of the global free list. This avoids the case in which every GC_malloc_many call tries and fails to allocate a new heap block, and the returns a single object from the global free list.
- Some minor fixes in new_hblk.c. (Attempted to build free lists in order of increasing addresses instead of decreasing addresses for cache performance reasons. But this seems to be only a very minor gain with -DEAGER_SWEEP, and a loss in other cases. So the change was backed out.)
- Fixed some of the documentation. (Thanks in large part to Fergus Henderson.)
- Fixed the Linux USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES code to deal with apps that perform large numbers of mmap's. (Thanks to Eric Benson.) Also fixed that code to deal with short reads.
- Added GC_get_total_bytes().
- Fixed leak detection mode to avoid spurious messages under linuxthreads. (This should also now be easy for the other supported threads packages. But the code is tricky enough that I'm hesitant to do it without being able

to test. Everything allocated in the GC thread support itself should be explicitly deallocated.)

- Made it possible (with luck) to redirect malloc to GC_local_malloc.

Since 6.0 alpha4

- Changed the definition of GC_pause in linux_threads.c to use a volatile asm. Some versions of gcc apparently optimize away writes to local volatile variables. This caused poor locking behaviour starting at about 4 processors.

- Added GC_start_blocking(), GC_end_blocking() calls and wrapper for sleep to linux_threads.c.

The first two calls could be used to generally avoid sending GC signals to blocked threads, avoiding both premature wakeups and unnecessary overhead.

- Fixed a serious bug in thread-local allocation. At thread termination, GC_free could get called on small integers. Changed the code for thread termination to more efficiently return left-over free-lists.

- Integrated Kjetil Matheussen's BeOS support.

- Rearranged the directory structure to create the doc and tests subdirectories.

- Sort of integrated Eric Benson's patch for OSF1. This provided basic OSF1 thread support by suitably extending hpux_irix_threads.c. Based on earlier email conversations with David Butenhof, I suspect that it will be more reliable in the long run to base this on linux_threads.c instead. Thus I attempted to patch up linux_threads.c based on Eric's code.

The result is almost certainly broken, but hopefully close enough that someone with access to a machine can pick it up.

- Integrated lots of minor changes from the NetBSD distribution. (These were supplied by David Brownlee. I'm not sure about the original authors.)

- Hacked a bit more on the HP/UX thread-support in linux_threads.c. It now appears to work in the absence of incremental collection. Renamed hpux_irix_threads.c back to irix_threads.c, and removed the attempt to support HPUX there.

- Changed gc.h to define _REENTRANT in cases in which it should already have been defined. It is still safer to also define it on the command line.

Since 6.0alpha5:

- Changed the definition of DATASTART on ALPHA and IA64, where data_start and __data_start are not defined by earlier versions of glibc. This might need to be fixed on other platforms as well.

- Changed the way the stack base and backing store base are found on IA64.

This should now remain reliable on future kernels. But since it relies on /proc, it will no longer work in the simulated NUE environment.

- Made the call to random() in dbg_mlc.c with -DKEEP_BACK_PTRS dependent on the OS. On non-Unix systems, rand() should be used instead. Handled small RAND_MAX. (Thanks to Peter Ross for pointing this out.)

- Fixed the cord make rules to create the cord subdirectory, if necessary.

(Thanks to Doug Moen.)

- Changed `fo_object_size` calculation in `finalize.c`. Turned finalization of nonheap object into a no-op. Removed anachronism from `GC_size()` implementation.
- Changed `GC_push_dirty` call in `solaris_threads.c` to `GC_push_selected`. It was missed in a previous renaming. (Thanks to Vladimir Tsichevski for pointing this out.)
- Arranged to not not mask `SIGABRT` in `linux_threads.c`. (Thanks to Bryce McKinlay.)
- Added `GC_no_dls` hook for applications that want to register their own roots.
- Integrated Kjetil Matheussen's Amiga changes.
- Added `FREEBSD_STACKBOTTOM`. Changed the X86/FreeBSD port to use it. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added `pthread_detach` interception for platforms supported by `linux_threads.c` and `irix_threads.c`. Should also be added for Solaris?
- Changed the `USE_MMAP` code to check for the case in which we got the high end of the address space, i.e. `mem_ptr + mem_sz == 0`. It appears that this can happen under Solaris 7. It seems to be allowed by what I would claim is an oversight in the `mmap` specification. (Thanks to Toshio Endo for pointing out the problem.)
- Cleanup of `linux_threads.c`. Some code was originally cloned from `irix_threads.c` and now unnecessary. Some comments were obviously wrong.
- (Mostly) fixed a longstanding problem with setting of dirty bits from a signal handler. In the presence of threads, dirty bits could get lost, since the setting of a bit in the bit vector was not atomic with respect to other updates. The fix is 100% correct only for platforms for which `GC_test_and_set` is defined. The goal is to make that all platforms with thread support. Matters only if incremental GC and threads are both enabled.
- made `GC_all_interior_pointers` (a.k.a. `ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS`) an initialization time, instead of build-time option. This is a nontrivial, high risk change. It should slow down the code measurably only if `MERGE_SIZES` is not defined, which is a very nonstandard configuration.
- Added `doc/README.environment`, and implemented what it describes. This allows a number of additional configuration options to be set through the environment. It documents a few previously undocumented options.
- Integrated Eric Benson's leak testing improvements.
- Removed the option to throw away the beginning of each page (`DISCARD_WORDS`). This became less and less useful as processors enforce stricter alignment. And it hadn't been tested in ages, and was thus probably broken anyway.

Since 6.0alpha6:

- Added `GC_finalizer_notifier`. Fixed `GC_finalize_on_demand`. (The variable actually wasn't being tested at the right points. The build-time flag was.)
- Added Tom Tromey's S390 Linux patch.

- Added code to push GC_finalize_now in GC_push_finalizer_structures. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added GC_push_gc_structures() to push all GC internal roots.
- Integrated some FreeBSD changes from Matthew Flatt.
- It looks like USRSTACK is not always correctly defined under Solaris. Hacked gcconfig.h to attempt to work around the problem. The result is not well tested. (Thanks again to Matthew Flatt for pointing this out. The gross hack is mine. - HB)
- Added Ji-Yong Chung's win32 threads and C++ fixes.
- Arranged for hpux_test_and_clear.s to no longer be needed or built. It was causing build problems with gas, and it's not clear this is better than the pthreads alternative on this platform.
- Some MINGW32 fixes from Hubert Garavel.
- Added Initial Hitachi SH4 port from Kaz Kojima.
- Ported thread-local allocation and parallel mark code to HP/UX on PA_RISC.
- Made include/gc_mark.h more public and separated out the really private pieces. This is probably still not quite sufficient for clients that want to supply their own kind of type information. But it's a start. This involved lots of identifier renaming to make it namespace clean.
- Added GC_dont_precollect for clients that need complete control over the root set.
- GC_is_visible didn't do the right thing with gcj objects. (Not that many people are likely to care, but ...)
- Don't redefine read with GC_USE_LD_WRAP.
- Initial port to LINUX/HP_PA. Incremental collection and threads are not yet supported. (Incremental collection should work if you have the right kernel. Threads may work with a sufficiently patched pthread library.)
- Changed gcconfig.h to recognize __i386__ as an alternative to i386 in many places. (Thanks to Benjamin Lerman.)
- Made win32_threads.c more tolerant of detaching a thread that it didn't know about. (Thanks to Paul Nash.)
- Added Makefile.am and configure.in from gcc to the distribution, with minimal changes. For the moment, those are just placeholders. In the future, we're planning to switch to a GNU-style build environment for Un*x-like systems, though the old Makefile will remain as a backup.
- Turned off STUBBORN_ALLOC by default, and added it back as a Makefile option.
- Redistributed some functions between malloc.c and malloxc.c, so that simple statically linked apps no longer pull in malloxc.o.
- Changed large object allocation to clear the first and last few words of each block before releasing the lock. Otherwise the marker could see objects with nonsensical type descriptors.
- Fixed a couple of subtle problems that could result in not recognizing interior pointers from the stack. (I believe these were introduced in 6.0alpha6.)
- GC_debug_free_inner called GC_free, which tried to reacquire the allocator lock, and hence deadlocked. (DBG_HDRS_ALL probably never worked

with threads?)

- Fixed several problems with back traces. Accidental references to a free list could cause the free list pointer to be overwritten by a back pointer. There seemed to be some problems with the encoding of root and finalizer references.

Since 6.0alpha7:

- Changed `GC_debug_malloc_replacement` and `GC_debug_realloc_replacement` so that they compile under Irix. (Thanks to Dave Love.)
- Updated `powerpc_macosx_mach_dep.s` so that it works if the collector is in a dynamic library. (Thanks to Andrew Begel.)
- Transformed `README.debugging` into `debugging.html`, updating and expanding it in the process. Added `gcdescr.html` and `tree.html` from the web site to the GC distribution.
- Fixed several problems related to `PRINT_BLACK_LIST`. This involved restructuring some of the marker macros.
- Fixed some problems with the sizing of objects with debug information. Finalization was broken `KEEP_BACK_PTRS` or `PRINT_BLACK_LIST`. Reduced the object size with `SHORT_DEBUG_HDRS` by another word.
- The "Needed to allocate blacklisted ..." warning had inadvertently been turned off by default, due to a buggy test in `allchblk.c`. Turned it back on.
- Removed the marker macros to deal with 2 pointers in interleaved fashion. They were messy and the performance improvement seemed minimal. We'll leave such scheduling issues to the compiler.
- Changed Linux/PowerPC test to also check for `__powerpc__` in response to a discussion on the gcc mailing list.
- On Matthew Flatt's suggestion removed the "static" from the `jmp_buf` declaration in `GC_generic_push_regs`. This was causing problems in systems that register all of their own roots. It looks far more correct to me without the "static" anyway.
- Fixed several problems with thread local allocation of pointerfree or typed objects. The collector was reclaiming thread-local free lists, since it wasn't following the link fields.
- There was apparently a long-standing race condition related to multithreaded incremental collection. A collection could be started and a thread stopped between the memory unprotect system call and the setting of the corresponding dirt bit. I believe this did not affect Solaris or PCR, which use a different dirty-bit implementation. Fixed this by installing signal handlers with `sigaction` instead of `signal`, and disabling the thread suspend signal while in the write-protect handler. (It is unclear whether this scenario ever actually occurred. I found it while tracking down the following:)
- Incremental collection did not cooperate correctly with the `PARALLEL_MARK` implementation of `GC_malloc_many` or the `local_malloc` primitives. It still doesn't work well, but it shouldn't lose memory anymore.
- Integrated some changes from the gcc source tree that I had previously missed. (Thanks to Bryce McKinley for the reminder/diff.)

- Added Makefile.direct as a copy of the default Makefile, which would normally be overwritten if configure is run.
- Changed the gc.tar target in Makefile.direct to embed the version number in the gc directory name. This will affect future tar file distributions.
- Changed the Irix dynamic library finding code to no longer try to eliminate writable text segments under Irix6.x, since that is probably no longer necessary, and can apparently be unsafe on occasion. (Thanks to Shiro Kawai for pointing this out.)
- GC_cleanup with GC_DEBUG enabled passed a real object base address to GC_debug_register_finalizer_ignore_self, which expected a pointer past the debug header. Call GC_register_finalizer_ignore_self instead, even with debugging enabled. (Thanks to Jean-Daniel Fekete for catching this.)
- The collector didn't build with call chain saving enabled but NARGS=0. (Thanks to Maarten Thibaut.)
- Fixed up the GNU-style build files enough so that they work in some obvious cases.
- Added initial port to Digital Mars compiler for win32. (Thanks to Walter Bright.)

Since 6.0alpha8:

- added README.macros.
- Made gc.mak a symbolic link to work around winzip's tendency to ignore hard links.
- Simplified the setting of NEED_FIND_LIMIT in os_dep.c, possibly breaking it on untested platforms.
- Integrated initial GNU HURD port. (Thanks to Chris Lingard and Igor Khavkine.)
- A few more fixes for Digital Mars compiler (Walter Bright).
- Fixed gcc version recognition. Renamed OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY to GC_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY. Changed GC_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY to be the default. It can be overridden with -DGC_NO_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY. (Thanks to Cesar Eduardo Barros.)
- Changed the byte size to free-list mapping in thread local allocation so that size 0 allocations are handled correctly.
- Fixed Linux/MIPS stackbottom for new toolchain. (Thanks to Ryan Murray.)
- Changed finalization registration to invoke GC_oom_fn when it runs out of memory.
- Removed lvalue cast in finalize.c. This caused some debug configurations not to build with some non-gcc compilers.

Since 6.0alpha9:

- Two more bug fixes for KEEP_BACK_PTRS and DBG_HDRS_ALL.
- Fixed a stack clearing problem that resulted in SIGILL with a misaligned stack pointer for multithreaded SPARC builds.
- Integrated another HURD patch (thanks to Igor Khavkine).

Since 6.0:

- Non-debug, atomic allocations could result in bogus smashed object

- reports with debugging on. (Thanks to Patrick Doyle for the small test case.)
- Fixed GC_get_register_stack_base (Itanium only) to work around a glibc 2.2.4 bug.
 - Initial port to HP/UX on Itanium. Thread support and both 32 and 64 bit ABIs appear to work. Parallel mark support doesn't yet, due to some inline assembly code issues. Thread local allocation does appear to work.
 - ifdef'd out glibc2.1/Itanium workaround. I suspect nobody is using that combination anymore.
 - Added a patch to make new_gc_alloc.h usable with gcc3.0. (Thanks to Dimitris Vyzovitis for the patch.)
 - Debugged 64-bit support on HP/UX PA-RISC.
 - Turned on dynamic loading support for FreeBSD/ELF. (Thanks to Peter Housel.)
 - Unregistering of finalizers with debugging allocation was broken. (Thanks to Jani Kajala for the test case.)
 - Old finalizers were not returned correctly from GC_debug_register_finalizer.
 - Disabled MPROTECT_VDB for Linux/M68K based on a report that it doesn't work.
 - Cleaned up some statistics gathering code in reclaim.c (Thanks to Walter Bright.)
 - Added some support for OpenBSD/ELF/Linux. (Thanks to Suzuki Toshiya.)
 - Added Jakub Jelinek's patch to use dl_iterate_phdr for dynamic library traversal to dyn_load.c. Changed it to weakly reference dl_iterate_phdr, so that the old code is still used with old versions of glibc.
 - Cleaned up feature test macros for various threads packages and integrated (partially functional) FreeBSD threads code from Loren Rittle. It's likely that the cleanup broke something, since it touched lots of code. It's also likely that it fixed some unreported bugs in the less common thread implementations, since some of the original code didn't stand up to close scrutiny. Support for the next pthreads implementation should be easier to add.

Since 6.1alpha1:

- No longer wrap read by default in multithreaded applications. It was pointed out on the libgcj list that this holds the allocation lock for way too long if the read blocks. For now, reads into the heap are broken with incremental collection. It's possible to turn this back on if you make sure that read calls don't block (e.g. by calling select first).
- Fix ifdef in Solaris_threads.h to refer to GC_SOLARIS_THREADS.
- Added check for environment variable GC_IGNORE_GCJ_INFO.
- Added printing of stop-the-world GC times if GC_PRINT_STATS environment variable is set.
- The calloc definition in leak_detector.h was missing parentheses, and realloc was missing a second argument to GC_REALLOC. (Thanks to Elrond (elrond@at>samba-tng.org).)
- Added GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT environment variable and associated

- code, mostly in the new file `backgraph.c`. See `doc/README.environment`.
- Added `-DUSE_GLOBAL_ALLOC` to work around a Windows NT issue. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark.)
- Integrated port to NEC EWS4800 (MIPS-based workstation, with somewhat different address-space layout). This may help for other machines with holes in the data segment. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto.)
- Changed the order in which `GC_push_roots` and friends push things onto the mark stack. `GC_push_all` calls need to come first, since we can't necessarily recover if those overflow the mark stack. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt for tracking down the problem.)
- Some minor cleanups to mostly support the Intel compiler on Linux/IA64.

Since 6.1 alpha2:

- Minor cleanup on the `gcconfig.h` section for SPARC.
- Minor fix to support Intel compiler for I386/Linux. (Thanks to Sven Hartrumpf.)
- Added SPARC V9 (64-bit) support. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Restructured the way in which we determine whether or not to keep call stacks for debug allocation. By default `SAVE_CALL_COUNT` is now zero on all platforms. Added `SAVE_CALL_NARGS` parameters. If possible, use `execinfo.h` to capture call stack. (This should add support for a number of new platforms, though often at considerable runtime expense.)
- Try to print symbolic information for call stacks. On Linux, we do this with a combination of `execinfo.h` and running `addr2line` in a separate process. This is both much more expensive and much more useful. Amazingly, it seems to be fast enough for most purposes.
- Redefined `strdup` if `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC` is given.
- Changed incremental collector and `MPROTECT_VDB` implementation so that, under favorable conditions, pointerfree objects are not protected. Added `GC_incremental_protection_needs()` to determine ahead of time whether pointerfree objects may be protected. Replaced `GC_write_hint()` with `GC_remove_protection()`.
- Added test for `GC_ENABLE_INCREMENTAL` environment variable.
- Made `GC_time_limit` runtime configurable. Added `GC_PAUSE_TIME_TARGET` environment variable.
- Eliminated `GC_page_sz`, a duplicate of `GC_page_size`.
- Caused the Solaris and Irix thread creation primitives to call `GC_init_inner()`.

Since 6.1alpha3:

- Fixed typo in `sparc_mach_dep.S`, preventing the 64-bit version from building. Increased 64-bit heap size limit in `test.c` slightly, since a functional SPARC collector seems to slightly exceed the old limits. (Thanks again to Jeff Sturm.)
- Use `NPRGREG` in `solaris_threads.c`, thus printing all registers if things go wrong.
- Added `GC_MARKERS` environment variable to allow use of a single marker

- thread on an MP without confusing the lock implementation.
- Collect much less aggressively in incremental mode with GC_TIME_UNLIMITED. This is really a purely generational mode, and we can afford to postpone the collection until the heap is (nearly) full.
 - Remove read() wrapper for MPROTECT_VDB. It was causing more harm than good. It is often no longer needed if system calls avoid writing to pointerfull heap objects.
 - Fix MACOSX test in gcconfig.h. (Thanks to John Clements.)
 - Change GC_test_and_set so that it consistently has one argument. Add spaces to ::: in powerpc assembly code in gc_locks.h. (Thanks to Ryan Murray.)
 - Fixed a formatting error in dbg_mlc.c. Added prototype to GC_abort() declaration. (Thanks to Michael Smith.)
 - Removed "source" argument to GC_find_start(). Eliminate GC_FIND_START().
 - Added win32 recognition code in configure.in. Changed some of the dllimport/export defines in gc.h. (Thanks to Adam Megacz.)
 - GC_malloc_many didn't set hb_last_reclaimed when it called GC_reclaim_generic. (I'm not sure this matters much, but ...)
 - Allocating uncollectable objects with debug information sometimes allocated objects that were one byte too small, since uncollectable objects don't have the extra byte added at the end. (Thanks to Wink Saville for pointing this out.)
 - Added a bit more assertion checking to make sure that gcj objects on free lists never have a nonzero second word.
 - Replaced BCC_MAKEFILE with an up-to-date one. (Thanks to Andre Leiradella.)
 - Upgraded libtool, cfigure.in and some related files to hopefully support NetBSD/SPARC. (Thanks to Adrian Bunk.) Unfortunately, libtool 1.4.2 seemed to be buggy due to missing quotes in several "test" invocations. Fixed those in the ltmain.sh script.
 - Some win32-specific patches, including the introduction of GC_CreateThread. (Thanks to Adam Megacz.)
 - Merged in gcj changes from Anthony Green to support embedded systems.
 - Tried to consistently rename preprocessed assembly files with a capital .S extension.
 - Use alpha_mach_dep.S on ALPHA again. It doesn't really matter, but this makes our distribution consistent with the gcc one, avoiding future merge problems.
 - Move GET_MEM definition into gcconfig.h. Include gcconfig.h slightly later in gc_priv.h to avoid forward references to ptr_t.
 - Add some testing of local allocation to test.c.
 - Change definition of INVALID_QTID in specific.h. The -1 value was used inconsistently, and too likely to collide with a valid stack address. Some general clean-up of specific.[ch]. Added assertions. (Thanks to Michael Smith for tracking down an intermittent bug to this general area. I'm not sure it has been squashed yet, however.)
 - On Pthread systems it was not safe to call GC_malloc() between fork() and exec(). According to the applicable standards, it doesn't appear

to be safe to call malloc() or many other libc functions either, thus it's not clear this is fixable. Added experimental support for -DHANDLE_FORK in linux_threads.c which tries to support it. It may succeed if libc does the right thing. I'm not sure whether it does.

(Thanks to Kenneth Schalk for pointing out this issue.)

- Documented thread local allocation primitives to require an explicit GC_init call. GC_init_parallel is no longer declared to be a constructor function, since that isn't portable and often seems to lead to initialization order problems.
- Changed gc_cpp.cc and gc_cpp.h in one more attempt to make them compatible with Visual C++ 6. (Thanks to Wink Saville for the patch.)
- Some more patches for Linux on HP PA-RISC.
- Added include/gc_allocator.h. It implements (hopefully) standard conforming (as opposed to SGI-style) allocators that allocate collectable (gc_allocator) or GC-traceable, but not collectable (traceable_allocator) objects. This borrows heavily from libstc++, which borrows heavily from the SGI implementation, this part of which was written by Matt Austern. Changed test_cpp.cc to very minimally test this.
- On Linux/X86, retry mmap with a different start argument. That should allow the collector to use more (closer to 3GB) of the address space. (Thanks to Jeffrey Mark Siskind for tracking this down.)
- Force 64 bit alignment with GCJ support. (Reflects Bryce McKinley's patch to the gcc tree.)
- Refined the choice of sa_handler vs. sa_sigaction in GC_dirty_init to accomodate some glibc5 systems. (Thanks to Dan Fandrich for the patch.)
- Compensated for the fact that current versions of glibc set __libc_stack_end incorrectly on Linux/IA64 while initialization code is running. This could cause the collector to miss 16 bytes of the memory stack if GC_malloc or friends were called before main().
- Mostly integrated Takis Psarogiannakopoulos' port to DG/UX Inix 86. This will probably take another iteration to work, since his patch conflicted with the libtool upgrade.
- Added README.arm.cross containing some information about cross-compiling to an ARM processor from Margaret Fleck.

Since 6.1alpha4:

- Added GC_finalizer_mem_freed, and changed some of the code that decided on heap expansion to look at it. Memory explicitly deallocated by finalizers essentially needs to be counted as reclaimed by the GC. Otherwise there are cases in which the heap can grow unboundedly. (Thanks to Mark Reichert for the test case.)
- Integrated Adam Megacz patches to not scan dynamic libraries if we are compiling with gcc on win32. Otherwise we need structured exception handling to deal with asynchronously unmapped root segments, and gcc doesn't directly support that.

- Integrated Anthony Green's patch to support Wine.
- GC_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY was misspelled OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY in several places, including gc_cpp.cc. (Thanks to Wink Saville for pointing this out.)
- Integrated Loren James Rittle's Alpha FreeBSD patches. In response to Richard Henderson's suggestion, these also changed the declarations of symbols like _end on many platforms to that they wouldn't mistakenly be declared as short data symbols.
- Integrated changes from the Debian distribution. (Thanks to Ryan Murray for pointing these out.) Fix C++ comments in POWERPC port. Add ARM32 incremental GC support. Get rid of USE_GENERIC_PUSH_REGS for alpha/Linux, this time for real. Use va_copy to get rid of cord printf problems (finally).
- Close file descriptor used to count cpus. Thanks to Jeff Sturm for pointing out the omission.
- Don't just drop gcj free lists in GC_start_reclaim, since that can eventually cause the marker to see a bogus mark descriptor in the dropped objects. The usual symptom was a very intermittent segmentation fault in the marker. This mattered only if one of the GC_gcj_malloc variants was used. (Thanks to Michael Smith, Jeff Sturm, Bryce McKinley and Tom Tromey for helping to track this down.)
- Fixed Linux and Solaris/64 SPARC configuration. (Thanks to David Miller, Jeff Sturm, Tom Tromey, and Christian Joensson.)
- Fixed a typo in strdup definition. (Thanks to Gerard A Allan.)
- Changed Makefile.direct to invoke \$(CC) to assemble alpha_mach_dep.S. This is needed on Linux. I'm not sure whether it's better or worse on Tru64.
- Changed gc_cpp.h once more to declare operator new and friends only in a Microsoft environment. This may need further fine tuning. (Thanks to Johannes Schmidt for pointing out that the older code breaks on gcc3.0.4.)
- Don't ever override strdup if it's already macro defined. (Thanks to Adnan Ali for pointing out the problem.)
- Changed gc_cpp.h yet again to also overload placement new. Due to the C++ overloading rules, the other overloaded new operations otherwise hide placement new, which causes many STL uses to break. (Thanks to Reza Shahidi for reporting this, and to Matt Austern for proposing a fix.)
- Integrated cygwin pthreads support from Dan Bonachea.
- Turn on DYNAMIC_LOADING for NetBSD. (Thanks to Krister Walfridsson.)
- Changed printing code to print more complete GC times.
- Applied Mark Mitchell's Irix patch to correct some bitrot.
- Clarified which object-printing routines in dbg_mlc.c should hold the allocation lock. Restructured the code to allow reasonable object printing with -DREDIRECT_MALLOC.
- Fix the Linux mmap code to always start with 0x1000 as the initial hint. Minor patches for 64-bit AIX, particularly to STACKBOTTOM. (Thanks again to Jeffrey Mark Siskind.)
- Renamed "SUSPENDED" flag for Solaris threads support to avoid a conflict with a system header. (Thanks to Philp Brown.)

- Cause win32_threads.c to handle an out of range stack pointer correctly, though currently with a warning. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark for observing that win32 applications may temporarily use the stack pointer for other purposes, and suggesting a fix. Unfortunately, it's not clear that there is a complete solution to this problem.)

Since 6.1alpha5:

- Added GC_MAXIMUM_HEAP_SIZE environment variable.
- Fix configure.in for MIPS/LINUX. (Thanks to H.J. Lu.)
- Double page hash table size for -DLARGE_CONFIG.
- Integrated Bo Thorsen's X86-64 support.
- STACKBOTTOM definition for LINUX/MIPS was partially changed back. (Thanks to H.J. Lu and Hiroshi Kawashima for resolving this.)
- Replaced all occurrences of LINUX_DATA_START in gcconfig.h with SEARCH_FOR_DATA_START. It doesn't hurt to fall back to a search. And __data_start doesn't seem to get defined correctly if the GC library is loaded with LD_PRELOAD, e.g. for leak detection.
- If the GC_find_leak environment variable is set, do a atexit(GC_gcollect) to give us at least one chance to detect leaks. This may report some very benign leaks, but ...
- Added REDIRECT_FREE. It's necessary if we want leak detection with LD_PRELOAD.
- Defer printing of leaked objects, as for smashed objects.
- Fixed process and descriptor leak in GC_print_callers. Try for line number even if we got function name.)
- Ported parallel GC support and thread local allocation to Alpha. Not yet well-tested.
- Added GC_DUMP_REGULARLY and added finalization statistics to GC_dump().
- Fixed Makefile.am to mention alpha_mach_dep.S instead of the defunct alpha_mach_dep.s. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Incorporated a change to new_gc_alloc.h, suggested by Johannes Schmidt, which should make it work with gcc3.1. (I would still like to encourage use of gc_allocator.h instead.)
- Use alpha_mach_dep.S only on Linux. (It's not clear that this is optimal, but it otherwise didn't build on Tru64. Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Added ifdef to guard free() in os_dep.c. Otherwise we get a compilation error on Irix. (Thanks to Dai Sato.)
- Added an experimental version of GC_memalign to mallocx.c. This can't always work, since we don't handle alignment requests in the hblk-level allocator, and we can't handle arbitrary pointer displacements unless GC_all_interior_pointers is enabled. But it should work for alignment requests up to HBLKSIZE. This is not yet documented in the standard places.
- Finally debugged the OSF1/Tru64 thread support. This needs more testing, since I needed to add a somewhat unconvincing workaround for signal delivery issues that I don't yet completely understand. But it does pass my tests, even in parallel GC mode. Incremental GC support is

- disabled if thread support is enabled, due to the signal issues.
- Eliminated name-space-incorrect definition of `_cdecl` from `gc_cpp.h`.
- Added `GC_debug_malloc_replacement` and `GC_debug_realloc_replacement` declarations to `gc.h`. On IA64, this is required for `REDIRECT_MALLOC` to work correctly with these.
- Fixed Linux `USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES` to work with a 64-bit `/proc` format.

Since 6.1:

- Guard the test for `GC_DUMP_REGULARLY` in `misc.c` with `"#ifndef NO_DEBUGGING"`. Otherwise it fails to build with `NO_DEBUGGING` defined. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano.)
- Message about retrying suspend signals was incorrectly generated even when flag was not set.
- Cleaned up `MACOSX/NEXT` root registration code. There was apparently a separate `ifdef` case in `GC_register_data_segments()` for no reason.
- Removed `MPROTECT_VDB` for `MACOSX` port, based on one negative report.
- Arrange for `gc.h` and friends to be correctly installed with GNU-style "make install".
- Enable the GNU-style build facility include C++ support in the library with `--enable-cplusplus`. (Thanks to Thomas Maier for some of the patch.)
- Mark from `GC_thread_key` in `linux_threads.c`, in case that's allocated from the garbage collected heap, as it is with our own thread-specific storage implementation. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Mark all free list header blocks if they are heap allocated. This avoids some unnecessary tracing. And it remains correct if we clear the root set. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm for identifying the bug.)
- Improved S390/Linux support. Add S390/Linux 64-bit support. (Thanks to Ulrich Weigand.)
- Corrected the spelling of `GC_{M,C}ALLOC_EXPLICITLY_TYPED` to `GC_{M,C}ALLOC_EXPLICITLY_TYPED` in `gc_typed.h`. This is technically an interface change. Based on the fact that nobody reported this, I suspect/hope there were no clients.
- Cleaned up `gc_typed.h` so that (1) it adds an extern "C" declaration when appropriate, (2) doesn't generate references to undefined internal macros, and (3) allows easier manual construction of descriptors.
- Close the file descriptor used by `GC_print_address_map()`.
- Set the "close-on-exec" bit for various file descriptors maintained for the collector's internal use.
- Added a hack to find memory segments owned by the system allocator under win32. Based on my tests, this tends to eventually find all segments, though it may take a while. There appear to be cleaner, but slower solutions under NT/XP. But they rely on an API that's unsupported under 9X.
- Changed Linux PowerPC stack finding to `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`. (Thanks to Akira Tagoh for pointing out that `HEURISTIC1` doesn't work on 64-bit kernels.)
- Added `GC_set_free_space_divisor` to avoid some Windows dll issues.
- Added `FIXUP_POINTER`, `POINTER_SHIFT`, `POINTER_MASK` to allow preprocessing

- of candidate pointers for tagging, etc.
- Always lock around GC_notify_full_gc(). Simplified code for invoking GC_notify_full_gc().
- Changed the way DATASTART is defined on FreeBSD to be robust against an unmapped page after etext. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto for tracking down the intermittent failure.)
- Made GC_enable() and GC_disable() official. Deprecated direct update of GC_dont_gc. Changed GC_gcollect to be a noop when garbage collection is disabled.
- Call GC_register_dynamic_libraries before stopping the world on Linux, in order to avoid a potential deadlock due to the dl_iterate_phdr lock.
- Introduced a more general mechanism for platform-dependent code to decide whether the main data segment should be handled separately from dynamic libraries, or registered by GC_register_dynamic_libraries. The latter is more reliable and easier on Linux with dl_iterate_phdr.

Since 6.2alpha1:

- Fixed the completely broken FreeBSD code in 6.2alpha1. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto for the patch.)
- Changed IRIX reference in dbg_mlc.c to IRIX5. (Thanks to Marcus Herbert.)
- Attempted to work around the problems with .S filenames and the SGI compiler. (Reported by several people. Untested.)
- Worked around an HP/UX make issue with the GNU-style build process.
- Fixed the --enable-cplusplus build machinery to allow builds without a C++ compiler. (That was always the intent ...)
- Changed the debugging allocation macros to explicitly pass the return address for Linux and XXXBSD on hardware for which we can't get stack traces. Use __builtin_return_address(0) to generate it when possible. Some of the configuration work was cleaned up (good) and moved to gc.h (bad, but necessary). This should make leak detection more useful on a number of platforms. (Thanks to Fabian Thylman for the suggestion.)
- Fixed compilation problems in dbg_mlc.c with GC_ADD_CALLER.
- Bumped revision number for dynamic library.

Since 6.2alpha2:

- Don't include execinfo.h in os_dep.c when it's not needed, and may not exist.

Since 6.2alpha3:

- Use LINUX_STACKBOTTOM for >= glibc2.2 on Linux/MIPS. (See Debian bug # 177204)
- Integrated Jeff Sturm and Jesse Rosenstock's MACOSX threads patches.
- Integrated Grzegorz Jakacki's substantial GNU build patch. "Make dist" should now work for the GNU build process. Documentation files are installed under share/gc.
- Tweaked gc_cpp.h to again support the Borland compiler. (Thanks to Rene Girard for pointing out the problems.)
- Updated BCC_MAKEFILE (thanks to Rene Girard).
- Added GC_ASSERT check for minimum thread stack size.

- Added `--enable-gc-assertions`.
- Added some web documentation to the distribution. Updated it in the process.
- Separate `gc_conf_macros.h` from `gc.h`.
- Added generic `GC_THREADS` client-defined macro to set the appropriate `GC_XXX_THREADS` internal macro. (`gc_config_macros.h`.)
- Add debugging versions of `_ignore_off_page` allocation primitives.
- Moved declarations of `GC_make_closure` and `GC_debug_invoke_finalizer` from `gc.h` to `gc_priv.h`.
- Reset `GC_fail_count` even if only a small allocation succeeds.
- Integrated Brian Alliet's patch for dynamic library support on Darwin.
- `gc_cpp.h`'s `gc_cleanup` destructor called `GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER_IGNORE_SELF` when it should have called the lower case version, since it was explicitly computing a base pointer.

Since 6.2alpha4:

- `GC_invoke_finalizers` could, under rare conditions, set `GC_finalizer_mem_freed` to an essentially random value. This could possibly cause unbounded heap growth for long-running applications under some conditions. (The bug was introduced in 6.1alpha5, and is not in gcc3.3. Thanks to Ben Hutchings for finding it.)
- Attempted to sanitize the various DLL macros. `GC_USE_DLL` disappeared. `GC_DLL` is used instead. All internal tests are now on `GC_DLL`. `README.macros` is now more precise about the intended meaning.
- Include `DllMain` in the multithreaded win32 version only if the collector is actually built as a dll. (Thanks to Mohan Embar for a version of the patch.)
- Hide the cygwin `threadAttach/Detach` functions. They were violating our namespace rules.
- Fixed an assertion in `GC_check_heap_proc`. Added `GC_STATIC_ASSERT`. (Thanks again to Ben Hutchings.)
- Removed some obsolete definitions for Linux/PowerPC in `gconfig.h`.
- `CORD_cat` was not rebalancing unbalanced trees in some cases, violating a CORD invariant. Also tweaked the rebalancing rule for `CORD_cat_char_star`. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the bug report and patch.)
- Added hand-coded structured exception handling support to `mark.c`. This should enable support of dynamic libraries under win32 with gcc-compiled code. (Thanks to Ranjit Mathew for the patch.) Turned on dynamic library scanning for win32/gcc.
- Removed some remnants of read wrapping. (Thanks to Kenneth Schalk.) `GC_USE_LD_WRAP` was probably broken in recent versions.
- The build could fail on some platforms since `gconfig.h` could include declarations mentioning `ptr_t`, which was not defined, e.g. when `if_mach` was built. (Thanks to Yann Dirson for pointing this out.) Also cleaned up tests for `GC_PRIVATE_H` in `gconfig.h` a bit.
- The `GC_LOOP_ON_ABORT` environment variable interfered with incremental collection, since the write fault handler was erroneously overridden.

Handlers are now set up in the correct order.

- It used to be possible to call `GC_mark_thread_local_free_lists()` while the world was not stopped during an incremental GC. This was not safe. Fortunately, it was also unnecessary. Added `GC_world_stopped` flag to avoid it. (This caused occasional crashes in `GC_set_fl_marks` with thread local allocation and incremental GC. This probably happened primarily on old, slow multiprocessors.)
- Allowed overriding of `MAX_THREADS` in `win32_threads.c` from the build command line. (Patch from Yannis Bres.)
- Taught the IA64/linux code to determine the register backing store base from `/proc/self/maps` after checking the `__libc` symbol, but before guessing. (`__libc` symbols are on the endangered list, and the guess is likely to not always be right for 2.6 kernels.) Restructured the code to read and parse `/proc/self/maps` so it only exists in one place (all platforms).
- The `-DUSE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES` code was broken on Linux. It claimed that it also registered the main data segment, but didn't actually do so. (I don't think anyone actually uses this configuration, but ...)
- Made another attempt to get `--enableplusplus` to do the right thing. Since there are unavoidable problems with C programs linking against a dynamic library that includes C++ code, I separated out the c++ code into `libgccpp`.

Since 6.2.alpha5:

- There was an extra underscore in the name of `GC_save_registers_in_stack` for NetBSD/SPARC. (Thanks to Jaap Boender for the patch.)
- Integrated Brian Alliet's patch for Darwin. This restructured the linuxthreads/pthreads support to separate generic pthreads support from more the system-dependent thread-stopping code. I believe this should make it easier to eliminate the code duplication between pthreads platforms in the future. The patch included some other code cleanups.
- Integrated Dan Bonachea's patch to support AIX threads. This required substantial manual integration, mostly due to conflicts with other recent threads changes. It may take another iteration to get it to work.
- Removed HPUX/PA-RISC support from `aix_irix_threads.c`. It wasn't used anyway and it cluttered up the code. And anything we can do to migrate towards generic pthreads support is a good thing.
- Added a more explicit test for tracing of function arguments to `test.c`. (Thanks to Dan Grayson.)
- Added Akira Tagoh's PowerPC64 patch.
- Fixed some bit rot in the Cygwin port. (Thanks to Dan Bonachea for pointing it out.) `Gc.h` now includes just `windows.h`, not `winbase.h`.
- Declared `GC_save_regs_in_stack()` in `gc_priv.h`. Remove other declarations.
- Changed `--enable-cplusplus` to use `automake` conditionals. The old way confused `libtool`. "Make install" didn't work correctly for the old version. Previously `--enable-cplusplus` was broken on cygwin.
- Changed the C version of `GC_push_regs` to fail at compile time if it is

generated with an empty body. This seems to have been the cause of one or two subtle failures on unusual platforms. Those failures should now occur at build time and be easily fixable.

Since 6.2alpha6:

- Integrated a second round of Irix/AIX patches from Dan Bonachea. Renamed `mips_sgi_mach_dep.S` back to `mips_sgi_mach_dep.s`, since it requires the Irix assembler to do the C preprocessing; `gcc -E` doesn't work.
- Fixed `Makefile.direct` for DARWIN. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano.)
- There was a race between `GC_pthread_detach` and thread exit that could result in a thread structure being deallocated by `GC_pthread_detach` even though it was still needed by the thread exit code. (Thanks to Dick Porter for the small test case that allowed this to be debugged.)
- Fixed version parsing for non-alpha versions in `acinclude.m4` and version checking in `version.h`.

Since 6.2:

- Integrated some NetBSD patches forwarded to me by Marc Recht. These were already in the NetBSD package.
- `GC_pthread_create` waited for the semaphore even if `pthread_create` failed. Thanks to Dick Porter for the `pthread_support.c` patch. Applied the analogous fix for `aix_irix_threads.c`.
- Added Rainer Orth's Tru64 fixes.
- The check for exceeding the thread table size in win32 `threadDetach` was incorrect. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the patch.)
- Applied Andrew Begel's patch to correct some reentrancy issues with dynamic loading on Darwin.
- `GC_CreateThread()` was neglecting to duplicate the thread handle in the table. (Thanks to Tum Nguyen for the patch.)
- Pass `+ESdbgasm` only on PA-RISC machines with vendor compiler. (Thanks to Roger Sayle for the patch.)
- Applied more AIX threads patches from Scott Ananian.

Since 6.3alpha1:

- Reenabled `I_HOLD_LOCK` assertion in `aix_irix_threads.h`.
- Put back the WINABI qualifier for `GC_CreateThread`. (Thanks to Danny Smith for the patch. 6.3alpha1 had the qualifier in one place but not elsewhere, which was clearly wrong.)
- Sometimes explicitly define `__private_extern__` before DARWIN `dyld.h` include. (Thanks to Andreas Tobker for posting the patch.)
- Included `signal.h` from `pthread_support.c`. Removed `GC_looping_handler`, which was dead code.
- `GC_find_start` was misdeclared by `gc_pmark.h` if `PRINT_BLACK_LIST` was defined. (Thanks to Glauco Masotti for testing and reporting this.) Changed `GC_find_start` to never just return 0. According to its comment it doesn't, and it's unclear that's correct.
- `GC_alloc_large` had several largely compensating bugs in the computation of `GC_words_wasted`. (It was confused about bytes vs.

words in two places.)

- Integrated Slava Sysoltev's patch to support more recent versions of the Intel compiler on IA64/Linux.
- Changed win32 spinlock initialization to conditionally set a spin count. (Emmanuel Stumpf pointed out that enabling this makes a large performance difference on win32 multiprocessors.) Also cleaned up the win32 spinlock initialization code a bit.
- Fixed thread support for HP/UX/IA64. The register backing store base for the main thread was sometimes not set correctly. (Thanks to Laurent Morichetti.)
- Added -EMPTY_GETENV_RESULTS flag to work around Wine problem.
- Declare GC_stack_alloc and GC_stack_free in solaris_threads.h to avoid 64-bit size mismatches. (Thanks to Bernie Solomon.)
- Fixed GC_generic_push_regs to avoid a potential and very unfortunate tail call optimization. This could lead to prematurely reclaimed objects on configurations that used the generic routine and the new build infrastructure (which potentially optimizes mach_dep.c). This was a serious bug, but it's unclear whether it has resulted in any real failures.
- Fixed CORD_str to deal with signed characters. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for noticing the problem and supplying the patch.)
- Merged a couple of NOSYS/ECOS tests into os_dep.c from gcj. (Thanks to Anthony Green.)
- Partially merged a win32 patch from Ben Hutchings, and substantially revised other parts of win32_threads.c. It had several problems. Under MinGW with a statically linked library, the main thread was not registered. Cygwin detached threads leaked thread descriptors. There were several race conditions. For now, unfortunately the static threads limit remains, though we increased it, and made table traversal cost depend on the actual thread count. There is also still some code duplication with pthread_support.c. (Thread descriptors did become much smaller, since Ben Hutchings removed the thread context from them.)
- Integrated a Solaris configure.in patch from Rainer Orth.
- Added GC_IGNORE_FB and associated warning to very partially address the issue of the collector treating a mapped frame buffer as part of the root set. (Thanks to David Peroutka for providing some insight. More would be helpful. Is there anything that can be used to at least partially identify such memory segments?)

Since 6.3alpha2:

- Removed -DSMALL_CONFIG from BCC_MAKEFILE.
- Changed macros to test for an ARM processor (Patch from Richard Earnshaw.)
- Mostly applied a DJGPP patch from Doug Kaufman. Especially Makefile.dj had suffered from serious bit rot.
- Rewrote GC_apply_to_maps, eliminating an off-by-one subscript error, and a call to alloca (for lcc compatibility).
- Changed USE_MUNMAP behavior on posixy platforms to immediately remap

the memory with PROT_NONE instead of unmapping it. The latter risks an intervening mmap grabbing the address space out from underneath us.

Updated this code to reflect a cleaner patch from Ulrich Drepper.

- Replaced `_T` with `_Tp` in `new_gc_alloc.h` to avoid a MacOS X conflict. (Patch from Andrew Begel.)
- Dynamically choose whether or not lock should spin on win32. (Thanks to Maurizio Vairani for the patch.) This may be a significant performance improvement for win32.
- Fix `Makefile.direct` to actually include `NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE` in the distribution. (Again thanks to Maurizio Vairani.)
- `Maybe_install_looping_handler()` was accidentally exported, violating our name space convention.
- Made `os_dep.c` use `sigsetjmp` and `SA_NODEFER` for NetBSD. (Thanks to Christian Limpach.) (I generalized the patch to use `sigsetjmp` on all `UNIX_LIKE` platforms, admittedly a slightly risky move. But it may avoid similar problems on some other platforms. I also cleaned up the defn of `UNIX_LIKE` a bit. - Hans)
- Integrated Andrew Begel's Darwin threads patch, adjusted according to some of Fergus Henderson's comments. (Patch didn't apply cleanly, errors are possible.)
- Added another test or two for the Intel 8.0 compiler to avoid confusing it with gcc. The single-threaded collector should now build with icc, at least on ia64.

Since 6.3alpha3:

- `USE_MMAP` was broken by confusion in the code dealing with `USE_MMAP_ANON`. (This was pointed out, and fixes were suggested by several other people.)
- Darwin supprt was broken in alpha3 as a result of my misintegration of Andrew Begel's patches. Fixed with another patch from Andrew Begel.
- A new sanity check in `pthread_stop_world.c:GC_push_all_stacks()` was overly aggressive. We may collect from an unregistered thread during thread creation. Fixed by explicitly checking for that case. (Added `GC_in_thread_creation`.)

Since 6.3alpha4:

- Fix `&` vs `&&` typo in `GC_generic_malloc` and `GC_generic_malloc_ignore_off_page`. (Propagated from the gcc tree.)
- Removed `SA_NODEFER` hack from NetBSD and Solaris write-protect handler. (According to Christian Limpach, the NetBSD problem is fixed. Presumably so is the Solaris 2.3 problem.)
- Removed placement delete from `gc_cpp.h` for the SGI compiler. (Thanks to Simon Gornall for the patch.)
- Changed semantics of the `GC_IGNORE_FB` environment variable, based on experimentation by Nicolas Cannasse pointing out that the old interpretation was useless. We still need help in identifying win32 graphics memory mappings. The current "solution" is a hack.
- Removed `"MAKEOVERRIDES ="` from `Makefile.am` and thus `Makefile.in`. It probably made more sense in the gcc context.

- Explicitly ensure that `NEED_FIND_LIMIT` is defined for {Open,Net}BSD/ELF.
- Replaced `USE_HPUX_TLS` macro by `USE_COMPILER_TLS`, since gcc often supports the same extension on various platforms.
- Added some basic (completely untested) defines for win64, in support of future work.
- Declared `GC_jmp_buf` in `os_dep.s` as `JMP_BUF` instead of `jmp_buf`, fixing a memory overwrite bug on Solaris and perhaps other platforms.
- Added `0 != __libc_stack_end` test to `GC_linux_stack_base`. (Thanks to Jakub Jelinek, both for the patch, and for explaining the problem to me.) Otherwise "prelink"ing could cause the collector to fail.
- Changed default thread local storage implementation to `USE_PTHREAD_SPECIFIC` for HP/UX with gcc. The compiler-based implementation appears to work only with the vendor compiler.
- Export `GC_debug_header_size` and `GC_USR_PTR_FROM_BASE` from `gc_mark.h`, making client mark code cleaner and less dependent on GC version.
- Export several new procedures and `GC_generic_malloc` from `gc_mark.h` to support user-defined kinds. Use the new procedures to replace existing code in `gcj_mlc.c` and `typed_mlc.c`.
- Added support for `GC_BACKTRACES`.
- Fixed a remaining problem in `CORD_str` with signed characters. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the patch.)
- Removed supposedly redundant, but very buggy, definitions of finalizer macros from `javafx.h`. Fortunately this file probably has no users. The correct declarations were already in `gc.h`.
- Also need to set `GC_in_thread_creation` while waiting for GC during thread termination, since it is also possible to collect from an unregistered thread in that case.
- Define `NO_GETENV` for Windows CE, since `getenv` doesn't appear to exist. + some other minor WinCE fixes. (Thanks to Alain Novak.)
- Added `GC_register_describe_type_fn`.
- Arrange for debugging finalizer registration to ignore non-heap registrations, since the regular version of the routine also behaves that way.
- `GC_gcj_malloc` and friends need to check for finalizers waiting to be run. One of the more obscure allocation routines with missing a `LOCK()` call.
- Fixed `cvtres` invocations in `NT_MAKEFILE` and `NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE` to work with VS.NET.
- Cleaned up `GC_INIT` calls in test. Updated `gc.man` to encourage `GC_INIT` use in portable code.
- Taught the GC to use `libunwind` if `--enable-full-debug` is specified on IA64 and `libunwind` is present.
- The `USE_MUNMAP` code could get confused about the age of a block and prematurely unmap it. `GC_unmap_old` had a bug related to wrapping of `GC_gc_no`. `GC_freehblk` and `GC_merge_unmapped` didn't maintain `hb_last_reclaimed` reasonably when blocks were merged. The code was fixed to reflect original intent, but that may not always be an improvement. See todo list item.

Since 6.3alpha5:

- Define USE_GENERIC_PUSH_REGS for NetBSD/M68K.
- Fixed the X86_64 PREFETCH macros to correctly handle ia32e (which uses different prefetch instructions from AMD64). (Thanks to H.J. Lu.)
- GC_config_macros.h did not correctly define GC_WIN32_THREADS from GC_THREADS.
- Added simple_example.html.
- Merged Andrew Gray's patch to correctly restore signal handlers on FreeBSD.
- Merged a patch from Andreas Jaeger to deal with prefetch-related warnings on x86-64. Added some other casts so that the PREFETCH macros always get a ptr_t argument. Removed some casts in the PREFETCH implementations.
- At Jesse Jones suggestion: Added a header guard for gc_allocator.h and changed GC_debug_free to clobber contents of deallocated object.
- The signal masking code in pthread_stop_world.c contained some errors. In particular SIGSEGV was masked in the handler, in spite of the fact that it wrote to the heap. This could lead to an uncaught SIGSEGV, which apparently became much more likely in Linux 2.6. Also fixed some typos, and reduced code duplication in the same area.
- Remove ltconfig, clean up configure messages for DGUX (thanks to Adrian Bunk for the patches).
- Integrated NetBSD/OpenBSD patches from Marc Recht and Matthias Drochner.

Since gc6.3alpha6:

- Compile test_cpp.cc with CXXCOMPILE instead of COMPILE.
- Very large allocations could cause a collector hang. Correct calculation of GC_collect_at_heapsize.
- GC_print_hblkfreelist printed some bogus results if USE_MUNMAP was defined.
- The generic GC_THREADS macro didn't work correctly on Solaris, since the implementation failed to include gc_config_macros.h before deciding whether or not to compile the rest of the file.
- Threadlibs.c failed to expand the generic GC_THREADS macro.
- Correct MacOSX thread stop code. (Thanks to Dick Porter.)
- SMALL_OBJ definition was off by one. This could cause crashes at startup. (Thanks to Zoltan Varga for narrowing this down to a trivial test case.)
- Integrate Paolo Molara's patch to deal with a race in the Darwin thread stopping code.
- Changed X86_64 implementation to use SA_SIGINFO in the MPROTECT_VDB implementation. The old approach appears to have been broken by recent kernels.
- Add GC_ATTR_UNUSED to eliminate a warning in gc_allocator.h. (Thanks to Andrew Begel.)
- Fix GC_task_self declaration in os_dep.c. (Thanks to Andrew Pinski.)
- Increase INITIAL_BUF_SZ in os_dep.c for Solaris /proc reads.

Since 6.3:

- Merge gcconfig.h changes from gcc tree.
- Unconditionally include gc_priv.h in solaris_pthreads.c, win32_threads.h, aix_irix_threads.c, and solaris_threads.c to get thread definitions.
- Start marker threads in GC_thr_init, so that they get started even if no other threads are ever started. (Oddly enough, the parallel collector worked correctly, though not well, with no helper threads.)
- Go ahead and split large blocks in GC_allochblk_nth if GC_dont_gc is set. (Thanks to Alexander Petrossian.)
- GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT would deadlock with thread support.
- Let in_progress_space in backgraph.s grow dynamically.
- Fix README.solaris2. The GC_thr_init() hack doesn't work anymore.
- Convert GC_finalizer_mem_freed to bytes in allchblk.c.
- Add missing declaration for GC_generic_malloc_words_small_inner. Without it, s390x breaks. (Thanks to Ulrich Weigand.)
- Applied several MacOSX patches to support older tool chains. (Thanks to Stefan Ring.)
- Bug fix for NetBSD/amd64. (Thanks to Marc Recht.) Add NetBSD/sh3 support. (Thanks to Uchiyama Yasushi.)
- Fixed an uninitialized variable in cordprnt.c. (Thanks to gcc for providing the warning.)
- Eliminated some, but not all, gcc -Wall warnings.
- Changed some old style casts to reinterpret_cast in new_gc_alloc.h. (Thanks to Dan Grayson.)
- GC_extend_size_map shouldn't adjust for GC_all_interior_pointers if GC_DONT_ADD_BYTE_AT_END is set.
- Changed some (long) casts to (word) in preparation for win64. (Thanks to Peter Colson.)
- Changed "int stack_size" declaration in pthread_support.c to use size_t. (Only mattered with GC_ASSERTIONS enabled.)
- Added CRIS (etrax) support. (Thanks to Simon Posnjak and Hans-Peter Nilsson.)
- Removed GC_IGNORE_FB frame buffer recognition, and replaced it with a check that the mapping type is MEM_IMAGE. In theory, this should work much better, but it is a high risk change for win32. (Thanks to Ashley Bone for the crucial experimental data behind this, and to Rutger Ovidus for some further experiments.)
- Fixed print_block_list to print the correct kind number for STUBBORN. (Thanks to Rutger Ovidus.)
- GC_allochblk_nth incremented GC_words_wasted by bytes rather than words.
- Consider GC_words_wasted in GC_adj_words_allocd only if it is within reason. (A hack to avoid some extremely unlikely scenarios in which we manage to allocate only "wasted" space. 7.0 has a better fix.)
- Changed PowerPC GC_clear implementation to use lwsync instead of eieio, since the documentation recommends against eieio, and it seems to be incorrect if the preceding memory op is a load.

- Fixed `print_block_list` to print the correct kind number for STUBBORN. (Thanks to Rutger Ovidus.)
- Have `configure.in` generate an error if it is asked to support pthreads, but doesn't know how to.
- Added Kazuhiro Inaoka's patch for Renesas M32R support.
- Have the GNU build mechanism link with `-ldl`. Rename `THREADLIBS` to `THREADDLLIBS` to reflect this. (Thanks to Sven Verdoolaege.)
- Added Hannes Mehnert's patch for FreeBSD/SPARC support.
- Merged some FreeBSD specific patches to `threadlibs.c` and `dyn_load.c`. (Thanks to John Merryweather Cooper.)
- Define `MPROTECT_VDB` on MACOSX only if threads are being used, since the dirty page tracking mechanism uses threads. (This avoids an undefined reference to `_GC_darwin_register_mach_handler_thread`.)
- By popular demand, use `__libc` symbols only if we are built with `USE_LIBC_PRIVATES`, which is off by default, and not otherwise documented.
- Ignore `GC_enable_incremental()` requests when `KEEP_BACK_PTRS` is set. The GC itself will dirty lots of pages in this cases, probably making it counterproductive on all platforms. And the DARWIN port crashes.

Since GC6.4:

- Integrated Paolo Molaro's patch to deal with `EINTR` in `sem_wait`.
- Make `GC_approx_sp()` write to dummy location to ensure that stack is grown here, when `sp` looks reasonable, rather than later, when it might look like a bad memory reference. (Problem was never observed that I know of. But on rereading the code it seemed dubious.)
- Separate out `GC_with_callee_saves_pushed` and sometimes call it from `GC_suspend_handler` in `pthread_stop_world.c`. Callee-save register values sometimes failed to get traced under HP/UX on PA-RISC. Linux/IA64 had the same problem, though non-stacked callee-save registers seem to be so rarely used there that nobody ever noticed.
- Integrated an ancient Darwin `powerpc_darwin_machine_dep.s` patch from Andreas Tobler, which I had lost.
- Fix `compare_and_exchange` implementation for gcc/IA64 to deal with pickier compiler versions.
- Fixed Itanium 32-bit ABI support (HP/UX). In particular, the `compare_and_exchange` implementation didn't consider that possibility.
- Undefine `GC_pthread_detach` in `win32_threads.c`. (Thanks to Tagliapietra Tommaso.)
- Fixed inclusion of `frame.h` for NETBSD in `os_dep.c`.
- Applied Dan Bonachea's patch to use `mmap` on AIX.
- Several fixes to resurrect the Irix port on recent OS versions.
- Change ALPHA to use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`.
- Change SPARC64/LINUX to also use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`. Deal with potential bad values of `__libc_stack_end` on that platform. (Thanks to David Miller.)
- Relax `gctest` to allow larger heap if `ALIGN_DOUBLE` isn't set. (Unnecessary in 7.0)

- Force a define of `__STDC__=0` for the IBM compiler on AIX, so that we get prototypes. (Unnecessary in 7.0)
- `GC_INIT` definition for AIX and CYGWIN referred to `DATASTART` and `DATAEND` which are only defined in private include files.
- Integrated some small `gconfig.h` patches from Dan Bonachea. Also relaxed assertion about FreeBSD stack size in `pthread_support.c`.
- Integrated Andrew Begel's `darwin_stop_world.c` patch for 64-bit support. This may need additional work.
- Avoided potentially infinite recursion in `GC_save_callers` if the system backtrace calls `malloc`. The workaround currently requires `__thread` support if this code is used with threads.
- Avoided another similar infinite recursion by conditionally invoking `GC_save_callers` in `alloc.c`. (Thanks to Matthias Andree for helping to track down both of these.)
- Removed all traces of `aix_irix_threads.c`. AIX and Irix now use `pthread_support.c` and `pthread_stop_world.c`. The old code appeared to be unreliable for AIX, and was not regularly maintained.
- On Irix, ignore segments with `MA_FETCHOP` or `MA_NOTCACHED` attributed; they're not always safe to read.
- Fixed a previously vacuous assertion (diagnosed by the SGI compiler) in `GC_remove_from_fl`.
- Fix `stack_size` assertion in `GC_pthread_create`.
- Fix assertion in `GC_steal_mark_stack`.

Since 6.5

- Fix CPU count detection for Irix and FreeBSD. (Thanks to Dan Bonachea.)
- Integrate Dan Bonachea's patch for the IBM XLC compiler on Darwin.
- Integrated Andreas Tobler's FreeBSD/PowerPC patch.
- Don't access the GC thread structure from the restart handler. It's unsafe, since the handler may run too late. (Thanks to Ben Maurer for tracking this down.)
- Applied Christian Thalinger's patch to change comment syntax in `alpha_mach_dep.S`.
- Added test for `GC_no_dls` in `GC_dyld_image_add` for DARWIN. (Thanks to Juan Jose Garcia Ripoli).
- Use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM` for Linux/SH and LINUX/ARM. (Thanks to Sugioka Toshinobu and Christian Thalinger.)
- Rewrote `GC_parse_map_entry`. This assumed a fixed column layout of `/proc/self/maps` on Linux. This ceased to be true about 2 years ago. The old code is probably quite problematic with `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC`. It is also used by default for IA64, though I haven't seen actual failures there.
- More consistently define `HBLKSIZE` to 4096 on 64 bit architectures with 4K pages. (Thanks to Andrew Haley.)
- With win32 threads, `GC_stop_world` needs to acquire `GC_write_cs`. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for the observation and patch.)
- Move up struct `callinfo` declaration to make gcc 4.0.2. happy.

To do:

- The USE_MUNMAP code should really use a separate data structure indexed by physical page to keep track of time since last use of a page. Using hblk headers means we lose track of ages when blocks are merged, and we can't unmap pages that have been allocated and dropped by the blacklisting code. I suspect both of these matter.
- A dynamic libgc.so references dlopen unconditionally, but doesn't link against libdl.
- GC_proc_fd for Solaris is not correctly updated in response to a fork() call. Thus incremental collection in the child won't work correctly. (Thanks to Ben Cottrell for pointing this out.)
- --enable-redirect-malloc is mostly untested and known not to work on some platforms.
- There seem to be outstanding issues on Solaris/X86, possibly with finding the data segment starting address. Information/patches would be appreciated.
- Very large root set sizes (> 16 MB or so) could cause the collector to abort with an unexpected mark stack overflow. (Thanks again to Peter Chubb.) NOT YET FIXED. Workaround is to increase the initial size.
- The SGI version of the collector marks from mmaped pages, even if they are not part of dynamic library static data areas. This causes performance problems with some SGI libraries that use mmap as a bitmap allocator. NOT YET FIXED. It may be possible to turn off DYNAMIC_LOADING in the collector as a workaround. It may also be possible to conditionally intercept mmap and use GC_exclude_static_roots. The real fix is to walk rld data structures, which looks possible.
- Incremental collector should handle large objects better. Currently, it looks like the whole object is treated as dirty if any part of it is.

Compatibility test suites that use lib/compat.exp test interoperability of two compilers that follow the same ABI, or of multiple sets of compiler options that are not intended to affect binary compatibility. They do not test conformance to a formal ABI; they check that things are done consistently, not that they are done correctly. They are meant to complement ABI test suites, not to replace them.

Each test in these suites splits up functionality into two source files that can be compiled with two different versions of GCC and with two sets of compiler options.

Override the default pairs of compiler options (from compat.exp) by defining the environment variable COMPAT_OPTIONS as:
COMPAT_OPTIONS="[list [list {tst1} {alt1}]...[list {tstn} {altn}]]"
where tsti and alti are lists of options, with "tsti" used by the compiler under test and "alti" used by the alternate compiler. The characters "[", "{", "}", and "]" are really in the string, as in

```
"[list [list {-g} {-O3}] [list {-O3} {-g}]]".
```

To use an alternate compiler, define the environment variable for the language you're testing; e.g., for C++ define `ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST` to be the full pathname of an installed compiler. That will be written to the `site.exp` file used by DejaGNU. The default is to build each test with the compiler under test using the first of each pair of compiler options from `COMPAT_OPTIONS`. When `ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST` is "same", each test is built using the compiler under test but with combinations of the options from `COMPAT_OPTIONS`. If the alternate compiler needs a different setting for `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`, specify it in the environment variable `ALT_LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. If it needs different options to build a shared object, define those in `ALT_SHOBJ_OPTIONS`.

Normally, only a small amount of compatibility tests is run. Setting `RUN_ALL_COMPAT_TESTS=1` in the environment before running the testsuite enables running all compatibility tests, but might take significantly longer than it takes without this variable.

To run only the C++ compatibility tests, optionally specifying an alternate compiler and/or sets of options, do from `$objdir/gcc`:

```
rm site.exp
make -k ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST=<prefix>/bin/g++ \
  ALT_LD_LIBRARY_PATH=<prefix>/lib \
  COMPAT_OPTIONS="list as shown above" check-c++ \
  RUNTESTFLAGS="compat.exp"
```

A test that fails when the pieces are compiled with different compilers but passes when the pieces are compiled with the same compiler demonstrates incompatibility of the generated code or runtime support. A test that fails for the alternate compiler but passes for the compiler under test probably tests for a fix that is not present in the alternate compiler.

There's a lot more that can be done with these tests.

Increase the robustness of the existing tests:

- recognize target triples in dg-options strings in test files
- continue to split up tests that rely on language runtime support and add them to this set of tests
- make sure they work for testing with a simulator
- multilibs support?

Build test pieces into more combinations that will be likely to find unusual errors:

- link using the alternate compiler; this requires support for LD_LIBRARY_PATH for the alternate compiler in the support for each language
- build pieces of the test into static libraries; this requires knowledge about how to build a static library for each target

Continue to add tests to g++.dg/compat, based on existing tests for language runtime support and for test cases in PRs that didn't used to fit into the test suite.

Set up similar tests in libstdc++-v3/testsuite.

Set up similar tests for additional languages and libraries.

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All files under this contrib directory are UNSUPPORTED. There were provided by users of zlib and were not tested by the authors of zlib.

Use at your own risk. Please contact the authors of the contributions for help about these, not the zlib authors. Thanks.

ada/ by Dmitriy Anisimkov <anisimkov@yahoo.com>

Support for Ada

See <http://zlib-ada.sourceforge.net/>

asm586/

asm686/ by Brian Raiter <breadbox@muppetlabs.com>

asm code for Pentium and PPro/PII, using the AT&T (GNU as) syntax

See <http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

blast/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>

Decompressor for output of PKWare Data Compression Library (DCL)

delphi/ by Cosmin Truta <cosmint@cs.ubbcluj.ro>

Support for Delphi and C++ Builder

dotzlib/ by Henrik Ravn <henrik@ravn.com>
Support for Microsoft .Net and Visual C++ .Net

infback9/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>
Unsupported diffs to infback to decode the deflate64 format

inflate86/ by Chris Anderson <christop@charm.net>
Tuned x86 gcc asm code to replace inflate_fast()

iostream/ by Kevin Ruland <kevin@rodin.wustl.edu>
A C++ I/O streams interface to the zlib gz* functions

iostream2/ by Tyge L"vset <Tyge.Lovset@cmr.no>
Another C++ I/O streams interface

iostream3/ by Ludwig Schwardt <schwardt@sun.ac.za>
and Kevin Ruland <kevin@rodin.wustl.edu>
Yet another C++ I/O streams interface

masm686/ by Dan Higdon <hdan@kinesoft.com>
and Chuck Walbourn <chuckw@kinesoft.com>
asm code for Pentium Pro/PII, using the MASM syntax

masmx64/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
x86 64-bit (AMD64 and Intel EM64t) code for x64 assembler to
replace longest_match() and inflate_fast()

masmx86/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
x86 asm code to replace longest_match() and inflate_fast(),
for Visual C++ and MASM

minizip/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
Mini zip and unzip based on zlib
See <http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/unzip.html>

pascal/ by Bob Dellaca <bobdl@xtra.co.nz> et al.
Support for Pascal

puff/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>
Small, low memory usage inflate. Also serves to provide an
unambiguous description of the deflate format.

testzlib/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
Example of the use of zlib

untgz/ by Pedro A. Aranda Gutierrez <paag@tid.es>
A very simple tar.gz file extractor using zlib

vstudio/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>

Building a minizip-enhanced zlib with Microsoft Visual Studio
This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).
Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.
David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.
Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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Permission is hereby granted to use or copy this program for any purpose, provided the above notices are retained on all copies. Permission to modify the code and to distribute modified code is granted, provided the above notices are retained, and a notice that the code was modified is included with the above copyright notice.

Please send bug reports to Hans-J. Boehm (Hans_Boehm@hp.com or boehm@acm.org).

This is a string packages that uses a tree-based representation. See cord.h for a description of the functions provided. Ec.h describes "extensible cords", which are essentially output streams that write to a cord. These allow for efficient construction of cords without requiring a bound on the size of a cord.

More details on the data structure can be found in

Boehm, Atkinson, and Plass, "Ropes: An Alternative to Strings", Software Practice and Experience 25, 12, December 1995, pp. 1315-1330.

A fundamentally similar "rope" data structure is also part of SGI's standard template library implementation, and its descendents, which include the GNU C++ library. That uses reference counting by default.

There is a short description of that data structure at <http://reality.sgi.com/boehm/ropeimpl.html> . (The more official location <http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/ropeimpl.html> is missing a figure.)

All of these are descendents of the "ropes" in Xerox Cedar.

de.c is a very dumb text editor that illustrates the use of cords. It maintains a list of file versions. Each version is simply a cord representing the file contents. Nonetheless, standard

editing operations are efficient, even on very large files.
(Its 3 line "user manual" can be obtained by invoking it without arguments. Note that ^R^N and ^R^P move the cursor by almost a screen. It does not understand tabs, which will show up as highlighred "I"s. Use the UNIX "expand" program first.)
To build the editor, type "make cord/de" in the gc directory.

This package assumes an ANSI C compiler such as gcc. It will not compile with an old-style K&R compiler.

Note that CORD_printf iand friends use C functions with variable numbers of arguments in non-standard-conforming ways. This code is known to break on some platforms, notably PowerPC. It should be possible to build the remainder of the library (everything but cordprnt.c) on any platform that supports the collector.

Building cross-compiler Debian packages

It is possible to build C and C++ cross compilers and support libraries from gcc-4.0 source package. This document describes how to do so. Cross-compiler build support is not perfect yet, please send fixes and improvements to debian-gcc@lists.debian.org and debian-embedded@lists.debian.org

Before you start, you should probably check available pre-built cross-toolchain debs. Available at <http://www.emdebian.org>

Old patches could be reached at
<http://zigzag.lvk.cs.msu.su/~nikita/debian/>

If they are no longer there, you may check EmDebian web site at <http://www.emdebian.org/>
or ask debian-embedded@lists.debian.org for newer location.

Please check <http://bugs.debian.org/391445> if you are about building gcc-4.3 or above.

Most of them has been merged with gcc debian sources.

0. What's wrong with toolchain-source approach

Package toolchain-source contains sources for binutils and gcc, as well as some support scripts to build cross-compiler packages. They seem to work.

However, there is one fundamental problem with this approach. Gcc package is actively maintained and frequently updated. These updates do contain bug fixes and improvements, especially for non-x86 architectures.

Cross-compilers built using toolchain-source will not get those fixes unless toolchain-source package is updated after each binutils and gcc update. The later is not happening in real life. For example, toolchain-source was upgraded from gcc-3.2 to gcc-3.3 half a year later than gcc-3.3 became Debian default compiler.

Keeping toolchain-source package up-to-date requires lots of work, and seems to be a waste of time. It is much better to build cross-compilers directly from gcc source package.

1. What is needed to build a cross-compiler from gcc-4.3 source

1.1. dpkg-cross package

Dpkg-cross package contains several tools to manage cross-compile environment.

It can convert native debian library and lib-dev packages for the target architecture to binary-all packages that keep libraries and headers under /usr/\$(TARGET)/.

Also it contains helper tools for cross-compiling debian packages. Some of these tools are used while building libgcc1 and libstdc++ library packages. The resulting library packages follow the same conventions as library packages converted by dpkg-cross.

Currently, at least version 1.18 of dpkg-cross is needed for cross-gcc package build. Version 1.32 of dpkg-cross is needed in order to build gcc-4.3.

1.2. cross-binutils for the target

You need cross-binutils for your target to build cross-compiler. Binutils-multiarch package will not work because it does not provide cross-assemblers.

If you don't want to use pre-built cross-binutils packages, you may build your own from binutils debian source package, using patches posted to bug #231707. Please use the latest of patch versions available there.

Alternatively, you may use toolchain-source package to build cross-binutils (but in this case you will probably also want to use toolchain-source to build cross-compiler itself). However, multilib'ed cross-compilers may not build or work with these binutils.

1.3. libc for target

You also need libc library and development packages for the target architecture installed.

To get those, download linux-kernel-headers, libc6, and libc6-dev binary debs for your target, convert those using dpkg-cross -b, and install resulting -arch-cross debs. Consult dpkg-cross manual page for more information.

Building with/for alternative libc's is not supported yet (but this is in TODO).

Note that if you plan to use your cross-toolchain to develop kernel drivers or similar low-level things, you will probably also need kernel headers for the exact kernel version that your target hardware uses.

2. Building cross-compiler packages

Get gcc-4.3 source package.

Unpack it using dpkg-source -x, and cd to the package directory.

Set GCC_TARGET environment variable to the target architecture name. Note that currently you should use debian architecture name (i.e. 'powerpc' or 'arm'), not GNU system type (i.e. 'powerpc-linux' or 'arm-linux'). Setting GCC_TARGET to GNU system type will cause cross-compiler build to fail.

Instead of setting GCC_TARGET, target architecture name may be put into debian/target file. If both GCC_TARGET is defined and debian/target file exists, GCC_TARGET is used.

Run debian/rules control. This will change debian/control file, adjusting build-depends. By default, the packages will not depend on the system -base package. A variable DEB_CROSS_INDEPENDENT has been merged with DEB_CROSS variable.

You can then build with either

```
$ GCC_TARGET=[arch] dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot
```

3. Using crosshurd

Jeff Bailey <jbailey@raspberryyinger.com> suggests alternate way to setup environment to build cross-compiler, using 'crosshurd' package.

Crosshurd is like debootstrap but cross-arch, and works on the Hurd, Linux and FreeBSD. (The name is historical).

If you setup your environment with crosshurd, you will need to fix symlinks in lib and usr/lib to be relative instead of absolute. For example:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 2004-05-06 23:02 libcom_err.so -> /lib/libcom_err.so.2
```

Needs to be changed to:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 2004-05-06 23:02 libcom_err.so -> ../../lib/libcom_err.so.2
```

Also, if you choose this method, set the environment variable 'with_sysroot' to point to the ABSOLUTE PATH where the crosshurd was done.

Note however that build-depends of cross-gcc and dependencies in generated libgcc1 and libstdc++ packages assume that you use dpkg-cross to set up your environment, and may be wrong or incomplete if you use alternate methods. But probably you don't care.

--

Nikita V. Youshchenko <yoush@debian.org> - Jun 2004

Hector Oron Martinez <hector.oron@gmail.com> - Oct 2006

6.5 update:

I disabled incremental GC on Darwin in this version, since I couldn't get gctest to pass when the GC was built as a dynamic library. Building with -DMPROTECT_VDB (and threads) on the command line should get you back to the old state. - HB

./configure --enable-cplusplus results in a "make check" failure, probably because the ::delete override ends up in a separate dl, and Darwin dynamic loader semantics appear to be such that this is not really visible to the main program, unlike on ELF systems. Someone who understands dynamic loading needs to lookat this. For now, gc_cpp.o needs to be linked statically, if needed. - HB

Darwin/MacOSX Support - December 16, 2003

=====

Important Usage Notes

=====

GC_init() MUST be called before calling any other GC functions. This is necessary to properly register segments in dynamic libraries. This call is required even if you code does not use dynamic libraries as the dyld code handles registering all data segments.

When your use of the garbage collector is confined to dylibs and you cannot call GC_init() before your libraries' static initializers have run and perhaps called GC_malloc(), create an initialization routine for each library to call GC_init():

```
#include <gc/gc.h>
extern "C" void my_library_init() { GC_init(); }
```


Compile this code into a `my_library_init.o`, and link it into your dylib. When you link the dylib, pass the `-init` argument with `_my_library_init` (e.g. `gcc -dynamiclib -o my_library.dylib a.o b.o c.o my_library_init.o -init _my_library_init`). This causes `my_library_init()` to be called before any static initializers, and will initialize the garbage collector properly.

Note: It doesn't hurt to call `GC_init()` more than once, so it's best, if you have an application or set of libraries that all use the garbage collector, to create an initialization routine for each of them that calls `GC_init()`. Better safe than sorry.

The incremental collector is still a bit flaky on darwin. It seems to work reliably with workarounds for a few possible bugs in place however these workarounds may not work correctly in all cases. There may also be additional problems that I have not found.

Thread-local GC allocation will not work with threads that are not created using the GC-provided override of `pthread_create()`. Threads created without the GC-provided `pthread_create()` do not have the necessary data structures in the GC to store this data.

Implementation Information

=====

Darwin/MacOSX support is nearly complete. Thread support is reliable on Darwin 6.x (MacOSX 10.2) and there have been reports of success on older Darwin versions (MacOSX 10.1). Shared library support had also been added and the gc can be run from a shared library. There is currently only support for Darwin/PPC although adding x86 support should be trivial.

Thread support is implemented in terms of mach `thread_suspend` and `thread_resume` calls. These provide a very clean interface to thread suspension. This implementation doesn't rely on `pthread_kill` so the code works on Darwin < 6.0 (MacOSX 10.1). All the code to stop and start the world is located in `darwin_stop_world.c`.

Since not all uses of the GC enable clients to override `pthread_create()` before threads have been created, the code for stopping the world has been rewritten to look for threads using Mach kernel calls. Each thread identified in this way is suspended and resumed as above. In addition, since Mach kernel threads do not contain pointers to their stacks, a stack-walking function has been written to find the stack limits. Given an initial stack pointer (for the current thread, a pointer to a stack-allocated local variable will do; for a non-active thread, we grab the value of register 1 (on PowerPC)), it will walk the PPC Mach-O-ABI compliant stack chain until it reaches the top of the stack. This appears to work correctly for GCC-compiled C,

C++, Objective-C, and Objective-C++ code, as well as for Java programs that use JNI. If you run code that does not follow the stack layout or stack pointer conventions laid out in the PPC Mach-O ABI, then this will likely crash the garbage collector.

The original incremental collector support unfortunately no longer works on recent Darwin versions. It also relied on some undocumented kernel structures. Mach, however, does have a very clean interface to exception handling. The current implementation uses Mach's exception handling.

Much thanks goes to Andrew Stone, Dietmar Planitzer, Andrew Begel, Jeff Sturm, and Jesse Rosenstock for all their work on the Darwin/OS X port.

-Brian Alliet
brian@brianweb.net

Older Information (Most of this no longer applies to the current code)

=====

While the GC should work on MacOS X Server, MacOS X and Darwin, I only tested it on MacOS X Server.

I've added a PPC assembly version of GC_push_regs(), thus the setjmp() hack is no longer necessary. Incremental collection is supported via mprotect/signal. The current solution isn't really optimal because the signal handler must decode the faulting PPC machine instruction in order to find the correct heap address. Further, it must poke around in the register state which the kernel saved away in some obscure register state structure before it calls the signal handler - needless to say the layout of this structure is nowhere documented. Threads and dynamic libraries are not yet supported (adding dynamic library support via the low-level dyld API shouldn't be that hard).

The original MacOS X port was brought to you by Andrew Stone.

June, 1 2000

Dietmar Planitzer
dave.pl@ping.at

Note from Andrew Begel:

One more fix to enable gc.a to link successfully into a shared library for MacOS X. You have to add -fno-common to the CFLAGS in the Makefile. MacOSX disallows common symbols in anything that eventually finds its way into a shared library. (I don't completely understand why, but -fno-common seems to work and doesn't mess up the garbage collector's functionality).

Feb 26, 2003

Jeff Sturm and Jesse Rosenstock provided a patch that adds thread support. GC_MACOSX_THREADS should be defined in the build and in clients. Real dynamic library support is still missing, i.e. dynamic library data segments are still not scanned. Code that stores pointers to the garbage collected heap in statically allocated variables should not reside in a dynamic library. This still doesn't appear to be 100% reliable.

Mar 10, 2003

Brian Alliet contributed dynamic library support for MacOSX. It could also use more testing.

The Debian GNU Compiler Collection setup

=====

Please see the README.Debian in /usr/share/doc/gcc, contained in the gcc package for a description of the setup of the different compiler versions.

For general discussion about the Debian toolchain (GCC, glibc, binutils) please use the mailing list debian-toolchain@lists.debian.org; for GCC specific things, please use debian-gcc@lists.debian.org. When in doubt use the [debian-toolchain ML](mailto:debian-toolchain@lists.debian.org).

Maintainers of these packages

Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>
Falk Hueffner <falk@debian.org> (alpha-linux)
Ludovic Brenta <ludovic@ludovic-brenta.org> (gnat)
Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org> (mips*-linux)

Former and/or inactive maintainers of these packages

Ray Dassen <jdassen@debian.org>
Jeff Bailey <jbailey@nisa.net> (hurd-i386)
Joel Baker <fenton@debian.org> (netbsd-i386)
Randolph Chung <tausq@debian.org> (ia64-linux)
Philip Blundell <pb@debian.org> (arm-linux)
Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org> (sparc-linux)
Dan Jacobowitz <dan@debian.org> (powerpc-linux)
Thiemo Seufer <ths@networkno.de> (mips*-linux)
Matt Taggart <taggart@carmen.fc.hp.com> (hppa-linux)
Gerhard Tonn <GerhardTonn@swol.de> (s390-linux)
Roman Zippel <zippel@linux-m68k.org> (m68k-linux)

Garbage Collector (parallel iverision) for ix86 DG/UX Release R4.20MU07

READ the file README.QUICK.

You need the GCC-3.0.3 rev (DG/UX) compiler to build this tree.
This compiler has the new "dgux386" threads package implemented.
It also supports the switch "-pthread" needed to link correctly
the DG/UX's -lrte -lthread with -lgcc and the system's -lc.
Finally we support parralleli-mark for the SMP DG/UX machines.
To build the garbage collector do:

```
./configure --enable-parallel-mark  
make  
make gctest
```

Before you run "gctest" you need to set your LD_LIBRARY_PATH
correctly so that "gctest" can find the shared library libgc.
Alternatively you can do a configuration

```
./configure --enable-parallel-mark --disable-shared
```

to build only the static version of libgc.

To enable debugging messages please do:

- 1) Add the "--enable-full-debug" flag during configuration.
- 2) Edit the file linux-threads.c and uncommnect the line:

```
/* #define DEBUG_THREADS 1 */ to --->
```

```
#define DEBUG_THREADS 1
```

Then give "make" as usual.

In a machine with 4 CPUs (my own machine) the option parallel
mark (aka --enable-parallel-mark) makes a BIG difference.

Takis Psarogiannakopoulos
University of Cambridge
Centre for Mathematical Sciences
Department of Pure Mathematics
Wilberforce Road
Cambridge CB3 0WB ,UK , <takis@XFree86.Org>
January 2002

Note (HB):

The integration of this patch is currently not complete.

The following patches against 6.1alpha3 were hard to move to alpha4, and are not integrated. There may also be minor problems with stylistic corrections made by me.

```
--- ltconfig.ORIG Mon Jan 28 20:22:18 2002
+++ ltconfig Mon Jan 28 20:44:00 2002
@@ -689,6 +689,11 @@
     pic_flag=-Kconform_pic
 fi
 ;;
+ dgux*)
+   pic_flag='-fPIC'
+   link_static='-Bstatic'
+   wl='-Wl,'
+ ;;
*)
   pic_flag='-fPIC'
   ;;
@@ -718,6 +723,12 @@
   # We can build DLLs from non-PIC.
   ;;

+ dgux*)
+   pic_flag='-KPIC'
+   link_static='-Bstatic'
+   wl='-Wl,'
+ ;;
+
+ osf3* | osf4* | osf5*)
+   # All OSF/1 code is PIC.
+   wl='-Wl,'
@@ -1154,6 +1165,22 @@
 fi
 ;;

+ dgux*)
+   ld_shlibs=yes
+   # For both C/C++ omit the deplibs. This is because we rely on the fact
+   # that compilation of executables will put them in correct order
+   # in any case and sometimes are wrong when listed as deplibs (or missing some deplibs)
+   # However when GNU ld and --whole-archive needs to be used we have the problem
+   # that if the -fPIC *_s.a archive is linked through deplibs list we omit crucial
+   # .lo/.o files from the created shared lib. This I think is not the case here.
```

```

+ archive_cmds='$CC -shared -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $linkopts'
+ thread_safe_flag_spec='-pthread'
+ wlarc=
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ac_cv_archive_cmds_needs_lc=no
+ ;;
+
cygwin* | mingw*)
  # hardcode_libdir_flag_spec is actually meaningless, as there is
  # no search path for DLLs.
@@ -1497,7 +1524,7 @@
  ;;

dgux*)
- archive_cmds='$LD -G -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $deplibs $linkopts'
+ archive_cmds='$CC -shared -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $linkopts'
  hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
  hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
  ;;
@@ -2092,12 +2119,17 @@
  ;;

dgux*)
- version_type=linux
+ version_type=dgux
  need_lib_prefix=no
  need_version=no
- library_names_spec='${libname}${release}.so$versuffix ${libname}${release}.so$major $libname.so'
- soname_spec='${libname}${release}.so$major'
+ library_names_spec='$libname.so$versuffix'
+ soname_spec='$libname.so$versuffix'
  shlibpath_var=LD_LIBRARY_PATH
+ thread_safe_flag_spec='-pthread'
+ wlarc=
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ac_cv_archive_cmds_needs_lc=no
  ;;

sysv4*MP*)

--- ltmain.sh.ORIG Mon Jan 28 20:31:18 2002
+++ ltmain.sh Tue Jan 29 00:11:29 2002
@@ -1072,11 +1072,38 @@
esac
  ;;

```

```

+ -thread*)
+ # DG/UX GCC 2.95.x, 3.x.x rev (DG/UX) links -lthread
+ # with the switch -threads
+ if test "$arg" = "-threads"; then
+ case "$host" in
+ i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
+   deplibs="$deplibs $arg"
+   continue
+   ;;
+ esac
+ fi
+ ;;
+
+ -pthread*)
+ # DG/UX GCC 2.95.x, 3.x.x rev (DG/UX) links -lthread
+ # with the switch -pthread
+ if test "$arg" = "-pthread"; then
+ case "$host" in
+ i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
+   deplibs="$deplibs $arg"
+   continue
+   ;;
+ esac
+ fi
+ ;;
+
+ -l*)
if test "$arg" = "-lc"; then
  case "$host" in
-   *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos*)
+   *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos* | i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
    # These systems don't actually have c library (as such)
+   # It is wrong in DG/UX to add -lc when creating shared/dynamic objs/libs
    continue
    ;;
  esac
@@ -1248,6 +1275,12 @@
  temp_deplibs=
  for deplib in $dependency_libs; do
    case "$deplib" in
+   -thread*)
+   temp_deplibs="$temp_deplibs $deplib"
+   ;;
+   -pthread)
+   temp_deplibs="$temp_deplibs $deplib"
+   ;;
-   -R*) temp_xrpath=`$echo "X$deplib" | $Xsed -e 's/^-R//'^

```

```

    case " $rpath $xpath " in
    *" $temp_xrpath "*) ;;
@@ -1709,6 +1742,13 @@
    done
    ;;

+ dgux)
+ # Leave mostly blank for DG/UX
+ major=
+ versuffix=".${current}.${revision}";
+ verstring=
+ ;;
+
+ linux)
+ major=`expr $current - $age`
+ versuffix="$major.$age.${revision}"
@@ -1792,8 +1832,9 @@

dependency_libs="$deplibs"
case "$host" in
- *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos*)
+ *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos* | i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
    # these systems don't actually have a c library (as such)!
+ # It is wrong in DG/UX to add -lc when creating shared/dynamic objs/libs
    ;;
*)
    # Add libc to deplibs on all other systems.
[Original version supplied by Xiaokun Zhu <xiaokun@aero.gla.ac.uk>]
[This version came mostly from Gary Leavens.  ]

```

Look first at Makefile.dj, and possibly change the definitions of RM and MV if you don't have rm and mv installed. Then use Makefile.dj to compile the garbage collector. For example, you can do:

```
make -f Makefile.dj test
```

All the tests should work fine.

The garbage collector looks at a number of environment variables which are then used to affect its operation. These are examined only on Un*x-like platforms and win32.

GC_INITIAL_HEAP_SIZE=<bytes> - Initial heap size in bytes. May speed up process start-up.

GC_MAXIMUM_HEAP_SIZE=<bytes> - Maximum collected heap size.

`GC_LOOP_ON_ABORT` - Causes the collector abort routine to enter a tight loop.

This may make it easier to debug, such a process, especially for multithreaded platforms that don't produce usable core files, or if a core file would be too large. On some platforms, this also causes `SIGSEGV` to be caught and result in an infinite loop in a handler, allowing similar debugging techniques.

`GC_PRINT_STATS` - Turn on as much logging as is easily feasible without adding significant runtime overhead. Doesn't work if the collector is built with `SMALL_CONFIG`. Overridden by setting `GC_quiet`. On by default if the collector was built without `-DSILENT`.

`GC_DUMP_REGULARLY` - Generate a GC debugging dump `GC_dump()` on startup and during every collection. Very verbose. Useful if you have a bug to report, but please include only the last complete dump.

`GC_BACKTRACES=<n>` - Generate `n` random backtraces (for heap profiling) after each GC. Collector must have been built with `KEEP_BACK_PTRS`. This won't generate useful output unless most objects in the heap were allocated through debug allocators. This is intended to be only a statistical sample; individual traces may be erroneous due to concurrent heap mutation.

`GC_PRINT_ADDRESS_MAP` - Linux only. Dump `/proc/self/maps`, i.e. various address maps for the process, to `stderr` on every GC. Useful for mapping root addresses to source for deciphering leak reports.

`GC_NPROCS=<n>` - Linux w/threads only. Explicitly sets the number of processors that the GC should expect to use. Note that setting this to 1 when multiple processors are available will preserve correctness, but may lead to really horrible performance, since the lock implementation will immediately yield without first spinning.

`GC_MARKERS=<n>` - Linux w/threads and parallel marker only. Set the number of marker threads. This is normally set to the number of processors. It is safer to adjust `GC_MARKERS` than `GC_NPROCS`, since `GC_MARKERS` has no impact on the lock implementation.

`GC_NO_BLACKLIST_WARNING` - Prevents the collector from issuing warnings about allocations of very large blocks.
Deprecated. Use `GC_LARGE_ALLOC_WARN_INTERVAL` instead.

`GC_LARGE_ALLOC_WARN_INTERVAL=n` - Print every *n*th warning about very large block allocations, starting with the *n*th one. Small values of *n* are generally benign, in that a bounded number of such warnings generally indicate at most a bounded leak. For best results it should be set at 1 during testing. Default is 5. Very large numbers effectively disable the warning.

`GC_IGNORE_GCJ_INFO` - Ignore the type descriptors implicitly supplied by `GC_gcj_malloc` and friends. This is useful for debugging descriptor generation problems, and possibly for temporarily working around such problems. It forces a fully conservative scan of all heap objects except those known to be pointerfree, and may thus have other adverse effects.

`GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT` - Print max length of chain through unreachable objects ending in a reachable one. If this number remains bounded, then the program is "GC robust". This ensures that a fixed number of misidentified pointers can only result in a bounded space leak. This currently only works if debugging allocation is used throughout. It increases GC space and time requirements appreciably. This feature is still somewhat experimental, and requires that the collector have been built with `MAKE_BACK_GRAPH` defined. For details, see Boehm, "Bounding Space Usage of Conservative Garbage Collectors", POPL 2001, or <http://lib.hpl.hp.com/techpubs/2001/HPL-2001-251.html> .

`GC_RETRY_SIGNALS`, `GC_NO_RETRY_SIGNALS` - Try to compensate for lost thread suspend signals in `linux_threads.c`. On by default for `GC_OSF1_THREADS`, off otherwise. Note that this does not work around a possible loss of thread restart signals. This seems to be necessary for some versions of Tru64. Since we've previously seen similar issues on some other operating systems, it was turned into a runtime flag to enable last-minute work-arounds.

`GC_IGNORE_FB[=n]` - (Win32 only.) Try to avoid treating a mapped frame buffer as part of the root set. Certain (higher end?) graphics cards seems to result in the graphics memory mapped into the user address space as writable memory. Unfortunately, there seems to be no systematic way to identify such memory. Setting the environment variable to *n* causes the collector to ignore mappings longer than *n* MB. The default value of *n* is currently 15. (This should cover a 16 MB graphics card, since the mapping appears to be slightly

shorter than all of graphics memory. It will fail if a dll writes pointers to collectable objects into a data segment whose length is ≥ 15 MB. Empirically that's rare, but certainly possible.) WARNING: Security sensitive applications should probably disable this feature by setting GC_disallow_ignore_fb, or by building with -DNO_GETENV, since small values could force collection of reachable objects, which is conceivably a (difficult to exploit) security hole. GC_IGNORE_FB values less than 3 MB are never honored, eliminating this risk for most, but not all, applications. This feature is likely to disappear if/when we find a less disgusting "solution".
IN VERSION 6.4 AND LATER, THIS SHOULD BE UNNECESSARY.

The following turn on runtime flags that are also program settable. Checked only during initialization. We expect that they will usually be set through other means, but this may help with debugging and testing:

GC_ENABLE_INCREMENTAL - Turn on incremental collection at startup. Note that, depending on platform and collector configuration, this may involve write protecting pieces of the heap to track modifications. These pieces may include pointerfree objects or not. Although this is intended to be transparent, it may cause unintended system call failures. Use with caution.

GC_PAUSE_TIME_TARGET - Set the desired garbage collector pause time in msec. This only has an effect if incremental collection is enabled. If a collection requires appreciably more time than this, the client will be restarted, and the collector will need to do additional work to compensate. The special value "999999" indicates that pause time is unlimited, and the incremental collector will behave completely like a simple generational collector. If the collector is configured for parallel marking, and run on a multiprocessor, incremental collection should only be used with unlimited pause time.

GC_FIND_LEAK - Turns on GC_find_leak and thus leak detection. Forces a collection at program termination to detect leaks that would otherwise occur after the last GC.

GC_ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS - Turns on GC_all_interior_pointers and thus interior pointer recognition.

GC_DONT_GC - Turns off garbage collection. Use cautiously.
GC on EWS4800

1. About EWS4800

EWS4800 is 32bit/64bit workstation.

Vender: NEC Corporation

OS: UX/4800 R9.* - R13.* (SystemV R4.2)

CPU: R4000, R4400, R10000 (MIPS)

2. Compiler

32bit:

Use ANSI C compiler.

CC = /usr/abiccs/bin/cc

64bit:

Use 64bit ANSI C compiler.

CC = /usr/ccs64/bin/cc

AR = /usr/ccs64/bin/ar

3. ELF file format

*** Caution: The following infomation is empirical. ***

32bit:

ELF file has a unique format. (See a.out(4) and end(3C).)

&_start

: text segment

&etext

DATASTART

: data segment (initialized)

&edata

DATASTART2

: data segment (uninitialized)

&end

Here, DATASTART and DATASTART2 are macros of GC, and are defined as the following equations. (See include/private/gcconfig.h.)

The algorithm for DATASTART is similar with the function

GC_SysVGetDataStart() in os_dep.c.

$$\text{DATASTART} = ((\&\text{etext} + 0x3ffff) \& \sim 0x3ffff) + (\&\text{etext} \& 0xffff)$$

Dynamically linked:

$$\text{DATASTART2} = (\&_gp + 0x8000 + 0x3ffff) \& \sim 0x3ffff$$

Statically linked:

$$\text{DATASTART2} = \&\text{edata}$$

GC has to check addresses both between DATASTART and &edata, and between DATASTART2 and &end. If a program accesses between &etext and DATASTART, or between &edata and DATASTART2, the segmentation error occurs and the program stops.

If a program is statically linked, there is not a gap between &edata and DATASTART2. The global symbol &_DYNAMIC_LINKING is used for the detection.

64bit:

ELF file has a simple format. (See end(3C).)

```
_ftext
: text segment
_etext
_fdata = DATASTART
: data segment (initialized)
_edata
_fbss
: data segment (uninitialized)
_end = DATAEND
```

--

Hironori SAKAMOTO <hsaka@mth.biglobe.ne.jp>

When using the new "configure; make" build process, please run configure with the --disable-shared option. "Make check" does not yet pass with dynamic libraries. Ther reasons for that are not yet understood. (HB, paraphrasing message from Hironori SAKAMOTO.)

This directory contains examples of the use of zlib.

fitblk.c

- compress just enough input to nearly fill a requested output size
- zlib isn't designed to do this, but fitblk does it anyway

gun.c

- uncompress a gzip file
- illustrates the use of inflateBack() for high speed file-to-file decompression using call-back functions
- is approximately twice as fast as gzip -d
- also provides Unix uncompress functionality, again twice as fast

gzappend.c

- append to a gzip file
- illustrates the use of the Z_BLOCK flush parameter for inflate()
- illustrates the use of deflatePrime() to start at any bit

gzjoin.c

- join gzip files without recalculating the crc or recompressing
- illustrates the use of the Z_BLOCK flush parameter for inflate()
- illustrates the use of crc32_combine()

gzlog.c

gzlog.h

- efficiently maintain a message log file in gzip format
- illustrates use of raw deflate and Z_SYNC_FLUSH
- illustrates use of gzip header extra field

zlib_how.html

- painfully comprehensive description of zpipe.c (see below)
- describes in excruciating detail the use of deflate() and inflate()

zpipe.c

- reads and writes zlib streams from stdin to stdout
- illustrates the proper use of deflate() and inflate()
- deeply commented in zlib_how.html (see above)

zran.c

- index a zlib or gzip stream and randomly access it
- illustrates the use of Z_BLOCK, inflatePrime(), and inflateSetDictionary() to provide random access

This file contains a list of notes for those writing testcases and those writing expect scripts. At present, they're in random order.

Verbosity Levels

- each level adds verbosity so level 2 prints all level 1 and level 2 stuff.

- 1) Print a one-liner indicating the testcase being run (and maybe special compiler options).
- 2) Print compiler and program invocation including arguments and their output. Proc's gcc_load and gcc_start handle the latter two.
- 3) Print detailed testcase analysis like "Looking for pattern ...", etc.
- 4) Maximum verbosity. Print anything else of interest.

send_log conventions

Various messages are stored in gcc.log by the testing framework and we try to augment them with some of our own. The format of the framework messages are:

PASS: blah blah ...

FAIL: blah blah ...

so we use

XXXX: blah blah ...

Current messages are:

EXEC: program being executed (so compiler path and args are recorded)

STAT: intermediate pass/fail statistics

Test scripts must ignore the compiler messages "path prefix never used" and "linker input file unused". Don't let their appearance cause a testcase to fail. See lib/dg.exp for the exact regrab to use.

If you're unclear about which directory a testcase should be installed in, ask gcc-local.

Have the text of a fail message be the same as that for pass.

IE: have

```
if ...success...
    pass "pr 1234"
else
    fail "pr 1234"
```

not

```
if ...success...
    pass "pr 1234 passed"
else
    fail "pr 1234 failed"
```

This lets test-tool (which drives the nightly tests) do a better job at tracking which tests have digressed or been fixed.

DO NOT PUT NON-PORTABLE TESTCASES IN gcc.c-torture.

ANY TARGET SPECIFIC TESTCASE MUST HAVE APPROPRIATE CODE TO PREVENT IT FROM CAUSING A `FAILURE' ON UNSUPPORTED PLATFORMS.

The "torture" tests are meant to be generic tests that can run on any target. So you have to be careful about endianness, assumptions about sizes of datatypes, etc etc.

For tests that merely need to compile, put them in the "compile" directory.

For tests which should give an error, put them in the "noncompile" directory and update noncompile.exp appropriately (see examples in noncompile.exp).

For IEEE FP specific tests, put them in execute/ieee.

For execution tests, put them in execute.

If a test does not fit into the torture framework, use the dg framework.

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If you want to develop Ada programs and libraries on Debian, please read the Debian Policy for Ada:

<http://www.ada-france.org/debian/debian-ada-policy.html>

The default Ada compiler is and always will be the package `gnat'. Debian contains many programs and libraries compiled with it, which are all ABI-compatible.

Starting with gnat-4.2, Debian provides both zero-cost and setjump/longjump versions of the run-time library. The zero-cost exception handling mechanism is the default as it provides the best performance. The setjump/longjump exception handling mechanism is new and only provided as a static library. It is necessary to use this exception handling mechanism in distributed (annex E) programs. If you wish to use the new sjlj library:

- 1) call gnatmake with --RTS=sjlj
- 2) call gnatbind with -static

Do NOT link your programs with libgnat-4.2.so, because it uses the ZCX mechanism.

Dynamic loading support requires that executables be linked with -ldld.

The alternative is to build the collector without defining DYNAMIC_LOADING in gconfig.h and ensuring that all garbage collectable objects are accessible without considering statically allocated variables in dynamic libraries.

The collector should compile with either plain cc or cc -Ae. Cc -Aa fails to define _HPUX_SOURCE and thus will not configure the collector correctly.

Incremental collection support was recently added, and should now work.

In spite of past claims, pthread support under HP/UX 11 should now work. Define GC_HPUX_THREADS for the build. Incremental collection still does not work in combination with it.

The stack finding code can be confused by putenv calls before collector initialization. Call GC_malloc or GC_init before any putenv calls.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Five-in-a-row v 0.0</title>
</head>
<body LANG="en-US">
  <h1>
    <i>Five-in-a-row
    </i> 0.0 supplementary documentation
  </h1>
  <h3>Introduction and rules
  </h3>
  <p>
    <i>Five-in-a-row
    </i> is a two player strategy game. The players
    are connected via network using CORBA-based RMI/IOP protocol and
    make they moves with the help of the Swing-based
    interface. While playing, the users can also chat.
  </p>
  <p>The system consists of the single server and any number of
  interconnected players. The person, willing to play, starts the
  client and connects the server. The server redirects call to the
  partner that has previously connected the same server, also willing
  to play.
  </p>
  <p>The game desk is a field where it is possible to set O's
  and X'es, one per move. The goal is to get five O's in a row while
  preventing your partner from getting five X's in a row. Vertical,
  horizontal and diagonal rows are allowed. The system detects the
  loss-victory situation on the desk, but currently does not serve as a
  playing partner, requiring at least two human players for this game.
  </p>
  <p>Both players can at any time reset the game (restarting it with
  the same player) or leave the game (disconnecting). The disconnected
  player can contact the game manager again, requesting to find another
  partner.
  </p>
  <p>Simple as it is, the application has some features of the typical
  role playing game that frequently just has more states, actions,
  possible moves and also provides far richer graphics environment. The
  game manger serves as a World-Wide-Pub where you can always find a
```

partner to play.

The players can made both unsynchronized (chatting, game reset and leaving) and synchronized (moves) actions. The game state changes while playing, and the set of the available actions depends on the current state. Finally, the mouse and canvas are involved. However using RMI/IIOP machinery allowed to implement all this functionality with just 13 classes (plus 4 generated), all of them being rather simple.

This example refers to the standard classes only and must be buildable from your IDE as long as it has any java 1.4 compiler.

</p>

<p>

The used IIOP protocol must ensure interoperability, allowing players to use different java virtual machines and operating systems.

The processors may have the opposite byte order.

</p>

<h3>Configuration and run

</h3>

<p>The game manager server executable class is

<i>gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.X5Server

</i>. After start,

it will print to console the Internet address that must be entered to the client to reach the manager.

</p>

<p>The client executable class it

<i>gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.Demo

</i>.

</p>

<p>The game should run with GNU Classpath

0.19 and Sun Microsystems java 1.5.0_04. Due later fixed bugs it will not run with the older versions of these two implementations.

</p>

<p>The game manager HTTP server uses port

1500. Hence all firewalls between the server and the player must be configured to allow HTTP on 1500. The ports, used by the RMI/IIOP are not persistent. GNU Classpath is configured to take ports 1501, 1502 and 1503 (the firewalls must allow to use them for RMI/IIOP). The CORBA implementation other than Classpath may use different port values. Unfortunately, there is no standard method to configure the used port range in a vendor-independent way.

</p>

<h3>The game server

</h3>

<p>The game manager is first reachable via http:// protocol (for

instance http://123.456.7.89:1500). The simple server at this port

always serves much longer string, representing the CORBA stringified

object reference (IOR). The
Five-in-a-row client uses
 this reference to find and access the remote game server object.

If the server player queue is empty, it simply queues this player. If the queue is not empty, the server introduces the arrived player and queued player to each other and leaves them alone. When playing, the two clients communicate with each other directly, so the server is just a "meeting point" where the players can find each other. The game server is a console-only application.

The initial server http:// address must be transferred to players by some other means of communication (web chat, E-mail, link in a web site and so on). The server writes this address to the specified file, and the client can also take the default value from the same file. This is convenient when all applications run on a single machine, but also may be used to transfer the address via shared filesystem.

The game client

The clients are Swing-based GUI applications, capable for remote communication with each other and with the game manager. They have a set of predefined states and switch between these states in accordance to the preprogrammed logic. The client states are defined in the

State interface. They are displayed in the bottom left corner of the window and are summarized in the following table:

Our state	Partner state	Possible actions	Comment

```

<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>
      Disconnected
    </td>
    <td>
      Partner not accessible
    </td>
    <td>
      Connect
    </td>
    <td>
      Initial state.
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      Queued
    </td>
    <td>
      Partner not accessible
    </td>
    <td>
      Leave
    </td>
    <td>
      Queued by the game manager.
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      I think.
    </td>
    <td>
      I wait for your move
    </td>
    <td>
      Make move, reset game, leave, chat.
    </td>
    <td>
      The person who waited for another player to come starts
      the game first.
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      I wait for your move
    </td>

```

<td>
I think
</td>
<td>
Chat, reset game, leave.
</td>
<td>
After the partner makes the move, the state changes to
<i>I think
</i>, unless the end of game situation is detected by
the desk analyzer.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
I have lost
</td>
<td>
I have won
</td>
<td>
Chat, reset game, leave.
</td>
<td>
Can be entered with the help of the desk analyzer only.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
I have won
</td>
<td>
I have lost
</td>
<td>
Chat, reset game, leave
</td>
<td>
Can be entered with the help of the desk analyzer only.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
Error
</td>
<td>
Any
</td>

```

<td>
  Chat, leave
</td>
<td>
  This should never happen under normal work, but the demo
  program may be modified by the user.
</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<br>
<br>

```

As it is seen, being in one of the states, the client expects to be the partner client in a certain defined state, and both clients change they states in a synchronized manner. Each state has its own set of the available actions and each action either preserves the current state (chat, reset) or changes it following the rules. For this simple example, the state change rules are obvious.

The used RMI-IIOP architecture

Both player and game manager servants are derived from the

org.omg.PortableServer.Servant

and, being servants, are simply

connected to the

POA

with

POA.servant_to_reference

. The

first remote object (game manager) is found using the stringified object reference. No naming service is involved.

Where required, the CORBA objects are narrowed into required player and game manager interfaces using method

PortableRemoteObject.narrow(org.omg.CORBA.Object object, Class interface_class)

, passing the actual interface of the object as

the second parameter. After narrowing, the remote side obtains

possibility to invoke remote methods, defined in the interface of

this object. After the first remote object is found, other objects

can be simply passed as the method parameters. For instance, the game

manager introduces another player by passing its reference as a

parameter to the method

Player.start_game.

Class and interface summary

```

<col>
<tr>
  <th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
    Executables classes
  </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    Demo
  </td>
  <td>
    The main executable class of the game client.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    X5Server
  </td>
  <td>
    The main executable class of the game manager server.
  </td>
</tr>
</table>
<p></p>
<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=3 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">
  <tr BGCOLOR="#ccceff">
    <th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
      Interface Summary
    </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      GameManager
    </td>
    <td>
      The game manager interface.
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      Player
    </td>
    <td>
      Defines remote methods that are invoked by another player or by
      the challenge server.
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

```

<td>
  State
</td>
<td>
  Defines the states in that the player can be.
</td>
</tr>
</table>
 
<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=3 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">
<col>
<col>
<tr BGCOLOR="#ccccff">
<th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
  Class Summary
</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  _GameManager_Stub
</td>
<td>
  Normally generated with rmic compiler, this class represents
  the GameManager Stub on the client side.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  _GameManagerImpl_Tie
</td>
<td>
  Normally generated with rmic compiler, this class represents
  the GameManager Tie on the client side.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  _Player_Stub
</td>
<td>
  Generate with rmic, command line rmic -iiop -poa -keep
  gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.PlayerImpl (the compiled
  package must be present in the current folder).
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  _PlayerImpl_Tie

```


<p>Generate with rmic, command line <code>rmic -iio -poa -keep gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.PlayerImpl</code> (the compiled package must be present in the current folder).</p>
<p>ChatConstants</p> <p>The chat color code constants, used to indicate who is talking.</p>
<p>ClientFrame</p> <p>The JFrame of the GUI client.</p>
<p>GameManagerImpl</p> <p>The manager connects two players into the game.</p>
<p>IorReader</p> <p>Reads the remote URL.</p>
<p>OrbStarter</p> <p>Starts the ORBs, involved into this application.</p>

```

<td>
  PlayerImpl
</td>
<td>
  The implementation of the PlayerCommunicator, providing the
  local functionality.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  PlayingDesk
</td>
<td>
  Manages actions, related to the game rules and also does all
  painting.
</td>
</tr>
</table>
<h3>See also
</h3>
<p>
<a HREF="http://www.javascripiter.net/games/xo/xo.htm">http://www.javascripiter.net/games/xo/xo.htm
</a>
</p>
<p>
<a HREF="http://www.leepoint.net/notes-java/45examples/55games/five/five.html">http://www.leepoint.net/notes-
java/45examples/55games/five/five.html
</a>
</p>
<p>Copyright
</p>
<p>
<font COLOR="#b3b3b3">Copyright (C) 2005 Free Software Foundation,
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  software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of
  the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software
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  copy of the GNU General Public License along with GNU Classpath; see
  the file COPYING. If not, write to the Free Software Foundation,
  Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA.
  Linking this library statically or dynamically with other modules is
  making a combined work based on this library. Thus, the terms and
  conditions of the GNU General Public License cover the whole
  combination. As a special exception, the copyright holders of this

```

library give you permission to link this library with independent modules to produce an executable, regardless of the license terms of these independent modules, and to copy and distribute the resulting executable under terms of your choice, provided that you also meet, for each linked independent module, the terms and conditions of the license of that module. An independent module is a module which is not derived from or based on this library. If you modify this library, you may extend this exception to your version of the library, but you are not obligated to do so. If you do not wish to do so, delete this exception statement from your version.

</p>

<p>

</p>

<p>

First version written by

Audrius Meškauskas

</p>

</body>

</html>

This file describes the jaxp (xml processing) implementation of GNU Classpath. GNU Classpath includes interfaces and implementations for basic XML processing in the java programming language, some general purpose SAX2 utilities, and transformation.

These classes used to be maintained as part of an external project GNU JAXP but are now integrated with the rest of the core class library provided by GNU Classpath.

PACKAGES

. javax.xml.* ... JAXP 1.3 interfaces

. gnu.xml.aelfred2.* ... SAX2 parser + validator

. gnu.xml.dom.* ... DOM Level 3 Core, Traversal, XPath implementation

. gnu.xml.dom.ls.* ... DOM Level 3 Load & Save implementation

. gnu.xml.xpath.* ... JAXP XPath implementation

. gnu.xml.transform.* ... JAXP XSL transformer implementation

. gnu.xml.pipeline.* ... SAX2 event pipeline support

. gnu.xml.stream.* ... StAX pull parser and SAX-over-StAX driver

. gnu.xml.util.* ... various XML utility classes

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.dom.* ... libxmlj DOM Level 3 Core and XPath

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.sax.* ... libxmlj SAX parser

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.transform.* ... libxmlj XSL transformer

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.util.* ... libxmlj utility classes

In the external directory you can find the following packages.
They are not maintained as part of GNU Classpath, but are used by the classes in the above packages.

. org.xml.sax.* ... SAX2 interfaces
. org.w3c.dom.* ... DOM Level 3 interfaces
. org.relaxng.datatype.* ... RELAX NG pluggable datatypes API

CONFORMANCE

The primary test resources are at <http://xmlconf.sourceforge.net> and include:

SAX2/XML conformance tests

That the "xml.testing.Driver" addresses the core XML 1.0 specification requirements, which closely correspond to the functionality SAX1 provides. The driver uses SAX2 APIs to test that functionality. It is used with a bugfixed version of the NIST/OASIS XML conformance test cases.

The AElfred2 parser is highly conformant, though it still takes a few implementation shortcuts. See its package documentation for information about known XML conformance issues in AElfred2.

The primary issue is using Unicode character tables, rather than those in the XML specification, for determining what names are valid. Most applications won't notice the difference, and this solution is smaller and faster than the alternative.

For validation, a secondary issue is that issues relating to entity modularity are not validated; they can't all be cleanly layered. For example, validity constraints related to standalone declarations and PE nesting are not checked.

The current implementation has also been tested against Elliott Rusty Harold's SAXTest test suite (<http://www.cafeconleche.org/SAXTest>) and achieves approximately 93% conformance to the SAX specification according to these tests, higher than any other current Java parser.

SAX2

SAX2 API conformance currently has a minimal JUNIT (0.2) test suite, which can be accessed at the xmlconf site listed above. It does not cover namespaces or LexicalHandler and Declhandler extensions anywhere as exhaustively as the SAX1 level functionality is tested by the "xml.testing.Driver". However:

- Applying the DOM unit tests to this implementation gives the LexicalHandler (comments, and boundaries of DTDs,

CDATA sections, and general entities) a workout, and does the same for DeclHandler entity declarations.

- The pipeline package's layered validator demands that element and attribute declarations are reported correctly.

By those metrics, SAX2 conformance for AElfired2 is also strong.

DOM Level 3 Core Tests

The DOM implementation has been tested against the W3C DOM Level 3 Core conformance test suite (<http://www.w3.org/DOM/Test/>). Current conformance according to these tests is 72.3%. Many of the test failures are due to the fact that GNU JAXP does not currently provide any W3C XML Schema support.

XSL transformation

The transformer and XPath implementation have been tested against the OASIS XSLT and XPath TC test suite. Conformance against the Xalan tests is currently 77%.

libxmlj

libxmlj is an effort to create a 100% JAXP-compatible Java wrapper for libxml2 and libxslt. JAXP is the Java API for XML processing, libxml2 is the XML C library for Gnome, and libxslt is the XSLT C library for Gnome.

libxmlj currently supports most of the DOM Level 3 Core, Traversal, and XPath APIs, SAX2, and XSLT transformations. There is no W3C XML Schema support yet.

libxmlj can parse and transform XML documents extremely quickly in comparison to Java-based JAXP implementations. DOM manipulations, however, involve JNI overhead, so the speed of DOM tree construction and traversal can be slower than the Java implementation.

libxmlj is highly experimental, doesn't always conform to the DOM specification correctly, and may leak memory. Production use is not advised.

The implementation can be found in `gnu/xml/libxmlj` and `native/jni/xmlj`. See the `INSTALL` file for the required versions of `libxml2` and `libxslt`. `configure --enable-xmlj` will build it.

Usage

To enable the various GNU JAXP factories, set the following system properties (command-line version shown, but they can equally be set programmatically):

AElfred2:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.aelfred2.JAXPFactory

GNU DOM (using DOM Level 3 Load & Save):

-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.dom.DomDocumentBuilderFactory

GNU DOM (using AElfred-only pipeline classes):

-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.dom.JAXPFactory

GNU XSL transformer:

-Djavax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory=gnu.xml.transform.TransformerFactoryImpl

GNU StAX:

-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLEventFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLEventFactoryImpl

-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLInputFactoryImpl

-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactoryImpl

GNU SAX-over-StAX:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.stream.SAXParserFactory

libxmlj SAX:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.sax.GnomeSAXParserFactory

libxmlj DOM:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.dom.GnomeDocumentBuilderFactory

libxmlj XSL transformer:

-Djavax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.transform.GnomeTransformerFactory

When using libxmlj, the libxmlj shared library must be available.

In general it is picked up by the runtime using GNU Classpath. If not you might want to try adding the directory where libxmlj.so is installed (by default `${prefix}/lib/classpath/`) with `ldconfig` or specifying in the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable. Additionally, you may need to specify the location of your shared libraries to the runtime environment using the `java.library.path` system property.

Missing (libxmlj) Features

See `BUGS` in `native/jni/xmlj` for known bugs in the libxmlj native bindings.

This implementation should be thread-safe, but currently all transformation requests are queued via Java synchronization, which means that it effectively performs single-threaded. Long story short,

both libxml2 and libxslt are not fully reentrant.

Update: it may be possible to make libxmlj thread-safe nonetheless using thread context variables.

Update: thread context variables have been introduced. This is very untested though, libxmlj therefore still has the single thread bottleneck.

Validation

=====

Pluggable datatypes

Validators should use the RELAX NG pluggable datatypes API to retrieve datatype (XML Schema simple type) implementations in a schema-neutral fashion. The following code demonstrates looking up a W3C XML Schema nonNegativeInteger datatype:

```
DatatypeLibrary xsd = DatatypeLibraryLoader
    .createDatatypeLibrary(XMLConstants.W3C_XML_SCHEMA_NS_URI);
Datatype nonNegativeInteger = xsd.createDatatype("nonNegativeInteger");
```

It is also possible to create new types by derivation. For instance, to create a datatype that will match a US ZIP code:

```
DatatypeBuilder b = xsd.createDatatypeBuilder("string");
b.addParameter("pattern", "(^[0-9]{5}$)|(^[0-9]{5}-[0-9]{4}$)");
Datatype zipCode = b.createDatatype();
```

A datatype library implementation for XML Schema is provided; other library implementations may be added.

The libstdc++ baseline file is a list of symbols exported by the libstdc++ library.

See README.alpha for Linux on DEC AXP info.

This file applies mostly to Linux/Intel IA32. Ports to Linux on an M68K, IA64, SPARC, MIPS, Alpha and PowerPC are also integrated. They should behave similarly, except that the PowerPC port lacks incremental GC support, and it is unknown to what extent the Linux threads code is functional.

See below for M68K specific notes.

Incremental GC is generally supported.

Dynamic libraries are supported on an ELF system. A static executable should be linked with the gcc option "-Wl,-defsym,_DYNAMIC=0".

The collector appears to work reliably with Linux threads, but beware of older versions of glibc and gdb.

The garbage collector uses SIGPWR and SIGXCPU if it is used with Linux threads. These should not be touched by the client program.

To use threads, you need to abide by the following requirements:

1) You need to use LinuxThreads or NPTL (which are included in libc6).

The collector relies on some implementation details of the LinuxThreads package. This code may not work on other pthread implementations (in particular it will **not** work with MIT pthreads).

2) You must compile the collector with `-DGC_LINUX_THREADS` and `-D_REENTRANT` specified in the Makefile.

3a) Every file that makes thread calls should define `GC_LINUX_THREADS` and `_REENTRANT` and then include `gc.h`. `Gc.h` redefines some of the pthread primitives as macros which also provide the collector with information it requires.

3b) A new alternative to (3a) is to build the collector and compile GC clients with `-DGC_USE_LD_WRAP`, and to link the final program with

```
(for ld) --wrap read --wrap dlopen --wrap pthread_create \  
--wrap pthread_join --wrap pthread_detach \  
--wrap pthread_sigmask --wrap sleep
```

```
(for gcc) -Wl,--wrap -Wl,read -Wl,--wrap -Wl,dlopen -Wl,--wrap \  
-Wl,pthread_create -Wl,--wrap -Wl,pthread_join -Wl,--wrap \  
-Wl,pthread_detach -Wl,--wrap -Wl,pthread_sigmask \  
-Wl,--wrap -Wl,sleep
```

In any case, `_REENTRANT` should be defined during compilation.

4) `Dlopen()` disables collection during its execution. (It can't run concurrently with the collector, since the collector looks at its data structures. It can't acquire the allocator lock, since arbitrary user startup code may run as part of `dlopen()`.) Under unusual conditions, this may cause unexpected heap growth.

5) The combination of `GC_LINUX_THREADS`, `REDIRECT_MALLOC`, and incremental collection fails in seemingly random places. This hasn't been tracked down yet, but is perhaps not completely astonishing. The thread package uses `malloc`, and thus can presumably get `SIGSEGVs` while inside the

package. There is no real guarantee that signals are handled properly at that point.

- 6) Thread local storage may not be viewed as part of the root set by the collector. This probably depends on the linuxthreads version. For the time being, any collectable memory referenced by thread local storage should also be referenced from elsewhere, or be allocated as uncollectable. (This is really a bug that should be fixed somehow.)

M68K LINUX:

(From Richard Zidlicky)

The bad news is that it can crash every linux-m68k kernel on a 68040, so an additional test is needed somewhere on startup. I have meanwhile patches to correct the problem in 68040 buserror handler but it is not yet in any standard kernel.

Here is a simple test program to detect whether the kernel has the problem. It could be run as a separate check in configure or tested upon startup. If it fails (return !0) than mprotect can't be used on that system.

```
/*
 * test for bug that may crash 68040 based Linux
 */

#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

char *membase;
int pagesize=4096;
int pageshift=12;
int x_taken=0;

int sighandler(int sig)
{
    mprotect(membase,pagesize,PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE);
    x_taken=1;
}

main()
{
    long l;
```

```

signal(SIGSEGV,sighandler);
l=(long)mmap(NULL,pagesize,PROT_READ,MAP_PRIVATE | MAP_ANON,-1,0);
if (l==-1)
{
    perror("mmap/malloc");
    abort();
}
membase=(char*)l;
*(long*)(membase+sizeof(long))=123456789;
if (*(long*)(membase+sizeof(long)) != 123456789 )
{
    fprintf(stderr,"writeback failed !\n");
    exit(1);
}
if (!x_taken)
{
    fprintf(stderr,"exception not taken !\n");
    exit(1);
}
fprintf(stderr,"vmtest Ok\n");
exit(0);
}

```

Patrick Beard's Notes for building GC v4.12 with CodeWarrior Pro 2:

The current build environment for the collector is CodeWarrior Pro 2. Projects for CodeWarrior Pro 2 (and for quite a few older versions) are distributed in the file Mac_projects.sit.hqx. The project file :Mac_projects:gc.prj builds static library versions of the collector. :Mac_projects:gctest.prj builds the GC test suite.

Configuring the collector is still done by editing the files :Mac_files:MacOS_config.h and :Mac_files:MacOS_Test_config.h.

Lars Farm's suggestions on building the collector:

Garbage Collection on MacOS - a manual 'MakeFile'

Project files and IDE's are great on the Macintosh, but they do have problems when used as distribution media. This note tries to provide porting instructions in pure TEXT form to avoid those problems. A manual 'makefile' if you like.

GC version: 4.12a2
 Codewarrior: CWPro1
 date: 18 July 1997

The notes may or may not apply to earlier or later versions of the GC/CWPro. Actually, they do apply to earlier versions of both except that until recently a project could only build one target so each target was a separate project. The notes will most likely apply to future versions too. Possibly with minor tweaks.

This is just to record my experiences. These notes do not mean I now provide a supported port of the GC to MacOS. It works for me. If it works for you, great. If it doesn't, sorry, try again...;-) Still, if you find errors, please let me know.

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Sweden

Porting to MacOS is a bit more complex than it first seems. Which MacOS? 68K/PowerPC? Which compiler? Each supports both 68K and PowerPC and offer a large number of (unique to each environment) compiler settings. Each combination of compiler/68K/PPC/settings require a unique combination of standard libraries. And the IDE's does not select them for you. They don't even check that the library is built with compatible setting and this is the major source of problems when porting the GC (and otherwise too).

You will have to make choices when you configure the GC. I've made some choices here, but there are other combinations of settings and #defines that work too.

As for target settings the major obstacles may be:

- 68K Processor: check "4-byte Ints".
- PPC Processor: uncheck "Store Static Data in TOC".

What you need to do:

=====

- 1) Build the GC as a library
- 2) Test that the library works with 'test.c'.
- 3) Test that the C++ interface 'gc_cpp.cc/h' works with 'test_cpp.cc'.

1) The Libraries:

=====

I made one project with four targets (68K/PPC tempmem or appheap). One target will suffice if you're able to decide which one you want. I wasn't...

Codewarrior allows a large number of compiler/linker settings. I used these:

Settings shared by all targets:

o Access Paths:

- User Paths: the GC folder
- System Paths: {Compiler}:Metrowerks Standard Library:
 - {Compiler}:MacOS Support:Headers:
 - {Compiler}:MacOS Support:MacHeaders:

o C/C++ language:

- inlining: normal
- direct to SOM: off
- enable/check: exceptions, RTTI, bool (and if you like pool strings)

PowerPC target settings

o Target Settings:

- name of target
- MacOS PPC Linker

o PPC Target

- name of library

o C/C++ language

- prefix file as described below

o PPC Processor

- Struct Alignment: PowerPC
- uncheck "Store Static Data in TOC" -- important!

I don't think the others matter, I use full optimization and its ok

o PPC Linker

- Factory Settings (SYM file with full paths, faster linking, dead-strip static init, Main: __start)

68K target settings

o Target Settings:

- name of target
- MacOS 68K Linker

o 68K Target

- name of library
- A5 relative data

o C/C++ language

- prefix file as described below

o 68K Processor

- Code model: smart
- Struct alignment: 68K
- FP: SANE
- enable 4-Byte Ints -- important!

I don't think the others matter. I selected...

- enable: 68020

- enable: global register allocation
- o IR Optimizer
 - enable: Optimize Space, Optimize Speed
 - I suppose the others would work too, but haven't tried...
- o 68K Linker
 - Factory Settings (New Style MacsBug,SYM file with full paths, A6 Frames, fast link, Merge compiler glue into segment 1, dead-strip static init)

Prefix Files to configure the GC sources

 The Codewarrior equivalent of commandline compilers -DNAME=X is to use prefix-files. A TEXT file that is automatically #included before the first byte of every source file. I used these:

```

---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_tempmem.h  -- 68K and PPC ----
#include "gc_prefix_common.h"
#undef USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
#define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_appmem.h   -- 68K and PPC ----
#include "gc_prefix_common.h"
#undef USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
// #define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY

---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_common.h  -----
// gc_prefix_common.h
// -----
// Codewarrior prefix file to configure the GC libraries
//
// prefix files are the Codewarrior equivalent of the
// command line option -Dname=x frequently seen in makefiles

#if !__MWERKS__
#error only tried this with Codewarrior
#endif

#if macintosh
#define MSL_USE_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS 0
#include <ansi_prefix.mac.h>
#ifndef __STDC__
#define __STDC__ 0
#endif
#endif

// See list of #defines to configure the library in: 'MakeFile'
// see also README

#define SILENT          // no collection messages. In case
                       // of trouble you might want this off

```

```

#define ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS // follows interior pointers.
//#define DONT_ADD_BYTE_AT_END // disables the padding if defined.
//#define SMALL_CONFIG // whether to use a smaller heap.
#define NO_SIGNALS // signals aren't real on the Macintosh.
#define ATOMIC_UNCOLLECTABLE // GC_malloc_atomic_uncollectable()

// define either or none as per personal preference
// used in malloc.c
#define REDIRECT_MALLOC GC_malloc
//#define REDIRECT_MALLOC GC_malloc_uncollectable
// if REDIRECT_MALLOC is #defined make sure that the GC library
// is listed before the ANSI/ISO libs in the Codewarrior
// 'Link order' panel
//#define IGNORE_FREE

// mac specific configs
//#define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY // use Macintosh temporary memory.
//#define SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD // build for use in a shared library.

#else
// could build Win32 here too, or in the future
// Rhapsody PPC-mach, Rhapsody PPC-MacOS,
// Rhapsody Intel-mach, Rhapsody Intel-Win32,...
// ... ugh this will get messy ...
#endif

// make sure ints are at least 32-bit
// ( could be set to 16-bit by compiler settings (68K) )

struct gc_private_assert_intsize_{ char x[ sizeof(int)>=4 ? 1 : 0 ]; };

#if __powerc
#if __option(toc_data)
#error turn off "store static data in TOC" when using GC
// ... or find a way to add TOC to the root set...(?)
#endif
#endif
---- ( cut here ) ---- end of gc_prefix_common.h -----

```

Files to build the GC libraries:

```

allchblk.c
alloc.c
blacklst.c
checksums.c
dbg_mlc.c
finalize.c
headers.c

```

```

mach_dep.c
MacOS.c -- contains MacOS code
malloc.c
mallocx.c
mark.c
mark_rts.c
misc.c
new_hblk.c
obj_map.c
os_dep.c -- contains MacOS code
ptr_chk.c
reclaim.c
stubborn.c
typd_mlc.c
gc++.cc -- this is 'gc_cpp.cc' with less 'inline' and
        -- throw std::bad_alloc when out of memory
        -- gc_cpp.cc works just fine too

```

2) Test that the library works with 'test.c'.

```
=====
```

The test app is just an ordinary ANSI-C console app. Make sure settings match the library you're testing.

Files

```
-----
```

```

test.c
the GC library to test -- link order before ANSI libs
suitable Mac+ANSI libraries

```

prefix:

```
-----
```

```

---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_testlib.h -- all libs ----
#define MSL_USE_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS 0
#include <ansi_prefix.mac.h>
#undef NDEBUG

#define ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS /* for GC_priv.h */
---- ( cut here ) ----

```

3) Test that the C++ interface 'gc_cpp.cc/h' works with 'test_cpp.cc'.

The test app is just an ordinary ANSI-C console app. Make sure settings match the library you're testing.

Files

```
-----
```

```
test_cpp.cc
```

the GC library to test -- link order before ANSI libs
suitable Mac+ANSI libraries

prefix:

same as for test.c

For convenience I used one test-project with several targets so that all test apps are build at once. Two for each library to test: test.c and gc_app.cc. When I was satisfied that the libraries were ok. I put the libraries + gc.h + the c++ interface-file in a folder that I then put into the MSL hierarchy so that I don't have to alter access-paths in projects that use the GC.

After that, just add the proper GC library to your project and the GC is in action! malloc will call GC_malloc and free GC_free, new/delete too. You don't have to call free or delete. You may have to be a bit cautious about delete if you're freeing other resources than RAM. See gc_cpp.h. You can also keep coding as always with delete/free. That works too. If you want, "include <gc.h> and tweak it's use a bit.

Symantec SPM
=====

It has been a while since I tried the GC in SPM, but I think that the above instructions should be sufficient to guide you through in SPM too. SPM needs to know where the global data is. Use the files 'datastart.c' and 'dataend.c'. Put 'datastart.c' at the top of your project and 'dataend.c' at the bottom of your project so that all data is surrounded. This is not needed in Codewarrior because it provides intrinsic variables __datastart__, __data_end__ that wraps all globals.

Source Changes (GC 4.12a2)
=====

Very few. Just one tiny in the GC, not strictly needed.
- MacOS.c line 131 in routine GC_MacFreeTemporaryMemory()
change # if !defined(SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD)
to # if !defined(SILENT) && !defined(SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD)
To turn off a message when the application quits (actually, I faked this change by #defining SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD in a statically linked library for more than a year without ill effects but perhaps this is better).

- test_cpp.cc
made the first lines of main() look like this:

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
#endif
#if macintosh // MacOS


```

char* argv_[] = {"test_cpp","10"}; // doesn't
argv=argv_; // have a
argc = sizeof(argv_)/sizeof(argv_[0]); // commandline
#endif //

int i, iters, n;
#ifdef __GNUC__
alloc dummy_to_fool_the_compiler_into_doing_things_it_currently_cant_handle;
-----

```

- config.h [now gcconfig.h]

__MWERKS__ does not have to mean MACOS. You can use Codewarrior to build a Win32 or BeOS library and soon a Rhapsody library. You may have to change that #if...

It worked for me, hope it works for you.

Lars Farm
18 July 1997

Patrick Beard's instructions (may be dated):

v4.3 of the collector now runs under Symantec C++/THINK C v7.0.4, and Metrowerks C/C++ v4.5 both 68K and PowerPC. Project files are provided to build and test the collector under both development systems.

Configuration

To configure the collector, under both development systems, a prefix file is used to set preprocessor directives. This file is called "MacOS_config.h". Also to test the collector, "MacOS_Test_config.h" is provided.

Testing

To test the collector (always a good idea), build one of the gctest projects, gctest." (Symantec C++/THINK C), mw/gctest.68K.", or mw/gctest.PPC.". The test will ask you how many times to run; 1 should be sufficient.

Building

For your convenience project files for the major Macintosh development

systems are provided.

For Symantec C++/THINK C, you must build the two projects gclib-1." and gclib-2.". It has to be split up because the collector has more than 32k of static data and no library can have more than this in the Symantec environment. (Future versions will probably fix this.)

For Metrowerks C/C++ 4.5 you build gc.68K."/gc.PPC." and the result will be a library called gc.68K.lib/gc.PPC.lib.

Using

Under Symantec C++/THINK C, you can just add the gclib-1." and gclib-2." projects to your own project. Under Metrowerks, you add gc.68K.lib or gc.PPC.lib and two additional files. You add the files called datastart.c and dataend.c to your project, bracketing all files that use the collector. See mw/gctest." for an example.

Include the projects/libraries you built above into your own project, #include "gc.h", and call GC_malloc. You don't have to call GC_free.

Patrick C. Beard

January 4, 1995

See README.darwin for the latest Darwin/MacOSX information.

The collector uses a large amount of conditional compilation in order to deal with platform dependencies. This violates a number of known coding standards. On the other hand, it seems to be the only practical way to support this many platforms without excessive code duplication.

A few guidelines have mostly been followed in order to keep this manageable:

- 1) #if and #ifdef directives are properly indented whenever easily possible. All known C compilers allow whitespace between the "#" and the "if" to make this possible. ANSI C also allows white space before the "#", though we avoid that. It has the known disadvantages that it differs from the normal GNU conventions, and that it makes patches larger than otherwise necessary. In my opinion, it's still well worth it, for the same reason that we indent ordinary "if" statements.
- 2) Whenever possible, tests are performed on the macros defined in gconfig.h instead of directly testing platform-specific predefined macros. This makes it relatively easy to adapt to new compilers with a different set of predefined macros. Currently these macros generally identify platforms instead of features. In many cases, this is a mistake.
- 3) The code currently avoids #elif, eventhough that would make it more

readable. This was done since `#elif` would need to be understood by ALL compilers used to build the collector, and that hasn't always been the case. It makes sense to reconsider this decision at some point, since `#elif` has been standardized at least since 1989.

Many of the tested configuration macros are at least somewhat defined in either `include/private/gcconfig.h` or in `Makefile.direct`. Here is an attempt at defining some of the remainder: (Thanks to Walter Bright for suggesting this. This is a work in progress)

MACRO EXPLANATION

`__DMC__` Always `#define`'d by the Digital Mars compiler. Expands to the compiler version number in hex, i.e. `0x810` is version 8.1b0

`_ENABLE_ARRAYNEW`
`#define`'d by the Digital Mars C++ compiler when operator `new[]` and `delete[]` are separately overloadable. Used in `gc_cpp.h`.

`_MSC_VER` Expands to the Visual C++ compiler version. Assumed to not be defined for other compilers (at least if they behave appreciably differently).

`_DLL` Defined by Visual C++ if dynamic libraries are being built or used. Used to test whether `__declspec(dllimport)` or `__declspec(dllexport)` needs to be added to declarations to support the case in which the collector is in a dll.

`GC_DLL` User-settable macro that forces the effect of `_DLL`. Set by `gc.h` if `_DLL` is defined and `GC_NOT_DLL` is undefined. This is the macro that is tested internally to determine whether the GC is in its own dynamic library. May need to be set by clients before including `gc.h`. Note that inside the GC implementation it indicates that the collector is in its own dynamic library, should export its symbols, etc. But in clients it indicates that the GC resides in a different DLL, its entry points should be referenced accordingly, and precautions may need to be taken to properly deal with statically allocated variables in the main program. Used only for MS Windows.

`GC_NOT_DLL` User-settable macro that overrides `_DLL`, e.g. if dynamic libraries are used, but the collector is in a static library.

`__STDC__` Assumed to be defined only by compilers that understand

prototypes and other C89 features. Its value is generally not used, since we are fine with most nonconforming extensions.

SUNOS5SIGS Solaris-like signal handling. This is probably misnamed, since it really doesn't guarantee much more than Posix.

Currently set only for Solaris2.X, HPUX, and DRSNX. Should probably be set for some other platforms.

PCR Set if the collector is being built as part of the Xerox Portable Common Runtime.

SRC_M3 Set if the collector is being built as a replacement of the one in the DEC/Compaq SRC Modula-3 runtime. I suspect this was last used around 1994, and no doubt broke a long time ago. It's there primarily incase someone wants to port to a similar system.

USE_COMPILER_TLS Assume the existence of __thread-style thread-local storage. Set automatically for thread-local allocation with the HP/UX vendor compiler. Usable with gcc on sufficiently up-to-date ELF platforms.

-*- Outline -*-

Read this file if you are a Debian Developer or would like to become one, or if you would like to create your own binary packages of GCC.

* Overview

From the GCC sources, Debian currently builds 3 source packages and almost 100 binary packages, using a single set of build scripts. The 3 source packages are:

gcc-4.3: C, C++, Fortran, Objective-C and Objective-C++, plus many common libraries like libssp, libmudflap, and libgcc.

gcj-4.3: Java.

gnat-4.3: Ada.

The way we do this is quite peculiar, so listen up :)

When we build from the gcc-4.3 source package, we produce, among many others, a gcc-4.3-source binary package that contains the pristine upstream tarball and some Debian-specific patches. Any user can then install this package on their Debian system, and will have the full sources in `/usr/src/gcc-4.3/gcc-<timestamp>.tar.bz2`, along with the Makefile snippets that unpack and patch them.

The intended use for this package is twofold: (a) allow users to build their own cross-compilers, and (b) build the other two packages, gcj-4.3 and gnat-4.3.

For gcj-4.3 and gnat-4.3, the "source tarball" just contains an empty directory; e.g.:

```
$ tar tzf gnat-4.3_4.3-20070609.orig.tar.gz
gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig/
```

The build scripts for all source packages are the same, and they are included, as usual, in the .diff.gz file.

* The build sequence

As for all other Debian packages, you build GCC by calling debian/rules.

The first thing debian/rules does is to look at the top-most entry in debian/changelog: this tells it which source package it is building. For example, if the first entry in debian/changelog reads:

```
gcj-4.3 (4.3-20070609-1) unstable; urgency=low
```

* Upload as gcj-4.3.

```
-- Ludovic Brenta <lbrenta@debian.org> Tue, 26 Jun 2007 00:26:42 +0200
```

then, debian/rules will build only the Java binary packages.

The second step is to unpack the GCC source tarball. This tarball is either in the build directory (when building gcc-4.3), or in /usr/src/gcc-4.3/gcc-`<timestamp>`.tar.bz2 (when building the other source packages).

The third step is to build debian/control from debian/control.m4 and a complex set of rules specified in debian/rules.conf. The resulting control file contains only the binary packages to be built.

The fourth step is to select which patches to apply (this is done in debian/rules.defs), and then to apply the selected patches (see debian/rules.patch).

The fifth step is to create a "build" directory, cd into it, call ../src/configure, and bootstrap the compiler and libraries selected. This is in debian/rules2.

The sixth step is to call "make install" in the build directory: this installs the compiler and libraries into debian/tmp (i.e. debian/tmp/usr/bin/gcc, etc.)

The seventh step is to run the GCC test suite (this actually takes at least as much time as bootstrapping, and you can disable it by setting WITHOUT_CHECK to "yes" in the environment).

The eighth step is to build the binary packages, i.e. the .debs. This is done by a set of language- and architecture-dependent Makefile snippets in the debian/rules.d/ directory, which move files from the debian/tmp tree to the debian/<package> trees.

* Making your own packages

In this example, we will build our own gnat-4.3 package.

1) Create a .orig.tar.gz tarball containing a single, empty directory.

```
$ mkdir gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig
$ tar czf gnat-4.3_4.3-20070609.orig.tar.gz gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig
```

2) Install gcc-4.3-source, which contains the real sources:

```
# apt-get install gcc-4.3-source
```

3) Create a build directory:

```
$ mkdir gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609; cd gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609
```

4) Checkout from Subversion:

```
$ svn checkout svn://svn.debian.org/gccvcs/branches/sid/gcc-4.3/debian
```

5) Edit the debian/changelog file, adding a new entry at the top that starts with "gnat-4.3" instead of "gcc-4.3".

6) Generate the debian/control file, adjusted for gnat:

```
$ debian/rules control
```

7) Build:

```
$ dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot
```

* Hints

You need a powerful machine to build GCC. The larger, the better.

The build scripts take advantage of as many CPU threads as are available in your box (for example: 2 threads on a dual-core amd64; 4 threads on a dual-core POWER5; 32 threads on an 8-core UltraSPARC T1, etc.).

If you have 2 GB or more of physical RAM, you can achieve maximum performance by building in a tmpfs, like this:

1) as root, create the new tmpfs:

```
# mount -t tmpfs -o size=1280m none /home/lbrenta/src/debian/ram
```

By default, the tmpfs will be limited to half your physical RAM. The beauty of it is that it only consumes as much physical RAM as necessary to hold the files in it; deleting files frees up RAM.

2) As your regular user, create the working directory in the tmpfs

```
$ cp --archive ~/src/debian/gcc-4.3-4.3-20070901 ~/src/debian/ram
```

3) Build in there. On my dual-core, 2 GHz amd64, it takes 34 minutes to build gnat, and the tmpfs takes 992 MiB of physical RAM but exceeds 1 GiB during the build.

Note that the build process uses a lot of temporary files. Your \$TEMP directory should therefore also be in a ram disk. You can achieve that either by mounting it as tmpfs, or by setting TEMP to point to ~/src/debian/ram.

Also note that each thread in your processor(s) will run a compiler in it and use up RAM. Therefore your physical memory should be:

$$\text{Physical_RAM} \geq 1.2 + 0.4 * \text{Threads (in GiB)}$$

(this is an estimate; your mileage may vary). If you have less physical RAM than recommended, reduce the number of threads allocated to the build process, or do not use a tmpfs to build.

* Patching GCC

Debian applies a large number of patches to GCC as part of the build process. The patches are shell scripts located in debian/patches. The file debian/rules.defs selects the language front-ends and libraries to build. Then, based on that, debian/rules.patch selects which patches to apply and in which order, then applies them and produces a file listing the applied patches in order in stamps/02-patch-stamp.

There is currently no tool to help modify patches; you have to do it by hand. Here is one possible way to do it:

- 1) Apply all patches up to and EXCLUDING the patch you intend to modify, in order.
- 2) Make a deep copy of the src directory, e.g.
`$ cp --archive src src.bak`
- 3) Apply the patch you intend to modify.
- 4) Open the .dpatch file in your editor and remove the entire patch section; leave alone the shell script part at the top.
- 5) Change the files you want in the src directory. After making changes, you can experiment with
`$ make -C build -jK`
(where K is the number of processor threads you have)
- 6) `$ diff -rNu src.bak src >> debian/patches/<file>.dpatch`
- 7) Apply all remaining patches, to see if your change broke any of them.
- 8) `$ svn commit debian/patches/<file>.dpatch`

If you want to add a new patch, the procedure is similar. You must first choose where in the list of patches you want to insert your new patch. Then, apply all patches up to that point and start editing. Do not forget to add a reference to your patch at the proper place in `debian/rules.patch`.

** Patching GCC with Quilt

The above method uses an entire copy of the source tree, which is currently 474 megabytes in size. If you are in a one-gigabyte ram disk (see Hints above), this may be a problem. One solution to this problem is to use quilt, which will only keep copies of the files touched by patches, not all files. It also automates the updating of a patch after you change the sources.

Quilt however does not take into account the selection of patches made in `debian/rules.defs`; instead it has a static list of patches. After calling "`debian/rules patch`", you can generate such a list like this:

```
$ egrep '^[^ ]+:' stamps/02-patch-stamp | \  
sed 's!:!.dpatch -p0!' > debian/patches/series
```


Unfortunately, not all patches are applied with -p0; you must then edit debian/patches/series by hand to replace -p0 with -p1 for a few patches.

Once you have your debian/patches/series:

```
$ debian/rules unpatch
$ export QUILT_PATCHES=$PWD/debian/patches
$ cd src
$ quilt push -a (or quilt push <patch_name>)
edit files at will; quilt add <file_name> to add a new file to the patch
$ make -C ../build
$ quilt refresh
$ quilt push -a #check that no patch is broken
$ quilt pop -a
$ cd ..
$ debian/rules clean build
$ svn commit
```

--

Ludovic Brenta, 2007-12-05.

very not a zip file

PK _="

"V H READMEUT K"•Lux " " mTMO"@ "" RAJIN "q"" R! "C"k{lo""#!""3k""J"("7o" "7 " {"@" 55
G

&"?BK>"" FO""""\ V"." ""0"":

"" "R"" " Q["5""P""0?"1""""H"

] LeI7"W"E ",pd"p"

*O""P"" "" "" "v"7x

""h"&"" ":O"I•G\ ""Z"jo". ""f ""E h"m"" 3""""}w C "v•0""# "Z " =o

@{ ""M"Der

N""C<Z "8"i""b"">~>"n3

\ ""5Nsxw "d#"R"m""{ ""}DH ""0S""""""P" "4 F%S""""""^{"+"wv"{ "" ""6q"=P" t" "u.O""q ""r"/"""" "9I "Z ""L2"

M"" \5""""")>"" ""X%c "z f""i"Y"C " """] J""""e"l "M""8""w"E" "E"

=Z")d7""w=" W"F|^" "b %":-v"{ "" 9""jLqr""""I""# ""Q

""# "" "" "" ""L~7""""•""• u""fC"~ PK _="

"V H "" READMEUT K"•Lux " " PK L " e This is the source code repository for the Go programming language.

For documentation about how to install and use Go,
visit <http://golang.org/> or load doc/install.html in your web browser.

After installing Go, you can view a nicely formatted
doc/install.html by running `godoc --http=:6060`
and then visiting <http://localhost:6060/doc/install.html>.

Unless otherwise noted, the Go source files are distributed
under the BSD-style license found in the LICENSE file.

--

Binary Distribution Notes

If you have just untarred a binary Go distribution, you need to set the environment variable `$GOROOT` to the full path of the `go` directory (the one containing this README). You can omit the variable if you unpack it into `/usr/local/go`, or if you rebuild from sources by running `all.bash` (see `doc/install.html`). You should also add the Go binary directory `$GOROOT/bin` to your shell's path.

For example, if you extracted the tar file into `$HOME/go`, you might put the following in your `.profile`:

```
export GOROOT=$HOME/go
export PATH=$PATH:$GOROOT/bin
```

See `doc/install.html` for more details.

pngsuite

(c) Willem van Schaik, 1999

Permission to use, copy, and distribute these images for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted.

These 15 images are part of the much larger PngSuite test-set of images, available for developers of PNG supporting software. The complete set, available at <http://www.schaik.com/pngsuite/>, contains a variety of images to test interlacing, gamma settings, ancillary chunks, etc.

The images in this directory represent the basic PNG color-types: grayscale (1-16 bit deep), full color (8 or 16 bit), paletted (1-8 bit) and grayscale or color images with alpha channel. You can use them to test the proper functioning of PNG software.

```
filename    depth type
-----
basn0g01.png 1-bit grayscale
basn0g02.png 2-bit grayscale
basn0g04.png 4-bit grayscale
basn0g08.png 8-bit grayscale
basn0g16.png 16-bit grayscale
basn2c08.png 8-bit truecolor
basn2c16.png 16-bit truecolor
```

basn3p01.png 1-bit paletted
basn3p02.png 2-bit paletted
basn3p04.png 4-bit paletted
basn3p08.png 8-bit paletted
basn4a08.png 8-bit gray with alpha
basn4a16.png 16-bit gray with alpha
basn6a08.png 8-bit RGBA
basn6a16.png 16-bit RGBA

Here is the correct result of typing "pngtest -m *.png" in this directory:

Testing basn0g01.png: PASS (524 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g02.png: PASS (448 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g04.png: PASS (520 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g08.png: PASS (3 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 9 times
Filter 4 was used 23 times
Testing basn0g16.png: PASS (1 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 2 was used 31 times
Testing basn2c08.png: PASS (6 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 5 times
Filter 4 was used 27 times
Testing basn2c16.png: PASS (592 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn3p01.png: PASS (512 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn3p02.png: PASS (448 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn3p04.png: PASS (544 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn3p08.png: PASS (4 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn4a08.png: PASS (32 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn4a16.png: PASS (64 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 1 times
Filter 1 was used 2 times
Filter 2 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 28 times
Testing basn6a08.png: PASS (160 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times

Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn6a16.png: PASS (1072 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 4 times
Filter 4 was used 28 times
libpng passes test

Willem van Schaik
<willem@schaik.com>
October 1999

The code assumes static linking, and a single thread. The editor de has not been ported. The cord test program has. The supplied OS2_MAKEFILE assumes the IBM C Set/2 environment, but the code shouldn't.

Since we haven't figured out hoe to do perform partial links or to build static libraries, clients currently need to link against a long list of executables.
Copyright (C) 2000, 2003 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

This file is intended to contain a few notes about writing C code within GCC so that it compiles without error on the full range of compilers GCC needs to be able to compile on.

The problem is that many ISO-standard constructs are not accepted by either old or buggy compilers, and we keep getting bitten by them. This knowledge until know has been sparsely spread around, so I thought I'd collect it in one useful place. Please add and correct any problems as you come across them.

I'm going to start from a base of the ISO C90 standard, since that is probably what most people code to naturally. Obviously using constructs introduced after that is not a good idea.

For the complete coding style conventions used in GCC, please read <http://gcc.gnu.org/codingconventions.html>

String literals

Irix6 "cc -n32" and OSF4 "cc" have problems with constant string initializers with parens around it, e.g.

```
const char string[] = ("A string");
```

This is unfortunate since this is what the GNU gettext macro N_ produces. You need to find a different way to code it.

Some compilers like MSVC++ have fairly low limits on the maximum length of a string literal; 509 is the lowest we've come across. You

may need to break up a long printf statement into many smaller ones.

Empty macro arguments

ISO C (6.8.3 in the 1990 standard) specifies the following:

If (before argument substitution) any argument consists of no preprocessing tokens, the behavior is undefined.

This was relaxed by ISO C99, but some older compilers emit an error, so code like

```
#define foo(x, y) x y  
foo (bar, )
```

needs to be coded in some other way.

free and realloc

Some implementations crash upon attempts to free or realloc the null pointer. Thus if mem might be null, you need to write

```
if (mem)  
    free (mem);
```

Trigraphs

You weren't going to use them anyway, but some otherwise ISO C compliant compilers do not accept trigraphs.

Suffixes on Integer Constants

You should never use a 'l' suffix on integer constants ('L' is fine), since it can easily be confused with the number '1'.

Common Coding Pitfalls

=====

errno

errno might be declared as a macro.

Implicit int

In C, the 'int' keyword can often be omitted from type declarations. For instance, you can write

```
unsigned variable;
```

as shorthand for

```
unsigned int variable;
```

There are several places where this can cause trouble. First, suppose 'variable' is a long; then you might think

```
(unsigned) variable
```

would convert it to unsigned long. It does not. It converts to unsigned int. This mostly causes problems on 64-bit platforms, where long and int are not the same size.

Second, if you write a function definition with no return type at all:

```
operate (int a, int b)
{
  ...
}
```

that function is expected to return int, *not* void. GCC will warn about this.

Implicit function declarations always have return type int. So if you correct the above definition to

```
void
operate (int a, int b)
...
```

but operate() is called above its definition, you will get an error about a "type mismatch with previous implicit declaration". The cure is to prototype all functions at the top of the file, or in an appropriate header.

Char vs unsigned char vs int

In C, unqualified 'char' may be either signed or unsigned; it is the implementation's choice. When you are processing 7-bit ASCII, it does not matter. But when your program must handle arbitrary binary data, or fully 8-bit character sets, you have a problem. The most obvious issue is if you have a look-up table indexed by characters.

For instance, the character '\341' in ISO Latin 1 is SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE ACCENT. In the proper locale, `isalpha('\341')` will be true. But if you read '\341' from a file and store it in a plain char, `isalpha(c)` may look up character 225, or it may look up character -31. And the ctype table has no entry at offset -31, so your program will crash. (If you're lucky.)

It is wise to use unsigned char everywhere you possibly can. This avoids all these problems. Unfortunately, the routines in `<string.h>` take plain char arguments, so you have to remember to cast them back and forth - or avoid the use of `strxxx()` functions, which is probably a good idea anyway.

Another common mistake is to use either char or unsigned char to receive the result of `getc()` or related stdio functions. They may return EOF, which is outside the range of values representable by char. If you use char, some legal character value may be confused with EOF, such as '\377' (SMALL LETTER Y WITH UMLAUT, in Latin-1). The correct choice is int.

A more subtle version of the same mistake might look like this:

```
unsigned char pushback[NPUSHBACK];
int pbidx;
#define ungetc(c) (assert(pbidx < NPUSHBACK), pushback[pbidx++] = (c))
#define get(c) (pbidx ? pushback[--pbidx] : getchar())
...
ungetc(EOF);
```

which will mysteriously turn a pushed-back EOF into a SMALL LETTER Y WITH UMLAUT.

Other common pitfalls

- o Expecting 'plain' char to be either sign or unsigned extending.

- o Shifting an item by a negative amount or by greater than or equal to the number of bits in a type (expecting shifts by 32 to be sensible has caused quite a number of bugs at least in the early days).
- o Expecting ints shifted right to be sign extended.
- o Modifying the same value twice within one sequence point.
- o Host vs. target floating point representation, including emitting NaNs and Infinities in a form that the assembler handles.
- o qsort being an unstable sort function (unstable in the sense that multiple items that sort the same may be sorted in different orders by different qsort functions).
- o Passing incorrect types to fprintf and friends.
- o Adding a function declaration for a module declared in another file to a .c file instead of to a .h file.

This directory contains project files for building zlib under various Integrated Development Environments (IDE).

If you wish to submit a new project to this directory, you should comply to the following requirements. Otherwise (e.g. if you wish to integrate a custom piece of code that changes the zlib interface or its behavior), please consider submitting the project to the contrib directory.

Requirements

=====

- The project must build zlib using the source files from the official zlib source distribution, exclusively.
- If the project produces redistributable builds (e.g. shared objects or DLL files), these builds must be compatible to those produced by makefiles, if such makefiles exist in the zlib distribution.
In particular, if the project produces a DLL build for the Win32 platform, this build must comply to the officially-amended Win32 DLL Application Binary Interface (ABI), described in win32/DLL_FAQ.txt.
- The project may provide additional build targets, which depend on 3rd-party (unofficially-supported) software, present in the contrib directory. For example, it is possible to provide an "ASM build", besides the officially-supported build, and have ASM source files among its dependencies.

- If there are significant differences between the project files created by different versions of an IDE (e.g. Visual C++ 6.0 vs. 7.0), the name of the project directory should contain the version number of the IDE for which the project is intended (e.g. "visualc6" for Visual C++ 6.0, or "visualc7" for Visual C++ 7.0 and 7.1).

Current projects

=====

visualc6/ by Simon-Pierre Cadieux <methodex@methodex.ca>
and Cosmin Truta <cosmint@cs.ubbcluj.ro>

Project for Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0

We have so far failed to find a good way to determine the stack base.

It is highly recommended that GC_stackbottom be set explicitly on program startup. The supplied value sometimes causes failure under AIX 4.1, though it appears to work under 3.X. HEURISTIC2 seems to work under 4.1, but involves a substantial performance penalty, and will fail if there is no limit on stack size.

There is no thread support. (I assume recent versions of AIX provide pthreads? I no longer have access to a machine ...)

Performance of the incremental collector can be greatly enhanced with -DNO_EXECUTE_PERMISSION.

The collector should run with all of the -32, -n32 and -64 ABIs. Remember to define the AS macro in the Makefile to be "as -64", or "as -n32".

If you use -DREDIRECT_MALLOC=GC_malloc with C++ code, your code should make at least one explicit call to malloc instead of new to ensure that the proper version of malloc is linked in.

Sproc threads are not supported in this version, though there may exist other ports.

Pthreads support is provided. This requires that:

- 1) You compile the collector with -DGC_IRIX_THREADS specified in the Makefile.
- 2) You have the latest pthreads patches installed.

(Though the collector makes only documented pthread calls, it relies on signal/threads interactions working just right in ways that are not required by the standard. It is unlikely that this code will run on other pthreads platforms. But please tell me if it does.)

- 3) Every file that makes thread calls should define IRIX_THREADS and then include gc.h. Gc.h redefines some of the pthread primitives as macros which

also provide the collector with information it requires.

4) pthread_cond_wait and pthread_cond_timed_wait should be prepared for premature wakeups. (I believe the pthreads and related standards require this anyway. Irix pthreads often terminate a wait if a signal arrives.

The garbage collector uses signals to stop threads.)

5) It is expensive to stop a thread waiting in IO at the time the request is initiated. Applications with many such threads may not exhibit acceptable performance with the collector. (Increasing the heap size may help.)

6) The collector should not be compiled with -DREDIRECT_MALLOC. This confuses some library calls made by the pthreads implementation, which expect the standard malloc.

Debian gcc-snapshot package

=====

This package contains a recent development SNAPSHOT of all files contained in the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC).

DO NOT USE THIS SNAPSHOT FOR BUILDING DEBIAN PACKAGES!

This package will NEVER hit the testing distribution. It's used for tracking gcc bugs submitted to the Debian BTS in recent development versions of gcc.

To use this snapshot, you should set the following environment variables:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/bin:$PATH
```

You might also like to use a shell script to wrap up this functionality, e.g.

place in /usr/local/bin/gcc-snapshot and chmod +x it

```
----- snip -----
#!/bin/sh
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/bin:$PATH
gcc "$@"
----- snip -----
```

Make the same for g++, g77, gij, gcj, cpp, ...

Don't forget the quotes around the \$@ or gcc will not parse it's command line correctly!

Unset these variables before building Debian packages destined for an upload to ftp-master.debian.org.

The collector supports both incremental collection and threads under Solaris 2. The incremental collector normally retrieves page dirty information through the appropriate /proc calls. But it can also be configured (by defining MPROTECT_VDB instead of PROC_VDB in gcconfig.h) to use mprotect and signals. This may result in shorter pause times, but it is no longer safe to issue arbitrary system calls that write to the heap.

Under other UNIX versions, the collector normally obtains memory through sbrk. There is some reason to expect that this is not safe if the client program also calls the system malloc, or especially realloc. The sbrk man page strongly suggests this is not safe: "Many library routines use malloc() internally, so use brk() and sbrk() only when you know that malloc() definitely will not be used by any library routine." This doesn't make a lot of sense to me, since there seems to be no documentation as to which routines can transitively call malloc. Nonetheless, under Solaris2, the collector now (since 4.12) allocates memory using mmap by default. (It defines USE_MMAP in gcconfig.h.) You may want to reverse this decisions if you use -DREDIRECT_MALLOC=...

SOLARIS THREADS:

The collector must be compiled with -DGC_SOLARIS_THREADS (thr_ functions) or -DGC_SOLARIS_PTHREADS (pthread_ functions) to be thread safe.

It is also essential that gc.h be included in files that call thr_create, thr_join, thr_suspend, thr_continue, or dlopen. Gc.h macro defines these to also do GC bookkeeping, etc. Gc.h must be included with one or both of these macros defined, otherwise these replacements are not visible.

A collector built in this way way only be used by programs that are linked with the threads library.

In this mode, the collector contains various workarounds for older Solaris bugs. Mostly, these should not be noticeable unless you look at system call traces. However, it cannot protect a guard page at the end of a thread stack. If you know that you will only be running Solaris2.5 or later, it should be possible to fix this by compiling the collector with -DSOLARIS23_MPROTECT_BUG_FIXED.

Since 5.0 alpha5, dlopen disables collection temporarily, unless USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES is defined. In some unlikely cases, this can result in unpleasant heap growth. But it seems better than the race/deadlock issues we had before.

If solaris_threads are used on an X86 processor with malloc redirected to

GC_malloc a deadlock is likely to result.

It appears that there is a problem in using gc_cpp.h in conjunction with Solaris threads and Sun's C++ runtime. Apparently the overloaded new operator is invoked by some iostream initialization code before threads are correctly initialized. As a result, call to thr_self() in garbage collector initialization segfaults. Currently the only known workaround is to not invoke the garbage collector from a user defined global operator new, or to have it invoke the garbage-collector's allocators only after main has started. (Note that the latter requires a moderately expensive test in operator delete.)

Hans-J. Boehm

(The above contains my personal opinions, which are probably not shared by anyone else.)

Patches applied to the Debian version of GCC

Debian specific patches can be found in the debian/patches directory. Quilt is used as the patch system. See /usr/share/doc/quilt/README.source for details about quilt.

Patches are applied by calling `debian/rules patch'. The `series' file is constructed on the fly, configure scripts are regenerated in the `patch' target.

The source packages gcj-x.y and gnat-x.y do not contain copies of the source code but build-depend on the appropriate gcc-x.y-source package instead.

Stack smashing protection is a feature of GCC that enables a program to detect buffer overflows and immediately terminate execution, rather than continuing execution with corrupt internal data structures. It uses "canaries" and local variable reordering to reduce the likelihood of stack corruption through buffer overflows.

Options that affect stack smashing protection:

-fstack-protector

Enables protection for functions that are vulnerable to stack smashing, such as those that call alloca() or use pointers.

-fstack-protector-all

Enables protection for all functions.

-Wstack-protector

Warns about functions that will not be protected. Only active when -fstack-protector has been used.

Applications built with stack smashing protection should link with the ssp library by using the option "-lssp" for systems with glibc-2.3.x or older; glibc-2.4 and newer versions provide this functionality in libc.

The Debian architectures alpha, hppa, ia64, m68k, mips, mipsel do not have support for stack smashing protection.

More documentation can be found at the project's website:

<http://researchweb.watson.ibm.com/tr1/projects/security/ssp/>

Microsoft Developer Studio Project Files, Format Version 6.00 for zlib.

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This project builds the zlib binaries as follows:

- * Win32_DLL_Release\zlib1.dll DLL build
- * Win32_DLL_Debug\zlib1d.dll DLL build (debug version)
- * Win32_DLL_ASM_Release\zlib1.dll DLL build using ASM code
- * Win32_DLL_ASM_Debug\zlib1d.dll DLL build using ASM code (debug version)
- * Win32_LIB_Release\zlib.lib static build
- * Win32_LIB_Debug\zlibd.lib static build (debug version)
- * Win32_LIB_ASM_Release\zlib.lib static build using ASM code
- * Win32_LIB_ASM_Debug\zlibd.lib static build using ASM code (debug version)

For more information regarding the DLL builds, please see the DLL FAQ in `..\..\win32\DLL_FAQ.txt`.

To build and test:

- 1) On the main menu, select "File | Open Workspace".
Open "zlib.dsw".
- 2) Select "Build | Set Active Configuration".
Choose the configuration you wish to build.
- 3) Select "Build | Clean".
- 4) Select "Build | Build ... (F7)". Ignore warning messages about not being able to find certain include files (e.g. alloc.h).
- 5) If you built one of the sample programs (example or minigzip), select "Build | Execute ... (Ctrl+F5)".

To use:

- 1) Select "Project | Settings (Alt+F7)".
Make note of the configuration names used in your project.
Usually, these names are "Win32 Release" and "Win32 Debug".
- 2) In the Workspace window, select the "FileView" tab.
Right-click on the root item "Workspace '...'".
Select "Insert Project into Workspace".
Switch on the checkbox "Dependency of:", and select the name of your project. Open "zlib.dsp".
- 3) Select "Build | Configurations".
For each configuration of your project:
 - 3.1) Choose the zlib configuration you wish to use.
 - 3.2) Click on "Add".
 - 3.3) Set the new zlib configuration name to the name used by the configuration from the current iteration.
- 4) Select "Build | Set Active Configuration".
Choose the configuration you wish to build.
- 5) Select "Build | Build ... (F7)".
- 6) If you built an executable program, select "Build | Execute ... (Ctrl+F5)".

Note:

To build the ASM-enabled code, you need Microsoft Assembler (ML.EXE). You can get it by downloading and installing the latest Processor Pack for Visual C++ 6.0. Alistair Crooks supplied the port. He used Lexa C version 2.1.3 with -Xa to compile.
The verifier tests come from Mauve.
See <http://sources.redhat.com/mauve>

You want the "verify" module in the Mauve cvs repository.

In Mauve, only the sources are checked in. However, these need jasmin to be compiled to bytecode. Since jasmin would require either another VM or gcj itself to already be working and installed (just to compile it), we've chose to precompile all the .j files to .class files and then import the result.

The collector has at various times been compiled under Windows 95 & later, NT, and XP, with the original Microsoft SDK, with Visual C++ 2.0, 4.0, and 6, with

the GNU win32 tools, with Borland 4.5, with Watcom C, and recently with the Digital Mars compiler. It is likely that some of these have been broken in the meantime. Patches are appreciated.

For historical reasons, the collector test program "gctest" is linked as a GUI application, but does not open any windows. Its output appears in the file "gc.log". It may be started from the file manager. The hour glass cursor may appear as long as it's running. If it is started from the command line, it will usually run in the background. Wait a few minutes (a few seconds on a modern machine) before you check the output. You should see either a failure indication or a "Collector appears to work" message.

The cord test program has not been ported (but should port easily). A toy editor (cord/de.exe) based on cords (heavyweight strings represented as trees) has been ported and is included. It runs fine under either win32 or win32S. It serves as an example of a true Windows application, except that it was written by a nonexpert Windows programmer. (There are some peculiarities in the way files are displayed. The <cr> is displayed explicitly for standard DOS text files. As in the UNIX version, control characters are displayed explicitly, but in this case as red text. This may be suboptimal for some tastes and/or sets of default window colors.)

In general -DREDIRECT_MALLOC is unlikely to work unless the application is completely statically linked.

The collector normally allocates memory from the OS with VirtualAlloc. This appears to cause problems under Windows NT and Windows 2000 (but not Windows 95/98) if the memory is later passed to CreateDIBitmap. To work around this problem, build the collector with -DUSE_GLOBAL_ALLOC. This is currently incompatible with -DUSE_MUNMAP. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark for tracking this down. There's some chance this may be fixed in 6.1alpha4, since we now separate heap sections with an unused page.)

Microsoft Tools

For Microsoft development tools, rename NT_MAKEFILE as MAKEFILE. (Make sure that the CPU environment variable is defined to be i386.) In order to use the gc_cpp.h C++ interface, all client code should include gc_cpp.h.

For historical reasons, the collector test program "gctest" is linked as a GUI application, but does not open any windows. Its output appears in the file "gc.log". It may be started from the file manager. The hour glass

cursor may appear as long as it's running. If it is started from the command line, it will usually run in the background. Wait a few minutes (a few seconds on a modern machine) before you check the output. You should see either a failure indication or a "Collector appears to work" message.

If you would prefer a VC++.NET project file, ask boehm@acm.org. One has been contributed, but it seems to contain some absolute paths etc., so it can presumably only be a starting point, and is not in the standard distribution. It is unclear (to me, Hans Boehm) whether it is feasible to change that.

Clients may need to define GC_NOT_DLL before including gc.h, if the collector was built as a static library (as it normally is in the absence of thread support).

GNU Tools

For GNU-win32, use the regular makefile, possibly after uncommenting the line "include Makefile.DLLs". The latter should be necessary only if you want to package the collector as a DLL.

[Is the following sentence obsolete? -HB] The GNU-win32 port is believed to work only for b18, not b19, probably due to linker changes in b19. This is probably fixable with a different definition of DATASTART and DATAEND in gcconfig.h.

The collector should also be buildable under Cygwin with either the old standard Makefile, or with the "configure;make" machinery.

Borland Tools

[Rarely tested.]

For Borland tools, use BCC_MAKEFILE. Note that Borland's compiler defaults to 1 byte alignment in structures (-a1), whereas Visual C++ appears to default to 8 byte alignment (/Zp8). The garbage collector in its default configuration EXPECTS AT LEAST 4 BYTE ALIGNMENT. Thus the BORLAND DEFAULT MUST BE OVERRIDDEN. (In my opinion, it should usually be anyway.

I expect that -a1 introduces major performance penalties on a 486 or Pentium.) Note that this changes structure layouts. (As a last resort, gcconfig.h can be changed to allow 1 byte alignment. But this has significant negative performance implications.)

The Makefile is set up to assume Borland 4.5. If you have another version, change the line near the top. By default, it does not require the assembler. If you do have the assembler, I recommend removing the -DUSE_GENERIC.

Incremental Collection

There is some support for incremental collection. This is currently pretty simple-minded. Pages are protected. Protection faults are caught by a handler installed at the bottom of the handler stack. This is both slow and interacts poorly with a debugger. Whenever possible, I recommend adding a call to `GC_enable_incremental` at the last possible moment, after most debugging is complete. Unlike the UNIX versions, no system calls are wrapped by the collector itself. It may be necessary to wrap `ReadFile` calls that use a buffer in the heap, so that the call does not encounter a protection fault while it's running. (As usual, none of this is an issue unless `GC_enable_incremental` is called.)

Note that incremental collection is disabled with `-DSMALL_CONFIG`.

Threads

James Clark has contributed the necessary code to support win32 threads with the collector in a DLL.

Use `NT_THREADS_MAKEFILE` (a.k.a `gc.mak`) instead of `NT_MAKEFILE` to build this version. Note that this requires some files whose names are more than 8 + 3 characters long. Thus you should unpack the tar file so that long file names are preserved. To build the garbage collector test with VC++ from the command line, use

```
nmake /F ".\gc.mak" CFG="gctest - Win32 Release"
```

This requires that the subdirectory `gctest\Release` exist. The test program and DLL will reside in the `Release` directory.

This version relies on the collector residing in a dll.

This version currently supports incremental collection only if it is enabled before any additional threads are created.

Since 6.3alpha2, threads are also better supported in static library builds with Microsoft tools (use `NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE`) and with the GNU tools. In all cases, the collector must be built with `GC_WIN32_THREADS` defined, even if the Cygwin pthreads interface is used. (`NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE` does this implicitly. Under Cygwin, `./configure --enable-threads=posix` defines `GC_WIN32_THREADS`.) Threads must be created with `GC_CreateThread`. This can be accomplished by including `gc.h` and then calling `CreateThread`, which is redefined by `gc.h`.

For the statically linked versions, it is required that `GC_init()`

be called before other GC calls, since there seems to be no implicit way to initialize the allocation lock. The easiest way to ensure this in portable code is to call GC_INIT() from the main executable (not a dynamic library) before calling any other GC_ routines.

We strongly advise against using the TerminateThread() win32 API call, especially with the garbage collector. Any use is likely to provoke a crash in the GC, since it makes it impossible for the collector to correctly track threads.

Watcom compiler

Ivan V. Demakov's README for the Watcom port:

The collector has been compiled with Watcom C 10.6 and 11.0. It runs under win32, win32s, and even under msdos with dos4gw dos-extender. It should also run under OS/2, though this isn't tested. Under win32 the collector can be built either as dll or as static library.

Note that all compilations were done under Windows 95 or NT. For unknown reason compiling under Windows 3.11 for NT (one attempt has been made) leads to broken executables.

Incremental collection is not supported.

cord is not ported.

Before compiling you may need to edit WCC_MAKEFILE to set target platform, library type (dynamic or static), calling conventions, and optimization options.

To compile the collector and testing programs use the command:

```
wmake -f WCC_MAKEFILE
```

All programs using gc should be compiled with 4-byte alignment.

For further explanations on this see comments about Borland.

If the gc is compiled as dll, the macro ``GC_DLL" should be defined before including "gc.h" (for example, with -DGC_DLL compiler option). It's important, otherwise resulting programs will not run.

Ivan Demakov (email: ivan@tgrad.nsk.su)

Win32S

[The following is probably obsolete. The win32s support is still in the collector, but I doubt anyone cares, or has tested it recently.]

The collector runs under both win32s and win32, but with different semantics. Under win32, all writable pages outside of the heaps and stack are scanned for roots. Thus the collector sees pointers in DLL data segments. Under win32s, only the main data segment is scanned. (The main data segment should always be scanned. Under some versions of win32s, other regions may also be scanned.) Thus all accessible objects should be accessible from local variables or variables in the main data segment. Alternatively, other data segments (e.g. in DLLs) may be registered with the collector by calling GC_init() and then GC_register_root_section(a), where a is the address of some variable inside the data segment. (Duplicate registrations are ignored, but not terribly quickly.)

(There are two reasons for this. We didn't want to see many 16:16 pointers. And the VirtualQuery call has different semantics under the two systems, and under different versions of win32s.)

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```
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This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
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```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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/* Definitions for BSD assembler syntax for Intel 386

(actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,

adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)

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/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"

#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"

#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"

#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line

that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \

fprintf (FILE, "\t.space "HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED"\n", (SIZE))

```

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

```

```

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0
.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)
.\"
.\" Standard preamble:
.\" =====
.de Sp \" Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)
.if t .sp .5v
.if n .sp
..
.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text
.ft CW
.nf
.ne \\$1
..
.de Ve \" End verbatim text
.ft R
.fi
..
.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. \*(-- will
.\" give an unbreakable dash, \*(PI will give pi, \*(L" will give a left
.\" double quote, and \*(R" will give a right double quote. \*(C+ will
.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and
.\" therefore won't be available. \*(C` and \*(C' expand to ` in nroff,
.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
.ds C+ C\v'-.1v'h'-1p's-2+h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'
.ie n {\
. ds -- \(*W-
. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u'\(*W'h'-12u'-\" diablo 10 pitch
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u'\(*W'h'-8u'-\" diablo 12 pitch
. ds L" ""
. ds R" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
'br\}
.el{\
. ds -- \\\(em\
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L" ``
. ds R" "
'br\}
.\"
.\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\"

```

```

.\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\" entries marked with X<> in POD.  Of course, you'll have to process the
.\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF \{\
. de IX
. tm Index:\|\$1\|t\|n%\|t"\|\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el \{\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\"
.\" Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \" fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\|n(.fu%2u))*).13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&
. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds '\|k:\|h'-(\|n(.wu*8/10-\|*(#H)\|h"\|n:u"
. ds ` \|k:\|h'-(\|n(.wu*8/10-\|*(#H)\|h"\|n:u'
. ds ^ \|k:\|h'-(\|n(.wu*10/11-\|*(#H)\|^h"\|n:u'
. ds , \|k:\|h'-(\|n(.wu*8/10)\|h"\|n:u'
. ds ~ \|k:\|h'-(\|n(.wu-\|*(#H-.1m)\|h"\|n:u'

```

```

. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)\z\sl'h'\n:u'
.}
.  \ troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H+.1m+*(#F)\v'-(#V\z.h'.2m+*(#F'.h'\n:u\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h'*(#H'(*b'h'-*(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w'(de'u-*(#H)/2u\v'-.3n'*(#[z\de\v'.3n'h'\n:u"*(#)
.ds d- \h'*(#H'(pd'h'-\w'~'u\v'-.25m^f2(hy\fp\v'.25m'h'-*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-\w'D'u\v'-.11m^z(hy\v'.11m'h'\n:u'
.ds th *(#[v'.3m^s+1I\s-1\v'-.3m'h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)\s-1o\s+1*(#)
.ds Th *(#[s+2I\s-2\h'-\w'Tu*3/5\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m'*(#)
.ds ae a\h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)e
.ds Ae A\h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)E
.  \ corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-*(#H)\s-2u~\d\s+2h'\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)\v'-.4m'^\v'.4m'h'\n:u'
.  \ for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{
. ds : e
. ds 8 ss
. ds o a
. ds d- d\h'-1\ga
. ds D- D\h'-1\hy
. ds th \o'bp'
. ds Th \o'LP'
. ds ae ae
. ds Ae AE
.}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\" =====
.\"
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2012-03-01" "gcc-4.6.3" "GNU"
.\" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
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&

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.Ve

.SS "Preamble"

.IX Subsection "Preamble"

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.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

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.Sp

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.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

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

.Sp

A *(L"Standard Interface*(R" 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.

.Sp

The *(L"System Libraries*(R" 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 \&*(L"Major Component*(R", 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.

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The *(L"Corresponding Source*(R" 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.

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The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can

regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

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The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "2. Basic Permissions."

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

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You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

.Sp

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law."

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the \s-1WIPO\s0 copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

.Sp

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies."

You may convey 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;

keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

.Sp

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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 `*(L"keep intact all notices*(R"`.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

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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 `\&*(L"aggregate*(R"` 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

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.RS 4

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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.

.Sp

A *(L"User Product*(R" is either (1) a *(L"consumer product*(R", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, \&*(L"normally used*(R" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

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\&*(L"Installation Information*(R" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

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If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in \s-1ROM\s0).

.Sp

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

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Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

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.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

\&*(L"Additional permissions*(R" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions.

Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

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.Sp

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.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "b."

Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "c."

Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "d."

Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "e."

Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

.IP "f." 4

.IX Item "f."

Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

.RE

.RS 4

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All other non-permissive additional terms are considered *(L" further restrictions*(R" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

.Sp

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

.Sp

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

.RE

.IP "8. Termination." 4

.IX Item "8. Termination."

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.Sp

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.Sp

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.IP "9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies." 4

.IX Item "9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies."

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.IP "10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients." 4

.IX Item "10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients."

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.Sp

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.IP "11. Patents." 4

.IX Item "11. Patents."

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.Sp

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.Sp

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.IP "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom." 4

.IX Item "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom."

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.IP "13. Use with the *\s-1GNU\s0* Affero General Public License." 4

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.IP "14. Revised Versions of this License." 4

.IX Item "14. Revised Versions of this License."

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.Sp

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License *(L"or any later version*(R" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

.Sp

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

.Sp

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

.IP "15. Disclaimer of Warranty." 4

.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

&\s-1THERE\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0, \s-1TO\s0
\s-1THE\s0 \s-1EXTENT\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1BY\s0
&\s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0. \s-1EXCEPT\s0 \s-1WHEN\s0 \s-1OTHERWISE\s0 \s-1STATED\s0 \s-1
IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0
&\s-1HOLDERS\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1PROVIDE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1
PROGRAM\s0 *(L"\s-1AS\s0 \s-1IS\s0*(R" \s-1WITHOUT\s0
&\s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1KIND\s0, \s-1EITHER\s0 \s-1EXPRESSED\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1
IMPLIED\s0, \s-1INCLUDING\s0, \s-1BUT\s0 \s-1NOT\s0
&\s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0, \s-1THE\s0 \s-1IMPLIED\s0 \s-1WARRANTIES\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1
MERCHANTABILITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1FITNESS\s0 \s-1FOR\s0
A \s-1PARTICULAR\s0 \s-1PURPOSE\s0. \s-1THE\s0 \s-1ENTIRE\s0 \s-1RISK\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1
THE\s0 \s-1QUALITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0
&\s-1PERFORMANCE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1YOU\s0. \s-1
SHOULD\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1PROVE\s0
&\s-1DEFECTIVE\s0, \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1ASSUME\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COST\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ALL\s0 \s-1
NECESSARY\s0 \s-1SERVICING\s0, \s-1REPAIR\s0 \s-1OR\s0
&\s-1CORRECTION\s0.

.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

&\s-1IN\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1EVENT\s0 \s-1UNLESS\s0 \s-1REQUIRED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1
LAW\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1AGREED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0
&\s-1WILL\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0, \s-1OR\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-

1PARTY\s0 \s-1WHO\s0 \s-1MODIFIES\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0
 \&\s-1CONVEYS\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1ABOVE\s0, \s-1BE\s0 \s-
 1LIABLE\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0,
 \&\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1GENERAL\s0, \s-1SPECIAL\s0, \s-1INCIDENTAL\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-
 1CONSEQUENTIAL\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0
 \&\s-1ARISING\s0 \s-1OUT\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1USE\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1INABILITY\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-
 1USE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 (\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1BUT\s0
 \&\s-1NOT\s0 \s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1LOSS\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-
 1BEING\s0 \s-1RENDERED\s0 \s-1INACCURATE\s0 \s-1OR\s0
 \&\s-1LOSSES\s0 \s-1SUSTAINED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1THIRD\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1OR\s0
 A \s-1FAILURE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0
 \&\s-1TO\s0 \s-1OPERATE\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PROGRAMS\s0), \s-1EVEN\s0 \s-
 1IF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0
 \&\s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1HAS\s0 \s-1BEEN\s0 \s-1ADVISED\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1POSSIBILITY\s0 \s-
 1OF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0.

.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16."

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided
 above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms,
 reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates
 an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the
 Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a
 copy of the Program in return for a fee.

.SS "\s-1END\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

.IX Subsection "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.

.PP

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 *(L"copyright*(R" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

.PP

.Vb 2

\& <one line to give the program*(Aqs name and a brief idea of what it does.>

\& Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

\&

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.PP
Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.
.PP
If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short
notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:
.PP
.Vb 4
\&    <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.
.Ve
.PP
The hypothetical commands \fBshow w\fR and \fBshow c\fR should show
the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your
program's commands might be different; for a \s-1GUI\s0 interface, you would
use an \*(L"about box\*(R".
.PP
You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school,
if any, to sign a \*(L"copyright disclaimer\*(R" for the program, if necessary.
For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the \s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0, see
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Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this
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@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gpl
@settitle GNU General Public License

```

@c man begin SEEALSO

gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

@c man begin COPYRIGHT

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@node Copying

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

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@center Version 2, June 1991

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@smallexample

@var{one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.}

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@smallexample

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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

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@end smallexample

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```
@example
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end example
```

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```
@c man end
@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gfdl
@settitle GNU Free Documentation License
@c man begin SEEALSO
gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).
@c man end
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
Copyright @copyright{ } 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
@uref{http://fsf.org/}
```

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```
@c This file is intended to be included within another document,
@c hence no sectioning command or @node.
@c man end
@end ignore
@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.
@ifset gfdlhtml
@ifnohtml
@comment node-name, next, previous, up
@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top
@end ifnohtml
@html
<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>
@end html
```

@ifnohtml
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifnohtml
@end ifset
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@ifclear gfdlhtml
@node GNU Free Documentation License
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License
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```

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```
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```

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in

README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.

Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader

specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and

Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and

Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.

Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.

Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.

Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to

a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to

nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).

Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.

David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.

Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the

code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.

Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the

current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't

made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
```

```
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="generator" content=
```

```
"HTML Tidy for Linux/x86 (vers 12 April 2005), see www.w3.org" />
```

```
<title>What, me worry?</title>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content=
```

```
"text/html; charset=us-ascii" />
```

```
</head>
```

```

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<div id="page">
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</body>
</html>
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rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs"/></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
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accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%" align="center">Chapter1.Status</th><td
align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr/></div><div class="section"
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Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the History section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.

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</listitem>

<listitem>

<simpara>

For any section Entitled Acknowledgements or Dedications, Preserve the Title of the section, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.

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</listitem>

<listitem>

<simpara>

Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.

</simpara>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<simpara>

Delete any section Entitled Endorsements. Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.

</simpara>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<simpara>

Do not retitle any existing section to be Entitled Endorsements or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

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</listitem>

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<simpara>

Preserve any Warranty Disclaimers.

</simpara>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<simpara>

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Versions license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

</simpara>

<simpara>

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has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

</simpara>

<simpara>

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

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<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section5" renderas="sect2">

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice, and that you preserve all their Warranty Disclaimers.

</simpara>

<simpara>

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

</simpara>

<simpara>

In the combination, you must combine any sections Entitled History in the various original documents, forming one section Entitled History; likewise combine any sections Entitled Acknowledgements, and any sections Entitled Dedications. You must delete all sections Entitled Endorsements.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section6" renderas="sect2">

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

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<simpara>

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section7" renderas="sect2">

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an aggregate if the copyright resulting from the compilation is not used to limit the legal rights of the compilations users beyond what the individual works permit. When the Document is included in an aggregate, this License does not apply to the other works in the aggregate which are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

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<simpara>

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one half of the entire aggregate, the Documents Cover Texts may be placed on covers that bracket the Document within the aggregate, or the electronic equivalent of covers if the Document is in electronic form. Otherwise they must appear on printed covers that bracket the whole aggregate.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section8" renderas="sect2">

8. TRANSLATION

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

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that you also include the original English version of this License and the original versions of those notices and disclaimers. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original version of this License or a notice or disclaimer, the original version will prevail.

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<simpara>

If a section in the Document is Entitled Acknowledgements, Dedications, or History, the requirement (section 4) to Preserve its Title (section 1) will typically require changing the actual title.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section9" renderas="sect2">

9. TERMINATION

</bridgehead>

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<simpara>

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<simpara>

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

</simpara>

<simpara>

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, receipt of a copy of some or all of the same material does not give you any rights to use it.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section10" renderas="sect2">

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similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See [Copyleft](http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/).

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<simpara>

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License or any later version applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section11" renderas="sect2">

11. RELICENSING

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site (or MMC Site) means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A Massive Multiauthor Collaboration (or MMC) contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

</simpara>

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</simpara>

<simpara>

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</simpara>

<simpara>

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</simpara>

<simpara>

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<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-addendum" renderas="sect2">

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

</simpara>

<screen>Copyright YEAR YOUR NAME

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<simpara>

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<screen>with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.</screen>

<simpara>

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

</simpara>

<simpara>

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

</simpara>

</appendix>

<appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0"

xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>

<acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3

</title></info>

<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>

<para>

Version 3, 29 June 2007

</para>

<para>

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<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.fsf.org">http://www.fsf.org/</link>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-preamble" renderas="sect1">

Preamble

</bridgehead>

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</para>

<para>

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 them 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

Developers that use the <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

For the developers and authors protection, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users and authors sake, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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 <acronym>GPL</acronym>, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

0. Definitions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

A covered work means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

</para>

<para>

To propagate a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

</para>

<para>

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

</para>

<para>

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

3. Protecting Users Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

</bridgehead>

<para>

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

</para>

<para>

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 compilations 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

A User Product is either (1) a consumer product, which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, normally used refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

</para>

<para>

Installation Information for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and

execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

</para>

<para>

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

</para>

<para>

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

Additional permissions are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

</para>

<para>

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

</para>

<para>

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

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</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

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<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

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<para>

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<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

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</bridgehead>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

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<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

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<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

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</bridgehead>

<para>

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<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

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<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

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<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>one line to give the programs name and a brief idea of what it does.</replaceable>

Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

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</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type <literal>show w</literal>.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type <literal>show c</literal> for details.

</screen>

<para>

The hypothetical commands <literal>show w</literal> and <literal>show c</literal> should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

</para>

<para>

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<para>

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</para>

</appendix>

@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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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
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version number 2.1.]

@end display

@appendixsubsec Preamble

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@iftex

@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

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@end ifinfo

@enumerate 0

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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

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@enumerate a

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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.

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__  
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Enum.h>  
#include <gcj/array.h>
```

```
extern "Java"  
{  
  namespace gnu  
  {  
    namespace javax  
    {  
      namespace sound  
      {  
        class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum  
{
```

```
  AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);  
  public:  
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();  
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
```

```
static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};
```

```
#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System'(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOf(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
.)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;>;InnerClasses4$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
Permission@1@@@
```

```
eAYYYYSYSYS
G'E
1*+E !"
6YK*Y<YM#, )*
*
*+./012
35@
```

```

1java/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;
SourceFilePermission.java
1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
% '&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
g/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&(Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

```

```

XM,,$nop
q *+
,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ
/* gnu.classpath.tools.taglets.CopyrightTaglet
  Copyright (C) 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

```

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;

import java.util.Map;

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }
}
```

```

}

public boolean inOverview() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inPackage() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inType() {
    return true;
}

public boolean isInlineTag() {
    return false;
}

public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
    CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
    tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }

        if (haveValidTag) {
            StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
            result.append("<dl>");
            for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
                if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                    result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
                }
            }
            result.append("</dl>");
        }
    }
}

```

```

        return result.toString();
    }
    else {
        return null;
    }
}
}
}
}

If+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMELjava/lang/Strin
g;
ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
Copyright:<init>()VCode
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z
inConstructorinMethod
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V

&(*)
java/util/Map+.put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Tag
g
506*([Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;tagLcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;2::text
=?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer
BF<dl>
BHIIappend,(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuffer;Ljava/lang/StringBuilderN<dt><i>Copyright &#169;
KPQ(Ljava/lang/String;)V
KSIT-(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;V </i></dt>
KX0Z</dl>
BXtags[Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;haveValidTagZiresultLjava/lang/StringBuffer;
SourceFileCopyrightTaglet.java!

/* 1-
7,;,?,C,G,K,O!,S "#QY$L*+%+'WWXY-.
/01A
*2Y+S4\

7806)+=>+29<=+_BYDN-EGW67+29<%-KYMO+29RURWGW+-YGW-[F`ad efge+k/17m>nDoSpunstw>] ^_
`a7TbcA>`ade
/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects
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```

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```
package java.security;
```

```
import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement  
* the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name  
* and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The  
* actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the  
* context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions  
* are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent  
* something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning  
* within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no  
* actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission  
* or you don't.  
*  
* <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This  
* checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified  
* permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
```

- * permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
- * "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
- * file foo.
- *
- * `Permission`'s must be immutable - do not change their
- * state after creation.
- *
- * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
- * @see Permissions
- * @see PermissionCollection
- * @since 1.1
- * @status updated to 1.4
- */

public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable

{

/**

* Compatible with JDK 1.1+.

*/

private static final long serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674L;

/**

* This is the name assigned to this permission object.

*

* @serial the name of the permission

*/

private String name;

/**

* Create an instance with the specified name.

*

* @param name the permission name

*/

public Permission(String name)

{

 this.name = name;

}

/**

* This method implements the `Guard` interface for this class.

* It calls the `checkPermission` method in

* `SecurityManager` with this `Permission` as its

* argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds

* or throws an exception if it fails.

*

* @param obj the `Object` being guarded - ignored by this class

* @throws SecurityException if the security check fails

* @see GuardedObject

* @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)


```

*/
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this Permission implies that the
 * specified Permission is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the Permission to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this
 */
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use implies, rather
 * than equals, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this Permission. It
 * must satisfy the contract of Object.hashCode: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *
 * @return a hash value
 */
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this Permission.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this Permission
 * as a String. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both new FilePermission(f, "write,read") and

```

```

* <code>new FilePermission(f, "read,write")</code> have the action list
* "read,write".
*
* @return the action list for this <code>Permission</code>
*/
public abstract String getActions();

/**
* This method returns an empty <code>PermissionCollection</code> object
* that can store permissions of this type, or <code>null</code> if no
* such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
* an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
* <code>implies</code>.
*
* @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
*/
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
* This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
* <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
* <code>'(' + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
* + ')</code>.
*
* @return this object as a <code>String</code>
*/
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals("")))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission

```

/* Permission.java -- Information about an ACL permission
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```
package java.security.acl;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
*/
```

```

public interface Permission
{
/**
 * This method tests whether or not a specified <code>Permission</code>
 * (passed as an <code>Object</code>) is the same as this permission.
 *
 * @param perm The permission to check for equality
 *
 * @return <code>>true</code> if the specified permission is the same as this one, <code>>false</code> otherwise
 */
boolean equals (Object perm);

/**
 * This method returns this <code>Permission</code> as a <code>String</code>.
 *
 * @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
 */
String toString();
}

```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
```

```
#define __java_security_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>
```

```
extern "Java"
```

```
{
```

```
namespace java
```

```
{
```

```
namespace security
```

```
{
```

```
class Permission;
```

```
class PermissionCollection;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
Permission(::java::lang::String *);
```

```
virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
```

```
virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
```

```
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
```

```
virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
```

```
virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
```

```
virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
```

```
virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
```

```
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
```

```
private:
```

```
static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
```

```
::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__(::java::lang::Object)))) name;
```

```
public:
```

```
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
```

```
};
```

```
#endif // __java_security_Permission__
```

```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
  namespace java
  {
    namespace security
    {
      namespace acl
      {
        class Permission;
      }
    }
  }
}

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
  virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
  virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));

#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
This package was debianized by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org> on
Mon, 5 Jul 2004 21:29:57 +0200

```

Mudflap is part of GCC.

Authors: Frank Ch. Eigler <fche@redhat.com>, Graydon Hoare <graydon@redhat.com>

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`ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/` (for full releases)
`svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/` (for prereleases)
`http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc` (for D)

The current gcc-4.6 source package is taken from the SVN gcc-4_6-branch.

Changes: See `changelog.Debian.gz`

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

Language	Compiler package	Library package	Documentation
Ada	gnat-4.6	libgnat-4.6	gnat-4.6-doc
C	gcc-4.6		gcc-4.6-doc
C++	g++-4.6	libstdc++6	libstdc++6-4.6-doc
D	gdc-4.6		
Fortran 95	gfortran-4.6	libgfortran3	gfortran-4.6-doc
Go	gccgo-4.6	libgo0	
Java	gcj-4.6	libgcj10	libgcj-doc
Objective C	gobjc-4.6	libobjc2	
Objective C++	gobjc++-4.6		

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

Language	Sources	Development	Debugging	Position-Independent
C++		libstdc++6-4.6-dbg	libstdc++6-4.6-pic	

D libphobos-4.6-dev
Java libgcj10-src libgcj10-dev libgcj10-dbg

Additional packages include:

All languages:

libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4 GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent)
gcc-4.6-base Base files common to all compilers
gcc-4.6-soft-float Software floating point (ARM only)
gcc-4.6-source The sources with patches

Ada:

libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn4.6 GNAT version library
libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj4.6 GNAT Project Manager library

C:

cpp-4.6, cpp-4.6-doc GNU C Preprocessor
libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0 Library for instrumenting pointers
libssp0-dev, libssp0 GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0 Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes Fix non-ANSI header files
protoize Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1 GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library

Biarch support: On some 64-bit platforms which can also run 32-bit code, Debian provides additional packages containing 32-bit versions of some libraries. These packages have names beginning with 'lib32' instead of 'lib', for example lib32stdc++. Similarly, on some 32-bit platforms which can also run 64-bit code, Debian provides additional packages with names beginning with 'lib64' instead of 'lib'. These packages contain 64-bit versions of the libraries. (At this time, not all platforms and not all libraries support biarch.) The license terms for these lib32 or lib64 packages are identical to the ones for the lib packages.

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- libdecnumber
- libgomp
- libssp
- libstdc++-v3
- libobjc
- libmudflap
- libgfortran
- The libgnat-4.6 Ada support library and libgnatvsn library.
- Various config files in gcc/config/ used in runtime libraries.

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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libquadmath/*. [hc]:

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Written by Francois-Xavier Coudert <fxcoudert@gcc.gnu.org>
Written by Tobias Burnus <burnus@net-b.de>

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libquadmath/math:

atanq.c, expm1q.c, j0q.c, j1q.c, log1pq.c, logq.c:

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coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, lgammaq.c, powq.c, roundq.c:

Changes for 128-bit __float128 are

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ldexpq.c:

- * Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,
- * Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

cosq_kernel.c, expq.c, sincos_table.c, sincosq.c, sincosq_kernel.c,
sinq_kernel.c, truncq.c:

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isinfq.c:

- * Written by J.T. Conklin <jtc@netbsd.org>.
- * Change for long double by Jakub Jelinek <jj@ultra.linux.cz>
- * Public domain.

llroundq.c, lroundq.c, tgammaq.c:

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Jakub Jelinek <jj@ultra.linux.cz>, 1999.

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log10q.c:

Cephes Math Library Release 2.2: January, 1991

Copyright 1984, 1991 by Stephen L. Moshier

Adapted for glibc November, 2001

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libjava/classpath/resource/gnu/java/locale/*

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gcc/go/gofrontend, libgo:

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D:

gdc-4.6 GNU D Compiler
libphobos-4.6-dev D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

The D front-end for GCC:

- d/*

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Modified by Vincenzo Ampolo, Michael Parrot, Iain Buclaw, (C) 2009, 2010

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:

- d/dmd/*

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written by Walter Bright

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The Zlib data compression library:

- d/phobos/etc/c/zlib/*

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- d/phobos/*

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Written by Walter Bright

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underneath the "Written by" line would be adequate.

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the GNU compiler collection, containing Ada, C, C++, Fortran 95, Java, Objective-C, Objective-C++, and Treelang compilers, documentation, and support libraries. In addition, Debian provides the gdc compiler, either in the same source package, or built from a separate same source package.

Packaging is done by the Debian GCC Maintainers <debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>, with sources obtained from:

```
ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/ (for full releases)
svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/         (for prereleases)
http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc   (for D)
```

The current gcc-@BV@ source package is taken from the SVN @SVN_BRANCH@.

Changes: See changelog.Debian.gz

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

Language	Compiler package	Library package	Documentation
Ada	gnat-@BV@	libgnat-@BV@	gnat-@BV@-doc
C	gcc-@BV@		gcc-@BV@-doc
C++	g++-@BV@	libstdc++6	libstdc++6-@BV@-doc
D	gdc-@BV@		
Fortran 95	gfortran-@BV@	libgfortran3	gfortran-@BV@-doc
Go	gccgo-@BV@	libgo0	
Java	gcj-@BV@	libgcj10	libgcj-doc
Objective C	gobjc-@BV@	libobjc2	
Objective C++	gobjc++-@BV@		

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

Language	Sources	Development	Debugging	Position-Independent
C++		libstdc++6-@BV@-dbg		libstdc++6-@BV@-pic
D	libphobos-@BV@-dev			
Java	libgcj10-src	libgcj10-dev	libgcj10-dbg	

Additional packages include:

All languages:

libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4 GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent)

gcc-@BV@-base Base files common to all compilers
gcc-@BV@-soft-float Software floating point (ARM only)
gcc-@BV@-source The sources with patches

Ada:

libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn@BV@ GNAT version library
libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj@BV@ GNAT Project Manager library

C:

cpp-@BV@, cpp-@BV@-doc GNU C Preprocessor
libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0 Library for instrumenting pointers
libssp0-dev, libssp0 GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0 Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes Fix non-ANSI header files
protoize Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1 GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library

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libquadmath/math:

atanq.c, expm1q.c, j0q.c, j1q.c, log1pq.c, logq.c:

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coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, lgammaq.c, powq.c, roundq.c:

Changes for 128-bit __float128 are

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ldexpq.c:

* Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,

* Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

cosq_kernel.c, expq.c, sincos_table.c, sincosq.c, sincosq_kernel.c, sinq_kernel.c, truncq.c:

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isinfq.c:

- * Written by J.T. Conklin <jtc@netbsd.org>.
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llroundq.c, lroundq.c, tgammaq.c:

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log10q.c:

Cephes Math Library Release 2.2: January, 1991

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Adapted for glibc November, 2001

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gcc/go/gofrontend, libgo:

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D:

gdc-@BV@ GNU D Compiler
libphobos-@BV@-dev D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

The D front-end for GCC:

- d/*

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Modified by Vincenzo Ampolo, Michael Parrot, Iain Buclaw, (C) 2009, 2010

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:

- d/dmd/*

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The Zlib data compression library:

- d/phobos/etc/c/zlib/*

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- d/phobos/*

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```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOfE(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;>;InnerClasses4$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
Permission@1@@@
```

eAYYYYSYSYS

G'E

1*+E !"

6YK*Y<YM#,)*

*

*+./012

35@

```
1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
```

```
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
```

```
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
```

```
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
```

```
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
```

```
%'&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
```

```
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
```

```

g/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

XM,,$nop
q *+
,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ
1f+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMELjava/lang/Strin
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ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
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LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z
inConstructorinMethod
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V

&(*)
java/util/Map+,put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Ta
g
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=>?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer
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1.132 libaccountsservice0 0.6.15-2ubuntu9.7

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Upstream-Name: AccountsService

Upstream-Contact: Matthias Clasen <mclasen@redhat.com>

Source: <http://cgit.freedesktop.org/accountsservice/>

Files: *

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Files: src/user.c

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```
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```
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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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1.135 libalgorithm-diff-perl 1.19.02-2

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Source: <http://search.cpan.org/dist/Algorithm-Diff/>

Name: Algorithm-Diff

Files: *

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1.136 libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl 0.04-2build2 :2build2

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1.137 libalgorithm-merge-perl 0.08-2

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```

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From: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Subject: Allow permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks

Set the LOOKUP_CONTINUE flag when checking parent permissions. This allows permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks.

Signed-off-by: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Signed-off-by: John Johansen <jjohansen@suse.de>

fs/namei.c | 2 ++

1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)

--- a/fs/namei.c

+++ b/fs/namei.c

```
@@ -1515,6 +1515,8 @@ static inline int may_create(struct inode
    return -EEXIST;
    if (IS_DEADDIR(dir))
        return -ENOENT;
+   if (nd)
+       nd->flags |= LOOKUP_CONTINUE;
    return permission(dir, MAY_WRITE | MAY_EXEC, nd);
}
```

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Signed-off-by: John Johansen <jjohansen@suse.de>

fs/namei.c | 2 ++
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)

--- a/fs/namei.c

+++ b/fs/namei.c

```
@@ -1508,6 +1508,8 @@ static inline int may_create(struct inode *inode, mode_t mode, struct nd *nd)
    return -EEXIST;
    if (IS_DEADDIR(dir))
        return -ENOENT;
+   if (nd)
+       nd->flags |= LOOKUP_CONTINUE;
    return permission(dir, MAY_WRITE | MAY_EXEC, nd);
}
```

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Signed-off-by: John Johansen <jjohansen@suse.de>

fs/namei.c | 2 ++
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)

--- a/fs/namei.c

+++ b/fs/namei.c

```
@@ -1511,6 +1511,8 @@ static inline int may_create(struct inode *inode, mode_t mode, struct nd *nd)
    return -EEXIST;
    if (IS_DEADDIR(dir))
        return -ENOENT;
+   if (nd)
+       nd->flags |= LOOKUP_CONTINUE;
    return permission(dir, MAY_WRITE | MAY_EXEC, nd);
}
```

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```

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Version 2, June 1991

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From: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Subject: Allow permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks

Set the LOOKUP_CONTINUE flag when checking parent permissions. This allows permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks.

Signed-off-by: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Signed-off-by: John Johansen <jjohansen@suse.de>

fs/namei.c | 2 ++

1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)

```
--- a/fs/namei.c
+++ b/fs/namei.c
@@ -1515,6 +1515,8 @@ static inline int may_create(struct inode
    return -EEXIST;
    if (IS_DEADDIR(dir))
        return -ENOENT;
+ if (nd)
+ nd->flags |= LOOKUP_CONTINUE;
    return permission(dir, MAY_WRITE | MAY_EXEC, nd);
}
```

From: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Subject: Allow permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks

Set the LOOKUP_CONTINUE flag when checking parent permissions. This allows permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks.

Signed-off-by: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Signed-off-by: John Johansen <jjohansen@suse.de>

```
---
fs/namei.c | 2 ++
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
```

```
--- a/fs/namei.c
+++ b/fs/namei.c
@@ -1508,6 +1508,8 @@ static inline int may_create(struct inode
    return -EEXIST;
    if (IS_DEADDIR(dir))
        return -ENOENT;
+ if (nd)
+ nd->flags |= LOOKUP_CONTINUE;
    return permission(dir, MAY_WRITE | MAY_EXEC, nd);
}
```

From: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Subject: Allow permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks

Set the LOOKUP_CONTINUE flag when checking parent permissions. This allows permission functions to tell between parent and leaf checks.

Signed-off-by: Andreas Gruenbacher <agruen@suse.de>

Signed-off-by: John Johansen <jjohansen@suse.de>

```
---
fs/namei.c | 2 ++
1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
```

```
--- a/fs/namei.c
+++ b/fs/namei.c
```



```

@@ -1511,6 +1511,8 @@ static inline int may_create(struct inod
    return -EEXIST;
    if (IS_DEADDIR(dir))
        return -ENOENT;
+ if (nd)
+ nd->flags |= LOOKUP_CONTINUE;
    return permission(dir,MAY_WRITE | MAY_EXEC, nd);
}

```

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It was downloaded from:

<http://kernel.org/pub/linux/security/apparmor/>

main code base:

Upstream Author: apparmor@vger.kernel.org

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```

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```

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1.140 libapt-inst1.4 0.8.16~exp12ubuntu10.21

1.140.1 Available under license :

The Make System

~~~~~

To compile this program you require GNU Make. In fact you probably need  
GNU Make 3.76.1 or newer. The makefiles contained make use of many  
GNU Make specific features and will not run on other makes.

The make system has a number of interesting properties that are not found  
in other systems such as automake or the GNU makefile standards. In  
general some semblance of expectedness is kept so as not to be too  
surprising. Basically the following will work as expected:

```
./configure  
make  
or  
cd build  
../configure  
make
```

There are a number of other things that are possible that may make software  
development and software packaging simpler. The first of these is the  
environment.mak file. When configure is run it creates an environment.mak  
file in the build directory. This contains -all- configurable parameters  
for all of the make files in all of the subdirectories. Changing one  
of these parameters will have an immediate effect. The use of makefile.in  
and configure substitutions across build makefiles is not used at all.

Furthermore, the make system runs with a current directory equal to the  
source directory irregardless of the destination directory. This means  
#include "" and #include <> work as expected and more importantly  
running 'make' in the source directory will work as expected. The  
environment variable or make parameter 'BUILD' sets the build directory.

It may be an absolute path or a path relative to the top level directory. By default build-arch/ then build/ will be used with a fall back to ./ This means you can get all the advantages of a build directory without having to cd into it to edit your source code!

The make system also performs dependency generation on the fly as the compiler runs. This is extremely fast and accurate. There is however one failure condition that occurs when a header file is erased. In this case you should run make clean to purge the .o and .d files to rebuild.

The final significant deviation from normal make practices is in how the build directory is managed. It is not nearly a mirror of the source directory but is logically divided in the following manner

```
bin/  
  methods/  
doc/  
  examples/  
include/  
  apt-pkg/  
obj/  
  apt-pkg/  
  cmdline/  
[...]
```

Only .o and .d files are placed in the obj/ subdirectory. The final compiled binaries are placed in bin, published headers for inter-component linking are placed in include/ and documentation is generated into doc/. This means all runnable programs are within the bin/ directory, a huge benefit for debugging inter-program relationships. The .so files are also placed in bin/ for simplicity.

By default make is put into silent mode. During operation there should be no shell or compiler messages only status messages from the makefiles, if any pop up that indicates there may be a problem with your environment. For debugging you can disable this by setting NOISY=1, ala  
make NOISY=1

Using the makefiles

```
~~~~~ ~~~ ~~~~~~
```

The makefiles for the components are really simple. The complexity is hidden within the buildlib/ directory. Each makefile defines a set of make variables for the bit it is going to make then includes a makefile fragment from the buildlib/. This fragment generates the necessary rules based on the originally defined variables. This process can be repeated as many times as necessary for as many programs or libraries as are in the directory.

Many of the make fragments have some useful properties involving sub directories and other interesting features. They are more completely

described in the fragment code in buildlib. Some tips on writing fragments are included in buildlib/defaults.mak

The fragments are NEVER processed by configure, so if you make changes to them they will have an immediate effect.

Autoconf

~~~~~

Straight out of CVS you have to initialize autoconf. This requires automake (I really don't know why) and autoconf and requires doing

```
aclocal -I buildlib
```

```
autoconf
```

[Alternatively you can run make startup in the top level build dir]

Autoconf is configured to do some basic system probes for optional and required functionality and generate an environment.mak and include/config.h from it's findings. It will then write a 'makefile' and run make dirs to create the output directory tree.

It is not my belief that autoconf should be used to generate substantial source code markup to escape OS problems. If an OS problem does crop up it can likely be corrected by installing the correct files into the build include/ dir and perhaps writing some replacement code and linking it in. To the fullest extent possible the source code should conform to standards and not cater to broken systems.

Autoconf will also write a makefile into the top level of the build dir, this simply acts as a wrapper to the main top level make in the source tree. There is one big warning, you can't use both this make file and the ones in the top level tree. Make is not able to resolve rules that go to the same file through different paths and this will confuse the depends mechanism. I recommend always using the makefiles in the source directory and exporting BUILD.

Before we start with this topic: Note that MultiArch is not yet ready for prime time and/or for the casual user. The implementation is so far widely untested and only useful for developers of packagemanagment tools which use APT and his friends and maintainers of (upcoming) MultiArch packages. This README is especially NOT written for the casual user and is NOT a usage guide - you have been warned. It is assumed that the reader has at least a bit of knowledge about APT internals, dependency relations and the MultiArch spec [0].

Note also that the toolchain isn't ready yet, e.g. while you can simulate the installation of MultiArch packages they will more sooner than later cause enormous problems if really installed as dpkg can't handle MultiArch yet (no, --force-{overwrite,architecture} aren't good options here).

Other parts of the big picture are missing and/or untested too.

You have been warned!

The implementation is focused on NOT breaking existing singleArch-only applications and/or systems as this is the current status-quo for all systems. Also, many systems don't need (or can't make use of) MultiArch, so APT will proceed in thinking SingleArch as long as it is not explicitly told to handle MultiArch:

To activate MultiArch handling you need to specify architectures you want to be considered by APT with the config list `APT::Architectures` (Insert architectures in order of preference).

APT will download Packages files for all these architectures in the update step. Exception: In the sourcelist is the optionfield used:  
`deb [ arch=amd64,i386 ] http://example.org/ experimental main`  
(This optionfield is a NOP in previous apt versions)

Internally in APT a package is represented as a `PkgIterator` - before MultiArch this `PkgIterator` was architecture unaware, only `VerIterators` include the architecture they came from. This is/was a big problem as all versions in a package are considered for dependency resolution, so pinning will not work in all cases.

The problem is solved by a conceptual change:

A `PkgIterator` is now architecture aware, so the packages of foobar for amd64 and for i386 are now for apt internal totally different packages. That is a good thing for e.g. pinning, but sometimes you need the information that such packages are belonging together: All these foobar packages therefore form a `Group` accessible with `GrpIterators`. Note that the `GrpIterator` has the same name as all the packages in this group, so e.g. `apt-cache pkgnames` iterates over `GrpIterator` to get the package names: This is compatible to SingleArch as a `Group` consists only of a single package and also to MultiArch as a `Group` consists of possible many packages which all have the same name and are therefore out of interest for `pkgnames`.

Given all these internal changes it is quite interesting that the actual implementation of MultiArch is trivial: Some implicit dependencies and a few more provides are all changes needed to get it working. Especially noteworthy is that it wasn't needed to change the resolver in any way and other parts only need to be told about using `GrpIterator` instead of `PkgIterator`, so chances are good that libapt-applications will proceed to work without or at least only require minor changes, but your mileage may vary&

Known Issues and/or noteworthy stuff:

\* The implementation is mostly untested, so it is very likely that APT will eat your kids if you aren't as lucky as the author of these patches.

[0] <https://wiki.ubuntu.com/MultiarchSpec>

## Install-progress reporting

-----

If the apt options: "APT::Status-Fd" is set, apt will send status reports to that fd. The status information is separated with a ':', there are the following status conditions:

```
status = { "pmstatus", "dlstatus", "conffile-prompt", "error", "media-change" }
```

The reason for using a fd instead of a OpProgress class is that many apt frontend fork a (vte) terminal for the actual installation.

The reason to do the mapping and l10n of the dpkg states to human readable (and translatable) strings is that this way the translation needs to be done only once for all frontends.

### pmstatus

-----

Status of the package manager (dpkg). This is send when packages are installed/removed.

```
pmstatus:pkgname:TotalPercentage:action-description
```

PkgName = the name of the package

TotalPercentage = the total progress between [0..100]

description = a i18ned human readable decription of the current action

Example:

```
./apt-get install -o APT::Status-Fd=2 3dchess >/dev/null
```

```
pmstatus:3dchess:20:Preparing 3dchess
```

```
pmstatus:3dchess:40:Unpacking 3dchess
```

```
pmstatus:3dchess:60:Preparing to configure 3dchess
```

```
pmstatus:3dchess:80:Configuring 3dchess
```

```
pmstatus:3dchess:100:Installed 3dchess
```

### pmerror

-----

```
pmerror:deb:TotalPercentage:error string
```

Example:

```
pmerror: /var/cache/apt/archives/krecipes_0.8.1-0ubuntu1_i386.deb : 75% : trying to overwrite
`usr/share/doc/kde/HTML/en/krecipes/krectip.png', which is also in package krecipes-data
```

### pmconffile

-----

```
pmconffile:conffile:percent:'current-conffile' 'new-conffile' useredited distedited
```

media-change

-----

media-change:medium:drive:human-readable string

example:

media-change: Ubuntu 5.10 \_Breezy Badger\_ - Alpha i386 (20050830):/cdrom/:Please insert the disc labeled: 'Ubuntu 5.10 \_Breezy Badger\_ - Alpha i386 (20050830)' in the drive '/cdrom/' and press enter.

dlstatus

-----

dlstatus:AlreadyDownloaded:TotalPercentage:action-description

AlreadyDownloaded = the number of already downloaded packages

TotalPercentage = the total progress between [0..100]

description = a human readable description of the current action

Example:

dlstatus:1:9.05654:Downloading file 1 of 3 (4m40s remaining)

dlstatus:1:9.46357:Downloading file 1 of 3 (4m39s remaining)

dlstatus:1:9.61022:Downloading file 1 of 3 (4m38s remaining)

Build this package with:

\$ debian/rules arch-build

or

\$ DEB\_BUILD\_PROG\_OPTS="-S" debian/rules arch-build

make sure you have the pre-build-depds in README.arch installed

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```

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

```
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```
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Upstream-Name: Archive-Extract
Source: https://metacpan.org/release/Archive-Extract/
Upstream-Contact: Chris Williams <chris@bingosnet.co.uk>
```

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## 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

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It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se  
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@end macro
```

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@macro copyrightstart{ }
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@comment node-name, next, previous, up

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@item KCM credential cache.

@item HDB LDAP backend.

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AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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

That's all there is to it!

# 1.145 libasyncns0 0.8 :4.0

## 1.145.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://svn.debian.org/wsvn/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?rev=166>

Upstream-Name: libasyncns

Upstream-Contact: Lennart Poettering <mznflapaf@0pointer.de>

Source: <http://0pointer.de/lennart/projects/libasyncns/>

Files: \*

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Files: debian/\*

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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## 1.146 libatk1.0-0 1.30.0-0ubuntu2.1

### 1.146.1 Available under license :

This package was debianized by Akira TAGOH <tagoh@debian.org> on Sun, 10 Mar 2002 20:41:39 +0900.

It was downloaded from <<http://ftp.acc.umu.se/pub/GNOME/sources/atk/>>.

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

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

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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.

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

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## 1.147 libatk1.0-data 1.30.0-0ubuntu2.1

### 1.147.1 Available under license :

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It was downloaded from <<http://ftp.acc.umu.se/pub/GNOME/sources/atk/>>.

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

That's all there is to it!

## 1.148 libattr1 1:2.4.46-5ubuntu1

## 1.148.1 Available under license :

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It can be downloaded from <http://download.savannah.gnu.org/releases-noredirect/attr/>

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

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## 1.149 libaudio2 1.9.3 :4.0

### 1.149.1 Available under license :

```

*
* The Network Audio System (NAS) *
*
* An Audio Protocol For Networks *
*

```

or

open ("/dev/audio")? Just Say No!

This directory tree contains sources for the Network Audio System, a network-transparent, client/server audio system, including:

- o sample server implementations
- VOXware (FreeBSD, Linux, NetBSD, OpenBSD, SVR4.[02], Unixware 2.x/7.x)
- HPUX 10.10.X, 11.x
- Microsoft Windows under Cygwin
- SunOS 4.1.[23], Solaris 2.x, (Sparc and Intel)
- Sun Sparc 1 AM79C30A Digital Subscriber Controller and Sparc 10 Dual Basic Rate ISDN Interface
- SGI Indigo (IRIX 5.x)
- o an application programming interface library
- o a variety of sample applications

The client software can also be used with several models of NCD X terminals as well as NCD's PCXware (an X server for PCs running Microsoft Windows).

Key features of the Network Audio System include:

- o Device-independent audio over the network
- o Lots of audio file and data formats
- o Can store sounds in server for rapid replay
- o Extensive mixing, separating, and manipulation of audio data
- o Simultaneous use of audio devices by multiple applications
- o Use by a growing number of ISVs
- o Small size
- o Free! No obnoxious licensing terms

Please note that the Network Audio System has no relationship to the NetAudio products from Townshend Computer Tools.

Look at the file doc/xcon94paper.ps for a paper on the Network Audio System.

\* \* \* \* \*

A X11 build environment (make, xmkmf, imake, X11/ headers, etc) is required to compile NAS.

\* \* \* \* \*

## I. Roadmap

Here is a quick guide to where things are in this distribution (relative to the directory nas/):

README this file  
 FAQ some common questions  
 HISTORY log of changes  
 BUGS known landmines  
 BUILDNOTES notes on building under various OSs, X releases  
 TODO things we'd like to get around to doing  
 RELEASE release identification  
 doc/ not enough documentation; overview, slides, lib  
 config/ a little bit of imake stuff  
 lib/audio/ API used by sample programs  
 clients/audio/ sample programs  
 server/ server code  
   dia/ device-independent bits  
   dda/sun/ device-dependent audio driver for Sun  
   dda/sgi/ device-dependent audio driver for SGI Indigo  
   dda/voxware/ device-dependent audio driver for VOXware  
   dda/hpux/ device-dependent audio driver for Hpux

When built, the server will be in server/nasd, the library in lib/audio/libaudio.a, lib/audio/libaudio.so.\*, and the sample

applications in clients/audio/aufoo/aufoo.

In addition, the separate distribution sounds.tar.Z contains a directory of example sounds:

examples/sounds/ various sounds that can be played

If you don't have your own sound bites to nibble, grab these.

\* \* \* \* \*

## II. Building the Release

To build the software:

1. Make sure you have imake.  
(See the BUILDNOTES file if you want to try building with X11R4).

2. Do "xmkmf" to create the initial Makefile.

For Unixware 7, use:

```
"imake -DUseInstalled -I/usr/lib/X11/config"
```

3. Do "make World" (note the uppercase World) to build the distribution.

If you'd like to enable the option of having the audio library automatically start up an NAS server on the local host when necessary, use the following command to build the distribution:

```
make WORLDOPTS='-k CDEBUGFLAGS="$(CDEBUGFLAGS) -DSTARTSERVER"' World
```

4. If everything built successfully, you can install it using "make install"; to temporarily stage it under some directory, use "make install DESTDIR=/usr/tmp/nas" or some such.

5. To install the manual pages, use "make install.man" or "make install.man DESTDIR=/usr/tmp/nas" as above.

A complete installation should include the following files:

```
/usr/include/audio/Afuncproto.h Header files
/usr/include/audio/Afuncs.h
/usr/include/audio/Amd.h
/usr/include/audio/Aos.h
/usr/include/audio/Aosdefs.h
/usr/include/audio/Aproto.h
```

/usr/include/audio/audio.h  
/usr/include/audio/Alibint.h  
/usr/include/audio/Alibnet.h  
/usr/include/audio/Xtutil.h  
/usr/include/audio/audiolib.h  
/usr/include/audio/audioutil.h  
/usr/include/audio/snd.h  
/usr/include/audio/wave.h  
/usr/include/audio/voc.h  
/usr/include/audio/aiff.h  
/usr/include/audio/sound.h  
/usr/include/audio/soundlib.h  
/usr/include/audio/fileutil.h  
/usr/include/audio/8svx.h  
/usr/include/audio/Astreams.h

/usr/bin/X11/auconvert Sample programs

/usr/bin/X11/auctl  
/usr/bin/X11/audemo  
/usr/bin/X11/audial  
/usr/bin/X11/audit  
/usr/bin/X11/auinfo  
/usr/bin/X11/aupanel  
/usr/bin/X11/auplay  
/usr/bin/X11/aurecord  
/usr/bin/X11/autool  
/usr/bin/X11/auwave  
/usr/bin/X11/auphone  
/usr/bin/X11/auscope  
/usr/bin/X11/soundtoh  
/usr/bin/X11/issndfile  
/usr/bin/X11/playbucket  
/usr/bin/X11/checkmail

/usr/man/man/\*.\* Client, server, and misc  
man pages

/usr/man/man3/\*.\* API man pages

/usr/lib/libaudio.[a|so] API library  
/usr/lib/X11/AuErrorDB Error database

/usr/bin/X11/nasd NAS server for your  
hardware (voxware,  
sun, hpux and sgi)

\* \* \* \* \*

### III. Using the Network Audio System

Now that you have things built, you can use the Network Audio System as follows (assuming ksh):

```
$ nasd -aa & # -aa allows any host access
$ export AUDIOSERVER="`hostname`:0"
$ ainfo
$ audemo examples/sounds
$...
```

If you are using it over the network, the shorthand syntax for specifying an audio server is hostname:0. Access control is still a bit primitive....

\* \* \* \* \*

### IV. Using the Network Audio System with Sun Deskset

The "autool" program can be used as a replacement for audiotool. This allows Sun Deskset applications (e.g. mailtool, etc.) to be used with the Network Audio System. See the autool man page (clients/audio/autool/autool.man) for details on how to configure Deskset.

\* \* \* \* \*

### V. Games

Well, now that you have networked audio, it's time to actually use it for something. XBoing and xpilot are both distributed with Network Audio System support. Check <ftp.x.org/contrib/audio/nas/contrib> for other applications that support the Network Audio System.

\* \* \* \* \*

### VI. Finding Sounds to Play With

Users with some versions of SunOS can find a number of audio files to listen to in /usr/demo/SOUND/sounds/. Once the Network Audio System is running, they can be examined using:

```
% audemo /usr/demo/SOUND/sounds
```

A separate tar archive called sounds.tar.Z is available from <ftp.x.org>.

For the true audio packrat, there are a number of anonymous ftp sites that contain archives of thousands of sound bites. The "Sound Site Newsletter" published periodically on <comp.sys.ibm.pc.soundcard>, <comp.sys.ibm.pc.misc>, and

rec.games.misc contains a detailed list of machines, bulletin boards, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

## VII. For More Information

There is mailing list for folks who are working with the Network Audio System:

nas@radscan.com General discussion of the Network Audio System

majordomo@radscan.com Where to send requests to get on or off the mailing list. The body of the mail should contain a single line stating:

```
subscribe nas <your_email_address>
```

The archives for this list can be found at:

<http://radscan.com/nas/nas-ml/>

A web page dedicated to NAS can be found at

<http://radscan.com/nas.html>

This site will contain up to date information on NAS, and probably the most recent version (including point release and development versions).

<http://radscan.com/nas/nas-links.html>

This page provides a small list of some utilities and software that incorporates or uses NAS.

The Network Audio System has benefited greatly from the testing and contributions of many people on the mailing list. We'd like to thank them for their help and encourage everyone to participate in the on-going development process.

We hope you enjoy the Network Audio System. There're still a few pieces to be added, but already a significant number of hardware and software vendors are finding that it solves their problems. Besides, you can't beat the price! :-)



Jim Fulton, Greg Renda, Dave Lemke  
Network Computing Devices, Inc.

Jon Trulson  
Me, at home.

All the fine people on the NAS mailing list.

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Translation: You can do whatever you want with this software!

```
$Id: README 150 2006-06-03 20:25:50Z jon $
$NCDId: @(#)README,v 1.30 1995/11/28 23:24:54 greg Exp $
/**
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\*

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\*

\* \$NCIDid: @(#)auwave.c,v 1.7 1994/11/01 23:18:30 greg Exp \$

\*/

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

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

```
#ifndef SYSV
```

```
#include <audio/Aos.h> /* for string and other os stuff */
```

```
#endif
```

```
#include <audio/Afuncs.h> /* for bcopy et. al. */
```

```
#include <audio/audiolib.h>
```

```
#include <audio/soundlib.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Intrinsic.h>
```

```
#include <X11/StringDefs.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Shell.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/Cardinals.h>
```

```
#include <audio/Xtutil.h>
```

```
/* widgets */
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/Form.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/Command.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/Label.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/AsciiText.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/SimpleMenu.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/MenuButton.h>
```

```
#include <X11/Xaw/SmeBSB.h>
```

```
#include <Slider.h>
```

```
#define APP_CLASS "Auwave"
```

```
#define SAMPLE_RATE 8000
```

```
#define USAGE "\
```

```
usage: auwave [-a audioserver]\
```

```
"
```

```

#define MakeCommandButton(w, parent, label, callback) \
{ \
 (w) = XtCreateManagedWidget(label, commandWidgetClass, parent, NULL, 0); \
 \
 if ((void *) (callback) != NULL) \
 XtAddCallback(w, XtNcallback, callback, g); \
}

#define MakeLabel(w, parent, label) \
{ \
 (w) = XtCreateManagedWidget(label, labelWidgetClass, parent, NULL, 0); \
}

#define MakeWidget(w, parent, type, name) \
{ \
 (w) = XtCreateManagedWidget(name, type, parent, NULL, 0); \
}

#define Invert(w) \
{ \
 Pixel fg, bg; \
 \
 XtVaGetValues(w, XtNforeground, &fg, XtNbackground, &bg, NULL); \
 XtVaSetValues(w, XtNforeground, bg, XtNbackground, fg, NULL); \
}

typedef struct
{
 Widget top,
 form,
 quit,
 start,
 menu,
 menuButton,
 freqText,
 freqSlider,
 gainSlider,
 volSlider;

 Display *dpy;
 AuServer *aud;
 AuDeviceID device;
 AuFlowID flow;
 Atom wm_delete_window;
 AuBool gainAdjustable;
} GlobalDataRec, *GlobalDataPtr;

static GlobalDataPtr globals; /* for actions */

```

```

static String defaultResources[] =
{
 "*auwave.translations: #override\\n\\n\
<Message>WM_PROTOCOLS: quit()",
 "*input: true",
 "*font: *courier-medium-r-normal*140*",
 "*start.label: Start",
 "*quit.label: Quit",
 "*quit.fromHoriz: start",
 "*waveLabel.label: \\ WaveForm:",
 "*waveLabel.fromVert: start",
 "*waveLabel.borderWidth: 0",
 "*menuButton.fromHoriz: waveLabel",
 "*menuButton.fromVert: start",
 "*menuButton.resizable: true",
 "*freqLabel.label: Frequency:",
 "*freqLabel.fromVert: waveLabel",
 "*freqLabel.borderWidth: 0",
 "*freqText.fromHoriz: freqLabel",
 "*freqText.fromVert: waveLabel",
 "*freqText*editType: edit",
 "*freqText*string: 440",
 "*freqText.translations: #override\\n\\n\
<Key>Return: updateFrequency()\\n\
<LeaveNotify>: updateFrequency()",
 "*freqSlider.fromHoriz: freqText",
 "*freqSlider.fromVert: waveLabel",
 "*freqSlider.min: 60",
 "*freqSlider.max: 3999",
 "*freqSlider.value: 440",
 "*freqSlider.resizable: true",
 "*volSlider.fromVert: freqText",
 "*volSlider.label: \\ Volume: %3d%%",
 "*volSlider.min: 1",
 "*volSlider.max: 100",
 "*volSlider.value: 100",
 "*volSlider.resizable: true",
 "*gainSlider.fromVert: volSlider",
 "*gainSlider.label: \\ Gain: %3d%%",
 "*gainSlider.min: 1",
 "*gainSlider.max: 100",
 "*gainSlider.resizable: true",
 NULL
};

static void
fatalError(const char *message, const char *arg)

```

```

{
 fprintf(stderr, message, arg);
 fprintf(stderr, "\n");
 exit(1);
}

static void
quitCB(Widget w, XtPointer gp, XtPointer call_data)
{
 exit(0);
}

static void
startCB(Widget w, XtPointer gp, XtPointer call_data)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = (GlobalDataPtr) gp;
 AuElement elements[3];
 String wave;
 int freq,
 vol;

 if (!g->flow)
 {
 XtVaGetValues(g->menuButton, XtNlabel, &wave, NULL);
 XtVaGetValues(g->freqSlider, XtNvalue, &freq, NULL);
 XtVaGetValues(g->volSlider, XtNvalue, &vol, NULL);

 AuMakeElementImportWaveForm(&elements[0], SAMPLE_RATE,
 AuStringToWaveForm(wave),
 AuUnlimitedSamples, freq, 0, NULL);
 AuMakeElementMultiplyConstant(&elements[1], 0,
 AuFixedPointFromFraction(vol, 100));
 AuMakeElementExportDevice(&elements[2], 1, g->device, SAMPLE_RATE,
 AuUnlimitedSamples, 0, NULL);

 g->flow = AuCreateFlow(g->aud, NULL);
 AuSetElements(g->aud, g->flow, AuTrue, 3, elements, NULL);

 AuStartFlow(g->aud, g->flow, NULL);
 Invert(w);
 XtSetSensitive(g->menuButton, False);
 }
 else if (w)
 AuStopFlow(g->aud, g->flow, NULL);
 else
 {
 AuDestroyFlow(g->aud, g->flow, NULL);
 g->flow = 0;
 }
}

```

```

Invert(g->start);
XtSetSensitive(g->menuButton, True);
}
}

static void
menuCB(Widget w, XtPointer gp, XtPointer call_data)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = (GlobalDataPtr) gp;
 String string;

 XtVaGetValues(w, XtNlabel, &string, NULL);
 XtVaSetValues(g->menuButton, XtNlabel, string, NULL);
}

static void
setVol(Widget w, XtPointer gp, XtPointer valuep)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = (GlobalDataPtr) gp;
 int value = (int) valuep;

 AuElementParameters parms;

 if (g->flow)
 {
 parms.flow = g->flow;
 parms.element_num = 1;
 parms.num_parameters = AuParmsMultiplyConstant;
 parms.parameters[AuParmsMultiplyConstantConstant] =
 AuFixedPointFromFraction(value, 100);
 AuSetElementParameters(g->aud, 1, &parms, NULL);
 }
}

static void
setFreq(Widget w, XtPointer gp, XtPointer valuep)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = (GlobalDataPtr) gp;
 int value = (int) valuep;
 AuElementParameters parms;
 char buf[10];

 sprintf(buf, "%d", value);
 XtVaSetValues(g->freqText, XtNstring, buf, NULL);

 if (g->flow)
 {
 parms.flow = g->flow;

```

```

parms.element_num = 0;
parms.num_parameters = AuParmsImportWaveForm;
parms.parameters[AuParmsImportWaveFormFrequency] = value;
parms.parameters[AuParmsImportWaveFormNumSamples] = AuUnlimitedSamples;
AuSetElementParameters(g->aud, 1, &parms, NULL);
}
}

static void
setGain(Widget w, XtPointer gp, XtPointer valuep)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = (GlobalDataPtr) gp;
 int value = (int) valuep;
 AuDeviceAttributes da;

 AuDeviceGain(&da) = AuFixedPointFromSum(value, 0);
 AuSetDeviceAttributes(g->aud, g->device, AuCompDeviceGainMask, &da, NULL);
}

static void
createWidgets(GlobalDataPtr g)
{
 int i;
 Widget w;
 const char *s = NULL;

 MakeWidget(g->form, g->top, formWidgetClass, "form");

 MakeCommandButton(g->start, g->form, "start", startCB);

 g->menu = XtCreatePopupShell("menu", simpleMenuWidgetClass, g->form,
 NULL, 0);

 for (i = 0; i < AuServerNumWaveForms(g->aud); i++)
 {
 const char *p;

 p = AuWaveFormToString(AuServerWaveForm(g->aud, i));
 MakeWidget(w, g->menu, smeBSBObjectClass, p);
 XtAddCallback(w, XtNcallback, menuCB, g);

 if (!s)
 s = p;
 }

 MakeLabel(w, g->form, "waveLabel");
 MakeWidget(g->menuButton, g->form, menuButtonWidgetClass, "menuButton");
 XtVaSetValues(g->menuButton, XtNlabel, s, NULL);
}

```

```

MakeCommandButton(g->quit, g->form, "quit", quitCB);

MakeLabel(w, g->form, "freqLabel");
MakeWidget(g->freqText, g->form, asciiTextWidgetClass, "freqText");
MakeWidget(g->freqSlider, g->form, sliderWidgetClass, "freqSlider");
XtAddCallback(g->freqSlider, XtNcallback, setFreq, g);
MakeWidget(g->volSlider, g->form, sliderWidgetClass, "volSlider");
XtAddCallback(g->volSlider, XtNcallback, setVol, g);

if (g->gainAdjustable)
{
MakeWidget(g->gainSlider, g->form, sliderWidgetClass, "gainSlider");
XtAddCallback(g->gainSlider, XtNcallback, setGain, g);
}
}

static void
alignWidgets(GlobalDataPtr g)
{
Dimension w;
Position x,
 x1;
Widget widget;

XtVaGetValues(g->freqSlider, XtNx, &x, NULL);

widget = XtNameToWidget(g->form, "volSlider.scrollbar");
XtVaGetValues(widget, XtNx, &x1, NULL);
XtVaGetValues(g->volSlider, XtNwidth, &w, NULL);
XtVaSetValues(widget, XtNleft, XtChainRight, NULL);
XtVaSetValues(g->volSlider, XtNwidth, w + (x - x1), NULL);
XtVaSetValues(widget, XtNleft, XtChainLeft, NULL);

if (g->gainAdjustable)
{
widget = XtNameToWidget(g->form, "gainSlider.scrollbar");
XtVaGetValues(widget, XtNx, &x1, NULL);
XtVaGetValues(g->gainSlider, XtNwidth, &w, NULL);
XtVaSetValues(widget, XtNleft, XtChainRight, NULL);
XtVaSetValues(g->gainSlider, XtNwidth, w + (x - x1), NULL);
XtVaSetValues(widget, XtNleft, XtChainLeft, NULL);
}
}

/* Actions */

static void

```



```

updateFrequency(Widget w, XEvent *event, String *params, Cardinal *num_params)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = globals;
 String s;

 XtVaGetValues(w, XtNstring, &s, NULL);
 XtVaSetValues(g->freqSlider, XtNvalue, atoi(s), NULL);
}

static AuBool
EventHandler(AuServer *aud, AuEvent *ev, AuEventHandlerRec *handler)
{
 AuElementNotifyEvent *event = (AuElementNotifyEvent *) ev;

 if (ev->type == AuEventTypeElementNotify &&
 event->kind == AuElementNotifyKindState &&
 event->cur_state == AuStateStop)
 {
 startCB((Widget) 0, (GlobalDataPtr) handler->data, (XtPointer) 0);
 return AuTrue;
 }

 return AuFalse;
}

static void
quit(Widget w, XEvent *event, String *params, Cardinal *num_params)
{
 GlobalDataPtr g = globals;

 if (event->type == ClientMessage &&
 event->xclient.data.l[0] != g->wm_delete_window)
 XBell(g->dpy, 0);
 else
 quitCB(g->quit, g, 0);
}

int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
 GlobalDataRec globalData;
 GlobalDataPtr g = &globalData;
 XtAppContext appContext;
 char *audioServer = NULL;
 int i;
 static XtActionsRec actions[] =
 {
 {"quit", quit},

```

```

{"updateFrequency", updateFrequency}
};

globals = g;
g->top = XtVaAppInitialize(&appContext, APP_CLASS, NULL, ZERO,
 &argc, argv, defaultResources, NULL, 0);
XtAppAddActions(appContext, actions, XtNumber(actions));

if (argc == 3)
if (!strcmp(argv[1], "-a", 2))
 audioServer = argv[2];
else
 fatalError(USAGE, NULL);
else if (argc != 1)
fatalError(USAGE, NULL);

if (!(g->aud = AuOpenServer(audioServer, 0, NULL, 0, NULL, NULL)))
fatalError("Can't connect to audio server %s", audioServer);

g->dpy = XtDisplay(g->top);
g->flow = 0;

for (i = 0; i < AuServerNumDevices(g->aud); i++)
if ((AuDeviceKind(AuServerDevice(g->aud, i)) ==
 AuComponentKindPhysicalOutput) &&
 AuDeviceNumTracks(AuServerDevice(g->aud, i)) == 1)
{
 g->device = AuDeviceIdentifier(AuServerDevice(g->aud, i));
 g->gainAdjustable =
AuDeviceChangeableMask(AuServerDevice(g->aud, i)) &
AuCompDeviceGainMask ? AuTrue : AuFalse;
 break;
}

createWidgets(g);
XtRealizeWidget(g->top);
alignWidgets(g);

if (g->gainAdjustable)
XtVaSetValues(g->gainSlider, XtNvalue,
 AuFixedPointRoundUp(AuDeviceGain(AuServerDevice(g->aud, i))),
 NULL);

if (!AuRegisterEventHandler(g->aud, 0, 0, 0, EventHandler, (AuPointer) g))
fatalError("Can't register event handler", NULL);

/* handle delete window message */
g->wm_delete_window = XInternAtom(g->dpy, "WM_DELETE_WINDOW", FALSE);

```

```

XSetWMProtocols(g->dpy, XtWindow(g->top), &g->wm_delete_window, 1);

AuXtAppAddAudioHandler(appContext, g->aud);
XtAppMainLoop(appContext);
return 0;
}

*
* The Network Audio System (NAS) *
*
* An Audio Protocol For Networks *
*

or

open ("/dev/audio")? Just Say No!

```

This directory tree contains sources for the Network Audio System, a network-transparent, client/server audio system, including:

- o sample server implementations
  - VOXware (FreeBSD, Linux, NetBSD, OpenBSD, SVR4.[02], Unixware 2.x/7.x)
  - HPUX 10.10.X, 11.x
  - Microsoft Windows under Cygwin
  - SunOS 4.1.[23], Solaris 2.x, (Sparc and Intel)
  - Sun Sparc 1 AM79C30A Digital Subscriber Controller and Sparc 10 Dual Basic Rate ISDN Interface
  - SGI Indigo (IRIX 5.x)
- o an application programming interface library
- o a variety of sample applications

The client software can also be used with several models of NCD X terminals as well as NCD's PCXware (an X server for PCs running Microsoft Windows).

Key features of the Network Audio System include:

- o Device-independent audio over the network
- o Lots of audio file and data formats
- o Can store sounds in server for rapid replay
- o Extensive mixing, separating, and manipulation of audio data
- o Simultaneous use of audio devices by multiple applications
- o Use by a growing number of ISVs
- o Small size
- o Free! No obnoxious licensing terms

Please note that the Network Audio System has no relationship to the NetAudio products from Townshend Computer Tools.

Look at the file doc/xcon94paper.ps for a paper on the Network Audio System.

\* \* \* \* \*

A X11 build environment (make, xmkmf, imake, X11/ headers, etc) is required to compile NAS.

\* \* \* \* \*

## I. Roadmap

Here is a quick guide to where things are in this distribution (relative to the directory nas/):

README this file  
 FAQ some common questions  
 HISTORY log of changes  
 BUGS known landmines  
 BUILDNOTES notes on building under various OSs, X releases  
 TODO things we'd like to get around to doing  
 RELEASE release identification  
 doc/ not enough documentation; overview, slides, lib  
 config/ a little bit of imake stuff  
 lib/audio/ API used by sample programs  
 clients/audio/ sample programs  
 server/ server code  
   dia/ device-independent bits  
   dda/sun/ device-dependent audio driver for Sun  
   dda/sgi/ device-dependent audio driver for SGI Indigo  
   dda/voxware/ device-dependent audio driver for VOXware  
   dda/hpux/ device-dependent audio driver for Hpux

When built, the server will be in server/nasd, the library in lib/audio/libaudio.a, lib/audio/libaudio.so.\*, and the sample applications in clients/audio/aufoo/aufoo.

In addition, the separate distribution sounds.tar.Z contains a directory of example sounds:

examples/sounds/ various sounds that can be played

If you don't have your own sound bites to nibble, grab these.

\* \* \* \* \*

## II. Building the Release

To build the software:

1. Make sure you have imake.  
(See the BUILDNOTES file if you want to try building with X11R4).

2. Do "xmkmf" to create the initial Makefile.

For Unixware 7, use:

```
"imake -DUseInstalled -I/usr/lib/X11/config"
```

3. Do "make World" (note the uppercase World) to build the distribution.

If you'd like to enable the option of having the audio library automatically start up an NAS server on the local host when necessary, use the following command to build the distribution:

```
make WORLDOPTS='-k CDEBUGFLAGS="$(CDEBUGFLAGS) -DSTARTSERVER"' World
```

4. If everything built successfully, you can install it using "make install"; to temporarily stage it under some directory, use "make install DESTDIR=/usr/tmp/nas" or some such.

5. To install the manual pages, use "make install.man" or "make install.man DESTDIR=/usr/tmp/nas" as above.

A complete installation should include the following files:

```
/usr/include/audio/Afuncproto.h Header files
/usr/include/audio/Afuncs.h
/usr/include/audio/Amd.h
/usr/include/audio/Aos.h
/usr/include/audio/Aosdefs.h
/usr/include/audio/Aproto.h
/usr/include/audio/audio.h
```

/usr/include/audio/Alibint.h  
/usr/include/audio/Alibnet.h  
/usr/include/audio/Xtutil.h  
/usr/include/audio/audiolib.h  
/usr/include/audio/audioutil.h  
/usr/include/audio/snd.h  
/usr/include/audio/wave.h  
/usr/include/audio/voc.h  
/usr/include/audio/aiff.h  
/usr/include/audio/sound.h  
/usr/include/audio/soundlib.h  
/usr/include/audio/fileutil.h  
/usr/include/audio/8svx.h  
/usr/include/audio/Astreams.h

/usr/bin/X11/auconvert Sample programs

/usr/bin/X11/auctl  
/usr/bin/X11/audemo  
/usr/bin/X11/audial  
/usr/bin/X11/audit  
/usr/bin/X11/auinfo  
/usr/bin/X11/aupanel  
/usr/bin/X11/auplay  
/usr/bin/X11/aurecord  
/usr/bin/X11/autool  
/usr/bin/X11/auwave  
/usr/bin/X11/auphone  
/usr/bin/X11/auscope  
/usr/bin/X11/soundtoh  
/usr/bin/X11/issndfile  
/usr/bin/X11/playbucket  
/usr/bin/X11/checkmail

/usr/man/mann/\*.\* Client, server, and misc  
man pages

/usr/man/man3/\*.\* API man pages

/usr/lib/libaudio.[a|so] API library  
/usr/lib/X11/AuErrorDB Error database

/usr/bin/X11/nasd NAS server for your  
hardware (voxware,  
sun, hpux and sgi)

\* \* \* \* \*

### III. Using the Network Audio System

Now that you have things built, you can use the Network Audio System as follows (assuming ksh):

```
$ nasd -aa & # -aa allows any host access
$ export AUDIOSERVER=""hostname`:0"
$ auinfo
$ audemo examples/sounds
$...
```

If you are using it over the network, the shorthand syntax for specifying an audio server is hostname:0. Access control is still a bit primitive....

\* \* \* \* \*

#### IV. Using the Network Audio System with Sun Deskset

The "autool" program can be used as a replacement for audiotool. This allows Sun Deskset applications (e.g. mailtool, etc.) to be used with the Network Audio System. See the autool man page (clients/audio/autool/autool.man) for details on how to configure Deskset.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### V. Games

Well, now that you have networked audio, it's time to actually use it for something. XBoing and xpilot are both distributed with Network Audio System support. Check <ftp.x.org:/contrib/audio/nas/contrib> for other applications that support the Network Audio System.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### VI. Finding Sounds to Play With

Users with some versions of SunOS can find a number of audio files to listen to in /usr/demo/SOUND/sounds/. Once the Network Audio System is running, they can be examined using:

```
% audemo /usr/demo/SOUND/sounds
```

A separate tar archive called sounds.tar.Z is available from <ftp.x.org>.

For the true audio packrat, there are a number of anonymous ftp sites that contain archives of thousands of sound bites. The "Sound Site Newsletter" published periodically on <comp.sys.ibm.pc.soundcard>, <comp.sys.ibm.pc.misc>, and <rec.games.misc> contains a detailed list of machines, bulletin boards, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

## VII. For More Information

There is mailing list for folks who are working with the Network Audio System:

[nas@radscan.com](mailto:nas@radscan.com) General discussion of the Network Audio System

[majordomo@radscan.com](mailto:majordomo@radscan.com) Where to send requests to get on or off the mailing list. The body of the mail should contain a single line stating:

```
subscribe nas <your_email_address>
```

The archives for this list can be found at:

<http://radscan.com/nas/nas-ml/>

A web page dedicated to NAS can be found at

<http://radscan.com/nas.html>

This site will contain up to date information on NAS, and probably the most recent version (including point release and development versions).

<http://radscan.com/nas/nas-links.html>

This page provides a small list of some utilities and software that incorporates or uses NAS.

The Network Audio System has benefited greatly from the testing and contributions of many people on the mailing list. We'd like to thank them for their help and encourage everyone to participate in the on-going development process.

We hope you enjoy the Network Audio System. There're still a few pieces to be added, but already a significant number of hardware and software vendors are finding that it solves their problems. Besides, you can't beat the price! :-)

Jim Fulton, Greg Renda, Dave Lemke



Network Computing Devices, Inc.

Jon Trulson  
Me, at home.

All the fine people on the NAS mailing list.

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Translation: You can do whatever you want with this software!

\$Id: README 150 2006-06-03 20:25:50Z jon \$\n\$NCDId: @(#)README,v 1.30 1995/11/28 23:24:54 greg Exp \$

# 1.150 libavahi-client3 0.6.25-1ubuntu6.1

## 1.150.1 Available under license :

This package was debianized by Ross Burton <ross@debian.org> on Fri, 19 Aug 2005 11:38:54 +0000.

It was downloaded from <http://www.freedesktop.org/Software/Avahi>

The main portion of Avahi is copyright:

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
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## 1.153 libbind9-60 1:9.7.0.dfsg.P1-1ubuntu0.1

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```
git clone git://git.debian.org/users/lamont/bind9.git
```

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# 1.154 libblkid1 2.17.2-0ubuntu1

## 1.154.1 Available under license :

size: 8388608, sector size: 512, PT: dos, offset: 446

---

#1: 32 7648 0x83  
#2: 7680 8704 0xa5  
#5: 7936 4864 0x7 (freebsd)  
#6: 12544 3584 0x7 (freebsd)

size: 4456448, sector size: 512, PT: bsd, offset: 512

---

#1: 7936 4864 0x7  
#2: 12544 3584 0x7

BZh91AY&SYf"~@H R h% CFTC@OQ6\_@

tTJmlAH1||/FOHA]BAk@

BZh91AY&SY`hC+{H|yL\*UT{JDCCMhd?TPJ

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```
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```
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```

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This package was put together by Guy Maor <maor@debian.org> and later maintained by Sean 'Shaleh' Perry <shaleh@debian.org>, and Adrian Bunk <bunk@stusta.de>.

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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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@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

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```

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locales

-----

\* Starting with locales 2.7-3, users can provide their own locales in addition to the ones provided by the package. They will be handled as other locales in the various scripts.

Each user defined locale has to be provided as a single file and placed in the /usr/local/share/i18n/locales/ directory. The list of user defined locales should be placed, one by line, in the file /usr/local/share/i18n/SUPPORTED. You can have a look to the locales provided by the locales package in /usr/share/i18n/ for more details.

To enable the new locales, just run 'dpkg-reconfigure locales' and select the new locales.

-- Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org> Thu 29 Nov 2007 18:54:12 +0100  
This directory contains the Embedded GNU C Library (EGLIBC).

EGLIBC is a variant of the GNU C Library (GLIBC) that is designed to work well on embedded systems. EGLIBC strives to be source and binary compatible with GLIBC. EGLIBC's goals include reduced footprint, configurable components, better support for cross-compilation and cross-testing. More information is available at <http://www.eglibc.org>.

Files in this directory describe EGLIBC's features for embedded developers:

- EGLIBC.cross-building provides general instructions for building EGLIBC and an accompanying compiler for cross-development. (And explains why this isn't as simple as 'configure; make'.)



- EGLIBC.option-groups explains EGLIBC's facilities for paring down the library functionality to the features you really need, to reduce disk and memory consumption. (A one-line file disabling the OPTION\_EGLIBC\_LOCALES option reduces the on-disk footprint of EGLIBC by 92%.)

- EGLIBC.cross-testing explains how to test a cross-compiled EGLIBC.

Here is the original GLIBC README:

---

This directory contains the sources of the GNU C Library. See the file "version.h" for what release version you have.

The GNU C Library is the standard system C library for all GNU systems, and is an important part of what makes up a GNU system. It provides the system API for all programs written in C and C-compatible languages such as C++ and Objective C; the runtime facilities of other programming languages use the C library to access the underlying operating system.

In GNU/Linux systems, the C library works with the Linux kernel to implement the operating system behavior seen by user applications. In GNU/Hurd systems, it works with a microkernel and Hurd servers.

The GNU C Library implements much of the POSIX.1 functionality in the GNU/Hurd system, using configurations i[34567]86-\*-gnu.

When working with Linux kernels, the GNU C Library version from version 2.4 on is intended primarily for use with Linux kernel version 2.6.0 and later. We only support using the NPTL implementation of pthreads, which is now the default configuration. Most of the C library will continue to work on older Linux kernels and many programs will not require a 2.6 kernel to run correctly. However, pthreads and related functionality will not work at all on old kernels and we do not recommend using glibc 2.4 with any Linux kernel prior to 2.6.

All Linux kernel versions prior to 2.6.16 are known to have some bugs that may cause some of the tests related to pthreads in "make check" to fail. If you see such problems, please try the test suite on the most recent Linux kernel version that you can use, before pursuing those bugs further.

Also note that the shared version of the libgcc\_s library must be installed for the pthread library to work correctly.

The old LinuxThreads add-on implementation of pthreads for older Linux kernels is no longer supported, and we are not distributing it with this release. Someone has volunteered to revive its maintenance unofficially

for at least a short time for the benefit of those using Linux kernels older than 2.6, but a working version is not presently available. When it is in working condition, we will make it available alongside future glibc releases. LinuxThreads will not be supported.

The GNU C Library supports these configurations for using Linux kernels:

```
i[34567]86-*-linux-gnu
x86_64-*-linux-gnu
powerpc-*-linux-gnu
powerpc64-*-linux-gnu
s390-*-linux-gnu
s390x-*-linux-gnu
ia64-*-linux-gnu
sparc-*-linux-gnu
sparc64-*-linux-gnu
```

```
sh[34]-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.11
```

The code for other CPU configurations supported by volunteers outside of the core glibc maintenance effort is contained in the separate 'ports' add-on. You can find glibc-ports-VERSION distributed separately in the same place where you got the main glibc distribution files.

Currently these configurations are known to work using the 'ports' add-on:

```
alpha-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.9 for NPTL
arm-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.15 for NPTL, no SMP support
arm-*-linux-gnueabi Requires Linux 2.6.16-rc1 for NPTL, no SMP
mips-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL
mips64-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL
```

The ports distribution also contains code for other configurations that do not work or have not been maintained recently, but will be of use to anyone trying to make a new configuration work. If you are interested in doing a port, please contact the glibc maintainers; see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/> for more information.

See the file INSTALL to find out how to configure, build, and install the GNU C Library. You might also consider reading the WWW pages for the C library at <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/>.

The GNU C Library is (almost) completely documented by the Texinfo manual found in the 'manual/' subdirectory. The manual is still being updated and contains some known errors and omissions; we regret that we do not have the resources to work on the manual as much as we would like. For corrections to the manual, please file a bug in the 'manual' component, following the bug-reporting instructions below. Please be sure to check the manual in the current development sources to see if your problem has

already been corrected.

The file NOTES contains a description of the feature-test macros used in the GNU C library, explaining how you can tell the library what facilities you want it to make available.

Please see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/bugs.html> for bug reporting information. We are now using the Bugzilla system to track all bug reports. This web page gives detailed information on how to report bugs properly.

The GNU C Library is free software. See the file COPYING.LIB for copying conditions, and LICENSES for notices about a few contributions that require these additional notices to be distributed. License copyright years may be listed using range notation, e.g., 2000-2011, indicating that every year in the range, inclusive, is a copyrightable year that would otherwise be listed individually.

The GNU C library contains an NSS module for the Hesiod name service. Hesiod is a general name service for a variety of applications and is based on the Berkeley Internet Name Daemon (BIND).

## Introduction

=====

The Hesiod NSS module implements access to all relevant standard Hesiod types, which means that Hesiod can be used for the ``group'`, ``passwd'` and ``services'` databases. There is however a restriction. In the same way that it is impossible to use ``gethostent()'` to iterate over all the data provided by DNS, it is not possible to scan the entire Hesiod database by means of ``getgrent()'`, ``getpwent()'` and ``getservent()'`. Besides, Hesiod only provides support for looking up services by name and not for looking them up by port. In essence this means that the Hesiod name service is only consulted as a result of one of the following function calls:

- \* `getgrname()`, `getgrgid()`
- \* `getpwname()`, `getpwuid()`
- \* `getservbyname()`

and their reentrant counterparts.

## Configuring your systems

=====

Configuring your systems to make use the Hesiod name service requires one or more of the following steps, depending on whether you are already running Hesiod in your network.

## Configuring NSS

-----

First you should modify the file `/etc/nsswitch.conf` to tell NSS for which database you want to use the Hesiod name service. If you want to use Hesiod for all databases it can handle your configuration file could look like this:

```
/etc/nsswitch.conf
#
Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
#

passwd: db files hesiod
group: db files hesiod
shadow: db files

hosts: files dns
networks: files dns

protocols: db files
services: db files hesiod
ethers: db files
rpc: db files
```

For more information on NSS, please refer to the 'The GNU C Library Reference Manual'.

## Configuring Hesiod

-----

Next, you will have to configure Hesiod. If you are already running Hesiod in your network, you probably already have a file named `hesiod.conf` on your machines (probably as `/etc/hesiod.conf` or `/usr/local/etc/hesiod.conf`). The Hesiod NSS module looks for `/etc/hesiod.conf` by default. If there is no configuration file you will want to create your own. It should look something like:

```
rhs=.your.domain
lhs=.ns
classes=in,hs
```

The optional classes settings specifies which DNS classes Hesiod should do lookups in. Possible values are IN (the preferred class) and HS (the deprecated class, still used by some sites). You may specify both classes separated by a comma to try one class first and then the other if no entry is available in the first

class. The default value of the classes variable is `IN,HS'.

The value of rhs can be overridden by the environment variable `HES\_DOMAIN'.

#### Configuring your name servers

-----

In addition, if you are not already running Hesiod in your network, you need to create Hesiod information on your central name servers. You need to run `named' from BIND 4.9 or higher on these servers, and make them authoritative for the domain `ns.your.domain' with a line in `/etc/named.boot' reading something like:

```
primary ns.your.domain named.hesiod
```

or if you are using the new BIND 8.1 or higher add something to `/etc/named.conf' like:

```
zone "ns.your.domain" {
 type master;
 file "named.hesiod";
};
```

Then in the BIND working directory (usually `/var/named') create the file `named.hesiod' containing data that looks something like:

```
; SOA and NS records.
@ IN SOA server1.your.domain admin-address.your.domain (
 40000 ; serial - database version number
 1800 ; refresh - sec servers
 300 ; retry - for refresh
 3600000 ; expire - unrefreshed data
 7200) ; min
NS server1.your.domain
NS server2.your.domain
```

; Actual Hesiod data.

```
libc.group TXT "libc*:123:gnu,gnat"
123.gid CNAME libc.group
gnu.passwd TXT "gnu*:4567:123:GNU:/home/gnu:/bin/bash"
456.uid CNAME mark.passwd
nss.service TXT "nss tcp 789 switch sw "
nss.service TXT "nss udp 789 switch sw"
```

where `libc' is an example of a group, `gnu' an example of a user, and `nss' an example of a service. Note that the format used to describe services differs from the format used in `/etc/services'.

For more information on `named` refer to the `Name Server Operations Guide for BIND` that is included in the BIND distribution.

## Security

=====

Note that the information stored in the Hesiod database in principle is publicly available. Care should be taken with including vulnerable information like encrypted passwords in the Hesiod database. There are some ways to improve security by using features provided by `named` (see the discussion about `secure zones` in the BIND documentation), but one should keep in mind that Hesiod was never intended to distribute passwords. In the original design authenticating users was the job of the Kerberos service.

## More information

=====

For more information on the Hesiod name service take a look at some of the papers in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/usenix> and the documentation that accompanies the source code for the Hesiod name service library in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/hesiod>.

There is a mailing list at MIT for Hesiod users, [hesiod@mit.edu](mailto:hesiod@mit.edu). To get yourself on or off the list, send mail to [hesiod-request@mit.edu](mailto:hesiod-request@mit.edu). The following functions for the `long double` versions of the libm function have to be written:

e\_acosl.c  
e\_asinl.c  
e\_atan2l.c  
e\_expl.c  
e\_fmodl.c  
e\_hypotl.c  
e\_j0l.c  
e\_j1l.c  
e\_jnl.c  
e\_lgamma\_r.c  
e\_logl.c  
e\_log10l.c  
e\_powl.c  
e\_rem\_pio2l.c  
e\_sinh1.c  
e\_sqrtl.c  
  
k\_cosl.c

k\_rem\_pio2l.c

k\_sinl.c

k\_tanl.c

s\_atanl.c

s\_erfl.c

s\_expm1l.c

s\_log1pl.c

~~~~~  
Methods  
~~~~~

arcsin

~~~~~

\* Since  $\text{asin}(x) = x + x^3/6 + x^5*3/40 + x^7*15/336 + \dots$

\* we approximate  $\text{asin}(x)$  on  $[0,0.5]$  by

\*  $\text{asin}(x) = x + x*x^2*R(x^2)$

\* where

\*  $R(x^2)$  is a rational approximation of  $(\text{asin}(x)-x)/x^3$

\* and its remez error is bounded by

\*  $|(\text{asin}(x)-x)/x^3 - R(x^2)| < 2^{(-58.75)}$

\*

\* For  $x$  in  $[0.5,1]$

\*  $\text{asin}(x) = \pi/2 - 2*\text{asin}(\sqrt{(1-x)/2})$

\* Let  $y = (1-x)$ ,  $z = y/2$ ,  $s := \sqrt{z}$ , and  $\text{pio2\_hi} + \text{pio2\_lo} = \pi/2$ ;

\* then for  $x > 0.98$

\*  $\text{asin}(x) = \pi/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))$

\*  $= \text{pio2\_hi} - (2*(s+s*z*R(z)) - \text{pio2\_lo})$

\* For  $x \leq 0.98$ , let  $\text{pio4\_hi} = \text{pio2\_hi}/2$ , then

\*  $f = \text{hi part of } s$ ;

\*  $c = \sqrt{z} - f = (z-f*f)/(s+f) \dots f+c=\sqrt{z}$

\* and

\*  $\text{asin}(x) = \pi/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))$

\*  $= \text{pio4\_hi} + (\text{pio4} - 2s) - (2s*z*R(z) - \text{pio2\_lo})$

\*  $= \text{pio4\_hi} + (\text{pio4} - 2f) - (2s*z*R(z) - (\text{pio2\_lo} + 2c))$

~~~~~

arccos

~~~~~

\* Method :

\*  $\text{acos}(x) = \pi/2 - \text{asin}(x)$

\*  $\text{acos}(-x) = \pi/2 + \text{asin}(x)$

\* For  $|x| \leq 0.5$

\*  $\text{acos}(x) = \pi/2 - (x + x*x^2*R(x^2))$  (see asin.c)

\* For  $x > 0.5$

\*  $\text{acos}(x) = \pi/2 - (\pi/2 - 2*\text{asin}(\sqrt{(1-x)/2}))$

\*  $= 2*\text{asin}(\sqrt{(1-x)/2})$

\*  $= 2s + 2s*z*R(z) \dots z=(1-x)/2, s=\sqrt{z}$

\*  $= 2f + (2c + 2s*z*R(z))$

- \* where  $f = \text{hi part of } s$ , and  $c = (z - f^*f)/(s + f)$  is the correction term
- \* for  $f$  so that  $f + c \sim \sqrt{z}$ .
- \* For  $x < -0.5$
- \*  $\text{acos}(x) = \pi - 2\text{asin}(\sqrt{(1 - |x|)/2})$
- \*  $= \pi - 0.5*(s + s*z*R(z))$ , where  $z = (1 - |x|)/2, s = \sqrt{z}$

~~~~~  
 atan2

- ~~~~~
- \* Method :
  - \* 1. Reduce  $y$  to positive by  $\text{atan2}(y, x) = -\text{atan2}(-y, x)$ .
  - \* 2. Reduce  $x$  to positive by (if  $x$  and  $y$  are unexceptional):
  - \*  $\text{ARG}(x + iy) = \arctan(y/x) \quad \dots \text{ if } x > 0,$
  - \*  $\text{ARG}(x + iy) = \pi - \arctan[y/(-x)] \quad \dots \text{ if } x < 0,$

~~~~~  
 atan

- ~~~~~
- \* Method
  - \* 1. Reduce  $x$  to positive by  $\text{atan}(x) = -\text{atan}(-x)$ .
  - \* 2. According to the integer  $k = 4t + 0.25$  chopped,  $t = x$ , the argument
  - \* is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the
  - \* arctangent of  $t$  is evaluated by the corresponding formula:
  - \*  $[0, 7/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = t - t^3*(a_1 + t^2*(a_2 + \dots(a_{10} + t^2*a_{11}) \dots))$
  - \*  $[7/16, 11/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1/2) + \text{atan}((t - 0.5)/(1 + t/2))$
  - \*  $[11/16, 19/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1) + \text{atan}((t - 1)/(1 + t))$
  - \*  $[19/16, 39/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(3/2) + \text{atan}((t - 1.5)/(1 + 1.5t))$
  - \*  $[39/16, \text{INF}] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(\text{INF}) + \text{atan}(-1/t)$

~~~~~  
 exp

- ~~~~~
- \* Method
  - \* 1. Argument reduction:
  - \* Reduce  $x$  to an  $r$  so that  $|r| \leq 0.5 * \ln 2 \sim 0.34658$ .
  - \* Given  $x$ , find  $r$  and integer  $k$  such that
  - \*  $x = k * \ln 2 + r, |r| \leq 0.5 * \ln 2.$
  - \* Here  $r$  will be represented as  $r = \text{hi-lo}$  for better
  - \* accuracy.
  - \* 2. Approximation of  $\exp(r)$  by a special rational function on
  - \* the interval  $[0, 0.34658]$ :
  - \* Write
  - \*  $R(r^{**2}) = r*(\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) = 2 + r*t/6 - r^{**4}/360 + \dots$
  - \* We use a special Reme algorithm on  $[0, 0.34658]$  to generate
  - \* a polynomial of degree 5 to approximate  $R$ . The maximum error
  - \* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by  $2^{** -59}$ . In
  - \* other words,



\*  $R(z) \sim 2.0 + P1*z + P2*z**2 + P3*z**3 + P4*z**4 + P5*z**5$

\* (where  $z=r*r$ , and the values of P1 to P5 are listed below)

\* and

\* | 5 | -59

\* |  $2.0+P1*z+...+P5*z - R(z) | \leq 2$

\* |

\* The computation of  $\exp(r)$  thus becomes

\*  $2*r$

\*  $\exp(r) = 1 + \frac{r}{R-r}$

\*  $R - r$

\*  $r*R1(r)$

\*  $= 1 + r + \frac{r^2*R1(r)}{2 - R1(r)}$  (for better accuracy)

\*  $2 - R1(r)$

\* where

\*  $2 \quad 4 \quad 10$

\*  $R1(r) = r - (P1*r + P2*r + ... + P5*r)$ .

\*

\* 3. Scale back to obtain  $\exp(x)$ :

\* From step 1, we have

\*  $\exp(x) = 2^k * \exp(r)$

~~~~~

hypot

~~~~~

\* If (assume round-to-nearest)  $z=x*x+y*y$

\* has error less than  $\sqrt{2}/2$  ulp, then

\*  $\sqrt{z}$  has error less than 1 ulp (exercise).

\*

\* So, compute  $\sqrt{x*x+y*y}$  with some care as

\* follows to get the error below 1 ulp:

\*

\* Assume  $x>y>0$ ;

\* (if possible, set rounding to round-to-nearest)

\* 1. if  $x > 2y$  use

\*  $x1*x1+(y*y+(x2*(x+x1)))$  for  $x*x+y*y$

\* where  $x1 = x$  with lower 32 bits cleared,  $x2 = x-x1$ ; else

\* 2. if  $x \leq 2y$  use

\*  $t1*y1+((x-y)*(x-y)+(t1*y2+t2*y))$

\* where  $t1 = 2x$  with lower 32 bits cleared,  $t2 = 2x-t1$ ,

\*  $y1 = y$  with lower 32 bits chopped,  $y2 = y-y1$ .

\*

\* NOTE: scaling may be necessary if some argument is too

\* large or too tiny

~~~~~

j0/y0

~~~~~

\* Method --  $j0(x)$ :

\* 1. For tiny  $x$ , we use  $j0(x) = 1 - x^2/4 + x^4/64 - ...$

\* 2. Reduce  $x$  to  $|x|$  since  $j0(x)=j0(-x)$ , and

\* for x in (0,2)  
 \*  $j_0(x) = 1 - z/4 + z^2 R_0/S_0$ , where  $z = x^2$ ;  
 \* (precision:  $|j_0 - 1 + z/4 - z^2 R_0/S_0| < 2^{-63.67}$ )  
 \* for x in (2,inf)  
 \*  $j_0(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_0(x) * \cos(x_0) - q_0(x) * \sin(x_0))$   
 \* where  $x_0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_0), \cos(x_0)$   
 \* as follow:  
 \*  $\cos(x_0) = \cos(x)\cos(\pi/4) + \sin(x)\sin(\pi/4)$   
 \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\cos(x) + \sin(x))$   
 \*  $\sin(x_0) = \sin(x)\cos(\pi/4) - \cos(x)\sin(\pi/4)$   
 \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$   
 \* (To avoid cancellation, use  
 \*  $\sin(x) \pm \cos(x) = -\cos(2x)/(\sin(x) \mp \cos(x))$   
 \* to compute the worse one.)  
 \*

\* Method --  $y_0(x)$ :

\* 1. For  $x < 2$ .  
 \* Since  
 \*  $y_0(x) = 2/\pi * (j_0(x) * (\ln(x/2) + \text{Euler}) + x^{2/4} - \dots)$   
 \* therefore  $y_0(x) - 2/\pi * j_0(x) * \ln(x)$  is an even function.  
 \* We use the following function to approximate  $y_0$ ,  
 \*  $y_0(x) = U(z)/V(z) + (2/\pi) * (j_0(x) * \ln(x))$ ,  $z = x^2$   
 \* where  
 \*  $U(z) = u_0 + u_1 * z + \dots + u_6 * z^6$   
 \*  $V(z) = 1 + v_1 * z + \dots + v_4 * z^4$   
 \* with absolute approximation error bounded by  $2^{-72}$ .  
 \* Note: For tiny x,  $U/V = u_0$  and  $j_0(x) \sim 1$ , hence  
 \*  $y_0(\text{tiny}) = u_0 + (2/\pi) * \ln(\text{tiny})$ , (choose  $\text{tiny} < 2^{-27}$ )  
 \* 2. For  $x \geq 2$ .  
 \*  $y_0(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_0(x) * \cos(x_0) + q_0(x) * \sin(x_0))$   
 \* where  $x_0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_0), \cos(x_0)$   
 \* by the method mentioned above.

~~~~~  
 j1/y1

~~~~~  
 \* Method --  $j_1(x)$ :

\* 1. For tiny x, we use  $j_1(x) = x/2 - x^3/16 + x^5/384 - \dots$   
 \* 2. Reduce x to  $|x|$  since  $j_1(x) = -j_1(-x)$ , and  
 \* for x in (0,2)  
 \*  $j_1(x) = x/2 + x * z * R_0/S_0$ , where  $z = x^2$ ;  
 \* (precision:  $|j_1/x - 1/2 - R_0/S_0| < 2^{-61.51}$ )  
 \* for x in (2,inf)  
 \*  $j_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) * \cos(x_1) - q_1(x) * \sin(x_1))$   
 \*  $y_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) * \sin(x_1) + q_1(x) * \cos(x_1))$   
 \* where  $x_1 = x - 3\pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_1), \cos(x_1)$   
 \* as follow:  
 \*  $\cos(x_1) = \cos(x)\cos(3\pi/4) + \sin(x)\sin(3\pi/4)$   
 \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$

```

* sin(x1) = sin(x)cos(3pi/4)-cos(x)sin(3pi/4)
* = -1/sqrt(2) * (sin(x) + cos(x))
* (To avoid cancellation, use
* sin(x) +- cos(x) = -cos(2x)/(sin(x) +- cos(x))
* to compute the worse one.)
*
* Method -- y1(x):
* 1. screen out x<=0 cases: y1(0)=-inf, y1(x<0)=NaN
* 2. For x<2.
* Since
* y1(x) = 2/pi*(j1(x)*(ln(x/2)+Euler)-1/x-x/2+5/64*x^3-...)
* therefore y1(x)-2/pi*j1(x)*ln(x)-1/x is an odd function.
* We use the following function to approximate y1,
* y1(x) = x*U(z)/V(z) + (2/pi)*(j1(x)*ln(x)-1/x), z= x^2
* where for x in [0,2] (abs err less than 2**-65.89)
* U(z) = U0[0] + U0[1]*z + ... + U0[4]*z^4
* V(z) = 1 + v0[0]*z + ... + v0[4]*z^5
* Note: For tiny x, 1/x dominate y1 and hence
* y1(tiny) = -2/pi/tiny, (choose tiny<2**-54)
* 3. For x>=2.
* y1(x) = sqrt(2/(pi*x))*(p1(x)*sin(x1)+q1(x)*cos(x1))
* where x1 = x-3*pi/4. It is better to compute sin(x1),cos(x1)
* by method mentioned above.

```

```

~~~~~
jn/yn
~~~~~

```

```

* Note 2. About jn(n,x), yn(n,x)
* For n=0, j0(x) is called,
* for n=1, j1(x) is called,
* for n<x, forward recursion us used starting
* from values of j0(x) and j1(x).
* for n>x, a continued fraction approximation to
* j(n,x)/j(n-1,x) is evaluated and then backward
* recursion is used starting from a supposed value
* for j(n,x). The resulting value of j(0,x) is
* compared with the actual value to correct the
* supposed value of j(n,x).
*
* yn(n,x) is similar in all respects, except
* that forward recursion is used for all
* values of n>1.

```

```

jn:

```

```

/* (x >> n**2)
* Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
* xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then

```

```

*
* n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
* -----
* 0 s-c c+s
* 1 -s-c -c+s
* 2 -s+c -c-s
* 3 s+c c-s
...
/* x is tiny, return the first Taylor expansion of J(n,x)
* J(n,x) = 1/n!*(x/2)^n - ...
...
/* use backward recurrence */
/* x x^2 x^2
* J(n,x)/J(n-1,x) = ---- - ---- - ----
* 2n - 2(n+1) - 2(n+2)
*
* 1 1 1
* (for large x) = ---- - ---- - ----
* 2n 2(n+1) 2(n+2)
* - - - - -
* x x x
*
* Let w = 2n/x and h=2/x, then the above quotient
* is equal to the continued fraction:
* 1
* = -----
* 1
* w - -----
* 1
* w+h - -----
* w+2h - ...
*
* To determine how many terms needed, let
* Q(0) = w, Q(1) = w(w+h) - 1,
* Q(k) = (w+k*h)*Q(k-1) - Q(k-2),
* When Q(k) > 1e4 good for single
* When Q(k) > 1e9 good for double
* When Q(k) > 1e17 good for quadruple
...
/* estimate log((2/x)^n*n!) = n*log(2/x)+n*ln(n)
* Hence, if n*(log(2n/x)) > ...
* single 8.872283935e+01
* double 7.09782712893383973096e+02
* long double 1.1356523406294143949491931077970765006170e+04
* then recurrent value may overflow and the result is
* likely underflow to zero

```

yn:

```
/* (x >> n**2)
* Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
* xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then
*
* n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
* -----
* 0 s-c c+s
* 1 -s-c -c+s
* 2 -s+c -c-s
* 3 s+c c-s
```

~~~~~  
lgamma

```
~~~~~
* Method:
* 1. Argument Reduction for  $0 < x \leq 8$ 
* Since  $\gamma(1+s) = s \cdot \gamma(s)$ , for  $x$  in  $[0,8]$ , we may
* reduce  $x$  to a number in  $[1.5, 2.5]$  by
*  $\lgamma(1+s) = \log(s) + \lgamma(s)$ 
* for example,
*  $\lgamma(7.3) = \log(6.3) + \lgamma(6.3)$ 
*  $= \log(6.3 \cdot 5.3) + \lgamma(5.3)$ 
*  $= \log(6.3 \cdot 5.3 \cdot 4.3 \cdot 3.3 \cdot 2.3) + \lgamma(2.3)$ 
* 2. Polynomial approximation of  $\lgamma$  around its
* minimum  $y_{\min} = 1.461632144968362245$  to maintain monotonicity.
* On  $[y_{\min} - 0.23, y_{\min} + 0.27]$  (i.e.,  $[1.23164, 1.73163]$ ), use
* Let  $z = x - y_{\min}$ ;
*  $\lgamma(x) = -1.214862905358496078218 + z^2 \cdot \text{poly}(z)$ 
* where
*  $\text{poly}(z)$  is a 14 degree polynomial.
* 2. Rational approximation in the primary interval  $[2,3]$ 
* We use the following approximation:
*  $s = x - 2.0$ ;
*  $\lgamma(x) = 0.5 \cdot s + s \cdot P(s)/Q(s)$ 
* with accuracy
*  $|P/Q - (\lgamma(x) - 0.5s)| < 2^{-61.71}$ 
* Our algorithms are based on the following observation
*
* 
$$\lgamma(2+s) = s \cdot (1 - \text{Euler}) + \frac{\zeta(2)-1}{2} s^2 - \frac{\zeta(3)-1}{3} s^3 + \dots$$

* where Euler = 0.5771... is the Euler constant, which is very
* close to 0.5.
*
* 3. For  $x \geq 8$ , we have
```

```

* lgamma(x)~(x-0.5)log(x)-x+0.5*log(2pi)+1/(12x)-1/(360x**3)+....
* (better formula:
*   lgamma(x)~(x-0.5)*(log(x)-1)-.5*(log(2pi)-1) + ...)
* Let z = 1/x, then we approximation
* f(z) = lgamma(x) - (x-0.5)(log(x)-1)
* by
*   3   5   11
* w = w0 + w1*z + w2*z + w3*z + ... + w6*z
* where
* |w - f(z)| < 2**-58.74
*
* 4. For negative x, since (G is gamma function)
* -x*G(-x)*G(x) = pi/sin(pi*x),
* we have
* G(x) = pi/(sin(pi*x)*(-x)*G(-x))
* since G(-x) is positive, sign(G(x)) = sign(sin(pi*x)) for x<0
* Hence, for x<0, signgam = sign(sin(pi*x)) and
* lgamma(x) = log(|Gamma(x)|)
*   = log(pi/(|x*sin(pi*x)|)) - lgamma(-x);
* Note: one should avoid compute pi*(-x) directly in the
*       computation of sin(pi*(-x)).

```

~~~~~

log

~~~

```

* Method :
* 1. Argument Reduction: find k and f such that
*   x = 2^k * (1+f),
*   where sqrt(2)/2 < 1+f < sqrt(2) .
*
* 2. Approximation of log(1+f).
* Let s = f/(2+f) ; based on log(1+f) = log(1+s) - log(1-s)
*   = 2s + 2/3 s**3 + 2/5 s**5 + .....,
*   = 2s + s*R
* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.1716] to generate
* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate R The maximum error
* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by 2**-58.45. In
* other words,
*   2   4   6   8   10  12  14
* R(z) ~ Lg1*s +Lg2*s +Lg3*s +Lg4*s +Lg5*s +Lg6*s +Lg7*s
* (the values of Lg1 to Lg7 are listed in the program)
* and
* | 2   14   | -58.45
* | Lg1*s +...+Lg7*s - R(z) | <= 2
* |
* Note that 2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq, where hfsq = f*f/2.
* In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log
* by
* log(1+f) = f - s*(f - R) (if f is not too large)

```

```

* log(1+f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R)). (better accuracy)
*
* 3. Finally, log(x) = k*ln2 + log(1+f).
*   = k*ln2_hi+(f-(hfsq-(s*(hfsq+R)+k*ln2_lo)))
*   Here ln2 is split into two floating point number:
*   ln2_hi + ln2_lo,
*   where n*ln2_hi is always exact for |n| < 2000.

```

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log10

```

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* Method :
* Let log10_2hi = leading 40 bits of log10(2) and
*   log10_2lo = log10(2) - log10_2hi,
*   ivln10 = 1/log(10) rounded.
* Then
* n = ilogb(x),
* if(n<0) n = n+1;
* x = scalbn(x,-n);
* log10(x) := n*log10_2hi + (n*log10_2lo + ivln10*log(x))
*
* Note 1:
* To guarantee log10(10**n)=n, where 10**n is normal, the rounding
* mode must set to Round-to-Nearest.
* Note 2:
* [1/log(10)] rounded to 53 bits has error .198 ulps;
* log10 is monotonic at all binary break points.

```

```

~~~~~
pow

```

```

~~~~~
* Method: Let x = 2 ** (1+f)
* 1. Compute and return log2(x) in two pieces:
*   log2(x) = w1 + w2,
*   where w1 has 53-24 = 29 bit trailing zeros.
* 2. Perform y*log2(x) = n+y' by simulating multi-precision
*   arithmetic, where |y'|<=0.5.
* 3. Return x**y = 2**n*exp(y'*log2)
*
* Special cases:
* 1. (anything) ** 0 is 1
* 2. (anything) ** 1 is itself
* 3. (anything) ** NAN is NAN
* 4. NAN ** (anything except 0) is NAN
* 5. +-(|x| > 1) ** +INF is +INF
* 6. +-(|x| > 1) ** -INF is +0
* 7. +-(|x| < 1) ** +INF is +0
* 8. +-(|x| < 1) ** -INF is +INF
* 9. +1 ** +-INF is NAN
* 10. +0 ** (+anything except 0, NAN) is +0

```

- \* 11. -0 \*\* (+anything except 0, NAN, odd integer) is +0
- \* 12. +0 \*\* (-anything except 0, NAN) is +INF
- \* 13. -0 \*\* (-anything except 0, NAN, odd integer) is +INF
- \* 14. -0 \*\* (odd integer) = -(+0 \*\* (odd integer) )
- \* 15. +INF \*\* (+anything except 0,NAN) is +INF
- \* 16. +INF \*\* (-anything except 0,NAN) is +0
- \* 17. -INF \*\* (anything) = -0 \*\* (-anything)
- \* 18. (-anything) \*\* (integer) is (-1)\*\*(integer)\*(+anything\*\*integer)
- \* 19. (-anything except 0 and inf) \*\* (non-integer) is NAN

~~~~~

rem_pio2 return the remainder of x rem pi/2 in y[0]+y[1]

~~~~~

This is one of the basic functions which is written with highest accuracy in mind.

~~~~~

sinh

~~~~~

\* Method :

\* mathematically sinh(x) if defined to be (exp(x)-exp(-x))/2

\* 1. Replace x by |x| (sinh(-x) = -sinh(x)).

\* 2.

\* 
$$0 \leq x \leq 22 \quad : \sinh(x) := \frac{E + E/(E+1)}{2}, E=\expm1(x)$$

\*

\*  $22 \leq x \leq \ln\text{ovft} \quad : \sinh(x) := \exp(x)/2$

\*  $\ln\text{ovft} \leq x \leq \ln 2\text{ovft} \quad : \sinh(x) := \exp(x/2)/2 * \exp(x/2)$

\*  $\ln 2\text{ovft} < x \quad : \sinh(x) := x * \text{shuge (overflow)}$

~~~~~

sqrt

~~~~~

\* Method:

\* Bit by bit method using integer arithmetic. (Slow, but portable)

\* 1. Normalization

\* Scale x to y in [1,4) with even powers of 2:

\* find an integer k such that  $1 \leq (y=x*2^{(-2k)}) < 4$ , then

\*  $\text{sqrt}(x) = 2^k * \text{sqrt}(y)$

\* 2. Bit by bit computation

\* Let  $q = \text{sqrt}(y)$  truncated to i bit after binary point ( $q = 1$ ),

\*  $i \quad 0$

\*  $\quad \quad \quad i+1 \quad 2$

\*  $s = 2^i q$ , and  $y = 2^{i+1} (y - q^2)$ . (1)

\*  $i \quad i \quad i \quad i$

\*

\* To compute  $q_{i+1}$  from  $q_i$ , one checks whether

\*  $i+1 \quad i$

\*

\*  $-(i+1) 2$



\*  $(q + 2^{-i}) \leq y$ . (2)

\*  $i$

\*  $-(i+1)$

\* If (2) is false, then  $q_{i+1} = q_i$ ; otherwise  $q_{i+1} = q_i + 2^{-i}$ .

\*  $i+1$   $i$   $i+1$   $i$

\*

\* With some algebraic manipulation, it is not difficult to see

\* that (2) is equivalent to

\*  $s + 2^{-i} \leq y$  (3)

\*  $i$   $i$

\*

\* The advantage of (3) is that  $s$  and  $y$  can be computed by

\*  $i$   $i$

\* the following recurrence formula:

\* if (3) is false

\*

\*  $s_{i+1} = s_i, y_{i+1} = y_i$ ; (4)

\*  $i+1$   $i$   $i+1$   $i$

\*

\* otherwise,

\*  $s_{i+1} = s_i + 2^{-i}, y_{i+1} = y_i - s_i - 2^{-i}$  (5)

\*  $i+1$   $i$   $i+1$   $i$   $i$

\*

\* One may easily use induction to prove (4) and (5).

\* Note. Since the left hand side of (3) contain only  $i+2$  bits,

\* it does not necessary to do a full (53-bit) comparison

\* in (3).

\* 3. Final rounding

\* After generating the 53 bits result, we compute one more bit.

\* Together with the remainder, we can decide whether the

\* result is exact, bigger than  $1/2\text{ulp}$ , or less than  $1/2\text{ulp}$

\* (it will never equal to  $1/2\text{ulp}$ ).

\* The rounding mode can be detected by checking whether

\*  $\text{huge} + \text{tiny}$  is equal to  $\text{huge}$ , and whether  $\text{huge} - \text{tiny}$  is

\* equal to  $\text{huge}$  for some floating point number "huge" and "tiny".

~~~~~  
cos

~~~~

\* kernel cos function on  $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ ,  $\pi/4 \sim 0.785398164$

\* Input  $x$  is assumed to be bounded by  $\sim\pi/4$  in magnitude.

\* Input  $y$  is the tail of  $x$ .

\*

\* Algorithm

\* 1. Since  $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$ , we need only to consider positive  $x$ .

\* 2. if  $x < 2^{-27}$  ( $\text{hx} < 0x3e400000$ ), return 1 with inexact if  $x \neq 0$ .

\* 3.  $\cos(x)$  is approximated by a polynomial of degree 14 on

```

* [0,pi/4]
*      4      14
* cos(x) ~ 1 - x*x/2 + C1*x + ... + C6*x
* where the remez error is
*
* |      2  4  6  8  10  12  14 | -58
* |cos(x)-(1-.5*x +C1*x +C2*x +C3*x +C4*x +C5*x +C6*x )| <= 2
* |
*
*      4  6  8  10  12  14
* 4. let r = C1*x +C2*x +C3*x +C4*x +C5*x +C6*x , then
* cos(x) = 1 - x*x/2 + r
* since cos(x+y) ~ cos(x) - sin(x)*y
* ~ cos(x) - x*y,
* a correction term is necessary in cos(x) and hence
* cos(x+y) = 1 - (x*x/2 - (r - x*y))
* For better accuracy when x > 0.3, let qx = |x|/4 with
* the last 32 bits mask off, and if x > 0.78125, let qx = 0.28125.
* Then
* cos(x+y) = (1-qx) - ((x*x/2-qx) - (r-x*y)).
* Note that 1-qx and (x*x/2-qx) is EXACT here, and the
* magnitude of the latter is at least a quarter of x*x/2,
* thus, reducing the rounding error in the subtraction.

```

~~~~~

sin

```

* kernel sin function on [-pi/4, pi/4], pi/4 ~ 0.7854
* Input x is assumed to be bounded by ~pi/4 in magnitude.
* Input y is the tail of x.
* Input iy indicates whether y is 0. (if iy=0, y assume to be 0).
*
* Algorithm
* 1. Since sin(-x) = -sin(x), we need only to consider positive x.
* 2. if x < 2^-27 (hx<0x3e400000 0), return x with inexact if x!=0.
* 3. sin(x) is approximated by a polynomial of degree 13 on
* [0,pi/4]
*      3      13
* sin(x) ~ x + S1*x + ... + S6*x
* where
*
* |sin(x)      2  4  6  8  10  12 | -58
* |----- - (1+S1*x +S2*x +S3*x +S4*x +S5*x +S6*x )| <= 2
* | x          |
*
* 4. sin(x+y) = sin(x) + sin'(x)*y
* ~ sin(x) + (1-x*x/2)*y
* For better accuracy, let
*      3  2  2  2  2

```

* $r = x * (S2+x * (S3+x * (S4+x * (S5+x * S6))))$

* then $3 \quad 2$

* $\sin(x) = x + (S1*x + (x *(r-y/2)+y))$

~~~~~

tan

~~~~

* kernel tan function on $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$, $\pi/4 \sim 0.7854$

* Input x is assumed to be bounded by $\sim\pi/4$ in magnitude.

* Input y is the tail of x.

* Input k indicates whether tan (if $k=1$) or

* $-1/\tan$ (if $k= -1$) is returned.

*

* Algorithm

* 1. Since $\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$, we need only to consider positive x.

* 2. if $x < 2^{-28}$ ($hx < 0x3e300000$), return x with inexact if $x \neq 0$.

* 3. $\tan(x)$ is approximated by a odd polynomial of degree 27 on

* $[0, 0.67434]$

* $3 \quad 27$

* $\tan(x) \sim x + T1*x + \dots + T13*x$

* where

*

* $|\tan(x) - (x + T1*x^2 + T2*x^4 + \dots + T13*x^{26})| \leq 2^{-59.2}$

* $|\tan(x) - (x + T1*x^2 + T2*x^4 + \dots + T13*x^{26})| \leq 2^{-59.2}$

* $|x|$

*

* Note: $\tan(x+y) = \tan(x) + \tan'(x)*y$

* $\sim \tan(x) + (1+x*x)*y$

* Therefore, for better accuracy in computing $\tan(x+y)$, let

* $3 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2$

* $r = x * (T2+x * (T3+x * (\dots+x * (T12+x * T13))))$

* then

* $3 \quad 2$

* $\tan(x+y) = x + (T1*x + (x *(r+y)+y))$

*

* 4. For x in $[0.67434, \pi/4]$, let $y = \pi/4 - x$, then

* $\tan(x) = \tan(\pi/4-y) = (1-\tan(y))/(1+\tan(y))$

* $= 1 - 2*(\tan(y) - (\tan(y)^2)/(1+\tan(y)))$

~~~~~

atan

~~~~

* Method

* 1. Reduce x to positive by $\text{atan}(x) = -\text{atan}(-x)$.

* 2. According to the integer $k=4t+0.25$ chopped, $t=x$, the argument

* is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the

* arctangent of t is evaluated by the corresponding formula:

*

* $[0, 7/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = t-t^3*(a1+t^2*(a2+\dots+(a10+t^2*a11)\dots)$

* $[7/16, 11/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1/2) + \text{atan}((t-0.5)/(1+t/2))$

- * [11/16,19/16] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1) + \text{atan}((t-1)/(1+t))$
- * [19/16,39/16] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(3/2) + \text{atan}((t-1.5)/(1+1.5t))$
- * [39/16,INF] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(INF) + \text{atan}(-1/t)$

~~~~~

erf

~~~~

- * x
- * $2 \sqrt{\pi}$
- * $\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-t^2) dt$
- * $\sqrt{\pi}$
- * 0
- * $\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$
- * Note that
- * $\text{erf}(-x) = -\text{erf}(x)$
- * $\text{erfc}(-x) = 2 - \text{erfc}(x)$
- * $\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$
- * $\text{erf}(-x) = -\text{erf}(x)$
- * $\text{erfc}(-x) = 2 - \text{erfc}(x)$
- * $\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$
- * Method:
- * 1. For $|x|$ in $[0, 0.84375]$
- * $\text{erf}(x) = x + x^3 R(x^2)$
- * $\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$ if x in $[-.84375, 0.25]$
- * $= 0.5 + ((0.5-x)-x^3 R)$ if x in $[0.25, 0.84375]$
- * where $R = P/Q$ where P is an odd poly of degree 8 and
- * Q is an odd poly of degree 10.
- * -57.90
- * $|R - (\text{erf}(x)-x)/x| \leq 2$
- * -57.90
- * Remark. The formula is derived by noting
- * $\text{erf}(x) = (2/\sqrt{\pi})(x - x^3/3 + x^5/10 - x^7/42 + \dots)$
- * and that
- * $2/\sqrt{\pi} = 1.128379167095512573896158903121545171688$
- * is close to one. The interval is chosen because the fix
- * point of $\text{erf}(x)$ is near 0.6174 (i.e., $\text{erf}(x)=x$ when x is
- * near 0.6174), and by some experiment, 0.84375 is chosen to
- * guarantee the error is less than one ulp for erf.
- * $2/\sqrt{\pi} = 1.128379167095512573896158903121545171688$
- * is close to one. The interval is chosen because the fix
- * point of $\text{erf}(x)$ is near 0.6174 (i.e., $\text{erf}(x)=x$ when x is
- * near 0.6174), and by some experiment, 0.84375 is chosen to
- * guarantee the error is less than one ulp for erf.
- * 2. For $|x|$ in $[0.84375, 1.25]$, let $s = |x| - 1$, and
- * $c = 0.84506291151$ rounded to single (24 bits)
- * $\text{erf}(x) = \text{sign}(x) * (c + P1(s)/Q1(s))$
- * $\text{erfc}(x) = (1-c) - P1(s)/Q1(s)$ if $x > 0$
- * $1+(c+P1(s)/Q1(s))$ if $x < 0$
- * $|P1/Q1 - (\text{erf}(|x|)-c)| \leq 2^{-59.06}$
- * Remark: here we use the taylor series expansion at $x=1$.
- * $\text{erf}(1+s) = \text{erf}(1) + s * \text{Poly}(s)$
- * $= 0.845.. + P1(s)/Q1(s)$
- * That is, we use rational approximation to approximate
- * $\text{erf}(1+s) - (c + (\text{single})0.84506291151)$

```

* Note that |P1/Q1| < 0.078 for x in [0.84375,1.25]
* where
* P1(s) = degree 6 poly in s
* Q1(s) = degree 6 poly in s
*
* 3. For x in [1.25,1/0.35(~2.857143)],
*   erfc(x) = (1/x)*exp(-x*x-0.5625+R1/S1)
*   erf(x) = 1 - erfc(x)
* where
* R1(z) = degree 7 poly in z, (z=1/x^2)
* S1(z) = degree 8 poly in z
*
* 4. For x in [1/0.35,28]
*   erfc(x) = (1/x)*exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2) if x > 0
* = 2.0 - (1/x)*exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2) if -6 < x < 0
* = 2.0 - tiny (if x <= -6)
*   erf(x) = sign(x)*(1.0 - erfc(x)) if x < 6, else
*   erf(x) = sign(x)*(1.0 - tiny)
* where
* R2(z) = degree 6 poly in z, (z=1/x^2)
* S2(z) = degree 7 poly in z
*
* Note1:
* To compute exp(-x*x-0.5625+R/S), let s be a single
* precision number and s := x; then
* -x*x = -s*s + (s-x)*(s+x)
*   exp(-x*x-0.5625+R/S) =
* exp(-s*s-0.5625)*exp((s-x)*(s+x)+R/S);
* Note2:
* Here 4 and 5 make use of the asymptotic series
* exp(-x*x)
* erfc(x) ~ ----- * ( 1 + Poly(1/x^2) )
* x*sqrt(pi)
* We use rational approximation to approximate
* g(s)=f(1/x^2) = log(erfc(x)*x) - x*x + 0.5625
* Here is the error bound for R1/S1 and R2/S2
* |R1/S1 - f(x)| < 2**(-62.57)
* |R2/S2 - f(x)| < 2**(-61.52)
*
* 5. For inf > x >= 28
*   erf(x) = sign(x) *(1 - tiny) (raise inexact)
*   erfc(x) = tiny*tiny (raise underflow) if x > 0
* = 2 - tiny if x < 0

```

```

~~~~~
expm1 Returns exp(x)-1, the exponential of x minus 1
~~~~~

```

```

* Method

```

```

* 1. Argument reduction:

```

```

* Given x, find r and integer k such that
*
*      x = k*ln2 + r, |r| <= 0.5*ln2 ~ 0.34658
*
* Here a correction term c will be computed to compensate
* the error in r when rounded to a floating-point number.
*
* 2. Approximating expm1(r) by a special rational function on
* the interval [0,0.34658]:
* Since
*      r*(exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) = 2+ r^2/6 - r^4/360 + ...
* we define R1(r*r) by
*      r*(exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) = 2+ r^2/6 * R1(r*r)
* That is,
*      R1(r**2) = 6/r *((exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) - 2/r)
*               = 6/r * ( 1 + 2.0*(1/(exp(r)-1) - 1/r))
*               = 1 - r^2/60 + r^4/2520 - r^6/100800 + ...
* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.347] to generate
* a polynomial of degree 5 in r*r to approximate R1. The
* maximum error of this polynomial approximation is bounded
* by 2**-61. In other words,
*      R1(z) ~ 1.0 + Q1*z + Q2*z**2 + Q3*z**3 + Q4*z**4 + Q5*z**5
* where Q1 = -1.666666666666666567384E-2,
* Q2 = 3.9682539681370365873E-4,
* Q3 = -9.9206344733435987357E-6,
* Q4 = 2.5051361420808517002E-7,
* Q5 = -6.2843505682382617102E-9;
* (where z=r*r, and the values of Q1 to Q5 are listed below)
* with error bounded by
* |          5          | -61
* | 1.0+Q1*z+...+Q5*z  - R1(z) | <= 2
* |          |
*
* expm1(r) = exp(r)-1 is then computed by the following
* specific way which minimize the accumulation rounding error:
*      2  3
*      r  r  [ 3 - (R1 + R1*r/2) ]
*      expm1(r) = r + --- + --- * [-----]
*      2  2  [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ]
*
* To compensate the error in the argument reduction, we use
* expm1(r+c) = expm1(r) + c + expm1(r)*c
* ~ expm1(r) + c + r*c
* Thus c+r*c will be added in as the correction terms for
* expm1(r+c). Now rearrange the term to avoid optimization
* screw up:
*      ( 2          2 )
*      ( { ( r  [ R1 - (3 - R1*r/2) ] ) }  r )

```

```

* expm1(r+c)~r - ( {r* (--- * [-----]-c)-c } - --- )
*      ( { ( 2 [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } 2 )
*      (
*
*      = r - E

```

* 3. Scale back to obtain expm1(x):

* From step 1, we have

* $\text{expm1}(x) = \text{either } 2^k * [\text{expm1}(r)+1] - 1$

* $= \text{or } 2^k * [\text{expm1}(r) + (1-2^{-k})]$

* 4. Implementation notes:

* (A). To save one multiplication, we scale the coefficient Q_i

* to $Q_i * 2^i$, and replace z by $(x^2)/2$.

* (B). To achieve maximum accuracy, we compute $\text{expm1}(x)$ by

* (i) if $x < -56 * \ln 2$, return -1.0, (raise inexact if $x \neq -\text{inf}$)

* (ii) if $k=0$, return $r-E$

* (iii) if $k=-1$, return $0.5*(r-E)-0.5$

* (iv) if $k=1$ if $r < -0.25$, return $2*((r+0.5)-E)$

* else return $1.0+2.0*(r-E)$;

* (v) if $(k < -2 \text{ || } k > 56)$ return $2^k(1-(E-r)) - 1$ (or $\exp(x)-1$)

* (vi) if $k \leq 20$, return $2^k((1-2^{-k})-(E-r))$, else

* (vii) return $2^k(1-((E+2^{-k})-r))$

*

* Special cases:

* $\text{expm1}(\text{INF})$ is INF, $\text{expm1}(\text{NaN})$ is NaN;

* $\text{expm1}(-\text{INF})$ is -1, and

* for finite argument, only $\text{expm1}(0)=0$ is exact.

~~~~~

log1p

~~~~~

* Method :

* 1. Argument Reduction: find k and f such that

* $1+x = 2^k * (1+f)$,

* where $\sqrt{2}/2 < 1+f < \sqrt{2}$.

*

* Note. If $k=0$, then $f=x$ is exact. However, if $k \neq 0$, then f

* may not be representable exactly. In that case, a correction

* term is need. Let $u=1+x$ rounded. Let $c = (1+x)-u$, then

* $\log(1+x) - \log(u) \sim c/u$. Thus, we proceed to compute $\log(u)$,

* and add back the correction term c/u .

* (Note: when $x > 2^{*}53$, one can simply return $\log(x)$)

*

* 2. Approximation of $\log_1 p(f)$.

* Let $s = f/(2+f)$; based on $\log(1+f) = \log(1+s) - \log(1-s)$

* $= 2s + 2/3 s^{*}3 + 2/5 s^{*}5 + \dots$,

* $= 2s + s^{*}R$

* We use a special Reme algorithm on $[0,0.1716]$ to generate

* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate R The maximum error

* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by $2^{*-}58.45$. In

```

* other words,
*   2   4   6   8   10  12  14
*   R(z) ~ Lp1*s +Lp2*s +Lp3*s +Lp4*s +Lp5*s +Lp6*s +Lp7*s
* (the values of Lp1 to Lp7 are listed in the program)
* and
* | 2      14      | -58.45
* |Lp1*s +...+Lp7*s - R(z)| <= 2
* |                |
* Note that 2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq, where hfsq = f*f/2.
* In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log
* by
* log1p(f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R)).
*
* 3. Finally, log1p(x) = k*ln2 + log1p(f).
*   = k*ln2_hi+(f-(hfsq-(s*(hfsq+R)+k*ln2_lo)))
* Here ln2 is split into two floating point number:
* ln2_hi + ln2_lo,
* where n*ln2_hi is always exact for |n| < 2000.

```

~~~~~  
**README for libm-test math test suite**  
 =====

The libm-test math test suite tests a number of function points of math functions in the GNU C library. The following sections contain a brief overview. Please note that the test drivers and the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl" have some options. A full list of options is available with --help (for the test drivers) and -h for "gen-libm-test.pl".

**What is tested?**

=====

The tests just evaluate the functions at specified points and compare the results with precomputed values and the requirements of the ISO C99 standard.

Besides testing the special values mandated by IEEE 754 (infinities, NaNs and minus zero), some more or less random values are tested.

**Files that are part of libm-test**

=====

The main file is "libm-test.inc". It is platform and floating point format independent. The file must be preprocessed by the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl". The results are "libm-test.c" and a file "libm-test-ulps.h" with platform specific deltas.

The test drivers test-double.c, test-float.c, test-ldouble.c test the



normal double, float and long double implementation of libm. The test drivers with an i in it (test-idouble.c, test-ifloat.c, test-ildouble.c) test the corresponding inline functions (where available - otherwise they also test the real functions in libm).

"gen-libm-test.pl" needs a platform specific files with ULPs (Units of Last Precision). The file is called "libm-test-ulps" and lives in platform specific sysdep directory.

How can I generate "libm-test-ulps"?

=====

The test drivers have an option "-u" to output an unsorted list of all epsilons that the functions have. The output can be read in directly but it's better to pretty print it first. "gen-libm-test.pl" has an option to generate a pretty-printed and sorted new ULPs file from the output of the test drivers.

To generate a new "libm-test-ulps" file, first remove "ULPs" file in the current directory, then you can execute for example:

```
test-double -u --ignore-max-ulp=yes
```

This generates a file "ULPs" with all double ULPs in it, ignoring any previous calculated ULPs.

Now generate the ULPs for all other formats, the tests will be appending the data to the "ULPs" file. As final step run "gen-libm-test.pl" with the file as input and ask to generate a pretty printed output in the file "NewUlp":

```
gen-libm-test.pl -u ULPs -n
```

Now you can rename "NewUlp" to "libm-test-ulps" and move it into sysdeps.

Contents of libm-test-ulps

=====

Since libm-test-ulps can be generated automatically, just a few notes. The file contains lines for single tests, like:

```
Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":
```

```
float: 1
```

and lines for maximal errors of single functions, like:

```
Function "yn":
```

```
idouble: 6.0000
```

The keywords are float, ifloat, double, idouble, ldouble and ildouble (the prefix i stands for inline). You can also specify known failures, e.g.:

```
Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":
```

```
float: 1
```

float: fail

### Adding tests to libm-test.inc

=====

The tests are evaluated by a set of special test macros. The macros start with "TEST\_" followed by a specification the input values, an underscore and a specification of the output values. As an example, the test macro for a function with input of type FLOAT (FLOAT is either float, double, long double) and output of type FLOAT is "TEST\_f\_f". The macro's parameter are the name of the function, the input parameter, output parameter and optionally one exception parameter.

The accepted parameter types are:

- "f" for FLOAT
- "b" for boolean - just tests if the output parameter evaluates to 0 or 1 (only for output).
- "c" for complex. This parameter needs two values, first the real, then the imaginary part.
- "i" for int.
- "l" for long int.
- "L" for long long int.
- "F" for the address of a FLOAT (only as input parameter)
- "I" for the address of an int (only as input parameter)

Some functions need special handling. For example gamma sets the global variable signgam and frexp takes an argument to &int. This special treatment is coded in "gen-libm-test.pl" and used while parsing "libm-test.inc".

This package uses quilt to manage all modifications to the upstream source. Changes are stored in the source package as diffs in debian/patches and applied during the build.

To configure quilt to use debian/patches instead of patches, you want either to export QUILT\_PATCHES=debian/patches in your environment or use this snippet in your ~/.quiltrc:

```
for where in ./ ../ ..../ ..../..../ ..../..../ ..../..../..../; do
    if [ -e ${where}debian/rules -a -d ${where}debian/patches ]; then
        export QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches
    fi
done
```

To get the fully patched source after unpacking the source package, cd to the root level of the source package and run:

```
quilt push -a
```

The last patch listed in `debian/patches/series` will become the current patch.

To add a new set of changes, first run `quilt push -a`, and then run:

```
quilt new <patch>
```

where `<patch>` is a descriptive name for the patch, used as the filename in `debian/patches`. Then, for every file that will be modified by this patch, run:

```
quilt add <file>
```

before editing those files. You must tell quilt with `quilt add` what files will be part of the patch before making changes or quilt will not work properly. After editing the files, run:

```
quilt refresh
```

to save the results as a patch.

Alternately, if you already have an external patch and you just want to add it to the build system, run `quilt push -a` and then:

```
quilt import -P <patch> /path/to/patch
quilt push -a
```

(add `-p 0` to `quilt import` if needed). `<patch>` as above is the filename to use in `debian/patches`. The last `quilt push -a` will apply the patch to make sure it works properly.

To remove an existing patch from the list of patches that will be applied, run:

```
quilt delete <patch>
```

You may need to run `quilt pop -a` to unapply patches first before running this command.

The following is the README for UFC-crypt, with those portions deleted that are known to be incorrect for the implementation used with the GNU C library.

UFC-crypt: ultra fast 'crypt' implementation

=====

@(#)README 2.27 11 Sep 1996

Design goals/non goals:

-----

- Crypt implementation plugin compatible with crypt(3)/fcrypt.
- High performance when used for password cracking.
- Portable to most 32/64 bit machines.
- Startup time/mixed salt performance not critical.

Features of the implementation:

-----

- On most machines, UFC-crypt runs 30-60 times faster than crypt(3) when invoked repeated times with the same salt and varying passwords.
- With mostly constant salts, performance is about two to three times that of the default fcrypt implementation shipped with Alec Muffets 'Crack' password cracker. For instructions on how to plug UFC-crypt into 'Crack', see below.
- With alternating salts, performance is only about twice that of crypt(3).
- Requires 165 kb for tables.

Author & licensing etc

-----

UFC-crypt is created by Michael Glad, email: glad@daimi.aau.dk, and has been donated to the Free Software Foundation, Inc. It is covered by the GNU library license version 2, see the file 'COPYING.LIB'.

NOTES FOR USERS OUTSIDE THE US:

-----

The US government limits the export of DES based software/hardware. This software is written in Aarhus, Denmark. It can therefore be retrieved from ftp sites outside the US without breaking US law. Please do not ftp it from american sites.

Benchmark table:

-----

The table shows how many operations per second UFC-crypt can do on various machines.

| Machine      | SUN* | SUN* | HP*       | DecStation | HP       |
|--------------|------|------|-----------|------------|----------|
|              | 3/50 | ELC  | 9000/425e | 3100       | 9000/720 |
| Crypt(3)/sec | 4.6  | 30   | 15        | 25         | 57       |
| Ufc/sec      | 220  | 990  | 780       | 1015       | 3500     |
| Speedup      | 48   | 30   | 52        | 40         | 60       |

\*) Compiled using special assembly language support module.

It seems as if performance is limited by CPU bus and data cache capacity. This also makes the benchmarks debatable compared to a real test with UFC-crypt wired into Crack. However, the table gives an outline of what can be expected.

Optimizations:

-----

Here are the optimizations used relative to an ordinary implementation such as the one said to be used in crypt(3).

Major optimizations

\*\*\*\*\*

- Keep data packed as bits in integer variables -- allows for fast permutations & parallel xor's in CPU hardware.
- Let adjacent final & initial permutations collapse.
- Keep working data in 'E expanded' format all the time.
- Implement DES 'f' function mostly by table lookup
- Calculate the above function on 12 bit basis rather than 6 as would be the most natural.
- Implement setup routines so that performance is limited by the DES inner loops only.
- Instead of doing salting in the DES inner loops, modify the above tables each time a new salt is seen. According to the BSD crypt code this is ugly :-)

Minor (dirty) optimizations

\*\*\*\*\*

- combine iterations of DES inner loop so that DES only loops 8 times. This saves a lot of variable swapping.
- Implement key access by a walking pointer rather than coding as array indexing.
- As described, the table based f function uses a 3 dimensional array:

sb [number of 12 bit segment][12 bit index][48 bit half index]

Code the routine with 4 (one dimensional) vectors.

- Design the internal data format & uglify the DES loops so that the compiler does not need to do bit shifts when indexing vectors.

#### Revision history

\*\*\*\*\*

UFC patchlevel 0: base version; released to alt.sources on Sep 24 1991

UFC patchlevel 1: patch released to alt.sources on Sep 27 1991.

No longer rebuilds sb tables when seeing a new salt.

UFC-crypt pl0: Essentially UFC pl 1. Released to comp.sources.misc on Oct 22 1991.

UFC-crypt pl1: Released to comp.sources.misc in march 1992

- \* setkey/encrypt routines added
- \* added validation/benchmarking programs
- \* reworked keyschedule setup code
- \* memory demands reduced
- \* 64 bit support added

This file describes how to make a threaded X11R6.

You need the source-code of XFree-3.2. I used the sources of X11R6.1 (files: xc-1.tar.gz xc-2.tar.gz xc-3.tar.gz) and the patches to XFree-3.2 (files: README.X11.patch R6.1pl1-3.2.diff.gz cfont32.tgz).

Untar the xc-?.tar.gz files in a directory called XF3.2 and apply the XFree-3.2 patches as described in README.X11.patch or use the whole XFree86 source.

Now apply the thread patch with

```
patch -p0 < XF3.2.xc.diff
```

Go to the XF3.2/xc directory and make the whole thing:

```
nice make World >& world.log &
tail -f world.log
```

Wait a few hours or interrupt the process after the shared libs are made. The shared libs are:

```
XF3.2/xc/lib/ICE/libICE.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/PEX5/libPEX5.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/SM/libSM.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/libX11.so.6.1*
XF3.2/xc/lib/XIE/libXIE.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/libXThrStub.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xaw/libXaw.so.6.1*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xext/libXext.so.6.1*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xi/libXi.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xmu/libXmu.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xt/libXt.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xtst/libXtst.so.6.1*
```

(The Program dga didn't compile, but I have not check out why.)

Now you can copy the resulting libs

```
cp XF3.2/xc/lib/*/* .so.?.? /usr/X11R6/lib/
```

and create some links

```
cd /usr/X11R6/lib/
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6.0 libXThrStub.so.6
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6 libXThrStub.so
```

or use make install (not tested, and needs new configuration).

It is possible with the libXThrSub to compile X11 programs without linking libpthread to them and not necessary to recompile already installed unthreaded X11 programs, because libXThrSub keeps the dynamic linker quit. On the other hand you can link libpthread to a X11 program to use threads.

I used linux 2.0.23 and libc 5.4.7 .

Hans-Helmut B"hmann   hans@expmech.ing.tu-bs.de

-----  
XF3.2.xc.diff:

```
-----
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 16:30:55 1996
@@ -61,6 +61,14 @@
#define HasSnprintf YES
```

```

#endif

+#define HasPosixThreads    YES
+#define ThreadedX         YES
+#define BuildThreadStubLibrary YES
+#define NeedUIThrStubs   YES
+#define HasThreadSafeAPI   NO
+#define SystemMTDefines    -D_REENTRANT
+#define ThreadsLibraries   -lpthread
+
#define AvoidNullMakeCommand YES
#define StripInstalledPrograms YES
#define CompressAllFonts YES
@@ -158,7 +166,7 @@
#define LdPostLib /* Never needed */

#ifdef i386Architecture
-#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486
+#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486 -pipe
#define StandardDefines -Dlinux -D__i386__ -D_POSIX_SOURCE \
    -D_BSD_SOURCE -D_SVID_SOURCE -DX_LOCALE
#define Xawi18nDefines -DUSE_XWCHAR_STRING -DUSE_XMBTOWC
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sat Nov 9 14:52:39 1996
@@ -19,7 +19,7 @@

#define CplusplusLibC

-#define SharedX11Reqs
+#define SharedX11Reqs -L$(BUILDLIBDIR) -lXThrStub
#define SharedOldXReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY)
#define SharedXtReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY) $(SMLIB) $(ICELIB)
#define SharedXawReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XMULIB) $(XTOOLLIB) $(XLIB)
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h Thu Dec 7 02:19:09 1995
+++ XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h Sat Nov 9 01:04:55 1996
@@ -229,12 +229,12 @@
#define xcondition_wait(c,m) pthread_cond_wait(c,m)
#define xcondition_signal(c) pthread_cond_signal(c)
#define xcondition_broadcast(c) pthread_cond_broadcast(c)
-#ifdef _DECTHREADS_
+#if defined(_DECTHREADS_) || defined(linux)
static xthread_t _X_no_thread_id;
#define xthread_have_id(id) !pthread_equal(id, _X_no_thread_id)
#define xthread_clear_id(id) id = _X_no_thread_id
#define xthread_equal(id1,id2) pthread_equal(id1, id2)
-#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ */

```



```

+endif /* _DECTHREADS_ || linux */
#if _CMA_VENDOR_ == _CMA__IBM
#ifdef DEBUG /* too much of a hack to enable normally */
/* see also cma__obj_set_name() */
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Mon Apr 18 02:22:22 1994
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Sat Nov 9 00:44:14 1996
@@ -73,7 +73,7 @@
     register char c;
     int first;
     int best_max_rehash;
-   int best_z;
+   int best_z = 0;
     int num_found;
     KeySym val;

diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sat Nov 9 19:04:51 1996
@@ -25,7 +25,7 @@
     DEFINES = $(ALLOC_DEFINES)
     INCLUDES =
         SRCS = $(STUBSRCS)
-   OBJS = $(STUBOBS)
+   OBJS = $(STUBOBS)
     LINTLIBS = $(LINTXLIB)

#include <Library.tmpl>
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 15:14:55 1996
@@ -37,16 +37,43 @@
* specifies the thread library on the link line.
*/

+#if defined(linux)
+#include <pthread.h>
+#else
#include <thread.h>
#include <synch.h>
+#endif

+#if defined(linux)
+static pthread_t no_thread_id;
+#endif /* defined(linux) */
+
+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_self = _Xthr_self_stub_

```

```

+pthread_t
+_Xthr_self_stub_()
+{
+ return(no_thread_id);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak thr_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
thread_t
_Xthr_self_stub_()
{
    return((thread_t)0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
+##pragma weak pthread_mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_init_stub_(m, a)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+ __const pthread_mutexattr_t *a;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
int
_Xmutex_init_stub_(m, t, a)
@@ -56,7 +83,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
+##pragma weak pthread_mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
int
_Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
@@ -64,7 +101,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}

```

```

}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
+##pragma weak pthread_mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
+##pragma weak mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
+@ -72,7 +119,17 @@
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
+##pragma weak pthread_mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
+##pragma weak mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
+@ -80,7 +137,18 @@
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
+##pragma weak pthread_cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_init_stub_(c, a)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ __const pthread_condattr_t *a;
+{
+ return(0);
+}

```

```

+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
int
_Xcond_init_stub_(c, t, a)
@@ -90,7 +158,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+endif /* defined(linux) */

+if defined(linux)
+pragmas weak pthread_cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
int
_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
@@ -98,7 +176,18 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+endif /* defined(linux) */

+if defined(linux)
+pragmas weak pthread_cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
int
_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
@@ -107,7 +196,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+endif /* defined(linux) */

+if defined(linux)

```

```

+#pragma weak pthread_cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+
+/* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
int
_Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
@@ -115,7 +214,17 @@
{
return(0);
}
+
+/* defined(linux) */
+
+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+
+/* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
int
_Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
@@ -123,3 +232,15 @@
{
return(0);
}
+
+/* defined(linux) */
+
+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_equal = _Xthr_equal_stub_
+int
+_Xthr_equal_stub_(t1, t2)
+ pthread_t t1;
+ pthread_t t2;
+{
+ return(1);
+}
+
+/* defined(linux) */

```

-----  
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Version 2, June 1991

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locales

-----

\* Starting with locales 2.7-3, users can provide their own locales in addition to the ones provided by the package. They will be handled as other locales in the various scripts.

Each user defined locale has to be provided as a single file and

placed in the `/usr/local/share/i18n/locales/` directory. The list of user defined locales should be placed, one by line, in the file `/usr/local/share/i18n/SUPPORTED`. You can have a look to the locales provided by the locales package in `/usr/share/i18n/` for more details.

To enable the new locales, just run `'dpkg-reconfigure locales'` and select the new locales.

-- Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org> Thu 29 Nov 2007 18:54:12 +0100  
This directory contains the Embedded GNU C Library (EGLIBC).

EGLIBC is a variant of the GNU C Library (GLIBC) that is designed to work well on embedded systems. EGLIBC strives to be source and binary compatible with GLIBC. EGLIBC's goals include reduced footprint, configurable components, better support for cross-compilation and cross-testing. More information is available at <http://www.eglibc.org>.

Files in this directory describe EGLIBC's features for embedded developers:

- `EGLIBC.cross-building` provides general instructions for building EGLIBC and an accompanying compiler for cross-development. (And explains why this isn't as simple as `'configure; make'`.)
- `EGLIBC.option-groups` explains EGLIBC's facilities for paring down the library functionality to the features you really need, to reduce disk and memory consumption. (A one-line file disabling the `OPTION_EGLIBC_LOCALES` option reduces the on-disk footprint of EGLIBC by 92%.)
- `EGLIBC.cross-testing` explains how to test a cross-compiled EGLIBC.

Here is the original GLIBC README:

---

This directory contains the sources of the GNU C Library.  
See the file "version.h" for what release version you have.

The GNU C Library is the standard system C library for all GNU systems, and is an important part of what makes up a GNU system. It provides the system API for all programs written in C and C-compatible languages such as C++ and Objective C; the runtime facilities of other programming languages use the C library to access the underlying operating system.

In GNU/Linux systems, the C library works with the Linux kernel to implement the operating system behavior seen by user applications.

In GNU/Hurd systems, it works with a microkernel and Hurd servers.

The GNU C Library implements much of the POSIX.1 functionality in the GNU/Hurd system, using configurations `i[34567]86-*-gnu`.

When working with Linux kernels, the GNU C Library version from version 2.4 on is intended primarily for use with Linux kernel version 2.6.0 and later. We only support using the NPTL implementation of pthreads, which is now the default configuration. Most of the C library will continue to work on older Linux kernels and many programs will not require a 2.6 kernel to run correctly. However, pthreads and related functionality will not work at all on old kernels and we do not recommend using glibc 2.4 with any Linux kernel prior to 2.6.

All Linux kernel versions prior to 2.6.16 are known to have some bugs that may cause some of the tests related to pthreads in "make check" to fail. If you see such problems, please try the test suite on the most recent Linux kernel version that you can use, before pursuing those bugs further.

Also note that the shared version of the `libgcc_s` library must be installed for the pthread library to work correctly.

The old LinuxThreads add-on implementation of pthreads for older Linux kernels is no longer supported, and we are not distributing it with this release. Someone has volunteered to revive its maintenance unofficially for at least a short time for the benefit of those using Linux kernels older than 2.6, but a working version is not presently available. When it is in working condition, we will make it available alongside future glibc releases. LinuxThreads will not be supported.

The GNU C Library supports these configurations for using Linux kernels:

```
i[34567]86-*-linux-gnu
x86_64-*-linux-gnu
powerpc-*-linux-gnu
powerpc64-*-linux-gnu
s390-*-linux-gnu
s390x-*-linux-gnu
ia64-*-linux-gnu
sparc-*-linux-gnu
sparc64-*-linux-gnu
```

```
sh[34]-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.11
```

The code for other CPU configurations supported by volunteers outside of the core glibc maintenance effort is contained in the separate 'ports' add-on. You can find `glibc-ports-VERSION` distributed separately in the same place where you got the main glibc distribution files.

Currently these configurations are known to work using the `ports' add-on:

alpha\*-\*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.9 for NPTL  
arm\*-\*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.15 for NPTL, no SMP support  
arm\*-\*-linux-gnueabi Requires Linux 2.6.16-rc1 for NPTL, no SMP  
mips\*-\*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL  
mips64\*-\*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL

The ports distribution also contains code for other configurations that do not work or have not been maintained recently, but will be of use to anyone trying to make a new configuration work. If you are interested in doing a port, please contact the glibc maintainers; see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/> for more information.

See the file INSTALL to find out how to configure, build, and install the GNU C Library. You might also consider reading the WWW pages for the C library at <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/>.

The GNU C Library is (almost) completely documented by the Texinfo manual found in the `manual/' subdirectory. The manual is still being updated and contains some known errors and omissions; we regret that we do not have the resources to work on the manual as much as we would like. For corrections to the manual, please file a bug in the `manual' component, following the bug-reporting instructions below. Please be sure to check the manual in the current development sources to see if your problem has already been corrected.

The file NOTES contains a description of the feature-test macros used in the GNU C library, explaining how you can tell the library what facilities you want it to make available.

Please see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/bugs.html> for bug reporting information. We are now using the Bugzilla system to track all bug reports. This web page gives detailed information on how to report bugs properly.

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The GNU C library contains an NSS module for the Hesiod name service. Hesiod is a general name service for a variety of applications and is based on the Berkeley Internet Name Daemon (BIND).

Introduction

=====

The Hesiod NSS module implements access to all relevant standard Hesiod types, which means that Hesiod can be used for the `group`, `passwd` and `services` databases. There is however a restriction. In the same way that it is impossible to use `gethostent()` to iterate over all the data provided by DNS, it is not possible to scan the entire Hesiod database by means of `getgrent()`, `getpwent()` and `getservent()`. Besides, Hesiod only provides support for looking up services by name and not for looking them up by port. In essence this means that the Hesiod name service is only consulted as a result of one of the following function calls:

```
* getgrname(), getgrgid()
* getpwnam(), getpwuid()
* getservbyname()
```

and their reentrant counterparts.

## Configuring your systems

=====

Configuring your systems to make use the Hesiod name service requires one or more of the following steps, depending on whether you are already running Hesiod in your network.

### Configuring NSS

-----

First you should modify the file `/etc/nsswitch.conf` to tell NSS for which database you want to use the Hesiod name service. If you want to use Hesiod for all databases it can handle your configuration file could look like this:

```
# /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
#
```

```
passwd: db files hesiod
group: db files hesiod
shadow: db files
```

```
hosts: files dns
networks: files dns
```

```
protocols: db files
services: db files hesiod
ethers: db files
```



rpc: db files

For more information on NSS, please refer to the 'The GNU C Library Reference Manual'.

## Configuring Hesiod

-----

Next, you will have to configure Hesiod. If you are already running Hesiod in your network, you probably already have a file named 'hesiod.conf' on your machines (probably as '/etc/hesiod.conf' or '/usr/local/etc/hesiod.conf'). The Hesiod NSS module looks for '/etc/hesiod.conf' by default. If there is no configuration file you will want to create your own. It should look something like:

```
rhs=.your.domain
lhs=.ns
classes=in,hs
```

The optional classes settings specifies which DNS classes Hesiod should do lookups in. Possible values are IN (the preferred class) and HS (the deprecated class, still used by some sites).

You may specify both classes separated by a comma to try one class first and then the other if no entry is available in the first class. The default value of the classes variable is 'IN,HS'.

The value of rhs can be overridden by the environment variable 'HES\_DOMAIN'.

## Configuring your name servers

-----

In addition, if you are not already running Hesiod in your network, you need to create Hesiod information on your central name servers. You need to run 'named' from BIND 4.9 or higher on these servers, and make them authoritative for the domain 'ns.your.domain' with a line in '/etc/named.boot' reading something like:

```
primary    ns.your.domain    named.hesiod
```

or if you are using the new BIND 8.1 or higher add something to '/etc/named.conf' like:

```
zone "ns.your.domain" {
    type master;
    file "named.hesiod";
};
```

Then in the BIND working directory (usually ``/var/named'`) create the file ``named.hesiod'` containing data that looks something like:

```
; SOA and NS records.
@   IN   SOA   server1.your.domain admin-address.your.domain (
      40000      ; serial - database version number
      1800      ; refresh - sec servers
      300       ; retry - for refresh
      3600000   ; expire - unrefreshed data
      7200 )    ; min
NS   server1.your.domain
NS   server2.your.domain
```

; Actual Hesiod data.

```
libc.group  TXT   "libc*:123:gnu,gnat"
123.gid     CNAME  libc.group
gnu.passwd  TXT   "gnu*:4567:123:GNU:/home/gnu:/bin/bash"
456.uid     CNAME  mark.passwd
nss.service TXT   "nss tcp 789 switch sw "
nss.service TXT   "nss udp 789 switch sw"
```

where ``libc'` is an example of a group, ``gnu'` an example of a user, and ``nss'` an example of a service. Note that the format used to describe services differs from the format used in ``/etc/services'`. For more information on ``named'` refer to the ``Name Server Operations Guide for BIND'` that is included in the BIND distribution.

## Security

=====

Note that the information stored in the Hesiod database in principle is publicly available. Care should be taken with including vulnerable information like encrypted passwords in the Hesiod database. There are some ways to improve security by using features provided by ``named'` (see the discussion about ``secure zones'` in the BIND documentation), but one should keep in mind that Hesiod was never intended to distribute passwords. In the original design authenticating users was the job of the Kerberos service.

## More information

=====

For more information on the Hesiod name service take a look at some of the papers in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/usenix> and the documentation that accompanies the source code for the Hesiod name

service library in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/hesiod>.

There is a mailing list at MIT for Hesiod users, [hesiod@mit.edu](mailto:hesiod@mit.edu). To get yourself on or off the list, send mail to [hesiod-request@mit.edu](mailto:hesiod-request@mit.edu). The following functions for the 'long double' versions of the libm function have to be written:

e\_acosl.c  
e\_asinl.c  
e\_atan2l.c  
e\_expl.c  
e\_fmodl.c  
e\_hypotl.c  
e\_j0l.c  
e\_j1l.c  
e\_jnl.c  
e\_lgamma\_r.c  
e\_logl.c  
e\_log10l.c  
e\_powl.c  
e\_rem\_pio2l.c  
e\_sinh.c  
e\_sqrtl.c

k\_cosl.c  
k\_rem\_pio2l.c  
k\_sinl.c  
k\_tanl.c

s\_atanl.c  
s\_erfl.c  
s\_expm1l.c  
s\_log1pl.c

~~~~~

Methods

~~~~~

arcsin

~~~~~

* Since $\text{asin}(x) = x + x^3/6 + x^5*3/40 + x^7*15/336 + \dots$

* we approximate $\text{asin}(x)$ on $[0,0.5]$ by

* $\text{asin}(x) = x + x*x^2*R(x^2)$

* where

* $R(x^2)$ is a rational approximation of $(\text{asin}(x)-x)/x^3$

* and its remez error is bounded by

* $|(\text{asin}(x)-x)/x^3 - R(x^2)| < 2^{(-58.75)}$

*

* For x in $[0.5,1]$

```

* asin(x) = pi/2-2*asin(sqrt((1-x)/2))
* Let y = (1-x), z = y/2, s := sqrt(z), and pio2_hi+pio2_lo=pi/2;
* then for x>0.98
* asin(x) = pi/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))
* = pio2_hi - (2*(s+s*z*R(z)) - pio2_lo)
* For x<=0.98, let pio4_hi = pio2_hi/2, then
* f = hi part of s;
* c = sqrt(z) - f = (z-f*f)/(s+f) ...f+c=sqrt(z)
* and
* asin(x) = pi/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))
* = pio4_hi+(pio4-2s)-(2s*z*R(z)-pio2_lo)
* = pio4_hi+(pio4-2f)-(2s*z*R(z)-(pio2_lo+2c))

```

~~~~~  
arccos

```

~~~~~
* Method :
* acos(x) = pi/2 - asin(x)
* acos(-x) = pi/2 + asin(x)
* For |x|<=0.5
* acos(x) = pi/2 - (x + x*x^2*R(x^2)) (see asin.c)
* For x>0.5
* acos(x) = pi/2 - (pi/2 - 2asin(sqrt((1-x)/2)))
* = 2asin(sqrt((1-x)/2))
* = 2s + 2s*z*R(z) ...z=(1-x)/2, s=sqrt(z)
* = 2f + (2c + 2s*z*R(z))
* where f=hi part of s, and c = (z-f*f)/(s+f) is the correction term
* for f so that f+c ~ sqrt(z).
* For x<-0.5
* acos(x) = pi - 2asin(sqrt((1-|x|)/2))
* = pi - 0.5*(s+s*z*R(z)), where z=(1-|x|)/2,s=sqrt(z)

```

~~~~~  
atan2

```

~~~~~
* Method :
* 1. Reduce y to positive by atan2(y,x)=-atan2(-y,x).
* 2. Reduce x to positive by (if x and y are unexceptional):
* ARG (x+iy) = arctan(y/x) ... if x > 0,
* ARG (x+iy) = pi - arctan[y/(-x)] ... if x < 0,

```

~~~~~  
atan

```

~~~~~
* Method
* 1. Reduce x to positive by atan(x) = -atan(-x).
* 2. According to the integer k=4t+0.25 chopped, t=x, the argument
* is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the
* arctangent of t is evaluated by the corresponding formula:
*
* [0,7/16] atan(x) = t-t^3*(a1+t^2*(a2+...(a10+t^2*a11)...)

```

- * [7/16,11/16] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1/2) + \text{atan}((t-0.5)/(1+t/2))$
- * [11/16,19/16] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1) + \text{atan}((t-1)/(1+t))$
- * [19/16,39/16] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(3/2) + \text{atan}((t-1.5)/(1+1.5t))$
- * [39/16,INF] $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(INF) + \text{atan}(-1/t)$

~~~~~

exp

~~~~

* Method

* 1. Argument reduction:

* Reduce x to an r so that $|r| \leq 0.5 \ln 2 \sim 0.34658$.

* Given x, find r and integer k such that

*

$$x = k \ln 2 + r, \quad |r| \leq 0.5 \ln 2.$$

*

* Here r will be represented as $r = \text{hi-lo}$ for better

* accuracy.

*

* 2. Approximation of $\exp(r)$ by a special rational function on

* the interval $[0, 0.34658]$:

* Write

$$R(r^2) = r(\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) = 2 + r^2/6 - r^4/360 + \dots$$

* We use a special Reme algorithm on $[0, 0.34658]$ to generate

* a polynomial of degree 5 to approximate R. The maximum error

* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by 2^{-59} . In

* other words,

$$R(z) \sim 2.0 + P1*z + P2*z^2 + P3*z^3 + P4*z^4 + P5*z^5$$

* (where $z=r^2$, and the values of P1 to P5 are listed below)

* and

$$| \quad \quad \quad 5 \quad \quad | \quad -59$$

$$| 2.0 + P1*z + \dots + P5*z^5 - R(z) | \leq 2$$

*

* The computation of $\exp(r)$ thus becomes

$$2^{2r}$$

$$\exp(r) = 1 + \frac{R-r}{2 - R1(r)}$$

$$R - r$$

$$r^2 R1(r)$$

$$= 1 + r + \frac{r^2 R1(r)}{2 - R1(r)} \quad (\text{for better accuracy})$$

$$2 - R1(r)$$

* where

$$R1(r) = r - (P1*r^2 + P2*r^4 + \dots + P5*r^{10}).$$

*

* 3. Scale back to obtain $\exp(x)$:

* From step 1, we have

$$\exp(x) = 2^k * \exp(r)$$

~~~~~

hypot

~~~~

- * If (assume round-to-nearest) $z=x*x+y*y$
- * has error less than $\sqrt{2}/2$ ulp, than
- * \sqrt{z} has error less than 1 ulp (exercise).
- *
- * So, compute $\sqrt{x*x+y*y}$ with some care as
- * follows to get the error below 1 ulp:
- *
- * Assume $x>y>0$;
- * (if possible, set rounding to round-to-nearest)
- * 1. if $x > 2y$ use
- * $x1*x1+(y*y+(x2*(x+x1)))$ for $x*x+y*y$
- * where $x1 = x$ with lower 32 bits cleared, $x2 = x-x1$; else
- * 2. if $x \leq 2y$ use
- * $t1*y1+((x-y)*(x-y)+(t1*y2+t2*y))$
- * where $t1 = 2x$ with lower 32 bits cleared, $t2 = 2x-t1$,
- * $y1 = y$ with lower 32 bits chopped, $y2 = y-y1$.
- *
- * NOTE: scaling may be necessary if some argument is too
- * large or too tiny

~~~~~  
j0/y0

- \* Method -- j0(x):
- \* 1. For tiny x, we use  $j0(x) = 1 - x^2/4 + x^4/64 - \dots$
- \* 2. Reduce x to  $|x|$  since  $j0(x)=j0(-x)$ , and
- \* for x in (0,2)
- \*  $j0(x) = 1-z/4+ z^2*R0/S0$ , where  $z = x*x$ ;
- \* (precision:  $|j0-1+z/4-z^2R0/S0| < 2^{-63.67}$ )
- \* for x in (2,inf)
- \*  $j0(x) = \sqrt{2}/(\pi*x)*(p0(x)*\cos(x0)-q0(x)*\sin(x0))$
- \* where  $x0 = x-\pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x0),\cos(x0)$
- \* as follow:
- \*  $\cos(x0) = \cos(x)\cos(\pi/4)+\sin(x)\sin(\pi/4)$
- \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\cos(x) + \sin(x))$
- \*  $\sin(x0) = \sin(x)\cos(\pi/4)-\cos(x)\sin(\pi/4)$
- \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$
- \* (To avoid cancellation, use
- \*  $\sin(x) +- \cos(x) = -\cos(2x)/(\sin(x) +- \cos(x))$
- \* to compute the worse one.)

- \* Method -- y0(x):
- \* 1. For  $x<2$ .
- \* Since
- \*  $y0(x) = 2/\pi*(j0(x)*(ln(x/2)+Euler) + x^2/4 - \dots)$
- \* therefore  $y0(x)-2/\pi*j0(x)*ln(x)$  is an even function.
- \* We use the following function to approximate y0,
- \*  $y0(x) = U(z)/V(z) + (2/\pi)*(j0(x)*ln(x))$ ,  $z= x^2$
- \* where

- \*  $U(z) = u_{00} + u_{01}z + \dots + u_{06}z^6$
- \*  $V(z) = 1 + v_{01}z + \dots + v_{04}z^4$
- \* with absolute approximation error bounded by  $2^{-72}$ .
- \* Note: For tiny  $x$ ,  $U/V = u_0$  and  $j_0(x) \sim 1$ , hence
- \*  $y_0(\text{tiny}) = u_0 + (2/\pi) \ln(\text{tiny})$ , (choose  $\text{tiny} < 2^{-27}$ )
- \* 2. For  $x \geq 2$ .
- \*  $y_0(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_0(x) \cos(x_0) + q_0(x) \sin(x_0))$
- \* where  $x_0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_0), \cos(x_0)$
- \* by the method mentioned above.

~~~~~  
j1/y1
~~~~~

- \* Method -- j1(x):
- \* 1. For tiny  $x$ , we use  $j_1(x) = x/2 - x^3/16 + x^5/384 - \dots$
- \* 2. Reduce  $x$  to  $|x|$  since  $j_1(x) = -j_1(-x)$ , and
- \* for  $x$  in  $(0, 2)$
- \*  $j_1(x) = x/2 + x^3 R_0/S_0$ , where  $z = x^2$ ;
- \* (precision:  $|j_1/x - 1/2 - R_0/S_0| < 2^{-61.51}$ )
- \* for  $x$  in  $(2, \text{inf})$
- \*  $j_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) \cos(x_1) - q_1(x) \sin(x_1))$
- \*  $y_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) \sin(x_1) + q_1(x) \cos(x_1))$
- \* where  $x_1 = x - 3\pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_1), \cos(x_1)$
- \* as follow:
- \*  $\cos(x_1) = \cos(x) \cos(3\pi/4) + \sin(x) \sin(3\pi/4)$
- \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$
- \*  $\sin(x_1) = \sin(x) \cos(3\pi/4) - \cos(x) \sin(3\pi/4)$
- \*  $= -1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) + \cos(x))$
- \* (To avoid cancellation, use
- \*  $\sin(x) \pm \cos(x) = -\cos(2x) / (\sin(x) \mp \cos(x))$
- \* to compute the worse one.)
- \*

- \* Method -- y1(x):
- \* 1. screen out  $x \leq 0$  cases:  $y_1(0) = -\text{inf}$ ,  $y_1(x < 0) = \text{NaN}$
- \* 2. For  $x < 2$ .
- \* Since
- \*  $y_1(x) = 2/\pi * (j_1(x) * (\ln(x/2) + \text{Euler}) - 1/x - x/2 + 5/64 * x^3 - \dots)$
- \* therefore  $y_1(x) - 2/\pi * j_1(x) * \ln(x) - 1/x$  is an odd function.
- \* We use the following function to approximate  $y_1$ ,
- \*  $y_1(x) = x * U(z)/V(z) + (2/\pi) * (j_1(x) * \ln(x) - 1/x)$ ,  $z = x^2$
- \* where for  $x$  in  $[0, 2]$  (abs err less than  $2^{-65.89}$ )
- \*  $U(z) = U_0[0] + U_0[1]z + \dots + U_0[4]z^4$
- \*  $V(z) = 1 + v_0[0]z + \dots + v_0[4]z^5$
- \* Note: For tiny  $x$ ,  $1/x$  dominate  $y_1$  and hence
- \*  $y_1(\text{tiny}) = -2/\pi / \text{tiny}$ , (choose  $\text{tiny} < 2^{-54}$ )
- \* 3. For  $x \geq 2$ .
- \*  $y_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) \sin(x_1) + q_1(x) \cos(x_1))$
- \* where  $x_1 = x - 3\pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_1), \cos(x_1)$
- \* by method mentioned above.

~~~~~  
jn/yn
~~~~~

- \* Note 2. About  $j_n(n,x)$ ,  $y_n(n,x)$
- \* For  $n=0$ ,  $j_0(x)$  is called,
- \* for  $n=1$ ,  $j_1(x)$  is called,
- \* for  $n < x$ , forward recursion is used starting
- \* from values of  $j_0(x)$  and  $j_1(x)$ .
- \* for  $n > x$ , a continued fraction approximation to
- \*  $j(n,x)/j(n-1,x)$  is evaluated and then backward
- \* recursion is used starting from a supposed value
- \* for  $j(n,x)$ . The resulting value of  $j(0,x)$  is
- \* compared with the actual value to correct the
- \* supposed value of  $j(n,x)$ .
- \*
- \*  $y_n(n,x)$  is similar in all respects, except
- \* that forward recursion is used for all
- \* values of  $n > 1$ .

jn:

```
/* (x >> n**2)
*   Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
*   Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
*   Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
*   xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2), then
*
*   n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
*   -----
*   0  s-c  c+s
*   1 -s-c  -c+s
*   2 -s+c  -c-s
*   3  s+c  c-s
...
/* x is tiny, return the first Taylor expansion of J(n,x)
* J(n,x) = 1/n!*(x/2)^n - ...
...
/* use backward recurrence */
/* x   x^2   x^2
* J(n,x)/J(n-1,x) = ---- - ---- - ---- .....
* 2n  - 2(n+1) - 2(n+2)
*
*   1   1   1
* (for large x) = ---- - ---- - ---- .....
* 2n  2(n+1) 2(n+2)
*   - - - - - - - - - -
*   x   x   x
*
* Let w = 2n/x and h=2/x, then the above quotient
```



```

* is equal to the continued fraction:
*   1
* = -----
*   1
*  w - -----
*   1
*   w+h - -----
*   w+2h - ...
*
* To determine how many terms needed, let
* Q(0) = w, Q(1) = w(w+h) - 1,
* Q(k) = (w+k*h)*Q(k-1) - Q(k-2),
* When Q(k) > 1e4 good for single
* When Q(k) > 1e9 good for double
* When Q(k) > 1e17 good for quadruple
...
/* estimate log((2/x)^n*n!) = n*log(2/x)+n*ln(n)
* Hence, if n*(log(2n/x)) > ...
* single 8.8722839355e+01
* double 7.09782712893383973096e+02
* long double 1.1356523406294143949491931077970765006170e+04
* then recurrent value may overflow and the result is
* likely underflow to zero

```

yn:

```

/* (x >> n**2)
*   Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
*   Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
*   Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
*   xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then
*
*   n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
*   -----
*   0 s-c c+s
*   1 -s-c -c+s
*   2 -s+c -c-s
*   3 s+c c-s

```

~~~~~  
lgamma

```

~~~~~
* Method:
* 1. Argument Reduction for 0 < x <= 8
* Since gamma(1+s)=s*gamma(s), for x in [0,8], we may
* reduce x to a number in [1.5,2.5] by
* lgamma(1+s) = log(s) + lgamma(s)
* for example,
* lgamma(7.3) = log(6.3) + lgamma(6.3)

```

* $= \log(6.3*5.3) + \lgamma(5.3)$
 * $= \log(6.3*5.3*4.3*3.3*2.3) + \lgamma(2.3)$
 * 2. Polynomial approximation of \lgamma around its
 * minimum $y_{min}=1.461632144968362245$ to maintain monotonicity.
 * On $[y_{min}-0.23, y_{min}+0.27]$ (i.e., $[1.23164, 1.73163]$), use
 * Let $z = x - y_{min}$;
 * $\lgamma(x) = -1.214862905358496078218 + z^2 * \text{poly}(z)$
 * where
 * $\text{poly}(z)$ is a 14 degree polynomial.
 * 2. Rational approximation in the primary interval $[2, 3]$
 * We use the following approximation:
 * $s = x - 2.0$;
 * $\lgamma(x) = 0.5*s + s * P(s) / Q(s)$
 * with accuracy
 * $|P/Q - (\lgamma(x) - 0.5s)| < 2^{-61.71}$
 * Our algorithms are based on the following observation
 *
 *
$$\lgamma(2+s) = s * (1 - \text{Euler}) + \frac{\zeta(2)-1}{2} * s^2 - \frac{\zeta(3)-1}{3} * s^3 + \dots$$

 * where Euler = 0.5771... is the Euler constant, which is very
 * close to 0.5.
 *
 * 3. For $x \geq 8$, we have
 * $\lgamma(x) \sim (x-0.5) \log(x) - x + 0.5 * \log(2\pi) + 1/(12x) - 1/(360x^3) + \dots$
 * (better formula:
 * $\lgamma(x) \sim (x-0.5) * (\log(x)-1) - .5 * (\log(2\pi)-1) + \dots$)
 * Let $z = 1/x$, then we approximation
 * $f(z) = \lgamma(x) - (x-0.5)(\log(x)-1)$
 * by
 * $w = w_0 + w_1 * z + w_2 * z^2 + w_3 * z^3 + \dots + w_6 * z^6$
 * where
 * $|w - f(z)| < 2^{-58.74}$
 *
 * 4. For negative x , since G is gamma function)
 * $-x * G(-x) * G(x) = \pi / \sin(\pi * x)$,
 * we have
 * $G(x) = \pi / (\sin(\pi * x) * (-x) * G(-x))$
 * since $G(-x)$ is positive, $\text{sign}(G(x)) = \text{sign}(\sin(\pi * x))$ for $x < 0$
 * Hence, for $x < 0$, $\text{signgam} = \text{sign}(\sin(\pi * x))$ and
 * $\lgamma(x) = \log(|\Gamma(x)|)$
 * $= \log(\pi / (x * \sin(\pi * x))) - \lgamma(-x)$;
 * Note: one should avoid compute $\pi * (-x)$ directly in the
 * computation of $\sin(\pi * (-x))$.

~~~~~  
 log

~~~~

* Method :

* 1. Argument Reduction: find k and f such that

* $x = 2^k * (1+f)$,

* where $\sqrt{2}/2 < 1+f < \sqrt{2}$.

*

* 2. Approximation of $\log(1+f)$.

* Let $s = f/(2+f)$; based on $\log(1+f) = \log(1+s) - \log(1-s)$

* $= 2s + 2/3 s^3 + 2/5 s^5 + \dots$,

* $= 2s + s^*R$

* We use a special Reme algorithm on $[0,0.1716]$ to generate

* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate R The maximum error

* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by $2^{-58.45}$. In

* other words,

* 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

* $R(z) \sim Lg1*s + Lg2*s^2 + Lg3*s^3 + Lg4*s^4 + Lg5*s^5 + Lg6*s^6 + Lg7*s^7$

* (the values of Lg1 to Lg7 are listed in the program)

* and

* | 2 14 | -58.45

* | $Lg1*s + \dots + Lg7*s^7 - R(z)$ | ≤ 2

*

* Note that $2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq$, where $hfsq = f*f/2$.

* In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log

* by

* $\log(1+f) = f - s*(f - R)$ (if f is not too large)

* $\log(1+f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R))$. (better accuracy)

*

* 3. Finally, $\log(x) = k*\ln2 + \log(1+f)$.

* $= k*\ln2_hi + (f - (hfsq - (s*(hfsq+R) + k*\ln2_lo)))$

* Here $\ln2$ is split into two floating point number:

* $\ln2_hi + \ln2_lo$,

* where $n*\ln2_hi$ is always exact for $|n| < 2000$.

~~~~~

log10

~~~~~

* Method :

* Let $\log10_2hi$ = leading 40 bits of $\log10(2)$ and

* $\log10_2lo = \log10(2) - \log10_2hi$,

* $iv\ln10 = 1/\log(10)$ rounded.

* Then

* $n = \text{ilogb}(x)$,

* if $(n < 0)$ $n = n + 1$;

* $x = \text{scalbn}(x, -n)$;

* $\log10(x) := n*\log10_2hi + (n*\log10_2lo + iv\ln10*\log(x))$

*

* Note 1:

* To guarantee $\log10(10^{**}n) = n$, where $10^{**}n$ is normal, the rounding

* mode must set to Round-to-Nearest.

- * Note 2:
- * $[1/\log(10)]$ rounded to 53 bits has error .198 ulps;
- * \log_{10} is monotonic at all binary break points.

~~~~~

### pow

~~~~

- * Method: Let $x = 2^n * (1+f)$
- * 1. Compute and return $\log_2(x)$ in two pieces:
 - * $\log_2(x) = w1 + w2$,
 - * where $w1$ has $53-24 = 29$ bit trailing zeros.
- * 2. Perform $y * \log_2(x) = n+y'$ by simulating multi-precision arithmetic, where $|y'| \leq 0.5$.
- * 3. Return $x^{**}y = 2^{**n} * \exp(y' * \log_2)$
- *
- * Special cases:
 - * 1. (anything) ** 0 is 1
 - * 2. (anything) ** 1 is itself
 - * 3. (anything) ** NAN is NAN
 - * 4. NAN ** (anything except 0) is NAN
 - * 5. $+(|x| > 1) ** +INF$ is $+INF$
 - * 6. $+(|x| > 1) ** -INF$ is $+0$
 - * 7. $+(|x| < 1) ** +INF$ is $+0$
 - * 8. $+(|x| < 1) ** -INF$ is $+INF$
 - * 9. $+1 ** +-INF$ is NAN
 - * 10. $+0 ** (+anything except 0, NAN)$ is $+0$
 - * 11. $-0 ** (+anything except 0, NAN, odd integer)$ is $+0$
 - * 12. $+0 ** (-anything except 0, NAN)$ is $+INF$
 - * 13. $-0 ** (-anything except 0, NAN, odd integer)$ is $+INF$
 - * 14. $-0 ** (odd integer) = -(+0 ** (odd integer))$
 - * 15. $+INF ** (+anything except 0, NAN)$ is $+INF$
 - * 16. $+INF ** (-anything except 0, NAN)$ is $+0$
 - * 17. $-INF ** (anything) = -0 ** (-anything)$
 - * 18. $(-anything) ** (integer)$ is $(-1)**(integer)*(+anything**integer)$
 - * 19. $(-anything except 0 and inf) ** (non-integer)$ is NAN

~~~~~

rem\_pio2 return the remainder of x rem pi/2 in y[0]+y[1]

~~~~~

This is one of the basic functions which is written with highest accuracy in mind.

~~~~~

### sinh

~~~~

- * Method :
- * mathematically $\sinh(x)$ if defined to be $(\exp(x)-\exp(-x))/2$
- * 1. Replace x by $|x|$ ($\sinh(-x) = -\sinh(x)$).
- * 2.
- *
$$E + E/(E+1)$$
- * $0 \leq x \leq 22 : \sinh(x) := \text{-----}, E = \expm1(x)$

```

*          2
*
* 22  <= x <= lnovft : sinh(x) := exp(x)/2
* lnovft <= x <= ln2ovft: sinh(x) := exp(x/2)/2 * exp(x/2)
* ln2ovft < x : sinh(x) := x*shuge (overflow)

```

~~~~~

sqrt

~~~~~

```

* Method:
* Bit by bit method using integer arithmetic. (Slow, but portable)

```

```

* 1. Normalization

```

```

* Scale x to y in [1,4) with even powers of 2:

```

```

* find an integer k such that 1 <= (y=x*2^(-2k)) < 4, then

```

```

* sqrt(x) = 2^k * sqrt(y)

```

```

* 2. Bit by bit computation

```

```

* Let q = sqrt(y) truncated to i bit after binary point (q = 1),

```

```

*   i   0

```

```

*           i+1   2

```

```

*   s = 2*q , and y = 2 * (y - q ). (1)

```

```

*   i   i       i       i

```

```

*

```

```

* To compute q from q , one checks whether

```

```

*   i+1   i

```

```

*

```

```

*   -(i+1) 2

```

```

* (q + 2 ) <= y. (2)

```

```

*   i

```

```

*   -(i+1)

```

```

* If (2) is false, then q = q ; otherwise q = q + 2 .

```

```

*   i+1 i       i+1 i

```

```

*

```

```

* With some algebraic manipulation, it is not difficult to see

```

```

* that (2) is equivalent to

```

```

*           -(i+1)

```

```

* s + 2 <= y (3)

```

```

*   i       i

```

```

*

```

```

* The advantage of (3) is that s and y can be computed by

```

```

*   i   i

```

```

* the following recurrence formula:

```

```

* if (3) is false

```

```

*

```

```

* s = s , y = y ; (4)

```

```

*   i+1 i i+1 i

```

```

*

```

```

* otherwise,

```

```

*           -i           -(i+1)

```

```

* s = s + 2 , y = y - s - 2 (5)

```

* i+1 i i+1 i i

*

* One may easily use induction to prove (4) and (5).

* Note. Since the left hand side of (3) contain only i+2 bits,

* it does not necessary to do a full (53-bit) comparison

* in (3).

* 3. Final rounding

* After generating the 53 bits result, we compute one more bit.

* Together with the remainder, we can decide whether the

* result is exact, bigger than 1/2ulp, or less than 1/2ulp

* (it will never equal to 1/2ulp).

* The rounding mode can be detected by checking whether

* huge + tiny is equal to huge, and whether huge - tiny is

* equal to huge for some floating point number "huge" and "tiny".

~~~~~  
cos

~~~~

* kernel cos function on [-pi/4, pi/4], pi/4 ~ 0.785398164

* Input x is assumed to be bounded by ~pi/4 in magnitude.

* Input y is the tail of x.

*

* Algorithm

* 1. Since cos(-x) = cos(x), we need only to consider positive x.

* 2. if $x < 2^{-27}$ ($hx < 0x3e400000$), return 1 with inexact if $x \neq 0$.

* 3. cos(x) is approximated by a polynomial of degree 14 on

* [0,pi/4]

*
$$\cos(x) \sim 1 - x^2/2 + C1*x^4 + \dots + C6*x^{14}$$

* where the remez error is

*

*
$$\left| \cos(x) - (1 - .5*x^2 + C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}) \right| \leq 2^{-58}$$

*
$$\left| \cos(x) - (1 - .5*x^2 + C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}) \right| \leq 2^{-58}$$

*

*
$$r = C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}$$

* 4. let $r = C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}$, then

*
$$\cos(x) = 1 - x^2/2 + r$$

* since $\cos(x+y) \sim \cos(x) - \sin(x)*y$

*
$$\sim \cos(x) - x*y,$$

* a correction term is necessary in cos(x) and hence

*
$$\cos(x+y) = 1 - (x^2/2 - (r - x*y))$$

* For better accuracy when $x > 0.3$, let $qx = |x|/4$ with

* the last 32 bits mask off, and if $x > 0.78125$, let $qx = 0.28125$.

* Then

*
$$\cos(x+y) = (1-qx) - ((x^2/2-qx) - (r-x*y)).$$

* Note that $1-qx$ and $(x^2/2-qx)$ is EXACT here, and the

* magnitude of the latter is at least a quarter of $x^2/2$,

* thus, reducing the rounding error in the subtraction.

~~~~~  
sin

~~~~~  
* kernel sin function on [-pi/4, pi/4], pi/4 ~ 0.7854
* Input x is assumed to be bounded by ~pi/4 in magnitude.
* Input y is the tail of x.
* Input iy indicates whether y is 0. (if iy=0, y assume to be 0).
*
* Algorithm
* 1. Since sin(-x) = -sin(x), we need only to consider positive x.
* 2. if x < 2^-27 (hx<0x3e400000 0), return x with inexact if x!=0.
* 3. sin(x) is approximated by a polynomial of degree 13 on
* [0,pi/4]
* 3 13
* sin(x) ~ x + S1*x + ... + S6*x
* where
*
* |sin(x) 2 4 6 8 10 12 | -58
* |----- (1+S1*x+S2*x+S3*x+S4*x+S5*x+S6*x) | <= 2
* | x |
*
* 4. sin(x+y) = sin(x) + sin'(x)*y
* ~ sin(x) + (1-x*x/2)*y
* For better accuracy, let
* 3 2 2 2 2
* r = x *(S2+x *(S3+x *(S4+x *(S5+x *S6))))
* then 3 2
* sin(x) = x + (S1*x + (x *(r-y/2)+y))

~~~~~  
tan

~~~~~  
* kernel tan function on [-pi/4, pi/4], pi/4 ~ 0.7854
* Input x is assumed to be bounded by ~pi/4 in magnitude.
* Input y is the tail of x.
* Input k indicates whether tan (if k=1) or
* -1/tan (if k= -1) is returned.
*
* Algorithm
* 1. Since tan(-x) = -tan(x), we need only to consider positive x.
* 2. if x < 2^-28 (hx<0x3e300000 0), return x with inexact if x!=0.
* 3. tan(x) is approximated by a odd polynomial of degree 27 on
* [0,0.67434]
* 3 27
* tan(x) ~ x + T1*x + ... + T13*x
* where
*
* |tan(x) 2 4 26 | -59.2
* |----- (1+T1*x+T2*x+....+T13*x) | <= 2

```

* | x |
*
* Note: tan(x+y) = tan(x) + tan'(x)*y
* ~ tan(x) + (1+x*x)*y
* Therefore, for better accuracy in computing tan(x+y), let
* 3 2 2 2 2
* r = x *(T2+x *(T3+x *(...+x *(T12+x *T13))))
* then
* 3 2
* tan(x+y) = x + (T1*x + (x *(r+y)+y))
*
* 4. For x in [0.67434,pi/4], let y = pi/4 - x, then
* tan(x) = tan(pi/4-y) = (1-tan(y))/(1+tan(y))
* = 1 - 2*(tan(y) - (tan(y)^2)/(1+tan(y)))

```

~~~~~  
atan

```

~~~~~
* Method
* 1. Reduce x to positive by atan(x) = -atan(-x).
* 2. According to the integer k=4t+0.25 chopped, t=x, the argument
* is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the
* arctangent of t is evaluated by the corresponding formula:
*
* [0,7/16] atan(x) = t-t^3*(a1+t^2*(a2+...(a10+t^2*a11)...))
* [7/16,11/16] atan(x) = atan(1/2) + atan((t-0.5)/(1+t/2))
* [11/16,19/16] atan(x) = atan(1) + atan((t-1)/(1+t))
* [19/16,39/16] atan(x) = atan(3/2) + atan((t-1.5)/(1+1.5t))
* [39/16,INF] atan(x) = atan(INF) + atan(-1/t)

```

~~~~~  
erf

```

~~~~~
* x
* 2 |
* erf(x) = ----- | exp(-t*t)dt
* sqrt(pi) |
* 0
*
* erfc(x) = 1-erf(x)
* Note that
* erf(-x) = -erf(x)
* erfc(-x) = 2 - erfc(x)
*
* Method:
* 1. For |x| in [0, 0.84375]
* erf(x) = x + x*R(x^2)
* erfc(x) = 1 - erf(x) if x in [-.84375,0.25]
* = 0.5 + ((0.5-x)-x*R) if x in [0.25,0.84375]
* where R = P/Q where P is an odd poly of degree 8 and

```



\* Q is an odd poly of degree 10.  
 \* -57.90  
 \*  $|R - (\text{erf}(x)-x)/x| \leq 2$   
 \*  
 \*  
 \* Remark. The formula is derived by noting  
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = (2/\sqrt{\pi}) * (x - x^3/3 + x^5/10 - x^7/42 + \dots)$   
 \* and that  
 \*  $2/\sqrt{\pi} = 1.128379167095512573896158903121545171688$   
 \* is close to one. The interval is chosen because the fix  
 \* point of erf(x) is near 0.6174 (i.e., erf(x)=x when x is  
 \* near 0.6174), and by some experiment, 0.84375 is chosen to  
 \* guarantee the error is less than one ulp for erf.  
 \*  
 \* 2. For  $|x|$  in  $[0.84375, 1.25]$ , let  $s = |x| - 1$ , and  
 \*  $c = 0.84506291151$  rounded to single (24 bits)  
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = \text{sign}(x) * (c + P1(s)/Q1(s))$   
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = (1-c) - P1(s)/Q1(s)$  if  $x > 0$   
 \*  $1+(c+P1(s)/Q1(s))$  if  $x < 0$   
 \*  $|P1/Q1 - (\text{erf}(|x|)-c)| \leq 2^{-59.06}$   
 \* Remark: here we use the Taylor series expansion at  $x=1$ .  
 \*  $\text{erf}(1+s) = \text{erf}(1) + s * \text{Poly}(s)$   
 \*  $= 0.845.. + P1(s)/Q1(s)$   
 \* That is, we use rational approximation to approximate  
 \*  $\text{erf}(1+s) - (c + (single)0.84506291151)$   
 \* Note that  $|P1/Q1| < 0.078$  for  $x$  in  $[0.84375, 1.25]$   
 \* where  
 \*  $P1(s) = \text{degree 6 poly in } s$   
 \*  $Q1(s) = \text{degree 6 poly in } s$   
 \*  
 \* 3. For  $x$  in  $[1.25, 1/0.35(\sim 2.857143)]$ ,  
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = (1/x) * \exp(-x*x-0.5625+R1/S1)$   
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = 1 - \text{erfc}(x)$   
 \* where  
 \*  $R1(z) = \text{degree 7 poly in } z, (z=1/x^2)$   
 \*  $S1(z) = \text{degree 8 poly in } z$   
 \*  
 \* 4. For  $x$  in  $[1/0.35, 28]$   
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = (1/x) * \exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2)$  if  $x > 0$   
 \*  $= 2.0 - (1/x) * \exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2)$  if  $-6 < x < 0$   
 \*  $= 2.0 - \text{tiny}$  (if  $x \leq -6$ )  
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = \text{sign}(x) * (1.0 - \text{erfc}(x))$  if  $x < 6$ , else  
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = \text{sign}(x) * (1.0 - \text{tiny})$   
 \* where  
 \*  $R2(z) = \text{degree 6 poly in } z, (z=1/x^2)$   
 \*  $S2(z) = \text{degree 7 poly in } z$   
 \*  
 \* Note1:

```

* To compute  $\exp(-x*x-0.5625+R/S)$ , let s be a single
* precision number and  $s := x$ ; then
*  $-x*x = -s*s + (s-x)*(s+x)$ 
*  $\exp(-x*x-0.5626+R/S) =$ 
*  $\exp(-s*s-0.5625)*\exp((s-x)*(s+x)+R/S)$ ;
* Note2:
* Here 4 and 5 make use of the asymptotic series
*  $\exp(-x*x)$ 
*  $\operatorname{erfc}(x) \sim \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\pi}} \left( 1 + \operatorname{Poly}(1/x^2) \right)$ 
* We use rational approximation to approximate
*  $g(s)=f(1/x^2) = \log(\operatorname{erfc}(x)*x) - x*x + 0.5625$ 
* Here is the error bound for R1/S1 and R2/S2
*  $|R1/S1 - f(x)| < 2**(-62.57)$ 
*  $|R2/S2 - f(x)| < 2**(-61.52)$ 
*
* 5. For  $\inf > x \geq 28$ 
*  $\operatorname{erf}(x) = \operatorname{sign}(x) * (1 - \operatorname{tiny})$  (raise inexact)
*  $\operatorname{erfc}(x) = \operatorname{tiny}*\operatorname{tiny}$  (raise underflow) if  $x > 0$ 
*  $= 2 - \operatorname{tiny}$  if  $x < 0$ 

```

~~~~~  
expm1 Returns $\exp(x)-1$, the exponential of x minus 1

~~~~~  
\* Method

\* 1. Argument reduction:

\* Given x, find r and integer k such that

\*

$$x = k*\ln 2 + r, \quad |r| \leq 0.5*\ln 2 \sim 0.34658$$

\*

\* Here a correction term c will be computed to compensate

\* the error in r when rounded to a floating-point number.

\*

\* 2. Approximating expm1(r) by a special rational function on

\* the interval [0,0.34658]:

\* Since

$$r*(\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) = 2 + r^2/6 - r^4/360 + \dots$$

\* we define R1(r\*r) by

$$r*(\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) = 2 + r^2/6 * R1(r*r)$$

\* That is,

$$R1(r**2) = 6/r * ((\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) - 2/r)$$

$$= 6/r * ( 1 + 2.0*(1/(\exp(r)-1) - 1/r))$$

$$= 1 - r^2/60 + r^4/2520 - r^6/100800 + \dots$$

\* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.347] to generate

\* a polynomial of degree 5 in r\*r to approximate R1. The

\* maximum error of this polynomial approximation is bounded

\* by  $2**(-61)$ . In other words,

$$R1(z) \sim 1.0 + Q1*z + Q2*z**2 + Q3*z**3 + Q4*z**4 + Q5*z**5$$

\* where  $Q1 = -1.666666666666666567384E-2$ ,

```

* Q2 = 3.9682539681370365873E-4,
* Q3 = -9.9206344733435987357E-6,
* Q4 = 2.5051361420808517002E-7,
* Q5 = -6.2843505682382617102E-9;
* (where z=r*r, and the values of Q1 to Q5 are listed below)
* with error bounded by
* |          5          | -61
* | 1.0+Q1*z+...+Q5*z  - R1(z) | <= 2
* |          |
*
* expm1(r) = exp(r)-1 is then computed by the following
* specific way which minimize the accumulation rounding error:
*      2   3
*      r   r  [ 3 - (R1 + R1*r/2) ]
*      expm1(r) = r + --- + --- * [-----]
*      2     2  [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ]
*
* To compensate the error in the argument reduction, we use
* expm1(r+c) = expm1(r) + c + expm1(r)*c
* ~ expm1(r) + c + r*c
* Thus c+r*c will be added in as the correction terms for
* expm1(r+c). Now rearrange the term to avoid optimization
* screw up:
*      (      2          2 )
*      ( { ( r   [ R1 - (3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } r )
*      expm1(r+c) ~ r - ( { r*(--- * [-----]-c)-c } - --- )
*      ( { ( 2   [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } 2 )
*      (
*
*      = r - E
*
* 3. Scale back to obtain expm1(x):
* From step 1, we have
*      expm1(x) = either 2^k*[expm1(r)+1] - 1
*      = or 2^k*[expm1(r) + (1-2^-k)]
*
* 4. Implementation notes:
* (A). To save one multiplication, we scale the coefficient Qi
*      to Qi*2^i, and replace z by (x^2)/2.
* (B). To achieve maximum accuracy, we compute expm1(x) by
* (i) if x < -56*ln2, return -1.0, (raise inexact if x!=inf)
* (ii) if k=0, return r-E
* (iii) if k=-1, return 0.5*(r-E)-0.5
* (iv) if k=1 if r < -0.25, return 2*((r+0.5)- E)
*      else return 1.0+2.0*(r-E);
* (v) if (k<-2||k>56) return 2^k(1-(E-r)) - 1 (or exp(x)-1)
* (vi) if k <= 20, return 2^k((1-2^-k)-(E-r)), else
* (vii) return 2^k(1-((E+2^-k)-r))
*
* Special cases:

```

- \* expm1(INF) is INF, expm1(NaN) is NaN;
- \* expm1(-INF) is -1, and
- \* for finite argument, only expm1(0)=0 is exact.

~~~~~

log1p

~~~~~

### \* Method :

- \* 1. Argument Reduction: find k and f such that

- \*  $1+x = 2^k * (1+f)$ ,
- \* where  $\sqrt{2}/2 < 1+f < \sqrt{2}$  .
- \*

- \* Note. If k=0, then f=x is exact. However, if k!=0, then f
- \* may not be representable exactly. In that case, a correction
- \* term is need. Let u=1+x rounded. Let c = (1+x)-u, then
- \*  $\log(1+x) - \log(u) \sim c/u$ . Thus, we proceed to compute  $\log(u)$ ,
- \* and add back the correction term c/u.
- \* (Note: when  $x > 2^{53}$ , one can simply return  $\log(x)$ )
- \*

- \* 2. Approximation of log1p(f).

- \* Let  $s = f/(2+f)$  ; based on  $\log(1+f) = \log(1+s) - \log(1-s)$
- \*  $= 2s + 2/3 s^3 + 2/5 s^5 + \dots$ ,
- \*  $= 2s + s^*R$

- \* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.1716] to generate
- \* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate R The maximum error
- \* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by  $2^{-58.45}$ . In
- \* other words,

- \*  $2 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 10 \quad 12 \quad 14$
- \*  $R(z) \sim Lp1*s + Lp2*s^2 + Lp3*s^3 + Lp4*s^4 + Lp5*s^5 + Lp6*s^6 + Lp7*s^7$
- \* (the values of Lp1 to Lp7 are listed in the program)

\* and

- \*  $| \quad 2 \quad 14 \quad | \quad -58.45$
- \*  $| Lp1*s + \dots + Lp7*s^7 - R(z) | \leq 2$
- \*  $| \quad \quad \quad |$

- \* Note that  $2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq$ , where  $hfsq = f*f/2$ .
- \* In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log
- \* by

- \*  $\log1p(f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R))$ .

\*

- \* 3. Finally,  $\log1p(x) = k*\ln2 + \log1p(f)$ .

- \*  $= k*\ln2\_hi + (f - (hfsq - (s*(hfsq+R) + k*\ln2\_lo)))$

- \* Here ln2 is split into two floating point number:

- \*  $\ln2\_hi + \ln2\_lo$ ,

- \* where  $n*\ln2\_hi$  is always exact for  $|n| < 2000$ .

~~~~~

README for libm-test math test suite

=====

The libm-test math test suite tests a number of function points of

math functions in the GNU C library. The following sections contain a brief overview. Please note that the test drivers and the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl" have some options. A full list of options is available with --help (for the test drivers) and -h for "gen-libm-test.pl".

What is tested?

=====

The tests just evaluate the functions at specified points and compare the results with precomputed values and the requirements of the ISO C99 standard.

Besides testing the special values mandated by IEEE 754 (infinities, NaNs and minus zero), some more or less random values are tested.

Files that are part of libm-test

=====

The main file is "libm-test.inc". It is platform and floating point format independent. The file must be preprocessed by the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl". The results are "libm-test.c" and a file "libm-test-ulps.h" with platform specific deltas.

The test drivers test-double.c, test-float.c, test-ldouble.c test the normal double, float and long double implementation of libm. The test drivers with an i in it (test-idouble.c, test-ifloat.c, test-ildoubl.c) test the corresponding inline functions (where available - otherwise they also test the real functions in libm).

"gen-libm-test.pl" needs a platform specific files with ULPs (Units of Last Precision). The file is called "libm-test-ulps" and lives in platform specific sysdep directory.

How can I generate "libm-test-ulps"?

=====

The test drivers have an option "-u" to output an unsorted list of all epsilons that the functions have. The output can be read in directly but it's better to pretty print it first. "gen-libm-test.pl" has an option to generate a pretty-printed and sorted new ULPs file from the output of the test drivers.

To generate a new "libm-test-ulps" file, first remove "ULPs" file in the current directory, then you can execute for example:

```
test-double -u --ignore-max-ulp=yes
```

This generates a file "ULPs" with all double ULPs in it, ignoring any previous calculated ULPs.

Now generate the ULPs for all other formats, the tests will be appending the data to the "ULPs" file. As final step run "gen-libm-test.pl" with the file as input and ask to generate a pretty printed output in the file "NewUlp":
gen-libm-test.pl -u ULPs -n

Now you can rename "NewUlp" to "libm-test-ulps" and move it into sysdeps.

Contents of libm-test-ulps

=====

Since libm-test-ulps can be generated automatically, just a few notes. The file contains lines for single tests, like:

Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":
float: 1

and lines for maximal errors of single functions, like:

Function "yn":
idouble: 6.0000

The keywords are float, ifloat, double, idouble, ldouble and ildouble (the prefix i stands for inline). You can also specify known failures, e.g.:

Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":
float: 1
float: fail

Adding tests to libm-test.inc

=====

The tests are evaluated by a set of special test macros. The macros start with "TEST_" followed by a specification the input values, an underscore and a specification of the output values. As an example, the test macro for a function with input of type FLOAT (FLOAT is either float, double, long double) and output of type FLOAT is "TEST_f_f". The macro's parameter are the name of the function, the input parameter, output parameter and optionally one exception parameter.

The accepted parameter types are:

- "f" for FLOAT
- "b" for boolean - just tests if the output parameter evaluates to 0 or 1 (only for output).
- "c" for complex. This parameter needs two values, first the real, then the imaginary part.
- "i" for int.
- "l" for long int.
- "L" for long long int.

- "F" for the address of a FLOAT (only as input parameter)
- "I" for the address of an int (only as input parameter)

Some functions need special handling. For example gamma sets the global variable `signgam` and `frexp` takes an argument to `&int`. This special treatment is coded in `"gen-libm-test.pl"` and used while parsing `"libm-test.inc"`.

This package uses quilt to manage all modifications to the upstream source. Changes are stored in the source package as diffs in `debian/patches` and applied during the build.

To configure quilt to use `debian/patches` instead of `patches`, you want either to export `QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches` in your environment or use this snippet in your `~/quiltrc`:

```
for where in ./ ../ ../../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../ ../; do
  if [ -e ${where}debian/rules -a -d ${where}debian/patches ]; then
    export QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches
  fi
done
```

To get the fully patched source after unpacking the source package, cd to the root level of the source package and run:

```
quilt push -a
```

The last patch listed in `debian/patches/series` will become the current patch.

To add a new set of changes, first run `quilt push -a`, and then run:

```
quilt new <patch>
```

where `<patch>` is a descriptive name for the patch, used as the filename in `debian/patches`. Then, for every file that will be modified by this patch, run:

```
quilt add <file>
```

before editing those files. You must tell quilt with `quilt add` what files will be part of the patch before making changes or quilt will not work properly. After editing the files, run:

```
quilt refresh
```

to save the results as a patch.

Alternately, if you already have an external patch and you just want to

add it to the build system, run quilt push -a and then:

```
quilt import -P <patch> /path/to/patch
quilt push -a
```

(add -p 0 to quilt import if needed). <patch> as above is the filename to use in debian/patches. The last quilt push -a will apply the patch to make sure it works properly.

To remove an existing patch from the list of patches that will be applied, run:

```
quilt delete <patch>
```

You may need to run quilt pop -a to unapply patches first before running this command.

The following is the README for UFC-crypt, with those portions deleted that are known to be incorrect for the implementation used with the GNU C library.

UFC-crypt: ultra fast 'crypt' implementation

=====

@(#)README 2.27 11 Sep 1996

Design goals/non goals:

- Crypt implementation plugin compatible with crypt(3)/fcrypt.
- High performance when used for password cracking.
- Portable to most 32/64 bit machines.
- Startup time/mixed salt performance not critical.

Features of the implementation:

- On most machines, UFC-crypt runs 30-60 times faster than crypt(3) when invoked repeated times with the same salt and varying passwords.
- With mostly constant salts, performance is about two to three times that of the default fcrypt implementation shipped with Alec Muffets 'Crack' password cracker. For instructions on how to plug UFC-crypt into 'Crack', see below.

- With alternating salts, performance is only about twice that of crypt(3).

- Requires 165 kb for tables.

Author & licensing etc

UFC-crypt is created by Michael Glad, email: glad@daimi.aau.dk, and has been donated to the Free Software Foundation, Inc. It is covered by the GNU library license version 2, see the file 'COPYING.LIB'.

NOTES FOR USERS OUTSIDE THE US:

The US government limits the export of DES based software/hardware. This software is written in Aarhus, Denmark. It can therefore be retrieved from ftp sites outside the US without breaking US law. Please do not ftp it from american sites.

Benchmark table:

The table shows how many operations per second UFC-crypt can do on various machines.

| Machine | SUN* | SUN* | HP* | DecStation | HP |
|--------------|------|------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | 3/50 | ELC | 9000/425e | 3100 | 9000/720 |
| Crypt(3)/sec | 4.6 | 30 | 15 | 25 | 57 |
| Ufc/sec | 220 | 990 | 780 | 1015 | 3500 |
| Speedup | 48 | 30 | 52 | 40 | 60 |

*) Compiled using special assembly language support module.

It seems as if performance is limited by CPU bus and data cache capacity. This also makes the benchmarks debatable compared to a real test with UFC-crypt wired into Crack. However, the table gives an outline of what can be expected.

Optimizations:

Here are the optimizations used relative to an ordinary implementation such as the one said to be used in crypt(3).

Major optimizations

- Keep data packed as bits in integer variables -- allows for fast permutations & parallel xor's in CPU hardware.
- Let adjacent final & initial permutations collapse.
- Keep working data in 'E expanded' format all the time.
- Implement DES 'f' function mostly by table lookup
- Calculate the above function on 12 bit basis rather than 6 as would be the most natural.
- Implement setup routines so that performance is limited by the DES inner loops only.
- Instead of doing salting in the DES inner loops, modify the above tables each time a new salt is seen. According to the BSD crypt code this is ugly :-)

Minor (dirty) optimizations

- combine iterations of DES inner loop so that DES only loops 8 times. This saves a lot of variable swapping.
- Implement key access by a walking pointer rather than coding as array indexing.
- As described, the table based f function uses a 3 dimensional array:

sb ['number of 12 bit segment']['12 bit index']['48 bit half index']

Code the routine with 4 (one dimensional) vectors.

- Design the internal data format & uglify the DES loops so that the compiler does not need to do bit shifts when indexing vectors.

Revision history

UFC patchlevel 0: base version; released to alt.sources on Sep 24 1991

UFC patchlevel 1: patch released to alt.sources on Sep 27 1991.

No longer rebuilds sb tables when seeing a new salt.

UFC-crypt pl0: Essentially UFC pl 1. Released to comp.sources.misc

on Oct 22 1991.

UFC-crypt p11: Released to comp.sources.misc in march 1992

- * setkey/encrypt routines added
- * added validation/benchmarking programs
- * reworked keyschedule setup code
- * memory demands reduced
- * 64 bit support added

This file describes how to make a threaded X11R6.

You need the source-code of XFree-3.2. I used the sources of X11R6.1 (files: xc-1.tar.gz xc-2.tar.gz xc-3.tar.gz) and the patches to XFree-3.2 (files: README.X11.patch R6.1p11-3.2.diff.gz cfont32.tgz).

Untar the xc-?.tar.gz files in a directory called XF3.2 and apply the XFree-3.2 patches as described in README.X11.patch or use the whole XFree86 source.

Now apply the thread patch with

```
patch -p0 < XF3.2.xc.diff
```

Go to the XF3.2/xc directory and make the whole thing:

```
nice make World >& world.log &  
tail -f world.log
```

Wait a few hours or interrupt the process after the shared libs are made. The shared libs are:

```
XF3.2/xc/lib/ICE/libICE.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/PEX5/libPEX5.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/SM/libSM.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/libX11.so.6.1*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/XIE/libXIE.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/libXThrStub.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xaw/libXaw.so.6.1*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xext/libXext.so.6.1*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xi/libXi.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xmu/libXmu.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xt/libXt.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xtst/libXtst.so.6.1*
```

(The Program dga didn't compile, but I have not check out why.)

Now you can copy the resulting libs

```
cp XF3.2/xc/lib/*/*.*so.* /usr/X11R6/lib/
```

and create some links

```
cd /usr/X11R6/lib/
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6.0 libXThrStub.so.6
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6 libXThrStub.so
```

or use make install (not tested, and needs new configuration).

It is possible with the libXThrSub to compile X11 programs without linking libpthread to them and not necessary to recompile already installed unthreaded X11 programs, because libXThrSub keeps the dynamic linker quit. On the other hand you can link libpthread to a X11 program to use threads.

I used linux 2.0.23 and libc 5.4.7 .

Hans-Helmut B"hmann hans@expmech.ing.tu-bs.de

XF3.2.xc.diff:

```
-----
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 16:30:55 1996
@@ -61,6 +61,14 @@
#define HasSnprintf YES
#endif

+#define HasPosixThreads YES
+#define ThreadedX YES
+#define BuildThreadStubLibrary YES
+#define NeedUIThrStubs YES
+#define HasThreadSafeAPI NO
+#define SystemMTDefines -D_REENTRANT
+#define ThreadsLibraries -lpthread
+
#define AvoidNullMakeCommand YES
#define StripInstalledPrograms YES
#define CompressAllFonts YES
@@ -158,7 +166,7 @@
#define LdPostLib /* Never needed */

#ifdef i386Architecture
-#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486
+#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486 -pipe
#define StandardDefines -Dlinux -D__i386__ -D_POSIX_SOURCE \
-D_BSD_SOURCE -D_SVID_SOURCE -DX_LOCALE
#define XawI18nDefines -DUSE_XWCHAR_STRING -DUSE_XMBTOWC
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/lnxLib.tmpl XF3.2/xc/config/cf/lnxLib.tmpl
```

```

--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sat Nov 9 14:52:39 1996
@@ -19,7 +19,7 @@

#define CplusplusLibC

-#define SharedX11Reqs
+#define SharedX11Reqs -L$(BUILDLIBDIR) -lXThrStub
#define SharedOldXReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY)
#define SharedXtReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY) $(SMLIB) $(ICELIB)
#define SharedXawReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XMULIB) $(XTOOLLIB) $(XLIB)
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h Thu Dec 7 02:19:09 1995
+++ XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h Sat Nov 9 01:04:55 1996
@@ -229,12 +229,12 @@
#define xcondition_wait(c,m) pthread_cond_wait(c,m)
#define xcondition_signal(c) pthread_cond_signal(c)
#define xcondition_broadcast(c) pthread_cond_broadcast(c)
-#ifndef _DECTHREADS_
+#if defined(_DECTHREADS_) || defined(linux)
static xthread_t _X_no_thread_id;
#define xthread_have_id(id) !pthread_equal(id, _X_no_thread_id)
#define xthread_clear_id(id) id = _X_no_thread_id
#define xthread_equal(id1,id2) pthread_equal(id1, id2)
-#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ */
+#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ || linux */
#if _CMA_VENDOR_ == _CMA__IBM
#ifdef DEBUG /* too much of a hack to enable normally */
/* see also cma__obj_set_name() */
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Mon Apr 18 02:22:22 1994
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Sat Nov 9 00:44:14 1996
@@ -73,7 +73,7 @@
register char c;
int first;
int best_max_rehash;
- int best_z;
+ int best_z = 0;
int num_found;
KeySym val;

diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sat Nov 9 19:04:51 1996
@@ -25,7 +25,7 @@
DEFINES = $(ALLOC_DEFINES)
INCLUDES =
SRCS = $(STUBSRCS)

```

```

-   OBJS = $(STUBOBJ)
+   OBJS = $(STUBOBJ)
    LINTLIBS = $(LINTLIB)

#include <Library.tmpl>
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 15:14:55 1996
@@ -37,16 +37,43 @@
 * specifies the thread library on the link line.
 */

+#if defined(linux)
+#include <pthread.h>
+#else
#include <thread.h>
#include <synch.h>
+#endif

+#if defined(linux)
+static pthread_t no_thread_id;
+#endif /* defined(linux) */
+
+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
pthread_t
_Xthr_self_stub_()
+{
+ return(no_thread_id);
+}
+#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak thr_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
thread_t
_Xthr_self_stub_()
{
    return((thread_t)0);
}
+#endif /* defined(linux) */

+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_init_stub_(m, a)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+ __const pthread_mutexattr_t *a;
+{
+ return(0);
+}

```

```

+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
int
_Xmutex_init_stub_(m, t, a)
@@ -56,7 +83,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
int
_Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
@@ -64,7 +101,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
int
_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
@@ -72,7 +119,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_

```

```

+int
+_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
int
_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
@@ -80,7 +137,18 @@
{
return(0);
}
+endif /* defined(linux) */

+if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_init_stub_(c, a)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ __const pthread_condattr_t *a;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
int
_Xcond_init_stub_(c, t, a)
@@ -90,7 +158,17 @@
{
return(0);
}
+endif /* defined(linux) */

+if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
int
_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
@@ -98,7 +176,18 @@

```



```

{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
int
_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
@@ -107,7 +196,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
int
_Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
@@ -115,7 +214,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{

```

```

+ return(0);
+}
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ @ -123,3 +232,15 @@
+ {
+     return(0);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */
+
+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_equal = _Xthr_equal_stub_
+ #int
+ _Xthr_equal_stub_(t1, t2)
+ pthread_t t1;
+ pthread_t t2;
+ {
+     return(1);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */

```

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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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The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is

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Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

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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portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

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

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

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 - d. If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the

facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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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.

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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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".)

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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.

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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.

@item

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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.

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

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

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

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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.)

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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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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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```
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```

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locales

* Starting with locales 2.7-3, users can provide their own locales in addition to the ones provided by the package. They will be handled as other locales in the various scripts.

Each user defined locale has to be provided as a single file and placed in the /usr/local/share/i18n/locales/ directory. The list of user defined locales should be placed, one by line, in the file /usr/local/share/i18n/SUPPORTED. You can have a look to the locales provided by the locales package in /usr/share/i18n/ for more details.

To enable the new locales, just run 'dpkg-reconfigure locales' and select the new locales.

-- Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org> Thu 29 Nov 2007 18:54:12 +0100
This directory contains the Embedded GNU C Library (EGLIBC).

EGLIBC is a variant of the GNU C Library (GLIBC) that is designed to work well on embedded systems. EGLIBC strives to be source and binary compatible with GLIBC. EGLIBC's goals include reduced footprint, configurable components, better support for cross-compilation and cross-testing. More information is available at <http://www.eglibc.org>.

Files in this directory describe EGLIBC's features for embedded developers:

- EGLIBC.cross-building provides general instructions for building EGLIBC and an accompanying compiler for cross-development. (And

explains why this isn't as simple as 'configure; make'.)

- EGLIBC.option-groups explains EGLIBC's facilities for paring down the library functionality to the features you really need, to reduce disk and memory consumption. (A one-line file disabling the OPTION_EGLIBC_LOCALES option reduces the on-disk footprint of EGLIBC by 92%.)

- EGLIBC.cross-testing explains how to test a cross-compiled EGLIBC.

Here is the original GLIBC README:

This directory contains the sources of the GNU C Library. See the file "version.h" for what release version you have.

The GNU C Library is the standard system C library for all GNU systems, and is an important part of what makes up a GNU system. It provides the system API for all programs written in C and C-compatible languages such as C++ and Objective C; the runtime facilities of other programming languages use the C library to access the underlying operating system.

In GNU/Linux systems, the C library works with the Linux kernel to implement the operating system behavior seen by user applications. In GNU/Hurd systems, it works with a microkernel and Hurd servers.

The GNU C Library implements much of the POSIX.1 functionality in the GNU/Hurd system, using configurations i[34567]86-*-gnu.

When working with Linux kernels, the GNU C Library version from version 2.4 on is intended primarily for use with Linux kernel version 2.6.0 and later. We only support using the NPTL implementation of pthreads, which is now the default configuration. Most of the C library will continue to work on older Linux kernels and many programs will not require a 2.6 kernel to run correctly. However, pthreads and related functionality will not work at all on old kernels and we do not recommend using glibc 2.4 with any Linux kernel prior to 2.6.

All Linux kernel versions prior to 2.6.16 are known to have some bugs that may cause some of the tests related to pthreads in "make check" to fail. If you see such problems, please try the test suite on the most recent Linux kernel version that you can use, before pursuing those bugs further.

Also note that the shared version of the libgcc_s library must be installed for the pthread library to work correctly.

The old LinuxThreads add-on implementation of pthreads for older Linux

kernels is no longer supported, and we are not distributing it with this release. Someone has volunteered to revive its maintenance unofficially for at least a short time for the benefit of those using Linux kernels older than 2.6, but a working version is not presently available. When it is in working condition, we will make it available alongside future glibc releases. LinuxThreads will not be supported.

The GNU C Library supports these configurations for using Linux kernels:

```
i[34567]86-*-linux-gnu
x86_64-*-linux-gnu
powerpc-*-linux-gnu
powerpc64-*-linux-gnu
s390-*-linux-gnu
s390x-*-linux-gnu
ia64-*-linux-gnu
sparc-*-linux-gnu
sparc64-*-linux-gnu
```

```
sh[34]-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.11
```

The code for other CPU configurations supported by volunteers outside of the core glibc maintenance effort is contained in the separate 'ports' add-on. You can find glibc-ports-VERSION distributed separately in the same place where you got the main glibc distribution files.

Currently these configurations are known to work using the 'ports' add-on:

```
alpha-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.9 for NPTL
arm-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.15 for NPTL, no SMP support
arm-*-linux-gnueabi Requires Linux 2.6.16-rc1 for NPTL, no SMP
mips-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL
mips64-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL
```

The ports distribution also contains code for other configurations that do not work or have not been maintained recently, but will be of use to anyone trying to make a new configuration work. If you are interested in doing a port, please contact the glibc maintainers; see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/> for more information.

See the file INSTALL to find out how to configure, build, and install the GNU C Library. You might also consider reading the WWW pages for the C library at <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/>.

The GNU C Library is (almost) completely documented by the Texinfo manual found in the 'manual/' subdirectory. The manual is still being updated and contains some known errors and omissions; we regret that we do not have the resources to work on the manual as much as we would like. For corrections to the manual, please file a bug in the 'manual' component,

following the bug-reporting instructions below. Please be sure to check the manual in the current development sources to see if your problem has already been corrected.

The file NOTES contains a description of the feature-test macros used in the GNU C library, explaining how you can tell the library what facilities you want it to make available.

Please see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/bugs.html> for bug reporting information. We are now using the Bugzilla system to track all bug reports. This web page gives detailed information on how to report bugs properly.

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The GNU C library contains an NSS module for the Hesiod name service. Hesiod is a general name service for a variety of applications and is based on the Berkeley Internet Name Daemon (BIND).

Introduction

=====

The Hesiod NSS module implements access to all relevant standard Hesiod types, which means that Hesiod can be used for the ``group'`, ``passwd'` and ``services'` databases. There is however a restriction. In the same way that it is impossible to use ``gethostent()'` to iterate over all the data provided by DNS, it is not possible to scan the entire Hesiod database by means of ``getgrent()'`, ``getpwent()'` and ``getservent()'`. Besides, Hesiod only provides support for looking up services by name and not for looking them up by port. In essence this means that the Hesiod name service is only consulted as a result of one of the following function calls:

- * `getgrname()`, `getgrgid()`
- * `getpwnam()`, `getpwuid()`
- * `getservbyname()`

and their reentrant counterparts.

Configuring your systems

=====

Configuring your systems to make use the Hesiod name service requires one or more of the following steps, depending on whether you are

already running Hesiod in your network.

Configuring NSS

First you should modify the file `/etc/nsswitch.conf` to tell NSS for which database you want to use the Hesiod name service. If you want to use Hesiod for all databases it can handle your configuration file could look like this:

```
# /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
#

passwd: db files hesiod
group: db files hesiod
shadow: db files

hosts: files dns
networks: files dns

protocols: db files
services: db files hesiod
ethers: db files
rpc: db files
```

For more information on NSS, please refer to the 'The GNU C Library Reference Manual'.

Configuring Hesiod

Next, you will have to configure Hesiod. If you are already running Hesiod in your network, you probably already have a file named `hesiod.conf` on your machines (probably as `/etc/hesiod.conf` or `/usr/local/etc/hesiod.conf`). The Hesiod NSS module looks for `/etc/hesiod.conf` by default. If there is no configuration file you will want to create your own. It should look something like:

```
rhs=.your.domain
lhs=.ns
classes=in,hs
```

The optional classes settings specifies which DNS classes Hesiod should do lookups in. Possible values are IN (the preferred class) and HS (the deprecated class, still used by some sites).

You may specify both classes separated by a comma to try one class first and then the other if no entry is available in the first class. The default value of the classes variable is `IN,HS'.

The value of rhs can be overridden by the environment variable `HES_DOMAIN'.

Configuring your name servers

In addition, if you are not already running Hesiod in your network, you need to create Hesiod information on your central name servers. You need to run `named' from BIND 4.9 or higher on these servers, and make them authoritative for the domain `ns.your.domain' with a line in `/etc/named.boot' reading something like:

```
primary    ns.your.domain    named.hesiod
```

or if you are using the new BIND 8.1 or higher add something to `/etc/named.conf' like:

```
zone "ns.your.domain" {
    type master;
    file "named.hesiod";
};
```

Then in the BIND working directory (usually `/var/named') create the file `named.hesiod' containing data that looks something like:

```
; SOA and NS records.
@   IN   SOA  server1.your.domain admin-address.your.domain (
    40000      ; serial - database version number
    1800      ; refresh - sec servers
    300       ; retry - for refresh
    3600000   ; expire - unrefreshed data
    7200 )    ; min
NS  server1.your.domain
NS  server2.your.domain
```

; Actual Hesiod data.

```
libc.group  TXT  "libc*:123:gnu,gnat"
123.gid     CNAME libc.group
gnu.passwd  TXT  "gnu*:4567:123:GNU:/home/gnu:/bin/bash"
456.uid     CNAME mark.passwd
nss.service TXT  "nss tcp 789 switch sw "
nss.service TXT  "nss udp 789 switch sw"
```

where `libc' is an example of a group, `gnu' an example of a user,

and `nss' an example of a service. Note that the format used to describe services differs from the format used in `/etc/services'. For more information on `named' refer to the `Name Server Operations Guide for BIND' that is included in the BIND distribution.

Security

=====

Note that the information stored in the Hesiod database in principle is publicly available. Care should be taken with including vulnerable information like encrypted passwords in the Hesiod database. There are some ways to improve security by using features provided by `named' (see the discussion about `secure zones' in the BIND documentation), but one should keep in mind that Hesiod was never intended to distribute passwords. In the original design authenticating users was the job of the Kerberos service.

More information

=====

For more information on the Hesiod name service take a look at some of the papers in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/usenix> and the documentation that accompanies the source code for the Hesiod name service library in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/hesiod>.

There is a mailing list at MIT for Hesiod users, hesiod@mit.edu. To get yourself on or off the list, send mail to hesiod-request@mit.edu. The following functions for the `long double' versions of the libm function have to be written:

e_acosl.c
e_asinl.c
e_atan2l.c
e_expl.c
e_fmodl.c
e_hypotl.c
e_j0l.c
e_j1l.c
e_jnl.c
e_lgamma_r.c
e_logl.c
e_log10l.c
e_powl.c
e_rem_pio2l.c
e_sinh1.c
e_sqrtl.c

k_cosl.c
k_rem_pio2l.c
k_sinl.c
k_tanl.c

s_atanl.c
s_erfl.c
s_expm1l.c
s_log1pl.c

~~~~~  
Methods  
~~~~~

arcsin

~~~~~

\* Since  $\text{asin}(x) = x + x^3/6 + x^5*3/40 + x^7*15/336 + \dots$   
\* we approximate  $\text{asin}(x)$  on  $[0,0.5]$  by  
\*  $\text{asin}(x) = x + x*x^2*R(x^2)$   
\* where  
\*  $R(x^2)$  is a rational approximation of  $(\text{asin}(x)-x)/x^3$   
\* and its remez error is bounded by  
\*  $|(\text{asin}(x)-x)/x^3 - R(x^2)| < 2^{(-58.75)}$   
\*  
\* For  $x$  in  $[0.5,1]$   
\*  $\text{asin}(x) = \text{pi}/2 - 2*\text{asin}(\text{sqrt}((1-x)/2))$   
\* Let  $y = (1-x)$ ,  $z = y/2$ ,  $s := \text{sqrt}(z)$ , and  $\text{pio2\_hi} + \text{pio2\_lo} = \text{pi}/2$ ;  
\* then for  $x > 0.98$   
\*  $\text{asin}(x) = \text{pi}/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))$   
\*  $= \text{pio2\_hi} - (2*(s+s*z*R(z)) - \text{pio2\_lo})$   
\* For  $x \leq 0.98$ , let  $\text{pio4\_hi} = \text{pio2\_hi}/2$ , then  
\*  $f = \text{hi part of } s$ ;  
\*  $c = \text{sqrt}(z) - f = (z-f*f)/(s+f) \dots f+c=\text{sqrt}(z)$   
\* and  
\*  $\text{asin}(x) = \text{pi}/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))$   
\*  $= \text{pio4\_hi} + (\text{pio4} - 2s) - (2s*z*R(z) - \text{pio2\_lo})$   
\*  $= \text{pio4\_hi} + (\text{pio4} - 2f) - (2s*z*R(z) - (\text{pio2\_lo} + 2c))$

~~~~~  
arccos

~~~~~

\* Method :  
\*  $\text{acos}(x) = \text{pi}/2 - \text{asin}(x)$   
\*  $\text{acos}(-x) = \text{pi}/2 + \text{asin}(x)$   
\* For  $|x| \leq 0.5$   
\*  $\text{acos}(x) = \text{pi}/2 - (x + x*x^2*R(x^2))$  (see asin.c)  
\* For  $x > 0.5$   
\*  $\text{acos}(x) = \text{pi}/2 - (\text{pi}/2 - 2*\text{asin}(\text{sqrt}((1-x)/2)))$   
\*  $= 2*\text{asin}(\text{sqrt}((1-x)/2))$



\*  $= 2s + 2s*z*R(z) \dots z=(1-x)/2, s=\sqrt{z}$   
 \*  $= 2f + (2c + 2s*z*R(z))$   
 \* where  $f=hi$  part of  $s$ , and  $c = (z-f*f)/(s+f)$  is the correction term  
 \* for  $f$  so that  $f+c \sim \sqrt{z}$ .  
 \* For  $x < -0.5$   
 \*  $\text{acos}(x) = \pi - 2\text{asin}(\sqrt{(1-|x|)/2})$   
 \*  $= \pi - 0.5*(s+s*z*R(z))$ , where  $z=(1-|x|)/2, s=\sqrt{z}$

~~~~~  
 atan2

~~~~~  
 \* Method :  
 \* 1. Reduce  $y$  to positive by  $\text{atan2}(y,x)=-\text{atan2}(-y,x)$ .  
 \* 2. Reduce  $x$  to positive by (if  $x$  and  $y$  are unexceptional):  
 \*  $\text{ARG}(x+iy) = \arctan(y/x) \dots$  if  $x > 0$ ,  
 \*  $\text{ARG}(x+iy) = \pi - \arctan[y/(-x)] \dots$  if  $x < 0$ ,

~~~~~  
 atan

~~~~~  
 \* Method  
 \* 1. Reduce  $x$  to positive by  $\text{atan}(x) = -\text{atan}(-x)$ .  
 \* 2. According to the integer  $k=4t+0.25$  chopped,  $t=x$ , the argument  
 \* is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the  
 \* arctangent of  $t$  is evaluated by the corresponding formula:  
 \*  
 \*  $[0,7/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = t-t^3*(a1+t^2*(a2+\dots(a10+t^2*a11)\dots)$   
 \*  $[7/16,11/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1/2) + \text{atan}((t-0.5)/(1+t/2))$   
 \*  $[11/16,19/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1) + \text{atan}((t-1)/(1+t))$   
 \*  $[19/16,39/16] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(3/2) + \text{atan}((t-1.5)/(1+1.5t))$   
 \*  $[39/16,INF] \quad \text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(INF) + \text{atan}(-1/t)$

~~~~~  
 exp

~~~~~  
 \* Method  
 \* 1. Argument reduction:  
 \* Reduce  $x$  to an  $r$  so that  $|r| \leq 0.5*\ln 2 \sim 0.34658$ .  
 \* Given  $x$ , find  $r$  and integer  $k$  such that  
 \*  
 \*  $x = k*\ln 2 + r, |r| \leq 0.5*\ln 2$ .  
 \*  
 \* Here  $r$  will be represented as  $r = hi-lo$  for better  
 \* accuracy.  
 \*  
 \* 2. Approximation of  $\exp(r)$  by a special rational function on  
 \* the interval  $[0,0.34658]$ :  
 \* Write  
 \*  $R(r**2) = r*(\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) = 2 + r*r/6 - r**4/360 + \dots$   
 \* We use a special Reme algorithm on  $[0,0.34658]$  to generate  
 \* a polynomial of degree 5 to approximate  $R$ . The maximum error

\* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by  $2^{-59}$ . In other words,  
 $R(z) \sim 2.0 + P1*z + P2*z**2 + P3*z**3 + P4*z**4 + P5*z**5$   
 (where  $z=r*r$ , and the values of P1 to P5 are listed below)

\* and

$$| 2.0 + P1*z + \dots + P5*z^5 - R(z) | \leq 2^{-59}$$

\* The computation of  $\exp(r)$  thus becomes

$$\exp(r) = 1 + \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r^2}{2^2} + \frac{r^3}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{r^5}{2^5} + R1(r)$$

= 1 + r + ----- (for better accuracy)  
 2 - R1(r)

\* where

$$R1(r) = r - (P1*r^2 + P2*r^4 + \dots + P5*r^{10})$$

3. Scale back to obtain  $\exp(x)$ :  
 From step 1, we have  
 $\exp(x) = 2^k * \exp(r)$

~~~~~

hypot

~~~~~

\* If (assume round-to-nearest)  $z=x*x+y*y$   
 \* has error less than  $\sqrt{2}/2$  ulp, than  
 \*  $\sqrt{z}$  has error less than 1 ulp (exercise).  
 \*  
 \* So, compute  $\sqrt{x*x+y*y}$  with some care as  
 \* follows to get the error below 1 ulp:  
 \*  
 \* Assume  $x>y>0$ ;  
 \* (if possible, set rounding to round-to-nearest)  
 \* 1. if  $x > 2y$  use  
 $x1*x1 + (y*y + (x2*(x+x1)))$  for  $x*x+y*y$   
 \* where  $x1 = x$  with lower 32 bits cleared,  $x2 = x-x1$ ; else  
 \* 2. if  $x \leq 2y$  use  
 $t1*y1 + ((x-y)*(x-y) + (t1*y2 + t2*y2))$   
 \* where  $t1 = 2x$  with lower 32 bits cleared,  $t2 = 2x-t1$ ,  
 \*  $y1 = y$  with lower 32 bits chopped,  $y2 = y-y1$ .  
 \*  
 \* NOTE: scaling may be necessary if some argument is too  
 \* large or too tiny

~~~~~

j0/y0

~~~~~

\* Method -- j0(x):

```

* 1. For tiny x, we use  $j_0(x) = 1 - x^2/4 + x^4/64 - \dots$ 
* 2. Reduce x to  $|x|$  since  $j_0(x) = j_0(-x)$ , and
*   for x in (0,2)
*  $j_0(x) = 1 - z/4 + z^2 R_0/S_0$ , where  $z = x^2$ ;
* (precision:  $|j_0 - 1 + z/4 - z^2 R_0/S_0| < 2^{-63.67}$ )
*   for x in (2,inf)
*  $j_0(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_0(x) * \cos(x_0) - q_0(x) * \sin(x_0))$ 
*   where  $x_0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_0), \cos(x_0)$ 
*   as follow:
*  $\cos(x_0) = \cos(x) \cos(\pi/4) + \sin(x) \sin(\pi/4)$ 
*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\cos(x) + \sin(x))$ 
*  $\sin(x_0) = \sin(x) \cos(\pi/4) - \cos(x) \sin(\pi/4)$ 
*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$ 
*   (To avoid cancellation, use
*  $\sin(x) \pm \cos(x) = -\cos(2x) / (\sin(x) \mp \cos(x))$ 
*   to compute the worse one.)

```

```

* Method --  $y_0(x)$ :
* 1. For  $x < 2$ .
*   Since
*  $y_0(x) = 2/\pi * (j_0(x) * (\ln(x/2) + \text{Euler}) + x^2/4 - \dots)$ 
*   therefore  $y_0(x) - 2/\pi * j_0(x) * \ln(x)$  is an even function.
*   We use the following function to approximate  $y_0$ ,
*  $y_0(x) = U(z)/V(z) + (2/\pi) * (j_0(x) * \ln(x))$ ,  $z = x^2$ 
*   where
*  $U(z) = u_0 + u_1 * z + \dots + u_6 * z^6$ 
*  $V(z) = 1 + v_1 * z + \dots + v_4 * z^4$ 
*   with absolute approximation error bounded by  $2^{-72}$ .
*   Note: For tiny x,  $U/V = u_0$  and  $j_0(x) \sim 1$ , hence
*  $y_0(\text{tiny}) = u_0 + (2/\pi) * \ln(\text{tiny})$ , (choose  $\text{tiny} < 2^{-27}$ )
* 2. For  $x \geq 2$ .
*  $y_0(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_0(x) * \cos(x_0) + q_0(x) * \sin(x_0))$ 
*   where  $x_0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_0), \cos(x_0)$ 
*   by the method mentioned above.

```

~~~~~  
 j_1/y_1
 ~~~~~

```

* Method --  $j_1(x)$ :
* 1. For tiny x, we use  $j_1(x) = x/2 - x^3/16 + x^5/384 - \dots$ 
* 2. Reduce x to  $|x|$  since  $j_1(x) = -j_1(-x)$ , and
*   for x in (0,2)
*  $j_1(x) = x/2 + x^2 * R_0/S_0$ , where  $z = x^2$ ;
* (precision:  $|j_1/x - 1/2 - R_0/S_0| < 2^{-61.51}$ )
*   for x in (2,inf)
*  $j_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) * \cos(x_1) - q_1(x) * \sin(x_1))$ 
*  $y_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi x)} * (p_1(x) * \sin(x_1) + q_1(x) * \cos(x_1))$ 
*   where  $x_1 = x - 3\pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_1), \cos(x_1)$ 
*   as follow:

```

```

* cos(x1) = cos(x)cos(3pi/4)+sin(x)sin(3pi/4)
* = 1/sqrt(2) * (sin(x) - cos(x))
* sin(x1) = sin(x)cos(3pi/4)-cos(x)sin(3pi/4)
* = -1/sqrt(2) * (sin(x) + cos(x))
* (To avoid cancellation, use
* sin(x) +- cos(x) = -cos(2x)/(sin(x) +- cos(x))
* to compute the worse one.)
*
* Method -- y1(x):
* 1. screen out x<=0 cases: y1(0)=-inf, y1(x<0)=NaN
* 2. For x<2.
* Since
* y1(x) = 2/pi*(j1(x)*(ln(x/2)+Euler)-1/x-x/2+5/64*x^3-...)
* therefore y1(x)-2/pi*j1(x)*ln(x)-1/x is an odd function.
* We use the following function to approximate y1,
* y1(x) = x*U(z)/V(z) + (2/pi)*(j1(x)*ln(x)-1/x), z= x^2
* where for x in [0,2] (abs err less than 2**-65.89)
* U(z) = U0[0] + U0[1]*z + ... + U0[4]*z^4
* V(z) = 1 + v0[0]*z + ... + v0[4]*z^5
* Note: For tiny x, 1/x dominate y1 and hence
* y1(tiny) = -2/pi/tiny, (choose tiny<2**-54)
* 3. For x>=2.
* y1(x) = sqrt(2/(pi*x))*(p1(x)*sin(x1)+q1(x)*cos(x1))
* where x1 = x-3*pi/4. It is better to compute sin(x1),cos(x1)
* by method mentioned above.

```

```

~~~~~
jn/yn
~~~~~

```

```

* Note 2. About jn(n,x), yn(n,x)
* For n=0, j0(x) is called,
* for n=1, j1(x) is called,
* for n<x, forward recursion us used starting
* from values of j0(x) and j1(x).
* for n>x, a continued fraction approximation to
* j(n,x)/j(n-1,x) is evaluated and then backward
* recursion is used starting from a supposed value
* for j(n,x). The resulting value of j(0,x) is
* compared with the actual value to correct the
* supposed value of j(n,x).
*
* yn(n,x) is similar in all respects, except
* that forward recursion is used for all
* values of n>1.

```

```

jn:

```

```

/* (x >> n**2)
* Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)

```

```

*   Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
*   xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then
*
*   n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
*   -----
*   0  s-c  c+s
*   1  -s-c  -c+s
*   2  -s+c  -c-s
*   3  s+c   c-s
...
/* x is tiny, return the first Taylor expansion of J(n,x)
* J(n,x) = 1/n!*(x/2)^n - ...
...
/* use backward recurrence */
/* x   x^2   x^2
* J(n,x)/J(n-1,x) = ---- - ---- - ----  ....
* 2n  - 2(n+1) - 2(n+2)
*
* 1   1   1
* (for large x) = ---- - ---- - ----  ....
* 2n  2(n+1) 2(n+2)
* - - - - - - - - - -
* x   x   x
*
* Let w = 2n/x and h=2/x, then the above quotient
* is equal to the continued fraction:
* 1
* = -----
* 1
* w - -----
* 1
* w+h - -----
* w+2h - ...
*
* To determine how many terms needed, let
* Q(0) = w, Q(1) = w(w+h) - 1,
* Q(k) = (w+k*h)*Q(k-1) - Q(k-2),
* When Q(k) > 1e4 good for single
* When Q(k) > 1e9 good for double
* When Q(k) > 1e17 good for quadruple
...
/* estimate log((2/x)^n*n!) = n*log(2/x)+n*ln(n)
* Hence, if n*(log(2n/x)) > ...
* single 8.8722839355e+01
* double 7.09782712893383973096e+02
* long double 1.1356523406294143949491931077970765006170e+04
* then recurrent value may overflow and the result is

```

\* likely underflow to zero

yn:

```

/* (x >> n**2)
*   Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
*   Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
*   Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
*   xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then
*
*   n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
*   -----
*   0 s-c c+s
*   1 -s-c -c+s
*   2 -s+c -c-s
*   3 s+c c-s

```

### lgamma

~~~~~

* Method:

- * 1. Argument Reduction for $0 < x \leq 8$
- * Since $\Gamma(1+s) = s \Gamma(s)$, for x in $[0,8]$, we may
- * reduce x to a number in $[1.5, 2.5]$ by
- * $\lgamma(1+s) = \log(s) + \lgamma(s)$
- * for example,
- * $\lgamma(7.3) = \log(6.3) + \lgamma(6.3)$
- * $= \log(6.3 \cdot 5.3) + \lgamma(5.3)$
- * $= \log(6.3 \cdot 5.3 \cdot 4.3 \cdot 3.3 \cdot 2.3) + \lgamma(2.3)$
- * 2. Polynomial approximation of \lgamma around its
- * minimum $y_{\min} = 1.461632144968362245$ to maintain monotonicity.
- * On $[y_{\min} - 0.23, y_{\min} + 0.27]$ (i.e., $[1.23164, 1.73163]$), use
- * Let $z = x - y_{\min}$;
- * $\lgamma(x) = -1.214862905358496078218 + z^2 \cdot \text{poly}(z)$
- * where
- * $\text{poly}(z)$ is a 14 degree polynomial.
- * 2. Rational approximation in the primary interval $[2,3]$
- * We use the following approximation:
- * $s = x - 2.0$;
- * $\lgamma(x) = 0.5 \cdot s + s \cdot P(s) / Q(s)$
- * with accuracy
- * $|P/Q - (\lgamma(x) - 0.5s)| < 2 \cdot 10^{-61.71}$
- * Our algorithms are based on the following observation
- *
$$\lgamma(2+s) = s \cdot (1 - \text{Euler}) + \frac{\zeta(2)-1}{2} s^2 - \frac{\zeta(3)-1}{3} s^3 + \dots$$
- * where Euler = 0.5771... is the Euler constant, which is very
- * close to 0.5.

*
 * 3. For $x \geq 8$, we have
 * $\lgamma(x) \sim (x-0.5)\log(x) - x + 0.5\log(2\pi) + 1/(12x) - 1/(360x^3) + \dots$
 * (better formula:
 * $\lgamma(x) \sim (x-0.5)(\log(x)-1) - 0.5(\log(2\pi)-1) + \dots$)
 * Let $z = 1/x$, then we approximation
 * $f(z) = \lgamma(x) - (x-0.5)(\log(x)-1)$
 * by
 * $w = w_0 + w_1z + w_2z^2 + w_3z^3 + \dots + w_6z^6$
 * where
 * $|w - f(z)| < 2^{-58.74}$

*
 * 4. For negative x , since (G is gamma function)
 * $-xG(-x)G(x) = \pi/\sin(\pi x)$,
 * we have
 * $G(x) = \pi/(\sin(\pi x)(-x)G(-x))$
 * since $G(-x)$ is positive, $\text{sign}(G(x)) = \text{sign}(\sin(\pi x))$ for $x < 0$
 * Hence, for $x < 0$, $\text{signgam} = \text{sign}(\sin(\pi x))$ and
 * $\lgamma(x) = \log(|\Gamma(x)|)$
 * $= \log(\pi/(|x\sin(\pi x)|)) - \lgamma(-x)$;
 * Note: one should avoid compute $\pi(-x)$ directly in the
 * computation of $\sin(\pi(-x))$.

~~~~~  
 log

~~~~~  
 * Method :
 * 1. Argument Reduction: find k and f such that
 * $x = 2^k (1+f)$,
 * where $\sqrt{2}/2 < 1+f < \sqrt{2}$.
 *
 * 2. Approximation of $\log(1+f)$.
 * Let $s = f/(2+f)$; based on $\log(1+f) = \log(1+s) - \log(1-s)$
 * $= 2s + 2/3 s^3 + 2/5 s^5 + \dots$,
 * $= 2s + s^*R$
 * We use a special Reme algorithm on $[0, 0.1716]$ to generate
 * a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate R The maximum error
 * of this polynomial approximation is bounded by $2^{-58.45}$. In
 * other words,
 * $R(z) \sim Lg1*s + Lg2*s^2 + Lg3*s^3 + Lg4*s^4 + Lg5*s^5 + Lg6*s^6 + Lg7*s^7$
 * (the values of $Lg1$ to $Lg7$ are listed in the program)
 * and
 * $|Lg1*s + \dots + Lg7*s^7 - R(z)| \leq 2^{-58.45}$
 * Note that $2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq$, where $hfsq = f*f/2$.
 * In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log

```

* by
*  $\log(1+f) = f - s*(f - R)$  (if f is not too large)
*  $\log(1+f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R))$ . (better accuracy)
*
* 3. Finally,  $\log(x) = k*\ln2 + \log(1+f)$ .
*   =  $k*\ln2\_hi + (f - (hfsq - (s*(hfsq+R) + k*\ln2\_lo)))$ 
* Here ln2 is split into two floating point number:
*  $\ln2\_hi + \ln2\_lo$ ,
* where  $n*\ln2\_hi$  is always exact for  $|n| < 2000$ .

```

~~~~~

log10

```

~~~~~
* Method :
* Let $\log10_2hi =$ leading 40 bits of $\log10(2)$ and
* $\log10_2lo = \log10(2) - \log10_2hi$,
* $ivln10 = 1/\log(10)$ rounded.
* Then
* $n = \text{ilogb}(x)$,
* if $(n < 0)$ $n = n + 1$;
* $x = \text{scalbn}(x, -n)$;
* $\log10(x) := n*\log10_2hi + (n*\log10_2lo + ivln10*\log(x))$
*
* Note 1:
* To guarantee $\log10(10**n)=n$, where $10**n$ is normal, the rounding
* mode must set to Round-to-Nearest.
* Note 2:
* $[1/\log(10)]$ rounded to 53 bits has error .198 ulps;
* $\log10$ is monotonic at all binary break points.

```

~~~~~

pow

```

~~~~~
* Method: Let  $x = 2 ** (1+f)$ 
* 1. Compute and return  $\log2(x)$  in two pieces:
*  $\log2(x) = w1 + w2$ ,
* where w1 has  $53-24 = 29$  bit trailing zeros.
* 2. Perform  $y*\log2(x) = n+y'$  by simulating multi-precision
* arithmetic, where  $|y'| \leq 0.5$ .
* 3. Return  $x**y = 2**n*\exp(y'*\log2)$ 
*
* Special cases:
* 1. (anything) ** 0 is 1
* 2. (anything) ** 1 is itself
* 3. (anything) ** NAN is NAN
* 4. NAN ** (anything except 0) is NAN
* 5.  $+(|x| > 1) ** +INF$  is +INF
* 6.  $+(|x| > 1) ** -INF$  is +0
* 7.  $+(|x| < 1) ** +INF$  is +0
* 8.  $+(|x| < 1) ** -INF$  is +INF

```



- \* 9. +1 \*\* +-INF is NAN
- \* 10. +0 \*\* (+anything except 0, NAN) is +0
- \* 11. -0 \*\* (+anything except 0, NAN, odd integer) is +0
- \* 12. +0 \*\* (-anything except 0, NAN) is +INF
- \* 13. -0 \*\* (-anything except 0, NAN, odd integer) is +INF
- \* 14. -0 \*\* (odd integer) = -( +0 \*\* (odd integer) )
- \* 15. +INF \*\* (+anything except 0,NAN) is +INF
- \* 16. +INF \*\* (-anything except 0,NAN) is +0
- \* 17. -INF \*\* (anything) = -0 \*\* (-anything)
- \* 18. (-anything) \*\* (integer) is (-1)\*\*(integer)\*(+anything\*\*integer)
- \* 19. (-anything except 0 and inf) \*\* (non-integer) is NAN

~~~~~  
rem_pio2 return the remainder of x rem pi/2 in y[0]+y[1]

~~~~~  
This is one of the basic functions which is written with highest accuracy in mind.

~~~~~  
sinh

~~~~~  
\* Method :

\* mathematically sinh(x) if defined to be (exp(x)-exp(-x))/2

\* 1. Replace x by |x| (sinh(-x) = -sinh(x)).

\* 2.

\* 
$$E + E/(E+1)$$
\* 0 <= x <= 22 : sinh(x) := -----, E=expm1(x)  
\* 2

\* 22 <= x <= lnovft : sinh(x) := exp(x)/2

\* lnovft <= x <= ln2ovft: sinh(x) := exp(x/2)/2 \* exp(x/2)

\* ln2ovft < x : sinh(x) := x\*shuge (overflow)

~~~~~  
sqrt

~~~~~  
\* Method:

\* Bit by bit method using integer arithmetic. (Slow, but portable)

\* 1. Normalization

\* Scale x to y in [1,4) with even powers of 2:

\* find an integer k such that 1 <= (y=x\*2^(-2k)) < 4, then

\* sqrt(x) = 2^k \* sqrt(y)

\* 2. Bit by bit computation

\* Let q = sqrt(y) truncated to i bit after binary point (q = 1),

\* i 0

\* 
$$s = 2^i q, \text{ and } y = 2^{i+1} (y - q^2)$$
\* i i i i (1)

\* To compute q from q, one checks whether

\* i+1 i

\*  
 \*  $-(i+1) \cdot 2$   
 \*  $(q + 2^{-(i+1)}) \leq y$ . (2)  
 \*  $i$   
 \*  $-(i+1)$   
 \* If (2) is false, then  $q_{i+1} = q_i$ ; otherwise  $q_{i+1} = q_i + 2^{-i}$ .

\* With some algebraic manipulation, it is not difficult to see that (2) is equivalent to

\*  $s_i + 2^{-i} \leq y$  (3)  
 \*  $i$

\* The advantage of (3) is that  $s_i$  and  $y_i$  can be computed by

\* the following recurrence formula:  
 \* if (3) is false

\*  $s_{i+1} = s_i, y_{i+1} = y_i$ ; (4)  
 \*  $i$

\* otherwise,

\*  $s_{i+1} = s_i + 2^{-i}, y_{i+1} = y_i - s_i - 2^{-i}$  (5)  
 \*  $i$

\* One may easily use induction to prove (4) and (5).

\* Note. Since the left hand side of (3) contain only  $i+2$  bits,

\* it does not necessary to do a full (53-bit) comparison

\* in (3).

\* 3. Final rounding

\* After generating the 53 bits result, we compute one more bit.

\* Together with the remainder, we can decide whether the

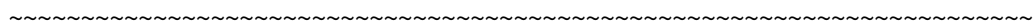
\* result is exact, bigger than  $1/2ulp$ , or less than  $1/2ulp$

\* (it will never equal to  $1/2ulp$ ).

\* The rounding mode can be detected by checking whether

\* huge + tiny is equal to huge, and whether huge - tiny is

\* equal to huge for some floating point number "huge" and "tiny".



cos

~~~

* kernel cos function on $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$, $\pi/4 \sim 0.785398164$

* Input x is assumed to be bounded by $\sim\pi/4$ in magnitude.

* Input y is the tail of x .

*

* Algorithm

* 1. Since $\cos(-x) = \cos(x)$, we need only to consider positive x .

* 2. if $x < 2^{-27}$ ($hx < 0x3e400000$), return 1 with inexact if $x \neq 0$.

* 3. $\cos(x)$ is approximated by a polynomial of degree 14 on $[0, \pi/4]$

$$\cos(x) \sim 1 - x^2/2 + C1*x^4 + \dots + C6*x^{14}$$

* where the remez error is

$$|\cos(x) - (1 - .5*x^2 + C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14})| \leq 2^{-58}$$

* 4. let $r = C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}$, then

$$\cos(x) = 1 - x^2/2 + r$$

* since $\cos(x+y) \sim \cos(x) - \sin(x)*y$

$$\sim \cos(x) - x*y,$$

* a correction term is necessary in $\cos(x)$ and hence

$$\cos(x+y) = 1 - (x^2/2 - (r - x*y))$$

* For better accuracy when $x > 0.3$, let $qx = |x|/4$ with the last 32 bits mask off, and if $x > 0.78125$, let $qx = 0.28125$.

* Then

$$\cos(x+y) = (1-qx) - ((x^2/2-qx) - (r-x*y)).$$

* Note that $1-qx$ and $(x^2/2-qx)$ is EXACT here, and the magnitude of the latter is at least a quarter of $x^2/2$, thus, reducing the rounding error in the subtraction.

~~~~~  
sin

~~~~~

* kernel sin function on $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$, $\pi/4 \sim 0.7854$

* Input x is assumed to be bounded by $\sim \pi/4$ in magnitude.

* Input y is the tail of x .

* Input iy indicates whether y is 0. (if $iy=0$, y assume to be 0).

* Algorithm

* 1. Since $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$, we need only to consider positive x .

* 2. if $x < 2^{-27}$ ($hx < 0x3e400000$), return x with inexact if $x \neq 0$.

* 3. $\sin(x)$ is approximated by a polynomial of degree 13 on $[0, \pi/4]$

$$\sin(x) \sim x + S1*x^3 + \dots + S6*x^{13}$$

* where

$$|\sin(x) - (x + S1*x^3 + S2*x^5 + S3*x^7 + S4*x^9 + S5*x^{11} + S6*x^{13})| \leq 2^{-58}$$

* 4. $\sin(x+y) = \sin(x) + \sin'(x)*y$

$$\sim \sin(x) + (1-x^2/2)*y$$

```

* For better accuracy, let
*   3   2   2   2   2
* r = x *(S2+x *(S3+x *(S4+x *(S5+x *S6))))
* then
*   3   2
* sin(x) = x + (S1*x + (x *(r-y/2)+y))

```

~~~~~

tan

~~~~~

```

* kernel tan function on [-pi/4, pi/4], pi/4 ~ 0.7854
* Input x is assumed to be bounded by ~pi/4 in magnitude.
* Input y is the tail of x.
* Input k indicates whether tan (if k=1) or
* -1/tan (if k= -1) is returned.

```

```

* Algorithm

```

```

* 1. Since tan(-x) = -tan(x), we need only to consider positive x.
* 2. if x < 2^-28 (hx<0x3e300000 0), return x with inexact if x!=0.
* 3. tan(x) is approximated by a odd polynomial of degree 27 on

```

```

* [0,0.67434]

```

```

*   3       27
* tan(x) ~ x + T1*x + ... + T13*x

```

```

* where

```

```

* |tan(x) - (x + T1*x + T2*x + ... + T13*x)| <= 2^-59.2
* |x|

```

```

* Note: tan(x+y) = tan(x) + tan'(x)*y
*       ~ tan(x) + (1+x*x)*y

```

```

* Therefore, for better accuracy in computing tan(x+y), let

```

```

*   3   2   2   2   2
* r = x *(T2+x *(T3+x *(...+x *(T12+x *T13))))

```

```

* then
*   3   2
* tan(x+y) = x + (T1*x + (x *(r+y)+y))

```

```

* 4. For x in [0.67434,pi/4], let y = pi/4 - x, then

```

```

* tan(x) = tan(pi/4-y) = (1-tan(y))/(1+tan(y))
*       = 1 - 2*(tan(y) - (tan(y)^2)/(1+tan(y)))

```

~~~~~

atan

~~~~~

```

* Method

```

```

* 1. Reduce x to positive by atan(x) = -atan(-x).
* 2. According to the integer k=4t+0.25 chopped, t=x, the argument
*    is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the
*    arctangent of t is evaluated by the corresponding formula:

```

- * [0,7/16] $\operatorname{atan}(x) = t-t^3*(a1+t^2*(a2+...(a10+t^2*a11)...))$
- * [7/16,11/16] $\operatorname{atan}(x) = \operatorname{atan}(1/2) + \operatorname{atan}((t-0.5)/(1+t/2))$
- * [11/16,19/16] $\operatorname{atan}(x) = \operatorname{atan}(1) + \operatorname{atan}((t-1)/(1+t))$
- * [19/16,39/16] $\operatorname{atan}(x) = \operatorname{atan}(3/2) + \operatorname{atan}((t-1.5)/(1+1.5t))$
- * [39/16,INF] $\operatorname{atan}(x) = \operatorname{atan}(INF) + \operatorname{atan}(-1/t)$

~~~~~

erf

~~~~

- * x
- * $2 \sqrt{\pi}$
- * $\operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \exp(-t^2) dt$
- * $\sqrt{\pi}$
- * 0

- * $\operatorname{erfc}(x) = 1 - \operatorname{erf}(x)$

- * Note that

- * $\operatorname{erf}(-x) = -\operatorname{erf}(x)$

- * $\operatorname{erfc}(-x) = 2 - \operatorname{erfc}(x)$

- *

- * Method:

- * 1. For $|x|$ in $[0, 0.84375]$

- * $\operatorname{erf}(x) = x + x^3 R(x^2)$

- * $\operatorname{erfc}(x) = 1 - \operatorname{erf}(x)$ if x in $[-.84375,0.25]$

- * $= 0.5 + ((0.5-x)-x^3 R)$ if x in $[0.25,0.84375]$

- * where $R = P/Q$ where P is an odd poly of degree 8 and

- * Q is an odd poly of degree 10.

- * -57.90

- * $|R - (\operatorname{erf}(x)-x)/x| \leq 2$

- *

- *

- * Remark. The formula is derived by noting

- * $\operatorname{erf}(x) = (2/\sqrt{\pi})*(x - x^3/3 + x^5/10 - x^7/42 + \dots)$

- * and that

- * $2/\sqrt{\pi} = 1.128379167095512573896158903121545171688$

- * is close to one. The interval is chosen because the fix

- * point of $\operatorname{erf}(x)$ is near 0.6174 (i.e., $\operatorname{erf}(x)=x$ when x is

- * near 0.6174), and by some experiment, 0.84375 is chosen to

- * guarantee the error is less than one ulp for erf.

- *

- * 2. For $|x|$ in $[0.84375,1.25]$, let $s = |x| - 1$, and

- * $c = 0.84506291151$ rounded to single (24 bits)

- * $\operatorname{erf}(x) = \operatorname{sign}(x) * (c + P1(s)/Q1(s))$

- * $\operatorname{erfc}(x) = (1-c) - P1(s)/Q1(s)$ if $x > 0$

- * $1+(c+P1(s)/Q1(s))$ if $x < 0$

- * $|P1/Q1 - (\operatorname{erf}(|x|)-c)| \leq 2^{-59.06}$

- * Remark: here we use the taylor series expansion at $x=1$.

- * $\operatorname{erf}(1+s) = \operatorname{erf}(1) + s*\operatorname{Poly}(s)$

- * $= 0.845.. + P1(s)/Q1(s)$

```

* That is, we use rational approximation to approximate
* erf(1+s) - (c = (single)0.84506291151)
* Note that |P1/Q1| < 0.078 for x in [0.84375,1.25]
* where
* P1(s) = degree 6 poly in s
* Q1(s) = degree 6 poly in s
*
* 3. For x in [1.25,1/0.35(~2.857143)],
*   erfc(x) = (1/x)*exp(-x*x-0.5625+R1/S1)
*   erf(x) = 1 - erfc(x)
*   where
*   R1(z) = degree 7 poly in z, (z=1/x^2)
*   S1(z) = degree 8 poly in z
*
* 4. For x in [1/0.35,28]
*   erfc(x) = (1/x)*exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2) if x > 0
*   = 2.0 - (1/x)*exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2) if -6<x<0
*   = 2.0 - tiny (if x <= -6)
*   erf(x) = sign(x)*(1.0 - erfc(x)) if x < 6, else
*   erf(x) = sign(x)*(1.0 - tiny)
*   where
*   R2(z) = degree 6 poly in z, (z=1/x^2)
*   S2(z) = degree 7 poly in z
*
* Note1:
* To compute exp(-x*x-0.5625+R/S), let s be a single
* precision number and s := x; then
* -x*x = -s*s + (s-x)*(s+x)
*   exp(-x*x-0.5626+R/S) =
* exp(-s*s-0.5625)*exp((s-x)*(s+x)+R/S);
* Note2:
* Here 4 and 5 make use of the asymptotic series
* exp(-x*x)
* erfc(x) ~ ----- * ( 1 + Poly(1/x^2) )
* x*sqrt(pi)
* We use rational approximation to approximate
* g(s)=f(1/x^2) = log(erfc(x)*x) - x*x + 0.5625
* Here is the error bound for R1/S1 and R2/S2
* |R1/S1 - f(x)| < 2**(-62.57)
* |R2/S2 - f(x)| < 2**(-61.52)
*
* 5. For inf > x >= 28
*   erf(x) = sign(x) *(1 - tiny) (raise inexact)
*   erfc(x) = tiny*tiny (raise underflow) if x > 0
*   = 2 - tiny if x<0

```

```

~~~~~
expm1 Returns exp(x)-1, the exponential of x minus 1
~~~~~

```

```

* Method
* 1. Argument reduction:
* Given x, find r and integer k such that
*
*      x = k*ln2 + r, |r| <= 0.5*ln2 ~ 0.34658
*
* Here a correction term c will be computed to compensate
* the error in r when rounded to a floating-point number.
*
* 2. Approximating expm1(r) by a special rational function on
* the interval [0,0.34658]:
* Since
*      r*(exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) = 2+ r^2/6 - r^4/360 + ...
* we define R1(r*r) by
*      r*(exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) = 2+ r^2/6 * R1(r*r)
* That is,
*      R1(r**2) = 6/r *((exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) - 2/r)
*               = 6/r * ( 1 + 2.0*(1/(exp(r)-1) - 1/r))
*               = 1 - r^2/60 + r^4/2520 - r^6/100800 + ...
* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.347] to generate
* a polynomial of degree 5 in r*r to approximate R1. The
* maximum error of this polynomial approximation is bounded
* by 2**-61. In other words,
*      R1(z) ~ 1.0 + Q1*z + Q2*z**2 + Q3*z**3 + Q4*z**4 + Q5*z**5
* where Q1 = -1.666666666666666567384E-2,
*      Q2 =  3.9682539681370365873E-4,
*      Q3 = -9.9206344733435987357E-6,
*      Q4 =  2.5051361420808517002E-7,
*      Q5 = -6.2843505682382617102E-9;
* (where z=r*r, and the values of Q1 to Q5 are listed below)
* with error bounded by
*      |          5          | -61
*      | 1.0+Q1*z+...+Q5*z  - R1(z) | <= 2
*      |          |
*
* expm1(r) = exp(r)-1 is then computed by the following
* specific way which minimize the accumulation rounding error:
*      2  3
*      r  r  [ 3 - (R1 + R1*r/2) ]
*      expm1(r) = r + --- + --- * [-----]
*      2  2  [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ]
*
* To compensate the error in the argument reduction, we use
*      expm1(r+c) = expm1(r) + c + expm1(r)*c
*      ~ expm1(r) + c + r*c
* Thus c+r*c will be added in as the correction terms for
* expm1(r+c). Now rearrange the term to avoid optimization
* screw up:

```

```

*      ( 2          2 )
*      ( ( r [ R1 - (3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } r )
*      expm1(r+c)~r - ( {r*{--- * [-----]-c)-c} - --- )
*      ( ( 2 [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } 2 )
*      (          )
*
*      = r - E
*
* 3. Scale back to obtain expm1(x):
*
* From step 1, we have
*      expm1(x) = either 2^k*[expm1(r)+1] - 1
*      = or 2^k*[expm1(r) + (1-2^-k)]
*
* 4. Implementation notes:
*
* (A). To save one multiplication, we scale the coefficient Qi
*      to Qi*2^i, and replace z by (x^2)/2.
*
* (B). To achieve maximum accuracy, we compute expm1(x) by
*
* (i) if x < -56*ln2, return -1.0, (raise inexact if x!=inf)
*
* (ii) if k=0, return r-E
*
* (iii) if k=-1, return 0.5*(r-E)-0.5
*
* (iv) if k=1 if r < -0.25, return 2*((r+0.5)- E)
*      else return 1.0+2.0*(r-E);
*
* (v) if (k<-2||k>56) return 2^k(1-(E-r)) - 1 (or exp(x)-1)
*
* (vi) if k <= 20, return 2^k((1-2^-k)-(E-r)), else
*
* (vii) return 2^k(1-((E+2^-k)-r))
*
*
* Special cases:
*
* expm1(INF) is INF, expm1(NaN) is NaN;
*
* expm1(-INF) is -1, and
*
* for finite argument, only expm1(0)=0 is exact.

```

~~~~~

### log1p

~~~~~

```

* Method :
*
* 1. Argument Reduction: find k and f such that
*
* 1+x = 2^k * (1+f),
*
* where sqrt(2)/2 < 1+f < sqrt(2) .
*
*
* Note. If k=0, then f=x is exact. However, if k!=0, then f
* may not be representable exactly. In that case, a correction
* term is need. Let u=1+x rounded. Let c = (1+x)-u, then
* log(1+x) - log(u) ~ c/u. Thus, we proceed to compute log(u),
* and add back the correction term c/u.
*
* (Note: when x > 2**53, one can simply return log(x))
*
*
* 2. Approximation of log1p(f).
*
* Let s = f/(2+f) ; based on log(1+f) = log(1+s) - log(1-s)
*
* = 2s + 2/3 s**3 + 2/5 s**5 + .....,
*
* = 2s + s*R
*
* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.1716] to generate

```



```

* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate R The maximum error
* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by 2**-.58.45. In
* other words,
*   2   4   6   8   10  12  14
*   R(z) ~ Lp1*s +Lp2*s +Lp3*s +Lp4*s +Lp5*s +Lp6*s +Lp7*s
* (the values of Lp1 to Lp7 are listed in the program)
* and
* | 2      14      | -58.45
* | Lp1*s +...+Lp7*s - R(z) | <= 2
* |
* Note that 2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq, where hfsq = f*f/2.
* In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log
* by
* log1p(f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R)).
*
* 3. Finally, log1p(x) = k*ln2 + log1p(f).
*   = k*ln2_hi+(f-(hfsq-(s*(hfsq+R)+k*ln2_lo)))
* Here ln2 is split into two floating point number:
* ln2_hi + ln2_lo,
* where n*ln2_hi is always exact for |n| < 2000.

```

~~~~~  
 README for libm-test math test suite

=====

The libm-test math test suite tests a number of function points of math functions in the GNU C library. The following sections contain a brief overview. Please note that the test drivers and the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl" have some options. A full list of options is available with --help (for the test drivers) and -h for "gen-libm-test.pl".

What is tested?

=====

The tests just evaluate the functions at specified points and compare the results with precomputed values and the requirements of the ISO C99 standard.

Besides testing the special values mandated by IEEE 754 (infinities, NaNs and minus zero), some more or less random values are tested.

Files that are part of libm-test

=====

The main file is "libm-test.inc". It is platform and floating point format independent. The file must be preprocessed by the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl". The results are "libm-test.c" and a file "libm-test-ulps.h" with platform specific deltas.

The test drivers test-double.c, test-float.c, test-ldouble.c test the normal double, float and long double implementation of libm. The test drivers with an i in it (test-idouble.c, test-ifloat.c, test-ildouble.c) test the corresponding inline functions (where available - otherwise they also test the real functions in libm).

"gen-libm-test.pl" needs a platform specific files with ULPs (Units of Last Precision). The file is called "libm-test-ulps" and lives in platform specific sysdep directory.

How can I generate "libm-test-ulps"?

=====

The test drivers have an option "-u" to output an unsorted list of all epsilons that the functions have. The output can be read in directly but it's better to pretty print it first. "gen-libm-test.pl" has an option to generate a pretty-printed and sorted new ULPs file from the output of the test drivers.

To generate a new "libm-test-ulps" file, first remove "ULPs" file in the current directory, then you can execute for example:

```
test-double -u --ignore-max-ulp=yes
```

This generates a file "ULPs" with all double ULPs in it, ignoring any previous calculated ULPs.

Now generate the ULPs for all other formats, the tests will be appending the data to the "ULPs" file. As final step run "gen-libm-test.pl" with the file as input and ask to generate a pretty printed output in the file "NewULps":

```
gen-libm-test.pl -u ULPs -n
```

Now you can rename "NewULps" to "libm-test-ulps" and move it into sysdeps.

Contents of libm-test-ulps

=====

Since libm-test-ulps can be generated automatically, just a few notes. The file contains lines for single tests, like:

```
Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":
```

```
float: 1
```

and lines for maximal errors of single functions, like:

```
Function "yn":
```

```
idouble: 6.0000
```

The keywords are float, ifloat, double, idouble, ldouble and ildouble (the prefix i stands for inline). You can also specify known failures, e.g.:

Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":

float: 1

float: fail

Adding tests to libm-test.inc

=====

The tests are evaluated by a set of special test macros. The macros start with "TEST\_" followed by a specification the input values, an underscore and a specification of the output values. As an example, the test macro for a function with input of type FLOAT (FLOAT is either float, double, long double) and output of type FLOAT is "TEST\_f\_f". The macro's parameter are the name of the function, the input parameter, output parameter and optionally one exception parameter.

The accepted parameter types are:

- "f" for FLOAT
- "b" for boolean - just tests if the output parameter evaluates to 0 or 1 (only for output).
- "c" for complex. This parameter needs two values, first the real, then the imaginary part.
- "i" for int.
- "l" for long int.
- "L" for long long int.
- "F" for the address of a FLOAT (only as input parameter)
- "I" for the address of an int (only as input parameter)

Some functions need special handling. For example gamma sets the global variable `signgam` and `frexp` takes an argument to `&int`. This special treatment is coded in "gen-libm-test.pl" and used while parsing "libm-test.inc".

This package uses quilt to manage all modifications to the upstream source. Changes are stored in the source package as diffs in `debian/patches` and applied during the build.

To configure quilt to use `debian/patches` instead of `patches`, you want either to export `QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches` in your environment or use this snippet in your `~/quilt.rc`:

```
for where in ./ ../ ..../ .../.../ .../.../ .../.../.../; do
    if [ -e ${where}debian/rules -a -d ${where}debian/patches ]; then
        export QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches
    fi
done
```

To get the fully patched source after unpacking the source package, cd to the root level of the source package and run:

```
quilt push -a
```

The last patch listed in `debian/patches/series` will become the current patch.

To add a new set of changes, first run `quilt push -a`, and then run:

```
quilt new <patch>
```

where `<patch>` is a descriptive name for the patch, used as the filename in `debian/patches`. Then, for every file that will be modified by this patch, run:

```
quilt add <file>
```

before editing those files. You must tell quilt with `quilt add` what files will be part of the patch before making changes or quilt will not work properly. After editing the files, run:

```
quilt refresh
```

to save the results as a patch.

Alternately, if you already have an external patch and you just want to add it to the build system, run `quilt push -a` and then:

```
quilt import -P <patch> /path/to/patch  
quilt push -a
```

(add `-p 0` to `quilt import` if needed). `<patch>` as above is the filename to use in `debian/patches`. The last `quilt push -a` will apply the patch to make sure it works properly.

To remove an existing patch from the list of patches that will be applied, run:

```
quilt delete <patch>
```

You may need to run `quilt pop -a` to unapply patches first before running this command.

The following is the README for UFC-crypt, with those portions deleted that are known to be incorrect for the implementation used with the GNU C library.

UFC-crypt: ultra fast 'crypt' implementation

=====

@(#)README 2.27 11 Sep 1996

Design goals/non goals:

-----

- Crypt implementation plugin compatible with crypt(3)/fcrypt.
- High performance when used for password cracking.
- Portable to most 32/64 bit machines.
- Startup time/mixed salt performance not critical.

Features of the implementation:

-----

- On most machines, UFC-crypt runs 30-60 times faster than crypt(3) when invoked repeated times with the same salt and varying passwords.
- With mostly constant salts, performance is about two to three times that of the default fcrypt implementation shipped with Alec Muffets 'Crack' password cracker. For instructions on how to plug UFC-crypt into 'Crack', see below.
- With alternating salts, performance is only about twice that of crypt(3).
- Requires 165 kb for tables.

Author & licensing etc

-----

UFC-crypt is created by Michael Glad, email: glad@daimi.aau.dk, and has been donated to the Free Software Foundation, Inc. It is covered by the GNU library license version 2, see the file 'COPYING.LIB'.

NOTES FOR USERS OUTSIDE THE US:

-----

The US government limits the export of DES based software/hardware. This software is written in Aarhus, Denmark. It can therefore be retrieved from ftp sites outside the US without breaking US law. Please do not ftp it from american sites.

Benchmark table:

-----

The table shows how many operations per second UFC-crypt can do on various machines.

Machine	SUN*	SUN*	HP*	DecStation	HP
	3/50	ELC 9000/425e	3100	9000/720	
Crypt(3)/sec	4.6	30	15	25	57
Ufc/sec	220	990	780	1015	3500
Speedup	48	30	52	40	60

\*) Compiled using special assembly language support module.

It seems as if performance is limited by CPU bus and data cache capacity. This also makes the benchmarks debatable compared to a real test with UFC-crypt wired into Crack. However, the table gives an outline of what can be expected.

#### Optimizations:

-----

Here are the optimizations used relative to an ordinary implementation such as the one said to be used in crypt(3).

#### Major optimizations

\*\*\*\*\*

- Keep data packed as bits in integer variables -- allows for fast permutations & parallel xor's in CPU hardware.
- Let adjacent final & initial permutations collapse.
- Keep working data in 'E expanded' format all the time.
- Implement DES 'f' function mostly by table lookup
- Calculate the above function on 12 bit basis rather than 6 as would be the most natural.
- Implement setup routines so that performance is limited by the DES inner loops only.
- Instead of doing salting in the DES inner loops, modify the above tables each time a new salt is seen. According to the BSD crypt code this is ugly :-)

## Minor (dirty) optimizations

\*\*\*\*\*

- combine iterations of DES inner loop so that DES only loops 8 times. This saves a lot of variable swapping.
- Implement key access by a walking pointer rather than coding as array indexing.
- As described, the table based f function uses a 3 dimensional array:

sb [number of 12 bit segment][12 bit index][48 bit half index]

Code the routine with 4 (one dimensional) vectors.

- Design the internal data format & uglify the DES loops so that the compiler does not need to do bit shifts when indexing vectors.

## Revision history

\*\*\*\*\*

UFC patchlevel 0: base version; released to alt.sources on Sep 24 1991

UFC patchlevel 1: patch released to alt.sources on Sep 27 1991.

No longer rebuilds sb tables when seeing a new salt.

UFC-crypt pl0: Essentially UFC pl 1. Released to comp.sources.misc on Oct 22 1991.

UFC-crypt pl1: Released to comp.sources.misc in march 1992

- \* setkey/encrypt routines added
- \* added validation/benchmarking programs
- \* reworked keyschedule setup code
- \* memory demands reduced
- \* 64 bit support added

This file describes how to make a threaded X11R6.

You need the source-code of XFree-3.2. I used the sources of X11R6.1 (files: xc-1.tar.gz xc-2.tar.gz xc-3.tar.gz) and the patches to XFree-3.2 (files: README.X11.patch R6.1pl1-3.2.diff.gz cfont32.tgz).

Untar the xc-?.tar.gz files in a directory called XF3.2 and apply the XFree-3.2 patches as described in README.X11.patch or use the whole XFree86 source.

Now apply the thread patch with

```
patch -p0 < XF3.2.xc.diff
```

Go to the XF3.2/xc directory and make the whole thing:

```
nice make World >& world.log &
```

```
tail -f world.log
```

Wait a few hours or interrupt the process after the shared libs are made. The shared libs are:

```
XF3.2/xc/lib/ICE/libICE.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/PEX5/libPEX5.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/SM/libSM.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/libX11.so.6.1*
XF3.2/xc/lib/XIE/libXIE.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/libXThrStub.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xaw/libXaw.so.6.1*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xext/libXext.so.6.1*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xi/libXi.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xmu/libXmu.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xt/libXt.so.6.0*
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xtst/libXtst.so.6.1*
```

(The Program dga didn't compile, but I have not check out why.)

Now you can copy the resulting libs

```
cp XF3.2/xc/lib/*/* .so.?.? /usr/X11R6/lib/
```

and create some links

```
cd /usr/X11R6/lib/
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6.0 libXThrStub.so.6
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6 libXThrStub.so
```

or use make install (not tested, and needs new configuration).

It is possible with the libXThrSub to compile X11 programs without linking libpthread to them and not necessary to recompile already installed unthreaded X11 programs, because libXThrSub keeps the dynamic linker quit. On the other hand you can link libpthread to a X11 program to use threads.

I used linux 2.0.23 and libc 5.4.7 .

Hans-Helmut B"hmann   hans@expmech.ing.tu-bs.de

-----  
XF3.2.xc.diff:

```
-----
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 16:30:55 1996
```



```

@@ -61,6 +61,14 @@
#define HasSnprintf YES
#endif

+#define HasPosixThreads YES
+#define ThreadedX YES
+#define BuildThreadStubLibrary YES
+#define NeedUIThrStubs YES
+#define HasThreadSafeAPI NO
+#define SystemMTDefines -D_REENTRANT
+#define ThreadsLibraries -lpthread
+
#define AvoidNullMakeCommand YES
#define StripInstalledPrograms YES
#define CompressAllFonts YES
@@ -158,7 +166,7 @@
#define LdPostLib /* Never needed */

#ifdef i386Architecture
-#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486
+#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486 -pipe
#define StandardDefines -Dlinux -D__i386__ -D_POSIX_SOURCE \
-D_BSD_SOURCE -D_SVID_SOURCE -DX_LOCALE
#define XawI18nDefines -DUSE_XWCHAR_STRING -DUSE_XMBTOWC
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sat Nov 9 14:52:39 1996
@@ -19,7 +19,7 @@

#define CplusplusLibC

-#define SharedX11Reqs
+#define SharedX11Reqs -L$(BUILDLIBDIR) -lXThrStub
#define SharedOldXReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY)
#define SharedXtReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY) $(SMLIB) $(ICELIB)
#define SharedXawReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XMULIB) $(XTOOLLIB) $(XLIB)
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h Thu Dec 7 02:19:09 1995
+++ XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h Sat Nov 9 01:04:55 1996
@@ -229,12 +229,12 @@
#define xcondition_wait(c,m) pthread_cond_wait(c,m)
#define xcondition_signal(c) pthread_cond_signal(c)
#define xcondition_broadcast(c) pthread_cond_broadcast(c)
-#ifdef _DECTHREADS_
+#if defined(_DECTHREADS_) || defined(linux)
static xthread_t _X_no_thread_id;
#define xthread_have_id(id) !pthread_equal(id, _X_no_thread_id)
#define xthread_clear_id(id) id = _X_no_thread_id

```

```

#define xthread_equal(id1,id2) pthread_equal(id1, id2)
-#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ */
+#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ || linux */
#if _CMA_VENDOR_ == _CMA__IBM
#ifdef DEBUG /* too much of a hack to enable normally */
/* see also cma__obj_set_name() */
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Mon Apr 18 02:22:22 1994
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Sat Nov 9 00:44:14 1996
@@ -73,7 +73,7 @@
    register char c;
    int first;
    int best_max_rehash;
-   int best_z;
+   int best_z = 0;
    int num_found;
    KeySym val;

diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sat Nov 9 19:04:51 1996
@@ -25,7 +25,7 @@
    DEFINES = $(ALLOC_DEFINES)
    INCLUDES =
        SRCS = $(STUBSRCS)
-   OBJS = $(STUBOBJS)
+   OBJS = $(STUBOBJS)
    LINTLIBS = $(LINTXLIB)

#include <Library.tmpl>
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 15:14:55 1996
@@ -37,16 +37,43 @@
* specifies the thread library on the link line.
*/

+#if defined(linux)
+#include <pthread.h>
+#else
#include <thread.h>
#include <synch.h>
+#endif

+#if defined(linux)
+static pthread_t no_thread_id;
+#endif /* defined(linux) */
+

```

```

+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
+ pthread_t
+ _Xthr_self_stub_()
+ {
+   return(no_thread_id);
+ }
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak thr_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
+ thread_t
+ _Xthr_self_stub_()
+ {
+   return((thread_t)0);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */

+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
+ int
+ _Xmutex_init_stub_(m, a)
+   pthread_mutex_t *m;
+   __const pthread_mutexattr_t *a;
+ {
+   return(0);
+ }
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
+ int
+ _Xmutex_init_stub_(m, t, a)
+   @@ -56,7 +83,17 @@
+ {
+   return(0);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */

+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
+ int
+ _Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
+   pthread_mutex_t *m;
+ {
+   return(0);
+ }
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
+ int
+ _Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
+   @@ -64,7 +101,17 @@

```

```

{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
int
_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
@@ -72,7 +119,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
int
_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
@@ -80,7 +137,18 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_init_stub_(c, a)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ __const pthread_condattr_t *a;
+{

```

```

+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
int
_Xcond_init_stub_(c, t, a)
@@ -90,7 +158,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
int
_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
@@ -98,7 +176,18 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
int
_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
@@ -107,7 +196,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

```

```

+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ {
+ return(0);
+ }
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
+ @@ -115,7 +214,17 @@
+ {
+ return(0);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */

+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ {
+ return(0);
+ }
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ @@ -123,3 +232,15 @@
+ {
+ return(0);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */
+
+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_equal = _Xthr_equal_stub_
+ int
+ _Xthr_equal_stub_(t1, t2)
+ pthread_t t1;
+ pthread_t t2;
+ {
+ return(1);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */
-----

```

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\*\*\*\*\*

Version 2, June 1991

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=====

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Mesa 3-D graphics library

Version: 7.0

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```

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CD001LINUX                      Rock Ridge Copy test                      """"h

Rocky Bernstein

K3b - Version 0.11.20

K3B THE CD KREATOR VERSION 0.11.20 (C) 2003 SEBASTIAN TRUEG AND THE K3B

TEAM

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CD001MKI Sat Mar 5 11:12:25 2005

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```
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```

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

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/:

```
dr-xr-xr-x 4 0 0 [LSN 23] 2048 Oct 22 2004 02:21:14 .
dr-xr-xr-x 2 0 0 [LSN 23] 2048 Oct 22 2004 02:21:14 ..
dr-xr-xr-x 2 0 0 [LSN 24] 2048 Mar 05 2005 16:12:25 copy
lr-xr-xr-x 1 0 0 [LSN 27] 7 Mar 05 2005 15:26:00 Copy2 -> COPYING
-r--r--r-- 1 0 0 [LSN 27] 17992 Mar 05 2005 15:25:51 COPYING
br--r--r-- 1 0 0 [LSN 36] 0 Mar 05 2005 15:32:05 fd0
dr-xr-xr-x 2 0 0 [LSN 25] 2048 Mar 05 2005 16:12:25 tmp
cr--r--r-- 1 0 0 [LSN 36] 0 Mar 05 2005 15:31:42 zero
```

/copy/:

```
dr-xr-xr-x 2 0 0 [LSN 24] 2048 Mar 05 2005 16:12:25 .
dr-xr-xr-x 4 0 0 [LSN 23] 2048 Mar 05 2005 16:12:25 ..
lr-xr-xr-x 1 0 0 [LSN 36] 10 Mar 05 2005 15:27:05 COPYING -> ../COPYING
```

/tmp/:

```
dr-xr-xr-x 2 0 0 [LSN 25] 2048 Mar 05 2005 16:12:25 .
dr-xr-xr-x 4 0 0 [LSN 23] 2048 Mar 05 2005 16:12:25 ..
lr-xr-xr-x 1 0 0 [LSN 36] 18 Mar 05 2005 15:51:05 COPYING -> ../copying/COPYING
```

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```

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```
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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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```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
find . -type f ! -name \*~ ! -exec grep -q Begin-Header \{\} \; -print \
| grep -v ^./build
```

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Common Error Description library. It is currently distributed together with the EXT2 file system utilities, which are otherwise packaged as "e2fsprogs".

```
This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>,
from sources obtained from a mirror of:
tsx-11.mit.edu:/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/
```

From the original distribution:

```
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Theodore Ts'o  
23-June-2007

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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 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
```

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-----  
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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.

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```
<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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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.
```

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```

```
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```

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```
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!

```
#
```

```
# 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) $(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)
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
-
- Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell      2005
+ Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell      1999-2005
+ Copyright (C) Jeremy Allison      2000-2006
+ Copyright (C) Paul `Rusty' Russell  2000
```

**\*\* NOTE!** The following LGPL license applies to the tdb  
\*\* library. This does NOT imply that all of Samba is released  
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## 1.170 libcroco3 0.6.5 :1.0

### 1.170.1 Available under license :

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Mon, 12 Apr 2004 12:23:20 +0200.

It was downloaded from <http://download.gnome.org/sources/libcroco>

Upstream Authors:

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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.

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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.

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## 1.171 libcups2 1.4.3-1ubuntu1.3

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

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

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

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

usr/sbin/lpc

usr/bin/lpq

usr/bin/lpr  
usr/bin/lprm  
usr/share/man/man1/lpr.1.gz  
usr/share/man/\*/man1/lpr.1.gz  
usr/share/man/man1/lprm.1.gz  
usr/share/man/\*/man1/lprm.1.gz  
usr/share/man/man1/lpq.1.gz  
usr/share/man/\*/man1/lpq.1.gz  
usr/share/man/man8/cups-lpd.8.gz  
usr/share/man/\*/man8/cups-lpd.8.gz  
usr/share/man/man8/lpc.8.gz  
usr/share/man/\*/man8/lpc.8.gz  
This package was debianized by Jeff Licquia <licquia@debian.org> on  
Sun, 3 Oct 1999 20:58:02 -0500.

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The Common UNIX Printing System source contains a "pdftops" filter that is based on the Xpdf software which is

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Derek B. Noonburg

Email: [derekn@foolabs.com](mailto:derekn@foolabs.com)

WWW: <http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>

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imagetopdf:

/\*

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\* Image file to PostScript filter for the Common UNIX Printing System (CUPS).

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## 1.172 libcurl3 7.19.7-1ubuntu1

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Version 2, June 1991

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## 1.177 libdbus-glib-1-2 0.98-1ubuntu1.1

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## 1.178 libdc1394-22 2.2.1 :2ubuntu2

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This package was debianized by Chanop Silpa-Anan <chanop@debian.org> on Fri, 10 Aug 2001 22:48:35 +1000.

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

That's all there is to it!



# 1.180 libd/pkg-perl 1.16.1.2ubuntu7.2

## 1.180.1 Available under license :

Debian - worldwide mirror sites

This file is broken up into two separate mirror listings:  
primary and Secondary mirror sites. The definitions are as follows:

A Primary mirror site has good bandwidth, is available 24 hours a day, and has an easy to remember names of the form ftp.<country>.debian.org. Additionally, most of them are updated automatically after updates to the Debian archive.

A Secondary mirror site may have restrictions on what they mirror (due to space restrictions). Just because a site is Secondary doesn't necessarily mean it'll be any slower or less up to date than a Primary site.

Use the site closest to you for the fastest downloads possible whether is be a primary or secondary site. The program `<em>netselect</em>` can be used to determine the fastest of a list of sites.

If you know of any mirrors that are missing from this list, please have the site maintainer fill out <http://www.debian.org/mirror/submit>  
To contact the maintainer of this page, write to [mirrors@debian.org](mailto:mirrors@debian.org)

### Primary ISO Mirror Sites

```
----- /debian? /debian-non-US?
Australia - ftp.au.debian.org Yes Yes
Austria - ftp.at.debian.org Yes Yes
Germany - ftp.de.debian.org Yes Yes
Japan - ftp.jp.debian.org Yes No
Korea - ftp.kr.debian.org Yes No
United States - ftp.debian.org Yes No
```

### Secondary FTP and HTTP mirrors of the Debian archive

```
-----
HOSTNAME          FTP          HTTP
-----          ---          ----

Australia
-----
ftp.au.debian.org /pub/debian/ /debian/
ftp.wa.au.debian.org /pub/linux/debian/ /debian/
ftp.monash.edu.au /pub/linux/distributions/debian /pub/linux/distributions/debian
linux.org.au /pub/debian/ /mirrors/debian/
```

ftp.uwa.edu.au           /mirrors/linux/debian/  
ftp.tower.net.au        /debian/

#### Austria

-----

ftp.at.debian.org       /debian/                           /debian/

#### Belgium

-----

ftp.linkline.be         /debian/  
ftp.kulnet.kuleuven.ac.be /pub/mirror/ftp.debian.org/debian/

#### Brazil

-----

linux.if.usp.br         /debian/                           /ftpmaster/debian/  
ftp.br.debian.org       /debian/  
ftp.unioeste-foz.br     /pub/debian/

#### Bulgaria

-----

ftp.bg.debian.org       /debian/

#### Canada

-----

ftp.ca.debian.org       /debian/                           /debian/  
ftp.crc.ca               /pub/systems/linux/debian/  
conan.eecg.toronto.edu /debian/                           /debian/  
mirror.direct.ca        /linux/debian/                   /linux/debian/

#### China

-----

freesoft.cei.gov.cn     /pub/mirrors/ftp.debian.org/       /pub/mirrors/ftp.debian.org/

#### Costa Rica

-----

debian.efis.ucr.ac.cr   /debian/                           /debian/

#### Czech Republic

-----

ftp.debian.cz           /debian/                           /debian/

#### Denmark

-----

ftp.sunsite.auc.dk      /pub/os/linux/debian/               /ftp/pub/os/linux/debian/  
ftp.uni-c.dk            /mirror/ftp.debian.org/pub/debian/   /mirror/ftp.debian.org/pub/debian/  
ftp.dk.debian.org       /debian/                           /debian/  
ftp.dkuug.dk            /pub/debian/

Finland

-----

sunsite.tut.fi /debian/ /debian/

France

-----

ftp.iut-bm.univ-fcomte.fr /pub/linux/distributions/debian/ /pub/linux/distributions/debian/

ftp.eudil.fr /debian/

ftp.proxad.net /mirrors/ftp.debian.org/

ftp.minet.net /pub/distrib/debian

Germany

-----

ftp.tu-clausthal.de /pub/linux/debian

ftp.de.debian.org /debian/ /debian/

source.rfc822.org /debian/

Germany (de)

-----

debian.uni-essen.de /debian/ /debian/

Hong Kong

-----

sunsite.ust.hk /pub/debian/ /pub/debian/

Hungary

-----

sunsite.math.klte.hu /pub/debian/

ftp.index.hu /pub/debian

mlf.linux.rulez.org /debian/ /debian/

Indonesia

-----

debian-mirror.piksi.itb.ac.id /debian/

Ireland

-----

ftp.esat.net /mirrors/ftp.debian.org/debian/ /mirrors/ftp.debian.org/debian/

Israel

-----

ftp.tls.co.il /debian/ /debian/

Italy

-----

ftp3.linux.it /debian/ /debian/

palmaria.garda-access.com /pub/linux/debian

ftp.students.cs.unibo.it /Mirrors/ftp.debian.org

```

freedom.dicea.unifi.it    /ftp/pub/linux/debian/          /ftp/pub/linux/debian/

JP
--
ftp.dti.ad.jp            /pub/Linux/debian/

Japan
-----
mirror.nucba.ac.jp      /mirror/debian/                  /mirror/debian/
ftp.jp.debian.org       /debian/
ring.asahi-net.or.jp   /pub/linux/debian/debian/       /archives/linux/debian/debian/
SunSITE.sut.ac.jp      /pub/archives/linux/debian      /pub/archives/linux/debian

Mexico
-----
ftp.iteso.mx
ftp://ftp.iteso.mx/pub/Linux/distributions/debian/http://ftp.iteso.mx/Linux/distributions/debian/

NZ
--
ftp.clear.net.nz        /debian/

Netherlands
-----
ftp.cistron.nl          /pub/debian/
ftp.nluug.nl            /pub/os/Linux/distr/Debian
ftp.demon.nl            /pub/mirrors/linux/debian/

New Zealand
-----

Norway
-----
ftp.nvg.ntnu.no         /mirror/debian/

Poland
-----
ftp.pl.debian.org       /pub/debian/                      /debian/
ftp.fnet.pl             /pub/debian
ftp.nvg.ntnu.no         /mirror/debian/

Portugal
-----
ftp.uevora.pt           /debian/                          /debian/

Russia
-----
ftp.chg.ru              /pub/Linux/debian/

```

## Slovak Republic

-----

ftp.tuke.sk           /pub/debian                               /debian

## Slovenia

-----

ftp.arnes.si           /software/unix/linux/debian/

ftp.camtp.uni-mb.si    /debian/                               /debian/

## South Africa

-----

ftp.is.co.za           /linux/distributions/debian/

ftp.linux.co.za       /pub/distributions/debian/

## Spain

-----

ftp.es.debian.org     /debian/

ceu.fi.udc.es         /debian/                               /debian/

## Sweden

-----

nowhere.campus.luth.se   /debian/                               /debian/

ftp.lh.umu.se          /debian/                               /debian/

ftp.sunet.se          /pub/os/Linux/distributions/debian/   /pub/os/Linux/distributions/debian/

ftp.du.se             /debian/

## Switzerland

-----

sunsite.cnlab-switch.ch   /mirror/debian/                       /ftp/mirror/debian/

ftp.urbanet.ch          /mirror/debian/

## Thailand

-----

debian.linuxchat.org    /debian/                               /debian/

## UK

--

ftp.uk.debian.org       /debian/                               /debian/

ftp.demon.co.uk        /pub/mirrors/linux/debian

sunsite.org.uk         /Mirrors/ftp.debian.org/pub/debian/   /Mirrors/ftp.debian.org/pub/debian/

ftp.mcc.ac.uk          /pub/linux/distributions/Debian

www.hensa.ac.uk        /mirrors/ftp.debian.org/debian/       /mirrors/ftp.debian.org/debian/

## US

--

http.us.debian.org     /debian/                               /debian/

ftp.debian.org         /debian/                               /debian/

```

ftp.netgod.net                               /debian/
debian.midco.net                             /debian/
ftp.eecs.umich.edu                           /debian/
debian.terrabox.com                          /debian/
llug.sep.bnl.gov                             /debian/
debian.crosslink.net                         /pub/debian/
debian.crosslink.net                         /pub/debian/
ftp-mirror.internap.com                      /pub/debian/
ftp.us.debian.org                            /debian/
ftp.fuller.edu                               /debian/
santanni.cc.gatech.edu                       /pub/linux/distributions/debian/
ftp.cdrom.com                                /pub/linux/debian
debian.egr.msu.edu                           /debian/
ftp.tux.org                                  /pub/distributions/debian/
debian.ssc.com                                /pub/debian/
sunsite.unc.edu                              /pub/Linux/distributions/debian/
debian.law.miami.edu                         /debian/
ftp.opensource.captch.com                   /debian/
ftp-mirror.internap.com                      /pub/debian/
csociety-ftp.ecn.purdue.edu                 /pub/debian/
ftp.linuxberg.com                            /pub/distributions/Debian/
ftp.cs.unm.edu                               /mirrors/debian
debian.gimp.dyndns.org                       /debian/
ftp.cs.wisc.edu                              /pub/mirrors/linux/debian

```

Installation methods for multiple binary CDs

-----

This package provides three new methods to be used within dselect in order to access Debian binary packages stored across multiple binary CD ROMs. It will install itself into the methods directory from dselect so the user will be able to use them immediately.

These are the three new methods:

- . Multiple binary CD-ROMs
- . Multiple binary CD-ROMs, accessed through NFS
- . Multiple binary CD-ROMs, pre-mounted

Acquiring package data

-----

Since this method is derived from the `mounted' method the user is able to access up to five binary directories within `dists/stable':

- . main
- . contrib

- . non-free
- . non-US
- . local

The selected method will try to read the ``Packages.cd'` file from each of these directories if it is available.

### Identifying the CD-ROM

-----

A unique name is associated to each CD. This name should correspond with the label on the front of the CD. The name is also available on the CD, so the system can find out which CD is in the drive at any time.

### Installing the files

-----

At the beginning of the installation the ``multicd'` package will sort the list of to-be-installed packages and install them CD by CD. If a different CD-ROM is required the user will be prompted to exchange the CD-ROM.

### Preparing multiple binary CD-ROMs

-----

Since the ``multicd'` methods need to know which packages are on which CD-ROMs one cannot use regular ``Packages'` files. An additional data field "X-Medium:" is required. The first CD-ROM from the set should contain all ``Packages.cd'` files. To be more convenient you should include the ``Packages.cd'` files on all CD-ROMs. This ensures that you don't have to start with the first CD-ROM all the time.

Additionally the package needs to gain information which CD-ROM is currently used. Thus each CD-ROM contains the file ``.disk/info'` which contains the symbolic name for the CD-ROM as specified by "X-Medium:".

In order to be able to create the modified ``Packages.cd'` files, you have to use the ``.M medium'` option of `dpkg-scanpackages` (supported in `dpkg-dev >= 1.15.5`).

To split the ``.main'` distribution into two CD-ROMs you'll need to create a ``Packages.cd'` file for each ``.binary-$arch'` directory. Afterwards you simply append the second one to the first one and put the resulting ``Packages.cd'` file into both ``.binary-$arch'` directories.

## Sample Layout

-----

CD1 .disk/info = "Debian GNU/Linux binary-i386"

```
dists/stable/main/binary-all/  
    binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
    binary-i386/net/foo.deb  
contrib/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
non-free/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
non-US/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz
```

CD2 .disk/info = "Debian GNU/Linux contrib-i386"

```
dists/stable/main/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
contrib/binary-all/  
    binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
    binary-i386/net/foo.deb  
non-free/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
non-US/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz
```

CD3 .disk/info = "Debian GNU/Linux non-free-i386"

```
dists/stable/main/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
contrib/binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
non-free/binary-all/  
    binary-i386/Packages.cd.gz  
    binary-i386/net/foo.deb  
non-US/binary-all/
```

To re-generate the Packages file you have to chdir into  
`dists/stable/\$part' and issue `dPKG-scanpackages' as follows. It's  
assumed that you use regular compressed overrides files in  
/pub/debian/indices.

```
CD1: dPKG-scanpackages -M "Debian GNU/Linux binary-i386" \  
    binary-i386 /pub/debian/indices/override.hamm.gz \  
    dists/stable/ > binary-i386/Packages
```

```
CD2: dPKG-scanpackages -M "Debian GNU/Linux contrib-i386" \  
    binary-i386 /pub/debian/indices/override.hamm.contrib.gz \  
    dists/stable/ > binary-i386/Packages
```

```
CD3: dPKG-scanpackages -M "Debian GNU/Linux non-free-i386" \  
    binary-i386 /pub/debian/indices/override.hamm.non-free.gz \  
    dists/stable/ > binary-i386/Packages
```

Please direct comments to Martin Schulze <joey@infodrom.north.de>  
Translators, when adding/updating your translation files, please follow  
the following rules:



\* Update debian/changelog:

- Beware the you should NOT update any of the legacy ChangeLog.old files for translation updates.

\* Format of entries in debian/changelog:

Translation updates should go in a dedicated "[ Updated Translations ]" section:

=====  
dpkg (1.13.15) unstable; urgency=low

.../...

[ Updated Translations ]

\* Catalan (Jordi Mallach).

\* Portuguese (Miguel Figueiredo).

\* Swedish (Daniel Nylander).

=====

New translations should go in a dedicated section named "[ New Translations ]":

=====  
dpkg (1.13.15) unstable; urgency=low

.../...

[ New Translations ]

\* Vagon (Douglas Adams).

=====

This file contents MUST be encoded in UTF-8, and the entries inserted in language alphabetical order.

\* Format of commit message

The formats above only apply to the debian/changelog file.

They do not apply to the commit message. Following recommendations of <http://wiki.debian.org/Teams/Dpkg/GitUsage> you should start the commit message with a summary line, followed by an empty line and a detailed/long description. For example:

=====

Update german translation of manual pages

Update to 1354t.

---

Note that the update should mention the file statistics as XXXtYYYfZZZu.

"XXXt" means "XXX translated strings".

"YYYf" means "YYY fuzzy strings strings".

"ZZZu" means "ZZZ untranslated strings".

YYY or ZZZ may be omitted if they are null.

\* Use of po/LINGUAS, dselect/po/LINGUAS or scripts/po/LINGUAS:

When ADDING a new translation, don't forget adding the language to the LINGUAS file, otherwise it will not be used.

\* Always CHECK your translations:

You MUST check your PO files for validity.

The correct syntax for doing so is:

```
$ msgmerge -U <file> dpkg.pot
$ msgfmt -c -o /dev/null --statistics <file>
$ msgcat <file> >/dev/null
```

- msgmerge updates your file with the current POT file.

- msgfmt checks it for validity.

- msgcat may detect encoding problems.

This is Debian's package maintenance system.

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lib/dpkg/md5.c and lib/dpkg/md5.h originally written by Colin Plumb,

Includes code from getopt and gettext:

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Version 2, June 1991

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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Written by:

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## 1.189 libestr0 0.1.10-0 :adiscon1precise1

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Upstream-Name: File-FcntlLock

Upstream-Contact: Jens Thoms Toerring <jt@toerring.de>

Source: <http://search.cpan.org/dist/File-FcntlLock/>

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



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```
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```

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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## 1.194 libfontconfig1 2.10.2

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/\*

\* fontconfig/src/fcfreeType.c

\*

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\*/

```
#include "fcint.h"
#include "fcint.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ft2build.h>
#include FT_FREETYPE_H
#include FT_TRUETYPE_TABLES_H
#include FT_SFNT_NAMES_H
#include FT_TRUETYPE_IDS_H
#include FT_TYPE1_TABLES_H
#if HAVE_FT_GET_X11_FONT_FORMAT
#include FT_XFREE86_H
#endif
#if HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
#include FT_BDF_H
#include FT_MODULE_H
#endif

#include "ftglue.h"

#if HAVE_WARNING_CPP_DIRECTIVE
#if !HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
#warning "No FT_Get_BDF_Property: Please install freetype 2.1.4 or later"
#endif
#endif

#if !HAVE_FT_GET_PS_FONT_INFO
#warning "No FT_Get_PS_Font_Info: Please install freetype 2.1.1 or later"
#endif
#endif

/*
 * Keep Han languages separated by eliminating languages
 * that the codePageRange bits says aren't supported
```

```

*/

static const struct {
    char    bit;
    const FcChar8  lang[6];
} FcCodePageRange[] = {
    { 17, "ja" },
    { 18, "zh-cn" },
    { 19, "ko" },
    { 20, "zh-tw" },
};

#define NUM_CODE_PAGE_RANGE (int) (sizeof FcCodePageRange / sizeof FcCodePageRange[0])

FcBool
FcFreeTypeIsExclusiveLang (const FcChar8 *lang)
{
    int  i;

    for (i = 0; i < NUM_CODE_PAGE_RANGE; i++)
    {
        if (FcLangCompare (lang, FcCodePageRange[i].lang) == FcLangEqual)
            return FcTrue;
    }
    return FcFalse;
}

typedef struct {
    const FT_UShort platform_id;
    const FT_UShort encoding_id;
    const char fromcode[12];
} FcFtEncoding;

#define TT_ENCODING_DONT_CARE 0xffff
#define FC_ENCODING_MAC_ROMAN "MACINTOSH"

static const FcFtEncoding  fcFtEncoding[] = {
    { TT_PLATFORM_APPLE_UNICODE, TT_ENCODING_DONT_CARE, "UTF-16BE" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_ID_ROMAN, "MACINTOSH" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_ID_JAPANESE, "SJIS" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_SYMBOL_CS, "UTF-16BE" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_UNICODE_CS, "UTF-16BE" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_SJIS, "SJIS-WIN" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_GB2312, "GB2312" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_BIG_5, "BIG-5" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_WANSUNG, "Wansung" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_JOHAB, "Johab" },
    { TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_ID_UCS_4, "UTF-16BE" },
};

```



```

{ TT_PLATFORM_ISO, TT_ISO_ID_7BIT_ASCII, "ASCII" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_ISO, TT_ISO_ID_10646, "UTF-16BE" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_ISO, TT_ISO_ID_8859_1, "ISO-8859-1" },
};

```

```

#define NUM_FC_FT_ENCODING (int) (sizeof (fcFtEncoding) / sizeof (fcFtEncoding[0]))

```

```

typedef struct {
    const FT_UShort platform_id;
    const FT_UShort language_id;
    const char lang[8];
} FcFtLanguage;

```

```

#define TT_LANGUAGE_DONT_CARE 0xffff

```

```

static const FcFtLanguage fcFtLanguage[] = {
{ TT_PLATFORM_APPLE_UNICODE, TT_LANGUAGE_DONT_CARE, "" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ENGLISH, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_FRENCH, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GERMAN, "de" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ITALIAN, "it" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_DUTCH, "nl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SWEDISH, "sv" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SPANISH, "es" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_DANISH, "da" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_PORTUGUESE, "pt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_NORWEGIAN, "no" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_HEBREW, "he" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_JAPANESE, "ja" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ARABIC, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_FINNISH, "fi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GREEK, "el" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ICELANDIC, "is" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MALTESE, "mt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TURKISH, "tr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_CROATIAN, "hr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_CHINESE_TRADITIONAL, "zh-tw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_URDU, "ur" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_HINDI, "hi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_THAI, "th" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KOREAN, "ko" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_LITHUANIAN, "lt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_POLISH, "pl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_HUNGARIAN, "hu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ESTONIAN, "et" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_LETTISH, "lv" },
/* { TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SAAMISK, ??? */
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_FAEROESE, "fo" },

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_FARSI, "fa" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_RUSSIAN, "ru" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_CHINESE_SIMPLIFIED, "zh-cn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_FLEMISH, "nl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_IRISH, "ga" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ALBANIAN, "sq" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ROMANIAN, "ro" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_CZECH, "cs" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SLOVAK, "sk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SLOVENIAN, "sl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_YIDDISH, "yi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SERBIAN, "sr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MACEDONIAN, "mk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_BULGARIAN, "bg" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_UKRAINIAN, "uk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_BYELORUSSIAN, "be" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_UZBEK, "uz" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KAZAKH, "kk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AZERBAIJANI, "az" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AZERBAIJANI_CYRILLIC_SCRIPT, "az" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AZERBAIJANI_ARABIC_SCRIPT, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ARMENIAN, "hy" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GEORGIAN, "ka" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MOLDAVIAN, "mo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KIRGHIZ, "ky" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TAJIKI, "tg" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TURKMEN, "tk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MONGOLIAN, "mo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MONGOLIAN_MONGOLIAN_SCRIPT, "mo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MONGOLIAN_CYRILLIC_SCRIPT, "mo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_PASHTO, "ps" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KURDISH, "ku" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KASHMIRI, "ks" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SINDHI, "sd" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TIBETAN, "bo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_NEPALI, "ne" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SANSKRIT, "sa" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MARATHI, "mr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_BENGALI, "bn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ASSAMESE, "as" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GUJARATI, "gu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_PUNJABI, "pa" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ORIYA, "or" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MALAYALAM, "ml" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KANNADA, "kn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TAMIL, "ta" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TELUGU, "te" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SINHALESE, "si" },

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_BURMESE, "my" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_KHMER, "km" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_LAO, "lo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_VIETNAMESE, "vi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_INDONESIAN, "id" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TAGALOG, "tl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MALAY_ROMAN_SCRIPT, "ms" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MALAY_ARABIC_SCRIPT, "ms" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AMHARIC, "am" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TIGRINYA, "ti" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GALLA, "om" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SOMALI, "so" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SWAHILI, "sw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_RUANDA, "rw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_RUNDI, "rn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_CHEWA, "ny" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MALAGASY, "mg" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_ESPERANTO, "eo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_WELSH, "cy" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_BASQUE, "eu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_CATALAN, "ca" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_LATIN, "la" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_QUECHUA, "qu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GUARANI, "gn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AYMARA, "ay" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TATAR, "tt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_UIGHUR, "ug" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_DZONGKHA, "dz" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_JAVANESE, "jw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SUNDANESE, "su" },

```

```

#if 0 /* these seem to be errors that have been dropped */

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SCOTTISH_GAELIC },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_IRISH_GAELIC },

```

```

#endif

```

```

/* The following codes are new as of 2000-03-10 */

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GALICIAN, "gl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AFRIKAANS, "af" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_BRETON, "br" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_INUKTITUT, "iu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_SCOTTISH_GAELIC, "gd" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_MANX_GAELIC, "gv" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_IRISH_GAELIC, "ga" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_TONGAN, "to" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GREEK_POLYTONIC, "el" },

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_GREELANDIC, "ik" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH, TT_MAC_LANGID_AZERBAIJANI_ROMAN_SCRIPT, "az" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_SAUDI_ARABIA, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_IRAQ, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_EGYPT, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_LIBYA, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_ALGERIA, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_MOROCCO, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_TUNISIA, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_OMAN, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_YEMEN, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_SYRIA, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_JORDAN, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_LEBANON, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_KUWAIT, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_UAE, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_BAHRAIN, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_QATAR, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BULGARIAN_BULGARIA, "bg" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CATALAN_SPAIN, "ca" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHINESE_TAIWAN, "zh-tw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHINESE_PRC, "zh-cn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHINESE_HONG_KONG, "zh-hk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHINESE_SINGAPORE, "zh-sg" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHINESE_MACAU, "zh-mo" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CZECH_CZECH_REPUBLIC, "cs" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_DANISH_DENMARK, "da" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GERMAN_GERMANY, "de" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GERMAN_SWITZERLAND, "de" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GERMAN_AUSTRIA, "de" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GERMAN_LUXEMBOURG, "de" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GERMAN_LIECHTENSTEI, "de" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GREEK_GREECE, "el" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_UNITED_STATES, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_UNITED_KINGDOM, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_AUSTRALIA, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_CANADA, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_NEW_ZEALAND, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_IRELAND, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_SOUTH_AFRICA, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_JAMAICA, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_CARIBBEAN, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_BELIZE, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_TRINIDAD, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_ZIMBABWE, "en" },

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{ TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_ENGLISH\_PHILIPPINES, "en" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_SPAIN\_TRADITIONAL\_SORT, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_MEXICO, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_SPAIN\_INTERNATIONAL\_SORT, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_GUATEMALA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_COSTA\_RICA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_PANAMA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_DOMINICAN\_REPUBLIC, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_VENEZUELA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_COLOMBIA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_PERU, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_ARGENTINA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_ECUADOR, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_CHILE, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_URUGUAY, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_PARAGUAY, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_BOLIVIA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_EL\_SALVADOR, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_HONDURAS, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_NICARAGUA, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_SPANISH\_PUERTO\_RICO, "es" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FINNISH\_FINLAND, "fi" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FRENCH\_FRANCE, "fr" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FRENCH\_BELGIUM, "fr" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FRENCH\_CANADA, "fr" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FRENCH\_SWITZERLAND, "fr" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FRENCH\_LUXEMBOURG, "fr" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_FRENCH\_MONACO, "fr" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_HEBREW\_ISRAEL, "he" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_HUNGARIAN\_HUNGARY, "hu" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_ICELANDIC\_ICELAND, "is" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_ITALIAN\_ITALY, "it" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_ITALIAN\_SWITZERLAND, "it" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_JAPANESE\_JAPAN, "ja" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_KOREAN\_EXTENDED\_WANSUNG\_KOREA, "ko" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_KOREAN\_JOHAB\_KOREA, "ko" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_DUTCH\_NETHERLANDS, "nl" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_DUTCH\_BELGIUM, "nl" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_NORWEGIAN\_NORWAY\_BOKMAL, "no" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_NORWEGIAN\_NORWAY\_NYNORSK, "nn" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_POLISH\_POLAND, "pl" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_PORTUGUESE\_BRAZIL, "pt" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_PORTUGUESE\_PORTUGAL, "pt" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_RHAETO\_ROMANIC\_SWITZERLAND, "rm" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_ROMANIAN\_ROMANIA, "ro" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_MOLDAVIAN\_MOLDAVIA, "mo" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_RUSSIAN\_RUSSIA, "ru" },  
 { TT\_PLATFORM\_MICROSOFT, TT\_MS\_LANGID\_RUSSIAN\_MOLDAVIA, "ru" },

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{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CROATIAN_CROATIA, "hr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SERBIAN_SERBIA_LATIN, "sr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SERBIAN_SERBIA_CYRILLIC, "sr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SLOVAK_SLOVAKIA, "sk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ALBANIAN_ALBANIA, "sq" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SWEDISH_SWEDEN, "sv" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SWEDISH_FINLAND, "sv" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_THAI_THAILAND, "th" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TURKISH_TURKEY, "tr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_URDU_PAKISTAN, "ur" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_INDONESIAN_INDONESIA, "id" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_UKRAINIAN_UKRAINE, "uk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BELARUSIAN_BELARUS, "be" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SLOVENE_SLOVENIA, "sl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ESTONIAN_ESTONIA, "et" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_LATVIAN_LATVIA, "lv" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_LITHUANIAN_LITHUANIA, "lt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CLASSIC_LITHUANIAN_LITHUANIA, "lt" },

```

```

#ifdef TT_MS_LANGID_MAORI_NEW_ZELAND

```

```

    /* this seems to be an error that have been dropped */

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MAORI_NEW_ZELAND, "mi" },

```

```

#endif

```

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FARSI_IRAN, "fa" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_VIETNAMESE_VIET_NAM, "vi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARMENIAN_ARMENIA, "hy" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_AZERI_AZERBAIJAN_LATIN, "az" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_AZERI_AZERBAIJAN_CYRILLIC, "az" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BASQUE_SPAIN, "eu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SORBIAN_GERMANY, "wen" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MACEDONIAN_MACEDONIA, "mk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SUTU_SOUTH_AFRICA, "st" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TSONGA_SOUTH_AFRICA, "ts" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TSWANA_SOUTH_AFRICA, "tn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_VENDA_SOUTH_AFRICA, "ven" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_XHOSA_SOUTH_AFRICA, "xh" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ZULU_SOUTH_AFRICA, "zu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_AFIKAANS_SOUTH_AFRICA, "af" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GEORGIAN_GEORGIA, "ka" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FAEROESE_FAEROE_ISLANDS, "fo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_HINDI_INDIA, "hi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MALTESE_MALTA, "mt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SAAMI_LAPONIA, "se" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SCOTTISH_GAELIC_UNITED_KINGDOM, "gd" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_IRISH_GAELIC_IRELAND, "ga" },

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{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MALAY_MALAYSIA, "ms" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MALAY_BRUNEI_DARUSSALAM, "ms" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KAZAK_KAZAKSTAN, "kk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SWAHILI_KENYA, "sw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_UZBEK_UZBEKISTAN_LATIN, "uz" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_UZBEK_UZBEKISTAN_CYRILLIC, "uz" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TATAR_TATARSTAN, "tt" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BENGALI_INDIA, "bn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_PUNJABI_INDIA, "pa" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GUJARATI_INDIA, "gu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ORIYA_INDIA, "or" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TAMIL_INDIA, "ta" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TELUGU_INDIA, "te" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KANNADA_INDIA, "kn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MALAYALAM_INDIA, "ml" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ASSAMESE_INDIA, "as" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MARATHI_INDIA, "mr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SANSKRIT_INDIA, "sa" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KONKANI_INDIA, "kok" },

```

*/\* new as of 2001-01-01 \*/*

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ARABIC_GENERAL, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHINESE_GENERAL, "zh" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_GENERAL, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_WEST_INDIES, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_REUNION, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_CONGO, "fr" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_SENEGAL, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_CAMEROON, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_COTE_D_IVOIRE, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_MALI, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BOSNIAN_BOSNIA_HERZEGOVINA, "bs" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_URDU_INDIA, "ur" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TAJIK_TAJIKISTAN, "tg" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_YIDDISH_GERMANY, "yi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KIRGHIZ_KIRGHIZSTAN, "ky" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TURKMEN_TURKMENISTAN, "tk" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MONGOLIAN_MONGOLIA, "mn" },

```

*/\* the following seems to be inconsistent;*

*here is the current "official" way: \*/*

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TIBETAN_BHUTAN, "bo" },

```

*/\* and here is what is used by Passport SDK \*/*

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TIBETAN_CHINA, "bo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_DZONGHKA_BHUTAN, "dz" },

```

*/\* end of inconsistency \*/*

```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_WELSH_WALES, "cy" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KHMER_CAMBODIA, "km" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_LAO_LAOS, "lo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BURMESE_MYANMAR, "my" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GALICIAN_SPAIN, "gl" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MANIPURI_INDIA, "mni" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SINDHI_INDIA, "sd" },
/* the following one is only encountered in Microsoft RTF specification */
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KASHMIRI_PAKISTAN, "ks" },
/* the following one is not in the Passport list, looks like an omission */
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KASHMIRI_INDIA, "ks" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_NEPALI_NEPAL, "ne" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_NEPALI_INDIA, "ne" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRISIAN_NETHERLANDS, "fy" },

/* new as of 2001-03-01 (from Office Xp) */
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_HONG_KONG, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_INDIA, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_MALAYSIA, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_SINGAPORE, "en" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SYRIAC_SYRIA, "syr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SINHALESE_SRI_LANKA, "si" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_CHEROKEE_UNITED_STATES, "chr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_INUKTITUT_CANADA, "iu" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_AMHARIC_ETHIOPIA, "am" },
#if 0
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TAMAZIGHT_MOROCCO },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TAMAZIGHT_MOROCCO_LATIN },
#endif
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_PASHTO_AFGHANISTAN, "ps" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FILIPINO_PHILIPPINES, "phi" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_DHIVEHI_MALDIVES, "div" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_OROMO_ETHIOPIA, "om" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TIGRIGNA_ETHIOPIA, "ti" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_TIGRIGNA_ERYTHREA, "ti" },

/* New additions from Windows Xp/Passport SDK 2001-11-10. */

/* don't ask what this one means... It is commented out currently. */
#if 0
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GREEK_GREECE2 },
#endif

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SPANISH_UNITED_STATES, "es" },
/* The following two IDs blatantly violate MS specs by using a */
/* sublanguage >,. */

```



```

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SPANISH_LATIN_AMERICA, "es" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_NORTH_AFRICA, "fr" },

{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_MOROCCO, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FRENCH_HAITI, "fr" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_BENGALI_BANGLADESH, "bn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_PUNJABI_ARABIC_PAKISTAN, "ar" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_MONGOLIAN_MONGOLIA_MONGOLIAN, "mn" },
#if 0
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_EDO_NIGERIA },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_FULFULDE_NIGERIA },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_IBIBIO_NIGERIA },
#endif
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_HAUSA_NIGERIA, "ha" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_YORUBA_NIGERIA, "yo" },
/* language codes from, to, are (still) unknown. */
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_IGBO_NIGERIA, "ibo" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_KANURI_NIGERIA, "kau" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_GUARANI_PARAGUAY, "gn" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_HAWAIIAN_UNITED_STATES, "haw" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_LATIN, "la" },
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_SOMALI_SOMALIA, "so" },
#if 0
/* Note: Yi does not have a (proper) ISO 639-2 code, since it is mostly */
/* not written (but OTOH the peculiar writing system is worth */
/* studying). */
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_YI_CHINA },
#endif
{ TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT, TT_MS_LANGID_PAPIAMENTU_NETHERLANDS_ANTILLES, "pap" },
};

#define NUM_FC_FT_LANGUAGE (int) (sizeof (fcFtLanguage) / sizeof (fcFtLanguage[0]))

typedef struct {
    FT_UShort language_id;
    char fromcode[12];
} FcMacRomanFake;

static const FcMacRomanFake fcMacRomanFake[] = {
{ TT_MS_LANGID_JAPANESE_JAPAN, "SJIS-WIN" },
{ TT_MS_LANGID_ENGLISH_UNITED_STATES, "ASCII" },
};

static FcChar8 *
FcFontCapabilities(FT_Face face);

#define NUM_FC_MAC_ROMAN_FAKE (int) (sizeof (fcMacRomanFake) / sizeof (fcMacRomanFake[0]))

```

```

#if USE_ICONV
#include <iconv.h>
#endif

/*
 * A shift-JIS will have many high bits turned on
 */
static FcBool
FcLooksLikeSJIS (FcChar8 *string, int len)
{
    int    nhigh = 0, nlow = 0;

    while (len-- > 0)
    {
        if (*string++ & 0x80) nhigh++;
        else nlow++;
    }
    /*
     * Heuristic -- if more than 1/3 of the bytes have the high-bit set,
     * this is likely to be SJIS and not ROMAN
     */
    if (nhigh * 2 > nlow)
        return FcTrue;
    return FcFalse;
}

static FcChar8 *
FcSfntNameTranscode (FT_SfntName *sname)
{
    int    i;
    const char *fromcode;
#if USE_ICONV
    iconv_t cd;
#endif
    FcChar8 *utf8;

    for (i = 0; i < NUM_FC_FT_ENCODING; i++)
        if (fcFtEncoding[i].platform_id == sname->platform_id &&
            (fcFtEncoding[i].encoding_id == TT_ENCODING_DONT_CARE ||
             fcFtEncoding[i].encoding_id == sname->encoding_id))
            break;
    if (i == NUM_FC_FT_ENCODING)
        return 0;
    fromcode = fcFtEncoding[i].fromcode;

    /*
     * Many names encoded for TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH are broken
     * in various ways. Kludge around them.

```

```

    */
    if (!strcmp (fromcode, FC_ENCODING_MAC_ROMAN))
    {
    if (sname->language_id == TT_MAC_LANGID_ENGLISH &&
        FcLooksLikeSJIS (sname->string, sname->string_len))
    {
        fromcode = "SJIS";
    }
    else if (sname->language_id >= 0x100)
    {
        /*
         * "real" Mac language IDs are all less than 150.
         * Names using one of the MS language IDs are assumed
         * to use an associated encoding (Yes, this is a kludge)
         */
        int f;

        fromcode = NULL;
        for (f = 0; f < NUM_FC_MAC_ROMAN_FAKE; f++)
        if (fcMacRomanFake[f].language_id == sname->language_id)
        {
            fromcode = fcMacRomanFake[f].fromcode;
            break;
        }
        if (!fromcode)
        return 0;
    }
    }
    if (!strcmp (fromcode, "UCS-2BE") || !strcmp (fromcode, "UTF-16BE"))
    {
    FcChar8  *src = sname->string;
    int  src_len = sname->string_len;
    int  len;
    int  wchar;
    int  ilen, olen;
    FcChar8  *u8;
    FcChar32  ucs4;

    /*
     * Convert Utf16 to Utf8
     */

    if (!FcUtf16Len (src, FcEndianBig, src_len, &len, &wchar))
        return 0;

    /*
     * Allocate plenty of space. Freed below
     */

```

```

utf8 = malloc (len * FC_UTF8_MAX_LEN + 1);
if (!utf8)
    return 0;

u8 = utf8;

while ((ilen = FcUtf16ToUcs4 (src, FcEndianBig, &ucs4, src_len)) > 0)
{
    src_len -= ilen;
    src += ilen;
    olen = FcUcs4ToUtf8 (ucs4, u8);
    u8 += olen;
}
*u8 = '\0';
goto done;
}
if (!strcmp (fromcode, "ASCII") || !strcmp (fromcode, "ISO-8859-1"))
{
    FcChar8 *src = sname->string;
    int src_len = sname->string_len;
    int olen;
    FcChar8 *u8;
    FcChar32 ucs4;

    /*
     * Convert Latin1 to Utf8. Freed below
     */
    utf8 = malloc (src_len * 2 + 1);
    if (!utf8)
        return 0;

    u8 = utf8;
    while (src_len > 0)
    {
        ucs4 = *src++;
        src_len--;
        olen = FcUcs4ToUtf8 (ucs4, u8);
        u8 += olen;
    }
    *u8 = '\0';
    goto done;
}
#endif USE_ICONV
cd = iconv_open ("UTF-8", fromcode);
if (cd && cd != (iconv_t) (-1))
{
    size_t in_bytes_left = sname->string_len;
    size_t out_bytes_left = sname->string_len * FC_UTF8_MAX_LEN;

```

```

char  *inbuf, *outbuf;

utf8 = malloc (out_bytes_left + 1);
if (!utf8)
{
    iconv_close (cd);
    return 0;
}

outbuf = (char *) utf8;
inbuf = (char *) sname->string;

while (in_bytes_left)
{
    size_t did = iconv (cd,
        &inbuf, &in_bytes_left,
        &outbuf, &out_bytes_left);
    if (did == (size_t) (-1))
    {
        iconv_close (cd);
        free (utf8);
        return 0;
    }
    iconv_close (cd);
    *outbuf = '\0';
    goto done;
}
#endif
return 0;
done:
    if (FcStrCmpIgnoreBlanksAndCase (utf8, (FcChar8 *) "") == 0)
    {
        free (utf8);
        return 0;
    }
    return utf8;
}

static const FcChar8 *
FcSfntNameLanguage (FT_SfntName *sname)
{
    int i;
    FT_UShort platform_id = sname->platform_id;
    FT_UShort language_id = sname->language_id;

    /*
     * Many names encoded for TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH are broken

```

```

    * in various ways. Kludge around them.
    */
    if (platform_id == TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH &&
        sname->encoding_id == TT_MAC_ID_ROMAN &&
        FcLooksLikeSJIS (sname->string, sname->string_len))
    {
        language_id = TT_MAC_LANGID_JAPANESE;
    }

    for (i = 0; i < NUM_FC_FT_LANGUAGE; i++)
    if (fcFtLanguage[i].platform_id == platform_id &&
        (fcFtLanguage[i].language_id == TT_LANGUAGE_DONT_CARE ||
         fcFtLanguage[i].language_id == language_id))
    {
        if (fcFtLanguage[i].lang[0] == '\0')
            return NULL;
        else
            return (FcChar8 *) fcFtLanguage[i].lang;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

```

/* Order is significant. For example, some B&H fonts are hinted by
   URW++, and both strings appear in the notice. */

```

```

static const char notice_foundry_data[] =
"Bigelow\0b&h\0"
"Adobe\0adobe\0"
"Bitstream\0bitstream\0"
"Monotype\0monotype\0"
"Linotype\0linotype\0"
"LINOTYPE-HELL\0linotype\0"
"IBM\0ibm\0"
"URW\0urw\0"
"International Typeface Corporation\0itc\0"
"Tiro Typeworks\0tiro\0"
"XFree86\0xfree86\0"
"Microsoft\0microsoft\0"
"Omega\0omega\0"
"Font21\0hwan\0"
"HanYang System\0hanyang";

```

```

struct _notice_foundry {
    /* these are the offsets into the
     * notice_foundry_data array.
     */
    unsigned char notice_offset;
    unsigned char foundry_offset;
}

```

```

};

static const struct _notice_foundry FcNoticeFoundries[] = {
    { 0, 8 },
    { 12, 18 },
    { 24, 34 },
    { 44, 53 },
    { 62, 71 },
    { 80, 94 },
    { 103, 107 },
    { 111, 115 },
    { 119, 154 },
    { 158, 173 },
    { 178, 186 },
    { 194, 204 },
    { 214, 220 },
    { 226, 233 },
    { 238, 253 }
};

#define NUM_NOTICE_FOUNDRIES (int) (sizeof (FcNoticeFoundries) / sizeof (FcNoticeFoundries[0]))

static const FcChar8 *
FcNoticeFoundry(const FT_String *notice)
{
    int i;

    if (notice)
    for(i = 0; i < NUM_NOTICE_FOUNDRIES; i++)
    {
        const struct _notice_foundry *nf = &FcNoticeFoundries[i];
        const char *n = notice_foundry_data + nf->notice_offset;
        const char *f = notice_foundry_data + nf->foundry_offset;

        if (strstr((const char *) notice, n))
        return (const FcChar8 *) f;
    }
    return 0;
}

static FcBool
FcVendorMatch(const FT_Char vendor[4], const FT_Char *vendor_string)
{
    /* vendor is not necessarily NUL-terminated. */
    int i, len;

    len = strlen((char *) vendor_string);
    if (memcmp(vendor, vendor_string, len) != 0)

```

```

    return FcFalse;
for (i = len; i < 4; i++)
    if (vendor[i] != ' ' && vendor[i] != '\0')
        return FcFalse;
return FcTrue;
}

/* This table is partly taken from ttmkfdir by Joerg Pommnitz. */

/* It should not contain useless entries (such as UNKN) nor duplicate
   entries for padding both with spaces and NULs. */

static const struct {
    const FT_Char  vendor[5];
    const FcChar8  foundry[13];
} FcVendorFoundries[] = {
    { "ADBE", "adobe"},
    { "AGFA", "agfa"},
    { "ALTS", "altsys"},
    { "APPL", "apple"},
    { "ARPH", "arphic"},
    { "ATEC", "alltype"},
    { "B&H", "b&h"},
    { "BITS", "bitstream"},
    { "CANO", "cannon"},
    { "DYNA", "dynamlab"},
    { "EPSN", "epson"},
    { "FJ", "fujitsu"},
    { "IBM", "ibm"},
    { "ITC", "itc"},
    { "IMPR", "impress"},
    { "LARA", "larabiefonts"},
    { "LEAF", "interleaf"},
    { "LETR", "letraset"},
    { "LINO", "linotype"},
    { "MACR", "macromedia"},
    { "MONO", "monotype"},
    { "MS", "microsoft"},
    { "MT", "monotype"},
    { "NEC", "nec"},
    { "PARA", "paratype"},
    { "QMSI", "qms"},
    { "RICO", "ricoh"},
    { "URW", "urw"},
    { "Y&Y", "y&y"}
};

#define NUM_VENDOR_FOUNDRIES (int) (sizeof (FcVendorFoundries) / sizeof (FcVendorFoundries[0]))

```



```

static const FcChar8 *
FcVendorFoundry(const FT_Char vendor[4])
{
    int i;

    if (vendor)
for(i = 0; i < NUM_VENDOR_FOUNDRIES; i++)
    if (FcVendorMatch (vendor, FcVendorFoundries[i].vendor))
return FcVendorFoundries[i].foundry;
    return 0;
}

```

```

typedef struct _FcStringConst {
    const FcChar8 *name;
    int value;
} FcStringConst;

```

```

static int
FcStringIsConst (const FcChar8 *string,
    const FcStringConst *c,
    int nc)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < nc; i++)
if (FcStrCmpIgnoreBlanksAndCase (string, c[i].name) == 0)
    return c[i].value;
    return -1;
}

```

```

static int
FcStringContainsConst (const FcChar8 *string,
    const FcStringConst *c,
    int nc)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < nc; i++)
    {
if (c[i].name[0] == '<')
    {
        if (FcStrContainsWord (string, c[i].name + 1))
return c[i].value;
    }
else
    {
        if (FcStrContainsIgnoreBlanksAndCase (string, c[i].name))

```

```

return c[i].value;
}
}
return -1;
}

```

```
typedef FcChar8 *FC8;
```

```

static const FcStringConst weightConsts[] = {
    { (FC8) "thin", FC_WEIGHT_THIN },
    { (FC8) "extralight", FC_WEIGHT_EXTRALIGHT },
    { (FC8) "ultralight", FC_WEIGHT_ULTRALIGHT },
    { (FC8) "light", FC_WEIGHT_LIGHT },
    { (FC8) "book", FC_WEIGHT_BOOK },
    { (FC8) "regular", FC_WEIGHT_REGULAR },
    { (FC8) "normal", FC_WEIGHT_NORMAL },
    { (FC8) "medium", FC_WEIGHT_MEDIUM },
    { (FC8) "demibold", FC_WEIGHT_DEMIBOLD },
    { (FC8) "demi", FC_WEIGHT_DEMIBOLD },
    { (FC8) "semibold", FC_WEIGHT_SEMIBOLD },
    { (FC8) "extrabold", FC_WEIGHT_EXTRABOLD },
    { (FC8) "superbold", FC_WEIGHT_EXTRABOLD },
    { (FC8) "ultrabold", FC_WEIGHT_ULTRABOLD },
    { (FC8) "bold", FC_WEIGHT_BOLD },
    { (FC8) "ultrablack", FC_WEIGHT_ULTRABLACK },
    { (FC8) "superblack", FC_WEIGHT_EXTRABLACK },
    { (FC8) "extrablack", FC_WEIGHT_EXTRABLACK },
    { (FC8) "<ultra", FC_WEIGHT_ULTRABOLD }, /* only if a word */
    { (FC8) "black", FC_WEIGHT_BLACK },
    { (FC8) "heavy", FC_WEIGHT_HEAVY },
};

```

```
#define NUM_WEIGHT_CONSTS (int) (sizeof (weightConsts) / sizeof (weightConsts[0]))
```

```
#define FcIsWeight(s) FcStringIsConst(s,weightConsts,NUM_WEIGHT_CONSTS)
```

```
#define FcContainsWeight(s) FcStringContainsConst (s,weightConsts,NUM_WEIGHT_CONSTS)
```

```

static const FcStringConst widthConsts[] = {
    { (FC8) "ultracondensed", FC_WIDTH_ULTRACONDENSED },
    { (FC8) "extracondensed", FC_WIDTH_EXTRACONDENSED },
    { (FC8) "semicondensed", FC_WIDTH_SEMICONDENSED },
    { (FC8) "condensed", FC_WIDTH_CONDENSED }, /* must be after *condensed */
    { (FC8) "normal", FC_WIDTH_NORMAL },
    { (FC8) "semiexpanded", FC_WIDTH_SEMIEXPANDED },
    { (FC8) "extraexpanded", FC_WIDTH_EXTRAEXPANDED },
    { (FC8) "ultraexpanded", FC_WIDTH_ULTRAEXPANDED },
    { (FC8) "expanded", FC_WIDTH_EXPANDED }, /* must be after *expanded */
    { (FC8) "extended", FC_WIDTH_EXPANDED },
};

```

```

};

#define NUM_WIDTH_CONSTS (int) (sizeof (widthConsts) / sizeof (widthConsts[0]))

#define FcIsWidth(s) FcStringIsConst(s,widthConsts,NUM_WIDTH_CONSTS)
#define FcContainsWidth(s) FcStringContainsConst (s,widthConsts,NUM_WIDTH_CONSTS)

static const FcStringConst slantConsts[] = {
    { (FC8) "italic", FC_SLANT_ITALIC },
    { (FC8) "kursiv", FC_SLANT_ITALIC },
    { (FC8) "oblique", FC_SLANT_OBLIQUE },
};

#define NUM_SLANT_CONSTS (int) (sizeof (slantConsts) / sizeof (slantConsts[0]))

#define FcIsSlant(s) FcStringIsConst(s,slantConsts,NUM_SLANT_CONSTS)
#define FcContainsSlant(s) FcStringContainsConst (s,slantConsts,NUM_SLANT_CONSTS)

static const FcStringConst decorativeConsts[] = {
    { (FC8) "shadow", FcTrue },
    { (FC8) "caps", FcTrue },
    { (FC8) "antiqua", FcTrue },
    { (FC8) "romansc", FcTrue },
    { (FC8) "embosed", FcTrue },
    { (FC8) "dunhill", FcTrue },
};

#define NUM_DECORATIVE_CONSTS (int) (sizeof (decorativeConsts) / sizeof (decorativeConsts[0]))

#define FcIsDecorative(s) FcStringIsConst(s,decorativeConsts,NUM_DECORATIVE_CONSTS)
#define FcContainsDecorative(s) FcStringContainsConst (s,decorativeConsts,NUM_DECORATIVE_CONSTS)

static double
FcGetPixelSize (FT_Face face, int i)
{
#ifdef HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
    if (face->num_fixed_sizes == 1)
    {
        BDF_PropertyRec prop;
        int rc;

        rc = FT_Get_BDF_Property (face, "PIXEL_SIZE", &prop);
        if (rc == 0 && prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_INTEGER)
            return (double) prop.u.integer;
    }
#endif
#ifdef HAVE_FT_BITMAP_SIZE_Y_PPEM
    return (double) face->available_sizes[i].y_ppem / 64.0;
#endif
}

```

```

#else
    return (double) face->available_sizes[i].height;
#endif
}

static FcBool
FcStringInPatternElement (FcPattern *pat, const char *elt, FcChar8 *string)
{
    int    e;
    FcChar8 *old;
    for (e = 0; FcPatternGetString (pat, elt, e, &old) == FcResultMatch; e++)
    if (!FcStrCmpIgnoreBlanksAndCase (old, string))
    {
        return FcTrue;
    }
    return FcFalse;
}

static const FT_UShort platform_order[] = {
    TT_PLATFORM_MICROSOFT,
    TT_PLATFORM_APPLE_UNICODE,
    TT_PLATFORM_MACINTOSH,
};
#define NUM_PLATFORM_ORDER (sizeof (platform_order) / sizeof (platform_order[0]))

static const FT_UShort nameid_order[] = {
#ifdef TT_NAME_ID_WWS_FAMILY
    TT_NAME_ID_WWS_FAMILY,
#endif
    TT_NAME_ID_PREFERRED_FAMILY,
    TT_NAME_ID_FONT_FAMILY,
    TT_NAME_ID_MAC_FULL_NAME,
    TT_NAME_ID_FULL_NAME,
#ifdef TT_NAME_ID_WWS_SUBFAMILY
    TT_NAME_ID_WWS_SUBFAMILY,
#endif
    TT_NAME_ID_PREFERRED_SUBFAMILY,
    TT_NAME_ID_FONT_SUBFAMILY,
    TT_NAME_ID_TRADEMARK,
    TT_NAME_ID_MANUFACTURER,
};
#define NUM_NAMEID_ORDER (sizeof (nameid_order) / sizeof (nameid_order[0]))
FcPattern *
FcFreeTypeQueryFace (const FT_Face face,
    const FcChar8 *file,
    int id,
    FcBlanks *blanks)

```

```

{
    FcPattern *pat;
    int slant = -1;
    int weight = -1;
    int width = -1;
    FcBool decorative = FcFalse;
    int i;
    FcCharSet *cs;
    FcLangSet *ls;
#if 0
    FcChar8 *family = 0;
#endif
    FcChar8 *complex_;
    const FcChar8 *foundry = 0;
    int spacing;
    TT_OS2 *os2;
#if HAVE_FT_GET_PS_FONT_INFO
    PS_FontInfoRec psfontinfo;
#endif
#if HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
    BDF_PropertyRec prop;
#endif
    TT_Header *head;
    const FcChar8 *exclusiveLang = 0;
    FT_SfntName sname;
    FT_UInt snamei, snamec;

    int nfamily = 0;
    int nfamily_lang = 0;
    int nstyle = 0;
    int nstyle_lang = 0;
    int nfullname = 0;
    int nfullname_lang = 0;
    int p, platform;
    int n, nameid;

    FcChar8 *style = 0;
    int st;
    FcChar8 *sysroot = FcConfigGetSysRoot();

    pat = FcPatternCreate ();
    if (!pat)
        goto bail0;

    if (!FcPatternAddBool (pat, FC_OUTLINE,
        (face->face_flags & FT_FACE_FLAG_SCALABLE) != 0))
        goto bail1;

```

```

if (!FcPatternAddBool (pat, FC_SCALABLE,
    (face->face_flags & FT_FACE_FLAG_SCALABLE) != 0))
goto bail;

/*
 * Get the OS/2 table
 */
os2 = (TT_OS2 *) FT_Get_Sfnt_Table (face, ft_sfnt_os2);

/*
 * Look first in the OS/2 table for the foundry, if
 * not found here, the various notices will be searched for
 * that information, either from the sfnt name tables or
 * the Postscript FontInfo dictionary. Finally, the
 * BDF properties will queried.
 */

if (os2 && os2->version >= 0x0001 && os2->version != 0xffff)
    foundry = FcVendorFoundry(os2->achVendID);

if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("\n");
/*
 * Grub through the name table looking for family
 * and style names. FreeType makes quite a hash
 * of them
 */
snamec = FT_Get_Sfnt_Name_Count (face);
for (p = 0; p <= NUM_PLATFORM_ORDER; p++)
{
if (p < NUM_PLATFORM_ORDER)
    platform = platform_order[p];
else
    platform = 0xffff;

/*
 * Order nameids so preferred names appear first
 * in the resulting list
 */
for (n = 0; n < NUM_NAMEID_ORDER; n++)
{
    nameid = nameid_order[n];

    for (snamei = 0; snamei < snamec; snamei++)
    {
FcChar8 *utf8, *pp;
const FcChar8 *lang;

```

```

const char *elt = 0, *eltlang = 0;
int *np = 0, *nlangp = 0;
size_t len;

if (FT_Get_Sfnt_Name (face, snamei, &sname) != 0)
    continue;
if (sname.name_id != nameid)
    continue;

/*
 * Sort platforms in preference order, accepting
 * all other platforms last
 */
if (p < NUM_PLATFORM_ORDER)
{
    if (sname.platform_id != platform)
        continue;
}
else
{
    int sp;

    for (sp = 0; sp < NUM_PLATFORM_ORDER; sp++)
        if (sname.platform_id == platform_order[sp])
            break;
    if (sp != NUM_PLATFORM_ORDER)
        continue;
}
utf8 = FcSfntNameTranscode (&sname);
lang = FcSfntNameLanguage (&sname);

if (!utf8)
    continue;

switch (sname.name_id) {
#ifdef TT_NAME_ID_WWS_FAMILY
    case TT_NAME_ID_WWS_FAMILY:
#endif
    case TT_NAME_ID_PREFERRED_FAMILY:
    case TT_NAME_ID_FONT_FAMILY:
#ifdef 0
    case TT_NAME_ID_PS_NAME:
    case TT_NAME_ID_UNIQUE_ID:
#endif
#ifdef 0
    if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
        printf ("found family (n %2d p %d e %d l 0x%04x) %s\n",
            sname.name_id, sname.platform_id,
            sname.encoding_id, sname.language_id,

```

```

utf8);

    elt = FC_FAMILY;
    eltlang = FC_FAMILYLANG;
    np = &nfamily;
    nlangp = &nfamily_lang;
    break;
case TT_NAME_ID_MAC_FULL_NAME:
case TT_NAME_ID_FULL_NAME:
    if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("found full (n %2d p %d e %d l 0x%04x) %s\n",
sname.name_id, sname.platform_id,
sname.encoding_id, sname.language_id,
utf8);

    elt = FC_FULLNAME;
    eltlang = FC_FULLNAMELANG;
    np = &nfullname;
    nlangp = &nfullname_lang;
    break;
#ifdef TT_NAME_ID_WWS_SUBFAMILY
case TT_NAME_ID_WWS_SUBFAMILY:
#endif
case TT_NAME_ID_PREFERRED_SUBFAMILY:
case TT_NAME_ID_FONT_SUBFAMILY:
    if (utf8)
    {
pp = utf8;
while (*pp == ' ')
    pp++;
len = strlen ((const char *) pp);
memmove (utf8, pp, len + 1);
pp = utf8 + len - 1;
while (*pp == ' ')
    pp--;
*(pp + 1) = 0;
    }
    if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("found style (n %2d p %d e %d l 0x%04x) %s\n",
sname.name_id, sname.platform_id,
sname.encoding_id, sname.language_id,
utf8);

    elt = FC_STYLE;
    eltlang = FC_STYLELANG;
    np = &nstyle;
    nlangp = &nstyle_lang;
    break;

```



```

case TT_NAME_ID_TRADEMARK:
case TT_NAME_ID_MANUFACTURER:
    /* If the foundry wasn't found in the OS/2 table, look here */
    if(!foundry)
foundry = FcNoticeFoundry((FT_String *) utf8);
    break;
}
if (elt)
{
    if (FcStringInPatternElement (pat, elt, utf8))
    {
free (utf8);
continue;
    }

    /* add new element */
    if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, elt, utf8))
    {
free (utf8);
goto bail1;
    }
    free (utf8);
    if (lang)
    {
/* pad lang list with 'xx' to line up with elt */
while (*nlangp < *np)
{
    if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, eltlang, (FcChar8 *) "xx"))
goto bail1;
    ++*nlangp;
}
if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, eltlang, lang))
    goto bail1;
    ++*nlangp;
    }
    ++*np;
}
else
    free (utf8);
}
}

if (!family && face->family_name &&
FcStrCmpIgnoreBlanksAndCase ((FcChar8 *) face->family_name, (FcChar8 *) "") != 0)
{
if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
    printf ("using FreeType family \"%s\\n", face->family_name);

```

```

if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_FAMILY, (FcChar8 *) face->family_name))
    goto bail1;
++nfamily;
}

if (!Instyle && face->style_name &&
FcStrCmpIgnoreBlanksAndCase ((FcChar8 *) face->style_name, (FcChar8 *) "") != 0)
{
if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
    printf ("using FreeType style \"%s\"\n", face->style_name);
if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_STYLE, (FcChar8 *) face->style_name))
    goto bail1;
++nstyle;
}

if (sysroot)
file += strlen ((const char*) sysroot);

if (!family)
{
FcChar8 *start, *end;
FcChar8 *family;

start = (FcChar8 *) strrchr ((char *) file, '/');
if (start)
    start++;
else
    start = (FcChar8 *) file;
end = (FcChar8 *) strrchr ((char *) start, '.');
if (!end)
    end = start + strlen ((char *) start);
/* freed below */
family = malloc (end - start + 1);
strncpy ((char *) family, (char *) start, end - start);
family[end - start] = '\0';
if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
    printf ("using filename for family %s\n", family);
if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_FAMILY, family))
{
    free (family);
    goto bail1;
}
free (family);
++nfamily;
}

if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_FILE, file))
goto bail1;

```

```

    if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_INDEX, id))
goto bail1;

#if 0
/*
 * don't even try this -- CJK 'monospace' fonts are really
 * dual width, and most other fonts don't bother to set
 * the attribute. Sigh.
 */
if ((face->face_flags & FT_FACE_FLAG_FIXED_WIDTH) != 0)
if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_SPACING, FC_MONO))
    goto bail1;
#endif

/*
 * Find the font revision (if available)
 */
head = (TT_Header *) FT_Get_Sfnt_Table (face, ft_sfnt_head);
if (head)
{
if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_FONTVERSION, head->Font_Revision))
    goto bail1;
}
else
{
if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_FONTVERSION, 0))
    goto bail1;
}

if (os2 && os2->version >= 0x0001 && os2->version != 0xffff)
{
for (i = 0; i < NUM_CODE_PAGE_RANGE; i++)
{
    FT_ULong bits;
    int bit;
    if (FcCodePageRange[i].bit < 32)
    {
bits = os2->ulCodePageRange1;
bit = FcCodePageRange[i].bit;
    }
    else
    {
bits = os2->ulCodePageRange2;
bit = FcCodePageRange[i].bit - 32;
    }
    if (bits & (1 << bit))
    {

```

```

/*
 * If the font advertises support for multiple
 * "exclusive" languages, then include support
 * for any language found to have coverage
 */
if (exclusiveLang)
{
    exclusiveLang = 0;
    break;
}
exclusiveLang = FcCodePageRange[i].lang;
}
}

if (os2 && os2->version != 0xffff)
{
if (os2->usWeightClass == 0)
    ;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 150)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_THIN;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 250)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_EXTRALIGHT;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 350)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_LIGHT;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 450)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_REGULAR;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 550)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_MEDIUM;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 650)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_SEMIBOLD;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 750)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_BOLD;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 850)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_EXTRABOLD;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 925)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_BLACK;
else if (os2->usWeightClass < 1000)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_EXTRABLACK;
if ((FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV) && weight != -1)
    printf ("\tos2 weight class %d maps to weight %d\n",
        os2->usWeightClass, weight);

switch (os2->usWidthClass) {
case 1: width = FC_WIDTH_ULTRACONDENSED; break;
case 2: width = FC_WIDTH_EXTRACONDENSED; break;
case 3: width = FC_WIDTH_CONDENSED; break;
case 4: width = FC_WIDTH_SEMICONDENSED; break;

```

```

case 5: width = FC_WIDTH_NORMAL; break;
case 6: width = FC_WIDTH_SEMIEXPANDED; break;
case 7: width = FC_WIDTH_EXPANDED; break;
case 8: width = FC_WIDTH_EXTRAEXPANDED; break;
case 9: width = FC_WIDTH_ULTRAEXPANDED; break;
}
if ((FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV) && width != -1)
    printf ("\tos2 width class %d maps to width %d\n",
        os2->usWidthClass, width);
}
if (os2 && (complex_ = FcFontCapabilities(face)))
{
if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_CAPABILITY, complex_))
{
    free (complex_);
    goto bail1;
}
free (complex_);
}

/*
 * Type 1: Check for FontInfo dictionary information
 * Code from g2@magestudios.net (Gerard Escalante)
 */

#if HAVE_FT_GET_PS_FONT_INFO
    if (FT_Get_PS_Font_Info(face, &psfontinfo) == 0)
    {
    if (weight == -1 && psfontinfo.weight)
    {
        weight = FcIsWeight ((FcChar8 *) psfontinfo.weight);
        if (FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV)
            printf ("\tType1 weight %s maps to %d\n",
                psfontinfo.weight, weight);
    }
}

#if 0
/*
 * Don't bother with italic_angle; FreeType already extracts that
 * information for us and sticks it into style_flags
 */
    if (psfontinfo.italic_angle)
        slant = FC_SLANT_ITALIC;
    else
        slant = FC_SLANT_ROMAN;
#endif

    if (!foundry)

```

```

        foundry = FcNoticeFoundry(psfontinfo.notice);
    }
#endif /* HAVE_FT_GET_PS_FONT_INFO */

#if HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
/*
 * Finally, look for a FOUNDRY BDF property if no other
 * mechanism has managed to locate a foundry
 */

    if (!foundry)
    {
int        rc;
rc = FT_Get_BDF_Property(face, "FOUNDRY", &prop);
if(rc == 0 && prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_ATOM)
    foundry = (FcChar8 *) prop.u.atom;
    }

    if (width == -1)
    {
if (FT_Get_BDF_Property(face, "RELATIVE_SETWIDTH", &prop) == 0 &&
    (prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_INTEGER ||
    prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_CARDINAL))
    {
        FT_Int32 value;

        if (prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_INTEGER)
            value = prop.u.integer;
        else
            value = (FT_Int32) prop.u.cardinal;
        switch ((value + 5) / 10) {
            case 1: width = FC_WIDTH_ULTRACONDENSED; break;
            case 2: width = FC_WIDTH_EXTRACONDENSED; break;
            case 3: width = FC_WIDTH_CONDENSED; break;
            case 4: width = FC_WIDTH_SEMICONDENSED; break;
            case 5: width = FC_WIDTH_NORMAL; break;
            case 6: width = FC_WIDTH_SEMIEXPANDED; break;
            case 7: width = FC_WIDTH_EXPANDED; break;
            case 8: width = FC_WIDTH_EXTRAEXPANDED; break;
            case 9: width = FC_WIDTH_ULTRAEXPANDED; break;
        }
    }
}
if (width == -1 &&
    FT_Get_BDF_Property (face, "SETWIDTH_NAME", &prop) == 0 &&
    prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_ATOM)
    {
        width = FcIsWidth ((FcChar8 *) prop.u.atom);
        if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)

```

```

printf ("\tsetwidth %s maps to %d\n", prop.u.atom, width);
}
}
#endif

/*
 * Look for weight, width and slant names in the style value
 */
for (st = 0; FcPatternGetString (pat, FC_STYLE, st, &style) == FcResultMatch; st++)
{
if (weight == -1)
{
weight = FcContainsWeight (style);
if (FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("\tStyle %s maps to weight %d\n", style, weight);
}
if (width == -1)
{
width = FcContainsWidth (style);
if (FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("\tStyle %s maps to width %d\n", style, width);
}
if (slant == -1)
{
slant = FcContainsSlant (style);
if (FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("\tStyle %s maps to slant %d\n", style, slant);
}
if (decorative == FcFalse)
{
decorative = FcContainsDecorative (style) > 0;
if (FcDebug() & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf ("\tStyle %s maps to decorative %d\n", style, decorative);
}
}
}
/*
 * Pull default values from the FreeType flags if more
 * specific values not found above
 */
if (slant == -1)
{
slant = FC_SLANT_ROMAN;
if (face->style_flags & FT_STYLE_FLAG_ITALIC)
slant = FC_SLANT_ITALIC;
}

if (weight == -1)
{

```

```

weight = FC_WEIGHT_MEDIUM;
if (face->style_flags & FT_STYLE_FLAG_BOLD)
    weight = FC_WEIGHT_BOLD;
}

if (width == -1)
width = FC_WIDTH_NORMAL;

if (foundry == 0)
foundry = (FcChar8 *) "unknown";

if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_SLANT, slant))
goto bail1;

if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_WEIGHT, weight))
goto bail1;

if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_WIDTH, width))
goto bail1;

if (!FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_FOUNDRY, foundry))
goto bail1;

if (!FcPatternAddBool (pat, FC_DECORATIVE, decorative))
goto bail1;

/*
 * Compute the unicode coverage for the font
 */
cs = FcFreeTypeCharSetAndSpacing (face, blanks, &spacing);
if (!cs)
goto bail1;

#if HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
/* For PCF fonts, override the computed spacing with the one from
the property */
if(FT_Get_BDF_Property(face, "SPACING", &prop) == 0 &&
prop.type == BDF_PROPERTY_TYPE_ATOM) {
if(!strcmp(prop.u.atom, "c") || !strcmp(prop.u.atom, "C"))
spacing = FC_CHARCELL;
else if(!strcmp(prop.u.atom, "m") || !strcmp(prop.u.atom, "M"))
spacing = FC_MONO;
else if(!strcmp(prop.u.atom, "p") || !strcmp(prop.u.atom, "P"))
spacing = FC_PROPORTIONAL;
}
#endif

/*

```



```

* Skip over PCF fonts that have no encoded characters; they're
* usually just Unicode fonts transcoded to some legacy encoding
* FT forces us to approximate whether a font is a PCF font
* or not by whether it has any BDF properties. Try PIXEL_SIZE;
* I don't know how to get a list of BDF properties on the font. -PL
*/
if (FcCharSetCount (cs) == 0)
{
#ifdef HAVE_FT_GET_BDF_PROPERTY
if (FT_Get_BDF_Property(face, "PIXEL_SIZE", &prop) == 0)
    goto bail2;
#endif
}

if (!FcPatternAddCharSet (pat, FC_CHARSET, cs))
goto bail2;

ls = FcFreeTypeLangSet (cs, exclusiveLang);
if (!ls)
goto bail2;

if (!FcPatternAddLangSet (pat, FC_LANG, ls))
{
FcLangSetDestroy (ls);
goto bail2;
}

FcLangSetDestroy (ls);

if (spacing != FC_PROPORTIONAL)
if (!FcPatternAddInteger (pat, FC_SPACING, spacing))
    goto bail2;

if (!(face->face_flags & FT_FACE_FLAG_SCALABLE))
{
for (i = 0; i < face->num_fixed_sizes; i++)
    if (!FcPatternAddDouble (pat, FC_PIXEL_SIZE,
        FcGetPixelSize (face, i)))
        goto bail2;
if (!FcPatternAddBool (pat, FC_ANTIALIAS, FcFalse))
    goto bail2;
}
#ifdef HAVE_FT_GET_X11_FONT_FORMAT
/*
* Use the (not well documented or supported) X-specific function
* from FreeType to figure out the font format
*/
{

```

```

const char *font_format = FT_Get_X11_Font_Format (face);
if (font_format)
    FcPatternAddString (pat, FC_FONTFORMAT, (FcChar8 *) font_format);
}
#endif

/*
 * Drop our reference to the charset
 */
FcCharSetDestroy (cs);

return pat;

bail2:
    FcCharSetDestroy (cs);
bail1:
    FcPatternDestroy (pat);
bail0:
    return NULL;
}

FcPattern *
FcFreeTypeQuery(const FcChar8 *file,
                int id,
                FcBlanks *blanks,
                int *count)
{
    FT_Face    face;
    FT_Library ftLibrary;
    FcPattern  *pat = NULL;

    if (FT_Init_FreeType (&ftLibrary))
        return NULL;

    if (FT_New_Face (ftLibrary, (char *) file, id, &face))
        goto bail;

    *count = face->num_faces;

    pat = FcFreeTypeQueryFace (face, file, id, blanks);

    FT_Done_Face (face);
bail:
    FT_Done_FreeType (ftLibrary);
    return pat;
}

/*

```

```

* For our purposes, this approximation is sufficient
*/
#if !HAVE_FT_GET_NEXT_CHAR
#define FT_Get_Next_Char(face, ucs4, gi) ((ucs4) >= 0xffff ? \
    (*(gi) = 0), 0 : \
    (*(gi) = 1), (ucs4) + 1)
#warning "No FT_Get_Next_Char: Please install freetype version 2.1.0 or newer"
#endif

typedef struct _FcCharEnt {
    FcChar16    bmp;
    unsigned char  encode;
} FcCharEnt;

struct _FcCharMap {
    const FcCharEnt *ent;
    int    nent;
};

typedef struct _FcFontDecode {
    FT_Encoding  encoding;
    const FcCharMap *map;
    FcChar32    max;
} FcFontDecode;

static const FcCharEnt AdobeSymbolEnt[] = {
    { 0x0020, 0x20 }, /* SPACE # space */
    { 0x0021, 0x21 }, /* EXCLAMATION MARK # exclam */
    { 0x0023, 0x23 }, /* NUMBER SIGN # numbersign */
    { 0x0025, 0x25 }, /* PERCENT SIGN # percent */
    { 0x0026, 0x26 }, /* AMPERSAND # ampersand */
    { 0x0028, 0x28 }, /* LEFT PARENTHESIS # parenleft */
    { 0x0029, 0x29 }, /* RIGHT PARENTHESIS # parenright */
    { 0x002B, 0x2B }, /* PLUS SIGN # plus */
    { 0x002C, 0x2C }, /* COMMA # comma */
    { 0x002E, 0x2E }, /* FULL STOP # period */
    { 0x002F, 0x2F }, /* SOLIDUS # slash */
    { 0x0030, 0x30 }, /* DIGIT ZERO # zero */
    { 0x0031, 0x31 }, /* DIGIT ONE # one */
    { 0x0032, 0x32 }, /* DIGIT TWO # two */
    { 0x0033, 0x33 }, /* DIGIT THREE # three */
    { 0x0034, 0x34 }, /* DIGIT FOUR # four */
    { 0x0035, 0x35 }, /* DIGIT FIVE # five */
    { 0x0036, 0x36 }, /* DIGIT SIX # six */
    { 0x0037, 0x37 }, /* DIGIT SEVEN # seven */
    { 0x0038, 0x38 }, /* DIGIT EIGHT # eight */
    { 0x0039, 0x39 }, /* DIGIT NINE # nine */
    { 0x003A, 0x3A }, /* COLON # colon */

```

{ 0x003B, 0x3B }, /\* SEMICOLON # semicolon \*/  
 { 0x003C, 0x3C }, /\* LESS-THAN SIGN # less \*/  
 { 0x003D, 0x3D }, /\* EQUALS SIGN # equal \*/  
 { 0x003E, 0x3E }, /\* GREATER-THAN SIGN # greater \*/  
 { 0x003F, 0x3F }, /\* QUESTION MARK # question \*/  
 { 0x005B, 0x5B }, /\* LEFT SQUARE BRACKET # bracketleft \*/  
 { 0x005D, 0x5D }, /\* RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET # bracketright \*/  
 { 0x005F, 0x5F }, /\* LOW LINE # underscore \*/  
 { 0x007B, 0x7B }, /\* LEFT CURLY BRACKET # braceleft \*/  
 { 0x007C, 0x7C }, /\* VERTICAL LINE # bar \*/  
 { 0x007D, 0x7D }, /\* RIGHT CURLY BRACKET # braceright \*/  
 { 0x00A0, 0x20 }, /\* NO-BREAK SPACE # space \*/  
 { 0x00AC, 0xD8 }, /\* NOT SIGN # logicalnot \*/  
 { 0x00B0, 0xB0 }, /\* DEGREE SIGN # degree \*/  
 { 0x00B1, 0xB1 }, /\* PLUS-MINUS SIGN # plusminus \*/  
 { 0x00B5, 0x6D }, /\* MICRO SIGN # mu \*/  
 { 0x00D7, 0xB4 }, /\* MULTIPLICATION SIGN # multiply \*/  
 { 0x00F7, 0xB8 }, /\* DIVISION SIGN # divide \*/  
 { 0x0192, 0xA6 }, /\* LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK # florin \*/  
 { 0x0391, 0x41 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA # Alpha \*/  
 { 0x0392, 0x42 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA # Beta \*/  
 { 0x0393, 0x47 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA # Gamma \*/  
 { 0x0394, 0x44 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA # Delta \*/  
 { 0x0395, 0x45 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON # Epsilon \*/  
 { 0x0396, 0x5A }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA # Zeta \*/  
 { 0x0397, 0x48 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ETA # Eta \*/  
 { 0x0398, 0x51 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA # Theta \*/  
 { 0x0399, 0x49 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER IOTA # Iota \*/  
 { 0x039A, 0x4B }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER KAPPA # Kappa \*/  
 { 0x039B, 0x4C }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER LAMDA # Lambda \*/  
 { 0x039C, 0x4D }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER MU # Mu \*/  
 { 0x039D, 0x4E }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER NU # Nu \*/  
 { 0x039E, 0x58 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER XI # Xi \*/  
 { 0x039F, 0x4F }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMICRON # Omicron \*/  
 { 0x03A0, 0x50 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PI # Pi \*/  
 { 0x03A1, 0x52 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER RHO # Rho \*/  
 { 0x03A3, 0x53 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER SIGMA # Sigma \*/  
 { 0x03A4, 0x54 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER TAU # Tau \*/  
 { 0x03A5, 0x55 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER UPSILON # Upsilon \*/  
 { 0x03A6, 0x46 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PHI # Phi \*/  
 { 0x03A7, 0x43 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER CHI # Chi \*/  
 { 0x03A8, 0x59 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER PSI # Psi \*/  
 { 0x03A9, 0x57 }, /\* GREEK CAPITAL LETTER OMEGA # Omega \*/  
 { 0x03B1, 0x61 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER ALPHA # alpha \*/  
 { 0x03B2, 0x62 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER BETA # beta \*/  
 { 0x03B3, 0x67 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER GAMMA # gamma \*/  
 { 0x03B4, 0x64 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA # delta \*/  
 { 0x03B5, 0x65 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER EPSILON # epsilon \*/

{ 0x03B6, 0x7A }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER ZETA # zeta \*/  
 { 0x03B7, 0x68 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER ETA # eta \*/  
 { 0x03B8, 0x71 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA # theta \*/  
 { 0x03B9, 0x69 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA # iota \*/  
 { 0x03BA, 0x6B }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER KAPPA # kappa \*/  
 { 0x03BB, 0x6C }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER LAMDA # lambda \*/  
 { 0x03BC, 0x6D }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER MU # mu \*/  
 { 0x03BD, 0x6E }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER NU # nu \*/  
 { 0x03BE, 0x78 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER XI # xi \*/  
 { 0x03BF, 0x6F }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER OMICRON # omicron \*/  
 { 0x03C0, 0x70 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER PI # pi \*/  
 { 0x03C1, 0x72 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER RHO # rho \*/  
 { 0x03C2, 0x56 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER FINAL SIGMA # sigma1 \*/  
 { 0x03C3, 0x73 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER SIGMA # sigma \*/  
 { 0x03C4, 0x74 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER TAU # tau \*/  
 { 0x03C5, 0x75 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON # upsilon \*/  
 { 0x03C6, 0x66 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER PHI # phi \*/  
 { 0x03C7, 0x63 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER CHI # chi \*/  
 { 0x03C8, 0x79 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER PSI # psi \*/  
 { 0x03C9, 0x77 }, /\* GREEK SMALL LETTER OMEGA # omega \*/  
 { 0x03D1, 0x4A }, /\* GREEK THETA SYMBOL # theta1 \*/  
 { 0x03D2, 0xA1 }, /\* GREEK UPSILON WITH HOOK SYMBOL # Upsilon1 \*/  
 { 0x03D5, 0x6A }, /\* GREEK PHI SYMBOL # phi1 \*/  
 { 0x03D6, 0x76 }, /\* GREEK PI SYMBOL # omega1 \*/  
 { 0x2022, 0xB7 }, /\* BULLET # bullet \*/  
 { 0x2026, 0xBC }, /\* HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS # ellipsis \*/  
 { 0x2032, 0xA2 }, /\* PRIME # minute \*/  
 { 0x2033, 0xB2 }, /\* DOUBLE PRIME # second \*/  
 { 0x2044, 0xA4 }, /\* FRACTION SLASH # fraction \*/  
 { 0x20AC, 0xA0 }, /\* EURO SIGN # Euro \*/  
 { 0x2111, 0xC1 }, /\* BLACK-LETTER CAPITAL I # Ifraktur \*/  
 { 0x2118, 0xC3 }, /\* SCRIPT CAPITAL P # weierstrass \*/  
 { 0x211C, 0xC2 }, /\* BLACK-LETTER CAPITAL R # Rfraktur \*/  
 { 0x2126, 0x57 }, /\* OHM SIGN # Omega \*/  
 { 0x2135, 0xC0 }, /\* ALEF SYMBOL # aleph \*/  
 { 0x2190, 0xAC }, /\* LEFTWARDS ARROW # arrowleft \*/  
 { 0x2191, 0xAD }, /\* UPWARDS ARROW # arrowup \*/  
 { 0x2192, 0xAE }, /\* RIGHTWARDS ARROW # arrowright \*/  
 { 0x2193, 0xAF }, /\* DOWNWARDS ARROW # arrowdown \*/  
 { 0x2194, 0xAB }, /\* LEFT RIGHT ARROW # arrowboth \*/  
 { 0x21B5, 0xBF }, /\* DOWNWARDS ARROW WITH CORNER LEFTWARDS # carriagereturn \*/  
 { 0x21D0, 0xDC }, /\* LEFTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW # arrowdblleft \*/  
 { 0x21D1, 0xDD }, /\* UPWARDS DOUBLE ARROW # arrowdblup \*/  
 { 0x21D2, 0xDE }, /\* RIGHTWARDS DOUBLE ARROW # arrowdblright \*/  
 { 0x21D3, 0xDF }, /\* DOWNWARDS DOUBLE ARROW # arrowdbldown \*/  
 { 0x21D4, 0xDB }, /\* LEFT RIGHT DOUBLE ARROW # arrowdblboth \*/  
 { 0x2200, 0x22 }, /\* FOR ALL # universal \*/  
 { 0x2202, 0xB6 }, /\* PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL # partialdiff \*/

{ 0x2203, 0x24 }, /\* THERE EXISTS # existential \*/  
 { 0x2205, 0xC6 }, /\* EMPTY SET # emptyset \*/  
 { 0x2206, 0x44 }, /\* INCREMENT # Delta \*/  
 { 0x2207, 0xD1 }, /\* NABLA # gradient \*/  
 { 0x2208, 0xCE }, /\* ELEMENT OF # element \*/  
 { 0x2209, 0xCF }, /\* NOT AN ELEMENT OF # notelement \*/  
 { 0x220B, 0x27 }, /\* CONTAINS AS MEMBER # suchthat \*/  
 { 0x220F, 0xD5 }, /\* N-ARY PRODUCT # product \*/  
 { 0x2211, 0xE5 }, /\* N-ARY SUMMATION # summation \*/  
 { 0x2212, 0x2D }, /\* MINUS SIGN # minus \*/  
 { 0x2215, 0xA4 }, /\* DIVISION SLASH # fraction \*/  
 { 0x2217, 0x2A }, /\* ASTERISK OPERATOR # asteriskmath \*/  
 { 0x221A, 0xD6 }, /\* SQUARE ROOT # radical \*/  
 { 0x221D, 0xB5 }, /\* PROPORTIONAL TO # proportional \*/  
 { 0x221E, 0xA5 }, /\* INFINITY # infinity \*/  
 { 0x2220, 0xD0 }, /\* ANGLE # angle \*/  
 { 0x2227, 0xD9 }, /\* LOGICAL AND # logicaland \*/  
 { 0x2228, 0xDA }, /\* LOGICAL OR # logicalor \*/  
 { 0x2229, 0xC7 }, /\* INTERSECTION # intersection \*/  
 { 0x222A, 0xC8 }, /\* UNION # union \*/  
 { 0x222B, 0xF2 }, /\* INTEGRAL # integral \*/  
 { 0x2234, 0x5C }, /\* THEREFORE # therefore \*/  
 { 0x223C, 0x7E }, /\* TILDE OPERATOR # similar \*/  
 { 0x2245, 0x40 }, /\* APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO # congruent \*/  
 { 0x2248, 0xBB }, /\* ALMOST EQUAL TO # approxequal \*/  
 { 0x2260, 0xB9 }, /\* NOT EQUAL TO # notequal \*/  
 { 0x2261, 0xBA }, /\* IDENTICAL TO # equivalence \*/  
 { 0x2264, 0xA3 }, /\* LESS-THAN OR EQUAL TO # lessequal \*/  
 { 0x2265, 0xB3 }, /\* GREATER-THAN OR EQUAL TO # greaterequal \*/  
 { 0x2282, 0xCC }, /\* SUBSET OF # propersubset \*/  
 { 0x2283, 0xC9 }, /\* SUPERSET OF # propersuperset \*/  
 { 0x2284, 0xCB }, /\* NOT A SUBSET OF # notsubset \*/  
 { 0x2286, 0xCD }, /\* SUBSET OF OR EQUAL TO # reflexsubset \*/  
 { 0x2287, 0xCA }, /\* SUPERSET OF OR EQUAL TO # reflexsuperset \*/  
 { 0x2295, 0xC5 }, /\* CIRCLED PLUS # circleplus \*/  
 { 0x2297, 0xC4 }, /\* CIRCLED TIMES # circlemultiply \*/  
 { 0x22A5, 0x5E }, /\* UP TACK # perpendicular \*/  
 { 0x22C5, 0xD7 }, /\* DOT OPERATOR # dotmath \*/  
 { 0x2320, 0xF3 }, /\* TOP HALF INTEGRAL # integraltp \*/  
 { 0x2321, 0xF5 }, /\* BOTTOM HALF INTEGRAL # integralbt \*/  
 { 0x2329, 0xE1 }, /\* LEFT-POINTING ANGLE BRACKET # angleleft \*/  
 { 0x232A, 0xF1 }, /\* RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE BRACKET # angleright \*/  
 { 0x25CA, 0xE0 }, /\* LOZENGE # lozenge \*/  
 { 0x2660, 0xAA }, /\* BLACK SPADE SUIT # spade \*/  
 { 0x2663, 0xA7 }, /\* BLACK CLUB SUIT # club \*/  
 { 0x2665, 0xA9 }, /\* BLACK HEART SUIT # heart \*/  
 { 0x2666, 0xA8 }, /\* BLACK DIAMOND SUIT # diamond \*/  
 { 0xF6D9, 0xD3 }, /\* COPYRIGHT SIGN SERIF # copyrightserif (CUS) \*/

```

{ 0xF6DA, 0xD2 }, /* REGISTERED SIGN SERIF # registerserif (CUS) */
{ 0xF6DB, 0xD4 }, /* TRADE MARK SIGN SERIF # trademarkserif (CUS) */
{ 0xF8E5, 0x60 }, /* RADICAL EXTENDER # radicalex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8E6, 0xBD }, /* VERTICAL ARROW EXTENDER # arrowvertex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8E7, 0xBE }, /* HORIZONTAL ARROW EXTENDER # arrowhorizex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8E8, 0xE2 }, /* REGISTERED SIGN SANS SERIF # registersans (CUS) */
{ 0xF8E9, 0xE3 }, /* COPYRIGHT SIGN SANS SERIF # copyrightsans (CUS) */
{ 0xF8EA, 0xE4 }, /* TRADE MARK SIGN SANS SERIF # trademarksans (CUS) */
{ 0xF8EB, 0xE6 }, /* LEFT PAREN TOP # parenlefttp (CUS) */
{ 0xF8EC, 0xE7 }, /* LEFT PAREN EXTENDER # parenleftex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8ED, 0xE8 }, /* LEFT PAREN BOTTOM # parenleftbt (CUS) */
{ 0xF8EE, 0xE9 }, /* LEFT SQUARE BRACKET TOP # bracketlefttp (CUS) */
{ 0xF8EF, 0xEA }, /* LEFT SQUARE BRACKET EXTENDER # bracketleftex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F0, 0xEB }, /* LEFT SQUARE BRACKET BOTTOM # bracketleftbt (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F1, 0xEC }, /* LEFT CURLY BRACKET TOP # bracelefttp (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F2, 0xED }, /* LEFT CURLY BRACKET MID # braceleftmid (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F3, 0xEE }, /* LEFT CURLY BRACKET BOTTOM # braceleftbt (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F4, 0xEF }, /* CURLY BRACKET EXTENDER # braceex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F5, 0xF4 }, /* INTEGRAL EXTENDER # integralex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F6, 0xF6 }, /* RIGHT PAREN TOP # parenrighttp (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F7, 0xF7 }, /* RIGHT PAREN EXTENDER # parenrightex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F8, 0xF8 }, /* RIGHT PAREN BOTTOM # parenrightbt (CUS) */
{ 0xF8F9, 0xF9 }, /* RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET TOP # bracketrighttp (CUS) */
{ 0xF8FA, 0xFA }, /* RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET EXTENDER # bracketrightex (CUS) */
{ 0xF8FB, 0xFB }, /* RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET BOTTOM # bracketrightbt (CUS) */
{ 0xF8FC, 0xFC }, /* RIGHT CURLY BRACKET TOP # bracerighttp (CUS) */
{ 0xF8FD, 0xFD }, /* RIGHT CURLY BRACKET MID # bracerightmid (CUS) */
{ 0xF8FE, 0xFE }, /* RIGHT CURLY BRACKET BOTTOM # bracerightbt (CUS) */
};

```

```

static const FcCharMap AdobeSymbol = {
    AdobeSymbolEnt,
    sizeof (AdobeSymbolEnt) / sizeof (AdobeSymbolEnt[0]),
};

```

```

static const FcFontDecode fcFontDecoders[] = {
    { ft_encoding_unicode, 0, (1 << 21) - 1 },
    { ft_encoding_symbol, &AdobeSymbol, (1 << 16) - 1 },
};

```

```

#define NUM_DECODE (int) (sizeof (fcFontDecoders) / sizeof (fcFontDecoders[0]))

```

```

static const FcChar32 prefer_unicode[] = {
    0x20ac, /* EURO SIGN */
};

```

```

#define NUM_PREFER_UNICODE (int) (sizeof (prefer_unicode) / sizeof (prefer_unicode[0]))

```

```

FcChar32
FcFreeTypeUcs4ToPrivate (FcChar32 ucs4, const FcCharMap *map)
{
    int low, high, mid;
    FcChar16 bmp;

    low = 0;
    high = map->nent - 1;
    if (ucs4 < map->ent[low].bmp || map->ent[high].bmp < ucs4)
return ~0;
    while (low <= high)
    {
mid = (high + low) >> 1;
bmp = map->ent[mid].bmp;
if (ucs4 == bmp)
    return (FT_ULong) map->ent[mid].encode;
if (ucs4 < bmp)
    high = mid - 1;
else
    low = mid + 1;
    }
    return ~0;
}

FcChar32
FcFreeTypePrivateToUcs4 (FcChar32 private, const FcCharMap *map)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < map->nent; i++)
if (map->ent[i].encode == private)
    return (FcChar32) map->ent[i].bmp;
    return ~0;
}

const FcCharMap *
FcFreeTypeGetPrivateMap (FT_Encoding encoding)
{
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < NUM_DECODE; i++)
if (fcFontDecoders[i].encoding == encoding)
    return fcFontDecoders[i].map;
    return 0;
}

#include "../fc-glyphname/fcglyphname.h"

```



```

static FcChar32
FcHashGlyphName (const FcChar8 *name)
{
    FcChar32 h = 0;
    FcChar8 c;

    while ((c = *name++))
    {
        h = ((h << 1) | (h >> 31)) ^ c;
    }
    return h;
}

#if HAVE_FT_HAS_PS_GLYPH_NAMES
/*
 * Use Type1 glyph names for fonts which have reliable names
 * and which export an Adobe Custom mapping
 */
static FcBool
FcFreeTypeUseNames (FT_Face face)
{
    FT_Int map;

    if (!FT_Has_PS_Glyph_Names (face))
        return FcFalse;
    for (map = 0; map < face->num_charmaps; map++)
        if (face->charmaps[map]->encoding == ft_encoding_adobe_custom)
            return FcTrue;
    return FcFalse;
}

static const FcChar8 *
FcUcs4ToGlyphName (FcChar32 ucs4)
{
    int i = (int) (ucs4 % FC_GLYPHNAME_HASH);
    int r = 0;
    FcGlyphId gn;

    while ((gn = _fc_ucs_to_name[i]) != -1)
    {
        if (_fc_glyph_names[gn].ucs == ucs4)
            return _fc_glyph_names[gn].name;
        if (!r)
        {
            r = (int) (ucs4 % FC_GLYPHNAME_REHASH);
            if (!r)
                r = 1;
        }
    }
}

```

```

i += r;
if (i >= FC_GLYPHNAME_HASH)
    i -= FC_GLYPHNAME_HASH;
}
return 0;
}

static FcChar32
FcGlyphNameToUcs4 (FcChar8 *name)
{
    FcChar32 h = FcHashGlyphName (name);
    int i = (int) (h % FC_GLYPHNAME_HASH);
    int r = 0;
    FcGlyphId gn;

    while ((gn = _fc_name_to_ucs[i]) != -1)
    {
        if (!strcmp ((char *) name, (char *) _fc_glyph_names[gn].name))
            return _fc_glyph_names[gn].ucs;
        if (!r)
        {
            r = (int) (h % FC_GLYPHNAME_REHASH);
            if (!r)
                r = 1;
        }
        i += r;
    }
    if (i >= FC_GLYPHNAME_HASH)
        i -= FC_GLYPHNAME_HASH;
    }
    return 0xffff;
}

/*
 * Work around a bug in some FreeType versions which fail
 * to correctly bounds check glyph name buffers and overwrite
 * the stack. As Postscript names have a limit of 127 characters,
 * this should be sufficient.
 */

#if FC_GLYPHNAME_MAXLEN < 127
# define FC_GLYPHNAME_BUFLEN 127
#else
# define FC_GLYPHNAME_BUFLEN FC_GLYPHNAME_MAXLEN
#endif

/*
 * Search through a font for a glyph by name. This is
 * currently a linear search as there doesn't appear to be

```

```

* any defined order within the font
*/
static FT_UInt
FcFreeTypeGlyphNameIndex (FT_Face face, const FcChar8 *name)
{
    FT_UInt gindex;
    FcChar8 name_buf[FC_GLYPHNAME_BUFLEN + 2];

    for (gindex = 0; gindex < (FT_UInt) face->num_glyphs; gindex++)
    {
        if (FT_Get_Glyph_Name (face, gindex, name_buf, FC_GLYPHNAME_BUFLEN+1) == 0)
            if (!strcmp ((char *) name, (char *) name_buf))
                return gindex;
    }
    return 0;
}
#endif

/*
* Map a UCS4 glyph to a glyph index. Use all available encoding
* tables to try and find one that works. This information is expected
* to be cached by higher levels, so performance isn't critical
*/

FT_UInt
FcFreeTypeCharIndex (FT_Face face, FcChar32 ucs4)
{
    int    initial, offset, decode;
    FT_UInt  glyphindex;
    FcChar32  charcode;
    int    p;

    initial = 0;

    if (!face)
        return 0;

    /*
    * Find the current encoding
    */
    if (face->charmap)
    {
        for (; initial < NUM_DECODE; initial++)
            if (fcFontDecoders[initial].encoding == face->charmap->encoding)
                break;
        if (initial == NUM_DECODE)
            initial = 0;
    }
}

```

```

    for (p = 0; p < NUM_PREFER_UNICODE; p++)
    if (ucs4 == prefer_unicode[p])
    {
        initial = 0;
        break;
    }
    /*
     * Check each encoding for the glyph, starting with the current one
     */
    for (offset = 0; offset < NUM_DECODE; offset++)
    {
    decode = (initial + offset) % NUM_DECODE;
    if (!face->charmap || face->charmap->encoding != fcFontDecoders[decode].encoding)
        if (FT_Select_Charmap (face, fcFontDecoders[decode].encoding) != 0)
            continue;
    if (fcFontDecoders[decode].map)
    {
        charcode = FcFreeTypeUcs4ToPrivate (ucs4, fcFontDecoders[decode].map);
        if (charcode == ~0U)
            continue;
    }
    else
        charcode = ucs4;
    glyphindex = FT_Get_Char_Index (face, (FT_ULong) charcode);
    if (glyphindex)
        return glyphindex;
    }
#ifdef HAVE_FT_HAS_PS_GLYPH_NAMES
    /*
     * Check postscript name table if present
     */
    if (FcFreeTypeUseNames (face))
    {
    const FcChar8 *name = FcUcs4ToGlyphName (ucs4);
    if (name)
    {
        glyphindex = FcFreeTypeGlyphNameIndex (face, name);
        if (glyphindex)
            return glyphindex;
    }
    }
#endif
    return 0;
}

static FcBool
FcFreeTypeCheckGlyph (FT_Face face, FcChar32 ucs4,
    FT_UInt glyph, FcBlanks *blanks,

```

```

    FT_Pos *advance,
    FcBool using_strike)
{
    FT_Int  load_flags = FT_LOAD_IGNORE_GLOBAL_ADVANCE_WIDTH | FT_LOAD_NO_SCALE |
FT_LOAD_NO_HINTING;
    FT_GlyphSlot  slot;

    if (using_strike)
load_flags &= ~FT_LOAD_NO_SCALE;

    /*
     * When using scalable fonts, only report those glyphs
     * which can be scaled; otherwise those fonts will
     * only be available at some sizes, and never when
     * transformed. Avoid this by simply reporting bitmap-only
     * glyphs as missing
     */
    if (face->face_flags & FT_FACE_FLAG_SCALABLE)
load_flags |= FT_LOAD_NO_BITMAP;

    if (FT_Load_Glyph (face, glyph, load_flags))
return FcFalse;

    slot = face->glyph;
    if (!glyph)
return FcFalse;

    *advance = slot->metrics.horiAdvance;

    switch (slot->format) {
    case ft_glyph_format_bitmap:
        /*
         * Bitmaps are assumed to be reasonable; if
         * this proves to be a rash assumption, this
         * code can be easily modified
         */
        return FcTrue;
    case ft_glyph_format_outline:
        /*
         * Glyphs with contours are always OK
         */
        if (slot->outline.n_contours != 0)
            return FcTrue;
        /*
         * Glyphs with no contours are only OK if
         * they're members of the Blanks set specified
         * in the configuration. If blanks isn't set,
         * then allow any glyph to be blank

```

```

*/
if (!blanks || FcBlanksIsMember (blanks, ucs4))
    return FcTrue;
/* fall through ... */
default:
break;
}
return FcFalse;
}

#define APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL(x,y) (FC_ABS ((x) - (y)) <= FC_MAX (FC_ABS (x), FC_ABS (y)) / 33)

static FcCharSet *
FcFreeTypeCharSetAndSpacingForSize (FT_Face face, FcBlanks *blanks, int *spacing, FT_Int strike_index)
{
    FcChar32    page, off, ucs4;
#ifdef CHECK
    FcChar32    font_max = 0;
#endif
    FcCharSet   *fcs;
    FcCharLeaf  *leaf;
    const FcCharMap *map;
    int         o;
    int         i;
    FT_UInt     glyph;
    FT_Pos      advance, advance_one = 0, advance_two = 0;
    FcBool      has_advance = FcFalse, fixed_advance = FcTrue, dual_advance = FcFalse;
    FcBool      using_strike = FcFalse;

    fcs = FcCharSetCreate ();
    if (!fcs)
        goto bail0;

#ifdef HAVE_FT_SELECT_SIZE
    if (strike_index >= 0) {
        if (FT_Select_Size (face, strike_index) != FT_Err_Ok)
            goto bail1;
        using_strike = FcTrue;
    }
#endif

#ifdef CHECK
    printf ("Family %s style %s\n", face->family_name, face->style_name);
#endif
    for (o = 0; o < NUM_DECODE; o++)
    {
        if (FT_Select_Charmap (face, fcFontDecoders[o].encoding) != 0)
            continue;

```

```

map = fcFontDecoders[o].map;
if (map)
{
    /*
     * Non-Unicode tables are easy; there's a list of all possible
     * characters
     */
    for (i = 0; i < map->nent; i++)
    {
ucs4 = map->ent[i].bmp;
glyph = FT_Get_Char_Index (face, map->ent[i].encode);
if (glyph &&
    FcFreeTypeCheckGlyph (face, ucs4, glyph, blanks, &advance, using_strike))
{
    /*
     * ignore glyphs with zero advance. They're
     * combining characters, and while their behaviour
     * isn't well defined for monospaced applications in
     * Unicode, there are many fonts which include
     * zero-width combining characters in otherwise
     * monospaced fonts.
     */
    if (advance)
    {
if (!has_advance)
{
    has_advance = FcTrue;
    advance_one = advance;
}
else if (!APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (advance, advance_one))
{
    if (fixed_advance)
    {
dual_advance = FcTrue;
fixed_advance = FcFalse;
advance_two = advance;
    }
    else if (!APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (advance, advance_two))
dual_advance = FcFalse;
}
}

    leaf = FcCharSetFindLeafCreate (fcs, ucs4);
    if (!leaf)
goto bail1;
    leaf->map[(ucs4 & 0xff) >> 5] |= (1 << (ucs4 & 0x1f));
#ifdef CHECK
    if (ucs4 > font_max)

```

```

    font_max = ucs4;
#endif
}
}
else
{
    page = ~0;
    leaf = NULL;
    ucs4 = FT_Get_First_Char (face, &glyph);
    while (glyph != 0)
    {
if (FcFreeTypeCheckGlyph (face, ucs4, glyph, blanks, &advance, using_strike))
    {
        if (advance)
        {
if (!has_advance)
        {
            has_advance = FcTrue;
            advance_one = advance;
        }
        else if (!APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (advance, advance_one))
        {
            if (fixed_advance)
            {
                dual_advance = FcTrue;
                fixed_advance = FcFalse;
                advance_two = advance;
            }
            else if (!APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (advance, advance_two))
                dual_advance = FcFalse;
        }
    }

    if ((ucs4 >> 8) != page)
    {
        page = (ucs4 >> 8);
        leaf = FcCharSetFindLeafCreate (fcs, ucs4);
        if (!leaf)
            goto bail1;
    }
    off = ucs4 & 0xff;
    leaf->map[off >> 5] |= (1 << (off & 0x1f));
#endif CHECK
    if (ucs4 > font_max)
        font_max = ucs4;
#endif
}
}

```



```

ucs4 = FT_Get_Next_Char (face, ucs4, &glyph);
}
#ifdef CHECK
for (ucs4 = 0; ucs4 < 0x10000; ucs4++)
{
FcBool  FT_Has, FC_Has;

FT_Has = FT_Get_Char_Index (face, ucs4) != 0;
FC_Has = FcCharSetHasChar (fcs, ucs4);
if (FT_Has != FC_Has)
{
printf ("0x%08x FT says %d FC says %d\n", ucs4, FT_Has, FC_Has);
}
}
#endif
}
}
#if HAVE_FT_HAS_PS_GLYPH_NAMES
/*
 * Add mapping from PS glyph names if available
 */
if (FcFreeTypeUseNames (face))
{
FcChar8 name_buf[FC_GLYPHNAME_BUFLEN + 2];

for (glyph = 0; glyph < (FT_UInt) face->num_glyphs; glyph++)
{
if (FT_Get_Glyph_Name (face, glyph, name_buf, FC_GLYPHNAME_BUFLEN+1) == 0)
{
ucs4 = FcGlyphNameToUcs4 (name_buf);
if (ucs4 != 0xffff &&
FcFreeTypeCheckGlyph (face, ucs4, glyph, blanks, &advance, using_strike))
{
if (advance)
{
if (!has_advance)
{
has_advance = FcTrue;
advance_one = advance;
}
}
else if (!APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (advance, advance_one))
{
if (fixed_advance)
{
dual_advance = FcTrue;
fixed_advance = FcFalse;
advance_two = advance;
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

```

    else if (!APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (advance, advance_two))
    dual_advance = FcFalse;
}
}
leaf = FcCharSetFindLeafCreate (fcs, ucs4);
if (!leaf)
goto bail1;
leaf->map[(ucs4 & 0xff) >> 5] |= (1 << (ucs4 & 0x1f));
#ifdef CHECK
    if (ucs4 > font_max)
    font_max = ucs4;
#endif
}
}
}
}
#endif
#ifdef CHECK
    printf ("%d glyphs %d encoded\n", (int) face->num_glyphs, FcCharSetCount (fcs));
    for (ucs4 = 0; ucs4 <= font_max; ucs4++)
    {
FcBool has_char = (glyph = FcFreeTypeCharIndex (face, ucs4)) != 0;
FcBool has_bit = FcCharSetHasChar (fcs, ucs4);

if (has_char && !has_bit)
{
    if (!FcFreeTypeCheckGlyph (face, ucs4, glyph, blanks, &advance, using_strike))
    printf ("Bitmap missing broken char 0x%x\n", ucs4);
    else
    printf ("Bitmap missing char 0x%x\n", ucs4);
}
else if (!has_char && has_bit)
    printf ("Bitmap extra char 0x%x\n", ucs4);
}
#endif
    if (fixed_advance)
    *spacing = FC_MONO;
    else if (dual_advance && APPROXIMATELY_EQUAL (2 * FC_MIN (advance_one, advance_two), FC_MAX
(advance_one, advance_two)))
    *spacing = FC_DUAL;
    else
    *spacing = FC_PROPORTIONAL;
    return fcs;
bail1:
    FcCharSetDestroy (fcs);
bail0:
    return 0;
}

```

```

FcCharSet *
FcFreeTypeCharSetAndSpacing (FT_Face face, FcBlanks *blanks, int *spacing)
{
    FcCharSet *cs;

    /*
     * Check for bitmap-only ttf fonts that are missing the glyf table.
     * In that case, pick a size and look for glyphs in that size instead
     */
    if (!(face->face_flags & FT_FACE_FLAG_SCALABLE) &&
        face->num_fixed_sizes > 0 &&
        FT_Get_Sfnt_Table (face, ft_sfnt_head))
    {
        FT_Int strike_index = 0;
        int i;

        /* Select the face closest to 16 pixels tall */
        for (i = 1; i < face->num_fixed_sizes; i++) {
            if (abs (face->available_sizes[i].height - 16) <
                abs (face->available_sizes[strike_index].height - 16))
                strike_index = i;
        }
        cs = FcFreeTypeCharSetAndSpacingForSize (face, blanks, spacing, strike_index);
    }
    else
        cs = FcFreeTypeCharSetAndSpacingForSize (face, blanks, spacing, -1);
    return cs;
}

FcCharSet *
FcFreeTypeCharSet (FT_Face face, FcBlanks *blanks)
{
    int spacing;

    return FcFreeTypeCharSetAndSpacing (face, blanks, &spacing);
}

#define TTAG_GPOS FT_MAKE_TAG( 'G', 'P', 'O', 'S' )
#define TTAG_GSUB FT_MAKE_TAG( 'G', 'S', 'U', 'B' )
#define TTAG_SILF FT_MAKE_TAG( 'S', 'I', 'L', 'F' )

#define OTLAYOUT_HEAD "otlayout:"
#define OTLAYOUT_HEAD_LEN 9
#define OTLAYOUT_ID_LEN 4
/* space + head + id */
#define OTLAYOUT_LEN (1 + OTLAYOUT_HEAD_LEN + OTLAYOUT_ID_LEN)

```

```

/*
 * This is a bit generous; the registry has only lower case and space
 * except for 'DFLT'.
 */
#define FcIsSpace(x)  (040 == (x))
#define FcIsValidScript(x) (FcIsLower(x) || FcIsUpper (x) || FcIsSpace(x))

static void
addtag(FcChar8 *complex_, FT_ULong tag)
{
    FcChar8 tagstring[OTLAYOUT_ID_LEN + 1];

    tagstring[0] = (FcChar8)(tag >> 24),
    tagstring[1] = (FcChar8)(tag >> 16),
    tagstring[2] = (FcChar8)(tag >> 8),
    tagstring[3] = (FcChar8)(tag);
    tagstring[4] = '\0';

    /* skip tags which aren't alphabetic, under the assumption that
     * they're probably broken
     */
    if (!FcIsValidScript(tagstring[0]) ||
        !FcIsValidScript(tagstring[1]) ||
        !FcIsValidScript(tagstring[2]) ||
        !FcIsValidScript(tagstring[3]))
        return;

    if (*complex_ != '\0')
        strcat ((char *) complex_, " ");
    strcat ((char *) complex_, "otlayout:");
    strcat ((char *) complex_, (char *) tagstring);
}

static int
compareulong (const void *a, const void *b)
{
    const FT_ULong *ua = (const FT_ULong *) a;
    const FT_ULong *ub = (const FT_ULong *) b;
    return *ua - *ub;
}

static int
GetScriptTags(FT_Face face, FT_ULong tabletag, FT_ULong **stags)
{
    FT_ULong cur_offset, new_offset, base_offset;
    FT_Stream stream = face->stream;

```

```

FT_Error error;
FT_UShort n, p;
int script_count;

if (!stream)
    return 0;

if (( error = ftglue_face_goto_table( face, tabletag, stream ) ))
return 0;

base_offset = ftglue_stream_pos ( stream );

/* skip version */

if ( ftglue_stream_seek ( stream, base_offset + 4L ) || ftglue_stream_frame_enter( stream, 2L ) )
return 0;

new_offset = GET_UShort() + base_offset;

ftglue_stream_frame_exit( stream );

cur_offset = ftglue_stream_pos( stream );

if ( ftglue_stream_seek( stream, new_offset ) != FT_Err_Ok )
return 0;

base_offset = ftglue_stream_pos( stream );

if ( ftglue_stream_frame_enter( stream, 2L ) )
return 0;

script_count = GET_UShort ();

ftglue_stream_frame_exit( stream );

*stags = malloc(script_count * sizeof (FT_ULong));
if (!stags)
return 0;

p = 0;
for ( n = 0; n < script_count; n++ )
{
    if ( ftglue_stream_frame_enter( stream, 6L ) )
        goto Fail;

(*stags)[p] = GET_ULong ();
new_offset = GET_UShort () + base_offset;

```

```

ftglue_stream_frame_exit( stream );

cur_offset = ftglue_stream_pos( stream );

error = ftglue_stream_seek( stream, new_offset );

if ( error == FT_Err_Ok )
    p++;

(void)ftglue_stream_seek( stream, cur_offset );
}

if (!p)
goto Fail;

/* sort the tag list before returning it */
qsort(*stags, script_count, sizeof(FT_ULong), compareulong);

return script_count;

Fail:
free(*stags);
*stags = NULL;
return 0;
}

static FcChar8 *
FcFontCapabilities(FT_Face face)
{
    FcBool issilgraphitefont = 0;
    FT_Error err;
    FT_ULong len = 0;
    FT_ULong *gsubtags=NULL, *gpostags=NULL;
    FT_UShort gsub_count=0, gpos_count=0;
    FT_ULong maxsize;
    FcChar8 *complex_ = NULL;
    int indx1 = 0, indx2 = 0;

    err = FT_Load_Sfnt_Table(face, TTAG_SILF, 0, 0, &len);
    issilgraphitefont = ( err == FT_Err_Ok);

    gpos_count = GetScriptTags(face, TTAG_GPOS, &gpostags);
    gsub_count = GetScriptTags(face, TTAG_GSUB, &gsubtags);

    if (!issilgraphitefont && !gsub_count && !gpos_count)
        goto bail;

    maxsize = (((FT_ULong) gpos_count + (FT_ULong) gsub_count) * OTLAYOUT_LEN +

```

```

        (issilgraphitefont ? 13 : 0));
    complex_ = malloc (sizeof (FcChar8) * maxsize);
    if (!complex_)
goto bail;

    complex_[0] = '\0';
    if (issilgraphitefont)
        strcpy((char *) complex_, "ttable:Silf ");

    while ((indx1 < gsub_count) || (indx2 < gpos_count)) {
if (indx1 == gsub_count) {
    addtag(complex_, gpostags[indx2]);
    indx2++;
} else if ((indx2 == gpos_count) || (gsubtags[indx1] < gpostags[indx2])) {
    addtag(complex_, gsubtags[indx1]);
    indx1++;
} else if (gsubtags[indx1] == gpostags[indx2]) {
    addtag(complex_, gsubtags[indx1]);
    indx1++;
    indx2++;
} else {
    addtag(complex_, gpostags[indx2]);
    indx2++;
}
    }
    if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_SCANV)
printf("complex_ features in this font: %s\n", complex_);
bail:
    free(gsubtags);
    free(gpostags);
    return complex_;
}

#define __fcfreetype__
#include "fcaliastail.h"
#include "fcftaliastail.h"
#undef __fcfreetype__
/*
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* Copyright © 2005 Patrick Lam
*
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```

```
*/
```

```
#ifdef HAVE_CONFIG_H
```

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

```
#endif
```

```
#include "fcint.h"
```

```
#include "fcarch.h"
```

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

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

```
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```
#include <dirent.h>
```

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

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

```
#include <time.h>
```

```
#include <assert.h>
```

```
#if defined(HAVE_MMAP) || defined(__CYGWIN__)
```

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

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

```
#endif
```

```
#ifndef O_BINARY
```

```
#define O_BINARY 0
```

```
#endif
```

```
struct MD5Context {
```

```
    FcChar32 buf[4];
```

```
    FcChar32 bits[2];
```

```
    unsigned char in[64];
```

```
};
```

```
static void MD5Init(struct MD5Context *ctx);
```

```
static void MD5Update(struct MD5Context *ctx, const unsigned char *buf, unsigned len);
```

```
static void MD5Final(unsigned char digest[16], struct MD5Context *ctx);
```

```
static void MD5Transform(FcChar32 buf[4], FcChar32 in[16]);
```

```
#define CACHEBASE_LEN (1 + 32 + 1 + sizeof (FC_ARCHITECTURE) + sizeof (FC_CACHE_SUFFIX))
```

```
static FcBool
```



```

FcCacheIsMmapSafe (int fd)
{
    static FcBool is_initialized = FcFalse;
    static FcBool is_env_available = FcFalse;
    static FcBool use_mmap = FcFalse;

    if (!is_initialized)
    {
        const char *env;

        env = getenv ("FONTCONFIG_USE_MMAP");
        if (env)
        {
            if (FcNameBool ((const FcChar8 *)env, &use_mmap))
                is_env_available = FcTrue;
        }
        is_initialized = FcTrue;
    }
    if (is_env_available)
        return use_mmap;

    return FcIsFsMmapSafe (fd);
}

static const char bin2hex[] = { '0', '1', '2', '3',
    '4', '5', '6', '7',
    '8', '9', 'a', 'b',
    'c', 'd', 'e', 'f' };

static FcChar8 *
FcDirCacheBasename (const FcChar8 * dir, FcChar8 cache_base[CACHEBASE_LEN])
{
    unsigned char hash[16];
    FcChar8 *hex_hash;
    int cnt;
    struct MD5Context ctx;
    FcChar8 *sysroot = FcConfigGetSysRoot();

    /*
     * remove sysroot when generating the hex hash
     */
    if (sysroot && !strcmp ((const char*) sysroot, (const char*) dir,
        strlen ((const char*) sysroot)))
        dir += strlen((const char*) sysroot);

    MD5Init (&ctx);
    MD5Update (&ctx, (const unsigned char *)dir, strlen ((const char *) dir));
}

```

```

MD5Final (hash, &ctx);

cache_base[0] = '/';
hex_hash = cache_base + 1;
for (cnt = 0; cnt < 16; ++cnt)
{
hex_hash[2*cnt ] = bin2hex[hash[cnt] >> 4];
hex_hash[2*cnt+1] = bin2hex[hash[cnt] & 0xf];
}
hex_hash[2*cnt] = 0;
strcat ((char *) cache_base, "-" FC_ARCHITECTURE FC_CACHE_SUFFIX);

return cache_base;
}

```

FcBool

FcDirCacheUnlink (const FcChar8 \*dir, FcConfig \*config)

```

{
FcChar8 *cache_hashed = NULL;
FcChar8 cache_base[CACHEBASE_LEN];
FcStrList *list;
FcChar8 *cache_dir;

FcDirCacheBasename (dir, cache_base);

list = FcStrListCreate (config->cacheDirs);
if (!list)
return FcFalse;

while ((cache_dir = FcStrListNext (list)))
{
cache_hashed = FcStrPlus (cache_dir, cache_base);
if (!cache_hashed)
break;
(void) unlink ((char *) cache_hashed);
FcStrFree (cache_hashed);
}
FcStrListDone (list);
/* return FcFalse if something went wrong */
if (cache_dir)
return FcFalse;
return FcTrue;
}

```

static int

FcDirCacheOpenFile (const FcChar8 \*cache\_file, struct stat \*file\_stat)

```

{
int fd;

```

```

#ifdef _WIN32
    if (FcStat (cache_file, file_stat) < 0)
        return -1;
#endif

    fd = open((char *) cache_file, O_RDONLY | O_BINARY);
    if (fd < 0)
        return fd;
#ifdef _WIN32
    if (fstat (fd, file_stat) < 0)
    {
        close (fd);
        return -1;
    }
#endif
    return fd;
}

/*
 * Look for a cache file for the specified dir. Attempt
 * to use each one we find, stopping when the callback
 * indicates success
 */
static FcBool
FcDirCacheProcess (FcConfig *config, const FcChar8 *dir,
    FcBool (*callback) (int fd, struct stat *fd_stat,
        struct stat *dir_stat, void *closure),
    void *closure, FcChar8 **cache_file_ret)
{
    int fd = -1;
    FcChar8 cache_base[CACHEBASE_LEN];
    FcStrList *list;
    FcChar8 *cache_dir;
    struct stat file_stat, dir_stat;
    FcBool ret = FcFalse;

    if (FcStatChecksum (dir, &dir_stat) < 0)
        return FcFalse;

    FcDirCacheBasename (dir, cache_base);

    list = FcStrListCreate (config->cacheDirs);
    if (!list)
        return FcFalse;

    while ((cache_dir = FcStrListNext (list)))
    {
        FcChar8 *cache_hashed = FcStrPlus (cache_dir, cache_base);

```

```

    if (!cache_hashed)
break;
    fd = FcDirCacheOpenFile (cache_hashed, &file_stat);
    if (fd >= 0) {
ret = (*callback) (fd, &file_stat, &dir_stat, closure);
close (fd);
    if (ret)
    {
if (cache_file_ret)
    *cache_file_ret = cache_hashed;
else
    FcStrFree (cache_hashed);
break;
    }
}
    FcStrFree (cache_hashed);
}
FcStrListDone (list);

return ret;
}

#define FC_CACHE_MIN_MMAP 1024

/*
 * Skip list element, make sure the 'next' pointer is the last thing
 * in the structure, it will be allocated large enough to hold all
 * of the necessary pointers
 */

typedef struct _FcCacheSkip FcCacheSkip;

struct _FcCacheSkip {
    FcCache *cache;
    int ref;
    intptr_t size;
    dev_t cache_dev;
    ino_t cache_ino;
    time_t cache_mtime;
    FcCacheSkip *next[1];
};

/*
 * The head of the skip list; pointers for every possible level
 * in the skip list, plus the largest level in the list
 */

#define FC_CACHE_MAX_LEVEL 16

```

```

static FcCacheSkip *fcCacheChains[FC_CACHE_MAX_LEVEL];
static int fcCacheMaxLevel;

static int32_t
FcRandom(void)
{
    int32_t result;

#ifdef HAVE_RANDOM_R
    static struct random_data fcrandbuf;
    static char statebuf[256];
    static FcBool initialized = FcFalse;

    if (initialized != FcTrue)
    {
        initstate_r(time(NULL), statebuf, 256, &fcrandbuf);
        initialized = FcTrue;
    }

    random_r(&fcrandbuf, &result);
#elif HAVE_RANDOM
    static char statebuf[256];
    char *state;
    static FcBool initialized = FcFalse;

    if (initialized != FcTrue)
    {
        state = initstate(time(NULL), statebuf, 256);
        initialized = FcTrue;
    }
    else
        state = setstate(statebuf);

    result = random();

    setstate(state);
#elif HAVE_LRAND48
    result = lrand48();
#elif HAVE_RAND_R
    static unsigned int seed = time(NULL);

    result = rand_r(&seed);
#elif HAVE_RAND
    static FcBool initialized = FcFalse;

    if (initialized != FcTrue)

```

```

    {
    srand(time(NULL));
    initialized = FcTrue;
    }
    result = rand();
#else
# error no random number generator function available.
#endif

    return result;
}

/*
 * Generate a random level number, distributed
 * so that each level is 1/4 as likely as the one before
 *
 * Note that level numbers run 1 <= level <= MAX_LEVEL
 */
static int
random_level (void)
{
    /* tricky bit -- each bit is '1' 75% of the time */
    long int bits = FcRandom () | FcRandom ();
    int level = 0;

    while (++level < FC_CACHE_MAX_LEVEL)
    {
        if (bits & 1)
            break;
        bits >>= 1;
    }
    return level;
}

/*
 * Insert cache into the list
 */
static FcBool
FcCacheInsert (FcCache *cache, struct stat *cache_stat)
{
    FcCacheSkip **update[FC_CACHE_MAX_LEVEL];
    FcCacheSkip *s, **next;
    int i, level;

    /*
     * Find links along each chain
     */
    next = fcCacheChains;

```

```

for (i = fcCacheMaxLevel; --i >= 0; )
{
for (; (s = next[i]); next = s->next)
    if (s->cache > cache)
break;
    update[i] = &next[i];
}

/*
 * Create new list element
 */
level = random_level ();
if (level > fcCacheMaxLevel)
{
level = fcCacheMaxLevel + 1;
update[fcCacheMaxLevel] = &fcCacheChains[fcCacheMaxLevel];
fcCacheMaxLevel = level;
}

s = malloc (sizeof (FcCacheSkip) + (level - 1) * sizeof (FcCacheSkip *));
if (!s)
return FcFalse;

s->cache = cache;
s->size = cache->size;
s->ref = 1;
if (cache_stat)
{
s->cache_dev = cache_stat->st_dev;
s->cache_ino = cache_stat->st_ino;
s->cache_mtime = cache_stat->st_mtime;
}
else
{
s->cache_dev = 0;
s->cache_ino = 0;
s->cache_mtime = 0;
}

/*
 * Insert into all fcCacheChains
 */
for (i = 0; i < level; i++)
{
s->next[i] = *update[i];
*update[i] = s;
}
return FcTrue;

```

```

}

static FcCacheSkip *
FcCacheFindByAddr (void *object)
{
    int    i;
    FcCacheSkip  **next = fcCacheChains;
    FcCacheSkip  *s;

    /*
     * Walk chain pointers one level at a time
     */
    for (i = fcCacheMaxLevel; --i >= 0;)
    while (next[i] && (char *) object >= ((char *) next[i]->cache + next[i]->size))
        next = next[i]->next;
    /*
     * Here we are
     */
    s = next[0];
    if (s && (char *) object < ((char *) s->cache + s->size))
    return s;
    return NULL;
}

static void
FcCacheRemove (FcCache *cache)
{
    FcCacheSkip  **update[FC_CACHE_MAX_LEVEL];
    FcCacheSkip  *s, **next;
    int    i;

    /*
     * Find links along each chain
     */
    next = fcCacheChains;
    for (i = fcCacheMaxLevel; --i >= 0; )
    {
    for (; (s = next[i]); next = s->next)
        if (s->cache >= cache)
        break;
        update[i] = &next[i];
    }
    s = next[0];
    for (i = 0; i < fcCacheMaxLevel && *update[i] == s; i++)
    *update[i] = s->next[i];
    while (fcCacheMaxLevel > 0 && fcCacheChains[fcCacheMaxLevel - 1] == NULL)
    fcCacheMaxLevel--;
    free (s);
}

```



```

}

static FcCache *
FcCacheFindByStat (struct stat *cache_stat)
{
    FcCacheSkip    *s;

    for (s = fcCacheChains[0]; s; s = s->next[0])
    if (s->cache_dev == cache_stat->st_dev &&
        s->cache_ino == cache_stat->st_ino &&
        s->cache_mtime == cache_stat->st_mtime)
    {
        s->ref++;
        return s->cache;
    }
    return NULL;
}

static void
FcDirCacheDispose (FcCache *cache)
{
    switch (cache->magic) {
        case FC_CACHE_MAGIC_ALLOC:
            free (cache);
            break;
        case FC_CACHE_MAGIC_MMAP:
            #if defined(HAVE_MMAP) || defined(__CYGWIN__)
                munmap (cache, cache->size);
            #elif defined(_WIN32)
                UnmapViewOfFile (cache);
            #endif
            break;
    }
    FcCacheRemove (cache);
}

void
FcCacheObjectReference (void *object)
{
    FcCacheSkip *skip = FcCacheFindByAddr (object);

    if (skip)
        skip->ref++;
}

void
FcCacheObjectDereference (void *object)
{

```

```

FcCacheSkip *skip = FcCacheFindByAddr (object);

if (skip)
{
skip->ref--;
if (skip->ref <= 0)
    FcDirCacheDispose (skip->cache);
}
}

void
FcCacheFini (void)
{
    int    i;

    for (i = 0; i < FC_CACHE_MAX_LEVEL; i++)
        assert (fcCacheChains[i] == NULL);
        assert (fcCacheMaxLevel == 0);
}

static FcBool
FcCacheTimeValid (FcCache *cache, struct stat *dir_stat)
{
    struct stat dir_static;
    FcChar8 *dir = FcCacheDir (cache);
    FcChar8 *sysroot = FcConfigGetSysRoot ();

    if (sysroot)
    {
        dir = FcStrPlus (sysroot, dir);
        if (!dir)
            return FcFalse;
    }

    if (!dir_stat)
    {
        if (FcStatChecksum (dir, &dir_static) < 0)
        {
            if (sysroot)
                FcStrFree (dir);
            return FcFalse;
        }
        dir_stat = &dir_static;
    }

    if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
        printf ("FcCacheTimeValid dir \"%s\" cache checksum %d dir checksum %d\n",
            dir, cache->checksum, (int) dir_stat->st_mtime);
    if (sysroot)

```

```

FcStrFree (dir);
return cache->checksum == (int) dir_stat->st_mtime;
}

/*
 * Map a cache file into memory
 */
static FcCache *
FcDirCacheMapFd (int fd, struct stat *fd_stat, struct stat *dir_stat)
{
    FcCache *cache;
    FcBool allocated = FcFalse;

    if (fd_stat->st_size < sizeof (FcCache))
return NULL;
    cache = FcCacheFindByStat (fd_stat);
    if (cache)
    {
        if (FcCacheTimeValid (cache, dir_stat))
            return cache;
        FcDirCacheUnload (cache);
        cache = NULL;
    }

    /*
     * Large cache files are mmap'ed, smaller cache files are read. This
     * balances the system cost of mmap against per-process memory usage.
     */
    if (FcCacheIsMmapSafe (fd) && fd_stat->st_size >= FC_CACHE_MIN_MMAP)
    {
        #if defined(HAVE_MMAP) || defined(__CYGWIN__)
        cache = mmap (0, fd_stat->st_size, PROT_READ, MAP_SHARED, fd, 0);
        #ifdef HAVE_POSIX_FADVISE
        posix_fadvise (fd, 0, fd_stat->st_size, POSIX_FADV_WILLNEED);
        #endif
        if (cache == MAP_FAILED)
            cache = NULL;
        #elif defined(_WIN32)
        {
            HANDLE hFileMap;

            cache = NULL;
            hFileMap = CreateFileMapping((HANDLE) _get_osfhandle(fd), NULL,
                PAGE_READONLY, 0, 0, NULL);
            if (hFileMap != NULL)
            {
                cache = MapViewOfFile (hFileMap, FILE_MAP_READ, 0, 0,
                    fd_stat->st_size);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    CloseHandle (hFileMap);
    }
}
#endif
}
if (!cache)
{
cache = malloc (fd_stat->st_size);
if (!cache)
    return NULL;

if (read (fd, cache, fd_stat->st_size) != fd_stat->st_size)
{
    free (cache);
    return NULL;
}
allocated = FcTrue;
}
if (cache->magic != FC_CACHE_MAGIC_MMAP ||
cache->version < FC_CACHE_CONTENT_VERSION ||
cache->size != fd_stat->st_size ||
!FcCacheTimeValid (cache, dir_stat) ||
!FcCacheInsert (cache, fd_stat))
{
if (allocated)
    free (cache);
else
{
#ifdef HAVE_MMAP || defined(__CYGWIN__)
    munmap (cache, fd_stat->st_size);
#elif defined(_WIN32)
    UnmapViewOfFile (cache);
#endif
}
return NULL;
}

/* Mark allocated caches so they're freed rather than unmapped */
if (allocated)
cache->magic = FC_CACHE_MAGIC_ALLOC;

return cache;
}

void
FcDirCacheReference (FcCache *cache, int nref)
{
    FcCacheSkip *skip = FcCacheFindByAddr (cache);

```

```

    if (skip)
    skip->ref += nref;
}

void
FcDirCacheUnload (FcCache *cache)
{
    FcCacheObjectDereference (cache);
}

static FcBool
FcDirCacheMapHelper (int fd, struct stat *fd_stat, struct stat *dir_stat, void *closure)
{
    FcCache *cache = FcDirCacheMapFd (fd, fd_stat, dir_stat);

    if (!cache)
    return FcFalse;
    *((FcCache **) closure) = cache;
    return FcTrue;
}

FcCache *
FcDirCacheLoad (const FcChar8 *dir, FcConfig *config, FcChar8 **cache_file)
{
    FcCache *cache = NULL;

    if (!FcDirCacheProcess (config, dir,
        FcDirCacheMapHelper,
        &cache, cache_file))
    return NULL;
    return cache;
}

FcCache *
FcDirCacheLoadFile (const FcChar8 *cache_file, struct stat *file_stat)
{
    int fd;
    FcCache *cache;
    struct stat my_file_stat;

    if (!file_stat)
    file_stat = &my_file_stat;
    fd = FcDirCacheOpenFile (cache_file, file_stat);
    if (fd < 0)
    return NULL;
    cache = FcDirCacheMapFd (fd, file_stat, NULL);
    close (fd);
}

```

```

    return cache;
}

/*
 * Validate a cache file by reading the header and checking
 * the magic number and the size field
 */
static FcBool
FcDirCacheValidateHelper (int fd, struct stat *fd_stat, struct stat *dir_stat, void *closure)
{
    FcBool ret = FcTrue;
    FcCache c;

    if (read (fd, &c, sizeof (FcCache)) != sizeof (FcCache))
ret = FcFalse;
    else if (c.magic != FC_CACHE_MAGIC_MMAP)
ret = FcFalse;
    else if (c.version < FC_CACHE_CONTENT_VERSION)
ret = FcFalse;
    else if (fd_stat->st_size != c.size)
ret = FcFalse;
    else if (c.checksum != (int) dir_stat->st_mtime)
ret = FcFalse;
    return ret;
}

static FcBool
FcDirCacheValidConfig (const FcChar8 *dir, FcConfig *config)
{
    return FcDirCacheProcess (config, dir,
        FcDirCacheValidateHelper,
        NULL, NULL);
}

FcBool
FcDirCacheValid (const FcChar8 *dir)
{
    FcConfig *config;

    config = FcConfigGetCurrent ();
    if (!config)
        return FcFalse;

    return FcDirCacheValidConfig (dir, config);
}

/*
 * Build a cache structure from the given contents

```

```

*/
FcCache *
FcDirCacheBuild (FcFontSet *set, const FcChar8 *dir, struct stat *dir_stat, FcStrSet *dirs)
{
    FcSerialize *serialize = FcSerializeCreate ();
    FcCache *cache;
    int i;
    FcChar8 *dir_serialize;
    intptr_t *dirs_serialize;
    FcFontSet *set_serialize;
    FcChar8 *sysroot = FcConfigGetSysRoot ();
    FcStrSet *dirs_without_sysroot;

    if (!serialize)
return NULL;

    if (sysroot)
    {
dir += strlen ((const char*) sysroot);

dirs_without_sysroot = FcStrSetCreate ();
if (!dirs_without_sysroot)
    return NULL;

for (i = 0; i < dirs->num; i++)
    FcStrSetAdd (dirs_without_sysroot,
dirs->strs[i] + strlen ((const char*) sysroot));

dirs = dirs_without_sysroot;
    }

    /*
    * Space for cache structure
    */
    FcSerializeReserve (serialize, sizeof (FcCache));
    /*
    * Directory name
    */
    if (!FcStrSerializeAlloc (serialize, dir))
goto bail1;
    /*
    * Subdirs
    */
    FcSerializeAlloc (serialize, dirs, dirs->num * sizeof (FcChar8 *));
    for (i = 0; i < dirs->num; i++)
if (!FcStrSerializeAlloc (serialize, dirs->strs[i]))
    goto bail1;

```

```

/*
 * Patterns
 */
if (!FcFontSetSerializeAlloc (serialize, set))
goto bail1;

/* Serialize layout complete. Now allocate space and fill it */
cache = malloc (serialize->size);
if (!cache)
goto bail1;
/* shut up valgrind */
memset (cache, 0, serialize->size);

serialize->linear = cache;

cache->magic = FC_CACHE_MAGIC_ALLOC;
cache->version = FC_CACHE_CONTENT_VERSION;
cache->size = serialize->size;
cache->checksum = (int) dir_stat->st_mtime;

/*
 * Serialize directory name
 */
dir_serialize = FcStrSerialize (serialize, dir);
if (!dir_serialize)
goto bail2;
cache->dir = FcPtrToOffset (cache, dir_serialize);

/*
 * Serialize sub dirs
 */
dirs_serialize = FcSerializePtr (serialize, dirs);
if (!dirs_serialize)
goto bail2;
cache->dirs = FcPtrToOffset (cache, dirs_serialize);
cache->dirs_count = dirs->num;
for (i = 0; i < dirs->num; i++)
{
FcChar8 *d_serialize = FcStrSerialize (serialize, dirs->strs[i]);
if (!d_serialize)
goto bail2;
dirs_serialize[i] = FcPtrToOffset (dirs_serialize, d_serialize);
}

/*
 * Serialize font set
 */
set_serialize = FcFontSetSerialize (serialize, set);

```



```

    if (!set_serialize)
goto bail2;
    cache->set = FcPtrToOffset (cache, set_serialize);

    FcSerializeDestroy (serialize);

    FcCacheInsert (cache, NULL);

    if (sysroot)
FcStrSetDestroy(dirs_without_sysroot);

    return cache;

bail2:
    free (cache);
bail1:
    if (sysroot)
FcStrSetDestroy(dirs_without_sysroot);

    FcSerializeDestroy (serialize);
    return NULL;
}

#ifdef _WIN32
#define mkdir(path,mode) _mkdir(path)
#endif

static FcBool
FcMakeDirectory (const FcChar8 *dir)
{
    FcChar8 *parent;
    FcBool ret;

    if (strlen ((char *) dir) == 0)
return FcFalse;

    parent = FcStrDirname (dir);
    if (!parent)
return FcFalse;
    if (access ((char *) parent, F_OK) == 0)
ret = mkdir ((char *) dir, 0755) == 0 && chmod ((char *) dir, 0755) == 0;
    else if (access ((char *) parent, F_OK) == -1)
ret = FcMakeDirectory (parent) && (mkdir ((char *) dir, 0755) == 0) && chmod ((char *) dir, 0755) == 0;
    else
ret = FcFalse;
    FcStrFree (parent);
    return ret;
}

```

```

}

/* write serialized state to the cache file */
FcBool
FcDirCacheWrite (FcCache *cache, FcConfig *config)
{
    FcChar8    *dir = FcCacheDir (cache);
    FcChar8    cache_base[CACHEBASE_LEN];
    FcChar8    *cache_hashed;
    int        fd;
    FcAtomic   *atomic;
    FcStrList  *list;
    FcChar8    *cache_dir = NULL;
    FcChar8    *test_dir;
    FcCacheSkip *skip;
    struct stat cache_stat;
    int        magic;
    int        written;
    FcChar8    *sysroot = FcConfigGetSysRoot ();

    if (sysroot)
    {
        dir = FcStrPlus (sysroot, dir);
        if (!dir)
            return FcFalse;
    }

    /*
     * Write it to the first directory in the list which is writable
     */

    list = FcStrListCreate (config->cacheDirs);
    if (!list)
        goto bail0;
    while ((test_dir = FcStrListNext (list))) {
        if (access ((char *) test_dir, W_OK) == 0)
        {
            cache_dir = test_dir;
            break;
        }
    }
    else
    {
        /*
         * If the directory doesn't exist, try to create it
         */
        if (access ((char *) test_dir, F_OK) == -1) {
            if (FcMakeDirectory (test_dir))
            {

```

```

cache_dir = test_dir;
/* Create CACHEDIR.TAG */
FcDirCacheCreateTagFile (cache_dir);
break;
}
}
/*
 * Otherwise, try making it writable
 */
else if (chmod ((char *) test_dir, 0755) == 0)
{
cache_dir = test_dir;
/* Try to create CACHEDIR.TAG too */
FcDirCacheCreateTagFile (cache_dir);
break;
}
}
}
FcStrListDone (list);
if (!cache_dir)
goto bail0;

FcDirCacheBasename (dir, cache_base);
cache_hashed = FcStrPlus (cache_dir, cache_base);
if (!cache_hashed)
goto bail0;

if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
printf ("FcDirCacheWriteDir dir \"%s\" file \"%s\"\n",
dir, cache_hashed);

atomic = FcAtomicCreate ((FcChar8 *)cache_hashed);
if (!atomic)
goto bail1;

if (!FcAtomicLock (atomic))
goto bail3;

fd = open((char *)FcAtomicNewFile (atomic), O_RDWR | O_CREAT | O_BINARY, 0666);
if (fd == -1)
goto bail4;

/* Temporarily switch magic to MMAP while writing to file */
magic = cache->magic;
if (magic != FC_CACHE_MAGIC_MMAP)
cache->magic = FC_CACHE_MAGIC_MMAP;

/*

```

```

    * Write cache contents to file
    */
    written = write (fd, cache, cache->size);

    /* Switch magic back */
    if (magic != FC_CACHE_MAGIC_MMAP)
    cache->magic = magic;

    if (written != cache->size)
    {
    perror ("write cache");
    goto bail5;
    }

    close(fd);
    if (!FcAtomicReplaceOrig(atomic))
        goto bail4;

    /* If the file is small, update the cache chain entry such that the
    * new cache file is not read again.  If it's large, we don't do that
    * such that we reload it, using mmap, which is shared across processes.
    */
    if (cache->size < FC_CACHE_MIN_MMAP &&
    (skip = FcCacheFindByAddr (cache)) &&
    FcStat (cache_hashed, &cache_stat))
    {
    skip->cache_dev = cache_stat.st_dev;
    skip->cache_ino = cache_stat.st_ino;
    skip->cache_mtime = cache_stat.st_mtime;
    }

    FcStrFree (cache_hashed);
    FcAtomicUnlock (atomic);
    FcAtomicDestroy (atomic);
    if (sysroot)
    FcStrFree (dir);
    return FcTrue;

bail5:
    close (fd);
bail4:
    FcAtomicUnlock (atomic);
bail3:
    FcAtomicDestroy (atomic);
bail1:
    FcStrFree (cache_hashed);
bail0:
    if (sysroot)

```

```

FcStrFree (dir);
return FcFalse;
}

FcBool
FcDirCacheClean (const FcChar8 *cache_dir, FcBool verbose)
{
    DIR *d;
    struct dirent *ent;
    FcChar8 *dir_base;
    FcBool ret = FcTrue;
    FcBool remove;
    FcCache *cache;
    struct stat target_stat;

    dir_base = FcStrPlus (cache_dir, (FcChar8 *) FC_DIR_SEPARATOR_S);
    if (!dir_base)
    {
        fprintf (stderr, "Fontconfig error: %s: out of memory\n", cache_dir);
        return FcFalse;
    }
    if (access ((char *) cache_dir, W_OK) != 0)
    {
        if (verbose || FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
            printf ("%s: not cleaning %s cache directory\n", cache_dir,
                access ((char *) cache_dir, F_OK) == 0 ? "unwritable" : "non-existent");
        goto bail0;
    }
    if (verbose || FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
        printf ("%s: cleaning cache directory\n", cache_dir);
    d = opendir ((char *) cache_dir);
    if (!d)
    {
        perror ((char *) cache_dir);
        ret = FcFalse;
        goto bail0;
    }
    while ((ent = readdir (d)))
    {
        FcChar8 *file_name;
        FcChar8 *target_dir;
        FcChar8 *sysroot = FcConfigGetSysRoot ();

        if (ent->d_name[0] == '.')
            continue;
        /* skip cache files for different architectures and */
        /* files which are not cache files at all */
        if (strlen(ent->d_name) != 32 + strlen ("- FC_ARCHITECTURE FC_CACHE_SUFFIX) ||

```

```

    strcmp(ent->d_name + 32, "-" FC_ARCHITECTURE FC_CACHE_SUFFIX))
    continue;

file_name = FcStrPlus (dir_base, (FcChar8 *) ent->d_name);
if (!file_name)
{
    fprintf (stderr, "Fontconfig error: %s: allocation failure\n", cache_dir);
    ret = FcFalse;
    break;
}
remove = FcFalse;
cache = FcDirCacheLoadFile (file_name, NULL);
if (!cache)
{
    if (verbose || FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
    printf ("%s: invalid cache file: %s\n", cache_dir, ent->d_name);
    remove = FcTrue;
}
else
{
    target_dir = FcCacheDir (cache);
    if (sysroot)
    {
        target_dir = FcStrPlus (sysroot, target_dir);
    }
    if (!target_dir)
    {
        ret = FcFalse;
        FcStrFree (file_name);
        break;
    }
    if (stat ((char *) target_dir, &target_stat) < 0)
    {
        if (verbose || FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
        printf ("%s: %s: missing directory: %s\n",
            cache_dir, ent->d_name, target_dir);
        remove = FcTrue;
    }
}
if (remove)
{
    if (unlink ((char *) file_name) < 0)
    {
        perror ((char *) file_name);
        ret = FcFalse;
    }
}
FcDirCacheUnload (cache);

```

```

        FcStrFree (file_name);
if (sysroot)
    FcStrFree (target_dir);
}

    closedir (d);
bail0:
    FcStrFree (dir_base);

    return ret;
}

/*
 * Hokey little macro trick to permit the definitions of C functions
 * with the same name as CPP macros
 */
#define args1(x)  (x)
#define args2(x,y) (x,y)

const FcChar8 *
FcCacheDir args1(const FcCache *c)
{
    return FcCacheDir (c);
}

FcFontSet *
FcCacheCopySet args1(const FcCache *c)
{
    FcFontSet *old = FcCacheSet (c);
    FcFontSet *new = FcFontSetCreate ();
    int i;

    if (!new)
        return NULL;
    for (i = 0; i < old->nfont; i++)
    {
        FcPattern *font = FcFontSetFont (old, i);

        FcPatternReference (font);
        if (!FcFontSetAdd (new, font))
        {
            FcFontSetDestroy (new);
            return NULL;
        }
    }
    return new;
}

```

```

const FcChar8 *
FcCacheSubdir args2(const FcCache *c, int i)
{
    return FcCacheSubdir (c, i);
}

int
FcCacheNumSubdir args1(const FcCache *c)
{
    return c->dirs_count;
}

int
FcCacheNumFont args1(const FcCache *c)
{
    return FcCacheSet(c)->nfont;
}

/*
 * This code implements the MD5 message-digest algorithm.
 * The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was
 * written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed.
 * This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.
 *
 * Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc.
 * This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent,
 * except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese
 * with every copy.
 *
 * 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.
 */

#ifdef HIGHFIRST
#define byteReverse(buf, len) /* Nothing */
#else
/*
 * Note: this code is harmless on little-endian machines.
 */
void byteReverse(unsigned char *buf, unsigned longs)
{
    FcChar32 t;
    do {
        t = (FcChar32) ((unsigned) buf[3] << 8 | buf[2]) << 16 |
            ((unsigned) buf[1] << 8 | buf[0]);
        *(FcChar32 *) buf = t;
    } while (--len);
}

```



```

buf += 4;
} while (--longs);
}
#endif

/*
 * Start MD5 accumulation. Set bit count to 0 and buffer to mysterious
 * initialization constants.
 */
static void MD5Init(struct MD5Context *ctx)
{
    ctx->buf[0] = 0x67452301;
    ctx->buf[1] = 0xefcdab89;
    ctx->buf[2] = 0x98badcfe;
    ctx->buf[3] = 0x10325476;

    ctx->bits[0] = 0;
    ctx->bits[1] = 0;
}

/*
 * Update context to reflect the concatenation of another buffer full
 * of bytes.
 */
static void MD5Update(struct MD5Context *ctx, const unsigned char *buf, unsigned len)
{
    FcChar32 t;

    /* Update bitcount */

    t = ctx->bits[0];
    if ((ctx->bits[0] = t + ((FcChar32) len << 3)) < t)
        ctx->bits[1]++; /* Carry from low to high */
    ctx->bits[1] += len >> 29;

    t = (t >> 3) & 0x3f; /* Bytes already in shsInfo->data */

    /* Handle any leading odd-sized chunks */

    if (t) {
        unsigned char *p = (unsigned char *) ctx->in + t;

        t = 64 - t;
        if (len < t) {
            memcpy(p, buf, len);
            return;
        }
        memcpy(p, buf, t);
    }
}

```

```

byteReverse(ctx->in, 16);
MD5Transform(ctx->buf, (FcChar32 *) ctx->in);
buf += t;
len -= t;
}
/* Process data in 64-byte chunks */

while (len >= 64) {
memcpy(ctx->in, buf, 64);
byteReverse(ctx->in, 16);
MD5Transform(ctx->buf, (FcChar32 *) ctx->in);
buf += 64;
len -= 64;
}

/* Handle any remaining bytes of data. */

memcpy(ctx->in, buf, len);
}

/*
* Final wrapup - pad to 64-byte boundary with the bit pattern
* 1 0* (64-bit count of bits processed, MSB-first)
*/
static void MD5Final(unsigned char digest[16], struct MD5Context *ctx)
{
    unsigned count;
    unsigned char *p;

    /* Compute number of bytes mod 64 */
    count = (ctx->bits[0] >> 3) & 0x3F;

    /* Set the first char of padding to 0x80. This is safe since there is
    always at least one byte free */
    p = ctx->in + count;
    *p++ = 0x80;

    /* Bytes of padding needed to make 64 bytes */
    count = 64 - 1 - count;

    /* Pad out to 56 mod 64 */
    if (count < 8) {
        /* Two lots of padding: Pad the first block to 64 bytes */
        memset(p, 0, count);
        byteReverse(ctx->in, 16);
        MD5Transform(ctx->buf, (FcChar32 *) ctx->in);

        /* Now fill the next block with 56 bytes */

```

```

memset(ctx->in, 0, 56);
} else {
/* Pad block to 56 bytes */
memset(p, 0, count - 8);
}
byteReverse(ctx->in, 14);

/* Append length in bits and transform */
((FcChar32 *) ctx->in)[14] = ctx->bits[0];
((FcChar32 *) ctx->in)[15] = ctx->bits[1];

MD5Transform(ctx->buf, (FcChar32 *) ctx->in);
byteReverse((unsigned char *) ctx->buf, 4);
memcpy(digest, ctx->buf, 16);
memset(ctx, 0, sizeof(*ctx)); /* In case it's sensitive */
}

/* The four core functions - F1 is optimized somewhat */

/* #define F1(x, y, z) (x & y | ~x & z) */
#define F1(x, y, z) (z ^ (x & (y ^ z)))
#define F2(x, y, z) F1(z, x, y)
#define F3(x, y, z) (x ^ y ^ z)
#define F4(x, y, z) (y ^ (x | ~z))

/* This is the central step in the MD5 algorithm. */
#define MD5STEP(f, w, x, y, z, data, s) \
( w += f(x, y, z) + data, w = w<<s | w>>(32-s), w += x )

/*
* The core of the MD5 algorithm, this alters an existing MD5 hash to
* reflect the addition of 16 longwords of new data. MD5Update blocks
* the data and converts bytes into longwords for this routine.
*/
static void MD5Transform(FcChar32 buf[4], FcChar32 in[16])
{
register FcChar32 a, b, c, d;

a = buf[0];
b = buf[1];
c = buf[2];
d = buf[3];

MD5STEP(F1, a, b, c, d, in[0] + 0xd76aa478, 7);
MD5STEP(F1, d, a, b, c, in[1] + 0xe8c7b756, 12);
MD5STEP(F1, c, d, a, b, in[2] + 0x242070db, 17);
MD5STEP(F1, b, c, d, a, in[3] + 0xc1bdceee, 22);

```

MD5STEP(F1, a, b, c, d, in[4] + 0xf57c0faf, 7);  
MD5STEP(F1, d, a, b, c, in[5] + 0x4787c62a, 12);  
MD5STEP(F1, c, d, a, b, in[6] + 0xa8304613, 17);  
MD5STEP(F1, b, c, d, a, in[7] + 0xfd469501, 22);  
MD5STEP(F1, a, b, c, d, in[8] + 0x698098d8, 7);  
MD5STEP(F1, d, a, b, c, in[9] + 0x8b44f7af, 12);  
MD5STEP(F1, c, d, a, b, in[10] + 0xffff5bb1, 17);  
MD5STEP(F1, b, c, d, a, in[11] + 0x895cd7be, 22);  
MD5STEP(F1, a, b, c, d, in[12] + 0x6b901122, 7);  
MD5STEP(F1, d, a, b, c, in[13] + 0xfd987193, 12);  
MD5STEP(F1, c, d, a, b, in[14] + 0xa679438e, 17);  
MD5STEP(F1, b, c, d, a, in[15] + 0x49b40821, 22);

MD5STEP(F2, a, b, c, d, in[1] + 0xf61e2562, 5);  
MD5STEP(F2, d, a, b, c, in[6] + 0xc040b340, 9);  
MD5STEP(F2, c, d, a, b, in[11] + 0x265e5a51, 14);  
MD5STEP(F2, b, c, d, a, in[0] + 0xe9b6c7aa, 20);  
MD5STEP(F2, a, b, c, d, in[5] + 0xd62f105d, 5);  
MD5STEP(F2, d, a, b, c, in[10] + 0x02441453, 9);  
MD5STEP(F2, c, d, a, b, in[15] + 0xd8a1e681, 14);  
MD5STEP(F2, b, c, d, a, in[4] + 0xe7d3fbc8, 20);  
MD5STEP(F2, a, b, c, d, in[9] + 0x21e1cde6, 5);  
MD5STEP(F2, d, a, b, c, in[14] + 0xc33707d6, 9);  
MD5STEP(F2, c, d, a, b, in[3] + 0xf4d50d87, 14);  
MD5STEP(F2, b, c, d, a, in[8] + 0x455a14ed, 20);  
MD5STEP(F2, a, b, c, d, in[13] + 0xa9e3e905, 5);  
MD5STEP(F2, d, a, b, c, in[2] + 0xfcefa3f8, 9);  
MD5STEP(F2, c, d, a, b, in[7] + 0x676f02d9, 14);  
MD5STEP(F2, b, c, d, a, in[12] + 0x8d2a4c8a, 20);

MD5STEP(F3, a, b, c, d, in[5] + 0xfffa3942, 4);  
MD5STEP(F3, d, a, b, c, in[8] + 0x8771f681, 11);  
MD5STEP(F3, c, d, a, b, in[11] + 0x6d9d6122, 16);  
MD5STEP(F3, b, c, d, a, in[14] + 0xfde5380c, 23);  
MD5STEP(F3, a, b, c, d, in[1] + 0xa4beea44, 4);  
MD5STEP(F3, d, a, b, c, in[4] + 0x4bdecfa9, 11);  
MD5STEP(F3, c, d, a, b, in[7] + 0xf6bb4b60, 16);  
MD5STEP(F3, b, c, d, a, in[10] + 0xbebfbc70, 23);  
MD5STEP(F3, a, b, c, d, in[13] + 0x289b7ec6, 4);  
MD5STEP(F3, d, a, b, c, in[0] + 0xeaa127fa, 11);  
MD5STEP(F3, c, d, a, b, in[3] + 0xd4ef3085, 16);  
MD5STEP(F3, b, c, d, a, in[6] + 0x04881d05, 23);  
MD5STEP(F3, a, b, c, d, in[9] + 0xd9d4d039, 4);  
MD5STEP(F3, d, a, b, c, in[12] + 0xe6db99e5, 11);  
MD5STEP(F3, c, d, a, b, in[15] + 0x1fa27cf8, 16);  
MD5STEP(F3, b, c, d, a, in[2] + 0xc4ac5665, 23);

MD5STEP(F4, a, b, c, d, in[0] + 0xf4292244, 6);

```

MD5STEP(F4, d, a, b, c, in[7] + 0x432aff97, 10);
MD5STEP(F4, c, d, a, b, in[14] + 0xab9423a7, 15);
MD5STEP(F4, b, c, d, a, in[5] + 0xfc93a039, 21);
MD5STEP(F4, a, b, c, d, in[12] + 0x655b59c3, 6);
MD5STEP(F4, d, a, b, c, in[3] + 0x8f0ccc92, 10);
MD5STEP(F4, c, d, a, b, in[10] + 0xffeff47d, 15);
MD5STEP(F4, b, c, d, a, in[1] + 0x85845dd1, 21);
MD5STEP(F4, a, b, c, d, in[8] + 0x6fa87e4f, 6);
MD5STEP(F4, d, a, b, c, in[15] + 0xfe2ce6e0, 10);
MD5STEP(F4, c, d, a, b, in[6] + 0xa3014314, 15);
MD5STEP(F4, b, c, d, a, in[13] + 0x4e0811a1, 21);
MD5STEP(F4, a, b, c, d, in[4] + 0xf7537e82, 6);
MD5STEP(F4, d, a, b, c, in[11] + 0xbd3af235, 10);
MD5STEP(F4, c, d, a, b, in[2] + 0x2ad7d2bb, 15);
MD5STEP(F4, b, c, d, a, in[9] + 0xeb86d391, 21);

```

```

buf[0] += a;
buf[1] += b;
buf[2] += c;
buf[3] += d;
}

```

FcBool

FcDirCacheCreateTagFile (const FcChar8 \*cache\_dir)

```

{
    FcChar8 *cache_tag;
    int fd;
    FILE *fp;
    FcAtomic *atomic;
    static const FcChar8 cache_tag_contents[] =
"Signature: 8a477f597d28d172789f06886806bc55\n"
"# This file is a cache directory tag created by fontconfig.\n"
"# For information about cache directory tags, see:\n"
"# http://www.brynosaurus.com/cachedir/\n";
    static size_t cache_tag_contents_size = sizeof (cache_tag_contents) - 1;
    FcBool ret = FcFalse;

    if (!cache_dir)
return FcFalse;

    if (access ((char *) cache_dir, W_OK) == 0)
    {
        /* Create CACHEDIR.TAG */
        cache_tag = FcStrPlus (cache_dir, (const FcChar8 *) FC_DIR_SEPARATOR_S "CACHEDIR.TAG");
        if (!cache_tag)
            return FcFalse;
        atomic = FcAtomicCreate ((FcChar8 *)cache_tag);
        if (!atomic)

```

```

    goto bail1;
if (!FcAtomicLock (atomic))
    goto bail2;
fd = open((char *)FcAtomicNewFile (atomic), O_RDWR | O_CREAT, 0644);
if (fd == -1)
    goto bail3;
fp = fdopen(fd, "wb");
if (fp == NULL)
    goto bail3;

fwrite(cache_tag_contents, cache_tag_contents_size, sizeof (FcChar8), fp);
fclose(fp);

if (!FcAtomicReplaceOrig(atomic))
    goto bail3;

ret = FcTrue;
bail3:
FcAtomicUnlock (atomic);
bail2:
FcAtomicDestroy (atomic);
bail1:
FcStrFree (cache_tag);
}

if (FcDebug () & FC_DBG_CACHE)
{
if (ret)
    printf ("Created CACHEDIR.TAG at %s\n", cache_dir);
else
    printf ("Unable to create CACHEDIR.TAG at %s\n", cache_dir);
}

return ret;
}

void
FcCacheCreateTagFile (const FcConfig *config)
{
    FcChar8 *cache_dir = NULL;
    FcStrList *list;

    list = FcConfigGetCacheDirs (config);
    if (!list)
return;

    while ((cache_dir = FcStrListNext (list)))
    {

```

```
if (FcDirCacheCreateTagFile (cache_dir))
    break;
}
FcStrListDone (list);
}
```

```
#define __fccache__
#include "fcaliastail.h"
#undef __fccache__
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```

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It was downloaded from  
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The FreeType 2 auto-hinter

Designed and implemented by David Turner under contract for Catharon Productions, Inc. <http://www.catharon.com/>

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```
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for details.
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```

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```

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end group
```

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Authors with a FSF copyright assignment  
=====

GNUPG Werner Koch 1998-02-23  
Assigns GNU Privacy Guard and future changes.  
Assignment for future changes terminated on 2012-12-04.  
wk@gnupg.org  
Designed and implemented GnuPG.

GNUPG Matthew Skala 1998-08-10  
Disclaims changes.  
mskala@ansuz.sooke.bc.ca  
Wrote cipher/twofish.c.

GNUPG Natural Resources Canada 1998-08-11  
Disclaims changes by Matthew Skala.

GNUPG Michael Roth Germany 1998-09-17  
Assigns changes.  
mroth@nessie.de  
Wrote cipher/des.c.  
Changes and bug fixes all over the place.

GNUPG Niklas Hernaeus 1998-09-18  
Disclaims changes.  
nh@df.lth.se  
Weak key patches.

GNUPG Rmi Guyomarch 1999-05-25

Assigns past and future changes. (g10/compress.c, g10/encr-data.c,  
g10/free-packet.c, g10/mdfilter.c, g10/plaintext.c, util/iobuf.c)  
rguyom@mail.dotcom.fr

ANY g10 Code GmbH 2001-06-07

Assignment for future changes in Libgrypt terminated on 2012-12-04.  
Code marked with ChangeLog entries of g10 Code employees.

LIBGCRYPT Timo Schulz 2001-08-31

Assigns past and future changes.  
twoaday@freakmail.de

LIBGCRYPT Simon Josefsson 2002-10-25

Assigns past and future changes to FSF (cipher/{md4,crc}.c, CTR mode,  
CTS/MAC flags, self test improvements)  
simon@josefsson.org

LIBGCRYPT Moritz Schulte 2003-04-17

Assigns past and future changes.  
moritz@g10code.com

GNUTLS Nikolaos Mavrogiannopoulos 2003-11-22

nmav@gnutls.org  
Original code for cipher/rfc2268.c.

LIBGCRYPT The Written Word 2005-04-15

Assigns past and future changes. (new: src/libgrypt.pc.in,  
src/Makefile.am, src/secmem.c, mpi/hppa1.1/mpih-mul3.S,  
mpi/hppa1.1/udiv-qrnnd.S, mpi/hppa1.1/mpih-mul2.S,  
mpi/hppa1.1/mpih-mul1.S, mpi/Makefile.am, tests/prime.c,  
tests/register.c, tests/ac.c, tests/basic.c, tests/tsexp.c,  
tests/keygen.c, tests/pubkey.c, configure.ac, acinclude.m4)

LIBGCRYPT Brad Hards 2006-02-09

Assigns Past and Future Changes  
bradh@frogmouth.net  
(Added OFB mode. Changed cipher/cipher.c, test/basic.c doc/gcrypt.tex.  
added SHA-224, changed cipher/sha256.c, added HMAC tests.)

LIBGCRYPT Hye-Shik Chang 2006-09-07

Assigns Past and Future Changes  
perky@freebsd.org  
(SEED cipher)

LIBGCRYPT Werner Dittmann 2009-05-20

Assigns Past and Future Changes



werner.dittmann@t-online.de  
(mpi/amd64, tests/mpitests.c)

GNUPG      David Shaw  
Assigns past and future changes.  
dshaw@jabberwocky.com  
(cipher/camellia-glue.c and related stuff)

LIBGCRYPT    Andrey Jivsov   2010-12-09  
Assigns Past and Future Changes  
openpgp@brainhub.org  
(cipher/ecc.c and related files)

Authors with a DCO

=====

DCO:2012-04-16:Tomas Mraz <tm at t8m.info>  
DCO:2012-04-20:Rafal Carr <funman at videolan.org>  
DCO:2012-11-14:Jussi Kivilinna <jussi.kivilinna at mbnet.fi>  
DCO:2012-12-05:Werner Koch <wk at gnupg.org>  
DCO:2012-12-14:Dmitry Kasatkin <dmitry.kasatkin at intel.com>  
DCO:2013-02-26:Christian Aistleitner <christian at quelltextlich.at>

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It was previously maintained by Ray Dassen <jdassen@wi.LeidenUniv.nl>, Mark W. Eichin <eichin@kitten.gen.ma.us> and Christoph Lameter <clameter@debian.org>.

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
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```
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```

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989  
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## 1.203 libGeoIP1 1.5.1 :54.1

### 1.203.1 Available under license :

[ Note that while the core GeoIP library is licensed under the  
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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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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(at your option) any later version.
```

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

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate  
parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may  
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mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

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necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
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```

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

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Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

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"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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Mesa 3-D graphics library

Version: 7.0

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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 package was debianized by Akira TAGOH <tagoh@debian.org> on Thu, 7 Mar 2002 01:05:25 +0900.

It was downloaded from <<http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/sources/glib/>>.

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## 1.207 libglu1-mesa 8.0.4 :0ubuntu0.6

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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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That's all there is to it!

# 1.208 libgmp10 2:5.0.2+dfsg-2ubuntu1

## 1.208.1 Available under license :

GMP Debian Package

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This gmp package was built for Debian by

Steve M. Robbins <smr@debian.org>  
Philipp Matthias Hahn <pmhahn@debian.org>

from sources obtained at <http://gmplib.org/> .

#### GMP Source Code

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## 1.209 libgnutls26 2.12.14-5ubuntu3.8

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It was later taken over by Matthias Urlichs <smurf@debian.org> and is now maintained by Andreas Metzler <ametzler@debian.org> Eric Dorland <eric@debian.org>, James Westby <jw+debian@jameswestby.net>

It was downloaded from <ftp://gnutls.hellug.gr/pub/gnutls>

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@c Local Variables:  
@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"  
@c End:
```

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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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(at your option) any later version.
```

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

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```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><title>License</title><meta name="generator"
content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets V1.76.1"/><meta name="keywords" content="&#10;  ISO C++&#10;
, &#10;  library&#10;  "/><link rel="home" href=" ../spine.html" title="The GNU C++ Library"/><link rel="up"
href="status.html" title="Chapter"1."Status"/><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter"1."Status"/><link
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs"/></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
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accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%" align="center">Chapter"1."Status</th><td
align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr/></div><div class="section"
title="License"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license"/>License</h2></div></div></div></div><p>
```

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</p><p>

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</p><div class="section" title="The Code: GPL"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title"><a id="manual.intro.status.license.gpl"/>The Code: GPL</h3></div></div></div></div><p>

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<br/>

Version"3.1,"31"March"2009<br/>

<br/>

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bears"a"notice"placed"by"the"copyright"holder"of"the"file"stating"that<br/>

the"file"is"governed"by"GPLv3"along"with"this"Exception.<br/>

<br/>

When"you"use"GCC"to"compile"a"program,"GCC"may"combine"portions"of<br/>

certain"GCC"header"files"and"runtime"libraries"with"the"compiled<br/>

program."The"purpose"of"this"Exception"is"to"allow"compilation"of<br/>

non-GPL"(including"proprietary)"programs"to"use,"in"this"way,"the<br/>

header"files"and"runtime"libraries"covered"by"this"Exception.<br/>

<br/>

0."Definitions.<br/>

<br/>

A"file"is"an""Independent"Module""if"it"either"requires"the"Runtime<br/>

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.<br/>

<br/>

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modifications,"governed"by"version"3"(or"a"specified"later"version)"of  
the"GNU"General"Public"License"(GPL)"with"the"option"of"using"any  
subsequent"versions"published"by"the"FSF.<br/>

<br/>

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modification"and"use"would"permit"combination"with"GCC"in"accord"with  
the"license"of"GCC.<br/>

<br/>

"Target"Code""refers"to"output"from"any"compiler"for"a"real"or"virtual  
target"processor"architecture,"in"executable"form"or"suitable"for  
input"to"an"assembler,"loader,"linker"and/or"execution  
phase."Notwithstanding"that,"Target"Code"does"not"include"data"in  
format"that"is"used"as"a"compiler"intermediate"representation,"or"used  
for"producing"a"compiler"intermediate"representation.<br/>

<br/>

The""Compilation"Process""transforms"code"entirely"represented"in  
non-intermediate"languages"designed"for"human-written"code,"and/or"into  
Java"Virtual"Machine"byte"code,"into"Target"Code."Thus,"for"example,  
use"of"source"code"generators"and"preprocessors"need"not"be"considered  
part"of"the"Compilation"Process,"since"the"Compilation"Process"can"be  
understood"as"starting"with"the"output"of"the"generators"or  
preprocessors.<br/>

<br/>

A"Compilation"Process"is"Eligible""if"it"is"done"using"GCC,"alone"or  
with"other"GPL-compatible"software,"or"if"it"is"done"without"using"any  
work"based"on"GCC."For"example,"using"non-GPL-compatible"Software"to  
optimize"any"GCC"intermediate"representations"would"not"qualify"as"an  
Eligible"Compilation"Process.<br/>

<br/>

1."Grant"of"Additional"Permission.<br/>

<br/>

You"have"permission"to"propagate"a"work"of"Target"Code"formed"by  
combining"the"Runtime"Library"with"Independent"Modules,"even"if"such  
propagation"would"otherwise"violate"the"terms"of"GPLv3,"provided"that  
all"Target"Code"was"generated"by"Eligible"Compilation"Processes."You  
may"then"convey"such"a"combination"under"terms"of"your"choice,  
consistent"with"the"licensing"of"the"Independent"Modules.<br/>

<br/>

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<br/>

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presumption"that"third-party"software"is"unaffected"by"the"copyleft  
requirements"of"the"license"of"GCC.<br/>

""</p></div><p>

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</p></div><div class="section" title="The Documentation: GPL, FDL"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title"><a id="manual.intro.status.license.fdl"/>The Documentation: GPL, FDL</h3></div></div></div><p>

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</p></div></div><div class="navfooter"><hr/><table width="100%" summary="Navigation footer"><tr><td align="left"><a accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><td align="center"><a accesskey="u" href="status.html">Up</a></td><td align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr><tr><td align="left" valign="top">Chapter"1."Status"</td><td align="center"><a accesskey="h" href="..../spine.html">Home</a></td><td align="right" valign="top">"Bugs</td></tr></table></div></body></html>

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This README file is copied into the directory for GCC-only header files when `fixincludes` is run by the makefile for GCC.

Many of the files in this directory were automatically edited from the standard system header files by the `fixincludes` process. They are system-specific, and will not work on any other kind of system. They are also not part of GCC. The reason we have to do this is because GCC requires ANSI C headers and many vendors supply ANSI-incompatible headers.

Because this is an automated process, sometimes headers get "fixed" that do not, strictly speaking, need a fix. As long as nothing is broken by the process, it is just an unfortunate collateral inconvenience. We would like to rectify it, if it is not "too inconvenient".

Arm / Thumb Interworking

=====

The Cygnus GNU Pro Toolkit for the ARM7T processor supports function calls between code compiled for the ARM instruction set and code compiled for the Thumb instruction set and vice versa. This document describes how that interworking support operates and explains the command line switches that should be used in order to produce working programs.

Note: The Cygnus GNU Pro Toolkit does not support switching between compiling for the ARM instruction set and the Thumb instruction set on anything other than a per file basis. There are in fact two completely separate compilers, one that produces ARM assembler instructions and one that produces Thumb assembler instructions. The two compilers share the same assembler, linker and so on.

## 1. Explicit interworking support for C and C++ files

=====

By default if a file is compiled without any special command line switches then the code produced will not support interworking. Provided that a program is made up entirely from object files and libraries produced in this way and which contain either exclusively ARM instructions or exclusively Thumb instructions then this will not matter and a working executable will be created. If an attempt is made to link together mixed ARM and Thumb object files and libraries, then warning messages will be produced by the linker and a non-working executable will be created.

In order to produce code which does support interworking it should be compiled with the

-mthumb-interwork

command line option. Provided that a program is made up entirely from object files and libraries built with this command line switch a working executable will be produced, even if both ARM and Thumb instructions are used by the various components of the program. (No warning messages will be produced by the linker either).

Note that specifying -mthumb-interwork does result in slightly larger, slower code being produced. This is why interworking support must be specifically enabled by a switch.

## 2. Explicit interworking support for assembler files

=====

If assembler files are to be included into an interworking program then the following rules must be obeyed:

\* Any externally visible functions must return by using the BX instruction.

\* Normal function calls can just use the BL instruction. The linker will automatically insert code to switch between ARM and Thumb modes as necessary.

\* Calls via function pointers should use the BX instruction if the call is made in ARM mode:

```
.code 32
mov lr, pc
bx rX
```

This code sequence will not work in Thumb mode however, since the mov instruction will not set the bottom bit of the lr register. Instead a branch-and-link to the `_call_via_rX` functions should be used instead:

```
.code 16
bl _call_via_rX
```

where rX is replaced by the name of the register containing the function address.

\* All externally visible functions which should be entered in Thumb mode must have the `.thumb_func` pseudo op specified just before their entry point. e.g.:

```
.code 16
.global function
.thumb_func
function:
...start of function....
```

\* All assembler files must be assembled with the switch `-mthumb-interwork` specified on the command line. (If the file is assembled by calling `gcc` it will automatically pass on the `-mthumb-interwork` switch to the assembler, provided that it was specified on the `gcc` command line in the first place.)

### 3. Support for old, non-interworking aware code.

=====

If it is necessary to link together code produced by an older, non-interworking aware compiler, or code produced by the new compiler but without the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch specified, then there are two command line switches that can be used to support this.

The switch

`-mcaller-super-interworking`

will allow calls via function pointers in Thumb mode to work, regardless of whether the function pointer points to old, non-interworking aware code or not. Specifying this switch does produce slightly slower code however.

Note: There is no switch to allow calls via function pointers in ARM mode to be handled specially. Calls via function pointers from interworking aware ARM code to non-interworking aware ARM code work without any special considerations by the compiler. Calls via function pointers from interworking aware ARM code to non-interworking aware Thumb code however will not work. (Actually under some circumstances they may work, but there are no guarantees). This is because only the new compiler is able to produce Thumb code, and this compiler already has a command line switch to produce interworking aware code.

The switch

`-mallee-super-interworking`

will allow non-interworking aware ARM or Thumb code to call Thumb functions, either directly or via function pointers. Specifying this

switch does produce slightly larger, slower code however.

Note: There is no switch to allow non-interworking aware ARM or Thumb code to call ARM functions. There is no need for any special handling of calls from non-interworking aware ARM code to interworking aware ARM functions, they just work normally. Calls from non-interworking aware Thumb functions to ARM code however, will not work. There is no option to support this, since it is always possible to recompile the Thumb code to be interworking aware.

As an alternative to the command line switch `-mcallee-super-interworking`, which affects all externally visible functions in a file, it is possible to specify an attribute or `declspec` for individual functions, indicating that that particular function should support being called by non-interworking aware code. The function should be defined like this:

```
int __attribute__((interfacearm)) function
{
    ... body of function ...
}
```

or

```
int __declspec(interfacearm) function
{
    ... body of function ...
}
```

#### 4. Interworking support in dlltool

=====

It is possible to create DLLs containing mixed ARM and Thumb code. It is also possible to call Thumb code in a DLL from an ARM program and vice versa. It is even possible to call ARM DLLs that have been compiled without interworking support (say by an older version of the compiler), from Thumb programs and still have things work properly.

A version of the ``dlltool'` program which supports the ``--interwork'` command line switch is needed, as well as the following special considerations when building programs and DLLs:

\*Use ``-mthumb-interwork'`\*

When compiling files for a DLL or a program the ``-mthumb-interwork'` command line switch should be specified if calling between ARM and Thumb code can happen. If a program is being compiled and the

mode of the DLLs that it uses is not known, then it should be assumed that interworking might occur and the switch used.

**\*Use ``-m thumb'`\***

If the exported functions from a DLL are all Thumb encoded then the ``-m thumb'` command line switch should be given to dlltool when building the stubs. This will make dlltool create Thumb encoded stubs, rather than its default of ARM encoded stubs.

If the DLL consists of both exported Thumb functions and exported ARM functions then the ``-m thumb'` switch should not be used. Instead the Thumb functions in the DLL should be compiled with the ``-m callee-super-interworking'` switch, or with the ``interfacearm'` attribute specified on their prototypes. In this way they will be given ARM encoded prologues, which will work with the ARM encoded stubs produced by dlltool.

**\*Use ``-m caller-super-interworking'`\***

If it is possible for Thumb functions in a DLL to call non-interworking aware code via a function pointer, then the Thumb code must be compiled with the ``-m caller-super-interworking'` command line switch. This will force the function pointer calls to use the `_interwork_call_via_rX` stub functions which will correctly restore Thumb mode upon return from the called function.

**\*Link with ``libgcc.a'`\***

When the dll is built it may have to be linked with the GCC library (``libgcc.a'`) in order to extract the `_call_via_rX` functions or the `_interwork_call_via_rX` functions. This represents a partial redundancy since the same functions *may* be present in the application itself, but since they only take up 372 bytes this should not be too much of a consideration.

**\*Use ``--support-old-code'`\***

When linking a program with an old DLL which does not support interworking, the ``--support-old-code'` command line switch to the linker should be used. This causes the linker to generate special interworking stubs which can cope with old, non-interworking aware ARM code, at the cost of generating bulkier code. The linker will still generate a warning message along the lines of:

"Warning: input file XXX does not support interworking, whereas YYY does."  
but this can now be ignored because the `--support-old-code` switch has been used.

## 5. How interworking support works

=====

Switching between the ARM and Thumb instruction sets is accomplished via the BX instruction which takes as an argument a register name. Control is transferred to the address held in this register (with the bottom bit masked out), and if the bottom bit is set, then Thumb instruction processing is enabled, otherwise ARM instruction processing is enabled.

When the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch is specified, gcc arranges for all functions to return to their caller by using the BX instruction. Thus provided that the return address has the bottom bit correctly initialized to indicate the instruction set of the caller, correct operation will ensue.

When a function is called explicitly (rather than via a function pointer), the compiler generates a BL instruction to do this. The Thumb version of the BL instruction has the special property of setting the bottom bit of the LR register after it has stored the return address into it, so that a future BX instruction will correctly return the instruction after the BL instruction, in Thumb mode.

The BL instruction does not change modes itself however, so if an ARM function is calling a Thumb function, or vice versa, it is necessary to generate some extra instructions to handle this. This is done in the linker when it is storing the address of the referenced function into the BL instruction. If the BL instruction is an ARM style BL instruction, but the referenced function is a Thumb function, then the linker automatically generates a calling stub that converts from ARM mode to Thumb mode, puts the address of this stub into the BL instruction, and puts the address of the referenced function into the stub. Similarly if the BL instruction is a Thumb BL instruction, and the referenced function is an ARM function, the linker generates a stub which converts from Thumb to ARM mode, puts the address of this stub into the BL instruction, and the address of the referenced function into the stub.

This is why it is necessary to mark Thumb functions with the `.thumb_func` pseudo op when creating assembler files. This pseudo op allows the assembler to distinguish between ARM functions and Thumb functions. (The Thumb version of GCC automatically generates these pseudo ops for any Thumb functions that it generates).

Calls via function pointers work differently. Whenever the address of a function is taken, the linker examines the type of the function being referenced. If the function is a Thumb function, then it sets the bottom bit of the address. Technically this makes the address incorrect, since it is now one byte into the start of the function, but this is never a problem because:

- a. with interworking enabled all calls via function pointer are done using the BX instruction and this ignores the bottom bit when computing where to go to.
- b. the linker will always set the bottom bit when the address of the function is taken, so it is never possible to take the address of the function in two different places and then compare them and find that they are not equal.

As already mentioned any call via a function pointer will use the BX instruction (provided that interworking is enabled). The only problem with this is computing the return address for the return from the called function. For ARM code this can easily be done by the code sequence:

```
mov lr, pc
bx rX
```

(where rX is the name of the register containing the function pointer). This code does not work for the Thumb instruction set, since the MOV instruction will not set the bottom bit of the LR register, so that when the called function returns, it will return in ARM mode not Thumb mode. Instead the compiler generates this sequence:

```
bl _call_via_rX
```

(again where rX is the name if the register containing the function pointer). The special call\_via\_rX functions look like this:

```
.thumb_func
_call_via_r0:
bx r0
nop
```

The BL instruction ensures that the correct return address is stored in the LR register and then the BX instruction jumps to the address stored in the function pointer, switch modes if necessary.

## 6. How caller-super-interworking support works

=====

When the -mcaller-super-interworking command line switch is specified it changes the code produced by the Thumb compiler so that all calls via function pointers (including virtual function calls) now go via a different stub function. The code to call via a function pointer now

looks like this:

```
bl _interwork_call_via_r0
```

Note: The compiler does not insist that r0 be used to hold the function address. Any register will do, and there are a suite of stub functions, one for each possible register. The stub functions look like this:

```
.code 16
.thumb_func
_interwork_call_via_r0
bx pc
nop

.code 32
tst r0, #1
stmeqdb r13!, {lr}
adreq lr, _arm_return
bx r0
```

The stub first switches to ARM mode, since it is a lot easier to perform the necessary operations using ARM instructions. It then tests the bottom bit of the register containing the address of the function to be called. If this bottom bit is set then the function being called uses Thumb instructions and the BX instruction to come will switch back into Thumb mode before calling this function. (Note that it does not matter how this called function chooses to return to its caller, since the both the caller and callee are Thumb functions, and mode switching is necessary). If the function being called is an ARM mode function however, the stub pushes the return address (with its bottom bit set) onto the stack, replaces the return address with the address of the a piece of code called '\_arm\_return' and then performs a BX instruction to call the function.

The '\_arm\_return' code looks like this:

```
.code 32
_arm_return:
ldmia r13!, {r12}
bx r12
.code 16
```

It simply retrieves the return address from the stack, and then performs a BX operation to return to the caller and switch back into Thumb mode.



## 7. How callee-super-interworking support works

---

When `-mcallee-super-interworking` is specified on the command line the Thumb compiler behaves as if every externally visible function that it compiles has had the `(interfacearm)` attribute specified for it. What this attribute does is to put a special, ARM mode header onto the function which forces a switch into Thumb mode:

without `__attribute__((interfacearm))`:

```
.code 16
.thumb_func
function:
... start of function ...
```

with `__attribute__((interfacearm))`:

```
.code 32
function:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
    .thumb_func
    .real_start_of_function:

... start of function ...
```

Note that since the function now expects to be entered in ARM mode, it no longer has the `.thumb_func` pseudo op specified for its name. Instead the pseudo op is attached to a new label `.real_start_of_<name>` (where `<name>` is the name of the function) which indicates the start of the Thumb code. This does have the interesting side effect in that if this function is now called from a Thumb mode piece of code outside of the current file, the linker will generate a calling stub to switch from Thumb mode into ARM mode, and then this is immediately overridden by the function's header which switches back into Thumb mode.

In addition the `(interfacearm)` attribute also forces the function to return by using the `BX` instruction, even if has not been compiled with the `-mthumb-interwork` command line flag, so that the correct mode will be restored upon exit from the function.

## 8. Some examples

=====

Given these two test files:

```
int arm (void) { return 1 + thumb (); }
```

```
int thumb (void) { return 2 + arm (); }
```

The following pieces of assembler are produced by the ARM and Thumb version of GCC depending upon the command line options used:

```
`-O2':  
    .code 32                .code 16  
    .global _arm            .global _thumb  
                                .thumb_func  
_arm:                            _thumb:  
    mov    ip, sp  
    stmfd  sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}  
    sub   fp, ip, #4  
    bl    _thumb                bl    _arm  
    add   r0, r0, #1            add   r0, r0, #2  
    ldmea fp, {fp, sp, pc}      pop   {pc}
```

Note how the functions return without using the BX instruction. If these files were assembled and linked together they would fail to work because they do not change mode when returning to their caller.

```
`-O2 -mthumb-interwork':  
    .code 32                .code 16  
    .global _arm            .global _thumb  
                                .thumb_func  
_arm:                            _thumb:  
    mov    ip, sp  
    stmfd  sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}  
    sub   fp, ip, #4  
    bl    _thumb                bl    _arm  
    add   r0, r0, #1            add   r0, r0, #2  
    ldmea fp, {fp, sp, lr}      pop   {r1}  
    bx    lr                    bx    r1
```

Now the functions use BX to return their caller. They have grown by 4 and 2 bytes respectively, but they can now successfully be linked together and be expect to work. The linker will replace the destinations of the two BL instructions with the addresses of calling stubs which convert to the correct mode before jumping to the called function.

`-O2 -mcallee-super-interworking':

```
.code 32                .code 32
.global _arm            .global _thumb
_arm:                   _thumb:
                        orr    r12, pc, #1
                        bx     r12
mov    ip, sp           .code 16
stmfd  sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}  push  {lr}
sub    fp, ip, #4
bl     _thumb           bl     _arm
add    r0, r0, #1       add    r0, r0, #2
ldmea  fp, {fp, sp, lr}  pop   {r1}
bx     lr               bx     r1
```

The thumb function now has an ARM encoded prologue, and it no longer has the ``.thumb-func'` pseudo op attached to it. The linker will not generate a calling stub for the call from `arm()` to `thumb()`, but it will still have to generate a stub for the call from `thumb()` to `arm()`. Also note how specifying `--mcallee-super-interworking'` automatically implies ``.thumb-interworking'`.

## 9. Some Function Pointer Examples

=====

Given this test file:

```
int func (void) { return 1; }

int call (int (* ptr)(void)) { return ptr (); }
```

The following varying pieces of assembler are produced by the Thumb version of GCC depending upon the command line options used:

```
`-O2':
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
```

```
pop {pc}
```

Note how the two functions have different exit sequences. In particular `call()` uses `pop {pc}` to return, which would not work if the caller was in ARM mode. `func()` however, uses the BX instruction, even though `-mthumb-interwork` has not been specified, as this is the most efficient way to exit a function when the return address is held in the link register.

```
`-O2 -mthumb-interwork':
```

```
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1
```

This time both functions return by using the BX instruction. This means that `call()` is now two bytes longer and several cycles slower than the previous version.

```
`-O2 -mcaller-super-interworking':
```

```
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __interwork_call_via_r0
pop {pc}
```

Very similar to the first (non-interworking) version, except that a different stub is used to call via the function pointer. This new stub will work even if the called function is not interworking aware, and

tries to return to call() in ARM mode. Note that the assembly code for call() is still not interworking aware itself, and so should not be called from ARM code.

```
`-O2 -mcallee-super-interworking':
```

```
.code 32
.globl _func
_func:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_func
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.code 32
.globl _call
_call:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_call
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1
```

Now both functions have an ARM coded prologue, and both functions return by using the BX instruction. These functions are interworking aware therefore and can safely be called from ARM code. The code for the call() function is now 10 bytes longer than the original, non interworking aware version, an increase of over 200%.

If a prototype for call() is added to the source code, and this prototype includes the ``interfacearm'` attribute:

```
int __attribute__((interfacearm)) call (int (* ptr)(void));
```

then this code is produced (with only -O2 specified on the command line):

```

.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.code 32
_call:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_call
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1

```

So now both call() and func() can be safely called via non-interworking aware ARM code. If, when such a file is assembled, the assembler detects the fact that call() is being called by another function in the same file, it will automatically adjust the target of the BL instruction to point to .real\_start\_of\_call. In this way there is no need for the linker to generate a Thumb-to-ARM calling stub so that call can be entered in ARM mode.

#### 10. How to use dlltool to build ARM/Thumb DLLs

=====

Given a program ('prog.c') like this:

```

extern int func_in_dll (void);

int main (void) { return func_in_dll(); }

```

And a DLL source file ('dll.c') like this:

```

int func_in_dll (void) { return 1; }

```

Here is how to build the DLL and the program for a purely ARM based environment:

\*Step One

Build a '.def' file describing the DLL:

```
; example.def
; This file describes the contents of the DLL
LIBRARY example
HEAPSIZE 0x40000, 0x2000
EXPORTS
    func_in_dll 1
```

**\*Step Two**

Compile the DLL source code:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c dll.c
```

**\*Step Three**

Use 'dlltool' to create an exports file and a library file:

```
dlltool --def example.def --output-exp example.o --output-lib example.a
```

**\*Step Four**

Link together the complete DLL:

```
arm-pe-ld dll.o example.o -o example.dll
```

**\*Step Five**

Compile the program's source code:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c
```

**\*Step Six**

Link together the program and the DLL's library file:

```
arm-pe-gcc prog.o example.a -o prog
```

If instead this was a Thumb DLL being called from an ARM program, the steps would look like this. (To save space only those steps that are different from the previous version are shown):

**\*Step Two**

Compile the DLL source code (using the Thumb compiler):

```
thumb-pe-gcc -O2 -c dll.c -mthumb-interwork
```

**\*Step Three**

Build the exports and library files (and support interworking):

```
dlltool -d example.def -z example.o -l example.a --interwork -m thumb
```

**\*Step Five**

Compile the program's source code (and support interworking):

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c -mthumb-interwork
```

If instead, the DLL was an old, ARM DLL which does not support interworking, and which cannot be rebuilt, then these steps would be used.

**\*Step One**

Skip. If you do not have access to the sources of a DLL, there is no point in building a `.def` file for it.

**\*Step Two**

Skip. With no DLL sources there is nothing to compile.

**\*Step Three**

Skip. Without a `.def` file you cannot use `dlltool` to build an exports file or a library file.

**\*Step Four**

Skip. Without a set of DLL object files you cannot build the DLL. Besides it has already been built for you by somebody else.

**\*Step Five**

Compile the program's source code, this is the same as before:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c
```

**\*Step Six**

Link together the program and the DLL's library file, passing the `'--support-old-code'` option to the linker:

```
arm-pe-gcc prog.o example.a -Wl,--support-old-code -o prog
```

Ignore the warning message about the input file not supporting interworking as the `--support-old-code` switch has taken care of this.

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This is a patched version of `zlib` modified to use Pentium-optimized assembly code in the deflation algorithm. The files changed/added by this patch are:

README.586



match.S

The effectiveness of these modifications is a bit marginal, as the the program's bottleneck seems to be mostly L1-cache contention, for which there is no real way to work around without rewriting the basic algorithm. The speedup on average is around 5-10% (which is generally less than the amount of variance between subsequent executions). However, when used at level 9 compression, the cache contention can drop enough for the assembly version to achieve 10-20% speedup (and sometimes more, depending on the amount of overall redundancy in the files). Even here, though, cache contention can still be the limiting factor, depending on the nature of the program using the zlib library. This may also mean that better improvements will be seen on a Pentium with MMX, which suffers much less from L1-cache contention, but I have not yet verified this.

Note that this code has been tailored for the Pentium in particular, and will not perform well on the Pentium Pro (due to the use of a partial register in the inner loop).

If you are using an assembler other than GNU as, you will have to translate match.S to use your assembler's syntax. (Have fun.)

Brian Raiter  
breadbox@muppetlabs.com  
April, 1998

Added for zlib 1.1.3:

The patches come from  
<http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

To compile zlib with this asm file, copy match.S to the zlib directory then do:

```
CFLAGS="-O3 -DASMV" ./configure  
make OBJA=match.o
```

This is a patched version of zlib, modified to use Pentium-Pro-optimized assembly code in the deflation algorithm. The files changed/added by this patch are:

README.686  
match.S

The speedup that this patch provides varies, depending on whether the compiler used to build the original version of zlib falls afoul of the PPro's speed traps. My own tests show a speedup of around 10-20% at

the default compression level, and 20-30% using -9, against a version compiled using gcc 2.7.2.3. Your mileage may vary.

Note that this code has been tailored for the PPro/PII in particular, and will not perform particularly well on a Pentium.

If you are using an assembler other than GNU as, you will have to translate match.S to use your assembler's syntax. (Have fun.)

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```
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make OBJA=match.o
```

=====  
Kjetil S. Matheussen's notes (28-11-2000)  
=====

Compiles under SAS/C again. Should allso still compile under other amiga compilers without big changes. I haven't checked if it still works under gcc, because I don't have gcc for amiga. But I have updated 'Makefile', and hope it compiles fine.

#### WHATS NEW:

1. Made a pretty big effort in preventing GCs allocating-functions from returning chip-mem.

The lower part of the new file AmigaOS.c does this in various ways, mainly by wrapping GC\_malloc, GC\_malloc\_atomic, GC\_malloc\_uncollectable, GC\_malloc\_atomic\_uncollectable, GC\_malloc\_stubborn, GC\_malloc\_ignore\_off\_page and GC\_malloc\_atomic\_ignore\_off\_page. GC\_realloc is allso wrapped, but doesn't do the same effort in preventing to return chip-mem. Other allocating-functions (f.ex. GC\_\*\_typed\_) can probably be used without any problems, but beware that the warn hook will not be called. In case of problems, don't define GC\_AMIGA\_FASTALLOC.

Programs using more time actually using the memory allocated (instead of just allocate and free rapidly) have the most to earn on this, but even gctest now normally runs twice as fast and uses less memory, on my poor 8MB machine.

The changes have only effect when there is no more fast-mem left. But with the way GC works, it could happen quite often. Beware that an atexit handler had to be added, so using the abort() function will make a big memory-loss. If you absolutely must call abort() instead of exit(), try calling the GC\_amiga\_free\_all\_mem function before abort().

New amiga-specific compilation flags:

GC\_AMIGA\_FASTALLOC - By NOT defining this option, GC will work like before, it will not try to force fast-mem out of the OS, and it will use normal calloc for allocation, and the rest of the following flags will have no effect.

GC\_AMIGA\_ONLYFAST - Makes GC never to return chip-mem. GC\_AMIGA\_RETRY have no effect if this flag is set.

GC\_AMIGA\_GC - If gc returns NULL, do a GC\_gcollect, and try again. This usually is a success with the standard GC configuration. It is also the most important flag to set to prevent GC from returning chip-mem. Beware that it slows down a lot when a program is rapidly allocating/deallocating when there is either very little fast-memory left or very little chip-memory left. It's not a very common situation, but gctest sometimes (very rare) use many minutes because of this.

GC\_AMIGA\_RETRY - If gc succeed allocating memory, but it is chip-mem, try again and see if it is fast-mem. Most of the time, it will actually return fast-mem for the second try. I have set max number of retries to 9 or size/5000. You can change this if you like. (see GC\_amiga\_rec\_alloc())

GC\_AMIGA\_PRINTSTATS - Gather some statistics during the execution of a program, and prints out the info when the atexit-handler is called.

My recommendation is to set all these flags, except GC\_AMIGA\_PRINTSTATS and GC\_AMIGA\_ONLYFAST.

If your program demands high response-time, you should not define GC\_AMIGA\_GC, and possibly also define GC\_AMIGA\_ONLYFAST. GC\_AMIGA\_RETRY does not seem to slow down much.

Also, when compiling up programs, and GC\_AMIGA\_FASTALLOC was not defined when compiling gc, you can define GC\_AMIGA\_MAKINGLIB to avoid having these allocation-functions wrapped. (see gc.h)

Note that GC\_realloc must not be called before any of the other above mentioned allocating-functions have been called. (shouldn't be any programs doing so either, I hope).

Another note. The allocation-function is wrapped when defining GC\_AMIGA\_FASTALLOC by letting the function go thru the new GC\_amiga\_allocwrapper\_do function-pointer (see gc.h). Means that sending function-pointers, such as GC\_malloc, GC\_malloc\_atomic, etc., for later to be called like f.ex this, (\*GC\_malloc\_functionpointer)(size), will not wrap the function. This is normally not a big problem, unless all allocation function is called like this, which will cause the atexit un-allocating function never to be called. Then you either have to manually add the atexit handler, or call the allocation-functions function-pointer functions like this;

```
(*GC_amiga_allocwrapper_do)(size,GC_malloc_functionpointer).
```

There are probably better ways this problem could be handled, unfortunately, I didn't find any without rewriting or replacing a lot of the GC-code, which I really didn't want to. (Making new GC\_malloc\_\* functions, and just define f.ex GC\_malloc as GC\_amiga\_malloc should also work).

New amiga-specific function:

```
void GC_amiga_set_toany(void (*func)(void));
```

'func' is a function that will be called right before gc has to change allocation-method from MEMF\_FAST to MEMF\_ANY. Ie. when it is likely it will return chip-mem.

2. A few small compiler-specific additions to make it compile with SAS/C again.
3. Updated and rewritten the smakefile, so that it works again and that the "unnecessary" 'SCOPTIONS' files could be removed. Also included the cord-smakefile stuff in the main smakefile, so that the cord smakefile could be removed too. By writing smake -f Smakefile.smk, both gc.lib and cord.lib will be made.

STILL MISSING:

Programs can not be started from workbench, at least not for SAS/C. (Martin Tauchmanns note about that it now works with workbench is definitely wrong

when concerning SAS/C). I guess it works if you use the old "#if 0'ed"-code, but I haven't tested it. I think the reason for MT to replace the "#if 0'ed"-code was only because it was a bit to SAS/C-specific. But I don't know. An iconx-script solves this problem anyway.

BEWARE!

-To run gctest, set the stack to around 200000 bytes first.  
-SAS/C-specific: cord will crash if you compile gc.lib with either parm=reg or parm=both. (missing legal prototypes for function-pointers someplace is the reason I guess.).

tested with software: Radium, <http://www.stud.ifi.uio.no/~ksvalast/radium/>

tested with hardware: MC68060

-ksvalast@ifi.uio.no

=====  
Martin Tauchmann's notes (1-Apr-99)  
=====

Works now, also with the GNU-C compiler V2.7.2.1.

<<ftp://ftp.unina.it/pub/amiga/geekgadgets/amiga/m68k/snapshots/971125/amiga-bin/>>

Modify the `Makefile`

CC=cc \$(ABI\_FLAG)

to

CC=gcc \$(ABI\_FLAG)

#### TECHNICAL NOTES

- `GC\_get\_stack\_base()`, `GC\_register\_data\_segments()` works now with every C compiler; also Workbench.

- Removed AMIGA\_SKIP\_SEG, but the Code-Segment must not be scanned by GC.

#### PROBLEMS

- When the Linker, doesn't merge all Code-Segments to an single one. LD of GCC do it always.

- With ixemul.library V47.3, when an GC program launched from another program (example: `Make` or `if\_mach M68K AMIGA gctest`), `GC\_register\_data\_segments()` found the Segment-List of the caller program.

Can be fixed, if the run-time initialization code (for C programs, usually \*crt0\*) support `\_\_data` and `\_\_bss`.

- PowerPC Amiga currently not supported.

- Dynamic libraries (dyn\_load.c) not supported.

## TESTED WITH SOFTWARE

`Optimized Oberon 2 C` (oo2c) <<http://cognac.informatik.uni-kl.de/download/index.html>>

## TESTED WITH HARDWARE

MC68030

## CONTACT

Please, contact me at <[martintauchmann@bigfoot.com](mailto:martintauchmann@bigfoot.com)>, when you change the Amiga port. <<http://martintauchmann.home.pages.de>>

=====  
Michel Schinz's notes  
=====

## WHO DID WHAT

The original Amiga port was made by Jesper Peterson. I (Michel Schinz) modified it slightly to reflect the changes made in the new official distributions, and to take advantage of the new SAS/C 6.x features. I also created a makefile to compile the "cord" package (see the cord subdirectory).

## TECHNICAL NOTES

In addition to Jesper's notes, I have the following to say:

- Starting with version 4.3, gctest checks to see if the code segment is added to the root set or not, and complains if it is. Previous versions of this Amiga port added the code segment to the root set, so I tried to fix that. The only problem is that, as far as I know, it is impossible to know which segments are code segments and which are data segments (there are indeed solutions to this problem, like scanning the program on disk or patch the LoadSeg functions, but they are rather complicated). The solution I have chosen (see os\_dep.c) is to test whether the program counter is in the segment we are about to add to the root set, and if it is, to skip the segment. The problems are that this solution is rather

awkward and that it works only for one code segment. This means that if your program has more than one code segment, all of them but one will be added to the root set. This isn't a big problem in fact, since the collector will continue to work correctly, but it may be slower.

Anyway, the code which decides whether to skip a segment or not can be removed simply by not defining `AMIGA_SKIP_SEG`. But notice that if you do so, `gctest` will complain (it will say that "GC\_is\_visible produced wrong failure indication"). However, it may be useful if you happen to have pointers stored in a code segment (you really shouldn't).

If anyone has a good solution to the problem of finding, when a program is loaded in memory, whether a segment is a code or a data segment, please let me know.

## PROBLEMS

If you have any problem with this version, please contact me at `schinz@alphanet.ch` (but do *not* send long files, since we pay for every mail!).

=====  
Jesper Peterson's notes  
=====

## ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR AMIGA PORT

These notes assume some familiarity with Amiga internals.

## WHY I PORTED TO THE AMIGA

The sole reason why I made this port was as a first step in getting the Sather(\*) language on the Amiga. A port of this language will be done as soon as the Sather 1.0 sources are made available to me. Given this motivation, the garbage collection (GC) port is rather minimal.

(\*) For information on Sather read the `comp.lang.sather` newsgroup.

## LIMITATIONS

This port assumes that the startup code linked with target programs is that supplied with SAS/C versions 6.0 or later. This allows assumptions to be made about where to find the stack base pointer and data segments when programs are run from WorkBench, as opposed to running from the CLI. The compiler dependent code is all in the `GC_get_stack_base()` and `GC_register_data_segments()` functions, but may spread as I add Amiga specific features.

Given that SAS/C was assumed, the port is set up to be built with "smake" using the "SMakefile". Compiler options in "SCoptions" can be set with "scopts" program. Both "smake" and "scopts" are part of the SAS/C commercial development system.

In keeping with the porting philosophy outlined above, this port will not behave well with Amiga specific code. Especially not inter-process comms via messages, and setting up public structures like Intuition objects or anything else in the system lists. For the time being the use of this library is limited to single threaded ANSI/POSIX compliant or near-compliant code. (ie. Stick to stdio for now). Given this limitation there is currently no mechanism for allocating "CHIP" or "PUBLIC" memory under the garbage collector. I'll add this after giving it considerable thought. The major problem is the entire physical address space may have to be scanned, since there is no telling who we may have passed memory to.

If you allocate your own stack in client code, you will have to assign the pointer plus stack size to GC\_stackbottom.

The initial stack size of the target program can be compiled in by setting the \_\_stack symbol (see SAS documentaion). It can be overridden from the CLI by running the AmigaDOS "stack" program, or from the WorkBench by setting the stack size in the tool types window.

#### SAS/C COMPILER OPTIONS (SCoptions)

You may wish to check the "CPU" code option is appropriate for your intended target system.

Under no circumstances set the "StackExtend" code option in either compiling the library or \*ANY\* client code.

All benign compiler warnings have been suppressed. These mainly involve lack of prototypes in the code, and dead assignments detected by the optimizer.

#### THE GOOD NEWS

The library as it stands is compatible with the GigaMem commercial virtual memory software, and probably similar PD software.

The performance of "gctest" on an Amiga 2630 (68030 @ 25Mhz) compares favourably with an HP9000 with similar architecture (a 325 with a 68030 I think).

-----



The Amiga port has been brought to you by:

Jesper Peterson.

jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au (preferred, but 1 week turnaround)

jep@orca1.vic.design.telecom.au (that's orca<one>, 1 day turnaround)

At least one of these addresses should be around for a while, even though I don't work for either of the companies involved.

From: Margaret Fleck

Here's the key details of what worked for me, in case anyone else needs them.

There may well be better ways to do some of this, but ....

-- Margaret

The badge4 has a StrongArm-1110 processor and a StrongArm-1111 coprocessor.

Assume that the garbage collector distribution is unpacked into /home/arm/gc6.0, which is visible to both the ARM machine and a linux desktop (e.g. via NFS mounting).

Assume that you have a file /home/arm/config.site with contents something like the example attached below. Notice that our local ARM toolchain lives in /skiff/local.

Go to /home/arm/gc6.0 directory. Do

```
CONFIG_SITE=/home/arm/config.site ./configure --target=arm-linux
--prefix=/home/arm/gc6.0
```

On your desktop, do:

```
make
make install
```

The main garbage collector library should now be in ../gc6.0/lib/libgc.so.

To test the garbage collector, first do the following on your desktop

```
make gctest
./gctest
```

Then do the following on the ARM machine

```
cd .libs
./lt-gctest
```

Do not try to do "make test" (the usual way of running the test program). This does not work and seems to erase some of the important files.

The gctest program claims to have succeeded. Haven't run any further tests

with it, though I'll be doing so in the near future.

-----  
# config.site for configure

# Modified from the one provided by Bradley D. LaRonde  
# Edited by Andrej Cedilnik <acedil1@csee.umbc.edu>  
# Used some of solutions by Tilman Vogel <Tilman.Vogel@web.de>  
# Ported for iPAQ Familiar by Oliver Kurth <oliver.kurth@innominate.com>  
# Further modified by Margaret Fleck for the badge4

HOSTCC=gcc

# Names of the cross-compilers  
CC=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-gcc  
CXX=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-gcc

# The cross compiler specific options  
CFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"  
CXXFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"  
CPPFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"  
LDFLAGS=""

# Some other programs  
AR=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-ar  
RANLIB=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-ranlib  
NM=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-nm  
ac\_cv\_path\_NM=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-nm  
ac\_cv\_func\_setpgrp\_void=yes  
x\_includes=/skiff/local/arm-linux/include/X11  
x\_libraries=/skiff/local/arm-linux/lib/X11  
As of GC6.0alpha8, we attempt to support GNU-style builds based on automake,  
autoconf and libtool. This is based almost entirely on Tom Tromeys work  
with gcj.

To build and install libraries use

configure; make; make install

The advantages of this process are:

- 1) It should eventually do a better job of automatically determining the right compiler to use, etc. It probably already does in some cases.
- 2) It tries to automatically set a good set of default GC parameters for the platform (e.g. thread support). It provides an easier way to configure some of the others.

3) It integrates better with other projects using a GNU-style build process.

4) It builds both dynamic and static libraries.

The known disadvantages are:

1) The build scripts are much more complex and harder to debug (though largely standard). I don't understand them all, and there's probably lots of redundant stuff.

2) It probably doesn't work on all Un\*x-like platforms yet. It probably will never work on the rest.

3) The scripts are not yet complete. Some of the standard GNU targets don't yet work. (Corrections/additions are very welcome.)

The distribution should contain all files needed to run "configure" and "make", as well as the sources needed to regenerate the derived files. (If I missed some, please let me know.)

Note that the distribution comes with a "Makefile" which will be overwritten by "configure" with one that is not at all equivalent to the original. The distribution contains a copy of the original "Makefile" in "Makefile.direct".

Important options to configure:

```
--prefix=PREFIX      install architecture-independent files in PREFIX
                       [/usr/local]
--exec-prefix=EPREFIX install architecture-dependent files in EPREFIX
                       [same as prefix]
--enable-threads=TYPE choose threading package
--enable-parallel-mark parallelize marking and free list construction
--enable-full-debug  include full support for pointer backtracing etc.
```

Unless --prefix is set (or --exec-prefix or one of the more obscure options), make install will install libgc.a and libgc.so in /usr/local/bin, which would typically require the "make install" to be run as root.

Most commonly --enable-threads=posix or will be needed. --enable-parallel-mark is recommended for multiprocessors if it is supported on the platform.

Reporting Bugs in the GNU Compiler Collection for DIST

=====

Before reporting a bug, please

-----

- Check that the behaviour really is a bug. Have a look into some ANSI standards document.
- Check the list of well known bugs: <http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html#known>
- Try to reproduce the bug with a current GCC development snapshot. You usually can get a recent development snapshot from the gcc-snapshot package in the unstable (or experimental) distribution.

See: <http://packages.debian.org/gcc-snapshot>  
, DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl  
package in the current development distribution.

See: <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/universe/g/gcc-snapshot/>  
)dnl

- Try to find out if the bug is a regression (an older GCC version does not show the bug).
- Check if the bug is already reported in the bug tracking systems.

ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl  
Debian: <http://bugs.debian.org/debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>  
, DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl  
Ubuntu: <https://bugs.launchpad.net/~ubuntu-toolchain/+packagebugs>  
Debian: <http://bugs.debian.org/debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>  
)dnl  
Upstream: <http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/>

#### Where to report a bug

-----

ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl  
Please report bugs found in the packaging of GCC to the Debian bug tracking system. See <http://www.debian.org/Bugs/> for instructions (or use the reportbug script).  
, DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl  
Please report bugs found in the packaging of GCC to Launchpad. See below how issues should be reported.  
)dnl

DIST's current policy is to closely follow the upstream development and only apply a minimal set of patches (which are summarized in the README.Debian document).

ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl

If you think you have found an upstream bug, you did check the section above ("Before reporting a bug") and are able to provide a complete bug report (see below "How to report a bug"), then you may help the Debian GCC package maintainers, if you report the bug upstream and then submit a bug report to the Debian BTS and tell us the upstream report number. This way you are able to follow the upstream bug handling as well. If in doubt, report the bug to the Debian BTS (but read "How to report a bug" below).

'), DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl

If you think you have found an upstream bug, you did check the section above ("Before reporting a bug") and are able to provide a complete bug report (see below "How to report a bug"), then you may help the Ubuntu GCC package maintainers, if you report the bug upstream and then submit a bug report to Launchpad and tell us the upstream report number.

This way you are able to follow the upstream bug handling as well. If in doubt, report the bug to Launchpad (but read "How to report a bug" below).

Report the issue to <https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+source/SRCNAME>.  
)dnl

How to report a bug

-----

There are complete instructions in the gcc info manual (found in the gcc-doc package), section Bugs.

The manual can be read using `M-x info' in Emacs, or if the GNU info program is installed on your system by `info --node "(gcc)Bugs"'. Or see the file BUGS included with the gcc source code.

Online bug reporting instructions can be found at

<http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html>

[Some paragraphs taken from the above URL]

The main purpose of a bug report is to enable us to fix the bug. The most important prerequisite for this is that the report must be complete and self-contained, which we explain in detail below.

Before you report a bug, please check the list of well-known bugs and, if possible in any way, try a current development snapshot.

Summarized bug reporting instructions

-----

What we need

Please include in your bug report all of the following items, the first three of which can be obtained from the output of `gcc -v`:

- \* the exact version of GCC;
- \* the system type;
- \* the options given when GCC was configured/built;
- \* the complete command line that triggers the bug;
- \* the compiler output (error messages, warnings, etc.); and
- \* the preprocessed file (\*.i\*) that triggers the bug, generated by adding `-save-temps` to the complete compilation command, or, in the case of a bug report for the GNAT front end, a complete set of source files (see below).

What we do not want

- \* A source file that `#includes` header files that are left out of the bug report (see above)
- \* That source file and a collection of header files.
- \* An attached archive (tar, zip, shar, whatever) containing all (or some :-) of the above.
- \* A code snippet that won't cause the compiler to produce the exact output mentioned in the bug report (e.g., a snippet with just a few lines around the one that apparently triggers the bug, with some pieces replaced with ellipses or comments for extra obfuscation :-)
- \* The location (URL) of the package that failed to build (we won't download it, anyway, since you've already given us what we need to duplicate the bug, haven't you? :-)
- \* An error that occurs only some of the times a certain file is compiled, such that retrying a sufficient number of times results in a successful compilation; this is a symptom of a hardware problem, not of a compiler bug (sorry)
- \* E-mail messages that complement previous, incomplete bug reports. Post a new, self-contained, full bug report instead, if possible as a follow-up to the original bug report
- \* Assembly files (\*.s) produced by the compiler, or any binary files, such as object files, executables, core files, or precompiled header files
- \* Duplicate bug reports, or reports of bugs already fixed in the development tree, especially those that have already been reported as fixed last week :-)
- \* Bugs in the assembler, the linker or the C library. These are separate projects, with separate mailing lists and different bug reporting procedures
- \* Bugs in releases or snapshots of GCC not issued by the GNU Project. Report them to whoever provided you with the release
- \* Questions about the correctness or the expected behavior of

certain constructs that are not GCC extensions. Ask them in forums dedicated to the discussion of the programming language

## Known Bugs and Non-Bugs

-----  
[Please see /usr/share/doc/gcc/FAQ or <http://gcc.gnu.org/faq.html> first]

### C++ exceptions don't work with C libraries

-----  
[Taken from the closed bug report #22769] C++ exceptions don't work with C libraries, if the C code wasn't designed to be thrown through. A solution could be to translate all C libraries with -fexceptions. Mostly trying to throw an exception in a callback function (qsort, Tcl command callbacks, etc ...). Example:

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

class A {};

static
int SortCondition(void const*, void const*)
{
    printf("throwing 'sortcondition' exception\n");
    throw A();
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int list[2];

    try {
        SortCondition(NULL,NULL);
    } catch (A) {
        printf("caught test-sortcondition exception\n");
    }
    try {
        qsort(&list, sizeof(list)/sizeof(list[0]),sizeof(list[0]),
            &SortCondition);
    } catch (A) {
        printf("caught real-sortcondition exception\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Andrew Macleod <amacleod@cygnus.com> responded:

When compiled with the table driven exception handling, exception can only be thrown through functions which have been compiled with the table driven EH. If a function isn't compiled that way, then we do not have the frame unwinding information required to restore the registers when unwinding.

I believe the setjmp/longjmp mechanism will throw through things like this, but its produces much messier code. (-fsjlj-exceptions)

The C compiler does support exceptions, you just have to turn them on with -fexceptions.

Your main options are to:

- a) Don't use callbacks, or at least don't throw through them.
- b) Get the source and compile the library with -fexceptions (You have to explicitly turn on exceptions in the C compiler)
- c) always use -fsjlj-exceptions (boo, bad choice :-)

g++: "undefined reference" to static const array in class

-----

The following code compiles under GNU C++ 2.7.2 with correct results, but produces the same linker error with GNU C++ 2.95.2.

Alexandre Oliva <oliva@lsd.ic.unicamp.br> responded:

All of them are correct. A static data member *must* be defined outside the class body even if it is initialized within the class body, but no diagnostic is required if the definition is missing. It turns out that some releases do emit references to the missing symbol, while others optimize it away.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
class Test
{
public:
    Test(const char *q);
protected:
    static const unsigned char Jam_signature[4] = "JAM";
};

Test::Test(const char *q)
{
    if (memcmp(q, Jam_signature, sizeof(Jam_signature)) != 0)
        cerr << "Hello world!\n";
```



```

}

int main(void)
{
    Test::Test("JAM");
    return 0;
}

```

g++: g++ causes passing non const ptr to ptr to a func with const arg  
to cause an error (not a bug)

-----

Example:

```

#include <stdio.h>
void test(const char **b){
    printf ("%s\n",*b);
}
int main(void){
    char *test1="aoeu";
    test(&test1);
}

```

make const

```
g++ const.cc -o const
```

```
const.cc: In function `int main()':
```

```
const.cc:7: passing `char **' as argument 1 of `test(const char **)' adds cv-quals without intervening `const'
```

```
make: *** [const] Error 1
```

Answer from "Martin v. Loewis" <martin@loewis.home.cs.tu-berlin.de>:

> ok... maybe I missed something.. I haven't really kept up with the latest in  
> C++ news. But I've never heard anything even remotely close to passing a non  
> const var into a const arg being an error before.

Thanks for your bug report. This is a not a bug in the compiler, but  
in your code. The standard, in 4.4/4, puts it that way

```

# A conversion can add cv-qualifiers at levels other than the first in
# multi-level pointers, subject to the following rules:
# Two pointer types T1 and T2 are similar if there exists a type T and
# integer n > 0 such that:
# T1 is cv(1,0) pointer to cv(1,1) pointer to ... cv(1,n-1)
# pointer to cv(1,n) T
# and
# T2 is cv(2,0) pointer to cv(2,1) pointer to ... cv(2,n-1)
# pointer to cv(2,n) T
# where each cv(i,j) is const, volatile, const volatile, or

```

```

# nothing. The n-tuple of cv-qualifiers after the first in a pointer
# type, e.g., cv(1,1) , cv(1,2) , ... , cv(1,n) in the pointer type
# T1, is called the cv-qualification signature of the pointer type. An
# expression of type T1 can be converted to type T2 if and only if the
# following conditions are satisfied:
# - the pointer types are similar.
# - for every j > 0, if const is in cv(1,j) then const is in cv(2,j) ,
#   and similarly for volatile.
# - if the cv(1,j) and cv(2,j) are different, then const is in every
#   cv(2,k) for 0 < k < j.

```

It is the last rule that your code violates. The standard gives then the following example as a rationale:

```

# [Note: if a program could assign a pointer of type T** to a pointer
# of type const T** (that is, if line //1 below was allowed), a
# program could inadvertently modify a const object (as it is done on
# line //2). For example,
# int main() {
#   const char c = 'c';
#   char* pc;
#   const char** pcc = &pc; //1: not allowed
#   *pcc = &c;
#   *pc = 'C'; //2: modifies a const object
# }
# - end note]

```

If you question this line of reasoning, please discuss it in one of the public C++ fora first, eg. [comp.lang.c++.moderated](http://comp.lang.c++.moderated), or [comp.std.c++](http://comp.std.c++).

cpp removes blank lines

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With the new cpp, you need to add `-traditional` to the `"cpp -P"` args, else blank lines get removed.

[EDIT ME: scan Debian bug reports and write some nice summaries ...]  
 libstdc++ is an implementation of the Standard C++ Library, including the Standard Template Library (i.e. as specified by ANSI and ISO).

Some notes on porting applications from libstdc++-2.90 (or earlier versions) to libstdc++-v3 can be found in the libstdc++6-4.3-doc package. After the installation of the package, look at:

`file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-4.3-base/libstdc++/html/17_intro/porting-howto.html`

On Debian GNU/Linux you find additional documentation in the libstdc++6-4.3-doc package. After installing these packages, point your browser to

`file:///usr/share/doc/libstdc++6-4.3-doc/libstdc++/html/index.html`

Other documentation can be found:

`http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/`

with a good, recent, book on C++.

A great deal of useful C++ documentation can be found in the C++ FAQ-Lite, maintained by Marshall Cline <cline@parashift.com>. It can be found at the mirror sites linked from the following URL (this was last updated on 2010/09/11):

`http://www.parashift.com/c++-faq/`

or use some search engine site to find it, e.g.:

`http://www.google.com/search?q=c%2B%2B+faq+lite`

Be careful not to use outdated mirrors.

Please send updates to this list as bug report for the g++ package. This is a rough history of garbage collector bugs and versions.

This has been maintained with varying diligence over the years.

I made an attempt to include recent contributors here. I apologize for any omissions.

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Version 1.3 and immediately preceding versions contained spurious assembly language assignments to TMP\_SP. Only the assignment in the PC/RT code is necessary. On other machines, with certain compiler options, the assignments can lead to an unsaved register being overwritten. Known to cause problems under SunOS 3.5 WITHOUT the -O option. (With -O the compiler recognizes it as dead code. It probably shouldn't, but that's another story.)

Version 1.4 and earlier versions used compile time determined values for the stack base. This no longer works on Sun 3s, since Sun 3/80s use a different stack base. We now use a straightforward heuristic on all machines on which it is known to work (incl. Sun 3s) and compile-time determined values for the rest. There should really be library calls

to determine such values.

Version 1.5 and earlier did not ensure 8 byte alignment for objects allocated on a sparc based machine.

Version 1.8 added ULTRIX support in gc\_private.h.

Version 1.9 fixed a major bug in gc\_realloc.

Version 2.0 introduced a consistent naming convention for collector routines and added support for registering dynamic library data segments in the standard mark\_roots.c. Most of the data structures were revamped. The treatment of interior pointers was completely changed. Finalization was added. Support for locking was added. Object kinds were added. We added a black listing facility to avoid allocating at addresses known to occur as integers somewhere in the address space. Much of this was accomplished by adapting ideas and code from the PCR collector. The test program was changed and expanded.

Version 2.1 was the first stable version since 1.9, and added support for PPCR.

Version 2.2 added debugging allocation, and fixed various bugs. Among them:

- GC\_realloc could fail to extend the size of the object for certain large object sizes.
- A blatant subscript range error in GC\_printf, which unfortunately wasn't exercised on machines with sufficient stack alignment constraints.
- GC\_register\_displacement did the wrong thing if it was called after any allocation had taken place.
- The leak finding code would eventually break after 2048 byte objects leaked.
- interface.c didn't compile.
- The heap size remained much too small for large stacks.
- The stack clearing code behaved badly for large stacks, and perhaps on HP/PA machines.

Version 2.3 added ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS and fixed the following bugs:

- Missing declaration of etext in the A/UX version.
- Some PCR root-finding problems.
- Blacklisting was not 100% effective, because the plausible future heap bounds were being miscalculated.
- GC\_realloc didn't handle out-of-memory correctly.
- GC\_base could return a nonzero value for addresses inside free blocks.
- test.c wasn't really thread safe, and could erroneously report failure in a multithreaded environment. (The locking primitives need to be replaced for other threads packages.)
- GC\_CONS was thoroughly broken.
- On a SPARC with dynamic linking, signals stayed disabled while the client code was running.

(Thanks to Manuel Serrano at INRIA for reporting the last two.)

Version 2.4 added `GC_free_space_divisor` as a tuning knob, added support for OS/2 and linux, and fixed the following bugs:

- On machines with unaligned pointers (e.g. Sun 3), every 128th word could fail to be considered for marking.
- `Dynamic_load.c` erroneously added 4 bytes to the length of the data and bss sections of the dynamic library. This could result in a bad memory reference if the actual length was a multiple of a page. (Observed on Sun 3. Can probably also happen on a Sun 4.)

(Thanks to Robert Brazile for pointing out that the Sun 3 version was broken. Dynamic library handling is still broken on Sun 3s under 4.1.1U1, but apparently not 4.1.1. If you have such a machine, use `-Bstatic`.)

Version 2.5 fixed the following bugs:

- Removed an explicit call to `exit(1)`
- Fixed calls to `GC_printf` and `GC_err_printf`, so the correct number of arguments are always supplied. The OS/2 C compiler gets confused if the number of actuals and the number of formals differ. (ANSI C doesn't require this to work. The ANSI sanctioned way of doing things causes too many compatibility problems.)

Version 3.0 added generational/incremental collection and stubborn objects.

Version 3.1 added the following features:

- A workaround for a SunOS 4.X SPARC C compiler misfeature that caused problems when the collector was turned into a dynamic library.
- A fix for a bug in `GC_base` that could result in a memory fault.
- A fix for a performance bug (and several other misfeatures) pointed out by Dave Detlefs and Al Dosser.
- Use of dirty bit information for static data under Solaris 2.X.
- DEC Alpha/OSF1 support (thanks to Al Dosser).
- Incremental collection on more platforms.
- A more refined heap expansion policy. Less space usage by default.
- Various minor enhancements to reduce space usage, and to reduce the amount of memory scanned by the collector.
- Uncollectable allocation without per object overhead.
- More conscientious handling of out-of-memory conditions.
- Fixed a bug in debugging stubborn allocation.
- Fixed a bug that resulted in occasional erroneous reporting of smashed objects with debugging allocation.
- Fixed bogus leak reports of size 4096 blocks with `FIND_LEAK`.

Version 3.2 fixed a serious and not entirely repeatable bug in the incremental collector. It appeared only when dirty bit info

on the roots was available, which is normally only under Solaris. It also added GC\_general\_register\_disappearing\_link, and some testing code. Interface.c disappeared.

Version 3.3 fixes several bugs and adds new ports:

- PCR-specific bugs.
  - Missing locking in GC\_free, redundant FASTUNLOCK in GC\_malloc\_stubborn, and 2 bugs in GC\_unregister\_disappearing\_link.
- All of the above were pointed out by Neil Sharman (neil@cs.mu.oz.au).
- Common symbols allocated by the SunOS4.X dynamic loader were not included in the root set.
  - Bug in GC\_finalize (reported by Brian Beuning and Al Dosser)
  - Merged Amiga port from Jesper Peterson (untested)
  - Merged NeXT port from Thomas Funke (significantly modified and untested)

Version 3.4:

- Fixed a performance bug in GC\_realloc.
- Updated the amiga port.
- Added NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
- Added cord library.
- Added trivial performance enhancement for ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS. (Don't scan last word.)

Version 3.5

- Minor collections now mark from roots only once, if that doesn't cause an excessive pause.
  - The stack clearing heuristic was refined to prevent anomalies with very heavily recursive programs and sparse stacks.
  - Fixed a bug that prevented mark stack growth in some cases. GC\_objects\_are\_marked should be set to TRUE after a call to GC\_push\_roots and as part of GC\_push\_marked, since both can now set mark bits. I think this is only a performance bug, but I wouldn't bet on it. It's certainly very hard to argue that the old version was correct.
  - Fixed an incremental collection bug that prevented it from working at all when HBLKSIZE != getpagesize()
  - Changed dynamic\_loading.c to include gc\_priv.h before testing DYNAMIC\_LOADING. SunOS dynamic library scanning must have been broken in 3.4.
  - Object size rounding now adapts to program behavior.
  - Added a workaround (provided by Manuel Serrano and colleagues) to a long-standing SunOS 4.X (and 3.X?) ld bug that I had incorrectly assumed to have been squished.
- The collector was broken if the text segment size was within 32 bytes of a multiple of 8K bytes, and if the beginning of

the data segment contained interesting roots. The workaround assumes a demand-loadable executable. The original may have have "worked" in some other cases.

- Added dynamic library support under IRIX5.
- Added support for EMX under OS/2 (thanks to Ari Huttunen).

#### Version 3.6:

- fixed a bug in the mark stack growth code that was introduced in 3.4.
- fixed Makefile to work around DEC AXP compiler tail recursion bug.

#### Version 3.7:

- Added a workaround for an HP/UX compiler bug.
- Fixed another stack clearing performance bug. Reworked that code once more.

#### Version 4.0:

- Added support for Solaris threads (which was possible only by reimplementing some fraction of Solaris threads, since Sun doesn't currently make the thread debugging interface available).
- Added non-threads win32 and win32S support.
- (Grudgingly, with suitable muttering of obscenities) renamed files so that the collector distribution could live on a FAT file system. Files that are guaranteed to be useless on a PC still have long names. Gc\_inline.h and gc\_private.h still exist, but now just include gc\_inl.h and gc\_priv.h.
- Fixed a really obscure bug in finalization that could cause undetected mark stack overflows. (I would be surprised if any real code ever tickled this one.)
- Changed finalization code to dynamically resize the hash tables it maintains. (This probably does not matter for well-written code. It no doubt does for C++ code that overuses destructors.)
- Added typed allocation primitives. Rewrote the marker to accommodate them with more reasonable efficiency. This change should also speed up marking for GC\_malloc allocated objects a little. See gc\_typed.h for new primitives.
- Improved debugging facilities slightly. Allocation time stack traces are now kept by default on SPARC/SUNOS4. (Thanks to Scott Schwartz.)
- Added better support for small heap applications.
- Significantly extended cord package. Fixed a bug in the implementation of lazily read files. Printf and friends now have cord variants. Cord traversals are a bit faster.
- Made ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS recognition the default.
- Fixed de so that it can run in constant space, independent

- of file size. Added simple string searching to cords and de.
- Added the Hull-Ellis C++ interface.
- Added dynamic library support for OSF/1.  
(Thanks to Al Dosser and Tim Bingham at DEC.)
- Changed argument to GC\_expand\_hp to be expressed in units of bytes instead of heap blocks. (Necessary since the heap block size now varies depending on configuration. The old version was never very clean.)
- Added GC\_get\_heap\_size(). The previous "equivalent" was broken.
- Restructured the Makefile a bit.

Since version 4.0:

- Changed finalization implementation to guarantee that finalization procedures are called outside of the allocation lock, making direct use of the interface a little less dangerous. MAY BREAK EXISTING CLIENTS that assume finalizers are protected by a lock. Since there seem to be few multithreaded clients that use finalization, this is hopefully not much of a problem.
- Fixed a gross bug in CORD\_prev.
- Fixed a bug in blacklst.c that could result in unbounded heap growth during startup on machines that do not clear memory obtained from the OS (e.g. win32S).
- Ported de editor to win32/win32S. (This is now the only version with a mouse-sensitive UI.)
- Added GC\_malloc\_ignore\_off\_page to allocate large arrays in the presence of ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS.
- Changed GC\_call\_with\_alloc\_lock to not disable signals in the single-threaded case.
- Reduced retry count in GC\_collect\_or\_expand for garbage collecting when out of memory.
- Made uncollectable allocations bypass black-listing, as they should.
- Fixed a bug in typed\_test in test.c that could cause (legitimate) GC crashes.
- Fixed some potential synchronization problems in finalize.c
- Fixed a real locking problem in typed\_mlc.c.
- Worked around an AIX 3.2 compiler feature that results in out of bounds memory references.
- Partially worked around an IRIX5.2 beta problem (which may or may not persist to the final release).
- Fixed a bug in the heap integrity checking code that could result in explicitly deallocated objects being identified as smashed. Fixed a bug in the dbg\_mlc stack saving code that caused old argument pointers to be considered live.
- Fixed a bug in CORD\_ncmp (and hence CORD\_str).
- Repaired the OS2 port, which had suffered from bit rot



in 4.0. Worked around what appears to be CSet/2 V1.0 optimizer bug.

- Fixed a Makefile bug for target "c++".

Since version 4.1:

- Multiple bug fixes/workarounds in the Solaris threads version.

(It occasionally failed to locate some register contents for marking. It also turns out that thr\_suspend and friends are unreliable in Solaris 2.3. Dirty bit reads appear to be unreliable under some weird circumstances. My stack marking code contained a serious performance bug. The new code is extremely defensive, and has not failed in several cpu hours of testing. But no guarantees ...)

- Added MacOS support (thanks to Patrick Beard.)
- Fixed several syntactic bugs in gc\_c++.h and friends. (These didn't bother g++, but did bother most other compilers.) Fixed gc\_c++.h finalization interface. (It didn't.)
- 64 bit alignment for allocated objects was not guaranteed in a few cases in which it should have been.
- Added GC\_malloc\_atomic\_ignore\_off\_page.
- Added GC\_collect\_a\_little.
- Added some prototypes to gc.h.
- Some other minor bug fixes (notably in Makefile).
- Fixed OS/2 / EMX port (thanks to Ari Huttunen).
- Fixed AmigaDOS port. (thanks to Michel Schinz).
- Fixed the DATASTART definition under Solaris. There was a 1 in 16K chance of the collector missing the first 64K of static data (and thus crashing).
- Fixed some blatant anachronisms in the README file.
- Fixed PCR-Makefile for upcoming PPCR release.

Since version 4.2:

- Fixed SPARC alignment problem with GC\_DEBUG.
- Fixed Solaris threads /proc workaround. The real problem was an interaction with mprotect.
- Incorporated fix from Patrick Beard for gc\_c++.h (now gc\_cpp.h).
- Slightly improved allocator space utilization by fixing the GC\_size\_map mechanism.
- Integrated some Sony News and MIPS RISCos 4.51 patches. (Thanks to Nobuyuki Hikichi of Software Research Associates, Inc. Japan)
- Fixed HP\_PA alignment problem. (Thanks to xjam@cork.cs.berkeley.edu.)
- Added GC\_same\_obj and friends. Changed GC\_base to return 0 for pointers past the end of large objects. Improved GC\_base performance with ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS on machines with a slow integer mod operation.

Added GC\_PTR\_ADD, GC\_PTR\_STORE, etc. to prepare for preprocessor.

- changed the default on most UNIX machines to be that signals are not disabled during critical GC operations. This is still ANSI-conforming, though somewhat dangerous in the presence of signal handlers. But the performance cost of the alternative is sometimes problematic. Can be changed back with a minor Makefile edit.
- renamed IS\_STRING in gc.h, to CORD\_IS\_STRING, thus following my own naming convention. Added the function CORD\_to\_const\_char\_star.
- Fixed a gross bug in GC\_finalize. Symptom: occasional address faults in that function. (Thanks to Anselm Baird-Smith (Anselm.BairdSmith@inria.fr))
- Added port to ICL DRS6000 running DRS/NX. Restructured things a bit to factor out common code, and remove obsolete code. Collector should now run under SUNOS5 with either mprotect or /proc dirty bits. (Thanks to Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk)).
- More bug fixes and workarounds for Solaris 2.X. (These were mostly related to putting the collector in a dynamic library, which didn't really work before. Also SOLARIS\_THREADS didn't interact well with dl\_open.) Thanks to btlewis@eng.sun.com.
- Fixed a serious performance bug on the DEC Alpha. The text segment was getting registered as part of the root set. (Amazingly, the result was still fast enough that the bug was not conspicuous.) The fix works on OSF/1, version 1.3. Hopefully it also works on other versions of OSF/1 ...
- Fixed a bug in GC\_clear\_roots.
- Fixed a bug in GC\_generic\_malloc\_words\_small that broke gc\_inl.h. (Reported by Antoine de Maricourt. I broke it in trying to tweak the Mac port.)
- Fixed some problems with cord/de under Linux.
- Fixed some cord problems, notably with CORD\_riter4.
- Added DG/UX port.  
Thanks to Ben A. Mesander (ben@piglet.cr.usgs.gov)
- Added finalization registration routines with weaker ordering constraints. (This is necessary for C++ finalization with multiple inheritance, since the compiler often adds self-cycles.)
- Filled the holes in the SCO port. (Thanks to Michael Arnoldus <chime@proinf.dk>.)
- John Ellis' additions to the C++ support: From John:

\* I completely rewrote the documentation in the interface gc\_c++.h (later renamed gc\_cpp.h). I've tried to make it both clearer and more precise.

\* The definition of accessibility now ignores pointers from an

finalizable object (an object with a clean-up function) to itself. This allows objects with virtual base classes to be finalizable by the collector. Compilers typically implement virtual base classes using pointers from an object to itself, which under the old definition of accessibility prevented objects with virtual base classes from ever being collected or finalized.

\* `gc_cleanup` now includes `gc` as a virtual base. This was enabled by the change in the definition of accessibility.

\* I added support for operator `new[]`. Since most (all?) compilers don't yet support operator `new[]`, it is conditionalized on `-DOPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY`. The code is untested, but its trivial and looks correct.

\* The test program `test_gc_c++` (later renamed `test_cpp.cc`) tries to test for the C++-specific functionality not tested by the other programs.

- Added `<unistd.h>` include to `misc.c`. (Needed for `ppcr`.)
- Added PowerMac port. (Thanks to Patrick Beard again.)
- Fixed "srcdir"-related Makefile problems. Changed things so that all externally visible include files always appear in the include subdirectory of the source. Made `gc.h` directly includable from C++ code. (These were at Per Bothner's suggestion.)
- Changed Intel code to also mark from `ebp` (Kevin Warne's suggestion).
- Renamed C++ related files so they could live in a FAT file system. (Charles Fiterman's suggestion.)
- Changed Windows NT Makefile to include C++ support in `gc.lib`. Added C++ test as Makefile target.

Since version 4.3:

- `ASM_CLEAR_CODE` was erroneously defined for HP PA machines, resulting in a compile error.
- Fixed OS/2 Makefile to create a library. (Thanks to Mark Boulter (`mboulter@vnet.ibm.com`)).
- `Gc_cleanup` objects didn't work if they were created on the stack. Fixed.
- One copy of `Gc_cpp.h` in the distribution was out of synch, and failed to document some known compiler problems with explicit destructor invocation. Partially fixed. There are probably other compilers on which `gc_cleanup` is miscompiled.
- Fixed Makefile to pass C compiler flags to C++ compiler.
- Added Mac fixes.
- Fixed `os_dep.c` to work around what appears to be a new and different `VirtualQuery` bug under newer

versions of win32S.

- GC\_non\_gc\_bytes was not correctly maintained by GC\_free. Fixed. Thanks to James Clark (jjc@jclark.com).
- Added GC\_set\_max\_heap\_size.
- Changed allocation code to ignore blacklisting if it is preventing use of a very large block of memory. This has the advantage that naive code allocating very large objects is much more likely to work. The downside is you might no longer find out that such code should really use GC\_malloc\_ignore\_off\_page.
- Changed GC\_printf under win32 to close and reopen the file between calls. FAT file systems otherwise make the log file useless for debugging.
- Added GC\_try\_to\_collect and GC\_get\_bytes\_since\_gc. These allow starting an abortable collection during idle times. This facility does not require special OS support. (Thanks to Michael Spertus of Geodesic Systems for suggesting this. It was actually an easy addition. Kumar Srikantan previously added a similar facility to a now ancient version of the collector. At the time this was much harder, and the result was less convincing.)
- Added some support for the Borland development environment. (Thanks to John Ellis and Michael Spertus.)
- Removed a misfeature from checksums.c that caused unexpected heap growth. (Thanks to Scott Schwartz.)
- Changed finalize.c to call WARN if it encounters a finalization cycle. WARN is defined in gc\_priv.h to write a message, usually to stdout. In many environments, this may be inappropriate.
- Renamed NO\_PARAMS in gc.h to GC\_NO\_PARAMS, thus adhering to my own naming convention.
- Added GC\_set\_warn\_proc to intercept warnings.
- Fixed Amiga port. (Thanks to Michel Schinz (schinz@alphanet.ch).)
- Fixed a bug in mark.c that could result in an access to unmapped memory from GC\_mark\_from\_mark\_stack on machines with unaligned pointers.
- Fixed a win32 specific performance bug that could result in scanning of objects allocated with the system malloc.
- Added REDIRECT\_MALLOC.

Since version 4.4:

- Fixed many minor and one major README bugs. (Thanks to Franklin Chen (chen@adi.com) for pointing out many of them.)
- Fixed ALPHA/OSF/1 dynamic library support. (Thanks to Jonathan Bachrach (jonathan@harlequin.com)).
- Added incremental GC support (MPROTECT\_VDB) for Linux (with some help from Bruno Haible).
- Altered SPARC recognition tests in gc.h and config.h (mostly as suggested by Fergus Henderson).
- Added basic incremental GC support for win32, as implemented by

- Windows NT and Windows 95. GC\_enable\_incremental is a noop under win32s, which doesn't implement enough of the VM interface.
- Added -DLARGE\_CONFIG.
  - Fixed GC\_...\_ignore\_off\_page to also function without -DALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS.
  - (Hopefully) fixed RS/6000 port. (Only the test was broken.)
  - Fixed a performance bug in the nonincremental collector running on machines supporting incremental collection with MPROTECT\_VDB (e.g. SunOS 4, DEC AXP). This turned into a correctness bug under win32s with win32 incremental collection. (Not all memory protection was disabled.)
  - Fixed some ppcr related bit rot.
  - Caused dynamic libraries to be unregistered before reregistering. The old way turned out to be a performance bug on some machines.
  - GC\_root\_size was not properly maintained under MSWIN32.
  - Added -DNO\_DEBUGGING and GC\_dump.
  - Fixed a couple of bugs arising with SOLARIS\_THREADS + REDIRECT\_MALLOC.
  - Added NetBSD/M68K port. (Thanks to Peter Seebach <seebs@taniemarie.solon.com>.)
  - Fixed a serious realloc bug. For certain object sizes, the collector wouldn't scan the expanded part of the object. (Thanks to Clay Spence (cds@peanut.sarnoff.com) for noticing the problem, and helping me to track it down.)

Since version 4.5:

- Added Linux ELF support. (Thanks to Arrigo Triulzi <arrigo@ic.ac.uk>.)
- GC\_base crashed if it was called before any other GC\_ routines. This could happen if a gc\_cleanup object was allocated outside the heap before any heap allocation.
- The heap expansion heuristic was not stable if all objects had finalization enabled. Fixed finalize.c to count memory in finalization queue and avoid explicit deallocation. Changed alloc.c to also consider this count. (This is still not recommended. It's expensive if nothing else.) Thanks to John Ellis for pointing this out.
- GC\_malloc\_uncollectable(0) was broken. Thanks to Phong Vo for pointing this out.
- The collector didn't compile under Linux 1.3.X. (Thanks to Fred Gilham for pointing this out.) The current workaround is ugly, but expected to be temporary.
- Fixed a formatting problem for SPARC stack traces.
- Fixed some '='s in os\_dep.c that should have been assignments. Fortunately these were in code that should never be executed anyway. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Fixed the heap block allocator to only drop blacklisted blocks in small chunks. Made BL\_LIMIT self adjusting. (Both of these were in response to heap growth observed by Paul Graham.)
- Fixed the Metrowerks/68K Mac code to also mark from a6. (Thanks

to Patrick Beard.)

- Significantly updated README.debugging.
- Fixed some problems with longjumps out of signal handlers, especially under Solaris. Added a workaround for the fact that siglongjmp doesn't appear to do the right thing with -lthread under Solaris.
- Added MSDOS/djgpp port. (Thanks to Mitch Harris (maharri@uiuc.edu).)
- Added "make reserved\_namespace" and "make user\_namespace". The first renames ALL "GC\_XXX" identifiers as "\_GC\_XXX". The second is the inverse transformation. Note that doing this is guaranteed to break all clients written for the other names.
- descriptor field for kind NORMAL in GC\_obj\_kinds with ADD\_BYTE\_AT\_END defined should be -ALIGNMENT not WORDS\_TO\_BYTES(-1). This is a serious bug on machines with pointer alignment of less than a word.
- GC\_ignore\_self\_finalize\_mark\_proc didn't handle pointers to very near the end of the object correctly. Caused failures of the C++ test on a DEC Alpha with g++.
- gc\_inl.h still had problems. Partially fixed. Added warnings at the beginning to hopefully specify the remaining dangers.
- Added DATAEND definition to config.h.
- Fixed some of the .h file organization. Fixed "make floppy".

Since version 4.6:

- Fixed some compilation problems with -DCHECKSUMS (thanks to Ian Searle)
- Updated some Mac specific files to synchronize with Patrick Beard.
- Fixed a serious bug for machines with non-word-aligned pointers. (Thanks to Patrick Beard for pointing out the problem. The collector should fail almost any conceivable test immediately on such machines.)

Since version 4.7:

- Changed a "comment" in a MacOS specific part of mach-dep.c that caused gcc to fail on other platforms.

Since version 4.8

- More README.debugging fixes.
- Objects ready for finalization, but not finalized in the same GC cycle, could be prematurely collected. This occasionally happened in test\_cpp.
- Too little memory was obtained from the system for very large objects. That could cause a heap explosion if these objects were not contiguous (e.g. under PCR), and too much of them was blacklisted.
- Due to an improper initialization, the collector was too hesitant to allocate blacklisted objects immediately after system startup.
- Moved GC\_arrays from the data into the bss segment by not explicitly initializing it to zero. This significantly reduces the size of executables, and probably avoids some disk accesses on program startup. It's conceivable that it might break a port that I didn't test.
- Fixed EMX\_MAKEFILE to reflect the gc\_c++.h to gc\_cpp.h renaming which

occurred a while ago.

Since 4.9:

- Fixed a typo around a call to `GC_collect_or_expand` in `alloc.c`. It broke handling of out of memory. (Thanks to Patrick Beard for noticing.)

Since 4.10:

- Rationalized (hopefully) `GC_try_to_collect` in an incremental collection environment. It appeared to not handle a call while a collection was in progress, and was otherwise too conservative.
- Merged `GC_reclaim_or_delete_all` into `GC_reclaim_all` to get rid of some code.
- Added Patrick Beard's Mac fixes, with substantial completely untested modifications.
- Fixed the `MPROTECT_VDB` code to deal with large pages and imprecise fault addresses (as on an UltraSPARC running Solaris 2.5). Note that this was not a problem in the default configuration, which uses `PROC_VDB`.
- The DEC Alpha assembly code needed to restore `$gp` between calls. Thanks to Fergus Henderson for tracking this down and supplying a patch.
- The write command for "de" was completely broken for large files. I used the easiest portable fix, which involved changing the semantics so that `f.new` is written instead of overwriting `f`. That's safer anyway.
- Added `README.solaris2` with a discussion of the possible problems of mixing the collector's `sbrk` allocation with `malloc/realloc`.
- Changed the data segment starting address for SGI machines. The old code failed under IRIX6.
- Required double word alignment for MIPS.
- Various minor fixes to remove warnings.
- Attempted to fix some Solaris threads problems reported by Zhiying Chen. In particular, the collector could try to fork a thread with the world stopped as part of `GC_thr_init`. It also failed to deal with the case in which the original thread terminated before the whole process did.
- Added `-DNO_EXECUTE_PERMISSION`. This has a major performance impact on the incremental collector under Irix, and perhaps under other operating systems.
- Added some code to support allocating the heap with `mmap`. This may be preferable under some circumstances.
- Integrated dynamic library support for HP. (Thanks to Knut Tvedten <knuttv@ifi.uio.no>.)
- Integrated James Clark's win32 threads support, and made a number of changes to it, many of which were suggested by Pontus Rydin. This is still not 100% solid.
- Integrated Alistair Crooks' support for UTS4 running on an Amdahl 370-class machine.
- Fixed a serious bug in explicitly typed allocation. Objects requiring large descriptors were handled in a way that usually resulted in

- a segmentation fault in the marker. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge for helping to track this down.)
- Added partial support for GNU win32 development. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Added optional support for Java-style finalization semantics. (Thanks to Patrick Bridges.) This is recommended only for Java implementations.
- GC\_malloc\_uncollectable faulted instead of returning 0 when out of memory. (Thanks to dan@math.uiuc.edu for noticing.)
- Calls to GC\_base before the collector was initialized failed on a DEC Alpha. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added base pointer checking to GC\_REGISTER\_FINALIZER in debugging mode, at the suggestion of Jeremy Fitzhardinge.
- GC\_debug\_realloc failed for uncollectable objects. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge.)
- Explicitly typed allocation could crash if it ran out of memory. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge.)
- Added minimal support for a DEC Alpha running Linux.
- Fixed a problem with allocation of objects whose size overflowed ptrdiff\_t. (This now fails unconditionally, as it should.)
- Added the beginning of Irix pthread support.
- Integrated Xiaokun Zhu's fixes for djgpp 2.01.
- Added SGI-style STL allocator support (gc\_alloc.h).
- Fixed a serious bug in README.solaris2. Multithreaded programs must include gc.h with SOLARIS\_THREADS defined.
- Changed GC\_free so it actually deallocates uncollectable objects. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for pointing out the problem.)
- Added Linux ELF support for dynamic libraries. (Thanks again to Patrick Bridges.)
- Changed the Borland cc configuration so that the assembler is not required.
- Fixed a bug in the C++ test that caused it to fail in 64-bit environments.

Since 4.11:

- Fixed ElfW definition in dyn\_load.c. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.) This prevented the dynamic library support from compiling on some older ELF Linux systems.
- Fixed UTS4 port (which I apparently mangled during the integration) (Thanks to again to Alistair Crooks.)
- "Make C++" failed on Suns with SC4.0, due to a problem with "bool". Fixed in gc\_priv.h.
- Added more pieces for GNU win32. (Thanks to Timothy N. Newsham.) The current state of things should suffice for at least some applications.
- Changed the out of memory retry count handling as suggested by Kenjiro Taura. (This matters only if GC\_max\_retries > 0, which is no longer the default.)
- If a /proc read failed repeatedly, GC\_written\_pages was not updated



- correctly. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for diagnosing this.)
- Under unlikely circumstances, the allocator could infinite loop in an out of memory situation. (Thanks again to Kenjiro Taura for identifying the problem and supplying a fix.)
  - Fixed a syntactic error in the DJGPP code. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson for finding this by inspection.) Also fixed a test program problem with DJGPP (Thanks to Peter Monks.)
  - Atomic uncollectable objects were not treated correctly by the incremental collector. This resulted in weird log statistics and occasional performance problems. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for pointing this out.)
  - Fixed some problems resulting from compilers that don't define `__STDC__`. In this case `void *` and `char *` were used inconsistently in some cases. (Void \* should not have been used at all. If you have an ANSI superset compiler that does not define `__STDC__`, please compile with `-D__STDC__=0`. Thanks to Manuel Serrano and others for pointing out the problem.)
  - Fixed a compilation problem on Irix with `-n32` and `-DIRIX_THREADS`. Also fixed some other `IRIX_THREADS` problems which may or may not have had observable symptoms.
  - Fixed an HP PA compilation problem in `dyn_load.c`. (Thanks to Philippe Queinnec.)
  - SEGV fault handlers sometimes did not get reset correctly. (Thanks to David Pickens.)
  - Added a fix for `SOLARIS_THREADS` on Intel. (Thanks again to David Pickens.) This probably needs more work to become functional.
  - Fixed `struct sigcontext_struct` in `os_dep.c` for compilation under Linux 2.1.X. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
  - Changed the DJGPP `STACKBOTTOM` and `DATASTART` values to those suggested by Kristian Kristensen. These may still not be right, but it is likely to work more often than what was there before. They may even be exactly right.
  - Added a `#include <string.h>` to `test_cpp.cc`. This appears to help with HP/UX and gcc. (Thanks to assar@sics.se.)
  - Version 4.11 failed to run in incremental mode on recent 64-bit Irix kernels. This was a problem related to page unaligned heap segments. Changed the code to page align heap sections on all platforms. (I had mistakenly identified this as a kernel problem earlier. It was not.)
  - Version 4.11 did not make allocated storage executable, except on one or two platforms, due to a bug in a `#if` test. (Thanks to Dave Grove for pointing this out.)
  - Added `sparc_sunos4_mach_dep.s` to support Sun's compilers under SunOS4.
  - Added `GC_exclude_static_roots`.
  - Fixed the object size mapping algorithm. This shouldn't matter, but the old code was ugly.
  - Heap checking code could die if one of the allocated objects was larger than its base address. (Unsigned underflow problem. Thanks

- to Clay Spence for isolating the problem.)
- Added RS6000 (AIX) dynamic library support and fixed `STACK_BOTTOM`. (Thanks to Fred Stearns.)
  - Added Fergus Henderson's patches for improved robustness with large heaps and lots of blacklisting.
  - Added Peter Chubb's changes to support Solaris Pthreads, to support MMAP allocation in Solaris, to allow Solaris to find dynamic libraries through `/proc`, to add `malloc_typed_ignore_off_page`, and a few other minor features and bug fixes.
  - The Solaris 2 port should not use `sbrk`. I received confirmation from Sun that the use of `sbrk` and `malloc` in the same program is not supported. The collector now defines `USE_MMAP` by default on Solaris.
  - Replaced the `djgpp` makefile with Gary Leavens' version.
  - Fixed MSWIN32 detection test.
  - Added Fergus Henderson's patches to allow putting the collector into a DLL under GNU win32.
  - Added Ivan V. Demakov's port to Watcom C on X86.
  - Added Ian Piumarta's Linux/PowerPC port.
  - On Brian Burton's suggestion added `PointerFreeGC` to the placement options in `gc_cpp.h`. This is of course unsafe, and may be controversial. On the other hand, it seems to be needed often enough that it's worth adding as a standard facility.

Since 4.12:

- Fixed a crucial bug in the Watcom port. There was a redundant decl of `GC_push_one` in `gc_priv.h`.
- Added `FINALIZE_ON_DEMAND`.
- Fixed some pre-ANSI cc problems in `test.c`.
- Removed `getpagesize()` use for Solaris. It seems to be missing in one or two versions.
- Fixed bool handling for SPARCCompiler version 4.2.
- Fixed some files in `include` that had gotten unlinked from the main copy.
- Some RS/6000 fixes (missing casts). Thanks to Toralf Foerster.
- Fixed several problems in `GC_debug_realloc`, affecting mostly the `FIND_LEAK` case.
- `GC_exclude_static_roots` contained a buggy unsigned comparison to terminate a loop. (Thanks to Wilson Ho.)
- `CORD_str` failed if the substring occurred at the last possible position. (Only affects `cord` users.)
- Fixed Linux code to deal with RedHat 5.0 and integrated Peter Bigot's `os_dep.c` code for dealing with various Linux versions.
- Added workaround for Irix pthreads sigaction bug and possible signal misdirection problems.

Since alpha1:

- Changed RS6000 `STACKBOTTOM`.
- Integrated Patrick Beard's Mac changes.
- Alpha1 didn't compile on Irix m.n,  $m < 6$ .

- Replaced Makefile.dj with a new one from Gary Leavens.
- Added Andrew Stitcher's changes to support SCO OpenServer.
- Added PRINT\_BLACK\_LIST, to allow debugging of high densities of false pointers.
- Added code to debug allocator to keep track of return address in GC\_malloc caller, thus giving a bit more context.
- Changed default behavior of large block allocator to more aggressively avoid fragmentation. This is likely to slow down the collector when it succeeds at reducing space cost.
- Integrated Fergus Henderson's CYGWIN32 changes. They are untested, but needed for newer versions.
- USE\_MMAP had some serious bugs. This caused the collector to fail consistently on Solaris with -DSMALL\_CONFIG.
- Added Linux threads support, thanks largely to Fergus Henderson.

Since alpha2:

- Fixed more Linux threads problems.
- Changed default GC\_free\_space\_divisor to 3 with new large block allocation. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt for some measurements that suggest the old value sometimes favors space too much over time.)
- More CYGWIN32 fixes.
- Integrated Tyson-Dowd's Linux-M68K port.
- Minor HP PA and DEC UNIX fixes from Fergus Henderson.
- Integrated Christoffe Raffali's Linux-SPARC changes.
- Allowed for one more GC fixup iteration after a full GC in incremental mode. Some quick measurements suggested that this significantly reduces pause times even with smaller GC\_RATE values.
- Moved some more GC data structures into GC\_arrays. This decreases pause times and GC overhead, but makes debugging slightly less convenient.
- Fixed namespace pollution problem ("excl\_table").
- Made GC\_incremental a constant for -DSMALL\_CONFIG, hopefully shrinking that slightly.
- Added some win32 threads fixes.
- Integrated Ivan Demakov and David Stes' Watcom fixes.
- Various other minor fixes contributed by many people.
- Renamed config.h to gconfig.h, since config.h tends to be used for many other things.
- Integrated Matthew Flatt's support for 68K MacOS "far globals".
- Fixed up some of the dynamic library Makefile targets for consistency across platforms.
- Fixed a USE\_MMAP typo that caused out-of-memory handling to fail on Solaris.
- Added code to test.c to test thread creation a bit more.
- Integrated GC\_win32\_free\_heap, as suggested by Ivan Demakov.
- Fixed Solaris 2.7 stack base finding problem. (This may actually have been done in an earlier alpha release.)

Since alpha3:

- Fixed MSWIN32 recognition test, which interfered with cygwin.
- Removed unnecessary gc\_watcom.asm from distribution. Removed

some obsolete README.win32 text.

- Added Alpha Linux incremental GC support. (Thanks to Philipp Tomsich for code for retrieving the fault address in a signal handler.)  
Changed Linux signal handler context argument to be a pointer.
- Took care of some new warnings generated by the 7.3 SGI compiler.
- Integrated Phillip Musumeci's FreeBSD/ELF fixes.
- -DIRIX\_THREADS was broken with the -o32 ABI (typo in gc\_priv.h>

Since 4.13:

- Fixed GC\_print\_source\_ptr to not use a prototype.
- generalized CYGWIN test.
- gc::new did the wrong thing with PointerFreeGC placement.  
(Thanks to Rauli Ruohonen.)
- In the ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS (default) case, some callee-save register values could fail to be scanned if the register was saved and reused in a GC frame. This showed up in verbose mode with gctest compiled with an unreleased SGI compiler. I vaguely recall an old bug report that may have been related. The bug was probably quite old.  
(The problem was that the stack scanning could be deferred until after the relevant frame was overwritten, and the new save location might be outside the scanned area. Fixed by more eager stack scanning.)
- PRINT\_BLACK\_LIST had some problems. A few source addresses were garbage.
- Replaced Makefile.dj and added -I flags to cord make targets.  
(Thanks to Gary Leavens.)
- GC\_try\_to\_collect was broken with the nonincremental collector.
- gc\_cleanup destructors could pass the wrong address to GC\_register\_finalizer\_ignore\_self in the presence of multiple inheritance. (Thanks to Darrell Schiebel.)
- Changed PowerPC Linux stack finding code.

Since 4.14alpha1

- -DSMALL\_CONFIG did not work reliably with large (> 4K) pages.  
Recycling the mark stack during expansion could result in a size zero heap segment, which confused things. (This was probably also an issue with the normal config and huge pages.)
- Did more work to make sure that callee-save registers were scanned completely, even with the setjmp-based code. Added USE\_GENERIC\_PUSH\_REGS macro to facilitate testing on machines I have access to.
- Added code to explicitly push register contents for win32 threads.  
This seems to be necessary. (Thanks to Pierre de Rop.)

Since 4.14alpha2

- changed STACKBOTTOM for DJGPP (Thanks to Salvador Eduardo Tropea).

Since 4.14

- Reworked large block allocator. Now uses multiple doubly linked free lists to approximate best fit.
- Changed heap expansion heuristic. Entirely free blocks are no longer

- counted towards the heap size. This seems to have a major impact on heap size stability; the old version could expand the heap way too much in the presence of large block fragmentation.
- added `-DGC_ASSERTIONS` and some simple assertions inside the collector. This is mainly for collector debugging.
  - added `-DUSE_MUNMAP` to allow the heap to shrink. Supported on only a few UNIX-like platforms for now.
  - added `GC_dump_regions()` for debugging of fragmentation issues.
  - Changed PowerPC pointer alignment under Linux to 4. (This needs checking by someone who has one. The suggestions came to me via a rather circuitous path.)
  - Changed the Linux/Alpha port to walk the data segment backwards until it encounters a `SIGSEGV`. The old way to find the start of the data segment broke with a recent release.
  - `cordxtra.c` needed to call `GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER` instead of `GC_register_finalizer`, so that it would continue to work with `GC_DEBUG`.
  - `allochblk` sometimes cleared the wrong block for debugging purposes when it dropped blacklisted blocks. This could result in spurious error reports with `GC_DEBUG`.
  - added MacOS X Server support. (Thanks to Andrew Stone.)
  - Changed the Solaris threads code to ignore stack limits > 8 MB with a warning. Empirically, it is not safe to access arbitrary pages in such large stacks. And the dirty bit implementation does not guarantee that none of them will be accessed.
  - Integrated Martin Tauchmann's Amiga changes.
  - Integrated James Dominy's OpenBSD/SPARC port.

#### Since 5.0alpha1

- Fixed bugs introduced in alpha1 (OpenBSD & large block initialization).
- Added `-DKEEP_BACK_PTRS` and `backptr.h` interface. (The implementation idea came from Al Demers.)

#### Since 5.0alpha2

- Added some highly incomplete code to support a copied young generation. Comments on `nursery.h` are appreciated.
- Changed `-DFIND_LEAK`, `-DJAVA_FINALIZATION`, and `-DFINALIZE_ON_DEMAND`, so the same effect could be obtained with a runtime switch. This is a step towards standardizing on a single dynamic GC library.
- Significantly changed the way leak detection is handled, as a consequence of the above.

#### Since 5.0 alpha3

- Added protection fault handling patch for Linux/M68K from Fergus Henderson and Roman Hodek.
- Removed the tests for `SGL_SOURCE` in `new_gc_alloc.h`. This was causing that interface to fail on nonSGI platforms.
- Changed the Linux stack finding code to use `/proc`, after changing it to use `HEURISTIC1`. (Thanks to David Mossberger for pointing out the

/proc hook.)

- Added HP/UX incremental GC support and HP/UX 11 thread support. Thread support is currently still flakey.
- Added basic Linux/IA64 support.
- Integrated Anthony Green's PicoJava support.
- Integrated Scott Ananian's StrongARM/NetBSD support.
- Fixed some fairly serious performance bugs in the incremental collector. These have probably been there essentially forever. (Mark bits were sometimes set before scanning dirty pages. The reclaim phase unnecessarily dirtied full small object pages.)
- Changed the reclaim phase to ignore nearly full pages to avoid touching them.
- Limited GC\_black\_list\_spacing to roughly the heap growth increment.
- Changed full collection triggering heuristic to decrease full GC frequency by default, but to explicitly trigger full GCs during heap growth. This doesn't always improve things, but on average it's probably a win.
- GC\_debug\_free(0, ...) failed. Thanks to Fergus Henderson for the bug report and fix.

Since 5.0 alpha4

- GC\_malloc\_explicitly\_typed and friends sometimes failed to initialize first word.
- Added allocation routines and support in the marker for mark descriptors in a type structure referenced by the first word of an object. This was introduced to support gcj, but hopefully in a way that makes it generically useful.
- Added GC\_requested\_heapsize, and inhibited collections in nonincremental mode if the actual used heap size is less than what was explicitly requested.
- The Solaris pthreads version of GC\_pthread\_create didn't handle a NULL attribute pointer. Solaris thread support used the wrong default thread stack size. (Thanks to Melissa O'Neill for the patch.)
- Changed PUSH\_CONTENTS macro to no longer modify first parameter. This usually doesn't matter, but it was certainly an accident waiting to happen ...
- Added GC\_register\_finalizer\_no\_order and friends to gc.h. They're needed by Java implementations.
- Integrated a fix for a win32 deadlock resulting from clock() calling malloc. (Thanks to Chris Dodd.)
- Integrated Hiroshi Kawashima's port to Linux/MIPS. This was designed for a handheld platform, and may or may not be sufficient for other machines.
- Fixed a va\_arg problem with the %c specifier in cordprnt.c. It appears that this was always broken, but recent versions of gcc are the first to report the (statically detectable) bug.
- Added an attempt at a more general solution to dlopen races/deadlocks. GC\_dlopen now temporarily disables collection. Still not ideal, but ...

- Added `-DUSE_I686_PREFETCH`, `-DUSE_3DNOW_PREFETCH`, and support for IA64 prefetch instructions. May improve performance measurably, but I'm not sure the code will run correctly on processors that don't support the instruction. Won't build except with very recent gcc.
- Added caching for header lookups in the marker. This seems to result in a barely measurable performance gain. Added support for interleaved lookups of two pointers, but unconfigured that since the performance gain is currently near zero, and it adds to code size.
- Changed Linux `DATA_START` definition to check both `data_start` and `__data_start`, since nothing else seems to be portable.
- Added `-DUSE_LD_WRAP` to optionally take advantage of the GNU ld function wrapping mechanism. Probably currently useful only on Linux.
- Moved some variables for the scratch allocator into `GC_arrays`, on Martin Hirzel's suggestion.
- Fixed a win32 threads bug that caused the collector to not look for interior pointers from one of the thread stacks without `ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS`. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Added Mingw32 support. (Thanks again to Jeff Sturm for the patch.)
- Changed the alpha port to use the generic register scanning code instead of `alpha_mach_dep.s`. `Alpha_mach_dep.s` doesn't look for pointers in fp registers, but gcc sometimes spills pointers there. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano for helping me debug this by email.) Changed the IA64 code to do something similar for similar reasons.

[5.0alpha5 doesn't really exist, but it may have escaped.]

Since 5.0alpha6:

- `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC` was broken in alpha6. Fixed.
- Cleaned up `gc_ccp.h` slightly, thus also causing the HP C++ compiler to accept it.
- Removed accidental reference to `dbg_mlc.c`, which caused `dbg_mlc.o` to be linked into every executable.
- Added `PREFETCH` to bitmap marker. Changed it to use the header cache.
- `GC_push_marked` sometimes pushed one object too many, resulting in a segmentation fault in `GC_mark_from_mark_stack`. This was probably an old bug. It finally showed up in `gctest` on win32.
- `Gc_priv.h` erroneously #defined `GC_incremental` to be `TRUE` instead of `FALSE` when `SMALL_CONFIG` was defined. This was no doubt a major performance bug for the default win32 configuration.
- Removed `-DSMALL_CONFIG` from `NT_MAKEFILE`. It seemed like an anachronism now that the average PC has 64MB or so.
- Integrated Bryce McKinley's patches for linux threads and dynamic loading from the `libgcj` tree. Turned on dynamic loading support for Linux/PPC.
- Changed the stack finding code to use `environ` on HP/UX. (Thanks to Gustavo Rodriguez-Rivera for the suggestion.) This should probably be done on other platforms, too. Since I can't test those, that'll wait until after 5.0.

Since 5.0alpha7:

- Fixed threadlibs.c for linux threads. -DUSE\_LD\_WRAP was broken and -ldl was omitted. Fixed Linux stack finding code to handle -DUSE\_LD\_WRAP correctly.
- Added MSWIN32 exception handler around marker, so that the collector can recover from root segments that are unmapped during the collection. This caused occasional failures under Windows 98, and may also be an issue under Windows NT/2000.

Since 5.0

- Fixed a gc.h header bug which showed up under Irix. (Thanks to Dan Sullivan.)
- Fixed a typo in GC\_double\_descr in typed\_mlc.c. This probably could result in objects described by array descriptors not getting traced correctly. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for pointing this out.)
- The block nearly full tests in reclaim.c were not correct for 64 bit environments. This could result in unnecessary heap growth under unlikely conditions.

Since 5.1

- dyn\_load.c declared GC\_scratch\_last\_end\_ptr as an extern even if it was defined as a macro. This prevented the collector from building on Irix.
- We quietly assumed that indirect mark descriptors were never 0. Our own typed allocation interface violated that. This could result in segmentation faults in the marker with typed allocation.
- Fixed a \_DUSE\_MUNMAP bug in the heap block allocation code. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for the patch.)
- Taught the collector about VC++ handling array operator new. (Thanks again to Ben Hutchings for the patch.)
- The two copies of gc\_hdrs.h had diverged. Made one a link to the other again.

Since 5.2 (A few 5.2 patches are not in 6.0alpha1)

- Fixed \_end declaration for OSF1.
- There were lots of spurious leak reports in leak detection mode, caused by the fact that some pages were not being swept, and hence unmarked objects weren't making it onto free lists. (This bug dated back to 5.0.)
- Fixed a typo in the liblinuxgc.so Makefile rule.
- Added the GetExitCodeThread to Win32 GC\_stop\_world to (mostly) work around a Windows 95 GetOpenFileName problem. (Thanks to Jacob Navia.)

Since 5.3

- Fixed a typo that prevented compilation with -DUSE\_3DNOW\_PREFETCH. (Thanks to Shawn Wagner for actually testing this.)
- Fixed GC\_is\_thread\_stack in solaris\_threads.c. It forgot to return a value in the common case. I wonder why nobody noticed?
- Fixed another silly syntax problem in GC\_double\_descr. (Thanks to



Fergus Henderson for finding it.)

- Fixed a GC\_gcj\_malloc bug: It tended to release the allocator lock twice.

Since 5.4 (A few 5.3 patches are not in 6.0alpha2)

- Added HP/PA prefetch support.
- Added -DDBG\_HDRS\_ALL and -DSHORT\_DBG\_HDRS to reduce the cost and improve the reliability of generating pointer backtrace information, e.g. in the Bigloo environment.
- Added parallel marking support (-DPARALLEL\_MARK). This currently works only under IA32 and IA64 Linux, but it shouldn't be hard to adapt to other platforms. This is intended to be a lighter-weight (less new code, probably not as scalable) solution than the work by Toshio Endo et al, at the University of Tokyo. A number of their ideas were reused, though the code wasn't, and the underlying data structure is significantly different. In particular, we keep the global mark stack as a single shared data structure, but most of the work is done on smaller thread-local mark stacks.
- Changed GC\_malloc\_many to be cheaper, and to require less mutual exclusion with -DPARALLEL\_MARK.
- Added full support for thread local allocation under Linux (-DTHREAD\_LOCAL\_ALLOC). This is a thin veneer on GC\_malloc\_many, and should be easily portable to other platforms, especially those that support pthreads.
- CLEAR\_DOUBLE was not always getting invoked when it should have been.
- GC\_gcj\_malloc and friends used different out of memory handling than everything else, probably because I forgot about one when I implemented the other. They now both call GC\_oom\_fn(), not GC\_oom\_action().
- Integrated Jakub Jelinek's fixes for Linux/SPARC.
- Moved GC\_objfreelist, GC\_aobjfreelist, and GC\_words\_allocd out of GC\_arrays, and separately registered the first two as excluded roots. This makes code compiled with gc\_inl.h less dependent on the collector version. (It would be nice to remove the inclusion of gc\_priv.h by gc\_inl.h completely, but we're not there yet. The locking definitions in gc\_priv.h are still referenced.) This change was later coniditoned on SEPARATE\_GLOBALS, which is not defined by default, since it involves a performance hit.
- Register GC\_obj\_kinds separately as an excluded root region. The attempt to register it with GC\_arrays was usually failing. (This wasn't serious, but seemed to generate some confusion.)
- Moved backptr.h to gc\_backptr.h.

Since 6.0alpha1

- Added USE\_MARK\_BYTES to reduce the need for compare-and-swap on platforms for which that's expensive.
- Fixed a locking bug in GC\_gcj\_malloc and some locking assertion problems.
- Added a missing volatile to OR\_WORD and renamed the parameter to GC\_compare\_and\_swap so it's not a C++ reserved word. (Thanks to Toshio Endo for pointing out both of those.)

- Changed Linux dynamic library registration code to look at /proc/self/maps instead of the rld data structures when REDIRECT\_MALLOC is defined. Otherwise some of the rld data structures may be prematurely garbage collected. (Thanks to Eric Benson for helping to track this down.)
- Fixed USE\_LD\_WRAP a bit more, so it should now work without threads.
- Renamed XXX\_THREADS macros to GC\_XXX\_THREADS for namespace correctness. Temporarily added some backward compatibility definitions. Renamed USE\_LD\_WRAP to GC\_USE\_LD\_WRAP.
- Many MACOSX POWERPC changes, some additions to the gctest output, and a few minor generic bug fixes. (Thanks to Dietmar Planitzer.)

Since 6.0 alpha2

- Fixed the /proc/self/maps code to not seek, since that apparently is not reliable across all interesting kernels.
- Fixed some compilation problems in the absence of PARALLEL\_MARK (introduced in alpha2).
- Fixed an algorithmic problem with PARALLEL\_MARK. If work needs to be given back to the main mark "stack", the BOTTOM entries of the local stack should be given away, not the top ones. This has substantial performance impact, especially for > 2 processors, from what I can tell.
- Extracted gc\_lock.h from gc\_priv.h. This should eventually make it a bit easier to avoid including gc\_priv.h in clients.
- Moved all include files to include/ and removed duplicate links to the same file. The old scheme was a bad idea because it was too easy to get the copies out of sync, and many systems don't support hard links. Unfortunately, it's likely that I broke some of the non-Unix Makefiles in the process, although I tried to update them appropriately.
- Removed the partial support for a copied nursery. It's not clear that this would be a tremendous win, since we don't consistently lose to generational copying collectors. And it would significantly complicate many things. May be reintroduced if/when it really turns out to win.
- Removed references to IRIX\_JDK\_THREADS, since I believe there never were and never will be any clients.
- Added some code to linux\_threads.c to possibly support HPUX threads using the Linux code. Unfortunately, it doesn't work yet, and is currently disabled.
- Added support under Linux/X86 for saving the call chain, both in (debug) objects for client debugging, and in GC\_arrays.\_last\_stack for GC debugging. This was previously supported only under Solaris. It is not enabled by default under X86, since it requires that code be compiled to explicitly save frame pointers on the call stack. (With gcc this currently happens by default, but is often turned off explicitly.) To turn it on, define SAVE\_CALL\_CHAIN.

Since 6.0 alpha3

- Moved up the detection of mostly full blocks to the initiation of the sweep phase. This eliminates some lock contention in the PARALLEL\_MARK case, as multiple threads try to look at mostly full blocks concurrently.

- Restored the code in GC\_malloc\_many that grabs a prefix of the global free list. This avoids the case in which every GC\_malloc\_many call tries and fails to allocate a new heap block, and the returns a single object from the global free list.
- Some minor fixes in new\_hblk.c. (Attempted to build free lists in order of increasing addresses instead of decreasing addresses for cache performance reasons. But this seems to be only a very minor gain with -DEAGER\_SWEEP, and a loss in other cases. So the change was backed out.)
- Fixed some of the documentation. (Thanks in large part to Fergus Henderson.)
- Fixed the Linux USE\_PROC\_FOR\_LIBRARIES code to deal with apps that perform large numbers of mmap's. (Thanks to Eric Benson.) Also fixed that code to deal with short reads.
- Added GC\_get\_total\_bytes().
- Fixed leak detection mode to avoid spurious messages under linuxthreads. (This should also now be easy for the other supported threads packages. But the code is tricky enough that I'm hesitant to do it without being able to test. Everything allocated in the GC thread support itself should be explicitly deallocated.)
- Made it possible (with luck) to redirect malloc to GC\_local\_malloc.

Since 6.0 alpha4

- Changed the definition of GC\_pause in linux\_threads.c to use a volatile asm. Some versions of gcc apparently optimize away writes to local volatile variables. This caused poor locking behaviour starting at about 4 processors.
- Added GC\_start\_blocking(), GC\_end\_blocking() calls and wrapper for sleep to linux\_threads.c.  
The first two calls could be used to generally avoid sending GC signals to blocked threads, avoiding both premature wakeups and unnecessary overhead.
- Fixed a serious bug in thread-local allocation. At thread termination, GC\_free could get called on small integers. Changed the code for thread termination to more efficiently return left-over free-lists.
- Integrated Kjetil Matheussen's BeOS support.
- Rearranged the directory structure to create the doc and tests subdirectories.
- Sort of integrated Eric Benson's patch for OSF1. This provided basic OSF1 thread support by suitably extending hpux\_irix\_threads.c. Based on earlier email conversations with David Butenhof, I suspect that it will be more reliable in the long run to base this on linux\_threads.c instead. Thus I attempted to patch up linux\_threads.c based on Eric's code. The result is almost certainly broken, but hopefully close enough that someone with access to a machine can pick it up.
- Integrated lots of minor changes from the NetBSD distribution. (These were supplied by David Brownlee. I'm not sure about the original authors.)
- Hacked a bit more on the HP/UX thread-support in linux\_threads.c. It now appears to work in the absence of incremental collection. Renamed

hpux\_irix\_threads.c back to irix\_threads.c, and removed the attempt to support HPUX there.

- Changed gc.h to define `_REENTRANT` in cases in which it should already have been defined. It is still safer to also define it on the command line.

Since 6.0alpha5:

- Changed the definition of `DATAS` on ALPHA and IA64, where `data_start` and `__data_start` are not defined by earlier versions of glibc. This might need to be fixed on other platforms as well.
- Changed the way the stack base and backing store base are found on IA64. This should now remain reliable on future kernels. But since it relies on `/proc`, it will no longer work in the simulated NUE environment.
- Made the call to `random()` in `dbg_mlc.c` with `-DKEEP_BACK_PTRS` dependent on the OS. On non-Unix systems, `rand()` should be used instead. Handled small `RAND_MAX`. (Thanks to Peter Ross for pointing this out.)
- Fixed the cord make rules to create the cord subdirectory, if necessary. (Thanks to Doug Moen.)
- Changed `fo_object_size` calculation in `finalize.c`. Turned finalization of nonheap object into a no-op. Removed anachronism from `GC_size()` implementation.
- Changed `GC_push_dirty` call in `solaris_threads.c` to `GC_push_selected`. It was missed in a previous renaming. (Thanks to Vladimir Tsichevski for pointing this out.)
- Arranged to not mask `SIGABRT` in `linux_threads.c`. (Thanks to Bryce McKinlay.)
- Added `GC_no_dls` hook for applications that want to register their own roots.
- Integrated Kjetil Matheussen's Amiga changes.
- Added `FREEBSD_STACKBOTTOM`. Changed the X86/FreeBSD port to use it. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added `pthread_detach` interception for platforms supported by `linux_threads.c` and `irix_threads.c`. Should also be added for Solaris?
- Changed the `USE_MMAP` code to check for the case in which we got the high end of the address space, i.e. `mem_ptr + mem_sz == 0`. It appears that this can happen under Solaris 7. It seems to be allowed by what I would claim is an oversight in the `mmap` specification. (Thanks to Toshio Endo for pointing out the problem.)
- Cleanup of `linux_threads.c`. Some code was originally cloned from `irix_threads.c` and now unnecessary. Some comments were obviously wrong.
- (Mostly) fixed a longstanding problem with setting of dirty bits from a signal handler. In the presence of threads, dirty bits could get lost, since the setting of a bit in the bit vector was not atomic with respect to other updates. The fix is 100% correct only for platforms for which `GC_test_and_set` is defined. The goal is to make that all platforms with thread support. Matters only if incremental GC and threads are both enabled.
- made `GC_all_interior_pointers` (a.k.a. `ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS`) an

initialization time, instead of build-time option. This is a nontrivial, high risk change. It should slow down the code measurably only if MERGE\_SIZES is not defined, which is a very nonstandard configuration.

- Added doc/README.environment, and implemented what it describes. This allows a number of additional configuration options to be set through the environment. It documents a few previously undocumented options.
- Integrated Eric Benson's leak testing improvements.
- Removed the option to throw away the beginning of each page (DISCARD\_WORDS). This became less and less useful as processors enforce stricter alignment. And it hadn't been tested in ages, and was thus probably broken anyway.

Since 6.0alpha6:

- Added GC\_finalizer\_notifier. Fixed GC\_finalize\_on\_demand. (The variable actually wasn't being tested at the right points. The build-time flag was.)
- Added Tom Tromeys's S390 Linux patch.
- Added code to push GC\_finalize\_now in GC\_push\_finalizer\_structures. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added GC\_push\_gc\_structures() to push all GC internal roots.
- Integrated some FreeBSD changes from Matthew Flatt.
- It looks like USRSTACK is not always correctly defined under Solaris. Hacked gcconfig.h to attempt to work around the problem. The result is not well tested. (Thanks again to Matthew Flatt for pointing this out. The gross hack is mine. - HB)
- Added Ji-Yong Chung's win32 threads and C++ fixes.
- Arranged for hpux\_test\_and\_clear.s to no longer be needed or built. It was causing build problems with gas, and it's not clear this is better than the pthreads alternative on this platform.
- Some MINGW32 fixes from Hubert Garavel.
- Added Initial Hitachi SH4 port from Kaz Kojima.
- Ported thread-local allocation and parallel mark code to HP/UX on PA\_RISC.
- Made include/gc\_mark.h more public and separated out the really private pieces. This is probably still not quite sufficient for clients that want to supply their own kind of type information. But it's a start. This involved lots of identifier renaming to make it namespace clean.
- Added GC\_dont\_precollect for clients that need complete control over the root set.
- GC\_is\_visible didn't do the right thing with gcj objects. (Not that many people are likely to care, but ...)
- Don't redefine read with GC\_USE\_LD\_WRAP.
- Initial port to LINUX/HP\_PA. Incremental collection and threads are not yet supported. (Incremental collection should work if you have the right kernel. Threads may work with a sufficiently patched pthread library.)
- Changed gcconfig.h to recognize \_\_i386\_\_ as an alternative to i386 in many places. (Thanks to Benjamin Lerman.)
- Made win32\_threads.c more tolerant of detaching a thread that it didn't

know about. (Thanks to Paul Nash.)

- Added Makefile.am and configure.in from gcc to the distribution, with minimal changes. For the moment, those are just placeholders. In the future, we're planning to switch to a GNU-style build environment for Un\*x-like systems, though the old Makefile will remain as a backup.
- Turned off STUBBORN\_ALLOC by default, and added it back as a Makefile option.
- Redistributed some functions between malloc.c and mallocx.c, so that simple statically linked apps no longer pull in mallocx.o.
- Changed large object allocation to clear the first and last few words of each block before releasing the lock. Otherwise the marker could see objects with nonsensical type descriptors.
- Fixed a couple of subtle problems that could result in not recognizing interior pointers from the stack. (I believe these were introduced in 6.0alpha6.)
- GC\_debug\_free\_inner called GC\_free, which tried to reacquire the allocator lock, and hence deadlocked. (DBG\_HDRS\_ALL probably never worked with threads?)
- Fixed several problems with back traces. Accidental references to a free list could cause the free list pointer to be overwritten by a back pointer. There seemed to be some problems with the encoding of root and finalizer references.

Since 6.0alpha7:

- Changed GC\_debug\_malloc\_replacement and GC\_debug\_realloc\_replacement so that they compile under Irix. (Thanks to Dave Love.)
- Updated powerpc\_macosx\_mach\_dep.s so that it works if the collector is in a dynamic library. (Thanks to Andrew Beigel.)
- Transformed README.debugging into debugging.html, updating and expanding it in the process. Added gcdescr.html and tree.html from the web site to the GC distribution.
- Fixed several problems related to PRINT\_BLACK\_LIST. This involved restructuring some of the marker macros.
- Fixed some problems with the sizing of objects with debug information. Finalization was broken KEEP\_BACK\_PTRS or PRINT\_BLACK\_LIST. Reduced the object size with SHORT\_DEBUG\_HDRS by another word.
- The "Needed to allocate blacklisted ..." warning had inadvertently been turned off by default, due to a buggy test in allchblk.c. Turned it back on.
- Removed the marker macros to deal with 2 pointers in interleaved fashion. They were messy and the performance improvement seemed minimal. We'll leave such scheduling issues to the compiler.
- Changed Linux/PowerPC test to also check for \_\_powerpc\_\_ in response to a discussion on the gcc mailing list.
- On Matthew Flatt's suggestion removed the "static" from the jmp\_buf declaration in GC\_generic\_push\_regs. This was causing problems in systems that register all of their own roots. It looks far more correct to me without the "static" anyway.

- Fixed several problems with thread local allocation of pointerfree or typed objects. The collector was reclaiming thread-local free lists, since it wasn't following the link fields.
- There was apparently a long-standing race condition related to multithreaded incremental collection. A collection could be started and a thread stopped between the memory unprotect system call and the setting of the corresponding dirt bit. I believe this did not affect Solaris or PCR, which use a different dirty-bit implementation. Fixed this by installing signal handlers with sigaction instead of signal, and disabling the thread suspend signal while in the write-protect handler. (It is unclear whether this scenario ever actually occurred. I found it while tracking down the following:)
- Incremental collection did not cooperate correctly with the PARALLEL\_MARK implementation of GC\_malloc\_many or the local\_malloc primitives. It still doesn't work well, but it shouldn't lose memory anymore.
- Integrated some changes from the gcc source tree that I had previously missed. (Thanks to Bryce McKinley for the reminder/diff.)
- Added Makefile.direct as a copy of the default Makefile, which would normally be overwritten if configure is run.
- Changed the gc.tar target in Makefile.direct to embed the version number in the gc directory name. This will affect future tar file distributions.
- Changed the Irix dynamic library finding code to no longer try to eliminate writable text segments under Irix6.x, since that is probably no longer necessary, and can apparently be unsafe on occasion. (Thanks to Shiro Kawai for pointing this out.)
- GC\_cleanup with GC\_DEBUG enabled passed a real object base address to GC\_debug\_register\_finalizer\_ignore\_self, which expected a pointer past the debug header. Call GC\_register\_finalizer\_ignore\_self instead, even with debugging enabled. (Thanks to Jean-Daniel Fekete for catching this.)
- The collector didn't build with call chain saving enabled but NARGS=0. (Thanks to Maarten Thibaut.)
- Fixed up the GNU-style build files enough so that they work in some obvious cases.
- Added initial port to Digital Mars compiler for win32. (Thanks to Walter Bright.)

Since 6.0alpha8:

- added README.macros.
- Made gc.mak a symbolic link to work around winzip's tendency to ignore hard links.
- Simplified the setting of NEED\_FIND\_LIMIT in os\_dep.c, possibly breaking it on untested platforms.
- Integrated initial GNU HURD port. (Thanks to Chris Lingard and Igor Khavkine.)
- A few more fixes for Digital Mars compiler (Walter Bright).
- Fixed gcc version recognition. Renamed OPERATOR\_NEW\_ARRAY to GC\_OPERATOR\_NEW\_ARRAY. Changed GC\_OPERATOR\_NEW\_ARRAY to be the default. It can be overridden with -DGC\_NO\_OPERATOR\_NEW\_ARRAY. (Thanks to

Cesar Eduardo Barros.)

- Changed the byte size to free-list mapping in thread local allocation so that size 0 allocations are handled correctly.
- Fixed Linux/MIPS stackbottom for new toolchain. (Thanks to Ryan Murray.)
- Changed finalization registration to invoke GC\_oom\_fn when it runs out of memory.
- Removed lvalue cast in finalize.c. This caused some debug configurations not to build with some non-gcc compilers.

Since 6.0alpha9:

- Two more bug fixes for KEEP\_BACK\_PTRS and DBG\_HDRS\_ALL.
- Fixed a stack clearing problem that resulted in SIGILL with a misaligned stack pointer for multithreaded SPARC builds.
- Integrated another HURD patch (thanks to Igor Khavkine).

Since 6.0:

- Non-debug, atomic allocations could result in bogus smashed object reports with debugging on. (Thanks to Patrick Doyle for the small test case.)
- Fixed GC\_get\_register\_stack\_base (Itanium only) to work around a glibc 2.2.4 bug.
- Initial port to HP/UX on Itanium. Thread support and both 32 and 64 bit ABIs appear to work. Parallel mark support doesn't yet, due to some inline assembly code issues. Thread local allocation does appear to work.
- ifdef'd out glibc2.1/Itanium workaround. I suspect nobody is using that combination anymore.
- Added a patch to make new\_gc\_alloc.h usable with gcc3.0. (Thanks to Dimitris Vyzovitis for the patch.)
- Debugged 64-bit support on HP/UX PA-RISC.
- Turned on dynamic loading support for FreeBSD/ELF. (Thanks to Peter Housel.)
- Unregistering of finalizers with debugging allocation was broken. (Thanks to Jani Kajala for the test case.)
- Old finalizers were not returned correctly from GC\_debug\_register\_finalizer.
- Disabled MPROTECT\_VDB for Linux/M68K based on a report that it doesn't work.
- Cleaned up some statistics gathering code in reclaim.c (Thanks to Walter Bright.)
- Added some support for OpenBSD/ELF/Linux. (Thanks to Suzuki Toshiya.)
- Added Jakub Jelinek's patch to use dl\_iterate\_phdr for dynamic library traversal to dyn\_load.c. Changed it to weakly reference dl\_iterate\_phdr, so that the old code is still used with old versions of glibc.
- Cleaned up feature test macros for various threads packages and integrated (partially functional) FreeBSD threads code from Loren Rittle. It's likely that the cleanup broke something, since it touched lots of code. It's also likely that it fixed some unreported bugs in the less common thread implementations, since some of the original code didn't stand up to close scrutiny. Support for the next pthreads



implementation should be easier to add.

Since 6.1alpha1:

- No longer wrap read by default in multithreaded applications. It was pointed out on the libgcj list that this holds the allocation lock for way too long if the read blocks. For now, reads into the heap are broken with incremental collection. It's possible to turn this back on if you make sure that read calls don't block (e.g. by calling `select` first).
- Fix `ifdef` in `Solaris_threads.h` to refer to `GC_SOLARIS_THREADS`.
- Added check for environment variable `GC_IGNORE_GCJ_INFO`.
- Added printing of stop-the-world GC times if `GC_PRINT_STATS` environment variable is set.
- The `calloc` definition in `leak_detector.h` was missing parentheses, and `realloc` was missing a second argument to `GC_REALLOC`. (Thanks to Elrond (elrond<at>samba-tng.org).)
- Added `GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT` environment variable and associated code, mostly in the new file `backgraph.c`. See `doc/README.environment`.
- Added `-DUSE_GLOBAL_ALLOC` to work around a Windows NT issue. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark.)
- Integrated port to NEC EWS4800 (MIPS-based workstation, with somewhat different address-space layout). This may help for other machines with holes in the data segment. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto.)
- Changed the order in which `GC_push_roots` and friends push things onto the mark stack. `GC_push_all` calls need to come first, since we can't necessarily recover if those overflow the mark stack. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt for tracking down the problem.)
- Some minor cleanups to mostly support the Intel compiler on Linux/IA64.

Since 6.1 alpha2:

- Minor cleanup on the `gcconfig.h` section for SPARC.
- Minor fix to support Intel compiler for I386/Linux. (Thanks to Sven Hartrumpf.)
- Added SPARC V9 (64-bit) support. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Restructured the way in which we determine whether or not to keep call stacks for debug allocation. By default `SAVE_CALL_COUNT` is now zero on all platforms. Added `SAVE_CALL_NARGS` parameters. If possible, use `execinfo.h` to capture call stack. (This should add support for a number of new platforms, though often at considerable runtime expense.)
- Try to print symbolic information for call stacks. On Linux, we do this with a combination of `execinfo.h` and running `addr2line` in a separate process. This is both much more expensive and much more useful. Amazingly, it seems to be fast enough for most purposes.
- Redefined `strdup` if `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC` is given.
- Changed incremental collector and `Mprotect_VDB` implementation so that, under favorable conditions, pointerfree objects are not protected. Added `GC_incremental_protection_needs()` to determine ahead of time whether

- pointerfree objects may be protected. Replaced GC\_write\_hint() with GC\_remove\_protection().
- Added test for GC\_ENABLE\_INCREMENTAL environment variable.
- Made GC\_time\_limit runtime configurable. Added GC\_PAUSE\_TIME\_TARGET environment variable.
- Eliminated GC\_page\_sz, a duplicate of GC\_page\_size.
- Caused the Solaris and Irix thread creation primitives to call GC\_init\_inner().

Since 6.1alpha3:

- Fixed typo in sparc\_mach\_dep.S, preventing the 64-bit version from building. Increased 64-bit heap size limit in test.c slightly, since a functional SPARC collector seems to slightly exceed the old limits. (Thanks again to Jeff Sturm.)
- Use NPRGREG in solaris\_threads.c, thus printing all registers if things go wrong.
- Added GC\_MARKERS environment variable to allow use of a single marker thread on an MP without confusing the lock implementation.
- Collect much less aggressively in incremental mode with GC\_TIME\_UNLIMITED. This is really a purely generational mode, and we can afford to postpone the collection until the heap is (nearly) full.
- Remove read() wrapper for MPROTECT\_VDB. It was causing more harm than good. It is often no longer needed if system calls avoid writing to pointerfull heap objects.
- Fix MACOSX test in gcconfig.h. (Thanks to John Clements.)
- Change GC\_test\_and\_set so that it consistently has one argument. Add spaces to ::: in powerpc assembly code in gc\_locks.h. (Thanks to Ryan Murray.)
- Fixed a formatting error in dbg\_mlc.c. Added prototype to GC\_abort() declaration. (Thanks to Michael Smith.)
- Removed "source" argument to GC\_find\_start(). Eliminate GC\_FIND\_START().
- Added win32 recognition code in configure.in. Changed some of the dllimport/export defines in gc.h. (Thanks to Adam Megacz.)
- GC\_malloc\_many didn't set hb\_last\_reclaimed when it called GC\_reclaim\_generic. (I'm not sure this matters much, but ...)
- Allocating uncollectable objects with debug information sometimes allocated objects that were one byte too small, since uncollectable objects don't have the extra byte added at the end. (Thanks to Wink Saville for pointing this out.)
- Added a bit more assertion checking to make sure that gcj objects on free lists never have a nonzero second word.
- Replaced BCC\_MAKEFILE with an up-to-date one. (Thanks to Andre Leiradella.)
- Upgraded libtool, cfigure.in and some related files to hopefully support NetBSD/SPARC. (Thanks to Adrian Bunk.) Unfortunately, libtool 1.4.2 seemed to be buggy due to missing quotes in several "test" invocations. Fixed those in the ltmain.sh script.
- Some win32-specific patches, including the introduction of

- GC\_CreateThread. (Thanks to Adam Megacz.)
- Merged in gcj changes from Anthony Green to support embedded systems.
  - Tried to consistently rename preprocessed assembly files with a capital .S extension.
  - Use alpha\_mach\_dep.S on ALPHA again. It doesn't really matter, but this makes our distribution consistent with the gcc one, avoiding future merge problems.
  - Move GET\_MEM definition into gconfig.h. Include gconfig.h slightly later in gc\_priv.h to avoid forward references to ptr\_t.
  - Add some testing of local allocation to test.c.
  - Change definition of INVALID\_QTID in specific.h. The -1 value was used inconsistently, and too likely to collide with a valid stack address. Some general clean-up of specific.[ch]. Added assertions. (Thanks to Michael Smith for tracking down an intermittent bug to this general area. I'm not sure it has been squashed yet, however.)
  - On Pthread systems it was not safe to call GC\_malloc() between fork() and exec(). According to the applicable standards, it doesn't appear to be safe to call malloc() or many other libc functions either, thus it's not clear this is fixable. Added experimental support for -DHANDLE\_FORK in linux\_threads.c which tries to support it. It may succeed if libc does the right thing. I'm not sure whether it does. (Thanks to Kenneth Schalk for pointing out this issue.)
  - Documented thread local allocation primitives to require an explicit GC\_init call. GC\_init\_parallel is no longer declared to be a constructor function, since that isn't portable and often seems to lead to initialization order problems.
  - Changed gc\_cpp.cc and gc\_cpp.h in one more attempt to make them compatible with Visual C++ 6. (Thanks to Wink Saville for the patch.)
  - Some more patches for Linux on HP PA-RISC.
  - Added include/gc\_allocator.h. It implements (hopefully) standard conforming (as opposed to SGI-style) allocators that allocate collectable (gc\_allocator) or GC-traceable, but not collectable (traceable\_allocator) objects. This borrows heavily from libstc++, which borrows heavily from the SGI implementation, this part of which was written by Matt Austern. Changed test\_cpp.cc to very minimally test this.
  - On Linux/X86, retry mmap with a different start argument. That should allow the collector to use more (closer to 3GB) of the address space. (Thanks to Jeffrey Mark Siskind for tracking this down.)
  - Force 64 bit alignment with GCJ support. (Reflects Bryce McKinley's patch to the gcc tree.)
  - Refined the choice of sa\_handler vs. sa\_sigaction in GC\_dirty\_init to accomodate some glibc5 systems. (Thanks to Dan Fandrich for the patch.)
  - Compensated for the fact that current versions of glibc set \_\_libc\_stack\_end incorrectly on Linux/IA64 while initialization code is running. This could cause the collector to miss 16 bytes of

- the memory stack if GC\_malloc or friends were called before main().
- Mostly integrated Takis Psarogiannakopoulos' port to DG/UX Inix 86. This will probably take another iteration to work, since his patch conflicted with the libtool upgrade.
- Added README.arm.cross containing some information about cross-compiling to an ARM processor from Margaret Fleck.

Since 6.1alpha4:

- Added GC\_finalizer\_mem\_freed, and changed some of the code that decided on heap expansion to look at it. Memory explicitly deallocated by finalizers essentially needs to be counted as reclaimed by the GC. Otherwise there are cases in which the heap can grow unboundedly. (Thanks to Mark Reichert for the test case.)
- Integrated Adam Megacz patches to not scan dynamic libraries if we are compiling with gcc on win32. Otherwise we need structured exception handling to deal with asynchronously unmapped root segments, and gcc doesn't directly support that.
- Integrated Anthony Green's patch to support Wine.
- GC\_OPERATOR\_NEW\_ARRAY was misspelled OPERATOR\_NEW\_ARRAY in several places, including gc\_cpp.cc. (Thanks to Wink Saville for pointing this out.)
- Integrated Loren James Rittle's Alpha FreeBSD patches. In response to Richard Henderson's suggestion, these also changed the declarations of symbols like \_end on many platforms to that they wouldn't mistakenly be declared as short data symbols.
- Integrated changes from the Debian distribution. (Thanks to Ryan Murray for pointing these out.) Fix C++ comments in POWERPC port. Add ARM32 incremental GC support. Get rid of USE\_GENERIC\_PUSH\_REGS for alpha/Linux, this time for real. Use va\_copy to get rid of cord printf problems (finally).
- Close file descriptor used to count cpus. Thanks to Jeff Sturm for pointing out the omission.
- Don't just drop gcj free lists in GC\_start\_reclaim, since that can eventually cause the marker to see a bogus mark descriptor in the dropped objects. The usual symptom was a very intermittent segmentation fault in the marker. This mattered only if one of the GC\_gcj\_malloc variants was used. (Thanks to Michael Smith, Jeff Sturm, Bryce McKinley and Tom Tromey for helping to track this down.)
- Fixed Linux and Solaris/64 SPARC configuration. (Thanks to David Miller, Jeff Sturm, Tom Tromey, and Christian Joensson.)
- Fixed a typo in strdup definition. (Thanks to Gerard A Allan.)
- Changed Makefile.direct to invoke \$(CC) to assemble alpha\_mach\_dep.S. This is needed on Linux. I'm not sure whether it's better or worse on Tru64.
- Changed gc\_cpp.h once more to declare operator new and friends only in a Microsoft environment. This may need further fine tuning. (Thanks to Johannes Schmidt for pointing out that the older code breaks on gcc3.0.4.)
- Don't ever override strdup if it's already macro defined. (Thanks to

Adnan Ali for pointing out the problem.)

- Changed `gc_cpp.h` yet again to also overload placement new. Due to the C++ overloading rules, the other overloaded new operations otherwise hide placement new, which causes many STL uses to break. (Thanks to Reza Shahidi for reporting this, and to Matt Austern for proposing a fix.)
- Integrated cygwin pthreads support from Dan Bonachea.
- Turn on `DYNAMIC_LOADING` for NetBSD. (Thanks to Krister Walfridsson.)
- Changed printing code to print more complete GC times.
- Applied Mark Mitchell's Irix patch to correct some bitrot.
- Clarified which object-printing routines in `dbg_mlc.c` should hold the allocation lock. Restructured the code to allow reasonable object printing with `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC`.
- Fix the Linux mmap code to always start with `0x1000` as the initial hint. Minor patches for 64-bit AIX, particularly to `STACKBOTTOM`. (Thanks again to Jeffrey Mark Siskind.)
- Renamed "SUSPENDED" flag for Solaris threads support to avoid a conflict with a system header. (Thanks to Philp Brown.)
- Cause `win32_threads.c` to handle an out of range stack pointer correctly, though currently with a warning. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark for observing that win32 applications may temporarily use the stack pointer for other purposes, and suggesting a fix. Unfortunately, it's not clear that there is a complete solution to this problem.)

Since 6.1alpha5:

- Added `GC_MAXIMUM_HEAP_SIZE` environment variable.
- Fix `configure.in` for MIPS/LINUX. (Thanks to H.J. Lu.)
- Double page hash table size for `-DLARGE_CONFIG`.
- Integrated Bo Thorsen's X86-64 support.
- `STACKBOTTOM` definition for LINUX/MIPS was partially changed back. (Thanks to H.J. Lu and Hiroshi Kawashima for resolving this.)
- Replaced all occurrences of `LINUX_DATA_START` in `gcconfig.h` with `SEARCH_FOR_DATA_START`. It doesn't hurt to fall back to a search. And `__data_start` doesn't seem to get defined correctly of the GC library is loaded with `LD_PRELOAD`, e.g. for leak detection.
- If the `GC_find_leak` environment variable is set, do a `atexit(GC_gcollect)` to give us at least one chance to detect leaks. This may report some very benign leaks, but ...
- Added `REDIRECT_FREE`. It's necessary if we want leak detection with `LD_PRELOAD`.
- Defer printing of leaked objects, as for smashed objects.
- Fixed process and descriptor leak in `GC_print_callers`. Try for line number even if we got function name.)
- Ported parallel GC support and thread local allocation to Alpha. Not yet well-tested.
- Added `GC_DUMP_REGULARLY` and added finalization statistics to `GC_dump()`.
- Fixed `Makefile.am` to mention `alpha_mach_dep.S` instead of the defunct `alpha_mach_dep.s`. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Incorporated a change to `new_gc_alloc.h`, suggested by Johannes Schmidt,

which should make it work with gcc3.1. (I would still like to encourage use of gc\_allocator.h instead.)

- Use alpha\_mach\_dep.S only on Linux. (It's not clear that this is optimal, but it otherwise didn't build on Tru64. Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Added ifdef to guard free() in os\_dep.c. Otherwise we get a compilation error on Irix. (Thanks to Dai Sato.)
- Added an experimental version of GC\_memalign to mallocx.c. This can't always work, since we don't handle alignment requests in the hblk-level allocator, and we can't handle arbitrary pointer displacements unless GC\_all\_interior\_pointers is enabled. But it should work for alignment requests up to HBLKSIZE. This is not yet documented in the standard places.
- Finally debugged the OSF1/Tru64 thread support. This needs more testing, since I needed to add a somewhat unconvincing workaround for signal delivery issues that I don't yet completely understand. But it does pass my tests, even in parallel GC mode. Incremental GC support is disabled if thread support is enabled, due to the signal issues.
- Eliminated name-space-incorrect definition of \_cdecl from gc\_cpp.h.
- Added GC\_debug\_malloc\_replacement and GC\_debug\_realloc\_replacement declarations to gc.h. On IA64, this is required for REDIRECT\_MALLOC to work correctly with these.
- Fixed Linux USE\_PROC\_FOR\_LIBRARIES to work with a 64-bit /proc format.

Since 6.1:

- Guard the test for GC\_DUMP\_REGULARLY in misc.c with "#ifndef NO\_DEBUGGING". Otherwise it fails to build with NO\_DEBUGGING defined. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano.)
- Message about retrying suspend signals was incorrectly generated even when flag was not set.
- Cleaned up MACOSX/NEXT root registration code. There was apparently a separate ifdef case in GC\_register\_data\_segments() for no reason.
- Removed MPROTECT\_VDB for MACOSX port, based on one negative report.
- Arrange for gc.h and friends to be correctly installed with GNU-style "make install".
- Enable the GNU-style build facility include C++ support in the library with --enable-cplusplus. (Thanks to Thomas Maier for some of the patch.)
- Mark from GC\_thread\_key in linux\_threads.c, in case that's allocated from the garbage collected heap, as it is with our own thread-specific storage implementation. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Mark all free list header blocks if they are heap allocated. This avoids some unnecessary tracing. And it remains correct if we clear the root set. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm for identifying the bug.)
- Improved S390/Linux support. Add S390/Linux 64-bit support. (Thanks to Ulrich Weigand.)
- Corrected the spelling of GC\_{M,C}ALLOC\_EXPLICITLY\_TYPED to GC\_{M,C}ALLOC\_EXPLICITLY\_TYPED in gc\_typed.h. This is technically an interface change. Based on the fact that nobody reported this,

I suspect/hope there were no clients.

- Cleaned up `gc_typed.h` so that (1) it adds an extern "C" declaration when appropriate, (2) doesn't generate references to undefined internal macros, and (3) allows easier manual construction of descriptors.
- Close the file descriptor used by `GC_print_address_map()`.
- Set the "close-on-exec" bit for various file descriptors maintained for the collector's internal use.
- Added a hack to find memory segments owned by the system allocator under win32. Based on my tests, this tends to eventually find all segments, though it may take a while. There appear to be cleaner, but slower solutions under NT/XP. But they rely on an API that's unsupported under 9X.
- Changed Linux PowerPC stack finding to `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`. (Thanks to Akira Tagoh for pointing out that `HEURISTIC1` doesn't work on 64-bit kernels.)
- Added `GC_set_free_space_divisor` to avoid some Windows dll issues.
- Added `FIXUP_POINTER`, `POINTER_SHIFT`, `POINTER_MASK` to allow preprocessing of candidate pointers for tagging, etc.
- Always lock around `GC_notify_full_gc()`. Simplified code for invoking `GC_notify_full_gc()`.
- Changed the way `DATASTART` is defined on FreeBSD to be robust against an unmapped page after `etext`. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto for tracking down the intermittent failure.)
- Made `GC_enable()` and `GC_disable()` official. Deprecated direct update of `GC_dont_gc`. Changed `GC_gcollect` to be a noop when garbage collection is disabled.
- Call `GC_register_dynamic_libraries` before stopping the world on Linux, in order to avoid a potential deadlock due to the `dl_iterate_phdr` lock.
- Introduced a more general mechanism for platform-dependent code to decide whether the main data segment should be handled separately from dynamic libraries, or registered by `GC_register_dynamic_libraries`. The latter is more reliable and easier on Linux with `dl_iterate_phdr`.

Since 6.2alpha1:

- Fixed the completely broken FreeBSD code in 6.2alpha1. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto for the patch.)
- Changed IRIX reference in `dbg_mlc.c` to `IRIX5`. (Thanks to Marcus Herbert.)
- Attempted to work around the problems with `.S` filenames and the SGI compiler. (Reported by several people. Untested.)
- Worked around an HP/UX make issue with the GNU-style build process.
- Fixed the `--enable-cplusplus` build machinery to allow builds without a C++ compiler. (That was always the intent ...)
- Changed the debugging allocation macros to explicitly pass the return address for Linux and XXXBSD on hardware for which we can't get stack traces. Use `__builtin_return_address(0)` to generate it when possible. Some of the configuration work was cleaned up (good) and moved to `gc.h` (bad, but necessary). This should make leak detection more useful on a number of platforms. (Thanks to Fabian Thylman for the suggestion.)

- Fixed compilation problems in `dbg_mlc.c` with `GC_ADD_CALLER`.
- Bumped revision number for dynamic library.

Since 6.2alpha2:

- Don't include `execinfo.h` in `os_dep.c` when it's not needed, and may not exist.

Since 6.2alpha3:

- Use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM` for  $\geq$  glibc2.2 on Linux/MIPS. (See Debian bug # 177204)
- Integrated Jeff Sturm and Jesse Rosenstock's MACOSX threads patches.
- Integrated Grzegorz Jakacki's substantial GNU build patch. "Make dist" should now work for the GNU build process. Documentation files are installed under `share/gc`.
- Tweaked `gc_cpp.h` to again support the Borland compiler. (Thanks to Rene Girard for pointing out the problems.)
- Updated `BCC_MAKEFILE` (thanks to Rene Girard).
- Added `GC_ASSERT` check for minimum thread stack size.
- Added `--enable-gc-assertions`.
- Added some web documentation to the distribution. Updated it in the process.
- Separate `gc_conf_macros.h` from `gc.h`.
- Added generic `GC_THREADS` client-defined macro to set the appropriate `GC_XXX_THREADS` internal macro. (`gc_config_macros.h`)
- Add debugging versions of `_ignore_off_page` allocation primitives.
- Moved declarations of `GC_make_closure` and `GC_debug_invoke_finalizer` from `gc.h` to `gc_priv.h`.
- Reset `GC_fail_count` even if only a small allocation succeeds.
- Integrated Brian Alliet's patch for dynamic library support on Darwin.
- `gc_cpp.h`'s `gc_cleanup` destructor called `GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER_IGNORE_SELF` when it should have called the lower case version, since it was explicitly computing a base pointer.

Since 6.2alpha4:

- `GC_invoke_finalizers` could, under rare conditions, set `GC_finalizer_mem_freed` to an essentially random value. This could possibly cause unbounded heap growth for long-running applications under some conditions. (The bug was introduced in 6.1alpha5, and is not in gcc3.3. Thanks to Ben Hutchings for finding it.)
- Attempted to sanitize the various DLL macros. `GC_USE_DLL` disappeared. `GC_DLL` is used instead. All internal tests are now on `GC_DLL`. `README.macros` is now more precise about the intended meaning.
- Include `DllMain` in the multithreaded win32 version only if the collector is actually built as a dll. (Thanks to Mohan Embar for a version of the patch.)
- Hide the cygwin `threadAttach/Detach` functions. They were violating our namespace rules.
- Fixed an assertion in `GC_check_heap_proc`. Added `GC_STATIC_ASSERT`. (Thanks again to Ben Hutchings.)



- Removed some obsolete definitions for Linux/PowerPC in `gcconfig.h`.
- `CORD_cat` was not rebalancing unbalanced trees in some cases, violating a CORD invariant. Also tweaked the rebalancing rule for `CORD_cat_char_star`. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the bug report and patch.)
- Added hand-coded structured exception handling support to `mark.c`. This should enable support of dynamic libraries under win32 with gcc-compiled code. (Thanks to Ranjit Mathew for the patch.) Turned on dynamic library scanning for win32/gcc.
- Removed some remnants of read wrapping. (Thanks to Kenneth Schalk.) `GC_USE_LD_WRAP` was probably broken in recent versions.
- The build could fail on some platforms since `gcconfig.h` could include declarations mentioning `ptr_t`, which was not defined, e.g. when `if_mach` was built. (Thanks to Yann Dirson for pointing this out.) Also cleaned up tests for `GC_PRIVATE_H` in `gcconfig.h` a bit.
- The `GC_LOOP_ON_ABORT` environment variable interfered with incremental collection, since the write fault handler was erroneously overridden. Handlers are now set up in the correct order.
- It used to be possible to call `GC_mark_thread_local_free_lists()` while the world was not stopped during an incremental GC. This was not safe. Fortunately, it was also unnecessary. Added `GC_world_stopped` flag to avoid it. (This caused occasional crashes in `GC_set_fl_marks` with thread local allocation and incremental GC. This probably happened primarily on old, slow multiprocessors.)
- Allowed overriding of `MAX_THREADS` in `win32_threads.c` from the build command line. (Patch from Yannis Bres.)
- Taught the IA64/linux code to determine the register backing store base from `/proc/self/maps` after checking the `__libc` symbol, but before guessing. (`__libc` symbols are on the endangered list, and the guess is likely to not always be right for 2.6 kernels.) Restructured the code to read and parse `/proc/self/maps` so it only exists in one place (all platforms).
- The `-DUSE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES` code was broken on Linux. It claimed that it also registered the main data segment, but didn't actually do so. (I don't think anyone actually uses this configuration, but ...)
- Made another attempt to get `--enableplusplus` to do the right thing. Since there are unavoidable problems with C programs linking against a dynamic library that includes C++ code, I separated out the c++ code into `libgccpp`.

Since 6.2alpha5:

- There was an extra underscore in the name of `GC_save_registers_in_stack` for NetBSD/SPARC. (Thanks to Jaap Boender for the patch.)
- Integrated Brian Alliet's patch for Darwin. This restructured the linuxthreads/pthreads support to separate generic pthreads support from more the system-dependent thread-stopping code. I believe this should make it easier to eliminate the code duplication between pthreads platforms in the future. The patch included some other code cleanups.

- Integrated Dan Bonachea's patch to support AIX threads. This required substantial manual integration, mostly due to conflicts with other recent threads changes. It may take another iteration to get it to work.
- Removed HPUX/PA-RISC support from aix\_irix\_threads.c. It wasn't used anyway and it cluttered up the code. And anything we can do to migrate towards generic pthreads support is a good thing.
- Added a more explicit test for tracing of function arguments to test.c. (Thanks to Dan Grayson.)
- Added Akira Tagoh's PowerPC64 patch.
- Fixed some bit rot in the Cygwin port. (Thanks to Dan Bonachea for pointing it out.) Gc.h now includes just windows.h, not winbase.h.
- Declared GC\_save\_regs\_in\_stack() in gc\_priv.h. Remove other declarations.
- Changed --enable-cplusplus to use automake conditionals. The old way confused libtool. "Make install" didn't work correctly for the old version. Previously --enable-cplusplus was broken on cygwin.
- Changed the C version of GC\_push\_regs to fail at compile time if it is generated with an empty body. This seems to have been the cause of one or two subtle failures on unusual platforms. Those failures should now occur at build time and be easily fixable.

Since 6.2alpha6:

- Integrated a second round of Irix/AIX patches from Dan Bonachea. Renamed mips\_sgi\_mach\_dep.S back to mips\_sgi\_mach\_dep.s, since it requires the Irix assembler to do the C preprocessing; gcc -E doesn't work.
- Fixed Makefile.direct for DARWIN. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano.)
- There was a race between GC\_pthread\_detach and thread exit that could result in a thread structure being deallocated by GC\_pthread\_detach even though it was still needed by the thread exit code. (Thanks to Dick Porter for the small test case that allowed this to be debugged.)
- Fixed version parsing for non-alpha versions in acinclude.m4 and version checking in version.h.

Since 6.2:

- Integrated some NetBSD patches forwarded to me by Marc Recht. These were already in the NetBSD package.
- GC\_pthread\_create waited for the semaphore even if pthread\_create failed. Thanks to Dick Porter for the pthread\_support.c patch. Applied the analogous fix for aix\_irix\_threads.c.
- Added Rainer Orth's Tru64 fixes.
- The check for exceeding the thread table size in win32 threadDetach was incorrect. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the patch.)
- Applied Andrew Beigel's patch to correct some reentrancy issues with dynamic loading on Darwin.
- GC\_CreateThread() was neglecting to duplicate the thread handle in the table. (Thanks to Tum Nguyen for the patch.)
- Pass +ESdbgasm only on PA-RISC machines with vendor compiler. (Thanks to Roger Sayle for the patch.)

- Applied more AIX threads patches from Scott Ananian.

Since 6.3alpha1:

- Reenabled I\_HOLD\_LOCK assertion in aix\_irix\_threads.h.
- Put back the WINABI qualifier for GC\_CreateThread. (Thanks to Danny Smith for the patch. 6.3alpha1 had the qualifier in one place but not elsewhere, which was clearly wrong.)
- Sometimes explicitly define \_\_private\_extern\_\_ before DARWIN dyld.h include. (Thanks to Andreas Tobker for posting the patch.)
- Included signal.h from pthread\_support.c. Removed GC\_looping\_handler, which was dead code.
- GC\_find\_start was misdeclared by gc\_pmark.h if PRINT\_BLACK\_LIST was defined. (Thanks to Glauco Masotti for testing and reporting this.) Changed GC\_find\_start to never just return 0. According to its comment it doesn't, and it's unclear that's correct.
- GC\_alloc\_large had several largely compensating bugs in the computation of GC\_words\_wasted. (It was confused about bytes vs. words in two places.)
- Integrated Slava Sysoltev's patch to support more recent versions of the Intel compiler on IA64/Linux.
- Changed win32 spinlock initialization to conditionally set a spin count. (Emmanuel Stumpf pointed out that enabling this makes a large performance difference on win32 multiprocessors.) Also cleaned up the win32 spinlock initialization code a bit.
- Fixed thread support for HP/UX/IA64. The register backing store base for the main thread was sometimes not set correctly. (Thanks to Laurent Morichetti.)
- Added -EMPTY\_GETENV\_RESULTS flag to work around Wine problem.
- Declare GC\_stack\_alloc and GC\_stack\_free in solaris\_threads.h to avoid 64-bit size mismatches. (Thanks to Bernie Solomon.)
- Fixed GC\_generic\_push\_regs to avoid a potential and very unfortunate tail call optimization. This could lead to prematurely reclaimed objects on configurations that used the generic routine and the new build infrastructure (which potentially optimizes mach\_dep.c). This was a serious bug, but it's unclear whether it has resulted in any real failures.
- Fixed CORD\_str to deal with signed characters. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for noticing the problem and supplying the patch.)
- Merged a couple of NOSYS/ECOS tests into os\_dep.c from gcj. (Thanks to Anthony Green.)
- Partially merged a win32 patch from Ben Hutchings, and substantially revised other parts of win32\_threads.c. It had several problems. Under MinGW with a statically linked library, the main thread was not registered. Cygwin detached threads leaked thread descriptors. There were several race conditions. For now, unfortunately the static threads limit remains, though we increased it, and made table traversal cost depend on the actual thread count. There is also still some code duplication with pthread\_support.c.

(Thread descriptors did become much smaller, since Ben Hutchings removed the thread context from them.)

- Integrated a Solaris configure.in patch from Rainer Orth.
- Added GC\_IGNORE\_FB and associated warning to very partially address the issue of the collector treating a mapped frame buffer as part of the root set. (Thanks to David Peroutka for providing some insight. More would be helpful. Is there anything that can be used to at least partially identify such memory segments?)

Since 6.3alpha2:

- Removed -DSMALL\_CONFIG from BCC\_MAKEFILE.
- Changed macros to test for an ARM processor (Patch from Richard Earnshaw.)
- Mostly applied a DJGPP patch from Doug Kaufman. Especially Makefile.dj had suffered from serious bit rot.
- Rewrote GC\_apply\_to\_maps, eliminating an off-by-one subscript error, and a call to alloca (for lcc compatibility).
- Changed USE\_MUNMAP behavior on posixy platforms to immediately remap the memory with PROT\_NONE instead of unmapping it. The latter risks an intervening mmap grabbing the address space out from underneath us. Updated this code to reflect a cleaner patch from Ulrich Drepper.
- Replaced \_T with \_Tp in new\_gc\_alloc.h to avoid a MACOS X conflict. (Patch from Andrew Begel.)
- Dynamically choose whether or not lock should spin on win32. (Thanks to Maurizio Vairani for the patch.) This may be a significant performance improvement for win32.
- Fix Makefile.direct to actually include NT\_STATIC\_THREADS\_MAKEFILE in the distribution. (Again thanks to Maurizio Vairani.)
- Maybe\_install\_looping\_handler() was accidentally exported, violating our name space convention.
- Made os\_dep.c use sigsetjmp and SA\_NODEFER for NetBSD. (Thanks to Christian Limpach.) (I generalized the patch to use sigsetjmp on all UNIX\_LIKE platforms, admittedly a slightly risky move. But it may avoid similar problems on some other platforms. I also cleaned up the defn of UNIX\_LIKE a bit. - Hans)
- Integrated Andrew Begel's Darwin threads patch, adjusted according to some of Fergus Henderson's comments. (Patch didn't apply cleanly, errors are possible.)
- Added another test or two for the Intel 8.0 compiler to avoid confusing it with gcc. The single-threaded collector should now build with icc, at least on ia64.

Since 6.3alpha3:

- USE\_MMAP was broken by confusion in the code dealing with USE\_MMAP\_ANON. (This was pointed out, and fixes were suggested by several other people.)
- Darwin supprt was broken in alpha3 as a result of my misintegration of Andrew Begel's patches. Fixed with another patch from Andrew Begel.
- A new sanity check in pthread\_stop\_world.c:GC\_push\_all\_stacks() was overly aggressive. We may collect from an unregistered thread during

thread creation. Fixed by explicitly checking for that case. (Added GC\_in\_thread\_creation.)

Since 6.3alpha4:

- Fix & vs && typo in GC\_generic\_malloc and GC\_generic\_malloc\_ignore\_off\_page. (Propagated from the gcc tree.)
- Removed SA\_NODEFER hack from NetBSD and Solaris write-protect handler. (According to Christian Limpach, the NetBSD problem is fixed. Presumably so is the Solaris 2.3 problem.)
- Removed placement delete from gc\_cpp.h for the SGI compiler. (Thanks to Simon Gornall for the patch.)
- Changed semantics of the GC\_IGNORE\_FB environment variable, based on experimentation by Nicolas Cannasse pointing out that the old interpretation was useless. We still need help in identifying win32 graphics memory mappings. The current "solution" is a hack.
- Removed "MAKEOVERRIDES =" from Makefile.am and thus Makefile.in. It probably made more sense in the gcc context.
- Explicitly ensure that NEED\_FIND\_LIMIT is defined for {Open,Net}BSD/ELF.
- Replaced USE\_HPUX\_TLS macro by USE\_COMPILER\_TLS, since gcc often supports the same extension on various platforms.
- Added some basic (completely untested) defines for win64, in support of future work.
- Declared GC\_jump\_buf in os\_dep.s as JMP\_BUF instead of jmp\_buf, fixing a memory overwrite bug on Solaris and perhaps other platforms.
- Added 0 != \_\_libc\_stack\_end test to GC\_linux\_stack\_base. (Thanks to Jakub Jelinek, both for the patch, and for explaining the problem to me.) Otherwise "prelink"ing could cause the collector to fail.
- Changed default thread local storage implementation to USE\_PTHREAD\_SPECIFIC for HP/UX with gcc. The compiler-based implementation appears to work only with the vendor compiler.
- Export GC\_debug\_header\_size and GC\_USR\_PTR\_FROM\_BASE from gc\_mark.h, making client mark code cleaner and less dependent on GC version.
- Export several new procedures and GC\_generic\_malloc from gc\_mark.h to support user-defined kinds. Use the new procedures to replace existing code in gcj\_mlc.c and typd\_mlc.c.
- Added support for GC\_BACKTRACES.
- Fixed a remaining problem in CORD\_str with signed characters. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the patch.)
- Removed supposedly redundant, but very buggy, definitions of finalizer macros from javaxfc.h. Fortunately this file probably has no users. The correct declarations were already in gc.h.
- Also need to set GC\_in\_thread\_creation while waiting for GC during thread termination, since it is also possible to collect from an unregistered thread in that case.
- Define NO\_GETENV for Windows CE, since getenv doesn't appear to exist. + some other minor WinCE fixes. (Thanks to Alain Novak.)
- Added GC\_register\_describe\_type\_fn.
- Arrange for debugging finalizer registration to ignore non-heap

registrations, since the regular version of the routine also behaves that way.

- GC\_gcj\_malloc and friends need to check for finalizers waiting to be run. One of the more obscure allocation routines with missing a LOCK() call.
- Fixed cvtres invocations in NT\_MAKEFILE and NT\_STATIC\_THREADS\_MAKEFILE to work with VS.NET.
- Cleaned up GC\_INIT calls in test. Updated gc.man to encourage GC\_INIT use in portable code.
- Taught the GC to use libunwind if --enable-full-debug is specified on IA64 and libunwind is present.
- The USE\_MUNMAP code could get confused about the age of a block and prematurely unmap it. GC\_unmap\_old had a bug related to wrapping of GC\_gc\_no. GC\_freehblk and GC\_merge\_unmapped didn't maintain hb\_last\_reclaimed reasonably when blocks were merged. The code was fixed to reflect original intent, but that may not always be an improvement. See todo list item.

Since 6.3alpha5:

- Define USE\_GENERIC\_PUSH\_REGS for NetBSD/M68K.
- Fixed the X86\_64 PREFETCH macros to correctly handle ia32e (which uses different prefetch instructions from AMD64). (Thanks to H.J. Lu.)
- GC\_config\_macros.h did not correctly define GC\_WIN32\_THREADS from GC\_THREADS.
- Added simple\_example.html.
- Merged Andrew Gray's patch to correctly restore signal handlers on FreeBSD.
- Merged a patch from Andreas Jaeger to deal with prefetch-related warnings on x86-64. Added some other casts so that the PREFETCH macros always get a ptr\_t argument. Removed some casts in the PREFETCH implementations.
- At Jesse Jones suggestion: Added a header guard for gc\_allocator.h and changed GC\_debug\_free to clobber contents of deallocated object.
- The signal masking code in pthread\_stop\_world.c contained some errors. In particular SIGSEGV was masked in the handler, in spite of the fact that it wrote to the heap. This could lead to an uncaught SIGSEGV, which apparently became much more likely in Linux 2.6. Also fixed some typos, and reduced code duplication in the same area.
- Remove ltconfig, clean up configure messages for DGUX (thanks to Adrian Bunk for the patches).
- Integrated NetBSD/OpenBSD patches from Marc Recht and Matthias Drochner.

Since gc6.3alpha6:

- Compile test\_cpp.cc with CXXCOMPILE instead of COMPILE.
- Very large allocations could cause a collector hang. Correct calculation of GC\_collect\_at\_heapsize.
- GC\_print\_hblkfreelist printed some bogus results if USE\_MUNMAP was defined.
- The generic GC\_THREADS macro didn't work correctly on Solaris,

- since the implementation failed to include `gc_config_macros.h` before deciding whether or not to compile the rest of the file.
- `Threadlibs.c` failed to expand the generic `GC_THREADS` macro.
- Correct MacOSX thread stop code. (Thanks to Dick Porter.)
- `SMALL_OBJ` definition was off by one. This could cause crashes at startup. (Thanks to Zoltan Varga for narrowing this down to a trivial test case.)
- Integrate Paolo Molaro's patch to deal with a race in the Darwin thread stopping code.
- Changed X86\_64 implementation to use `SA_SIGINFO` in the `MPROTECT_VDB` implementation. The old approach appears to have been broken by recent kernels.
- Add `GC_ATTR_UNUSED` to eliminate a warning in `gc_allocator.h`. (Thanks to Andrew Begel.)
- Fix `GC_task_self` declaration in `os_dep.c`. (Thanks to Andrew Pinski.)
- Increase `INITIAL_BUF_SZ` in `os_dep.c` for Solaris `/proc` reads.

Since 6.3:

- Merge `gcconfig.h` changes from gcc tree.
- Unconditionally include `gc_priv.h` in `solaris_pthreads.c`, `win32_threads.h`, `aix_irix_threads.c`, and `solaris_threads.c` to get thread definitions.
- Start marker threads in `GC_thr_init`, so that they get started even if no other threads are ever started. (Oddly enough, the parallel collector worked correctly, though not well, with no helper threads.)
- Go ahead and split large blocks in `GC_allochblk_nth` if `GC_dont_gc` is set. (Thanks to Alexander Petrossian.)
- `GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT` would deadlock with thread support.
- Let `in_progress_space` in `backgraph.s` grow dynamically.
- Fix `README.solaris2`. The `GC_thr_init()` hack doesn't work anymore.
- Convert `GC_finalizer_mem_freed` to bytes in `allchblk.c`.
- Add missing declaration for `GC_generic_malloc_words_small_inner`. Without it, s390x breaks. (Thanks to Ulrich Weigand.)
- Applied several MacOSX patches to support older tool chains. (Thanks to Stefan Ring.)
- Bug fix for NetBSD/amd64. (Thanks to Marc Recht.) Add NetBSD/sh3 support. (Thanks to Uchiyama Yasushi.)
- Fixed an uninitialized variable in `cordprnt.c`. (Thanks to gcc for providing the warning.)
- Eliminated some, but not all, gcc `-Wall` warnings.
- Changed some old style casts to `reinterpret_cast` in `new_gc_alloc.h`. (Thanks to Dan Grayson.)
- `GC_extend_size_map` shouldn't adjust for `GC_all_interior_pointers` if `GC_DONT_ADD_BYTE_AT_END` is set.
- Changed some (long) casts to (word) in preparation for win64. (Thanks to Peter Colson.)
- Changed "int `stack_size`" declaration in `pthread_support.c` to use `size_t`. (Only mattered with `GC_ASSERTIONS` enabled.)
- Added CRIS (etrax) support. (Thanks to Simon Posnjak and

Hans-Peter Nilsson.)

- Removed GC\_IGNORE\_FB frame buffer recognition, and replaced it with a check that the mapping type is MEM\_IMAGE. In theory, this should work much better, but it is a high risk change for win32. (Thanks to Ashley Bone for the crucial experimental data behind this, and to Rutger Ovidus for some further experiments.)
- Fixed print\_block\_list to print the correct kind number for STUBBORN. (Thanks to Rutger Ovidus.)
- GC\_allochblk\_nth incremented GC\_words\_wasted by bytes rather than words.
- Consider GC\_words\_wasted in GC\_adj\_words\_allocd only if it is within reason. (A hack to avoid some extremely unlikely scenarios in which we manage to allocate only "wasted" space. 7.0 has a better fix.)
- Changed PowerPC GC\_clear implementation to use lwsync instead of eieio, since the documentation recommends against eieio, and it seems to be incorrect if the preceding memory op is a load.
- Fixed print\_block\_list to print the correct kind number for STUBBORN. (Thanks to Rutger Ovidus.)
- Have configure.in generate an error if it is asked to support pthreads, but doesn't know how to.
- Added Kazuhiro Inaoka's patch for Renesas M32R support.
- Have the GNU build mechanism link with -ldl. Rename THREADLIBS to THREADDLLIBS to reflect this. (Thanks to Sven Verdoolaege.)
- Added Hannes Mehnert's patch for FreeBSD/SPARC support.
- Merged some FreeBSD specific patches to threadlibs.c and dyn\_load.c. (Thanks to John Merryweather Cooper.)
- Define MPROTECT\_VDB on MACOSX only if threads are being used, since the dirty page tracking mechanism uses threads. (This avoids an undefined reference to \_GC\_darwin\_register\_mach\_handler\_thread.)
- By popular demand, use \_\_libc symbols only if we are built with USE\_LIBC\_PRIVATES, which is off by default, and not otherwise documented.
- Ignore GC\_enable\_incremental() requests when KEEP\_BACK\_PTRS is set. The GC itself will dirty lots of pages in this cases, probably making it counterproductive on all platforms. And the DARWIN port crashes.

Since GC6.4:

- Integrated Paolo Molaro's patch to deal with EINTR in sem\_wait.
- Make GC\_approx\_sp() write to dummy location to ensure that stack is grown here, when sp looks reasonable, rather than later, when it might look like a bad memory reference. (Problem was never observed that I know of. But on rereading the code it seemed dubious.)
- Separate out GC\_with\_callee\_saves\_pushed and sometimes call it from GC\_suspend\_handler in pthread\_stop\_world.c. Callee-save register values sometimes failed to get traced under HP/UX on PA-RISC. Linux/IA64 had the same problem, though non-stacked callee-save registers seem to be so rarely used there that nobody



ever noticed.

- Integrated an ancient Darwin `powerpc_darwin_machine_dep.s` patch from Andreas Tobler, which I had lost.
- Fix `compare_and_exchange` implementation for `gcc/IA64` to deal with pickier compiler versions.
- Fixed Itanium 32-bit ABI support (HP/UX). In particular, the `compare_and_exchange` implementation didn't consider that possibility.
- Undefine `GC_pthread_detach` in `win32_threads.c`. (Thanks to Tagliapietra Tommaso.)
- Fixed inclusion of `frame.h` for NETBSD in `os_dep.c`.
- Applied Dan Bonachea's patch to use `mmap` on AIX.
- Several fixes to resurrect the Irix port on recent OS versions.
- Change ALPHA to use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`.
- Change SPARC64/LINUX to also use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`. Deal with potential bad values of `__libc_stack_end` on that platform. (Thanks to David Miller.)
- Relax `gctest` to allow larger heap if `ALIGN_DOUBLE` isn't set. (Unnecessary in 7.0)
- Force a define of `__STDC__=0` for the IBM compiler on AIX, so that we get prototypes. (Unnecessary in 7.0)
- `GC_INIT` definition for AIX and CYGWIN referred to `DATASTART` and `DATAEND` which are only defined in private include files.
- Integrated some small `gconfig.h` patches from Dan Bonachea. Also relaxed assertion about FreeBSD stack size in `pthread_support.c`.
- Integrated Andrew Begel's `darwin_stop_world.c` patch for 64-bit support. This may need additional work.
- Avoided potentially infinite recursion in `GC_save_callers` if the system backtrace calls `malloc`. The workaround currently requires `__thread` support if this code is used with threads.
- Avoided another similar infinite recursion by conditionally invoking `GC_save_callers` in `alloc.c`. (Thanks to Matthias Andree for helping to track down both of these.)
- Removed all traces of `aix_irix_threads.c`. AIX and Irix now use `pthread_support.c` and `pthread_stop_world.c`. The old code appeared to be unreliable for AIX, and was not regularly maintained.
- On Irix, ignore segments with `MA_FETCHOP` or `MA_NOTCACHED` attributed; they're not always safe to read.
- Fixed a previously vacuous assertion (diagnosed by the SGI compiler) in `GC_remove_from_fl`.
- Fix `stack_size` assertion in `GC_pthread_create`.
- Fix assertion in `GC_steal_mark_stack`.

Since 6.5

- Fix CPU count detection for Irix and FreeBSD. (Thanks to Dan Bonachea.)
- Integrate Dan Bonachea's patch for the IBM XLC compiler on Darwin.
- Integrated Andreas Tobler's FreeBSD/PowerPC patch.
- Don't access the GC thread structure from the restart handler. It's unsafe, since the handler may run too late. (Thanks to Ben Maurer for tracking this down.)

- Applied Christian Thalinger's patch to change comment syntax in `alpha_mach_dep.S`.
- Added test for `GC_no_dls` in `GC_dyld_image_add` for DARWIN. (Thanks to Juan Jose Garcia Ripoli).
- Use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM` for Linux/SH and LINUX/ARM. (Thanks to Sugioka Toshinobu and Christian Thalinger.)
- Rewrote `GC_parse_map_entry`. This assumed a fixed column layout of `/proc/self/maps` on Linux. This ceased to be true about 2 years ago. The old code is probably quite problematic with `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC`. It is also used by default for IA64, though I haven't seen actual failures there.
- More consistently define `HBLKSIZE` to 4096 on 64 bit architectures with 4K pages. (Thanks to Andrew Haley.)
- With win32 threads, `GC_stop_world` needs to acquire `GC_write_cs`. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for the observation and patch.)
- Move up struct `callinfo` declaration to make gcc 4.0.2. happy.

To do:

- The `USE_MUNMAP` code should really use a separate data structure indexed by physical page to keep track of time since last use of a page. Using `hblk` headers means we lose track of ages when blocks are merged, and we can't unmap pages that have been allocated and dropped by the blacklisting code. I suspect both of these matter.
- A dynamic `libgc.so` references `dlopen` unconditionally, but doesn't link against `libdl`.
- `GC_proc_fd` for Solaris is not correctly updated in response to a `fork()` call. Thus incremental collection in the child won't work correctly. (Thanks to Ben Cottrell for pointing this out.)
- `--enable-redirect-malloc` is mostly untested and known not to work on some platforms.
- There seem to be outstanding issues on Solaris/X86, possibly with finding the data segment starting address. Information/patches would be appreciated.
- Very large root set sizes (> 16 MB or so) could cause the collector to abort with an unexpected mark stack overflow. (Thanks again to Peter Chubb.) NOT YET FIXED. Workaround is to increase the initial size.
- The SGI version of the collector marks from `mmap`d pages, even if they are not part of dynamic library static data areas. This causes performance problems with some SGI libraries that use `mmap` as a bitmap allocator. NOT YET FIXED. It may be possible to turn off `DYNAMIC_LOADING` in the collector as a workaround. It may also be possible to conditionally intercept `mmap` and use `GC_exclude_static_roots`. The real fix is to walk `rld` data structures, which looks possible.
- Incremental collector should handle large objects better. Currently, it looks like the whole object is treated as dirty if any part of it is.

Compatibility test suites that use lib/compat.exp test interoperability of two compilers that follow the same ABI, or of multiple sets of compiler options that are not intended to affect binary compatibility. They do not test conformance to a formal ABI; they check that things are done consistently, not that they are done correctly. They are meant to complement ABI test suites, not to replace them.

Each test in these suites splits up functionality into two source files that can be compiled with two different versions of GCC and with two sets of compiler options.

Override the default pairs of compiler options (from compat.exp) by defining the environment variable COMPAT\_OPTIONS as:  
COMPAT\_OPTIONS="[list [list {tst1} {alt1}]...[list {tstn} {altn}]]"  
where tsti and alti are lists of options, with "tsti" used by the compiler under test and "alti" used by the alternate compiler. The characters "[", "{", " ", and "]" are really in the string, as in  
"[list [list {-g} {-O3}] [list {-O3} {-g}]]".

To use an alternate compiler, define the environment variable for the language you're testing; e.g., for C++ define ALT\_CXX\_UNDER\_TEST to be the full pathname of an installed compiler. That will be written to the site.exp file used by DejaGNU. The default is to build each test with the compiler under test using the first of each pair of compiler options from COMPAT\_OPTIONS. When ALT\_CXX\_UNDER\_TEST is "same", each test is built using the compiler under test but with combinations of the options from COMPAT\_OPTIONS. If the alternate compiler needs a different setting for LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH, specify it in the environment variable ALT\_LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH. If it needs different options to build a shared object, define those in ALT\_SHOBJ\_OPTIONS.

Normally, only a small amount of compatibility tests is run. Setting RUN\_ALL\_COMPAT\_TESTS=1 in the environment before running the testsuite enables running all compatibility tests, but might take significantly longer than it takes without this variable.

To run only the C++ compatibility tests, optionally specifying an alternate compiler and/or sets of options, do from \$objdir/gcc:

```
rm site.exp
make -k ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST=<prefix>/bin/g++ \
  ALT_LD_LIBRARY_PATH=<prefix>/lib \
  COMPAT_OPTIONS="list as shown above" check-c++ \
  RUNTESTFLAGS="compat.exp"
```

A test that fails when the pieces are compiled with different compilers but passes when the pieces are compiled with the same compiler demonstrates incompatibility of the generated code or runtime support.

A test that fails for the alternate compiler but passes for the compiler under test probably tests for a fix that is not present in the alternate compiler.

There's a lot more that can be done with these tests.

Increase the robustness of the existing tests:

- recognize target triples in dg-options strings in test files
- continue to split up tests that rely on language runtime support and add them to this set of tests
- make sure they work for testing with a simulator
- multilibs support?

Build test pieces into more combinations that will be likely to find unusual errors:

- link using the alternate compiler; this requires support for LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH for the alternate compiler in the support for each language
- build pieces of the test into static libraries; this requires knowledge about how to build a static library for each target

Continue to add tests to g++.dg/compat, based on existing tests for language runtime support and for test cases in PRs that didn't used to fit into the test suite.

Set up similar tests in libstdc++-v3/testsuite.

Set up similar tests for additional languages and libraries.

Janis Johnson, <janis187@us.ibm.com>

October 2002

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All files under this contrib directory are UNSUPPORTED. There were provided by users of zlib and were not tested by the authors of zlib.

Use at your own risk. Please contact the authors of the contributions for help about these, not the zlib authors. Thanks.

ada/ by Dmitriy Anisimkov <anisimkov@yahoo.com>

Support for Ada

See <http://zlib-ada.sourceforge.net/>

asm586/

asm686/ by Brian Raiter <breadbox@muppetlabs.com>

asm code for Pentium and PPro/PII, using the AT&T (GNU as) syntax

See <http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

blast/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>

Decompressor for output of PKWare Data Compression Library (DCL)

delphi/ by Cosmin Truta <cosmint@cs.ubbcluj.ro>

Support for Delphi and C++ Builder

dotzlib/ by Henrik Ravn <henrik@ravn.com>

Support for Microsoft .Net and Visual C++ .Net

infbac9/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>

Unsupported diffs to infback to decode the deflate64 format

inflate86/ by Chris Anderson <christop@charm.net>

Tuned x86 gcc asm code to replace inflate\_fast()

iostream/ by Kevin Ruland <kevin@rodin.wustl.edu>

A C++ I/O streams interface to the zlib gz\* functions

iostream2/ by Tyge Lovset <Tyge.Lovset@cmr.no>

Another C++ I/O streams interface

iostream3/ by Ludwig Schwardt <schwardt@sun.ac.za>

and Kevin Ruland <kevin@rodin.wustl.edu>

Yet another C++ I/O streams interface

masm686/ by Dan Higdon <hdan@kinesoft.com>

and Chuck Walbourn <chuckw@kinesoft.com>

asm code for Pentium Pro/PII, using the MASM syntax

masmx64/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>

x86 64-bit (AMD64 and Intel EM64t) code for x64 assembler to

replace longest\_match() and inflate\_fast()

masmx86/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>

x86 asm code to replace longest\_match() and inflate\_fast(),

for Visual C++ and MASM

minizip/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>  
Mini zip and unzip based on zlib  
See <http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/unzip.html>

pascal/ by Bob Dellaca <bobdl@xtra.co.nz> et al.  
Support for Pascal

puff/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>  
Small, low memory usage inflate. Also serves to provide an  
unambiguous description of the deflate format.

testzlib/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>  
Example of the use of zlib

untgz/ by Pedro A. Aranda Gutierrez <paag@tid.es>  
A very simple tar.gz file extractor using zlib

vstudio/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>  
Building a minizip-enhanced zlib with Microsoft Visual Studio  
This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage  
collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in  
README.changes.

## HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research  
projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation  
and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for  
the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the  
garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined  
and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U.,  
the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for  
C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant  
contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in  
README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.  
The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by  
Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely  
due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.  
Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the  
generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D. Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC. Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code. Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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Permission is hereby granted to use or copy this program for any purpose, provided the above notices are retained on all copies. Permission to modify the code and to distribute modified code is granted, provided the above notices are retained, and a notice that the code was modified is included with the above copyright notice.

Please send bug reports to Hans-J. Boehm (Hans\_Boehm@hp.com or boehm@acm.org).

This is a string packages that uses a tree-based representation. See cord.h for a description of the functions provided. Ec.h describes "extensible cords", which are essentially output streams that write to a cord. These allow for efficient construction of cords without requiring a bound on the size of a cord.

More details on the data structure can be found in

Boehm, Atkinson, and Plass, "Ropes: An Alternative to Strings",  
Software Practice and Experience 25, 12, December 1995, pp. 1315-1330.

A fundamentally similar "rope" data structure is also part of SGI's standard  
template library implementation, and its descendents, which include the  
GNU C++ library. That uses reference counting by default.

There is a short description of that data structure at  
<http://reality.sgi.com/boehm/ropeimpl.html> . (The more official location  
<http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/ropeimpl.html> is missing a figure.)

All of these are descendents of the "ropes" in Xerox Cedar.

de.c is a very dumb text editor that illustrates the use of cords.  
It maintains a list of file versions. Each version is simply a  
cord representing the file contents. Nonetheless, standard  
editing operations are efficient, even on very large files.  
(Its 3 line "user manual" can be obtained by invoking it without  
arguments. Note that ^R^N and ^R^P move the cursor by  
almost a screen. It does not understand tabs, which will show  
up as highlighred "I"s. Use the UNIX "expand" program first.)  
To build the editor, type "make cord/de" in the gc directory.

This package assumes an ANSI C compiler such as gcc. It will  
not compile with an old-style K&R compiler.

Note that CORD\_printf iand friends use C functions with variable numbers  
of arguments in non-standard-conforming ways. This code is known to  
break on some platforms, notably PowerPC. It should be possible to  
build the remainder of the library (everything but cordprnt.c) on  
any platform that supports the collector.

Building cross-compiler Debian packages

-----

It is possible to build C and C++ cross compilers and support libraries  
from gcc-4.0 source package. This document describes how to do so.  
Cross-compiler build support is not perfect yet, please send fixes  
and improvements to [debian-gcc@lists.debian.org](mailto:debian-gcc@lists.debian.org) and  
[debian-embedded@lists.debian.org](mailto:debian-embedded@lists.debian.org)

Before you start, you should probably check available pre-built  
cross-toolchain debs. Available at <http://www.emdebian.org>

Old patches could be reached at  
<http://zigzag.lvk.cs.msu.su/~nikita/debian/>



If they are no longer there, you may check EmDebian web site at

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

or ask [debian-embedded@lists.debian.org](mailto:debian-embedded@lists.debian.org) for newer location.

Please check <http://bugs.debian.org/391445> if you are about building gcc-4.3 or above.

Most of them has been merged with gcc debian sources.

## 0. What's wrong with toolchain-source approach

Package toolchain-source contains sources for binutils and gcc, as well as some support scripts to build cross-compiler packages. They seem to work.

However, there is one fundamental problem with this approach.

Gcc package is actively maintained and frequently updated. These updates do contain bug fixes and improvements, especially for non-x86 architectures.

Cross-compilers built using toolchain-source will not get those fixes unless toolchain-source package is updated after each binutils and gcc update.

The later is not hapenning in real life. For example, toolchain-source was upgraded from gcc-3.2 to gcc-3.3 half a year later than gcc-3.3 became Debian default compiler.

Keeping toolchain-source package up-to-date requires lots of work, and seems to be a waste of time. It is much better to build cross-compilers directly from gcc source package.

## 1. What is needed to build a cross-compiler from gcc-4.3 source

### 1.1. dpkg-cross package

Dpkg-cross package contains several tools to manage cross-compile environment.

It can convert native debian library and lib-dev packages for the target architecture to binary-all packages that keep libraries and headers under `/usr/$(TARGET)/`.

Also it contains helper tools for cross-compiling debian packages. Some of these tools are used while building libgcc1 and libstdc++ library packages. The resulting library packages follow the same convensions as library packages converted by dpkg-cross.

Currently, at least version 1.18 of dpkg-cross is needed for cross-gcc package build. Version 1.32 of dpkg-cross is needed in order to build gcc-4.3.

### 1.2. cross-binutils for the target

You need cross-binutils for your target to build cross-compiler. Binutils-multiarch package will not work because it does not provide cross-assemblers.

If you don't want to use pre-built cross-binutils packages, you may build your own from binutils debian source package, using patches posted to bug #231707. Please use the latest of patch versions available there.

Alternatively, you may use toolchain-source package to build cross-binutils (but in this case you will probably also want to use toolchain-source to build cross-compiler itself). However, multilib'ed cross-compilers may not build or work with these binutils.

### 1.3. libc for target

You also need libc library and development packages for the target architecture installed.

To get those, download linux-kernel-headers, libc6, and libc6-dev binary debs for your target, convert those using `dpkg-cross -b`, and install resulting `-arch-cross` debs. Consult `dpkg-cross` manual page for more information.

Building with/for alternative libc's is not supported yet (but this is in TODO).

Note that if you plan to use your cross-toolchain to develop kernel drivers or similar low-level things, you will probably also need kernel headers for the exact kernel version that your target hardware uses.

## 2. Building cross-compiler packages

Get `gcc-4.3` source package.

Unpack it using `dpkg-source -x`, and `cd` to the package directory.

Set `GCC_TARGET` environment variable to the target architecture name. Note that currently you should use debian architecture name (i.e. 'powerpc' or 'arm'), not GNU system type (i.e. 'powerpc-linux' or 'arm-linux'). Setting `GCC_TARGET` to GNU system type will cause cross-compiler build to fail.

Instead of setting `GCC_TARGET`, target architecture name may be put into `debian/target` file. If both `GCC_TARGET` is defined and `debian/target` file exists, `GCC_TARGET` is used.

Run `debian/rules control`. This will change `debian/control` file, adjusting build-depends. By default, the packages will not depend on the

system -base package. A variable DEB\_CROSS\_INDEPENDENT has been merged with DEB\_CROSS variable.

You can then build with either

```
$ GCC_TARGET=[arch] dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot
```

### 3. Using crosshurd

Jeff Bailey <jbailey@raspberryyinger.com> suggests alternate way to setup environment to build cross-compiler, using 'crosshurd' package.

Crosshurd is like debootstrap but cross-arch, and works on the Hurd, Linux and FreeBSD. (The name is historical).

If you setup your environment with crosshurd, you will need to fix symlinks in lib and usr/lib to be relative instead of absolute. For example:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 2004-05-06 23:02 libcom_err.so -> /lib/libcom_err.so.2
```

Needs to be changed to:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 2004-05-06 23:02 libcom_err.so -> ../../lib/libcom_err.so.2
```

Also, if you choose this method, set the environment variable 'with\_sysroot' to point to the ABSOLUTE PATH where the crosshurd was done.

Note however that build-depends of cross-gcc and dependencies in generated libgcc1 and libstdc++ packages assume that you use dpkg-cross to set up your environment, and may be wrong or incomplete if you use alternate methods. But probably you don't care.

--

Nikita V. Youshchenko <yoush@debian.org> - Jun 2004

Hector Oron Martinez <hector.oron@gmail.com> - Oct 2006

6.5 update:

I disabled incremental GC on Darwin in this version, since I couldn't get gctest to pass when the GC was built as a dynamic library. Building with -DMPROTECT\_VDB (and threads) on the command line should get you back to the old state. - HB

./configure --enable-cplusplus results in a "make check" failure, probably because the ::delete override ends up in a separate dl, and Darwin dynamic loader semantics appear to be such that this is not really visible to the main program, unlike on ELF systems. Someone who understands dynamic loading needs to lookat this. For now, gc\_cpp.o needs to be linked statically, if needed. - HB

Darwin/MacOSX Support - December 16, 2003

=====

## Important Usage Notes

=====

GC\_init() MUST be called before calling any other GC functions. This is necessary to properly register segments in dynamic libraries. This call is required even if your code does not use dynamic libraries as the dyld code handles registering all data segments.

When your use of the garbage collector is confined to dylibs and you cannot call GC\_init() before your libraries' static initializers have run and perhaps called GC\_malloc(), create an initialization routine for each library to call GC\_init():

```
#include <gc/gc.h>
extern "C" void my_library_init() { GC_init(); }
```

Compile this code into a my\_library\_init.o, and link it into your dylib. When you link the dylib, pass the -init argument with \_my\_library\_init (e.g. gcc -dynamiclib -o my\_library.dylib a.o b.o c.o my\_library\_init.o -init \_my\_library\_init). This causes my\_library\_init() to be called before any static initializers, and will initialize the garbage collector properly.

Note: It doesn't hurt to call GC\_init() more than once, so it's best, if you have an application or set of libraries that all use the garbage collector, to create an initialization routine for each of them that calls GC\_init(). Better safe than sorry.

The incremental collector is still a bit flaky on darwin. It seems to work reliably with workarounds for a few possible bugs in place however these workarounds may not work correctly in all cases. There may also be additional problems that I have not found.

Thread-local GC allocation will not work with threads that are not created using the GC-provided override of pthread\_create(). Threads created without the GC-provided pthread\_create() do not have the necessary data structures in the GC to store this data.

## Implementation Information

=====

Darwin/MacOSX support is nearly complete. Thread support is reliable on Darwin 6.x (MacOSX 10.2) and there have been reports of success on older Darwin versions (MacOSX 10.1). Shared library support had also been added and the gc can be run from a shared library. There is currently only support for Darwin/PPC although adding x86 support should be trivial.

Thread support is implemented in terms of mach thread\_suspend and thread\_resume calls. These provide a very clean interface to thread suspension. This implementation doesn't rely on pthread\_kill so the code works on Darwin < 6.0 (MacOSX 10.1). All the code to stop and start the world is located in darwin\_stop\_world.c.

Since not all uses of the GC enable clients to override pthread\_create() before threads have been created, the code for stopping the world has been rewritten to look for threads using Mach kernel calls. Each thread identified in this way is suspended and resumed as above. In addition, since Mach kernel threads do not contain pointers to their stacks, a stack-walking function has been written to find the stack limits. Given an initial stack pointer (for the current thread, a pointer to a stack-allocated local variable will do; for a non-active thread, we grab the value of register 1 (on PowerPC)), it will walk the PPC Mach-O-ABI compliant stack chain until it reaches the top of the stack. This appears to work correctly for GCC-compiled C, C++, Objective-C, and Objective-C++ code, as well as for Java programs that use JNI. If you run code that does not follow the stack layout or stack pointer conventions laid out in the PPC Mach-O ABI, then this will likely crash the garbage collector.

The original incremental collector support unfortunately no longer works on recent Darwin versions. It also relied on some undocumented kernel structures. Mach, however, does have a very clean interface to exception handling. The current implementation uses Mach's exception handling.

Much thanks goes to Andrew Stone, Dietmar Planitzer, Andrew Begel, Jeff Sturm, and Jesse Rosenstock for all their work on the Darwin/OS X port.

-Brian Alliet  
brian@brianweb.net

Older Information (Most of this no longer applies to the current code)

=====

While the GC should work on MacOS X Server, MacOS X and Darwin, I only tested it on MacOS X Server.

I've added a PPC assembly version of GC\_push\_regs(), thus the setjmp() hack is no longer necessary. Incremental collection is supported via mprotect/signal.

The current solution isn't really optimal because the signal handler must decode the faulting PPC machine instruction in order to find the correct heap address.

Further, it must poke around in the register state which the kernel saved away in some obscure register state structure before it calls the signal handler - needless to say the layout of this structure is no where documented.

Threads and dynamic libraries are not yet supported (adding dynamic library

support via the low-level dyld API shouldn't be that hard).

The original MacOS X port was brought to you by Andrew Stone.

June, 1 2000

Dietmar Planitzer  
dave.pl@ping.at

Note from Andrew Begel:

One more fix to enable gc.a to link successfully into a shared library for MacOS X. You have to add -fno-common to the CFLAGS in the Makefile. MacOSX disallows common symbols in anything that eventually finds its way into a shared library. (I don't completely understand why, but -fno-common seems to work and doesn't mess up the garbage collector's functionality).

Feb 26, 2003

Jeff Sturm and Jesse Rosenstock provided a patch that adds thread support. GC\_MACOSX\_THREADS should be defined in the build and in clients. Real dynamic library support is still missing, i.e. dynamic library data segments are still not scanned. Code that stores pointers to the garbage collected heap in statically allocated variables should not reside in a dynamic library. This still doesn't appear to be 100% reliable.

Mar 10, 2003

Brian Alliet contributed dynamic library support for MacOSX. It could also use more testing.

The Debian GNU Compiler Collection setup  
=====

Please see the README.Debian in /usr/share/doc/gcc, contained in the gcc package for a description of the setup of the different compiler versions.

For general discussion about the Debian toolchain (GCC, glibc, binutils) please use the mailing list debian-toolchain@lists.debian.org; for GCC specific things, please use debian-gcc@lists.debian.org. When in doubt use the debian-toolchain ML.

Maintainers of these packages  
-----

Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>  
Falk Hueffner <falk@debian.org> (alpha-linux)

Ludovic Brenta <ludovic@ludovic-brenta.org> (gnat)  
Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org> (mips\*-linux)

Former and/or inactive maintainers of these packages

-----

Ray Dassen <jdassen@debian.org>  
Jeff Bailey <jbailey@nisa.net> (hurd-i386)  
Joel Baker <fenton@debian.org> (netbsd-i386)  
Randolph Chung <tausq@debian.org> (ia64-linux)  
Philip Blundell <pb@debian.org> (arm-linux)  
Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org> (sparc-linux)  
Dan Jacobowitz <dan@debian.org> (powerpc-linux)  
Thiemo Seufer <ths@networkno.de> (mips\*-linux)  
Matt Taggart <taggart@carmen.fc.hp.com> (hppa-linux)  
Gerhard Tonn <GerhardTonn@swol.de> (s390-linux)  
Roman Zippel <zippel@linux-m68k.org> (m68k-linux)  
Arthur Loiret <arthur.loiret@gmail.com> (gdc)

=====

Garbage Collector (parallel iversion) for ix86 DG/UX Release R4.20MU07

\*READ\* the file README.QUICK.

You need the GCC-3.0.3 rev (DG/UX) compiler to build this tree.  
This compiler has the new "dgux386" threads package implemented.  
It also supports the switch "-pthread" needed to link correctly  
the DG/UX's -lrte -lthread with -lgcc and the system's -lc.  
Finally we support paralleli-mark for the SMP DG/UX machines.  
To build the garbage collector do:

```
./configure --enable-parallel-mark  
make  
make gctest
```

Before you run "gctest" you need to set your LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH  
correctly so that "gctest" can find the shared library libgc.  
Alternatively you can do a configuration

```
./configure --enable-parallel-mark --disable-shared
```

to build only the static version of libgc.

To enable debugging messages please do:

- 1) Add the "--enable-full-debug" flag during configuration.
- 2) Edit the file linux-threads.c and uncommnect the line:

```
/* #define DEBUG_THREADS 1 */ to --->
```

```
#define DEBUG_THREADS 1
```

Then give "make" as usual.

In a machine with 4 CPUs (my own machine) the option parallel mark (aka --enable-parallel-mark) makes a BIG difference.

Takis Psarogiannakopoulos  
University of Cambridge  
Centre for Mathematical Sciences  
Department of Pure Mathematics  
Wilberforce Road  
Cambridge CB3 0WB ,UK , <takis@XFree86.Org>  
January 2002

Note (HB):

The integration of this patch is currently not complete.  
The following patches against 6.1alpha3 were hard to move to alpha4, and are not integrated. There may also be minor problems with stylistic corrections made by me.

```
--- ltconfig.ORIG Mon Jan 28 20:22:18 2002
```

```
+++ ltconfig Mon Jan 28 20:44:00 2002
```

```
@@ -689,6 +689,11 @@
```

```
    pic_flag=-Kconform_pic
```

```
    fi
```

```
    ;;
```

```
+ dgux*)
```

```
+ pic_flag='-fPIC'
```

```
+ link_static='-Bstatic'
```

```
+ wl='-Wl,'
```

```
+ ;;
```

```
*)
```

```
    pic_flag='-fPIC'
```

```
    ;;
```

```
@@ -718,6 +723,12 @@
```

```
    # We can build DLLs from non-PIC.
```

```
    ;;
```

```
+ dgux*)
```

```
+ pic_flag='-KPIC'
```

```
+ link_static='-Bstatic'
```

```
+ wl='-Wl,'
```



```

+ ;;
+
+ osf3* | osf4* | osf5*)
+ # All OSF/1 code is PIC.
+ wl='-Wl,'
@@ -1154,6 +1165,22 @@
+ fi
+ ;;

+ dgux*)
+ ld_shlibs=yes
+ # For both C/C++ omit the deplibs. This is because we relying on the fact
+ # that compilation of executables will put them in correct order
+ # in any case and sometimes are wrong when listed as deplibs (or missing some deplibs)
+ # However when GNU ld and --whole-archive needs to be used we have the problem
+ # that if the -fPIC *_s.a archive is linked through deplibs list we omitting crucial
+ # .lo/.o files from the created shared lib. This I think is not the case here.
+ archive_cmds='$CC -shared -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $linkopts'
+ thread_safe_flag_spec='-pthread'
+ wlarc=
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ac_cv_archive_cmds_needs_lc=no
+ ;;
+
+ cygwin* | mingw*)
+ # hardcode_libdir_flag_spec is actually meaningless, as there is
+ # no search path for DLLs.
@@ -1497,7 +1524,7 @@
+ ;;

+ dgux*)
- archive_cmds='$LD -G -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $deplibs $linkopts'
+ archive_cmds='$CC -shared -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $linkopts'
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ;;
@@ -2092,12 +2119,17 @@
+ ;;

+ dgux*)
- version_type=linux
+ version_type=dgux
+ need_lib_prefix=no
+ need_version=no
- library_names_spec='${libname}${release}.so$versuffix ${libname}${release}.so$major $libname.so'
- soname_spec='${libname}${release}.so$major'
+ library_names_spec='$libname.so$versuffix'

```

```

+ soname_spec='$libname.so$versuffix'
+ shlibpath_var=LD_LIBRARY_PATH
+ thread_safe_flag_spec='-pthread'
+ wlarc=
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ac_cv_archive_cmds_needs_lc=no
+ ;;

sysv4*MP*)

--- ltmain.sh.ORIG Mon Jan 28 20:31:18 2002
+++ ltmain.sh Tue Jan 29 00:11:29 2002
@@ -1072,11 +1072,38 @@
esac
+ ;;

+ -thread*)
+ # DG/UX GCC 2.95.x, 3.x.x rev (DG/UX) links -lthread
+ # with the switch -threads
+ if test "$sarg" = "-threads"; then
+ case "$host" in
+ i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
+   deplibs="$deplibs $arg"
+   continue
+   ;;
+ esac
+ fi
+ ;;
+
+ -pthread*)
+ # DG/UX GCC 2.95.x, 3.x.x rev (DG/UX) links -lthread
+ # with the switch -pthread
+ if test "$sarg" = "-pthread"; then
+ case "$host" in
+ i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
+   deplibs="$deplibs $arg"
+   continue
+   ;;
+ esac
+ fi
+ ;;
+
+ -l*)
+ if test "$sarg" = "-lc"; then
+ case "$host" in
+ - *-cygwin* | *-mingw* | *-os2* | *-beos*)

```

```

+ *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos* | i[3456]86-*-*dgux*)
  # These systems don't actually have c library (as such)
+ # It is wrong in DG/UX to add -lc when creating shared/dynamic objs/libs
  continue
  ;;
  esac
@@ -1248,6 +1275,12 @@
  temp_deplibs=
  for deplib in $dependency_libs; do
    case "$deplib" in
+   -thread*)
+   temp_deplibs="$temp_deplibs $deplib"
+   ;;
+   -pthread)
+   temp_deplibs="$temp_deplibs $deplib"
+   ;;
    -R*) temp_xrpath=`$echo "X$deplib" | $Xsed -e 's/^-R//'^
    case "$rpath $xrpath" in
    *" $temp_xrpath "*) ;;
@@ -1709,6 +1742,13 @@
  done
  ;;

+ dgux)
+ # Leave mostly blank for DG/UX
+ major=
+ versuffix=".${current}.${revision}";
+ verstring=
+ ;;
+
linux)
  major=`expr $current - $age`
  versuffix="$major.$age.$revision"
@@ -1792,8 +1832,9 @@

dependency_libs="$deplibs"
case "$host" in
- *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos*)
+ *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos* | i[3456]86-*-*dgux*)
  # these systems don't actually have a c library (as such)!
+ # It is wrong in DG/UX to add -lc when creating shared/dynamic objs/libs
  ;;
*)
  # Add libc to deplibs on all other systems.
[Original version supplied by Xiaokun Zhu <xiaokun@aero.gla.ac.uk>]
[This version came mostly from Gary Leavens.  ]

```

Look first at Makefile.dj, and possibly change the definitions of

RM and MV if you don't have rm and mv installed.  
Then use Makefile.dj to compile the garbage collector.  
For example, you can do:

```
make -f Makefile.dj test
```

All the tests should work fine.

The garbage collector looks at a number of environment variables which are then used to affect its operation. These are examined only on Un\*x-like platforms and win32.

GC\_INITIAL\_HEAP\_SIZE=<bytes> - Initial heap size in bytes. May speed up process start-up.

GC\_MAXIMUM\_HEAP\_SIZE=<bytes> - Maximum collected heap size.

GC\_LOOP\_ON\_ABORT - Causes the collector abort routine to enter a tight loop. This may make it easier to debug, such a process, especially for multithreaded platforms that don't produce usable core files, or if a core file would be too large. On some platforms, this also causes SIGSEGV to be caught and result in an infinite loop in a handler, allowing similar debugging techniques.

GC\_PRINT\_STATS - Turn on as much logging as is easily feasible without adding significant runtime overhead. Doesn't work if the collector is built with SMALL\_CONFIG. Overridden by setting GC\_quiet. On by default if the collector was built without -DSILENT.

GC\_DUMP\_REGULARLY - Generate a GC debugging dump GC\_dump() on startup and during every collection. Very verbose. Useful if you have a bug to report, but please include only the last complete dump.

GC\_BACKTRACES=<n> - Generate n random backtraces (for heap profiling) after each GC. Collector must have been built with KEEP\_BACK\_PTRS. This won't generate useful output unless most objects in the heap were allocated through debug allocators. This is intended to be only a statistical sample; individual traces may be erroneous due to concurrent heap mutation.

GC\_PRINT\_ADDRESS\_MAP - Linux only. Dump /proc/self/maps, i.e. various address maps for the process, to stderr on every GC. Useful for mapping root addresses to source for deciphering leak reports.

GC\_NPROCS=<n> - Linux w/threads only. Explicitly sets the number of processors that the GC should expect to use. Note that setting this to 1 when multiple processors are available will preserve correctness, but may lead to really horrible performance, since the lock implementation will immediately yield without first spinning.

GC\_MARKERS=<n> - Linux w/threads and parallel marker only. Set the number of marker threads. This is normally set to the number of processors. It is safer to adjust GC\_MARKERS than GC\_NPROCS, since GC\_MARKERS has no impact on the lock implementation.

GC\_NO\_BLACKLIST\_WARNING - Prevents the collector from issuing warnings about allocations of very large blocks.  
Deprecated. Use GC\_LARGE\_ALLOC\_WARN\_INTERVAL instead.

GC\_LARGE\_ALLOC\_WARN\_INTERVAL=<n> - Print every nth warning about very large block allocations, starting with the nth one. Small values of n are generally benign, in that a bounded number of such warnings generally indicate at most a bounded leak. For best results it should be set at 1 during testing. Default is 5. Very large numbers effectively disable the warning.

GC\_IGNORE\_GCJ\_INFO - Ignore the type descriptors implicitly supplied by GC\_gcj\_malloc and friends. This is useful for debugging descriptor generation problems, and possibly for temporarily working around such problems. It forces a fully conservative scan of all heap objects except those known to be pointerfree, and may thus have other adverse effects.

GC\_PRINT\_BACK\_HEIGHT - Print max length of chain through unreachable objects ending in a reachable one. If this number remains bounded, then the program is "GC robust". This ensures that a fixed number of misidentified pointers can only result in a bounded space leak. This currently only works if debugging allocation is used throughout. It increases GC space and time requirements appreciably. This feature is still somewhat experimental, and requires that the collector have been built with MAKE\_BACK\_GRAPH defined. For details, see Boehm, "Bounding Space Usage of Conservative Garbage Collectors", POPL 2001, or <http://lib.hpl.hp.com/techpubs/2001/HPL-2001-251.html> .

GC\_RETRY\_SIGNALS, GC\_NO\_RETRY\_SIGNALS - Try to compensate for lost thread suspend signals in linux\_threads.c. On by

default for GC\_OSF1\_THREADS, off otherwise. Note that this does not work around a possible loss of thread restart signals. This seems to be necessary for some versions of Tru64. Since we've previously seen similar issues on some other operating systems, it was turned into a runtime flag to enable last-minute work-arounds.

GC\_IGNORE\_FB[=<n>] - (Win32 only.) Try to avoid treating a mapped frame buffer as part of the root set. Certain (higher end?) graphics cards seems to result in the graphics memory mapped into the user address space as writable memory.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no systematic way to identify such memory. Setting the environment variable to n causes the collector to ignore mappings longer than n MB. The default value of n is currently 15. (This should cover a 16 MB graphics card, since the mapping appears to be slightly shorter than all of graphics memory. It will fail if a dll writes pointers to collectable objects into a data segment whose length is >= 15MB. Empirically that's rare, but certainly possible.) WARNING: Security sensitive applications should probably disable this feature by setting GC\_disallow\_ignore\_fb, or by building with -DNO\_GETENV, since small values could force collection of reachable objects, which is conceivably a (difficult to exploit) security hole. GC\_IGNORE\_FB values less than 3 MB are never honored, eliminating this risk for most, but not all, applications. This feature is likely to disappear if/when we find a less disgusting "solution".

IN VERSION 6.4 AND LATER, THIS SHOULD BE UNNECESSARY.

The following turn on runtime flags that are also program settable. Checked only during initialization. We expect that they will usually be set through other means, but this may help with debugging and testing:

GC\_ENABLE\_INCREMENTAL - Turn on incremental collection at startup. Note that, depending on platform and collector configuration, this may involve write protecting pieces of the heap to track modifications. These pieces may include pointerfree objects or not. Although this is intended to be transparent, it may cause unintended system call failures. Use with caution.

GC\_PAUSE\_TIME\_TARGET - Set the desired garbage collector pause time in msec. This only has an effect if incremental collection is enabled. If a collection requires appreciably more time than this, the client will be restarted, and the collector will need to do additional work to compensate. The

special value "999999" indicates that pause time is unlimited, and the incremental collector will behave completely like a simple generational collector. If the collector is configured for parallel marking, and run on a multiprocessor, incremental collection should only be used with unlimited pause time.

GC\_FIND\_LEAK - Turns on GC\_find\_leak and thus leak detection. Forces a collection at program termination to detect leaks that would otherwise occur after the last GC.

GC\_ALL\_INTERIOR\_POINTERS - Turns on GC\_all\_interior\_pointers and thus interior pointer recognition.

GC\_DONT\_GC - Turns off garbage collection. Use cautiously.

GC on EWS4800

-----

#### 1. About EWS4800

EWS4800 is 32bit/64bit workstation.

Vender: NEC Corporation

OS: UX/4800 R9.\* - R13.\* (SystemV R4.2)

CPU: R4000, R4400, R10000 (MIPS)

#### 2. Compiler

32bit:

Use ANSI C compiler.

CC = /usr/abiccs/bin/cc

64bit:

Use 64bit ANSI C compiler.

CC = /usr/ccs64/bin/cc

AR = /usr/ccs64/bin/ar

#### 3. ELF file format

\*\*\* Caution: The following information is empirical. \*\*\*

32bit:

ELF file has a unique format. (See a.out(4) and end(3C).)

&\_start

: text segment

&etext

DATASTART

: data segment (initialized)

&edata

```
DATASTART2
:   data segment (uninitialized)
&end
```

Here, DATASTART and DATASTART2 are macros of GC, and are defined as the following equations. (See include/private/gcconfig.h.)

The algorithm for DATASTART is similar with the function GC\_SysVGetDataStart() in os\_dep.c.

$$\text{DATASTART} = ((\&\text{etext} + 0\text{x}3\text{ffff}) \& \sim 0\text{x}3\text{ffff}) + (\&\text{etext} \& 0\text{x}\text{ffff})$$

Dynamically linked:

$$\text{DATASTART2} = (\&\_gp + 0\text{x}8000 + 0\text{x}3\text{ffff}) \& \sim 0\text{x}3\text{ffff}$$

Statically linked:

$$\text{DATASTART2} = \&\text{edata}$$

GC has to check addresses both between DATASTART and &edata, and between DATASTART2 and &end. If a program accesses between &text and DATASTART, or between &edata and DATASTART2, the segmentation error occurs and the program stops.

If a program is statically linked, there is not a gap between &edata and DATASTART2. The global symbol &\_DYNAMIC\_LINKING is used for the detection.

64bit:

ELF file has a simple format. (See end(3C).)

```
_ftext
:   text segment
_etext
_fdata = DATASTART
:   data segment (initialized)
_edata
_fbss
:   data segment (uninitialized)
_end = DATAEND
```

--

Hironori SAKAMOTO <hsaka@mth.biglobe.ne.jp>

When using the new "configure; make" build process, please run configure with the --disable-shared option. "Make check" does not yet pass with dynamic libraries. Ther reasons for that are not yet understood. (HB, paraphrasing message from Hironori SAKAMOTO.)



This directory contains examples of the use of zlib.

#### fitblk.c

- compress just enough input to nearly fill a requested output size
- zlib isn't designed to do this, but fitblk does it anyway

#### gun.c

- uncompress a gzip file
- illustrates the use of inflateBack() for high speed file-to-file decompression using call-back functions
- is approximately twice as fast as gzip -d
- also provides Unix uncompress functionality, again twice as fast

#### gzappend.c

- append to a gzip file
- illustrates the use of the Z\_BLOCK flush parameter for inflate()
- illustrates the use of deflatePrime() to start at any bit

#### gzjoin.c

- join gzip files without recalculating the crc or recompressing
- illustrates the use of the Z\_BLOCK flush parameter for inflate()
- illustrates the use of crc32\_combine()

#### gzlog.c

#### gzlog.h

- efficiently maintain a message log file in gzip format
- illustrates use of raw deflate and Z\_SYNC\_FLUSH
- illustrates use of gzip header extra field

#### zlib\_how.html

- painfully comprehensive description of zpipe.c (see below)
- describes in excruciating detail the use of deflate() and inflate()

#### zpipe.c

- reads and writes zlib streams from stdin to stdout
- illustrates the proper use of deflate() and inflate()
- deeply commented in zlib\_how.html (see above)

#### zran.c

- index a zlib or gzip stream and randomly access it
- illustrates the use of Z\_BLOCK, inflatePrime(), and inflateSetDictionary() to provide random access

This file contains a list of notes for those writing testcases and those writing expect scripts. At present, they're in random order.

#### Verbosity Levels

- each level adds verbosity so level 2 prints all level 1 and level 2 stuff.

- 1) Print a one-liner indicating the testcase being run (and maybe special compiler options).
- 2) Print compiler and program invocation including arguments and their output. Proc's gcc\_load and gcc\_start handle the latter two.
- 3) Print detailed testcase analysis like "Looking for pattern ...", etc.
- 4) Maximum verbosity. Print anything else of interest.

send\_log conventions

Various messages are stored in gcc.log by the testing framework and we try to augment them with some of our own. The format of the framework messages are:

PASS: blah blah ...  
FAIL: blah blah ...

so we use

XXXX: blah blah ...

Current messages are:

EXEC: program being executed (so compiler path and args are recorded)  
STAT: intermediate pass/fail statistics

Test scripts must ignore the compiler messages "path prefix never used" and "linker input file unused". Don't let their appearance cause a testcase to fail. See lib/dg.exp for the exact regsub to use.

If you're unclear about which directory a testcase should be installed in, ask gcc-local.

Have the text of a fail message be the same as that for pass.

IE: have

```
if ...success...
    pass "pr 1234"
else
    fail "pr 1234"

not

if ...success...
    pass "pr 1234 passed"
```

```
else
    fail "pr 1234 failed"
```

This lets test-tool (which drives the nightly tests) do a better job at tracking which tests have digressed or been fixed.

DO NOT PUT NON-PORTABLE TESTCASES IN gcc.c-torture.

ANY TARGET SPECIFIC TESTCASE MUST HAVE APPROPRIATE CODE TO PREVENT IT FROM CAUSING A `FAILURE' ON UNSUPPORTED PLATFORMS.

The "torture" tests are meant to be generic tests that can run on any target. So you have to be careful about endianness, assumptions about sizes of datatypes, etc etc.

For tests that merely need to compile, put them in the "compile" directory.

For tests which should give an error, put them in the "noncompile" directory and update noncompile.exp appropriately (see examples in noncompile.exp).

For IEEE FP specific tests, put them in execute/ieee.

For execution tests, put them in execute.

If a test does not fit into the torture framework, use the dg framework.

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If you want to develop Ada programs and libraries on Debian, please read the Debian Policy for Ada:

<http://www.ada-france.org/debian/debian-ada-policy.html>

The default Ada compiler is and always will be the package `gnat'. Debian contains many programs and libraries compiled with it, which are all ABI-compatible.

Starting with gnat-4.2, Debian provides both zero-cost and setjump/longjump versions of the run-time library. The zero-cost exception handling mechanism is the default as it provides the best performance. The setjump/longjump exception handling mechanism is new and only provided as a static library. It is necessary to use this exception handling mechanism in distributed (annex E) programs. If

you wish to use the new sjlj library:

- 1) call gnatmake with --RTS=sjlj
- 2) call gnatbind with -static

Do NOT link your programs with libgnat-4.2.so, because it uses the ZCX mechanism.

Dynamic loading support requires that executables be linked with -ldld.

The alternative is to build the collector without defining DYNAMIC\_LOADING in gccconfig.h and ensuring that all garbage collectable objects are accessible without considering statically allocated variables in dynamic libraries.

The collector should compile with either plain cc or cc -Ae. Cc -Aa fails to define \_HPUX\_SOURCE and thus will not configure the collector correctly.

Incremental collection support was recently added, and should now work.

In spite of past claims, pthread support under HP/UX 11 should now work.

Define GC\_HPUX\_THREADS for the build. Incremental collection still does not work in combination with it.

The stack finding code can be confused by putenv calls before collector initialization. Call GC\_malloc or GC\_init before any putenv calls.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Five-in-a-row v 0.0</title>
</head>
<body LANG="en-US">
  <h1>
    <i>Five-in-a-row
    </i> 0.0 supplementary documentation
  </h1>
  <h3>Introduction and rules
  </h3>
  <p>
    <i>Five-in-a-row
    </i> is a two player strategy game. The players
    are connected via network using CORBA-based RMI/IIOP protocol and
    make they moves with the help of the Swing-based
    interface. While playing, the users can also chat.
  </p>
  <p>The system consists of the single server and any number of
  interconnected players. The person, willing to play, starts the
  client and connects the server. The server redirects call to the
  partner that has previously connected the same server, also willing
  to play.
```

</p>

<p>The game desk is a field where it is possible to set O's and X'es, one per move. The goal is to get five O's in a row while preventing your partner from getting five X's in a row. Vertical, horizontal and diagonal rows are allowed. The system detects the loss-victory situation on the desk, but currently does not serve as a playing partner, requiring at least two human players for this game.

</p>

<p>Both players can at any time reset the game (restarting it with the same player) or leave the game (disconnecting). The disconnected player can contact the game manager again, requesting to find another partner.

</p>

<p>Simple as it is, the application has some features of the typical role playing game that frequently just has more states, actions, possible moves and also provides far richer graphics environment. The game manger serves as a World-Wide-Pub where you can always find a partner to play.

The players can made both unsynchronized (chatting, game reset and leaving) and synchronized (moves) actions. The game state changes while playing, and the set of the available actions depends on the current state. Finally, the mouse and canvas are involved. However using RMI/IIOP machinery allowed to implement all this functionality with just 13 classes (plus 4 generated), all of them being rather simple.

This example refers to the standard classes only and must be buildable from your IDE as long as it has any java 1.4 compiler.

</p>

<p>

The used IIOP protocol must ensure interoperability, allowing players to use different java virtual machines and operating systems.

The processors may have the opposite byte order.

</p>

<h3>Configuration and run

</h3>

<p>The game manager server executable class is

<i>gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.X5Server</i>. After start,

it will print to console the Internet address that must be entered to the client to reach the manager.

</p>

<p>The client executable class it

<i>gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.Demo</i>.

</p>

<p>The game should run with GNU Classpath

0.19 and Sun Microsystems java 1.5.0\_04. Due later fixed bugs it will not run with the older versions of these two implementations.

</p>

<p>The game manager HTTP server uses port 1500. Hence all firewalls between the server and the player must be configured to allow HTTP on 1500. The ports, used by the RMI/IIOP are not persistent. GNU Classpath is configured to take ports 1501, 1502 and 1503 (the firewalls must allow to use them for RMI/IIOP). The CORBA implementation other than Classpath may use different port values. Unfortunately, there is no standard method to configure the used port range in a vendor-independent way.

</p>

### <h3>The game server

### </h3>

<p>The game manager is first reachable via http:// protocol (for instance http://123.456.7.89:1500). The simple server at this port always serves much longer string, representing the CORBA stringified object reference (IOR). The

<i>Five-in-a-row&nbsp;

</i>client uses

this reference to find and access the remote game server object.

</p>

<p>If the server player queue is empty, it simply queues this player. If the queue is not empty, the server introduces the arrived player and queued player to each other as leaves the them alone. When playing, the two clients communicate with each other directly, so the server is just a "meeting point" where the players can find each other. The game server is a console-only application.

</p>

<p>The initial server http:// address must be transferred to players by some other means of communication (web chat, E-mail, link in a web site and so on). The server writes this address to the specified file, and the client can also take the default value from the same file. This is convenient when all applications run on a single machine, but also may be used to transfer the address via shared filesystem.

</p>

### <h3>The game client

### </h3>

<p>The clients are Swing-based GUI applications, capable for remote communication with each other and with the game manager. They have a set of predefined states and switch between these states in accordance to the preprogrammed logic. The client states are defined in the

<i>State

</i> interface. They are displayed in the bottom left

corner of the window and are summarized in the following table:

</p>

```

<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=4 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">
<thead>
<tr BGCOLOR="#ccccff">
  <th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
    Our state
  </th>
  <th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
    Partner state
  </th>
  <th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
    Possible actions
  </th>
  <th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
    Comment
  </th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
  <td>
    Disconnected
  </td>
  <td>
    Partner not accessible
  </td>
  <td>
    Connect
  </td>
  <td>
    Initial state.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    Queued
  </td>
  <td>
    Partner not accessible
  </td>
  <td>
    Leave
  </td>
  <td>
    Queued by the game manager.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>

```

I think.

</td>

<td>

I wait for your move

</td>

<td>

Make move, reset game, leave, chat.

</td>

<td>

The person who waited for another player to come starts the game first.

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

I wait for your move

</td>

<td>

I think

</td>

<td>

Chat, reset game, leave.

</td>

<td>

After the partner makes the move, the state changes to <i>I think </i>, unless the end of game situation is detected by the desk analyzer.

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

I have lost

</td>

<td>

I have won

</td>

<td>

Chat, reset game, leave.

</td>

<td>

Can be entered with the help of the desk analyzer only.

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

I have won

</td>



<p>I have lost</p>
<p>Chat, reset game, leave</p>
<p>Can be entered with the help of the desk analyzer only.</p>
<p>Error</p>
<p>Any</p>
<p>Chat, leave</p>
<p>This should never happen under normal work, but the demo program may be modified by the user.</p>

As it is seen, being in one of the states, the client expects to be the partner client in a certain defined state, and both clients change they states in a synchronized manner. Each state has its own set of the available actions and each action either preserves the current state (chat, reset) or changes it following the rules. For this simple example, the state change rules are obvious.

### The used RMI-IIOP architecture

Both player and game manager servants are derived from the `org.omg.PortableServer.Servant` and, being servants, are simply connected to the `POA` with `POA.servant_to_reference`. The first remote object (game manager) is found using the stringified object reference. No naming service is involved.

Where required, the CORBA objects are narrowed into required player and game manager interfaces using method `PortableRemoteObject.narrow(org.omg.CORBA.Object object, Class interface_class)`, passing the actual interface of the object as the second parameter. After narrowing, the remote side obtains possibility to invoke remote methods, defined in the interface of this object. After the first remote object is found, other objects can be simply passed as the method parameters. For instance, the game manager introduces another player by passing its reference as a parameter to the method

`Player.start_game.`

**Class and interface summary**

--	--

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Executables classes	
---------------------	--

Executables classes	
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Executables classes	
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Interface Summary	
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Interface Summary	
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Interface Summary	
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--	--

```

<td>
  GameManager
</td>
<td>
  The game manager interface.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  Player
</td>
<td>
  Defines remote methods that are invoked by another player or by
  the challenge server.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  State
</td>
<td>
  Defines the states in that the player can be.
</td>
</tr>
</table>
&nbsp;
<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=3 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">
<col>
<col>
<tr BGCOLOR="#ccccff">
<th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
  Class Summary
</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  _GameManager_Stub
</td>
<td>
  Normally generated with rmic compiler, this class represents
  the GameManager Stub on the client side.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
  _GameManagerImpl_Tie
</td>
<td>

```

<p>Normally generated with rmic compiler, this class represents the GameManager Tie on the client side.</p>
<p><code>_Player_Stub</code></p>
<p>Generate with rmic, command line <code>rmic -iiop -poa -keep gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.PlayerImpl</code> (the compiled package must be present in the current folder).</p>
<p><code>_PlayerImpl_Tie</code></p>
<p>Generate with rmic, command line <code>rmic -iiop -poa -keep gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.PlayerImpl</code> (the compiled package must be present in the current folder).</p>
<p><code>ChatConstants</code></p>
<p>The chat color code constants, used to indicate who is talking.</p>
<p><code>ClientFrame</code></p>
<p>The JFrame of the GUI client.</p>
<p><code>GameManagerImpl</code></p>
<p>The manager connects two players into the game.</p>

```

<tr>
  <td>
    IorReader
  </td>
  <td>
    Reads the remote URL.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    OrbStarter
  </td>
  <td>
    Starts the ORBs, involved into this application.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    PlayerImpl
  </td>
  <td>
    The implementation of the PlayerCommunicator, providing the
    local functionality.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    PlayingDesk
  </td>
  <td>
    Manages actions, related to the game rules and also does all
    painting.
  </td>
</tr>
</table>
<h3>See also
</h3>
<p>
<a HREF="http://www.javascripiter.net/games/xo/xo.htm">http://www.javascripiter.net/games/xo/xo.htm
</a>
</p>
<p>
<a HREF="http://www.leepoint.net/notes-java/45examples/55games/five/five.html">http://www.leepoint.net/notes-
java/45examples/55games/five/five.html
</a>
</p>
<p>Copyright
</p>

```

<p>  
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</font>

</p>

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<p>

First version written by <a href="http://savannah.gnu.org/users/audriusa">Audrius Me&scaron;kauskas</a>

</p>

</body>

</html>

This file describes the jaxp (xml processing) implementation of GNU Classpath. GNU Classpath includes interfaces and implementations for basic XML processing in in the java programming language, some general purpose SAX2 utilities, and transformation.

These classes used to be maintained as part of an external project GNU JAXP but are now integrated with the rest of the core class library provided by GNU Classpath.

## PACKAGES

- . javax.xml.\* ... JAXP 1.3 interfaces
  
- . gnu.xml.aelfred2.\* ... SAX2 parser + validator
- . gnu.xml.dom.\* ... DOM Level 3 Core, Traversal, XPath implementation
- . gnu.xml.dom.ls.\* ... DOM Level 3 Load & Save implementation
- . gnu.xml.xpath.\* ... JAXP XPath implementation
- . gnu.xml.transform.\* ... JAXP XSL transformer implementation
- . gnu.xml.pipeline.\* ... SAX2 event pipeline support
- . gnu.xml.stream.\* ... StAX pull parser and SAX-over-StAX driver
- . gnu.xml.util.\* ... various XML utility classes
- . gnu.xml.libxmlj.dom.\* ... libxmlj DOM Level 3 Core and XPath
- . gnu.xml.libxmlj.sax.\* ... libxmlj SAX parser
- . gnu.xml.libxmlj.transform.\* ... libxmlj XSL transformer
- . gnu.xml.libxmlj.util.\* ... libxmlj utility classes

In the external directory you can find the following packages. They are not maintained as part of GNU Classpath, but are used by the classes in the above packages.

- . org.xml.sax.\* ... SAX2 interfaces
- . org.w3c.dom.\* ... DOM Level 3 interfaces
- . org.relaxng.datatype.\* ... RELAX NG pluggable datatypes API

## CONFORMANCE

The primary test resources are at <http://xmlconf.sourceforge.net> and include:

### SAX2/XML conformance tests

That the "xml.testing.Driver" addresses the core XML 1.0 specification requirements, which closely correspond to the functionality SAX1 provides. The driver uses SAX2 APIs to test that functionality. It is used with a bugfixed version of the NIST/OASIS XML conformance test cases.

The AElfred2 parser is highly conformant, though it still takes a few implementation shortcuts. See its package documentation for information about known XML conformance issues in AElfred2.

The primary issue is using Unicode character tables, rather than those in the XML specification, for determining what names are valid. Most applications won't notice the difference, and this solution is smaller and faster than the alternative.

For validation, a secondary issue is that issues relating to entity modularity are not validated; they can't all be cleanly

layered. For example, validity constraints related to standalone declarations and PE nesting are not checked.

The current implementation has also been tested against Elliotte Rusty Harold's SAXTest test suite (<http://www.cafeconleche.org/SAXTest>) and achieves approximately 93% conformance to the SAX specification according to these tests, higher than any other current Java parser.

## SAX2

SAX2 API conformance currently has a minimal JUNIT (0.2) test suite, which can be accessed at the xmlconf site listed above. It does not cover namespaces or LexicalHandler and Declhandler extensions anywhere as exhaustively as the SAX1 level functionality is tested by the "xml.testing.Driver". However:

- Applying the DOM unit tests to this implementation gives the LexicalHandler (comments, and boundaries of DTDs, CDATA sections, and general entities) a workout, and does the same for DeclHandler entity declarations.
- The pipeline package's layered validator demands that element and attribute declarations are reported correctly.

By those metrics, SAX2 conformance for AElfred2 is also strong.

## DOM Level 3 Core Tests

The DOM implementation has been tested against the W3C DOM Level 3 Core conformance test suite (<http://www.w3.org/DOM/Test/>). Current conformance according to these tests is 72.3%. Many of the test failures are due to the fact that GNU JAXP does not currently provide any W3C XML Schema support.

## XSL transformation

The transformer and XPath implementation have been tested against the OASIS XSLT and XPath TC test suite. Conformance against the Xalan tests is currently 77%.

## libxmlj

=====

libxmlj is an effort to create a 100% JAXP-compatible Java wrapper for libxml2 and libxslt. JAXP is the Java API for XML processing, libxml2 is the XML C library for Gnome, and libxslt is the XSLT C library for Gnome.

libxmlj currently supports most of the DOM Level 3 Core, Traversal, and XPath APIs, SAX2, and XSLT transformations. There is no W3C XML Schema



support yet.

libxmlj can parse and transform XML documents extremely quickly in comparison to Java-based JAXP implementations. DOM manipulations, however, involve JNI overhead, so the speed of DOM tree construction and traversal can be slower than the Java implementation.

libxmlj is highly experimental, doesn't always conform to the DOM specification correctly, and may leak memory. Production use is not advised.

The implementation can be found in `gnu/xml/libxmlj` and `native/jni/xmlj`. See the `INSTALL` file for the required versions of `libxml2` and `libxslt`. `configure --enable-xmlj` will build it.

## Usage

-----

To enable the various GNU JAXP factories, set the following system properties (command-line version shown, but they can equally be set programmatically):

### AElfred2:

`-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.aelfred2.JAXPFactory`

### GNU DOM (using DOM Level 3 Load & Save):

`-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.dom.DomDocumentBuilderFactory`

### GNU DOM (using AElfred-only pipeline classes):

`-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.dom.JAXPFactory`

### GNU XSL transformer:

`-Djavax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory=gnu.xml.transform.TransformerFactoryImpl`

### GNU StAX:

`-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLEventFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLEventFactoryImpl`

`-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLInputFactoryImpl`

`-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactoryImpl`

### GNU SAX-over-StAX:

`-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.stream.SAXParserFactory`

### libxmlj SAX:

`-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.sax.GnomeSAXParserFactory`

### libxmlj DOM:

`-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.dom.GnomeDocumentBuilderFactory`

### libxmlj XSL transformer:

`-Djavax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.transform.GnomeTransformerFactory`

When using libxmlj, the libxmlj shared library must be available. In general it is picked up by the runtime using GNU Classpath. If not you might want to try adding the directory where libxmlj.so is installed (by default `/${prefix}/lib/classpath/`) with `ldconfig` or specifying in the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable. Additionally, you may need to specify the location of your shared libraries to the runtime environment using the `java.library.path` system property.

#### Missing (libxmlj) Features

-----

See `BUGS` in `native/jni/xmlj` for known bugs in the libxmlj native bindings.

This implementation should be thread-safe, but currently all transformation requests are queued via Java synchronization, which means that it effectively performs single-threaded. Long story short, both `libxml2` and `libxslt` are not fully reentrant.

Update: it may be possible to make libxmlj thread-safe nonetheless using thread context variables.

Update: thread context variables have been introduced. This is very untested though, libxmlj therefore still has the single thread bottleneck.

#### Validation

=====

#### Pluggable datatypes

-----

Validators should use the RELAX NG pluggable datatypes API to retrieve datatype (XML Schema simple type) implementations in a schema-neutral fashion. The following code demonstrates looking up a W3C XML Schema `nonNegativeInteger` datatype:

```
DatatypeLibrary xsd = DatatypeLibraryLoader
    .createDatatypeLibrary(XMLConstants.W3C_XML_SCHEMA_NS_URI);
Datatype nonNegativeInteger = xsd.createDatatype("nonNegativeInteger");
```

It is also possible to create new types by derivation. For instance, to create a datatype that will match a US ZIP code:

```
DatatypeBuilder b = xsd.createDatatypeBuilder("string");
b.addParameter("pattern", "(^[0-9]{5}$)|(^[0-9]{5}-[0-9]{4}$)");
Datatype zipCode = b.createDatatype();
```

A datatype library implementation for XML Schema is provided; other library implementations may be added.

The libstdc++ baseline file is a list of symbols exported by the libstdc++ library.

See README.alpha for Linux on DEC AXP info.

This file applies mostly to Linux/Intel IA32. Ports to Linux on an M68K, IA64, SPARC, MIPS, Alpha and PowerPC are also integrated. They should behave similarly, except that the PowerPC port lacks incremental GC support, and it is unknown to what extent the Linux threads code is functional.

See below for M68K specific notes.

Incremental GC is generally supported.

Dynamic libraries are supported on an ELF system. A static executable should be linked with the gcc option "-Wl,-defsym,\_DYNAMIC=0".

The collector appears to work reliably with Linux threads, but beware of older versions of glibc and gdb.

The garbage collector uses SIGPWR and SIGXCPU if it is used with Linux threads. These should not be touched by the client program.

To use threads, you need to abide by the following requirements:

1) You need to use LinuxThreads or NPTL (which are included in libc6).

The collector relies on some implementation details of the LinuxThreads package. This code may not work on other pthread implementations (in particular it will \*not\* work with MIT pthreads).

2) You must compile the collector with -DGC\_LINUX\_THREADS and -D\_REENTRANT specified in the Makefile.

3a) Every file that makes thread calls should define GC\_LINUX\_THREADS and \_REENTRANT and then include gc.h. Gc.h redefines some of the pthread primitives as macros which also provide the collector with information it requires.

3b) A new alternative to (3a) is to build the collector and compile GC clients with -DGC\_USE\_LD\_WRAP, and to link the final program with

```
(for ld) --wrap read --wrap dlopen --wrap pthread_create \  
--wrap pthread_join --wrap pthread_detach \  
--wrap pthread_sigmask --wrap sleep
```

```
(for gcc) -Wl,--wrap -Wl,read -Wl,--wrap -Wl,dlopen -Wl,--wrap \  
-Wl,pthread_create -Wl,--wrap -Wl,pthread_join -Wl,--wrap \  
-Wl,pthread_detach -Wl,--wrap -Wl,pthread_sigmask \  
-Wl,--wrap -Wl,sleep
```

In any case, `_REENTRANT` should be defined during compilation.

- 4) `Dlopen()` disables collection during its execution. (It can't run concurrently with the collector, since the collector looks at its data structures. It can't acquire the allocator lock, since arbitrary user startup code may run as part of `dlopen()`.) Under unusual conditions, this may cause unexpected heap growth.
- 5) The combination of `GC_LINUX_THREADS`, `REDIRECT_MALLOC`, and incremental collection fails in seemingly random places. This hasn't been tracked down yet, but is perhaps not completely astonishing. The thread package uses `malloc`, and thus can presumably get `SIGSEGVs` while inside the package. There is no real guarantee that signals are handled properly at that point.
- 6) Thread local storage may not be viewed as part of the root set by the collector. This probably depends on the `linuxthreads` version. For the time being, any collectable memory referenced by thread local storage should also be referenced from elsewhere, or be allocated as uncollectable. (This is really a bug that should be fixed somehow.)

#### M68K LINUX:

(From Richard Zidlicky)

The bad news is that it can crash every `linux-m68k` kernel on a 68040, so an additional test is needed somewhere on startup. I have meanwhile patches to correct the problem in 68040 buserror handler but it is not yet in any standard kernel.

Here is a simple test program to detect whether the kernel has the problem. It could be run as a separate check in `configure` or tested upon startup. If it fails (return !0) than `mprotect` can't be used on that system.

```
/*  
* test for bug that may crash 68040 based Linux  
*/  
  
#include <sys/mman.h>  
#include <signal.h>  
#include <unistd.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```

char *membase;
int pagesize=4096;
int pageshift=12;
int x_taken=0;

int sighandler(int sig)
{
    mprotect(membase,pagesize,PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE);
    x_taken=1;
}

main()
{
    long l;

    signal(SIGSEGV,sighandler);
    l=(long)mmap(NULL,pagesize,PROT_READ,MAP_PRIVATE | MAP_ANON,-1,0);
    if (l==-1)
    {
        perror("mmap/malloc");
        abort();
    }
    membase=(char*)l;
    *(long*)(membase+sizeof(long))=123456789;
    if (*(long*)(membase+sizeof(long)) != 123456789 )
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"writeback failed !\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    if (!x_taken)
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"exception not taken !\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    fprintf(stderr,"vmtest Ok\n");
    exit(0);
}

```

Patrick Beard's Notes for building GC v4.12 with CodeWarrior Pro 2:

-----  
The current build environment for the collector is CodeWarrior Pro 2.  
Projects for CodeWarrior Pro 2 (and for quite a few older versions)  
are distributed in the file Mac\_projects.sit.hqx. The project file  
:Mac\_projects:gc.prj builds static library versions of the collector.  
:Mac\_projects:gctest.prj builds the GC test suite.

Configuring the collector is still done by editing the files  
:Mac\_files:MacOS\_config.h and :Mac\_files:MacOS\_Test\_config.h.

Lars Farm's suggestions on building the collector:

-----  
Garbage Collection on MacOS - a manual 'MakeFile'  
-----

Project files and IDE's are great on the Macintosh, but they do have problems when used as distribution media. This note tries to provide porting instructions in pure TEXT form to avoid those problems. A manual 'makefile' if you like.

GC version: 4.12a2  
Codewarrior: CWPro1  
date: 18 July 1997

The notes may or may not apply to earlier or later versions of the GC/CWPro. Actually, they do apply to earlier versions of both except that until recently a project could only build one target so each target was a separate project. The notes will most likely apply to future versions too. Possibly with minor tweaks.

This is just to record my experiences. These notes do not mean I now provide a supported port of the GC to MacOS. It works for me. If it works for you, great. If it doesn't, sorry, try again...;-) Still, if you find errors, please let me know.

mailto: lars.farm@ite.mh.se

address: Lars Farm  
Kr"nv"gen 33b  
856 44 Sundsvall  
Sweden

Porting to MacOS is a bit more complex than it first seems. Which MacOS? 68K/PowerPC? Which compiler? Each supports both 68K and PowerPC and offer a large number of (unique to each environment) compiler settings. Each combination of compiler/68K/PPC/settings require a unique combination of standard libraries. And the IDE's does not select them for you. They don't even check that the library is built with compatible setting and this is the major source of problems when porting the GC (and otherwise too).

You will have to make choices when you configure the GC. I've made some choices here, but there are other combinations of settings and #defines that work too.

As for target settings the major obstacles may be:

- 68K Processor: check "4-byte Ints".
- PPC Processor: uncheck "Store Static Data in TOC".

What you need to do:

=====

- 1) Build the GC as a library
- 2) Test that the library works with 'test.c'.
- 3) Test that the C++ interface 'gc\_cpp.cc/h' works with 'test\_cpp.cc'.

1) The Libraries:

=====

I made one project with four targets (68K/PPC tempmem or appheap). One target will suffice if you're able to decide which one you want. I wasn't...

Codewarrior allows a large number of compiler/linker settings. I used these:

Settings shared by all targets:

-----

- o Access Paths:
  - User Paths: the GC folder
  - System Paths: {Compiler}:Metrowerks Standard Library:
    - {Compiler}:MacOS Support:Headers:
    - {Compiler}:MacOS Support:MacHeaders:
- o C/C++ language:
  - inlining: normal
  - direct to SOM: off
  - enable/check: exceptions, RTTI, bool (and if you like pool strings)

PowerPC target settings

-----

- o Target Settings:
  - name of target
  - MacOS PPC Linker
- o PPC Target
  - name of library
- o C/C++ language
  - prefix file as described below
- o PPC Processor
  - Struct Alignment: PowerPC
  - uncheck "Store Static Data in TOC" -- important!  
I don't think the others matter, I use full optimization and its ok
- o PPC Linker
  - Factory Settings (SYM file with full paths, faster linking, dead-strip static init, Main: \_\_start)

## 68K target settings

-----

### o Target Settings:

- name of target
- MacOS 68K Linker

### o 68K Target

- name of library
- A5 relative data

### o C/C++ language

- prefix file as described below

### o 68K Processor

- Code model: smart
- Struct alignment: 68K
- FP: SANE
- enable 4-Byte Ints -- important!  
I don't think the others matter. I selected...
- enable: 68020
- enable: global register allocation

### o IR Optimizer

- enable: Optimize Space, Optimize Speed  
I suppose the others would work too, but haven't tried...

### o 68K Linker

- Factory Settings (New Style MacsBug,SYM file with full paths,  
A6 Frames, fast link, Merge compiler glue into segment 1,  
dead-strip static init)

## Prefix Files to configure the GC sources

-----

The Codewarrior equivalent of commandline compilers -DNAME=X is to use prefix-files. A TEXT file that is automatically #included before the first byte of every source file. I used these:

```
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_tempmem.h -- 68K and PPC ----
```

```
#include "gc_prefix_common.h"
#undef USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
#define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
```

```
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_appmem.h -- 68K and PPC ----
```

```
#include "gc_prefix_common.h"
#undef USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
// #define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
```

```
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_common.h -----
```

```
// gc_prefix_common.h
// -----
// Codewarrior prefix file to configure the GC libraries
//
// prefix files are the Codewarrior equivalent of the
// command line option -Dname=x frequently seen in makefiles
```



```

#if !__MWERKS__
#error only tried this with Codewarrior
#endif

#if macintosh
#define MSL_USE_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS 0
#include <ansi_prefix.mac.h>
#ifndef __STDC__
#define __STDC__ 0
#endif

// See list of #defines to configure the library in: 'MakeFile'
// see also README

#define SILENT // no collection messages. In case
// of trouble you might want this off
#define ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS // follows interior pointers.
#define DONT_ADD_BYTE_AT_END // disables the padding if defined.
#define SMALL_CONFIG // whether to use a smaller heap.
#define NO_SIGNALS // signals aren't real on the Macintosh.
#define ATOMIC_UNCOLLECTABLE // GC_malloc_atomic_uncollectable()

// define either or none as per personal preference
// used in malloc.c
#define REDIRECT_MALLOC GC_malloc
#define REDIRECT_MALLOC GC_malloc_uncollectable
// if REDIRECT_MALLOC is #defined make sure that the GC library
// is listed before the ANSI/ISO libs in the Codewarrior
// 'Link order' panel
#define IGNORE_FREE

// mac specific configs
#define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY // use Macintosh temporary memory.
#define SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD // build for use in a shared library.

#else
// could build Win32 here too, or in the future
// Rhapsody PPC-mach, Rhapsody PPC-MacOS,
// Rhapsody Intel-mach, Rhapsody Intel-Win32,...
// ... ugh this will get messy ...
#endif

// make sure ints are at least 32-bit
// ( could be set to 16-bit by compiler settings (68K) )

struct gc_private_assert_intsize_ { char x[ sizeof(int)>=4 ? 1 : 0 ]; };

```

```

#if __powerc
#if __option(toc_data)
    #error turn off "store static data in TOC" when using GC
    // ... or find a way to add TOC to the root set...(?)
#endif
#endif
---- ( cut here ) ---- end of gc_prefix_common.h -----

```

Files to build the GC libraries:

```

-----
allchblk.c
alloc.c
blacklst.c
checksums.c
dbg_mlc.c
finalize.c
headers.c
mach_dep.c
MacOS.c -- contains MacOS code
malloc.c
malloxc.c
mark.c
mark_rts.c
misc.c
new_hblk.c
obj_map.c
os_dep.c -- contains MacOS code
ptr_check.c
reclaim.c
stubborn.c
typd_mlc.c
gc++.cc -- this is 'gc_cpp.cc' with less 'inline' and
        -- throw std::bad_alloc when out of memory
        -- gc_cpp.cc works just fine too

```

2) Test that the library works with 'test.c'.

```

=====

```

The test app is just an ordinary ANSI-C console app. Make sure settings match the library you're testing.

Files

```

-----
test.c
the GC library to test -- link order before ANSI libs
suitable Mac+ANSI libraries

```

prefix:

```

-----
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_testlib.h  -- all libs -----
#define MSL_USE_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS 0
#include <ansi_prefix.mac.h>
#undef NDEBUG

#define ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS /* for GC_priv.h */
---- ( cut here ) ----

```

3) Test that the C++ interface 'gc\_cpp.cc/h' works with 'test\_cpp.cc'.

The test app is just an ordinary ANSI-C console app. Make sure settings match the library you're testing.

#### Files

```

-----
test_cpp.cc
the GC library to test    -- link order before ANSI libs
suitable Mac+ANSI libraries

```

prefix:

```

-----
same as for test.c

```

For convenience I used one test-project with several targets so that all test apps are build at once. Two for each library to test: test.c and gc\_app.cc. When I was satisfied that the libraries were ok. I put the libraries + gc.h + the c++ interface-file in a folder that I then put into the MSL hierarchy so that I don't have to alter access-paths in projects that use the GC.

After that, just add the proper GC library to your project and the GC is in action! malloc will call GC\_malloc and free GC\_free, new/delete too. You don't have to call free or delete. You may have to be a bit cautious about delete if you're freeing other resources than RAM. See gc\_cpp.h. You can also keep coding as always with delete/free. That works too. If you want, "include <gc.h> and tweak it's use a bit.

#### Symantec SPM

```

=====

```

It has been a while since I tried the GC in SPM, but I think that the above instructions should be sufficient to guide you through in SPM too. SPM needs to know where the global data is. Use the files 'datastart.c' and 'dataend.c'. Put 'datastart.c' at the top of your project and 'dataend.c' at the bottom of your project so that all data is surrounded. This is not needed in Codewarrior because it provides intrinsic variables `__datastart__`, `__data_end__` that wraps all globals.

## Source Changes (GC 4.12a2)

=====

Very few. Just one tiny in the GC, not strictly needed.

- MacOS.c line 131 in routine GC\_MacFreeTemporaryMemory()

change # if !defined(SHARED\_LIBRARY\_BUILD)

to # if !defined(SILENT) && !defined(SHARED\_LIBRARY\_BUILD)

To turn off a message when the application quits (actually, I faked

this change by #defining SHARED\_LIBRARY\_BUILD in a statically linked

library for more than a year without ill effects but perhaps this is

better).

- test\_cpp.cc

made the first lines of main() look like this:

-----

```
int main( int argc, char* argv[] ) {
```

```
#endif
```

```
#if macintosh          // MacOS
```

```
    char* argv_[] = {"test_cpp","10"}; // doesn't
```

```
    argv=argv_;          // have a
```

```
    argc = sizeof(argv_)/sizeof(argv_[0]); //  cmdline
```

```
#endif                //
```

```
int i, iters, n;
```

```
# ifndef __GNUC__
```

```
    alloc dummy_to_fool_the_compiler_into_doing_things_it_currently_cant_handle;
```

```
-----
```

- config.h [now gcconfig.h]

\_\_MWERKS\_\_ does not have to mean MACOS. You can use Codewarrior to

build a Win32 or BeOS library and soon a Rhapsody library. You may

have to change that #if...

It worked for me, hope it works for you.

Lars Farm

18 July 1997

-----

Patrick Beard's instructions (may be dated):

v4.3 of the collector now runs under Symantec C++/THINK C v7.0.4, and Metrowerks C/C++ v4.5 both 68K and PowerPC. Project files are provided to build and test the collector under both development systems.

Configuration

-----  
To configure the collector, under both development systems, a prefix file is used to set preprocessor directives. This file is called "MacOS\_config.h". Also to test the collector, "MacOS\_Test\_config.h" is provided.

## Testing

-----  
To test the collector (always a good idea), build one of the gctest projects, gctest." (Symantec C++/THINK C), mw/gctest.68K.", or mw/gctest.PPC.". The test will ask you how many times to run; 1 should be sufficient.

## Building

-----  
For your convenience project files for the major Macintosh development systems are provided.

For Symantec C++/THINK C, you must build the two projects gclib-1." and gclib-2.". It has to be split up because the collector has more than 32k of static data and no library can have more than this in the Symantec environment. (Future versions will probably fix this.)

For Metrowerks C/C++ 4.5 you build gc.68K."/gc.PPC." and the result will be a library called gc.68K.lib/gc.PPC.lib.

## Using

-----  
Under Symantec C++/THINK C, you can just add the gclib-1." and gclib-2." projects to your own project. Under Metrowerks, you add gc.68K.lib or gc.PPC.lib and two additional files. You add the files called datastart.c and dataend.c to your project, bracketing all files that use the collector. See mw/gctest." for an example.

Include the projects/libraries you built above into your own project, #include "gc.h", and call GC\_malloc. You don't have to call GC\_free.

Patrick C. Beard

January 4, 1995

See README.darwin for the latest Darwin/MacOSX information.

The collector uses a large amount of conditional compilation in order to deal with platform dependencies. This violates a number of known coding standards. On the other hand, it seems to be the only practical way to support this many platforms without excessive code duplication.

A few guidelines have mostly been followed in order to keep this manageable:

- 1) #if and #ifdef directives are properly indented whenever easily possible. All known C compilers allow whitespace between the "#" and the "if" to make this possible. ANSI C also allows white space before the "#", though we avoid that. It has the known disadvantages that it differs from the normal GNU conventions, and that it makes patches larger than otherwise necessary. In my opinion, it's still well worth it, for the same reason that we indent ordinary "if" statements.
- 2) Whenever possible, tests are performed on the macros defined in gcconfig.h instead of directly testing platform-specific predefined macros. This makes it relatively easy to adapt to new compilers with a different set of predefined macros. Currently these macros generally identify platforms instead of features. In many cases, this is a mistake.
- 3) The code currently avoids #elif, eventhough that would make it more readable. This was done since #elif would need to be understood by ALL compilers used to build the collector, and that hasn't always been the case. It makes sense to reconsider this decision at some point, since #elif has been standardized at least since 1989.

Many of the tested configuration macros are at least somewhat defined in either include/private/gcconfig.h or in Makefile.direct. Here is an attempt at defining some of the remainder: (Thanks to Walter Bright for suggesting this. This is a work in progress)

#### MACRO EXPLANATION

-----

`__DMC__` Always #define'd by the Digital Mars compiler. Expands to the compiler version number in hex, i.e. 0x810 is version 8.1b0

`_ENABLE_ARRAYNEW`  
#define'd by the Digital Mars C++ compiler when operator new[] and delete[] are separately overloadable. Used in gc\_cpp.h.

`_MSC_VER` Expands to the Visual C++ compiler version. Assumed to not be defined for other compilers (at least if they behave appreciably differently).

`_DLL` Defined by Visual C++ if dynamic libraries are being built or used. Used to test whether `__declspec(dllimport)` or `__declspec(dllexport)` needs to be added to declarations to support the case in which the collector is in a dll.

**GC\_DLL** User-settable macro that forces the effect of `_DLL`. Set by `gc.h` if `_DLL` is defined and `GC_NOT_DLL` is undefined. This is the macro that is tested internally to determine whether the GC is in its own dynamic library. May need to be set by clients before including `gc.h`. Note that inside the GC implementation it indicates that the collector is in its own dynamic library, should export its symbols, etc. But in clients it indicates that the GC resides in a different DLL, its entry points should be referenced accordingly, and precautions may need to be taken to properly deal with statically allocated variables in the main program. Used only for MS Windows.

**GC\_NOT\_DLL** User-settable macro that overrides `_DLL`, e.g. if dynamic libraries are used, but the collector is in a static library.

**\_\_STDC\_\_** Assumed to be defined only by compilers that understand prototypes and other C89 features. Its value is generally not used, since we are fine with most nonconforming extensions.

**SUNOS5SIGS** Solaris-like signal handling. This is probably misnamed, since it really doesn't guarantee much more than Posix. Currently set only for Solaris2.X, HPUX, and DRSNX. Should probably be set for some other platforms.

**PCR** Set if the collector is being built as part of the Xerox Portable Common Runtime.

**SRC\_M3** Set if the collector is being built as a replacement of the one in the DEC/Compaq SRC Modula-3 runtime. I suspect this was last used around 1994, and no doubt broke a long time ago. It's there primarily incase someone wants to port to a similar system.

**USE\_COMPILER\_TLS** Assume the existence of `__thread`-style thread-local storage. Set automatically for thread-local allocation with the HP/UX vendor compiler. Usable with `gcc` on sufficiently up-to-date ELF platforms.

-\*- Outline -\*-

Read this file if you are a Debian Developer or would like to become one, or if you would like to create your own binary packages of GCC.

\* Overview

From the GCC sources, Debian currently builds 3 source packages and almost 100 binary packages, using a single set of build scripts. The 3 source packages are:

gcc-4.3: C, C++, Fortran, Objective-C and Objective-C++, plus many common libraries like libssp, libmudflap, and libgcc.

gcj-4.3: Java.

gnat-4.3: Ada.

The way we do this is quite peculiar, so listen up :)

When we build from the gcc-4.3 source package, we produce, among many others, a gcc-4.3-source binary package that contains the pristine upstream tarball and some Debian-specific patches. Any user can then install this package on their Debian system, and will have the full sources in /usr/src/gcc-4.3/gcc-<timestamp>.tar.bz2, along with the Makefile snippets that unpack and patch them.

The intended use for this package is twofold: (a) allow users to build their own cross-compilers, and (b) build the other two packages, gcj-4.3 and gnat-4.3.

For gcj-4.3 and gnat-4.3, the "source tarball" just contains an empty directory; e.g.:

```
$ tar tzf gnat-4.3_4.3-20070609.orig.tar.gz
gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig/
```

The build scripts for all source packages are the same, and they are included, as usual, in the .diff.gz file.

\* The build sequence

As for all other Debian packages, you build GCC by calling debian/rules.

The first thing debian/rules does is to look at the top-most entry in debian/changelog: this tells it which source package it is building. For example, if the first entry in debian/changelog reads:

```
gcj-4.3 (4.3-20070609-1) unstable; urgency=low
```

\* Upload as gcj-4.3.

```
-- Ludovic Brenta <lbrenta@debian.org> Tue, 26 Jun 2007 00:26:42 +0200
```

then, debian/rules will build only the Java binary packages.



The second step is to unpack the GCC source tarball. This tarball is either in the build directory (when building gcc-4.3), or in /usr/src/gcc-4.3/gcc-

The third step is to build debian/control from debian/control.m4 and a complex set of rules specified in debian/rules.conf. The resulting control file contains only the binary packages to be built.

The fourth step is to select which patches to apply (this is done in debian/rules.defs), and then to apply the selected patches (see debian/rules.patch).

The fifth step is to create a "build" directory, cd into it, call ./src/configure, and bootstrap the compiler and libraries selected. This is in debian/rules2.

The sixth step is to call "make install" in the build directory: this installs the compiler and libraries into debian/tmp (i.e. debian/tmp/usr/bin/gcc, etc.)

The seventh step is to run the GCC test suite (this actually takes at least as much time as bootstrapping, and you can disable it by setting WITHOUT\_CHECK to "yes" in the environment).

The eighth step is to build the binary packages, i.e. the .debs. This is done by a set of language- and architecture-dependent Makefile snippets in the debian/rules.d/ directory, which move files from the debian/tmp tree to the debian/<package> trees.

\* Making your own packages

In this example, we will build our own gnat-4.3 package.

1) Create a .orig.tar.gz tarball containing a single, empty directory.

```
$ mkdir gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig
$ tar czf gnat-4.3_4.3-20070609.orig.tar.gz gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig
```

2) Install gcc-4.3-source, which contains the real sources:

```
# apt-get install gcc-4.3-source
```

3) Create a build directory:

```
$ mkdir gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609; cd gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609
```

4) Checkout from Subversion:

```
$ svn checkout svn://svn.debian.org/gcccvs/branches/sid/gcc-4.3/debian
```

5) Edit the debian/changelog file, adding a new entry at the top that starts with "gnat-4.3" instead of "gcc-4.3".

6) Generate the debian/control file, adjusted for gnat:

```
$ debian/rules control
```

7) Build:

```
$ dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot
```

#### \* Hints

You need a powerful machine to build GCC. The larger, the better. The build scripts take advantage of as many CPU threads as are available in your box (for example: 2 threads on a dual-core amd64; 4 threads on a dual-core POWER5; 32 threads on an 8-core UltraSPARC T1, etc.).

If you have 2 GB or more of physical RAM, you can achieve maximum performance by building in a tmpfs, like this:

1) as root, create the new tmpfs:

```
# mount -t tmpfs -o size=1280m none /home/lbrenta/src/debian/ram
```

By default, the tmpfs will be limited to half your physical RAM. The beauty of it is that it only consumes as much physical RAM as necessary to hold the files in it; deleting files frees up RAM.

2) As your regular user, create the working directory in the tmpfs

```
$ cp --archive ~/src/debian/gcc-4.3-4.3-20070901 ~/src/debian/ram
```

3) Build in there. On my dual-core, 2 GHz amd64, it takes 34 minutes to build gnat, and the tmpfs takes 992 MiB of physical RAM but exceeds 1 GiB during the build.

Note that the build process uses a lot of temporary files. Your \$TEMP directory should therefore also be in a ram disk. You can achieve that either by mounting it as tmpfs, or by setting TEMP to point to ~/src/debian/ram.

Also note that each thread in your processor(s) will run a compiler in it and use up RAM. Therefore your physical memory should be:

Physical\_RAM >= 1.2 + 0.4 \* Threads (in GiB)

(this is an estimate; your mileage may vary). If you have less physical RAM than recommended, reduce the number of threads allocated to the build process, or do not use a tmpfs to build.

#### \* Patching GCC

Debian applies a large number of patches to GCC as part of the build process. The patches are shell scripts located in `debian/patches`. The file `debian/rules.defs` selects the language front-ends and libraries to build. Then, based on that, `debian/rules.patch` selects which patches to apply and in which order, then applies them and produces a file listing the applied patches in order in `stamps/02-patch-stamp`.

There is currently no tool to help modify patches; you have to do it by hand. Here is one possible way to do it:

- 1) Apply all patches up to and EXCLUDING the patch you intend to modify, in order.
- 2) Make a deep copy of the src directory, e.g.  
`$ cp --archive src src.bak`
- 3) Apply the patch you intend to modify.
- 4) Open the `.dpatch` file in your editor and remove the entire patch section; leave alone the shell script part at the top.
- 5) Change the files you want in the src directory. After making changes, you can experiment with  
`$ make -C build -jK`  
(where K is the number of processor threads you have)
- 6) `$ diff -rNu src.bak src >> debian/patches/<file>.dpatch`
- 7) Apply all remaining patches, to see if your change broke any of them.
- 8) `$ svn commit debian/patches/<file>.dpatch`

If you want to add a new patch, the procedure is similar. You must first choose where in the list of patches you want to insert your new patch. Then, apply all patches up to that point and start editing.

Do not forget to add a reference to your patch at the proper place in `debian/rules.patch`.

## \*\* Patching GCC with Quilt

The above method uses an entire copy of the source tree, which is currently 474 megabytes in size. If you are in a one-gigabyte ram disk (see Hints above), this may be a problem. One solution to this problem is to use quilt, which will only keep copies of the files touched by patches, not all files. It also automates the updating of a patch after you change the sources.

Quilt however does not take into account the selection of patches made in `debian/rules.defs`; instead it has a static list of patches. After calling `"debian/rules patch"`, you can generate such a list like this:

```
$ egrep '^[^ ]+:' stamps/02-patch-stamp | \
sed 's!:!.dpatch -p0!' > debian/patches/series
```

Unfortunately, not all patches are applied with `-p0`; you must then edit `debian/patches/series` by hand to replace `-p0` with `-p1` for a few patches.

Once you have your `debian/patches/series`:

```
$ debian/rules unpatch
$ export QUILT_PATCHES=$PWD/debian/patches
$ cd src
$ quilt push -a (or quilt push <patch_name>)
edit files at will; quilt add <file_name> to add a new file to the patch
$ make -C ../build
$ quilt refresh
$ quilt push -a #check that no patch is broken
$ quilt pop -a
$ cd ..
$ debian/rules clean build
$ svn commit
```

--

Ludovic Brenta, 2007-12-05.

very not a zip file

PK \_"="

"V H READMEUT K"L"Lux " " mTMO"@ "" RAJIN "q"" R! "C"k{lo""#"!""3k""J"( "7o" "7 " {"@" " 55

G

&"?BK>"" FO""""\ V"." ""0"":

"" "R"" " Q[ "5""P""""0?"1""""H"

] LeI7"W"E ",pd"p"

\*O""P"" "" "" "v"7x

""h"&"" ":"O"I•G\""Z"]o". "."f ""E h"m"" 3"""}w C "v•0""#" "Z "=""o

@{"M"Der

N""C<Z "8"i""b"">~>"n3  
"5N\$wx "d"#R"m""{""}DH ""0S""""P" "4 F%S""""^{"+"wv"{ "" ""6q"=P" t" "u.O""q ""r"/"" ""9I "Z ""L2"  
M"" \5""")>"" ""X%c "z f""i"Y"C " ""] J""e"l "M""8""w"E" "E"  
=Z")d7""w=" W"F|^" "b %":-v"{ "" 9""jLqr""""I""# ""Q  
""#"" """"L~7""""•""• u""fC"~ PK \_"=  
"V H "" READMEUT K"•Lux " " PK L " e This is the source code repository for the Go  
programming language.

For documentation about how to install and use Go,  
visit <http://golang.org/> or load `doc/install.html` in your web browser.

After installing Go, you can view a nicely formatted  
`doc/install.html` by running `godoc --http=:6060`  
and then visiting <http://localhost:6060/doc/install.html>.

Unless otherwise noted, the Go source files are distributed  
under the BSD-style license found in the LICENSE file.

--

## Binary Distribution Notes

If you have just untarred a binary Go distribution, you need to set  
the environment variable `$GOROOT` to the full path of the go  
directory (the one containing this README). You can omit the  
variable if you unpack it into `/usr/local/go`, or if you rebuild  
from sources by running `all.bash` (see `doc/install.html`).  
You should also add the Go binary directory `$GOROOT/bin`  
to your shell's path.

For example, if you extracted the tar file into `$HOME/go`, you might  
put the following in your `.profile`:

```
export GOROOT=$HOME/go
export PATH=$PATH:$GOROOT/bin
```

See `doc/install.html` for more details.

pngsuite

-----

(c) Willem van Schaik, 1999

Permission to use, copy, and distribute these images for any purpose and  
without fee is hereby granted.

These 15 images are part of the much larger PngSuite test-set of  
images, available for developers of PNG supporting software. The  
complete set, available at <http://www.schaik.com/pngsuite/>, contains

a variety of images to test interlacing, gamma settings, ancillary chunks, etc.

The images in this directory represent the basic PNG color-types: grayscale (1-16 bit deep), full color (8 or 16 bit), paletted (1-8 bit) and grayscale or color images with alpha channel. You can use them to test the proper functioning of PNG software.

```
filename  depth type
-----
basn0g01.png 1-bit grayscale
basn0g02.png 2-bit grayscale
basn0g04.png 4-bit grayscale
basn0g08.png 8-bit grayscale
basn0g16.png 16-bit grayscale
basn2c08.png 8-bit truecolor
basn2c16.png 16-bit truecolor
basn3p01.png 1-bit paletted
basn3p02.png 2-bit paletted
basn3p04.png 4-bit paletted
basn3p08.png 8-bit paletted
basn4a08.png 8-bit gray with alpha
basn4a16.png 16-bit gray with alpha
basn6a08.png 8-bit RGBA
basn6a16.png 16-bit RGBA
```

Here is the correct result of typing "pngtest -m \*.png" in this directory:

```
Testing basn0g01.png: PASS (524 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g02.png: PASS (448 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g04.png: PASS (520 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g08.png: PASS (3 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 9 times
Filter 4 was used 23 times
Testing basn0g16.png: PASS (1 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 2 was used 31 times
Testing basn2c08.png: PASS (6 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 5 times
Filter 4 was used 27 times
Testing basn2c16.png: PASS (592 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn3p01.png: PASS (512 zero samples)
```

Filter 0 was used 32 times  
Testing basn3p02.png: PASS (448 zero samples)  
Filter 0 was used 32 times  
Testing basn3p04.png: PASS (544 zero samples)  
Filter 0 was used 32 times  
Testing basn3p08.png: PASS (4 zero samples)  
Filter 0 was used 32 times  
Testing basn4a08.png: PASS (32 zero samples)  
Filter 1 was used 1 times  
Filter 4 was used 31 times  
Testing basn4a16.png: PASS (64 zero samples)  
Filter 0 was used 1 times  
Filter 1 was used 2 times  
Filter 2 was used 1 times  
Filter 4 was used 28 times  
Testing basn6a08.png: PASS (160 zero samples)  
Filter 1 was used 1 times  
Filter 4 was used 31 times  
Testing basn6a16.png: PASS (1072 zero samples)  
Filter 1 was used 4 times  
Filter 4 was used 28 times  
libpng passes test

Willem van Schaik  
<willem@schaik.com>  
October 1999

The code assumes static linking, and a single thread. The editor de has not been ported. The cord test program has. The supplied OS2\_MAKEFILE assumes the IBM C Set/2 environment, but the code shouldn't.

Since we haven't figured out hoe to do perform partial links or to build static libraries, clients currently need to link against a long list of executables.  
Copyright (C) 2000, 2003 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

This file is intended to contain a few notes about writing C code within GCC so that it compiles without error on the full range of compilers GCC needs to be able to compile on.

The problem is that many ISO-standard constructs are not accepted by either old or buggy compilers, and we keep getting bitten by them. This knowledge until know has been sparsely spread around, so I thought I'd collect it in one useful place. Please add and correct any problems as you come across them.

I'm going to start from a base of the ISO C90 standard, since that is probably what most people code to naturally. Obviously using constructs introduced after that is not a good idea.

For the complete coding style conventions used in GCC, please read <http://gcc.gnu.org/codingconventions.html>

### String literals

-----

Irix6 "cc -n32" and OSF4 "cc" have problems with constant string initializers with parens around it, e.g.

```
const char string[] = ("A string");
```

This is unfortunate since this is what the GNU gettext macro `N_` produces. You need to find a different way to code it.

Some compilers like MSVC++ have fairly low limits on the maximum length of a string literal; 509 is the lowest we've come across. You may need to break up a long `printf` statement into many smaller ones.

### Empty macro arguments

-----

ISO C (6.8.3 in the 1990 standard) specifies the following:

If (before argument substitution) any argument consists of no preprocessing tokens, the behavior is undefined.

This was relaxed by ISO C99, but some older compilers emit an error, so code like

```
#define foo(x, y) x y  
foo (bar, )
```

needs to be coded in some other way.

### free and realloc

-----

Some implementations crash upon attempts to free or realloc the null pointer. Thus if `mem` might be null, you need to write

```
if (mem)  
    free (mem);
```

### Trigraphs



-----  
You weren't going to use them anyway, but some otherwise ISO C compliant compilers do not accept trigraphs.

### Suffixes on Integer Constants

-----

You should never use a 'l' suffix on integer constants ('L' is fine), since it can easily be confused with the number '1'.

### Common Coding Pitfalls

=====

errno

-----

errno might be declared as a macro.

### Implicit int

-----

In C, the 'int' keyword can often be omitted from type declarations. For instance, you can write

```
unsigned variable;
```

as shorthand for

```
unsigned int variable;
```

There are several places where this can cause trouble. First, suppose 'variable' is a long; then you might think

```
(unsigned) variable
```

would convert it to unsigned long. It does not. It converts to unsigned int. This mostly causes problems on 64-bit platforms, where long and int are not the same size.

Second, if you write a function definition with no return type at all:

```
operate (int a, int b)  
{
```

```
...
}
```

that function is expected to return int, \*not\* void. GCC will warn about this.

Implicit function declarations always have return type int. So if you correct the above definition to

```
void
operate (int a, int b)
...
```

but operate() is called above its definition, you will get an error about a "type mismatch with previous implicit declaration". The cure is to prototype all functions at the top of the file, or in an appropriate header.

Char vs unsigned char vs int

-----

In C, unqualified 'char' may be either signed or unsigned; it is the implementation's choice. When you are processing 7-bit ASCII, it does not matter. But when your program must handle arbitrary binary data, or fully 8-bit character sets, you have a problem. The most obvious issue is if you have a look-up table indexed by characters.

For instance, the character '\341' in ISO Latin 1 is SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE ACCENT. In the proper locale, isalpha('\341') will be true. But if you read '\341' from a file and store it in a plain char, isalpha(c) may look up character 225, or it may look up character -31. And the ctype table has no entry at offset -31, so your program will crash. (If you're lucky.)

It is wise to use unsigned char everywhere you possibly can. This avoids all these problems. Unfortunately, the routines in <string.h> take plain char arguments, so you have to remember to cast them back and forth - or avoid the use of strxxx() functions, which is probably a good idea anyway.

Another common mistake is to use either char or unsigned char to receive the result of getc() or related stdio functions. They may return EOF, which is outside the range of values representable by char. If you use char, some legal character value may be confused with EOF, such as '\377' (SMALL LETTER Y WITH UMLAUT, in Latin-1). The correct choice is int.

A more subtle version of the same mistake might look like this:

```

unsigned char pushback[NPUSHBACK];
int pidx;
#define unget(c) (assert(pidx < NPUSHBACK), pushback[pidx++] = (c))
#define get(c) (pidx ? pushback[--pidx] : getchar())
...
unget(EOF);

```

which will mysteriously turn a pushed-back EOF into a SMALL LETTER Y WITH UMLAUT.

#### Other common pitfalls

-----

- o Expecting 'plain' char to be either sign or unsigned extending.
- o Shifting an item by a negative amount or by greater than or equal to the number of bits in a type (expecting shifts by 32 to be sensible has caused quite a number of bugs at least in the early days).
- o Expecting ints shifted right to be sign extended.
- o Modifying the same value twice within one sequence point.
- o Host vs. target floating point representation, including emitting NaNs and Infinities in a form that the assembler handles.
- o qsort being an unstable sort function (unstable in the sense that multiple items that sort the same may be sorted in different orders by different qsort functions).
- o Passing incorrect types to fprintf and friends.
- o Adding a function declaration for a module declared in another file to a .c file instead of to a .h file.

This directory contains project files for building zlib under various Integrated Development Environments (IDE).

If you wish to submit a new project to this directory, you should comply to the following requirements. Otherwise (e.g. if you wish to integrate a custom piece of code that changes the zlib interface or its behavior), please consider submitting the project to the contrib directory.

#### Requirements

=====

- The project must build zlib using the source files from the official zlib source distribution, exclusively.
- If the project produces redistributable builds (e.g. shared objects or DLL files), these builds must be compatible to those produced by makefiles, if such makefiles exist in the zlib distribution.  
In particular, if the project produces a DLL build for the Win32 platform, this build must comply to the officially-amended Win32 DLL Application Binary Interface (ABI), described in win32/DLL\_FAQ.txt.
- The project may provide additional build targets, which depend on 3rd-party (unofficially-supported) software, present in the contrib directory. For example, it is possible to provide an "ASM build", besides the officially-supported build, and have ASM source files among its dependencies.
- If there are significant differences between the project files created by different versions of an IDE (e.g. Visual C++ 6.0 vs. 7.0), the name of the project directory should contain the version number of the IDE for which the project is intended (e.g. "visualc6" for Visual C++ 6.0, or "visualc7" for Visual C++ 7.0 and 7.1).

#### Current projects

=====

visualc6/ by Simon-Pierre Cadieux <methodex@methodex.ca>  
and Cosmin Truta <cosmint@cs.ubbcluj.ro>

Project for Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0

We have so far failed to find a good way to determine the stack base.

It is highly recommended that GC\_stackbottom be set explicitly on program startup. The supplied value sometimes causes failure under AIX 4.1, though it appears to work under 3.X. HEURISTIC2 seems to work under 4.1, but involves a substantial performance penalty, and will fail if there is no limit on stack size.

There is no thread support. (I assume recent versions of AIX provide pthreads? I no longer have access to a machine ...)

Performance of the incremental collector can be greatly enhanced with -DNO\_EXECUTE\_PERMISSION.

The collector should run with all of the -32, -n32 and -64 ABIs. Remember to define the AS macro in the Makefile to be "as -64", or "as -n32".

If you use -DREDIRECT\_MALLOC=GC\_malloc with C++ code, your code should make at least one explicit call to malloc instead of new to ensure that the proper version of malloc is linked in.

Sproc threads are not supported in this version, though there may exist other ports.

Pthreads support is provided. This requires that:

- 1) You compile the collector with `-DGC_IRIX_THREADS` specified in the Makefile.
- 2) You have the latest pthreads patches installed.

(Though the collector makes only documented pthread calls, it relies on signal/threads interactions working just right in ways that are not required by the standard. It is unlikely that this code will run on other pthreads platforms. But please tell me if it does.)

- 3) Every file that makes thread calls should define `IRIX_THREADS` and then include `gc.h`. `Gc.h` redefines some of the pthread primitives as macros which also provide the collector with information it requires.

- 4) `pthread_cond_wait` and `pthread_cond_timed_wait` should be prepared for premature wakeups. (I believe the pthreads and related standards require this anyway. Irix pthreads often terminate a wait if a signal arrives. The garbage collector uses signals to stop threads.)

- 5) It is expensive to stop a thread waiting in IO at the time the request is initiated. Applications with many such threads may not exhibit acceptable performance with the collector. (Increasing the heap size may help.)

- 6) The collector should not be compiled with `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC`. This confuses some library calls made by the pthreads implementation, which expect the standard malloc.

Debian gcc-snapshot package

=====

This package contains a recent development SNAPSHOT of all files contained in the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC).

**DO NOT USE THIS SNAPSHOT FOR BUILDING DEBIAN PACKAGES!**

This package will NEVER hit the testing distribution. It's used for tracking gcc bugs submitted to the Debian BTS in recent development versions of gcc.

To use this snapshot, you should set the following environment variables:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/bin:$PATH
```

You might also like to use a shell script to wrap up this functionality, e.g.

place in /usr/local/bin/gcc-snapshot and chmod +x it

```
----- snip -----
#!/bin/sh
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/bin:$PATH
gcc "$@"
----- snip -----
```

Make the same for g++, g77, gij, gcj, cpp, ...

Don't forget the quotes around the @\$ or gcc will not parse it's command line correctly!

Unset these variables before building Debian packages destined for an upload to ftp-master.debian.org.

The collector supports both incremental collection and threads under Solaris 2. The incremental collector normally retrieves page dirty information through the appropriate /proc calls. But it can also be configured (by defining MPROTECT\_VDB instead of PROC\_VDB in gcconfig.h) to use mprotect and signals. This may result in shorter pause times, but it is no longer safe to issue arbitrary system calls that write to the heap.

Under other UNIX versions, the collector normally obtains memory through sbrk. There is some reason to expect that this is not safe if the client program also calls the system malloc, or especially realloc. The sbrk man page strongly suggests this is not safe: "Many library routines use malloc() internally, so use brk() and sbrk() only when you know that malloc() definitely will not be used by any library routine." This doesn't make a lot of sense to me, since there seems to be no documentation as to which routines can transitively call malloc. Nonetheless, under Solaris2, the collector now (since 4.12) allocates memory using mmap by default. (It defines USE\_MMAP in gcconfig.h.) You may want to reverse this decisions if you use -DREDIRECT\_MALLOC=...

#### SOLARIS THREADS:

The collector must be compiled with -DGC\_SOLARIS\_THREADS (thr\_ functions) or -DGC\_SOLARIS\_PTHREADS (pthread\_ functions) to be thread safe.

It is also essential that gc.h be included in files that call thr\_create, thr\_join, thr\_suspend, thr\_continue, or dlopen. Gc.h macro defines these to also do GC bookkeeping, etc. Gc.h must be included with one or both of these macros defined, otherwise

these replacements are not visible.

A collector built in this way way only be used by programs that are linked with the threads library.

In this mode, the collector contains various workarounds for older Solaris bugs. Mostly, these should not be noticeable unless you look at system call traces. However, it cannot protect a guard page at the end of a thread stack. If you know that you will only be running Solaris2.5 or later, it should be possible to fix this by compiling the collector with `-DSOLARIS23_MPROTECT_BUG_FIXED`.

Since 5.0 alpha5, `dlopen` disables collection temporarily, unless `USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES` is defined. In some unlikely cases, this can result in unpleasant heap growth. But it seems better than the race/deadlock issues we had before.

If `solaris_threads` are used on an X86 processor with `malloc` redirected to `GC_malloc` a deadlock is likely to result.

It appears that there is a problem in using `gc_cpp.h` in conjunction with Solaris threads and Sun's C++ runtime. Apparently the overloaded `new` operator is invoked by some `iostream` initialization code before threads are correctly initialized. As a result, call to `thr_self()` in garbage collector initialization segfaults. Currently the only known workaround is to not invoke the garbage collector from a user defined global operator `new`, or to have it invoke the garbage-collector's allocators only after `main` has started. (Note that the latter requires a moderately expensive test in operator `delete`.)

Hans-J. Boehm

(The above contains my personal opinions, which are probably not shared by anyone else.)

Patches applied to the Debian version of GCC

-----

Debian specific patches can be found in the `debian/patches` directory. Quilt is used as the patch system. See `/usr/share/doc/quilt/README.source` for details about quilt.

Patches are applied by calling ``debian/rules patch'`. The ``series'` file is constructed on the fly, configure scripts are regenerated in the ``patch'` target.

The source packages `gcj-x.y` and `gnat-x.y` do not contain copies of the source code but build-depend on the appropriate `gcc-x.y-source` package instead.

Stack smashing protection is a feature of GCC that enables a program to detect buffer overflows and immediately terminate execution, rather than

continuing execution with corrupt internal data structures. It uses "canaries" and local variable reordering to reduce the likelihood of stack corruption through buffer overflows.

Options that affect stack smashing protection:

-fstack-protector

Enables protection for functions that are vulnerable to stack smashing, such as those that call `alloca()` or use pointers.

-fstack-protector-all

Enables protection for all functions.

-Wstack-protector

Warns about functions that will not be protected. Only active when -fstack-protector has been used.

Applications built with stack smashing protection should link with the ssp library by using the option "-lssp" for systems with glibc-2.3.x or older; glibc-2.4 and newer versions provide this functionality in libc.

The Debian architectures alpha, hppa, ia64, m68k, mips, mipsel do not have support for stack smashing protection.

More documentation can be found at the project's website:

<http://researchweb.watson.ibm.com/tr1/projects/security/ssp/>

Microsoft Developer Studio Project Files, Format Version 6.00 for zlib.

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This project builds the zlib binaries as follows:

- \* Win32\_DLL\_Release\zlib1.dll     DLL build
- \* Win32\_DLL\_Debug\zlib1d.dll     DLL build (debug version)
- \* Win32\_DLL\_ASM\_Release\zlib1.dll   DLL build using ASM code
- \* Win32\_DLL\_ASM\_Debug\zlib1d.dll   DLL build using ASM code (debug version)
- \* Win32\_LIB\_Release\zlib.lib     static build
- \* Win32\_LIB\_Debug\zlibd.lib     static build (debug version)
- \* Win32\_LIB\_ASM\_Release\zlib.lib   static build using ASM code
- \* Win32\_LIB\_ASM\_Debug\zlibd.lib   static build using ASM code (debug version)

For more information regarding the DLL builds, please see the DLL FAQ in `..\..\win32\DLL_FAQ.txt`.



To build and test:

- 1) On the main menu, select "File | Open Workspace".  
Open "zlib.dsw".
- 2) Select "Build | Set Active Configuration".  
Choose the configuration you wish to build.
- 3) Select "Build | Clean".
- 4) Select "Build | Build ... (F7)". Ignore warning messages about not being able to find certain include files (e.g. alloc.h).
- 5) If you built one of the sample programs (example or minigzip), select "Build | Execute ... (Ctrl+F5)".

To use:

- 1) Select "Project | Settings (Alt+F7)".  
Make note of the configuration names used in your project.  
Usually, these names are "Win32 Release" and "Win32 Debug".
- 2) In the Workspace window, select the "FileView" tab.  
Right-click on the root item "Workspace '...'".  
Select "Insert Project into Workspace".  
Switch on the checkbox "Dependency of:", and select the name of your project. Open "zlib.dsp".
- 3) Select "Build | Configurations".  
For each configuration of your project:
  - 3.1) Choose the zlib configuration you wish to use.
  - 3.2) Click on "Add".
  - 3.3) Set the new zlib configuration name to the name used by the configuration from the current iteration.
- 4) Select "Build | Set Active Configuration".  
Choose the configuration you wish to build.
- 5) Select "Build | Build ... (F7)".
- 6) If you built an executable program, select "Build | Execute ... (Ctrl+F5)".

Note:

To build the ASM-enabled code, you need Microsoft Assembler (ML.EXE). You can get it by downloading and installing the latest Processor Pack for Visual C++ 6.0.

Alistair Crooks supplied the port. He used Lexa C version 2.1.3 with -Xa to compile.

The verifier tests come from Mauve.

See <http://sources.redhat.com/mauve>

You want the "verify" module in the Mauve cvs repository.

In Mauve, only the sources are checked in. However, these need jasmin to be compiled to bytecode. Since jasmin would require either another VM or gcj itself to already be working and installed (just to compile it), we've chose to precompile all the .j files to .class files and then import the result.

The collector has at various times been compiled under Windows 95 & later, NT, and XP, with the original Microsoft SDK, with Visual C++ 2.0, 4.0, and 6, with the GNU win32 tools, with Borland 4.5, with Watcom C, and recently with the Digital Mars compiler. It is likely that some of these have been broken in the meantime. Patches are appreciated.

For historical reasons,

the collector test program "gctest" is linked as a GUI application, but does not open any windows. Its output appears in the file "gc.log". It may be started from the file manager. The hour glass cursor may appear as long as it's running. If it is started from the command line, it will usually run in the background. Wait a few minutes (a few seconds on a modern machine) before you check the output. You should see either a failure indication or a "Collector appears to work" message.

The cord test program has not been ported (but should port easily). A toy editor (cord/de.exe) based on cords (heavyweight strings represented as trees) has been ported and is included. It runs fine under either win32 or win32S. It serves as an example of a true Windows application, except that it was written by a nonexpert Windows programmer. (There are some peculiarities in the way files are displayed. The <cr> is displayed explicitly for standard DOS text files. As in the UNIX version, control characters are displayed explicitly, but in this case as red text. This may be suboptimal for some tastes and/or sets of default window colors.)

In general -DREDIRECT\_MALLOC is unlikely to work unless the application is completely statically linked.

The collector normally allocates memory from the OS with VirtualAlloc.

This appears to cause problems under Windows NT and Windows 2000 (but

not Windows 95/98) if the memory is later passed to CreateDIBitmap.  
To work around this problem, build the collector with `-DUSE_GLOBAL_ALLOC`.  
This is currently incompatible with `-DUSE_MUNMAP`. (Thanks to Jonathan  
Clark for tracking this down. There's some chance this may be fixed  
in 6.1alpha4, since we now separate heap sections with an unused page.)

#### Microsoft Tools

-----

For Microsoft development tools, rename `NT_MAKEFILE` as  
`MAKEFILE`. (Make sure that the CPU environment variable is defined  
to be i386.) In order to use the `gc_cpp.h` C++ interface, all  
client code should include `gc_cpp.h`.

For historical reasons,  
the collector test program "gctest" is linked as a GUI application,  
but does not open any windows. Its output appears in the file  
"gc.log". It may be started from the file manager. The hour glass  
cursor may appear as long as it's running. If it is started from the  
command line, it will usually run in the background. Wait a few  
minutes (a few seconds on a modern machine) before you check the output.  
You should see either a failure indication or a "Collector appears to  
work" message.

If you would prefer a VC++.NET project file, ask [boehm@acm.org](mailto:boehm@acm.org). One has  
been contributed, but it seems to contain some absolute paths etc., so  
it can presumably only be a starting point, and is not in the standard  
distribution. It is unclear (to me, Hans Boehm) whether it is feasible to  
change that.

Clients may need to define `GC_NOT_DLL` before including `gc.h`, if the  
collector was built as a static library (as it normally is in the  
absence of thread support).

#### GNU Tools

-----

For GNU-win32, use the regular makefile, possibly after uncommenting  
the line "include Makefile.DLLs". The latter should be necessary only  
if you want to package the collector as a DLL.

[Is the following sentence obsolete? -HB] The GNU-win32 port is  
believed to work only for b18, not b19, probably due to linker changes  
in b19. This is probably fixable with a different definition of  
`DATASTART` and `DATAEND` in `gcconfig.h`.

The collector should also be buildable under Cygwin with either the  
old standard Makefile, or with the "configure;make" machinery.

#### Borland Tools

-----

[Rarely tested.]

For Borland tools, use `BCC_MAKEFILE`. Note that Borland's compiler defaults to 1 byte alignment in structures (`-a1`), whereas Visual C++ appears to default to 8 byte alignment (`/Zp8`). The garbage collector in its default configuration EXPECTS AT LEAST 4 BYTE ALIGNMENT. Thus the BORLAND DEFAULT MUST BE OVERRIDDEN. (In my opinion, it should usually be anyway. I expect that `-a1` introduces major performance penalties on a 486 or Pentium.) Note that this changes structure layouts. (As a last resort, `gconfig.h` can be changed to allow 1 byte alignment. But this has significant negative performance implications.) The Makefile is set up to assume Borland 4.5. If you have another version, change the line near the top. By default, it does not require the assembler. If you do have the assembler, I recommend removing the `-DUSE_GENERIC`.

#### Incremental Collection

-----

There is some support for incremental collection. This is currently pretty simple-minded. Pages are protected. Protection faults are caught by a handler installed at the bottom of the handler stack. This is both slow and interacts poorly with a debugger. Whenever possible, I recommend adding a call to `GC_enable_incremental` at the last possible moment, after most debugging is complete. Unlike the UNIX versions, no system calls are wrapped by the collector itself. It may be necessary to wrap `ReadFile` calls that use a buffer in the heap, so that the call does not encounter a protection fault while it's running. (As usual, none of this is an issue unless `GC_enable_incremental` is called.)

Note that incremental collection is disabled with `-DSMALL_CONFIG`.

#### Threads

-----

James Clark has contributed the necessary code to support win32 threads with the collector in a DLL.

Use `NT_THREADS_MAKEFILE` (a.k.a `gc.mak`) instead of `NT_MAKEFILE` to build this version. Note that this requires some files whose names are more than 8 + 3 characters long. Thus you should unpack the tar file so that long file names are preserved. To build the garbage collector test with VC++ from the command line, use

```
nmake /F ".\gc.mak" CFG="gctest - Win32 Release"
```

This requires that the subdirectory `gctest\Release` exist.

The test program and DLL will reside in the Release directory.

This version relies on the collector residing in a dll.

This version currently supports incremental collection only if it is enabled before any additional threads are created.

Since 6.3alpha2, threads are also better supported in static library builds with Microsoft tools (use `NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE`) and with the GNU tools. In all cases, the collector must be built with `GC_WIN32_THREADS` defined, even if the Cygwin pthreads interface is used.

(`NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE` does this implicitly. Under Cygwin, `./configure --enable-threads=posix` defines `GC_WIN32_THREADS`.) Threads must be created with `GC_CreateThread`. This can be accomplished by including `gc.h` and then calling `CreateThread`, which is redefined by `gc.h`.

For the statically linked versions, it is required that `GC_init()` be called before other GC calls, since there seems to be no implicit way to initialize the allocation lock. The easiest way to ensure this in portable code is to call `GC_INIT()` from the main executable (not a dynamic library) before calling any other `GC_*` routines.

We strongly advise against using the `TerminateThread()` win32 API call, especially with the garbage collector. Any use is likely to provoke a crash in the GC, since it makes it impossible for the collector to correctly track threads.

Watcom compiler

-----

Ivan V. Demakov's README for the Watcom port:

The collector has been compiled with Watcom C 10.6 and 11.0. It runs under win32, win32s, and even under msdos with dos4gw dos-extender. It should also run under OS/2, though this isn't tested. Under win32 the collector can be built either as dll or as static library.

Note that all compilations were done under Windows 95 or NT. For unknown reason compiling under Windows 3.11 for NT (one attempt has been made) leads to broken executables.

Incremental collection is not supported.

cord is not ported.

Before compiling you may need to edit `WCC_MAKEFILE` to set target

platform, library type (dynamic or static), calling conventions, and optimization options.

To compile the collector and testing programs use the command:

```
wmake -f WCC_MAKEFILE
```

All programs using gc should be compiled with 4-byte alignment.

For further explanations on this see comments about Borland.

If the gc is compiled as dll, the macro ``GC\_DLL" should be defined before including "gc.h" (for example, with -DGC\_DLL compiler option). It's important, otherwise resulting programs will not run.

Ivan Demakov (email: ivan@tgrad.nsk.su)

Win32S

-----

[The following is probably obsolete. The win32s support is still in the collector, but I doubt anyone cares, or has tested it recently.]

The collector runs under both win32s and win32, but with different semantics.

Under win32, all writable pages outside of the heaps and stack are scanned for roots. Thus the collector sees pointers in DLL data segments. Under win32s, only the main data segment is scanned. (The main data segment should always be scanned. Under some versions of win32s, other regions may also be scanned.)

Thus all accessible objects should be accessible from local variables or variables in the main data segment. Alternatively, other data segments (e.g. in DLLs) may be registered with the collector by calling GC\_init() and then GC\_register\_root\_section(a), where a is the address of some variable inside the data segment. (Duplicate registrations are ignored, but not terribly quickly.)

(There are two reasons for this. We didn't want to see many 16:16 pointers. And the VirtualQuery call has different semantics under the two systems, and under different versions of win32s.)

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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.]

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```
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```

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```
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```

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```
/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */
```

```
/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */
```

```
/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
   underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should
   be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */
```

```
#define LPREFIX "L"
```

```
/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */
```

```

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
fprintf (FILE, "\t.space \"HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED\"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \

```

```

if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
    sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0

.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)
.\"
.\" Standard preamble:
.\" =====
.de Sp \" Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)
.if t .sp .5v
.if n .sp
..
.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text
.ft CW
.nf
.ne \\$1
..
.de Ve \" End verbatim text
.ft R
.fi
..
.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. \*(-- will
.\" give an unbreakable dash, \*(PI will give pi, \*(L" will give a left
.\" double quote, and \*(R" will give a right double quote. \*(C+ will
.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and
.\" therefore won't be available. \*(C` and \*(C' expand to ` in nroff,
.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
.ds C+ C\v'-.1v'h'-1p`s-2+\h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'
.ie n \{\
. ds -- \(*W-
. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u'\(*W'h'-12u'-\" diablo 10 pitch

```



```

. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W\h'-12u\(*W\h'-8u'-\ " diablo 12 pitch
. ds L" ""
. ds R" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
"br\}
.el\{\
. ds -- \\\(em\|
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L" ``
. ds R" "
"br\}
.\ "
.\ " Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \(\aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\ "
.\ " If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\ " titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\ " entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\ " output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF \{\
. de IX
. tm Index:\$1\t\n%t"\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el \{\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\ "
.\ " Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\ " Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \ " fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u))*).13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&

```

```

. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds '\k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u"
. ds ` \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds , \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10)',h''\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu-*(#H-.1m)~\h''\n:u'
. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)\z(slh''\n:u'
.\}
. \" troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H+.1m+*(#F)\v'-*(#V)\z.h'.2m+*(#F'.h''\n:u'\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h''*(#H'(*b)h'-*(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w'(de'u-*(#H)/2u'\v'.3n''*(#[z(de\v'.3n'h''\n:u''*(#)
.ds d- \h''*(#H'(pd|h'-\w'~'u'\v'-.25m^f2(hy\fp\v'.25m'h'-*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-\w'D'u'\v'.11m^z(hy\v'.11m'h''\n:u'
.ds th \*(#[[v'.3m\s+1I\s-1\v'-.3m'h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)\s-1o\s+1*(#)
.ds Th \*(#[[s+2I\s-2|h'-\w'Tu*3/5'\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m''*(#)
.ds ae a|h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)'e
.ds Ae A|h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)'E
. \" corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-*(#H)\s-2\u~\d\s+2h''\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)\v'-.4m^'\v'.4m'h''\n:u'
. \" for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{\
. ds : e
. ds 8 ss
. ds o a
. ds d- d|h'-1^\(ga
. ds D- D|h'-1^\(hy
. ds th \o'bp'
. ds Th \o'LP'
. ds ae ae
. ds Ae AE
.\}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\" =====
.\"

```

```
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2012-03-01" "gcc-4.6.3" "GNU"
.\" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
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free programs, and that you know you can do these things.
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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
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software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom
of others.
.PP
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```

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.PP

Developers that use the \s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0 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.

.PP

For the developers' and authors' protection, the \s-1GPL\s0 clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the \s-1GPL\s0 requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 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 \s-1GPL\s0, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&\\*(L"This License\\*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

.Sp

\&\\*(L"Copyright\\*(R" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

.Sp

\&\\*(L"The Program\\*(R" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as \\*(L"you\\*(R". \\*(L"Licensees\\*(R" and \&\\*(L"recipients\\*(R" may be individuals or organizations.

.Sp

To \\*(L"modify\\*(R" 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 \\*(L"modified version\\*(R" of the earlier work or a work \\*(L"based on\\*(R" the earlier work.

.Sp

A \\*(L"covered work\\*(R" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

.Sp

To \\*(L"propagate\\*(R" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for 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.

.Sp

To \\*(L"convey\\*(R" 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.

.Sp

An interactive user interface displays \\*(L"Appropriate Legal Notices\\*(R" 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.

.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

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

.Sp

A \\*(L"Standard Interface\\*(R" 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.

.Sp

The \\*(L"System Libraries\\*(R" 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 \&\\*(L"Major Component\\*(R", 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.

.Sp

The \\*(L"Corresponding Source\\*(R" 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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "2. Basic Permissions."

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.Sp

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law."

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological

measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the \s-1WIPO\s0 copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

.Sp

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies."

You may convey 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; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

.Sp

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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 \\*(L"keep intact all notices\\*(R".

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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 `&*(L"aggregate"*(R` 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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.

.Sp

A \\*(L"User Product\\*(R" is either (1) a \\*(L"consumer product\\*(R", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, \&\\*(L"normally used\\*(R" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

.Sp

\&\\*(L"Installation Information\\*(R" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to

install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

.Sp

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in \s-1ROM\s0).

.Sp

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

.Sp

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

.RE

.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

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.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "b."

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.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "c."

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.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "d."

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.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "e."

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.IX Item "f."

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.RS 4

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.Sp

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.IP "8. Termination." 4

.IX Item "8. Termination."

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.IX Item "9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies."

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.IP "10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients." 4

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.IP "11. Patents." 4

.IX Item "11. Patents."

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.IP "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom." 4

.IX Item "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom."

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.IP "15. Disclaimer of Warranty." 4

.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

\&\s-1THERE\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0, \s-1TO\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1EXTENT\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1BY\s0

\&\s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0. \s-1EXCEPT\s0 \s-1WHEN\s0 \s-1OTHERWISE\s0 \s-1STATED\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0

\&\s-1HOLDERS\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1PROVIDE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-

PROGRAM (L" \s-1AS \s-1IS (R" \s-1WITHOUT \s-1WARRANTY \s-1OF \s-1ANY \s-1KIND, \s-1EITHER \s-1EXPRESSED \s-1OR \s-1IMPLIED, \s-1INCLUDING, \s-1BUT \s-1NOT \s-1LIMITED \s-1TO, \s-1THE \s-1IMPLIED \s-1WARRANTIES \s-1OF \s-1MERCHANTABILITY \s-1AND \s-1FITNESS \s-1FOR A \s-1PARTICULAR \s-1PURPOSE. \s-1THE \s-1ENTIRE \s-1RISK \s-1AS \s-1TO \s-1THE \s-1QUALITY \s-1AND \s-1PERFORMANCE \s-1OF \s-1THE \s-1PROGRAM \s-1IS \s-1WITH \s-1YOU. \s-1SHOULD \s-1THE \s-1PROGRAM \s-1PROVE \s-1DEFECTIVE, \s-1YOU \s-1ASSUME \s-1THE \s-1COST \s-1OF \s-1ALL \s-1NECESSARY \s-1SERVICING, \s-1REPAIR \s-1OR \s-1CORRECTION.

.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

\s-1IN \s-1NO \s-1EVENT \s-1UNLESS \s-1REQUIRED \s-1BY \s-1APPLICABLE \s-1LAW \s-1OR \s-1AGREED \s-1TO \s-1IN \s-1WRITING \s-1WILL \s-1ANY \s-1COPYRIGHT \s-1HOLDER, \s-1OR \s-1ANY \s-1OTHER \s-1PARTY \s-1WHO \s-1MODIFIES \s-1AND/OR \s-1CONVEYS \s-1THE \s-1PROGRAM \s-1AS \s-1PERMITTED \s-1ABOVE, \s-1BE \s-1LIABLE \s-1TO \s-1YOU \s-1FOR \s-1DAMAGES, \s-1INCLUDING \s-1ANY \s-1GENERAL, \s-1SPECIAL, \s-1INCIDENTAL \s-1OR \s-1CONSEQUENTIAL \s-1DAMAGES \s-1ARISING \s-1OUT \s-1OF \s-1THE \s-1USE \s-1OR \s-1INABILITY \s-1TO \s-1USE \s-1THE \s-1PROGRAM ( \s-1INCLUDING \s-1BUT \s-1NOT \s-1LIMITED \s-1TO \s-1LOSS \s-1OF \s-1DATA \s-1OR \s-1DATA \s-1BEING \s-1RENDERED \s-1INACCURATE \s-1OR \s-1LOSSES \s-1SUSTAINED \s-1BY \s-1YOU \s-1OR \s-1THIRD \s-1PARTIES \s-1OR A \s-1FAILURE \s-1OF \s-1THE \s-1PROGRAM \s-1TO \s-1OPERATE \s-1WITH \s-1ANY \s-1OTHER \s-1PROGRAMS), \s-1EVEN \s-1IF \s-1SUCH \s-1HOLDER \s-1OR \s-1OTHER \s-1PARTY \s-1HAS \s-1BEEN \s-1ADVISED \s-1OF \s-1THE \s-1POSSIBILITY \s-1OF \s-1SUCH \s-1DAMAGES.

.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16."

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

.SS "\s-1END \s-1OF \s-1TERMS \s-1AND \s-1CONDITIONS"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

.IX Subsection "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.



.PP

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 `\*(L"copyright\*(R"` line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

.PP

.Vb 2

```
\& <one line to give the program\*(Aqs 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.
```

```
\&
```

```
\& 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, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
```

.Ve

.PP

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

.PP

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

.PP

.Vb 4

```
\& <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.
```

.Ve

.PP

The hypothetical commands `\fBshow w\fR` and `\fBshow c\fR` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a `\s-1GUI\s0` interface, you would use an `\*(L"about box\*(R"`.

.PP

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a `\*(L"copyright disclaimer\*(R"` for the program, if necessary.

For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the `\s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0`, see `<\fBhttp://www.gnu.org/licenses/\fR>`.

.PP

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.SH "SEE ALSO"

.IX Header "SEE ALSO"

&f(gfdl)(7), &f(fsf-funding)(7).

.SH "COPYRIGHT"

.IX Header "COPYRIGHT"

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.PP

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@ignore

@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gpl

@settitle GNU General Public License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

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@c man end

@end ignore

@node Copying

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@unnumbered GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center Version 2, June 1991

@c This file is intended to be included in another file.

@display

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@end display

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@iftex

@unnumberedsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end iftex

@ifnottex

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end ifnottex

@enumerate 0

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@enumerate a

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@ifnottex

@center NO WARRANTY

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@end enumerate

@iftex

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifnottex

@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifnottex

@page

@unnumberedsec Appendix: 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 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 program's name and a brief idea of what it does.}

Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{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.

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@end smallexample

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:

@smallexample

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{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.

@end smallexample

The hypothetical commands @samp{show w} and @samp{show c} should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than @samp{show w} and @samp{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:

@example

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

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end example

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@c man end

@ignore

@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gfdl

@settitle GNU Free Documentation License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

@c man begin COPYRIGHT

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@uref{http://fsf.org/}

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@c This file is intended to be included within another document,

@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

@ifset gfdlhtml

@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

@end ifnohtml

@html

<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>

@end html

@ifnohtml

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifnohtml

@end ifset

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@ifclear gfdlhtml

@node GNU Free Documentation License

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License

@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

@display

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@end display

@enumerate 0

@item

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@c man end

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC. Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="generator" content=
```

```
"HTML Tidy for Linux/x86 (vers 12 April 2005), see www.w3.org" />
```

```
<title>What, me worry?</title>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content=
```

```
"text/html; charset=us-ascii" />
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div id="page">
```

```
<h2>Disclaimer and Copyright</h2>
```

```
<p>Revised 16 February, 2004</p>&copy; Copyright Ami Tavory and
Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL, 2004, and Benjamin Kosnik, Red Hat,
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```

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```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
```

```
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><title>License</title><meta name="generator"
```

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content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets V1.76.1"/><meta name="keywords" content="&#10; ISO C++&#10;
,&#10; library&#10; "/><link rel="home" href="..spine.html" title="The GNU C++ Library"/><link rel="up"
```

```
href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status"/><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status"/><link
```

```
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs"/></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
```

```
summary="Navigation header"><tr><th colspan="3" align="center">License</th></tr><tr><td align="left"><a
```

```
accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%" align="center">Chapter1.Status</th><td
```

```
align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr/></div><div class="section"
```

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certainGCCheaderfilesandruntimelibrarieswiththecompiled<br/>

program.ThepurposeofthisExceptionistoallowcompilationof<br/>

non-GPL(includingproprietary)programstouse,inthisway,the<br/>

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<br/>

0.Definitions.<br/>

<br/>

Afileisan"IndependentModule"ifiteitherrequirestheRuntime<br/>

LibraryforexecutionafteraCompilationProcess,ormakesuseofan<br/>

interfaceprovidedbytheRuntimeLibrary,butisnototherwisebased<br/>

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```
</p></div></div><div class="navfooter"><hr/><table width="100%" summary="Navigation footer"><tr><td align="left"><a accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><td align="center"><a accesskey="u" href="status.html">Up</a></td><td align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr><tr><td align="left" valign="top">Chapter 1. Status</td><td align="center"><a accesskey="h" href="..spine.html">Home</a></td><td align="right" valign="top">Bugs</td></tr></table></div></body></html><appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0" xml:id="appendix.gfdl-1.3"><info><title>GNU Free Documentation License</title></info><?dbhtml filename="appendix_gfdl.html"?>
```

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</bridgehead>

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</para>

<para>

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

</para>

<para>

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

3. Protecting Users Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

</bridgehead>

<para>

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

</para>

<para>

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered

work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

A User Product is either (1) a consumer product, which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, normally used refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

</para>

<para>

Installation Information for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

</para>

<para>

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

</para>

<para>

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or

copying.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

## 7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

Additional permissions are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

</para>

<para>

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

</para>

<para>

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered further restrictions within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

</para>

<para>

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

</para>

<para>

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>



<para>

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

</para>

<para>

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

</para>

<para>

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

</para>

<para>

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing

compliance by third parties with this License.

</para>

<para>

An entity transaction is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

</para>

<para>

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

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</para>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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<para>

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</para>

<para>

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. Knowingly relying means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipients use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

</para>

<para>

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

</para>

<para>

A patent license is discriminatory if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

</para>

<para>

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available to you under applicable patent law.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

If 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 convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

13. Use with the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the special requirements of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License or any later version applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

</para>

<para>

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License can be used, that proxy's public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

</para>

<para>

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

16. Limitation of Liability.

</bridgehead>

<para>

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

</para>

<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>one line to give the programs name and a brief idea of what it does.</replaceable>  
Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License along with this program. If not, see <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type <literal>show w</literal>.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c` for details.

`</screen>`

`<para>`

The hypothetical commands `show w` and `show c` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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.w3.org/1999/xlink> <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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.w3.org/1999/xlink> <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

`</para>`

`</appendix>`

`@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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51 Franklin Street - Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies 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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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@ifinfo

@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end ifinfo

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@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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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

@item

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.

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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.

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@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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@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.

^L

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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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.

^L

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A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data

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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.

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.

^L

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.

^L

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.

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>
```

```
extern "Java"
{
  namespace gnu
  {
    namespace javax
```

```

{
  namespace sound
  {
    class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
  }
}
}
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

  AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
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```

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\* m4/ax\_func\_which\_gethostbyname\_r.m4

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
```

\$&%java/lang/System'  
arraycopy\*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOf(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager\$Permission;  
,)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;  
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java  
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager\$Permission;>;InnerClasses4\$gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager  
Permission@1@@@

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1java/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;

SourceFilePermission.java

1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ

ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode

()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;

checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V

! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;

% '&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lang/String;

getActionsnewPermissionCollection&(Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder

r

:

:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;

BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;

FHGjava/lang/Class45

:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;

H

N65P

RTSjava/lang/String01

:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;

SourceFilePermission.java!

F

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XM,,\$nop

q \*+

,-./012345/\*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+\*AEIL+ =L+\*LIL\*MOQ+ =L+\*MIL+)=L+U\*

" +7>GNSKWXYZ

/\* gnu.classpath.tools.taglets.CopyrightTaglet

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;
```

```
import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
```

```
 */
```

```
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {
```

```
    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
```

```

private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

public String getName() {
    return NAME;
}

public boolean inField() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inConstructor() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inMethod() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inOverview() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inPackage() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inType() {
    return true;
}

public boolean isInlineTag() {
    return false;
}

public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
    CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
    tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {

```



```

boolean haveValidTag = false;
for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
    if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
        haveValidTag = true;
    }
}

if (haveValidTag) {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    result.append("<dl>");
    for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
        if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
            result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
        }
    }
    result.append("</dl>");
    return result.toString();
}
else {
    return null;
}
}
}
}

If+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMELjava/lang/Strin
g;
ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
Copyright:<init>()VCode
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z
inConstructorinMethod
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V

&(*)
java/util/Map+,put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
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`a7TbcA>`ade

/\* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects

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package java.security;

import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;

import java.io.Serializable;

```

/**
 * This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement
 * the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name
 * and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The
 * actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the
 * context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions
 * are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent
 * something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning
 * within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no
 * actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission
 * or you don't.
 *
 * <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This
 * checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified
 * permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
 * permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
 * "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
 * file foo.
 *
 * <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their
 * state after creation.
 *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 * @see Permissions
 * @see PermissionCollection
 * @since 1.1
 * @status updated to 1.4
 */
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
{
    /**
     * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
     */
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674L;

    /**
     * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
     *
     * @serial the name of the permission
     */
    private String name;

    /**
     * Create an instance with the specified name.
     *
     * @param name the permission name
     */

```

```

public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
 * This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
 * It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
 * <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this <code>Permission</code> implies that the
 * specified <code>Permission</code> is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the <code>Permission</code> to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this
 */
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use <code>implies</code>, rather
 * than <code>equals</code>, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this <code>Permission</code>. It
 * must satisfy the contract of <code>Object.hashCode</code>: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *
 * @return a hash value
 */

```

```

public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this Permission.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this Permission
 * as a String. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both new FilePermission(f, "write,read") and
 * new FilePermission(f, "read,write") have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this Permission
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty PermissionCollection object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or null if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * implies.
 *
 * @return a new PermissionCollection
 */
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
 * This method returns a String representation of this
 * Permission object. This is in the format:
 * '( + getClass().getName() + ' + getName() + ' + getActions
 * + ').
 *
 * @return this object as a String
 */
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

```

```

string = string.append('(');
string = string.append(getClass().getName());
string = string.append(' ');
string = string.append(getName());

if (!(getActions().equals("")))
{
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getActions());
}

string = string.append('');
return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission
/* Permission.java -- Information about an ACL permission
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```

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```
package java.security.acl;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
*/
```

```
public interface Permission
```

```
{
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method tests whether or not a specified Permission  
* (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @param perm The permission to check for equality
```

```
*
```

```
* @return true if the specified permission is the same as this one, false otherwise
```

```
*/
```

```
boolean equals (Object perm);
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method returns this Permission as a String.
```

```
*
```

```
* @return A String representing this permission.
```

```
*/
```

```
String toString();
```

```
}
```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
#define __java_security_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
  namespace java
  {
    namespace security
    {
      class Permission;
      class PermissionCollection;
    }
  }
}

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{
public:
  Permission(::java::lang::String *);
  virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
  virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
  virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
  virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
  virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
}
```



```

virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
static const jlong serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674LL;
::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

```

```
#endif // __java_security_Permission__
```

```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>
```

```
extern "Java"
```

```

{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
namespace acl
{
class Permission;
}
}
}
}

```

```
class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```

virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));

```

```
#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

This package was debianized by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org> on

Mon, 5 Jul 2004 21:29:57 +0200

Mudflap is part of GCC.

Authors: Frank Ch. Eigler <fche@redhat.com>, Graydon Hoare <graydon@redhat.com>

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`ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/` (for full releases)

`svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/` (for prereleases)

`http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc` (for D)

The current gcc-4.6 source package is taken from the SVN gcc-4\_6-branch.

Changes: See `changelog.Debian.gz`

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

Language	Compiler package	Library package	Documentation
Ada	gnat-4.6	libgnat-4.6	gnat-4.6-doc

C	gcc-4.6	gcc-4.6-doc
C++	g++-4.6	libstdc++6 libstdc++6-4.6-doc
D	gdc-4.6	
Fortran 95	gfortran-4.6	libgfortran3 gfortran-4.6-doc
Go	gccgo-4.6	libgo0
Java	gcj-4.6	libgcj10 libgcj-doc
Objective C	gobjc-4.6	libobjc2
Objective C++	gobjc++-4.6	

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

Language	Sources	Development	Debugging	Position-Independent
-----				
C++		libstdc++6-4.6-dbg	libstdc++6-4.6-pic	
D	libphobos-4.6-dev			
Java	libgcj10-src	libgcj10-dev	libgcj10-dbg	

Additional packages include:

All languages:

libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4	GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent)
gcc-4.6-base	Base files common to all compilers
gcc-4.6-soft-float	Software floating point (ARM only)
gcc-4.6-source	The sources with patches

Ada:

libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn4.6	GNAT version library
libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj4.6	GNAT Project Manager library

C:

cpp-4.6, cpp-4.6-doc	GNU C Preprocessor
libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0	Library for instrumenting pointers
libssp0-dev, libssp0	GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0	Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes	Fix non-ANSI header files
protoize	Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij	The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common	Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt	The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar	Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1	GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library
------------------------	-----------------------------------

Biarch support: On some 64-bit platforms which can also run 32-bit code, Debian provides additional packages containing 32-bit versions of some libraries. These packages have names beginning with 'lib32' instead of 'lib', for example lib32stdc++. Similarly, on some 32-bit platforms which can also run 64-bit code, Debian provides additional packages with names beginning with 'lib64' instead of 'lib'. These packages contain 64-bit versions of the libraries. (At this time, not all platforms and not all libraries support biarch.) The license terms for these lib32 or lib64 packages are identical to the ones for the lib packages.

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- libdecnumber
- libgomp
- libssp
- libstdc++-v3

- libobjc
- libmudflap
- libgfortran
- The libgnat-4.6 Ada support library and libgnatvsn library.
- Various config files in gcc/config/ used in runtime libraries.

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Written by Tobias Burnus <burnus@net-b.de>

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coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, lgammaq.c, powq.c, roundq.c:

Changes for 128-bit \_\_float128 are



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ldexpq.c:

- \* Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,
- \* Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

cosq\_kernel.c, expq.c, sincos\_table.c, sincosq.c, sincosq\_kernel.c,  
sinq\_kernel.c, truncq.c:

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- \* Written by J.T. Conklin <jtc@netbsd.org>.
- \* Change for long double by Jakub Jelinek <jj@ultra.linux.cz>
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D:

gdc-4.6                    GNU D Compiler  
libphobos-4.6-dev        D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

The D front-end for GCC:

- d/\*

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:

- d/dmd/\*

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The Zlib data compression library:

- d/phobos/etc/c/zlib/\*

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- d/phobos/\*

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the GNU compiler collection, containing Ada, C, C++, Fortran 95, Java, Objective-C, Objective-C++, and Treelang compilers, documentation, and support libraries. In addition, Debian provides the gdc compiler, either in the same source package, or built from a separate same source package.

Packaging is done by the Debian GCC Maintainers <debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>, with sources obtained from:

ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/ (for full releases)  
svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/ (for prereleases)  
http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc (for D)

The current gcc-@BV@ source package is taken from the SVN @SVN\_BRANCH@.

Changes: See changelog.Debian.gz

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

Language	Compiler package	Library package	Documentation
Ada	gnat-@BV@	libgnat-@BV@	gnat-@BV@-doc
C	gcc-@BV@		gcc-@BV@-doc
C++	g++-@BV@	libstdc++6	libstdc++6-@BV@-doc
D	gdc-@BV@		
Fortran 95	gfortran-@BV@	libgfortran3	gfortran-@BV@-doc
Go	gccgo-@BV@	libgo0	
Java	gcj-@BV@	libgcj10	libgcj-doc
Objective C	gobjc-@BV@	libobjc2	

## Objective C++ gobjc++-@BV@

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

Language	Sources	Development	Debugging	Position-Independent
----------	---------	-------------	-----------	----------------------

C++		libstdc++6-@BV@-dbg	libstdc++6-@BV@-pic	
D	libphobos-@BV@-dev			
Java	libgcj10-src	libgcj10-dev	libgcj10-dbg	

Additional packages include:

All languages:

libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4	GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent)
gcc-@BV@-base	Base files common to all compilers
gcc-@BV@-soft-float	Software floating point (ARM only)
gcc-@BV@-source	The sources with patches

Ada:

libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn@BV@	GNAT version library
libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj@BV@	GNAT Project Manager library

C:

cpp-@BV@, cpp-@BV@-doc	GNU C Preprocessor
libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0	Library for instrumenting pointers
libssp0-dev, libssp0	GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0	Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes	Fix non-ANSI header files
protoize	Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij	The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common	Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt	The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar	Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1	GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library
------------------------	-----------------------------------

Biarch support: On some 64-bit platforms which can also run 32-bit code, Debian provides additional packages containing 32-bit versions of some libraries. These packages have names beginning with 'lib32' instead of 'lib', for example lib32stdc++6. Similarly, on some 32-bit platforms which can also run 64-bit code, Debian provides additional packages with names beginning with 'lib64' instead of 'lib'. These packages contain 64-bit versions of the libraries. (At this time, not all platforms and not all

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- libdecnumber
- libgomp
- libssp
- libstdc++-v3
- libobjc
- libmudflap
- libgfortran
- The libgnat-@BV@ Ada support library and libgnatvsn library.
- Various config files in gcc/config/ used in runtime libraries.

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- \* Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,
- \* Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

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libphobos-@BV@-dev        D standard runtime library

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

`- d/phobos/*`

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()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;

checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V

! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;

%'&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/

SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan

g/String;

getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder

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:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;

BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;

FHGjava/lang/Class45

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# 1.211 libgpg-error0 1.11

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cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd\_rpc.c  
lib/gss\_mechs/mech\_krb5/et/kdb5\_err.c  
lib/gss\_mechs/mech\_spnego/mech/gssapiP\_spnego.h  
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lib/krb5/kdb/kdb\_hdr.h  
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb\_log.c  
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lib/libgss/g\_userok.c  
lib/libgss/g\_utils.c



lib/libgss/g\_verify.c  
lib/libgss/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi\_err\_generic.h  
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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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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in src/lib/gssapi, including the following files:

- lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi\_err\_generic.et
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_accept\_sec\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_acquire\_cred.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_canon\_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_compare\_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_context\_time.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_delete\_sec\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_status.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dup\_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_exp\_sec\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_export\_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_glue.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_name.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_sec\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_init\_sec\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_initialize.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_cred.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_names.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_process\_context.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_buffer.c
- lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_cred.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_oid\_set.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_seal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_sign.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_store\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_unseal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_userok.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_utils.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_verify.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid\_ops.c  
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP\_spnego.h  
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego\_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/ipropr\_hdr.h  
kadmin/server/iproprd\_svc.c  
lib/kdb/ipropr.x  
lib/kdb/kdb\_convert.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.h  
lib/krb5/error\_tables/kdb5\_err.et  
slave/kpropd\_rpc.c  
slave/kproplog.c

and marked portions of the following files:

lib/krb5/os/hst\_realm.c

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## 1.214 libgssapi3-heimdal

## 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

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-- Tom St Denis

Release Notes:

popper-1.831beta is no longer beta 30 July 91  
Removed popper-1.7.tar.Z

popper-1.831beta.tar.Z 03 April 91  
Changed mkstemp to mktemp for Ultrix. Sigh.

popper-1.83beta.tar.Z 02 April 91

This version makes certain that while running as root we do nothing at all destructive.

popper-1.82beta.tar.Z 27 March 91

This version fixes problems on Encore MultiMax and some Sun releases which wouldn't allow a user to ftruncate() a file from an open file descriptor unless the user owns the file. Now the user owns the /usr/spool/mail/.userid.pop file. Thanks to Ben Levy of FTP Software and Henry Holtzman of Apple.

popper-1.81beta.tar.Z 20 March 91

This version of popper is supposed to fix three problems reported with various versions of popper (all called 1.7 or 1.7something).

- 1) Dropped network connections meant lost mail files. Some 1.7 versions also risked corrupting mail files.
- 2) Some versions of 1.7 created temporary drop files with world read and write permissions.

3) Some versions of 1.7 were not careful about opening the temporary drop file.

popper-1.7.tar.Z 09 September 90 (updated 20 March 91)

This version will exhibit the first problem listed above if it is compiled with -DDEBUG and run without the "-d" (debug) flag.

If it is compiled without -DDEBUG it will exhibit only the second and third bug listed above.

Cliff Frost [poptest@netlesome.berkeley.edu](mailto:poptest@netlesome.berkeley.edu)  
UC Berkeley

Heimdal is a Kerberos 5 implementation.

For information how to install see [<http://www.h5l.org/compile.html>](http://www.h5l.org/compile.html).

There are briefer man pages for most of the commands.

Bug reports and bugs are appreciated, see more under Bug reports in the manual on how we prefer them: [<heimdal-bugs@h5l.org>](mailto:heimdal-bugs@h5l.org).

For more information see the web-page at [<http://www.h5l.org/>](http://www.h5l.org/) or the mailing lists:

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This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.  
This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See [dce/README.original](#) for more info)

The files in dce are;  
testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they were against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D\_THREAD\_SAFE -D\_AIX32\_THREADS=1 -D\_AIX41 -D\_AES\_SOURCE or one can use xlc\_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)

dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).

dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with

ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :- ) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache\_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

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PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

#### WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

#### BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as a /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept a externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the



DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.

- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd with DCE.)
- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

#### NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5\_dfs\_pag after the krb5\_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS. If the .k5login file is used by krb5\_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5\_dfs\_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:  
FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred\_nnnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT. This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5\_afs\_pag should be called after the krb5\_dfs\_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already had a  
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

## WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel

1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce\_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce\_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS\_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

## TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs\_syscall with the afs\_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a dce\_login to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the KRB5CCNAME and look at the nnnnnnnn at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be 41ffxxxx on some systems.

Su to root and unsetenv KRB5CCNAME. Do a testpag -n nnnnnnnn where nnnnnnnn is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and KRB5CCNAME set. If the PAG returned is the same as the newpag, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE klist, cd to DFS and a DCE klist again. The klist should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff8
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the newpag parameter.

Running it with -n 0 should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If you DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

## HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL\_DFS\_PAG and ANL\_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5\_dfs\_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL\_DFS\_PAG and -DANL\_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

### AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

#### UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

```
Created 07/08/96
Modified 09/30/96
Modified 11/19/96
Modified 12/19/96
Modified 06/20/97
Modified 07/28/97
Modified 02/18/98
```

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The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in  
debian/scripts/convert\_source.

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It was downloaded from <[http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/gnome/sources/gtk+/  
>](http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/gnome/sources/gtk+/)>.

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There are many others who have contributed patches; we thank them, GTK+ is much better because of them.

Over time, GTK+ has incorporated some pieces of software which started as independent projects. We list the original authors here:

MS-Windows theme engine

-----

Raymond Penners  
Dom Lachowicz

Pixbuf theme engine

-----

Owen Taylor

IME input method

-----

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-----

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DirectFB backend

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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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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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The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

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

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

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

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- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
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## 1.216 libgtk2.0-bin 2.20.1-0ubuntu2

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There are many others who have contributed patches; we thank them,  
GTK+ is much better because of them.

Over time, GTK+ has incorporated some pieces of software which  
started as independent projects. We list the original authors here:

MS-Windows theme engine

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Raymond Penners  
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Pixbuf theme engine

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## 1.217 libgtk2.0-common 2.20.1-0ubuntu2

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There are many others who have contributed patches; we thank them,  
GTK+ is much better because of them.

Over time, GTK+ has incorporated some pieces of software which  
started as independent projects. We list the original authors here:

MS-Windows theme engine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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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(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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```

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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!

## 1.218 libhcrypto4-heimdal

## 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

## 1.218.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvtutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they were against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D\_THREAD\_SAFE -D\_AIX32\_THREADS=1 -D\_AIX41 -D\_AES\_SOURCE or one can use xlc\_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)

dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).

dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with

```
ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp
```

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :- ) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache\_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)

HPC2N

Ume" University

Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on ksu

-----

This program is not installed setuid root by default. If you want to install it setuid root, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on ipropd and/or hpropd

-----

The following entries may be required in you /etc/services file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprop       2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on kerberos.8 man page

-----

This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:

<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

-----

(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4\_get\_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add bam/admin
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

5. Add user keys



For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services  
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos  
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chochbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user> in that order.
2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers
4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.
6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

-----  
Option #1: Use perl glue found at  
<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <http://bugs.debian.org/276402>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5\_PADATA\_ENCRYPTED\_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init\_creds\_pw.c

- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins  
partly done with "struct kdc\_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket

-- using PK-INIT anonymous

-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support

- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs  
have been compiled on:

telnet telnetd		
4.4 BSD-Lite	x	x
4.3 BSD Reno	X	X
UNICOS 9.1	X	X
UNICOS 9.0	X	X
UNICOS 8.0	X	X
BSDI 2.0	X	X
Solaris 2.4	x	x (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.4	X	X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.3	X	X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.1	X	X (no linemode in server)

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following  
machines, but were not available for testing this version.

telnet telnetd		
Next1.0	X	X
UNICOS 8.3	X	X
UNICOS 7.C	X	X

UNICOS 7.0 X X  
SunOs 4.0.3c X X (no linemode in server)  
4.3 BSD X X (no linemode in server)  
DYNIX V3.0.12 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 3.1 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 4.0 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 3.5 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 4.1.3 X X (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.2 x x (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.3 x x (no linemode in server)  
BSDI 1.0 X X  
BSDI 1.1 X X  
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X X (no linemode in server)  
HP-UX 8.0 x x (no linemode in server)

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet. The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

dab@borman.com  
dab@cray.com  
dab@bsdi.com

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to bcopy()/bzero() with calls to memmove()/memset() and all calls to index()/rindex() with calls to strchr()/strchr().

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to telnetd.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin  
when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile  
under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

makeutx() doesn't expand utmpx,  
use pututxline() instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a sleep(1) before execing login  
to avoid race condition that can eat  
up the login prompt.  
Use terminal speed directly if it is  
not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to realloc() call. Fix for execing  
login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release  
of telnet/telnetd. There are probably other changes that aren't  
listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed #define for AUTHENTICATE to AUTHENTICATION

Changed #define for ENCRYPT to ENCRYPTION

Changed #define for DES\_ENCRYPT to DES\_ENCRYPTION

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572)  
including support for USERVAR.

Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408) conditional on -DOLD\_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV\_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions. Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV\_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions of ENV\_VAR and ENV\_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO\_BSD\_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

Latest Copyright notices from Berkeley.

FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support.

The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable

keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug", "encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose\_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in `commands.c` have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

#### Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both `telnet` and `telnetd` was setting/clearing `CTLECH` in the `sg_flags` word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the `LCTLECH` bit in the local mode word.

The `SRCRT` #define has been removed. If `IP_OPTIONS` and `IPPROTO_IP` are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The `NO_GETTYTAB` #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into `libtelnet` to achieve the same results.

The server, `telnetd`, has been switched to use `getopt()` for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via `cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed()` was still not quite right in `telnet`. Posix says if the `ispeed` is 0, then it is really equal to the `ospeed`.

The suboption processing code in `telnet` now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (`telnetd` was already doing this).

The `telnet` code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting `telnet`.

`Telnetd` was doing a `TCSADRAIN` when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means that the `tcsetattr()` will hang waiting for output to drain, and `telnetd` is the only one that will drain the output... The fix is to use `TCSANOW` which does not wait.

`Telnetd` was improperly setting/clearing the `ISTRIP` flag in the `c_iflag` field, it should be using the `c_iflag` field.



When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix \_POSIX\_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty ooutput is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled with "NO\_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c\_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when

attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where switch() was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with 0xff.

Add a couple more printoption() calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like rlogin, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the fork(), in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a setsid()/setpgrp()
- 4) makes the tty our controlling tty.

On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is fork(ed).

Use the strdup() library routine in telnet, instead of the local savestr() routine. If you don't have strdup(), you need to define NO\_STRDUP.

Add support for ^T (SIGINFO/VSTATUS), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the AYT character.

You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ****
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>   return(0);
> }
> --- 609,616 ----
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
> !   if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
> !       ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
> !     ttyinfo(tp);
>   return(0);
> }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of VEOL and VEOL2 if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle TERMIOS systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The telnet/Source directory is now gone, and all the source that was in telnet/Source is now just in the telnet directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, Makefile and Makefile.generic. The "Makefile" has the definitions for the various system, and "Makefile.generic" does all the work. There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:

```
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean
to clean out the directory.
```

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options.

In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT\_TAB and LIT\_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIOS setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable

an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0
```

```
recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "\*\*\*" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0
```

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in

it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

#### CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP\_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc\_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC\_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV\_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

David Borman  
Cray Research, Inc.  
655F Lone Oak Drive  
Eagan, MN 55123  
dab@cray.com.

README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top of the file for more information.

Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.

kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS\_EXTPROC.

When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCGSTATE Get t\_state of tty to look at TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit.

When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS\_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgtyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define USE\_TERMIO or SYSV\_TERMIO, the code will expect that the structure returned in the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL is the termio/termios structure.

stty.diff:

This file contains the changes needed for the stty(1) program to report on the current status of the TS\_EXTPROC bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "stty -extproc", and the LINEMODE option will be automatically disabled, and saying "stty extproc" will re-enable the LINEMODE option.

telnet.state:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

telnet:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

telnetd:

This directory contains the server code. If LINEMODE or KLUDGELINEMODE are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

libtelnet:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

arpa:

This directory has a new <arpa/telnet.h>

libtelnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnetd/Makefile.4.4:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in /usr/src/lib/libtelnet, /usr/src/libexec/telnetd, and /usr/src/usr.bin/telnet.

The following TELNET options are supported:

**LINEMODE:**

The LINEMODE option is supported as per RFC1116. The FORWARDMASK option is not currently supported.

**BINARY:** The client has the ability to turn on/off the BINARY option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

**TERMINAL-TYPE:**

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the



list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status.

The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON option, it is added here for completeness.

AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been

issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux,  
so this code may change in the future.

## KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

### WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

### BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd

with DCE.

- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

#### NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5\_dfspag after the krb5\_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give

the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS.

If the .k5login file is used by krb5\_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5\_dfs\_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:

FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred\_nnnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT.

This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5\_afs\_pag should be called after the krb5\_dfs\_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already have had a  
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

## WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce\_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce\_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS\_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

## TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs\_syscall with the afs\_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a dce\_login to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the KRB5CCNAME and look at the nnnnnnnn at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be 41ffxxxx on some systems.

Su to root and unsetenv KRB5CCNAME. Do a testpag -n nnnnnnnn where nnnnnnnn is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and KRB5CCNAME set. If the PAG returned is the same as the newpag, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE klist, cd to DFS and a DCE klist again. The klist should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff8
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the newpag parameter.

Running it with -n 0 should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If your DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

## HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h

on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL\_DFS\_PAG and ANL\_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5\_dfs\_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL\_DFS\_PAG and -DANL\_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

#### AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not

be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

#### UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

Created 07/08/96

Modified 09/30/96

Modified 11/19/96

Modified 12/19/96

Modified 06/20/97

Modified 07/28/97

Modified 02/18/98

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The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in  
debian/scripts/convert\_source.  
#!/bin/sh

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'

exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller

- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work

- Fuzzing tests

- Performance testing

- ASN1\_MALLOC\_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode\_ and length\_

- Fix SIZE constraints

- Compact types that only contain one entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Further down is later generations of the template parser

code:

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)
```

trivial types:

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)
```

OPTIONAL

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)

SEQ OF

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)  
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)

BOOLEAN

=====  
339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL:

=====  
331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)

SET OF

=====  
327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL everywhere

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

=====  
229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

=====  
221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====  
180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)

CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex

159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000  
base lib: 22820

\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
=====  
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)  
baselib: 22820  
generated code stubs: 41472  
TEXT stubs: 112560

All types, id still objects

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 20796  
TEXT stubs: 119891

All types, id still objects, dup compression

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 20796  
TEXT stubs: 107147

All types, dup compression, id vars

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 7536  
TEXT stubs: 107147

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on  
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se  
(see above URL for mailing list info).

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rfc3454.txt has been stripped of content, only the tables remain.

rfc3490.txt, rfc3491.txt, rfc4013.txt, rfc4518.txt have been removed.

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```
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@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightstart{  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightend{  
@end macro
```

```
@node Copyrights and Licenses, , Acknowledgments, Top  
@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
```

```
@heading Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
```

```
@copyrightstart  
@verbatim
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libedit

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Tom's fast math (bignum support) and LibTomMath

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GSS-API mechg glue layer.

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@table @asis

@item GSS-API CFX, SPNEGO, naming extensions, API extensions.

@item KCM credential cache.

@item HDB LDAP backend.

@end table

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Fortuna in libhcrypto

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Camellia in libhcrypto

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vis.c in libroken

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@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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kdc/announce.c

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@heading Richard Outerbridge

DES core in libcrypto

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D3DES (V5.09) -

A portable, public domain, version of the Data Encryption Standard.

Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge.  
Thanks to: Dan Hoey for his excellent Initial and Inverse permutation code; Jim Gillogly & Phil Karn for the DES key schedule code; Dennis Ferguson, Eric Young and Dana How for comparing notes; and Ray Lau, for humouring me on.

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Windows support

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@heading Novell, Inc

lib/hcrypto/test\_dh.c

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## 1.219 libheimbase1-heimdal

## 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

## 1.219.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they where against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D\_THREAD\_SAFE -D\_AIX32\_THREADS=1 -D\_AIX41 -D\_AES\_SOURCE or one can use xlc\_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)

dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).

dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with

```
ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp
```

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :- ) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache\_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)

HPC2N

Ume" University

Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on ksu

-----

This program is not installed setuid root by default. If you want to install it setuid root, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on ipropd and/or hpropd

-----

The following entries may be required in your /etc/services file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprop       2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on kerberos.8 man page

-----

This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:

<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

-----

(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4\_get\_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add bam/admin
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

5. Add user keys

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services  
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos  
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chochbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user> in that order.
2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers
4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.
6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

-----  
Option #1: Use perl glue found at  
<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <http://bugs.debian.org/276402>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5\_PADATA\_ENCRYPTED\_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init\_creds\_pw.c

- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins  
partly done with "struct kdc\_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket

-- using PK-INIT anonymous

-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support

- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs  
have been compiled on:

telnet telnetd		
4.4 BSD-Lite	x	x
4.3 BSD Reno	X	X
UNICOS 9.1	X	X
UNICOS 9.0	X	X
UNICOS 8.0	X	X
BSDI 2.0	X	X
Solaris 2.4	x	x (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.4	X	X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.3	X	X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.1	X	X (no linemode in server)

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following  
machines, but were not available for testing this version.

telnet telnetd		
Next1.0	X	X
UNICOS 8.3	X	X
UNICOS 7.C	X	X



UNICOS 7.0 X X  
SunOs 4.0.3c X X (no linemode in server)  
4.3 BSD X X (no linemode in server)  
DYNIX V3.0.12 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 3.1 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 4.0 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 3.5 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 4.1.3 X X (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.2 x x (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.3 x x (no linemode in server)  
BSDI 1.0 X X  
BSDI 1.1 X X  
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X X (no linemode in server)  
HP-UX 8.0 x x (no linemode in server)

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet. The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

dab@borman.com

dab@cray.com

dab@bsdi.com

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to bcopy()/bzero() with calls to memmove()/memset() and all calls to index()/rindex() with calls to strchr()/strchr().

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to telnetd.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin  
when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile  
under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

makeutx() doesn't expand utmpx,  
use pututxline() instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a sleep(1) before execing login  
to avoid race condition that can eat  
up the login prompt.  
Use terminal speed directly if it is  
not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to realloc() call. Fix for execing  
login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release  
of telnet/telnetd. There are probably other changes that aren't  
listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed #define for AUTHENTICATE to AUTHENTICATION

Changed #define for ENCRYPT to ENCRYPTION

Changed #define for DES\_ENCRYPT to DES\_ENCRYPTION

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572)  
including support for USERVAR.

Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408) conditional on -DOLD\_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV\_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions. Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV\_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions of ENV\_VAR and ENV\_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO\_BSD\_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

Latest Copyright notices from Berkeley.

FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support. The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable

keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug", "encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose\_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in `commands.c` have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

#### Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both `telnet` and `telnetd` was setting/clearing `CTLECH` in the `sg_flags` word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the `LCTLECH` bit in the local mode word.

The `SRCRT` #define has been removed. If `IP_OPTIONS` and `IPPROTO_IP` are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The `NO_GETTYTAB` #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into `libtelnet` to achieve the same results.

The server, `telnetd`, has been switched to use `getopt()` for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via `cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed()` was still not quite right in `telnet`. Posix says if the `ispeed` is 0, then it is really equal to the `ospeed`.

The suboption processing code in `telnet` now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (`telnetd` was already doing this).

The `telnet` code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting `telnet`.

`Telnetd` was doing a `TCSADRAIN` when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means that the `tcsetattr()` will hang waiting for output to drain, and `telnetd` is the only one that will drain the output... The fix is to use `TCSANOW` which does not wait.

`Telnetd` was improperly setting/clearing the `ISTRIP` flag in the `c_iflag` field, it should be using the `c_iflag` field.

When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix \_POSIX\_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty output is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled with "NO\_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c\_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when

attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where switch() was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with 0xff.

Add a couple more printoption() calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like rlogin, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the fork(), in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a setsid()/setpgrp()
- 4) makes the tty our controlling tty.

On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is fork(ed).

Use the strdup() library routine in telnet, instead of the local savestr() routine. If you don't have strdup(), you need to define NO\_STRDUP.

Add support for ^T (SIGINFO/VSTATUS), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the AYT character.



You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ****
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>   return(0);
> }
> --- 609,616 ----
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
> !   if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
> !       ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
> !     ttyinfo(tp);
>   return(0);
> }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of VEOL and VEOL2 if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle TERMIOS systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The telnet/Source directory is now gone, and all the source that was in telnet/Source is now just in the telnet directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, Makefile and Makefile.generic. The "Makefile" has the definitions for the various system, and "Makefile.generic" does all the work. There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:

```
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean
to clean out the directory.
```

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options.

In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT\_TAB and LIT\_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIOS setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable

an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0

recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "\*\*\*" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0
```

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in

it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

#### CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP\_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc\_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC\_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV\_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

David Borman  
Cray Research, Inc.  
655F Lone Oak Drive  
Eagan, MN 55123  
dab@cray.com.

README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top of the file for more information.

Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.

kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS\_EXTPROC.

When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCGSTATE Get t\_state of tty to look at TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit.

When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS\_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgtyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define USE\_TERMIO or SYSV\_TERMIO, the code will expect that the structure returned in the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL is the termio/termios structure.

stty.diff:

This file contains the changes needed for the stty(1) program to report on the current status of the TS\_EXTPROC bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "stty -extproc", and the LINEMODE option will be automatically disabled, and saying "stty extproc" will re-enable the LINEMODE option.

telnet.state:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

telnet:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

telnetd:

This directory contains the server code. If LINEMODE or KLUDGELINEMODE are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

libtelnet:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

arpa:

This directory has a new <arpa/telnet.h>

libtelnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnetd/Makefile.4.4:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in /usr/src/lib/libtelnet, /usr/src/libexec/telnetd, and /usr/src/usr.bin/telnet.

The following TELNET options are supported:

**LINEMODE:**

The LINEMODE option is supported as per RFC1116. The FORWARDMASK option is not currently supported.

**BINARY:** The client has the ability to turn on/off the BINARY option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

**TERMINAL-TYPE:**

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the

list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status.

The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON option, it is added here for completeness.

AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been

issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux,  
so this code may change in the future.

## KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

### WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

### BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd



with DCE.

- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

#### NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5\_dfspag after the krb5\_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give

the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS.

If the .k5login file is used by krb5\_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5\_dfs\_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:

FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred\_nnnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT.

This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5\_afs\_pag should be called after the krb5\_dfs\_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already have had a  
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

## WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce\_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce\_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS\_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

## TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs\_syscall with the afs\_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a dce\_login to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the KRB5CCNAME and look at the nnnnnnnn at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be 41ffxxxx on some systems.

Su to root and unsetenv KRB5CCNAME. Do a testpag -n nnnnnnnn where nnnnnnnn is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and KRB5CCNAME set. If the PAG returned is the same as the newpag, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE klist, cd to DFS and a DCE klist again. The klist should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff8
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the newpag parameter.

Running it with -n 0 should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If your DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

## HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h

on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL\_DFS\_PAG and ANL\_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5\_dfs\_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL\_DFS\_PAG and -DANL\_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

#### AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not

be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

#### UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

Created 07/08/96

Modified 09/30/96

Modified 11/19/96

Modified 12/19/96

Modified 06/20/97

Modified 07/28/97

Modified 02/18/98

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The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in  
debian/scripts/convert\_source.  
#!/bin/sh

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'

exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller

- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work

- Fuzzing tests

- Performance testing

- ASN1\_MALLOC\_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode\_ and length\_

- Fix SIZE constraints

- Compact types that only contain one entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Further down is later generations of the template parser

code:

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)
```

trivial types:

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)
```

OPTIONAL

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)

SEQ OF

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)  
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)

BOOLEAN

=====  
339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL:

=====  
331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)

SET OF

=====  
327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL everywhere

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

=====  
229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

=====  
221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====  
180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)

CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex



159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000
base lib: 22820
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
=====
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)
baselib: 22820
generated code stubs: 41472
TEXT stubs: 112560
```

All types, id still objects

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 119891
```

All types, id still objects, dup compression

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 107147
```

All types, dup compression, id vars

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 7536
TEXT stubs: 107147
```

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on  
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se  
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RFCs in lib/wind:

rfc3454.txt has been stripped of content, only the tables remain.

rfc3490.txt, rfc3491.txt, rfc4013.txt, rfc4518.txt have been removed.

rfc3492.txt contains the following license:

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```
@macro copynext{  
@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightstart{  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightend{  
@end macro
```

```
@node Copyrights and Licenses, , Acknowledgments, Top  
@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
```

```
@heading Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
```

```
@copyrightstart  
@verbatim
```

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@end verbatim

@copynext

@heading Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The parts of the libtelnet that handle Kerberos.

@verbatim

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The parts of the libroken, most of libtelnet, telnet, ftp, and popper.

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libedit

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Tom's fast math (bignum support) and LibTomMath

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GSS-API mechglue layer.

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@table @asis

@item GSS-API CFX, SPNEGO, naming extensions, API extensions.

@item KCM credential cache.

@item HDB LDAP backend.

@end table

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@heading Marko Kreen

Fortuna in libhcrypto

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Camellia in libhcrypto

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vis.c in libroken

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@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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@heading Apple, Inc

kdc/announce.c

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@heading Richard Outerbridge

DES core in libcrypto

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D3DES (V5.09) -

A portable, public domain, version of the Data Encryption Standard.

Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge. Thanks to: Dan Hoey for his excellent Initial and Inverse permutation code; Jim Gillogly & Phil Karn for the DES key schedule code; Dennis Ferguson, Eric Young and Dana How for comparing notes; and Ray Lau, for humouring me on.

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@heading Secure Endpoints Inc

Windows support

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@heading Novell, Inc



lib/hcrypto/test\_dh.c

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## 1.220 libheimntlm0-heimdal

## 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

## 1.220.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvtutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they where against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D\_THREAD\_SAFE -D\_AIX32\_THREADS=1 -D\_AIX41 -D\_AES\_SOURCE or one can use xlc\_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)

dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).

dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with

```
ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp
```

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :-)) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache\_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)

HPC2N

Umeå University

Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on ksu

-----

This program is not installed setuid root by default. If you want to install it setuid root, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on ipropd and/or hpropd

-----

The following entries may be required in your /etc/services file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprop       2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on kerberos.8 man page

-----

This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:

<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

-----

(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4\_get\_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add bam/admin
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

5. Add user keys

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services  
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos  
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chochbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user> in that order.
2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers
4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.
6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

-----  
Option #1: Use perl glue found at  
<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <http://bugs.debian.org/276402>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5\_PADATA\_ENCRYPTED\_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init\_creds\_pw.c

- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins  
partly done with "struct kdc\_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket

-- using PK-INIT anonymous

-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support

- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs  
have been compiled on:

```
telnet telnetd
4.4 BSD-Lite  x  x
4.3 BSD Reno  X  X
UNICOS 9.1   X  X
UNICOS 9.0   X  X
UNICOS 8.0   X  X
BSDI 2.0     X  X
Solaris 2.4   x  x (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.4  X  X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.3   X  X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.1   X  X (no linemode in server)
```

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following  
machines, but were not available for testing this version.

```
telnet telnetd
Next1.0  X  X
UNICOS 8.3  X  X
UNICOS 7.C  X  X
```

UNICOS 7.0 X X  
SunOs 4.0.3c X X (no linemode in server)  
4.3 BSD X X (no linemode in server)  
DYNIX V3.0.12 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 3.1 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 4.0 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 3.5 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 4.1.3 X X (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.2 x x (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.3 x x (no linemode in server)  
BSDI 1.0 X X  
BSDI 1.1 X X  
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X X (no linemode in server)  
HP-UX 8.0 x x (no linemode in server)

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet. The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

dab@borman.com

dab@cray.com

dab@bsdi.com

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to bcopy()/bzero() with calls to memmove()/memset() and all calls to index()/rindex() with calls to strchr()/strchr().

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to telnetd.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin  
when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile  
under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

makeutx() doesn't expand utmpx,  
use pututxline() instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a sleep(1) before execing login  
to avoid race condition that can eat  
up the login prompt.  
Use terminal speed directly if it is  
not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to realloc() call. Fix for execing  
login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release  
of telnet/telnetd. There are probably other changes that aren't  
listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed #define for AUTHENTICATE to AUTHENTICATION

Changed #define for ENCRYPT to ENCRYPTION

Changed #define for DES\_ENCRYPT to DES\_ENCRYPTION

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572)  
including support for USERVAR.



Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408) conditional on -DOLD\_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV\_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions. Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV\_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions of ENV\_VAR and ENV\_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO\_BSD\_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

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FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support.

The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable

keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug", "encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose\_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in `commands.c` have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

#### Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both `telnet` and `telnetd` was setting/clearing `CTLECH` in the `sg_flags` word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the `LCTLECH` bit in the local mode word.

The `SRCRT` #define has been removed. If `IP_OPTIONS` and `IPPROTO_IP` are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The `NO_GETTYTAB` #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into `libtelnet` to achieve the same results.

The server, `telnetd`, has been switched to use `getopt()` for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via `cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed()` was still not quite right in `telnet`. Posix says if the `ispeed` is 0, then it is really equal to the `ospeed`.

The suboption processing code in `telnet` now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (`telnetd` was already doing this).

The `telnet` code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting `telnet`.

`Telnetd` was doing a `TCSADRAIN` when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means that the `tcsetattr()` will hang waiting for output to drain, and `telnetd` is the only one that will drain the output... The fix is to use `TCSANOW` which does not wait.

`Telnetd` was improperly setting/clearing the `ISTRIP` flag in the `c_iflag` field, it should be using the `c_iflag` field.

When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix \_POSIX\_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty ooutput is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled with "NO\_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c\_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when

attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where `switch()` was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with `0xff`.

Add a couple more `printoption()` calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like `rlogin`, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the `fork()`, in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a `setsid()/setpgrp()`
- 4) makes the tty our controlling tty.

On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is `fork()`ed.

Use the `strdup()` library routine in telnet, instead of the local `savestr()` routine. If you don't have `strdup()`, you need to define `NO_STRDUP`.

Add support for `^T` (`SIGINFO/VSTATUS`), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the AYT character.

You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ****
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>   return(0);
> }
> --- 609,616 ----
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
> !   if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
> !       ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
> !     ttyinfo(tp);
>   return(0);
> }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of VEOL and VEOL2 if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle TERMIOS systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The telnet/Source directory is now gone, and all the source that was in telnet/Source is now just in the telnet directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, Makefile and Makefile.generic. The "Makefile" has the definitions for the various system, and "Makefile.generic" does all the work. There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:

```
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean
to clean out the directory.
```

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options.

In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT\_TAB and LIT\_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIOS setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable



an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0
```

```
recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "\*\*\*" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0
```

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in

it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

#### CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP\_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc\_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC\_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV\_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

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README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top of the file for more information.

Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.

kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS\_EXTPROC.

When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCGSTATE Get t\_state of tty to look at TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit.

When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS\_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgtyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define USE\_TERMIO or SYSV\_TERMIO, the code will expect that the structure returned in the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL is the termio/termios structure.

stty.diff:

This file contains the changes needed for the stty(1) program to report on the current status of the TS\_EXTPROC bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "stty -extproc", and the LINEMODE option will be automatically disabled, and saying "stty extproc" will re-enable the LINEMODE option.

telnet.state:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

telnet:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

telnetd:

This directory contains the server code. If LINEMODE or KLUDGELINEMODE are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

libtelnet:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

arpa:

This directory has a new <arpa/telnet.h>

libtelnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnetd/Makefile.4.4:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in /usr/src/lib/libtelnet, /usr/src/libexec/telnetd, and /usr/src/usr.bin/telnet.

The following TELNET options are supported:

**LINEMODE:**

The LINEMODE option is supported as per RFC1116. The FORWARDMASK option is not currently supported.

**BINARY:** The client has the ability to turn on/off the BINARY option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

**TERMINAL-TYPE:**

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the

list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status.

The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON option, it is added here for completeness.

AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been

issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux,  
so this code may change in the future.

## KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

### WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

### BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd

with DCE.

- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

#### NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5\_dfspag after the krb5\_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give

the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS.

If the .k5login file is used by krb5\_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5\_dfs\_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:

FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred\_nnnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT.

This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5\_afs\_pag should be called after the krb5\_dfs\_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already have had a  
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

## WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.



Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce\_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce\_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS\_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

## TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs\_syscall with the afs\_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a dce\_login to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the KRB5CCNAME and look at the nnnnnnnn at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be 41ffxxxx on some systems.

Su to root and unsetenv KRB5CCNAME. Do a testpag -n nnnnnnnn where nnnnnnnn is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and KRB5CCNAME set. If the PAG returned is the same as the newpag, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE klist, cd to DFS and a DCE klist again. The klist should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff8
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the newpag parameter.

Running it with -n 0 should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If your DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

## HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h

on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL\_DFS\_PAG and ANL\_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5\_dfs\_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL\_DFS\_PAG and -DANL\_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

#### AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not

be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

#### UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

Created 07/08/96

Modified 09/30/96

Modified 11/19/96

Modified 12/19/96

Modified 06/20/97

Modified 07/28/97

Modified 02/18/98

Douglas E. Engert <DEEngert@anl.gov>

Argonne National Laboratory

9700 South Cass Avenue

Argonne, Illinois 60439

(630) 252-5444

The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in  
debian/scripts/convert\_source.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib
```

```
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'
```

```
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'
```

```
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'
```

```
exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller

- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work

- Fuzzing tests

- Performance testing

- ASN1\_MALLOC\_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode\_ and length\_

- Fix SIZE constraints

- Compact types that only contain one entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Further down is later generations of the template parser

code:

```
=====
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex  
462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)
```

trivial types:

```
=====
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex  
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)
```

OPTIONAL

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)

SEQ OF

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)  
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)

BOOLEAN

=====  
339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL:

=====  
331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)

SET OF

=====  
327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL everywhere

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

=====  
229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

=====  
221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====  
180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)

CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex

159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000  
base lib: 22820

\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
=====  
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)  
baselib: 22820  
generated code stubs: 41472  
TEXT stubs: 112560

All types, id still objects

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 20796  
TEXT stubs: 119891

All types, id still objects, dup compression

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 20796  
TEXT stubs: 107147

All types, dup compression, id vars

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 7536  
TEXT stubs: 107147

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on  
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se  
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@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightstart{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightend{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@node Copyrights and Licenses, , Acknowledgments, Top  
@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
```

```
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```

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@verbatim
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@item KCM credential cache.

@item HDB LDAP backend.

@end table

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@copynext

@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libcrypto

@verbatim

rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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@heading Apple, Inc

kdc/announce.c

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@heading Richard Outerbridge

DES core in libcrypto

@verbatim

D3DES (V5.09) -

A portable, public domain, version of the Data Encryption Standard.

Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge. Thanks to: Dan Hoey for his excellent Initial and Inverse permutation code; Jim Gillogly & Phil Karn for the DES key schedule code; Dennis Ferguson, Eric Young and Dana How for comparing notes; and Ray Lau, for humouring me on.

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@heading Secure Endpoints Inc

Windows support

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@heading Novell, Inc

lib/hcrypto/test\_dh.c

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Author: Matthias Koenig <mkoenig@suse.de>

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## 1.221 libhx509-5-heimdal

## 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

## 1.221.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvtutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they were against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D\_THREAD\_SAFE -D\_AIX32\_THREADS=1 -D\_AIX41 -D\_AES\_SOURCE or one can use xlc\_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)



dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).

dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with

ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :-)) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache\_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)

HPC2N

Umeå University

Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on ksu

-----

This program is not installed setuid root by default. If you want to install it setuid root, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on ipropd and/or hpropd

-----

The following entries may be required in your /etc/services file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprop       2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on kerberos.8 man page

-----

This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:

<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

-----

(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4\_get\_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add bam/admin
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

5. Add user keys

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services  
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos  
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chochbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chochbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chochbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user> in that order.
2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers
4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.
6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

-----  
Option #1: Use perl glue found at  
<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <http://bugs.debian.org/276402>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5\_PADATA\_ENCRYPTED\_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init\_creds\_pw.c

- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins  
partly done with "struct kdc\_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket

-- using PK-INIT anonymous

-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support

- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs  
have been compiled on:

telnet telnetd		
4.4 BSD-Lite	x	x
4.3 BSD Reno	X	X
UNICOS 9.1	X	X
UNICOS 9.0	X	X
UNICOS 8.0	X	X
BSDI 2.0	X	X
Solaris 2.4	x	x (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.4	X	X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.3	X	X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.1	X	X (no linemode in server)

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following  
machines, but were not available for testing this version.

telnet telnetd		
Next1.0	X	X
UNICOS 8.3	X	X
UNICOS 7.C	X	X

UNICOS 7.0 X X  
SunOs 4.0.3c X X (no linemode in server)  
4.3 BSD X X (no linemode in server)  
DYNIX V3.0.12 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 3.1 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 4.0 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 3.5 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 4.1.3 X X (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.2 x x (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.3 x x (no linemode in server)  
BSDI 1.0 X X  
BSDI 1.1 X X  
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X X (no linemode in server)  
HP-UX 8.0 x x (no linemode in server)

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet. The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

dab@borman.com

dab@cray.com

dab@bsdi.com

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to bcopy()/bzero() with calls to memmove()/memset() and all calls to index()/rindex() with calls to strchr()/strchr().

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to telnetd.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin  
when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile  
under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

makeutx() doesn't expand utmpx,  
use pututxline() instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a sleep(1) before execing login  
to avoid race condition that can eat  
up the login prompt.  
Use terminal speed directly if it is  
not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to realloc() call. Fix for execing  
login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release  
of telnet/telnetd. There are probably other changes that aren't  
listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed #define for AUTHENTICATE to AUTHENTICATION

Changed #define for ENCRYPT to ENCRYPTION

Changed #define for DES\_ENCRYPT to DES\_ENCRYPTION

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572)  
including support for USERVAR.

Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408) conditional on -DOLD\_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV\_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions. Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV\_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions of ENV\_VAR and ENV\_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO\_BSD\_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

Latest Copyright notices from Berkeley.

FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support. The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable



keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug", "encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose\_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in `commands.c` have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

#### Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both `telnet` and `telnetd` was setting/clearing `CTLECH` in the `sg_flags` word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the `LCTLECH` bit in the local mode word.

The `SRCRT` #define has been removed. If `IP_OPTIONS` and `IPPROTO_IP` are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The `NO_GETTYTAB` #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into `libtelnet` to achieve the same results.

The server, `telnetd`, has been switched to use `getopt()` for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via `cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed()` was still not quite right in `telnet`. Posix says if the `ispeed` is 0, then it is really equal to the `ospeed`.

The suboption processing code in `telnet` now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (`telnetd` was already doing this).

The `telnet` code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting `telnet`.

`Telnetd` was doing a `TCSADRAIN` when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means that the `tcsetattr()` will hang waiting for output to drain, and `telnetd` is the only one that will drain the output... The fix is to use `TCSANOW` which does not wait.

`Telnetd` was improperly setting/clearing the `ISTRIP` flag in the `c_iflag` field, it should be using the `c_iflag` field.

When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix \_POSIX\_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty ooutput is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled with "NO\_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c\_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when

attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where switch() was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with 0xff.

Add a couple more printoption() calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like rlogin, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the fork(), in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a setsid()/setpgrp()
- 4) makes the tty our controlling tty.

On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is fork(ed).

Use the strdup() library routine in telnet, instead of the local savestr() routine. If you don't have strdup(), you need to define NO\_STRDUP.

Add support for ^T (SIGINFO/VSTATUS), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the AYT character.

You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ****
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>   return(0);
> }
> --- 609,616 ----
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
> !   if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
> !       ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
> !     ttyinfo(tp);
>   return(0);
> }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of VEOL and VEOL2 if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle TERMIOS systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The telnet/Source directory is now gone, and all the source that was in telnet/Source is now just in the telnet directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, Makefile and Makefile.generic. The "Makefile" has the definitions for the various system, and "Makefile.generic" does all the work. There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:

```
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean
to clean out the directory.
```

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options.

In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT\_TAB and LIT\_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIOS setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable

an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0

recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "\*\*\*" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0
```

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in

it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

**CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:**

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP\_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc\_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC\_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV\_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

David Borman  
Cray Research, Inc.  
655F Lone Oak Drive  
Eagan, MN 55123  
dab@cray.com.

README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top of the file for more information.

Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.



kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS\_EXTPROC.

When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCGSTATE Get t\_state of tty to look at TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit.

When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS\_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgtyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define USE\_TERMIO or SYSV\_TERMIO, the code will expect that the structure returned in the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL is the termio/termios structure.

stty.diff:

This file contains the changes needed for the stty(1) program to report on the current status of the TS\_EXTPROC bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "stty -extproc", and the LINEMODE option will be automatically disabled, and saying "stty extproc" will re-enable the LINEMODE option.

telnet.state:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

telnet:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

telnetd:

This directory contains the server code. If LINEMODE or KLUDGELINEMODE are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

libtelnet:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

arpa:

This directory has a new <arpa/telnet.h>

libtelnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnetd/Makefile.4.4:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in /usr/src/lib/libtelnet, /usr/src/libexec/telnetd, and /usr/src/usr.bin/telnet.

The following TELNET options are supported:

**LINEMODE:**

The LINEMODE option is supported as per RFC1116. The FORWARDMASK option is not currently supported.

**BINARY:** The client has the ability to turn on/off the BINARY option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

**TERMINAL-TYPE:**

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the

list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status.

The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON option, it is added here for completeness.

AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been

issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux,  
so this code may change in the future.

## KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

### WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

### BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd

with DCE.

- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

#### NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5\_dfspag after the krb5\_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give

the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS.

If the .k5login file is used by krb5\_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5\_dfs\_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:

FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred\_nnnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT.

This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5\_afs\_pag should be called after the krb5\_dfs\_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already have had a  
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

## WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce\_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce\_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS\_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

## TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs\_syscall with the afs\_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a dce\_login to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the KRB5CCNAME and look at the nnnnnnnn at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be 41ffxxxx on some systems.

Su to root and unsetenv KRB5CCNAME. Do a testpag -n nnnnnnnn where nnnnnnnn is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and KRB5CCNAME set. If the PAG returned is the same as the newpag, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE klist, cd to DFS and a DCE klist again. The klist should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff8
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the newpag parameter.

Running it with -n 0 should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If your DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

## HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h



on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL\_DFS\_PAG and ANL\_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5\_dfs\_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL\_DFS\_PAG and -DANL\_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

#### AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not

be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

#### UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

Created 07/08/96

Modified 09/30/96

Modified 11/19/96

Modified 12/19/96

Modified 06/20/97

Modified 07/28/97

Modified 02/18/98

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The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in  
debian/scripts/convert\_source.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib
```

```
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'
```

```
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'
```

```
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'
```

```
exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller

- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work

- Fuzzing tests

- Performance testing

- ASN1\_MALLOC\_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode\_ and length\_

- Fix SIZE constraints

- Compact types that only contain one entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Further down is later generations of the template parser

code:

```
=====
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex  
462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)
```

trivial types:

```
=====
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex  
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)
```

OPTIONAL

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)

SEQ OF

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)  
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)

BOOLEAN

=====  
339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL:

=====  
331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)

SET OF

=====  
327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL everywhere

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

=====  
229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

=====  
221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====  
180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)

CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex

159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000
base lib: 22820
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
=====
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)
baselib: 22820
generated code stubs: 41472
TEXT stubs: 112560
```

All types, id still objects

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 119891
```

All types, id still objects, dup compression

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 107147
```

All types, dup compression, id vars

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 7536
TEXT stubs: 107147
```

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on  
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

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@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightstart{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightend{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@node Copyrights and Licenses, , Acknowledgments, Top  
@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
```

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@item KCM credential cache.

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AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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Files: `doc/libidn.texi`

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```
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```
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```

```
*
```

```
* Author: Oliver Hitz
```



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Files: gl/\*

Files: gltests/\*

Files: build-aux/\*

Files: GNUMakefile

Files: maint.mk

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```
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\*

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```
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```

```
##         added -texinfo, -listfunc, -pkg-name
```

```
##         man page revamp
```

```
##         various improvements
```

```
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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.

#### @subheading TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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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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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

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

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of

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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.

@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.

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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.

@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.

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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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@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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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.

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@subheading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@page

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@smallexample

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

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@end smallexample

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end smallexample

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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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@heading TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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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.

A ``covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

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@item 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.

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You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to

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The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

@item

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".

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@item 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:

@enumerate a

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Upstream authors:

Florian Kainz <kainz@ilm.com>  
Rod Bogart <rgb@ilm.com>  
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Name: jackdmp

Maintainer: JACK developers <[jack-devel@jackaudio.org](mailto:jack-devel@jackaudio.org)>

Source: <http://jackaudio.org/download>

Excluded-Files: ./macosx/libcelt.a,  
./macosx/libportaudio.a,  
./windows/\*\*/\*.Lib,  
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./common/JackEngine.h,  
./common/JackException.h,  
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./common/JackLibSampleRateResampler.h,  
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./common/JackResampler.h,  
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./common/JackSystemDeps.h,  
./example-clients/server\_control.cpp,  
./linux/alsa/JackAlsaAdapter.cpp,  
./linux/alsa/JackAlsaAdapter.h,  
./macosx/JackMacEngineRPC.cpp,  
./macosx/JackMacLibClientRPC.cpp,  
./macosx/RPC/Jackdefs.h,  
./macosx/coreaudio/JackCoreAudioAdapter.cpp,  
./macosx/coreaudio/JackCoreAudioAdapter.h,  
./macosx/coreaudio/JackCoreAudioDriver.cpp,  
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./macosx/coremidi/JackCoreMidiDriver.cpp,

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./posix/JackCompilerDeps\_os.h,  
./posix/JackSystemDeps\_os.h,  
./solaris/oss/JackBoomerDriver.cpp,  
./solaris/oss/JackBoomerDriver.h,  
./tests/testAtomic.cpp,  
./tests/testMutex.cpp,  
./tests/testSem.cpp,  
./tests/testSynchroClient.cpp,  
./tests/testSynchroServer.cpp,  
./tests/testSynchroServerClient.cpp,  
./tests/testThread.cpp,  
./windows/JackRouter/JackRouter.cpp,  
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./windows/JackWinNamedPipeServerNotifyChannel.cpp,  
./windows/portaudio/JackPortAudioAdapter.cpp,  
./windows/portaudio/JackPortAudioAdapter.h,  
./windows/portaudio/JackPortAudioDriver.cpp,  
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./macosx/JackMachTime.c,  
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./common/JackFreewheelDriver.cpp,  
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./common/JackInternalClient.cpp,  
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./common/JackRestartThreadedDriver.h,  
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./common/JackServerAPI.cpp,  
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./common/JackWaitThreadedDriver.cpp,  
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./README\_NETJACK2,  
./TODO,  
./common/shm.h,  
./common/wscript,  
./config.h.in,  
./dbus/org.jackaudio.service.in,  
./dbus/sigsegv.h,  
./dbus/wscript,  
./debian/TODO.Debian,  
./debian/asound.rc,  
./debian/audio.conf,  
./debian/bash\_completion.d/jackd,  
./debian/compat,  
./debian/control,  
./debian/control.in,  
./debian/gbp.conf,  
./debian/jackd2-firewire.install,  
./debian/jackd2.config,  
./debian/jackd2.docs,  
./debian/jackd2.examples,  
./debian/jackd2.install,  
./debian/jackd2.manpages,  
./debian/jackd2.postinst,  
./debian/jackd2.postrm,  
./debian/jackd2.preinst,  
./debian/jackd2.templates,  
./debian/libjack-jackd2-0.install,

./debian/libjack-jackd2-0.shlibs,  
./debian/libjack-jackd2-dev.README,  
./debian/libjack-jackd2-dev.install,  
./debian/libjack0.lintian-overrides,  
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./example-clients/cpu\_load.c,  
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./example-clients/simple\_client.c,  
./example-clients/thru\_client.c,  
./example-clients/tw.c,  
./example-clients/wscript,  
./jack.pc.in,  
./linux/wscript,  
./macosx/Jack-Info.plist,  
./macosx/Jackdmp.xcodeproj/project.pbxproj,  
./macosx/RPC/JackRPCClient.h,  
./macosx/RPC/JackRPCClientServer.c,  
./macosx/RPC/JackRPCClientUser.c,  
./macosx/RPC/JackRPCEngine.h,  
./macosx/RPC/JackRPCEngineServer.c,  
./macosx/RPC/JackRPCEngineUser.c,  
./macosx/install\_jackdmp,  
./macosx/remove\_jackdmp,  
./macosx/wscript,  
./man/alsa\_in.0,  
./man/alsa\_out.0,  
./man/fill\_template,  
./man/jack\_bufsize.0,  
./man/jack\_connect.0,  
./man/jack\_disconnect.0,  
./man/jack\_freewheel.0,  
./man/jack\_impulse\_grabber.0,  
./man/jack\_load.0,

./man/jack\_lsp.0,  
./man/jack\_metro.0,  
./man/jack\_monitor\_client.0,  
./man/jack\_netsource.0,  
./man/jack\_samplerate.0,  
./man/jack\_showtime.0,  
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./man/jackrec.0,  
./man/wscript,  
./solaris/wscript,  
./svnversion.h,  
./tests/wscript,  
./windows/JackRouter/JackRouter.def,  
./windows/JackRouter/JackRouter.dsp,  
./windows/JackRouter/JackRouter.dsw,  
./windows/JackRouter/README,  
./windows/JackRouter/profport.h,  
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./windows/JackRouter/resource.h,  
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./windows/Setup/JackRouter.ini,  
./windows/Setup/README,  
./windows/Setup/jack.ci,  
./windows/Setup/src/README,  
./windows/Setup/src/jack.ico,  
./windows/Setup/src/logo\_installer.bmp,  
./windows/jack\_audioadapter.cbp,  
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./windows/jack\_disconnect.cbp,  
./windows/jack\_dummy.cbp,  
./windows/jack\_freeverb.dsp,  
./windows/jack\_load.cbp,  
./windows/jack\_load.dsp,  
./windows/jack\_loopback.cbp,  
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./windows/jack\_metro.cbp,  
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./windows/jack\_test.cbp,  
./windows/jack\_test.dsp,  
./windows/jack\_unload.cbp,  
./windows/jack\_unload.dsp,  
./windows/jack\_winnme.cbp,  
./windows/jackd.cbp,  
./windows/jackd.workspace,  
./windows/jackdmp.dsp,  
./windows/jackdmp.dsw,  
./windows/jdelay.dsp,  
./windows/libjack.cbp,  
./windows/libjackmp.dsp,  
./windows/libjackserver.cbp,  
./windows/libjackservermp.dsp,  
./windows/multiple\_metro.cbp,  
./windows/resource.h,  
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./macosx/JackMachPort.h,  
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./macosx/JackMachSemaphore.h,  
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./posix/JackSocketServerNotifyChannel.cpp,  
./posix/JackSocketServerNotifyChannel.h,  
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./windows/JackAtomic\_os.h,  
./windows/JackCompilerDeps\_os.h,  
./windows/JackNetWinSocket.cpp,

./windows/JackNetWinSocket.h,  
./windows/JackPlatformPlug\_os.h,  
./windows/JackShmMem\_os.h,  
./windows/JackSystemDeps\_os.h,  
./windows/JackTypes\_os.h,  
./windows/JackWinEvent.cpp,  
./windows/JackWinEvent.h,  
./windows/JackWinMutex.h,  
./windows/JackWinNamedPipe.cpp,  
./windows/JackWinNamedPipe.h,  
./windows/JackWinNamedPipeClientChannel.cpp,  
./windows/JackWinNamedPipeClientChannel.h,  
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./windows/JackWinNamedPipeNotifyChannel.h,  
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./windows/JackWinNamedPipeServerChannel.h,  
./windows/JackWinNamedPipeServerNotifyChannel.h,  
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./common/JackCompilerDeps.h,  
./common/JackConstants.h,  
./common/JackEngine.cpp,  
./common/JackEngine.h,  
./common/JackException.h,  
./common/JackFilters.h,  
./common/JackInternalClientChannel.h,  
./common/JackLibSampleRateResampler.cpp,  
./common/JackLibSampleRateResampler.h,

./common/JackLockedEngine.h,  
./common/JackMidiDriver.h,  
./common/JackNetManager.h,  
./common/JackProfiler.cpp,  
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./common/JackResampler.cpp,  
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./common/JackServerGlobals.cpp,  
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./common/JackSystemDeps.h,  
./example-clients/server\_control.cpp,  
./linux/alsa/JackAlsaAdapter.cpp,  
./linux/alsa/JackAlsaAdapter.h,  
./macosx/JackMacEngineRPC.cpp,  
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./macosx/RPC/Jackdefs.h,  
./macosx/coreaudio/JackCoreAudioAdapter.cpp,  
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./posix/JackCompilerDeps\_os.h,  
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./solaris/oss/JackBoomerDriver.cpp,  
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./tests/testAtomic.cpp,  
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./tests/testSynchroServerClient.cpp,  
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./windows/JackRouter/JackRouter.cpp,  
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./windows/JackWinNamedPipeServerNotifyChannel.cpp,  
./windows/portaudio/JackPortAudioAdapter.cpp,  
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./common/JackClientInterface.h,  
./common/JackEngineControl.cpp,  
./common/JackEngineControl.h,  
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./common/JackGraphManager.cpp,  
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./common/JackPort.h,  
./common/JackRequest.h,  
./common/JackServerLaunch.h,  
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./common/JackTransportEngine.cpp,  
./common/JackTransportEngine.h,  
./macosx/JackMachThread.cpp,  
./macosx/JackMachTime.c,  
./posix/JackPosixServerLaunch.cpp,  
./posix/JackPosixThread.cpp,  
./posix/JackPosixThread.h,  
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./common/JackDriver.h,  
./common/JackDriverLoader.cpp,  
./common/JackDriverLoader.h,  
./common/JackDummyDriver.cpp,  
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./common/JackExternalClient.cpp,

./common/JackExternalClient.h,  
./common/JackFreewheelDriver.cpp,  
./common/JackFreewheelDriver.h,  
./common/JackInternalClient.cpp,  
./common/JackInternalClient.h,  
./common/JackLoopbackDriver.cpp,  
./common/JackLoopbackDriver.h,  
./common/JackRestartThreadedDriver.cpp,  
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./common/JackServer.cpp,  
./common/JackServer.h,  
./common/JackServerAPI.cpp,  
./common/JackThreadedDriver.cpp,  
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./common/JackWaitThreadedDriver.cpp,  
./common/JackWaitThreadedDriver.h,  
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./linux/alsa/generic\_hw.c,  
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# 1.229 libjpeg-turbo8 1.1.90+svn733 :0ubuntu4.1

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Source: lp:libjpeg-turbo

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## 1.230 libjpeg8 8c-2 :ubuntu7

### 1.230.1 Available under license :

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

Name: libjpeg8-empty

Files: \*

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## 1.231 libjs-jquery 1.7.2+debian

### :1ubuntu1~ubuntu12.04.1

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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in src/lib/gssapi, including the following files:

lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi\_err\_generic.et  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_accept\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_acquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_canon\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_compare\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_context\_time.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_delete\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_status.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dup\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_exp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_export\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_glue.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_init\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_initialize.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_names.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_process\_context.c



lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_buffer.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_oid\_set.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_seal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_sign.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_store\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_unseal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_userok.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_utils.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_verify.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid\_ops.c  
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP\_spnego.h  
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego\_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprof\_hdr.h  
kadmin/server/iprofd\_svc.c  
lib/kdb/iprof.x  
lib/kdb/kdb\_convert.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.h  
lib/krb5/error\_tables/kdb5\_err.et  
slave/kpropd\_rpc.c  
slave/kproplog.c

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```

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```
@smallexample
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c
@end smallexample
```

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

```
@smallexample
include/ipropr_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropr_svc.c
lib/kdb/ipropr.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c
@end smallexample
```

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lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
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lib/libgss/g\_userok.c  
lib/libgss/g\_utils.c  
lib/libgss/g\_verify.c  
lib/libgss/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi\_err\_generic.h  
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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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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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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Sun, 23 Jan 2005 21:11:50 -0500.

It was downloaded from <http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/klibc/>

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## 1.237 libkrb5-26-heimdal

# 1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

### 1.237.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they were against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D\_THREAD\_SAFE -D\_AIX32\_THREADS=1 -D\_AIX41 -D\_AES\_SOURCE or one can use xlc\_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):  
-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)

dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).  
dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with  
ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :-)) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache\_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)  
HPC2N  
Ume" University  
Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on ksu

-----

This program is not installed setuid root by default. If you want to install it setuid root, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on ipropd and/or hpropd

-----

The following entries may be required in you /etc/services file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprop       2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on kerberos.8 man page

-----  
This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:  
<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

-----  
(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4\_get\_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add bam/admin
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

#### 4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

#### 5. Add user keys

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services  
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos  
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chocbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chocbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chocbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chocbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chocbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user> in that order.
2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers

4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.
6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

-----

Option #1: Use perl glue found at  
<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <<http://bugs.debian.org/276402>>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5\_PADATA\_ENCRYPTED\_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init\_creds\_pw.c  
- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins  
partly done with "struct kdc\_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket  
-- using PK-INIT anonymous  
-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support  
- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs have been compiled on:

```
telnet telnetd
4.4 BSD-Lite  x  x
4.3 BSD Reno  X  X
UNICOS 9.1   X  X
UNICOS 9.0   X  X
UNICOS 8.0   X  X
BSDI 2.0     X  X
Solaris 2.4   x  x (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.4  X  X (no linemode in server)
```



Ultrix 4.3 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 4.1 X X (no linemode in server)

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following machines, but were not available for testing this version.

telnet telnetd  
Next1.0 X X  
UNICOS 8.3 X X  
UNICOS 7.C X X  
UNICOS 7.0 X X  
SunOs 4.0.3c X X (no linemode in server)  
4.3 BSD X X (no linemode in server)  
DYNIX V3.0.12 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 3.1 X X (no linemode in server)  
Ultrix 4.0 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 3.5 X X (no linemode in server)  
SunOs 4.1.3 X X (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.2 x x (no linemode in server)  
Solaris 2.3 x x (no linemode in server)  
BSDI 1.0 X X  
BSDI 1.1 X X  
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X X (no linemode in server)  
HP-UX 8.0 x x (no linemode in server)

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet, The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

dab@borman.com  
dab@cray.com  
dab@bsdi.com

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to `bcopy()/bzero()` with calls to `memmove()/memset()` and all calls to `index()/rindex()` with calls to `strchr()/strrchr()`.

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to `telnetd`.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

`makeutx()` doesn't expand `utmpx`, use `pututxline()` instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a `sleep(1)` before execing login to avoid race condition that can eat up the login prompt.  
Use terminal speed directly if it is not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to `realloc()` call. Fix for execing login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release of `telnet/telnetd`. There are probably other changes that aren't listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed `#define` for `AUTHENTICATE` to `AUTHENTICATION`

Changed `#define` for `ENCRYPT` to `ENCRYPTION`

Changed `#define` for `DES_ENCRYPT` to `DES_ENCRYPTION`

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572) including support for USERVAR.

Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408) conditional on -DOLD\_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV\_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions. Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV\_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions of ENV\_VAR and ENV\_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO\_BSD\_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

Latest Copyright notices from Berkeley.

FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support. The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent

are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug", "encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose\_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in commands.c have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

#### Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both telnet and telnetd was setting/clearing CTLECH in the sg\_flags word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the LCTLECH bit in the local mode word.

The SRCRT #define has been removed. If IP\_OPTIONS and IPPROTO\_IP are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The NO\_GETTYTAB #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into libtelnet to achieve the same results.

The server, telnetd, has been switched to use getopt() for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed() was still not quite right in telnet. Posix says if the ispeed is 0, then it is really equal to the ospeed.

The suboption processing code in telnet now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (telnetd was already doing this).

The telnet code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting telnet.

Telnetd was doing a TCSADRAIN when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means

that the tcsetattr() will hang waiting for output to drain, and telnetd is the only one that will drain the output... The fix is to use TCSANOW which does not wait.

Telnetd was improperly setting/clearing the ISTRIP flag in the c\_lflag field, it should be using the c\_iflag field.

When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix \_POSIX\_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty output is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled with "NO\_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST

bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c\_lflag field, not the c\_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c\_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where switch() was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with 0xff.

Add a couple more printoption() calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like rlogin, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the fork(), in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a setsid()/setpgrp()
- 4) makes the tty our controlling tty.

On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does



a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is fork()ed.

Use the strdup() library routine in telnet, instead of the local savestr() routine. If you don't have strdup(), you need to define NO\_STRDUP.

Add support for ^T (SIGINFO/VSTATUS), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the AYT character. You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ***
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>   return(0);
> }
> --- 609,616 ----
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
> !   if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
> !       ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
> !     ttyinfo(tp);
>   return(0);
> }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of VEOL and VEOL2 if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle TERMIOS systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The telnet/Source directory is now gone, and all the source that was in telnet/Source is now just in the telnet directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, Makefile and Makefile.generic.

The "Makefile" has the definitions for the various system, and "Makefile.generic" does all the work. There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:  
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean  
to clean out the directory.

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options. In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT\_TAB and LIT\_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless

of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIOS setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...)):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0

recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "\*\*\*" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0
```

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP\_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc\_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC\_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV\_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

David Borman  
Cray Research, Inc.  
655F Lone Oak Drive  
Eagan, MN 55123  
dab@cray.com.

README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It

has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top of the file for more information.

#### Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.

#### kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS\_EXTPROC. When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

#### New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCGSTATE Get t\_state of tty to look at TS\_EXTPROC bit  
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit. When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS\_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgttyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define USE\_TERMIO or SYSV\_TERMIO, the code will expect that the structure returned in the TIOCPKT\_IOCTL is

the termio/termios structure.

stty.diff:

This file contains the changes needed for the stty(1) program to report on the current status of the TS\_EXTPROC bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the TS\_EXTPROC bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "stty -extproc", and the LINEMODE option will be automatically disabled, and saying "stty extproc" will re-enable the LINEMODE option.

telnet.state:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

telnet:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

telnetd:

This directory contains the server code. If LINEMODE or KLUDGELINEMODE are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

libtelnet:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

arpa:

This directory has a new <arpa/telnet.h>

libtelnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnetd/Makefile.4.4:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in /usr/src/lib/libtelnet, /usr/src/libexec/telnetd, and /usr/src/usr.bin/telnet.

The following TELNET options are supported:

**LINEMODE:**

The LINEMODE option is supported as per RFC1116. The FORWARDMASK option is not currently supported.

**BINARY:** The client has the ability to turn on/off the BINARY option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY

from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

#### TERMINAL-TYPE:

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

#### TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

#### TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

#### TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

#### STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status.

The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

#### ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

#### X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON option, it is added here for completeness.

#### AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

#### ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux, so this code may change in the future.

#### KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

#### WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

#### BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a



password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd with DCE.)
- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

#### NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE

module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5\_dfs\_pag after the krb5\_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS. If the .k5login file is used by krb5\_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5\_dfs\_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:  
FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred\_nnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT. This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5\_afs\_pag should be called after the krb5\_dfs\_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already had a  
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

## WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce\_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce\_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS\_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

## TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5\_dfs\_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs\_syscall with the afs\_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a `dce_login` to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the `KRB5CCNAME` and look at the `nnnnnnnn` at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be `41ffxxxx` on some systems.

Su to root and `unsetenv KRB5CCNAME`. Do a `testpag -n nnnnnnnn` where `nnnnnnnn` is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and `KRB5CCNAME` set. If the PAG returned is the same as the `newpag`, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE `klist`, `cd` to DFS and a DCE `klist` again. The `klist` should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff8
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the `newpag` parameter.

Running it with `-n 0` should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If your DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact

your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

## HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL\_DFS\_PAG and ANL\_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5\_dfs\_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL\_DFS\_PAG and -DANL\_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

## AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the

syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

#### UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

Created 07/08/96

Modified 09/30/96

Modified 11/19/96

Modified 12/19/96

Modified 06/20/97

Modified 07/28/97

Modified 02/18/98

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The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in  
debian/scripts/convert\_source.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib
```

```
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'
```

```
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'
```

```
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'
```

```
exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller

- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work

- Fuzzing tests

- Performance testing

- ASN1\_MALLOC\_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode\_ and length\_

- Fix SIZE constraints

- Compact types that only contain on entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Futher down is later generations of the template parser

code:

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)

trivial types:

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)

OPTIONAL

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)

SEQ OF

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)  
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)

BOOLEAN

=====  
339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL:

=====  
331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)

SET OF

=====  
327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)

TYPE\_EXTERNAL everywhere

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

=====  
229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

=====  
221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====  
180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)



CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000  
base lib: 22820

\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
=====  
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)  
baselib: 22820  
generated code stubs: 41472  
TEXT stubs: 112560

All types, id still objects

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 20796  
TEXT stubs: 119891

All types, id still objects, dup compression

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 20796  
TEXT stubs: 107147

All types, dup compression, id vars

=====  
\_\_TEXT \_\_DATA \_\_OBJC others dec hex  
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000  
TEXT baselib: 23166  
generated code stubs: 7536  
TEXT stubs: 107147

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on  
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se  
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RFCs in lib/wind:

rfc3454.txt has been stripped of content, only the tables remain.

rfc3490.txt, rfc3491.txt, rfc4013.txt, rfc4518.txt have been removed.

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```
@macro copynext{ }  
@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightstart{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightend{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@node Copyrights and Licenses, , Acknowledgments, Top  
@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
```

```
@heading Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
```

```
@copyrightstart  
@verbatim
```

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@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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kdc/announce.c

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DES core in libcrypto

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D3DES (V5.09) -

A portable, public domain, version of the Data Encryption Standard.

Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge.

Thanks to: Dan Hoey for his excellent Initial and Inverse permutation code; Jim Gillogly & Phil Karn for the DES key schedule code; Dennis Ferguson, Eric Young and Dana How for comparing notes; and Ray Lau, for humouring me on.

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Windows support

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lib/hcrypto/test\_dh.c

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_accept\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_acquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_canon\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_compare\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_context\_time.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_delete\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_status.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dup\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_exp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_export\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_glue.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_init\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_initialize.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_names.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_process\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_buffer.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_oid\_set.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_seal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_sign.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_store\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_unseal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_userok.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_utils.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_verify.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid\_ops.c  
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP\_spnego.h  
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego\_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprof\_hdr.h  
kadmin/server/iprof\_svc.c  
lib/kdb/iprof.x  
lib/kdb/kdb\_convert.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.h  
lib/krb5/error\_tables/kdb5\_err.et  
slave/kpropd\_rpc.c  
slave/kproplog.c

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```
@smallexample
lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c
@end smallexample
```

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```
@smallexample
include/ipropr_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropr_svc.c
lib/kdb/ipropr.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c
@end smallexample
```

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cmd/krb5/ipropl/ipropl.x
cmd/krb5/ipropl/ipropl_hdr.h
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropl_svc.c
cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c
cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech_gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech_spnego_mech.c
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
```

lib/libgss/g\_acquire\_cred.c  
lib/libgss/g\_canon\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_compare\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_context\_time.c  
lib/libgss/g\_delete\_sec\_context.c  
lib/libgss/g\_dsp\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_dsp\_status.c  
lib/libgss/g\_dup\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_exp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/libgss/g\_export\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_glue.c  
lib/libgss/g\_imp\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_imp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/libgss/g\_init\_sec\_context.c  
lib/libgss/g\_initialize.c  
lib/libgss/g\_inquire\_context.c  
lib/libgss/g\_inquire\_cred.c  
lib/libgss/g\_inquire\_names.c  
lib/libgss/g\_process\_context.c  
lib/libgss/g\_rel\_buffer.c  
lib/libgss/g\_rel\_cred.c  
lib/libgss/g\_rel\_name.c  
lib/libgss/g\_rel\_oid\_set.c  
lib/libgss/g\_seal.c  
lib/libgss/g\_sign.c  
lib/libgss/g\_store\_cred.c  
lib/libgss/g\_unseal.c  
lib/libgss/g\_userok.c  
lib/libgss/g\_utils.c  
lib/libgss/g\_verify.c  
lib/libgss/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi\_err\_generic.h  
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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```

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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in src/lib/gssapi, including the following files:

lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi\_err\_generic.et  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_accept\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_acquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_canon\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_compare\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_context\_time.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_delete\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_status.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dup\_name.c



lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_exp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_export\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_glue.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_init\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_initialize.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_names.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_process\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_buffer.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_oid\_set.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_seal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_sign.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_store\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_unseal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_userok.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_utils.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_verify.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd\_pname\_to\_uid.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid\_ops.c  
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP\_spnego.h  
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego\_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprop\_hdr.h  
kadmin/server/ipropd\_svc.c  
lib/kdb/iprop.x  
lib/kdb/kdb\_convert.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.c  
lib/kdb/kdb\_log.h  
lib/krb5/error\_tables/kdb5\_err.et  
slave/kpropd\_rpc.c  
slave/kproplog.c

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@smallexample

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_accept\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_acquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_canon\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_compare\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_context\_time.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_delete\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dsp\_status.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_dup\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_exp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_export\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_glue.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_imp\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_init\_sec\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_initialize.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_inquire\_names.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_process\_context.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_buffer.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_cred.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_name.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_rel\_oid\_set.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_seal.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_sign.c  
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g\_store\_cred.c

```
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c
@end smallexample
```

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```
@smallexample
include/iprof_hdr.h
kadmin/server/iprofd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprof.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c
@end smallexample
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lib/gss\_mechs/mech\_spnego/mech/gssapiP\_spnego.h  
lib/gss\_mechs/mech\_spnego/mech/spnego\_mech.c  
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Local-Date: Fri, 06 Jun 2003 13:18:52 -0400  
Date: Fri, 6 Jun 2003 10:18:52 -0700  
From: Juan Gomez <juang@us.ibm.com>  
To: Stephen Frost <sfrost@debian.org>  
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.2a (Intl) 23 November 1999  
Subject: Re: Juan C. Gomez license in OpenLDAP Source

Stephen,

"There is no restriction on modifications and derived works" on the work I did for the openldap server as long as this is consistent with the openldap license. Please forward this email to Kurt so he does the appropriate changes to the files to reflect this.

Regards, Juan

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MA

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Local-Date: Thu, 05 Jun 2003 16:53:32 -0400  
Date: Thu, 5 Jun 2003 16:53:32 -0400 (EDT)  
From: Mark Adamson <adamson@andrew.cmu.edu>  
To: Stephen Frost <sfrost@debian.org>  
Subject: Re: Mark Adamson license in OpenLDAP source

Hi Stephen,

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-Mark

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- \* To: Stephen Frost <sfrost@snowman.net>
- \* Subject: Re: OpenLDAP Licenseing issues
- \* From: "Kurt D. Zeilenga" <Kurt@OpenLDAP.org>
- \* Date: Wed, 28 May 2003 10:55:44 -0700

\* Cc: Steve Langasek <vorlon@netexpress.net>,debian-legal@lists.debian.org, openldap-devel@OpenLDAP.org  
\* In-reply-to: <20030528162613.GB8524@ns.snowman.net>  
\* Message-id: <5.2.0.9.0.20030528094229.02924780@127.0.0.1>  
\* Old-return-path: <Kurt@OpenLDAP.org>

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Regards, Kurt  
-----

## 1.241 liblocale-gettext-perl 1.05-7build3 :7build3

### 1.241.1 Available under license :

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

Maintainer: Phillip Vandry <vandry@TZoNE.ORG>

Source: <http://search.cpan.org/dist/Locale-gettext/>

Name: Locale-gettext

Files: \*

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# 1.244 liblog-message-simple-perl 0.10-1 :1

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Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Log-Message-Simple

Source: <https://metacpan.org/release/Log-Message-Simple/>

Upstream-Contact: Chris Williams <[chris@bingosnet.co.uk](mailto:chris@bingosnet.co.uk)>

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Format: copyright-format draft from debian-policy 3.9.2.0

Upstream-Name: XZ Utils

Upstream-Contact:

Lasse Collin <lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

<http://tukaani.org/xz/lists.html>

Source:

<http://tukaani.org/xz>

<http://git.tukaani.org/xz.git>

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To: Jonathan Nieder <jrnieder@gmail.com>

Subject: Re: XZ utils for Debian

Date: Sun, 19 Jul 2009 13:28:23 +0300

Message-Id: <200907191328.23816.lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

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Comment:

changelog.gz (commit 975d8fd) explains:

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Other-Authors: Roland McGrath, Akim Demaille, Paul Eggert,

David Mackenzie, Bruno Haible, and many others.

Origin: configure.ac from XZ Utils,

```
visibility.m4 serial 1 (gettext-0.15),
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Files: `po/Makevars`

Origin: `gettext-runtime/po/Makevars (gettext-0.12)`

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```

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## 1.248 libmodule-pluggable-perl 5.1-1 :1

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Upstream-Name: Module-Pluggable

Source: <https://metacpan.org/release/Module-Pluggable/>

Upstream-Contact: Simon Wistow <[simon@thegestalt.org](mailto:simon@thegestalt.org)>

Files: \*

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## 1.249 libmount1 2.20.1-1ubuntu3.1

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- \*/

This package contains a reimplementation of getopt(1).

## PREFACE

Getopt(1) is a program to help shell scripts parse command-line parameters. It is for example included in the util-linux distribution (upto version 2.7.1). But, there are some problems with that getopt(1) implementation, as listed in the 'BUGS' section of its man-page:

### >BUGS

- > Whatever getopt(3) has.
- >
- > Arguments containing white space or imbedded shell metacharacters generally will not survive intact; this looks easy to fix but isn't.
- >
- > The error message for an invalid option is identified as coming from getopt rather than from the shell procedure containing the invocation of getopt; this again is hard to fix.
- >
- > The precise best way to use the set command to set the arguments without disrupting the value(s) of shell options varies from one shell version to another.

This implementation of getopt(1) is written to solve some of these problems,

while still staying (for all practical purposes) completely compatible with other getopt(1) implementations.

## INSTALLATION

Installation should be very easy. Just type 'make' to compile the sources. It should compile cleanly, without any warnings, but even if it does not you probably don't have to worry. You must use GNU Make and gcc, or you will have to edit the Makefile.

Type 'make install' to install the binary and the manual page. It installs by default in /usr/local/bin and /usr/local/man/man1, to install in /usr/bin and /usr/man/man1 try 'make install prefix=/usr'.

The example files can be installed in /usr/local/lib/getopt by calling 'make install\_doc'.

If you do not trust the getopt(3) in your libc, or if you do not use a libc with the GNU getopt(3) routines, you can use the gnu sources as provided in the gnu directory. Try 'make LIBCGETOPT=0'. Ignore any compile warnings.

You can check whether the new implementation of getopt is found first in your path by calling 'bash test.bash'.

## HIGHLIGHTS

It can do anything that the GNU getopt(3) routines can do.

It can cope with spaces and shell metacharacters within arguments.

It can parse long parameters.

It can shuffle parameters, so you can mix options and other parameters on the command-line.

It can be easily identified as an enhanced getopt(1) from within shell scripts.

It can report parse errors as coming from the shell script.

It is fully compatible with other getopt(1) implementations.

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You can find the latest version of this program at:

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libblkid - a library to handle device identification and token extraction

Basic usage is as follows - there are two normal usage patterns:

For cases where a program wants information about multiple devices, or expects to be doing multiple token searches, the program should directly initialize cache file via (second parameter is cache filename, NULL = default):

```
blkid_cache cache = NULL;
if (blkid_get_cache(&cache, NULL) < 0)
    /* error reading the cache file, not really fatal */
```

Note that if no cache file exists, an empty cache struct is still allocated. Usage of libblkid functions will use the cache to avoid needless device scans.

The model of the blkid cache is that each device has a number of attributes that can be associated with it. Currently the attributes which are supported (and set) by blkid are:

```
TYPE filesystem type
UUID filesystem uuid
LABEL filesystem label
```

How to use libblkid? Normally, you either want to find a device with a specific NAME=value token, or you want to output token(s) from a device. To find a device that matches a following attribute, you simply call the blkid\_get\_devname() function:

```
if ((devname = blkid_get_devname(cache, attribute_name, value))) {
    /* do something with devname */
    string_free(devname);
}
```

The cache parameter is optional; if it is NULL, then the blkid library will load the default blkid.tab cache file, and then release the cache before function call returns. The return value is an allocated string

which holds the resulting device name (if it is found). If the value is NULL, then attribute\_name is parsed as if it were "<attribute\_name>=<value>"; if it cannot be so parsed, then the original attribute\_name is returned in a copied allocated string. This is a convenience to allow user programs to want to translate user input, whether it is of the form: "/dev/hda1", "LABEL=root", "UUID=082D-26E3", and get back a device name that it can use.

Alternatively, of course, the programmer can pass an attribute name of "LABEL", and value of "root", if that is more convenient.

Another common usage is to retrieve the value of a specific attribute for a particular device. This can be used to determine the filesystem type, or label, or uuid for a particular device:

```
if ((value = blkid_get_tag_value(cache, attribute_name, devname))) {
    /* do something with value */
    string_free(value);
}
```

If a program needs to call multiple blkid functions, then passing in a cache value of NULL is not recommended, since the /etc/blkid.tab file will be repeatedly parsed over and over again, with memory allocated and deallocated. To initialize the blkid cache, blkid\_get\_cache() function is used:

```
if (blkid_get_cache(&cache, NULL) < 0)
    goto errout;
```

The second parameter of blkid\_get\_cache (if non-zero) is the alternate filename of the blkid cache file (where the default is /etc/blkid.tab). Normally, programs should just pass in NULL.

If you have called blkid\_get\_cache(), you should call blkid\_put\_cache() when you are done using the blkid library functions. This will save the cache to the blkid.tab file, if you have write access to the file. It will also free all associated devices and tags:

```
blkid_put_cache(cache);
```

The cal(1) date routines were written from scratch, basically from first principles. The algorithm for calculating the day of week from any Gregorian date was "reverse engineered". This was necessary as most of the documented algorithms have to do with date calculations for other calendars (e.g. julian) and are only accurate when converted to gregorian within a narrow range of dates.

1 Jan 1 is a Saturday because that's what cal says and I couldn't change that even if I was dumb enough to try. From this we can easily calculate

the day of week for any date. The algorithm for a zero based day of week:

calculate the number of days in all prior years  $(year-1)*365$   
add the number of leap years (days?) since year 1  
(not including this year as that is covered later)  
add the day number within the year  
this compensates for the non-inclusive leap year  
calculation  
if the day in question occurs before the gregorian reformation  
(3 sep 1752 for our purposes), then simply return  
(value so far - 1 + SATURDAY's value of 6) modulo 7.  
if the day in question occurs during the reformation (3 sep 1752  
to 13 sep 1752 inclusive) return THURSDAY. This is my  
idea of what happened then. It does not matter much as  
this program never tries to find day of week for any day  
that is not the first of a month.  
otherwise, after the reformation, use the same formula as the  
days before with the additional step of subtracting the  
number of days (11) that were adjusted out of the calendar  
just before taking the modulo.

It must be noted that the number of leap years calculation is sensitive to the date for which the leap year is being calculated. A year that occurs before the reformation is determined to be a leap year if its modulo of 4 equals zero. But after the reformation, a year is only a leap year if its modulo of 4 equals zero and its modulo of 100 does not. Of course, there is an exception for these century years. If the modulo of 400 equals zero, then the year is a leap year anyway. This is, in fact, what the gregorian reformation was all about (a bit of error in the old algorithm that caused the calendar to be inaccurate.)

Once we have the day in year for the first of the month in question, the rest is trivial.

Announcing the new curses based fdisk program... cfdisk

cfdisk is a curses based disk drive partitioning program that can create partitions for a wide variety of operating systems including Linux, MS-DOS and OS/2. cfdisk was inspired by the fdisk program, by A. V. Le Blanc (LeBlanc@mcc.ac.uk). I hope that this program will be useful to both new and old Linux users, and I hope it will make the installation process easier.

\*\*\*\* WARNING \*\*\*\*

If you write a bad partition table to disk, it may destroy data and partitions.



You can FTP cfdisk from ftp.cs.unc.edu in the /pub/martin/linux directory.

I would also like comments (good and bad) on the user interface, logic and ease of use. If you have any suggestions for improvements, I would be happy to hear them.

My e-mail address is martin@cs.unc.edu.

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—  
Kevin E. Martin            University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
martin@cs.unc.edu            Department of Computer Science  
RedHat and SuSE take the program clear from ncurses.  
A 20KB program equivalent to "tput clear".

Slackware uses the script.

So, both versions will behave identically, and  
Slackware saves 20 KB.  
# @(#)README 5.1 (Berkeley) 5/22/90

col - filter out reverse line feeds.

Options are:

- b do not print any backspaces (last character written is printed)
- f allow half line feeds in output, by default characters between lines are pushed to the line below
- x do not compress spaces into tabs.
- l num keep (at least) num lines in memory, 128 are kept by default

In the 32V source code to col(1) the default behavior was to NOT compress spaces into tabs. There was a -h option which caused it to compress spaces into tabs. There was no -x flag.

The 32V documentation, however, was consistent with the SVID (actually, V7 at the time) and documented a -x flag (as defined above) while making no mention of a -h flag. Just before 4.3BSD went out, CSRG updated the manual page to reflect the way the code worked. Suspecting that this was probably the wrong way to go, this version adopts the SVID defaults, and no longer documents the -h option.

The S5 -p flag is not supported because it isn't clear what it does (looks like a kludge introduced for a particular printer).

Known differences between AT&T's col and this one (# is delimiter):

Input AT&T col this col

```
#\nabc\E7def\n# # def\nabc\r# # def\nabc\n#
```

```
#a# ## #a\n#
```

- last line always ends with at least one \n (or \E9)

```
#1234567 8\n# #1234567\t8\n# #1234567 8\n#
```

- single space not expanded to tab

```
-f #a\E8b\n# #ab\n# # b\E9\ra\n#
```

- can back up past first line (as far as you want) so you

\*can\* have a super script on the first line

```
#\E9_\ba\E8\nb\n# #\n_\bb\ba\n# #\n_\ba\bb\n#
```

- always print last character written to a position,

AT&T col claims to do this but doesn't.

If a character is to be placed on a line that has been flushed, a warning is produced (the AT&T col is silent). The -l flag (not in AT&T col) can be used to increase the number of lines buffered to avoid the problem.

General algorithm: a limited number of lines are buffered in a linked list. When a printable character is read, it is put in the buffer of the current line along with the column it's supposed to be in. When a line is flushed, the characters in the line are sorted according to column and then printed.

## PERPETUAL DATE CONVERTER FROM GREGORIAN TO POEE CALENDAR

### SEASONS

1. Chaos -- Patron Apostle Hung Mung
2. Discord -- Patron Apostle Dr. Van Van Mojo
3. Confusion -- Patron Apostle Sri Syadasti
4. Bureaucracy -- Patron Apostle Zarathud
5. The Aftermath -- Patron Apostle the Elder Malaclypse

### DAYS OF THE WEEK\*

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Sweetmorn       | *The DAYS OF THE WEEK   |
| 2. Boomtime        | are named from the five |
| 3. Pungenday       | basic elements: SWEET,  |
| 4. Prickle-Prickle | BOOM, PUNGENT, PRICKLE, |
| 5. Setting Orange  | and ORANGE.             |

HOLYDAYS

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Apostle Holydays    | B. Seasons Holydays     |
| 1. Mungday             | 1. Chaoflux             |
| 2. Mojoday             | 2. Discoflux            |
| 3. Syaday              | 3. Confuflux            |
| 4. Zaraday             | 4. Bureflux             |
| 5. Maladay             | 5. Afflux               |
| Each occurs on the 5th | Each occurs on the 50th |
| day of the Season      | day of the Season       |

C. Saint Tib's Day -- occurs once every four years (1 + 4 = 5) and is inserted between the 59th and 60th days of the Season of Chaos

ST BT PD PP SO										SM BT PD PP SO													
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	Chs	Jul	5	6	7	8	9	40	41	42	43	44	Cfn
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10			10	11	12	13	14	45	46	47	48	49	
	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15			15	16	17	18	19	50	51	52	53	54	
	16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20			20	21	22	23	24	55	56	57	58	59	
	21	22	23	24	25	21	22	23	24	25			25	26	27	28	29	60	61	62	63	64	
	26	27	28	29	30	26	27	28	29	30			30	31	1	2	3	65	66	67	68	69	
	31	1	2	3	4	31	32	33	34	35		Aug	4	5	6	7	8	70	71	72	73	1	Bcy
Feb	5	6	7	8	9	36	37	38	39	40			9	10	11	12	13	2	3	4	5	6	
	10	11	12	13	14	41	42	43	44	45			14	15	16	17	18	7	8	9	10	11	
	15	16	17	18	19	46	47	48	49	50			19	20	21	22	23	12	13	14	15	16	
	20	21	22	23	24	51	52	53	54	55			24	25	26	27	28	17	18	19	20	21	
	25	26	27	28*	1	56	57	58	59	60			29	30	31	1	2	22	23	24	25	26	
Mar	2	3	4	5	6	61	62	63	64	65		Sep	3	4	5	6	7	27	28	29	30	31	
	7	8	9	10	11	66	67	68	69	70			8	9	10	11	12	32	33	34	35	36	
	12	13	14	15	16	71	72	73	1	2	Dsc		13	14	15	16	17	37	38	39	40	41	
	17	18	19	20	21	3	4	5	6	7			18	19	20	21	22	42	43	44	45	46	
	22	23	24	25	26	8	9	10	11	12			23	24	25	26	27	47	48	49	50	51	
	27	28	29	30	31	13	14	15	16	17			28	29	30	1	2	52	53	54	55	56	
Apr	1	2	3	4	5	18	19	20	21	22		Oct	3	4	5	6	7	57	58	59	60	61	
	6	7	8	9	10	23	24	25	26	27			8	9	10	11	12	62	63	64	65	66	
	11	12	13	14	15	28	29	30	31	32			13	14	15	16	17	67	68	69	70	71	
	16	17	18	19	20	33	34	35	36	37			18	19	20	21	22	72	73	1	2	3	Afm
	21	22	23	24	25	38	39	40	41	42			23	24	25	26	27	4	5	6	7	8	
	26	27	28	29	30	43	44	45	46	47			28	29	30	31	1	9	10	11	12	13	
May	1	2	3	4	5	48	49	50	51	52		Nov	2	3	4	5	6	14	15	16	17	18	
	6	7	8	9	10	53	54	55	56	57			7	8	9	10	11	19	20	21	22	23	
	11	12	13	14	15	58	59	60	61	62			12	13	14	15	16	24	25	26	27	28	
	16	17	18	19	20	63	64	65	66	67			17	18	19	20	21	29	30	31	32	33	

21 22 23 24 25 68 69 70 71 72      22 23 24 25 26 34 35 36 37 38  
 26 27 28 29 30 73 1 2 3 4 Cfn    27 28 29 30 1 39 40 41 42 43  
 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9    Dec 2 3 4 5 6 44 45 46 47 48  
 Jun 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14      7 8 9 10 11 49 50 51 52 53  
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19      12 13 14 15 16 54 55 56 57 58  
 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24      17 18 19 20 21 59 60 61 62 63  
 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29      22 23 24 25 26 64 65 66 67 68  
 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34      27 28 29 30 31 69 70 71 72 73  
 30 1 2 3 4 35 36 37 38 39 [1970 = 3136] [Next St. Tib's Day in 3138]

SACRED DOCUMENT OF THE FROGS (old Erisian poem):  
 73 Days hath  
 Chaos, Discord, Confusion, Bureaucracy, and Aftermath

hwclock and Debian:

When udev is running, hwclock -systz will be called when the RTC clock device is created. When udev is not running, hwclock --hctosys will be called during system startup.

In both cases, hwclock --systohc will be called during system shutdown.

To set the date/time of the system, just use the standard UNIX date facilities (such as date) or any of the advanced timekeeping utilities (ntp, ntpdate, chrony). Other methods of setting the clock (such as hwclock) are likely to cause trouble, do not use them.

Please note that because the shutdown scripts call hwclock --systohc, you cannot set the clock using hwclock only, as your adjustment will be lost on the next reboot. **THIS MEANS YOU MUST \*NOT\* FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES IN THE hwclock(8) MAN PAGE TO SET THE CLOCK DATE/TIME USING A REBOOT UNLESS YOU EDIT THE SHUTDOWN SCRIPTS.**

The full story:

A Linux system actually has two clocks:

- The System Clock, kept by the kernel. This is the clock that Linux uses for day-to-day activities, and this is also the clock you set using date.
- The Hardware Clock, also called RTC, which is used as a backup to keep time while the computer is turned off, or in APM suspended state. This is the clock you set using hwclock --set.

(you can get more information about these two clocks in the hwclock(8) man page).

hwclock is used to copy time between these two clocks. For the Debian standard install, the system clock is initialized with the value of the hardware clock during startup, and the value of the system clock is copied back to the hardware clock during system shutdown/reboot.

So, in a Debian default install, you can keep the illusion that there's a single clock. Unless you use a program that modifies the hardware clock directly and does not set the system clock as well, that is.

Issues with hwclock --adjust:

hwclock has a facility to try to correct for systematic drift in the hardware clock, accessed by hwclock --adjust. This facility is *\*dangerous\** because it has a severe drawback: it assumes that no program other than hwclock --systohc will ever be used to change the hardware clock.

This assumption is often false, as many common utilities such as ntp, chrony, as well as your computer's System Setup BIOS program, and any other OS you have in your machine will change the clock.

Also, if hwclock --adjust is used, one must make sure the drift file (/etc/adjtime) is deleted every time the system clock is set to a very different value (even if you're using hwclock itself to do it!), or the drift computation might become invalid and cause the hardware clock to be incorrectly set the next time hwclock --adjust is used.

hwclock currently does not perform any sort of sanity checks in the values it uses to compute the drift file, and will corrupt your clock time by potentially very large amounts if anything goes wrong.

Don't use the hwclock --adjust facility, refer to alternate (and much safer) programs such as ntp or chrony if you need precision timekeeping.

Notes for util-linux developers

~~~~~

AUTOTOOLS:

- * "./autogen.sh" generates all files needed to compile and install the code (run it after checkout from git)
- * "make distclean" removes all unnecessary files, but the code can still be recompiled with "./configure; make"
- * "make dist-gzip" (or -bzip2) creates a tarball that can be configured and compiled without running "./autogen.sh"

PATCHES:

- * send your patches to the mailing list or to the upstream maintainer (see the AUTHORS and README files)
- * diff -u
- * don't include generated (autotools) stuff to your patches (hint: use git-clean [-X])
- * patches are delivered via email only. Downloading them from internet servers is a pain.
- * one patch per email, with the changelog in the body of the email.
- * many small patches are favoured over one big. Break down is done on basis of logical functionality; for example #endif mark ups, compiler warning and exit codes fixes all should be individual small patches.
- * Subject: [PATCH] subsystem: description
- * if someone else wrote the patch, they should be credited (and blamed) for it. To communicate this, add a line:

From: John Doe <jdoe@wherever.com>

- * add a Signed-off-by line (hint: use "git commit -s")

The sign-off is a simple line at the end of the explanation for the patch, which certifies that you wrote it or otherwise have the right to pass it on as a open-source patch. The rules are pretty simple: if you can certify the below:

By making a contribution to this project, I certify that:

- (a) The contribution was created in whole or in part by me and I have the right to submit it under the open source license indicated in the file; or
- (b) The contribution is based upon previous work that, to the best of my knowledge, is covered under an appropriate open source license and I have the right under that license to submit that work with modifications, whether created in whole or in part by me, under the same open source license (unless I am permitted to submit under a different license), as indicated in the file; or

(c) The contribution was provided directly to me by some other person who certified (a), (b) or (c) and I have not modified it.

(d) I understand and agree that this project and the contribution are public and that a record of the contribution (including all personal information I submit with it, including my sign-off) is maintained indefinitely and may be redistributed consistent with this project or the open source license(s) involved.

then you just add a line saying

Signed-off-by: Random J Developer <random@developer.example.org>

using your real name (sorry, no pseudonyms or anonymous contributions.)

* for more details see:

The perfect patch

<http://userweb.kernel.org/~akpm/stuff/tpp.txt>

CODING STYLE:

* the preferred coding style is based on the linux kernel Documentation/CodingStyle.

For more details see:

http://git.kernel.org/?p=linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux-2.6.git;a=blob_plain;f=Documentation/CodingStyle

SCM (source code management):

`git clone git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/utils/util-linux/util-linux.git util-linux`

* maintenance (stable) branch

- created for every <major>.<minor> release
- branch name: stable/v<major>.<minor>

* bugfix branch

- created for <major>.<minor>.<maint> release for critical/security bugs only
- this branch is optional
- branch name: stable/v<major>.<minor>.<maint>

* master branch

- the status of this branch is: "it works for me". It means useful but not well tested patches.
- it's source for occasional snapshots

- for long-term development or invasive changes should be an active development forked into a separate branch (topic branches) from the tip of "master".

* A new tag object is created for:
- every release, tag name: v<version>

* KNOWN BUGS:
- tag v2.13.1 is typo. Please, ignore this tag.

``fdisk'`: the Linux partition table editor

=====

``fdisk'` is the Linux partition table editor. In this section we examine this utility and try to describe it thoroughly enough so that anyone can use it.

* Contents:

- * Disks and how they are described.
- * Dividing up your disk.
- * The ``fdisk'` command.
- * Deleting and adding partitions.
- * Active flags and system types.
- * Extra commands for experts.
- * Warnings for ``fdisk'` users.

Disks and how they are described

A typical disk consists physically of one or more circular objects called "platters", which rotate about a central axis. Devices called "heads" move to specified places on the disk surface to read or write information. There is usually one head on each side of every platter, and all these heads are attached to a comb-like controller arm which moves all of them at the same time, either closer to the centre of the disk, or closer to the outer edge.

Suppose the arm is in one position, putting an area of the disk surface within reach of one or another of the heads. This total area, everything that is accessible without moving the arm, is called a "cylinder". (A cylinder is a barrel-shaped cross section of a disk, consisting of a circular strip from each side of each platter.) The part of a cylinder that one head can read or write without moving is called a "track".

Each track is divided into several pie-shaped slices called "sectors", which are the smallest parts of the disk which can be read or written at a time. The sectors on one disk are usually all the same size.

In fact, there are not always two heads to every platter, there are some disks which do not have the same amount of data in every cylinder, and there may be disks which do not have the same amount of data in every sector. These features are usually hidden on PCs by the controller card or the BIOS, which map the physical geometry of a disk onto a logical geometry, which is what is actually used to access the disk.

The numbers which describe the "geometry" of a disk are

1. The number of cylinders it contains.
2. The number of tracks per cylinder, which is the number of heads.
3. The number of sectors per track.
4. The number of bytes per sector.

These numbers vary from disk to disk, but a typical PC disk might have about 1000 cylinders, half a dozen heads, and 15 or 20 sectors per track, with each sector containing 512 bytes or characters; such a disk contains 40 to 60 megabytes of data. A "double density" floppy disk contains 40 cylinders, with 2 heads (2 tracks per cylinder), and with 9 sectors per track; such a disk contains 360 kilobytes, or $360 * 1024$ characters. A "high density" 3.5 inch floppy contains 80 cylinders, with 2 heads and 18 sectors per track, or 1.44 megabytes, or $1440 * 1024$ characters.

The exact size of a track or cylinder in bytes varies from one disk to another. This `fdisk` for Linux deals mainly with cylinders, since this is the best unit to use when allocating space for partitions. It reports partition sizes in "blocks" of 1024 bytes, or 2 sectors, since `mkswap` and the various `mkfs` programs require this number. A block is the smallest amount of space which can be set aside for a file in the current file systems.

An operating system, such as Linux or DOS or OS/2, may use a disk in any way that it wishes, but if two operating systems share the same disk, they must agree on who owns what, or else one will interfere with the other (that is, by damaging the other's files). A "partition" is a section of a hard disk which is handled as a unit by all operating systems which can access the disk. The standard way to define partitions (for the moment) is the "partition table", a list of

information which is stored in parts of the disk that don't belong to any of the systems using the disk. The beginning of the partition table is stored in the disk's primary boot sector, and the rest is stored in a chain of sectors scattered throughout the disk.

The first sector on the disk is called the "primary boot block" or "primary boot sector" because (1) it comes first, before other, similar sectors; (2) it tells where the other, similar sectors are found, so that it is logically 'prior' to them; and (3) it usually contains code which is executed when the system boots up. This sector contains a table describing at most four partitions. These areas are called "primary partitions".

The partition table in the primary boot sector may also describe at most one "extended partition". This is a large area of the disk, usually containing all the space which is not in any primary partition. Within this space we can set aside other areas which are called "logical partitions", because they look almost exactly like primary partitions. In fact, the main difference between them is that we can boot from primary partitions, while we cannot boot from logical partitions. This happens because the address of a primary partition is in a fixed place, whereas the address of a secondary partition is not, so we require a more complicated process to discover it, one which is too difficult for most primary boot programs.

Dividing up your disk

It is a good idea to plan ahead before you start creating partitions on your disk. If you set aside a partition for some purpose, it is not easy to change its size: you must backup all the data from the partition, whether to floppies, to another partition, to another hard disk, or somewhere else; then you must edit the table which describes this partition, so changing its size; then you must reboot and initialise the new partition, formatting it, for example, under DOS, or running 'mkfs' under Linux; finally you can copy all the data back. It is possible, if you have several partitions, to copy data back and forth between them while you change their sizes, but this is a bit risky and time consuming. It is better to plan ahead what you will need, since it is hard to change it afterwards.

Many people with large disks and recent versions of DOS have their entire file system on one large partition. They usually ask, 'Isn't there any way I can reformat my disk without copying everything off?' There is no way to do it using standard DOS utilities, and there is no truly safe way to do it using commercial software, because, if you make a mistake, you will lose the entire contents of your disk. If you are

going to back up your disk anyway, you might as well copy the data back safely. The Linux FAQ contains references to tools and procedures which will allow you to do this, if you dare.

DOS and Linux both allow you to access several partitions on a single disk; on DOS these are treated as if they were separate disks or drives, and under Linux they are treated as different "devices".

You can have up to 64 partitions on a single IDE disk, or up to 16 partitions on a single SCSI disk, at least as far as Linux is concerned; in practice you will rarely want so many. The maximum size of a Linux file system on a single partition depends on the type of file system you use. Minix file systems are limited to 64 megabytes. You may have all of your Linux files in a single partition, or you may have two, three, or more Linux file systems. Similarly you may have one or more DOS partitions. If you have several small partitions, you run much less risk of losing all your files if your disk gets corrupted. On the other hand, you may run out of space on a small partition more easily.

Under DOS, you must refer to each partition by a separate drive letter, but all partitions are automatically accessible. Under Linux only the root partition is automatically accessible, but once we mount another partition, it is indistinguishable from the rest of the file system. Disks are usually mounted by a command in one of the system startup files, `/etc/rc`, so you need not worry about having to do it yourself whenever you boot the system. But even ordinary users may be allowed to mount removable hard disks and floppy disks.

Linux requires at least one partition, which is the ``root'` of the file system. You may prefer to have a separate partition for ``usr'`, which contains most of the executable files, or for ``home'`, which contains most of your private files. You may also wish to set aside a partition to use for swap space, depending on the amount of memory your PC has. You will certainly need swap space if you have less than 4 MB of RAM and wish to compile anything substantial. You can reserve swap space in a file, but you need a partition big enough to hold it, and this will probably be less efficient than having a partition devoted to swap.

The disk space you need for Linux is discussed in `README.prepare`.

Are you going to boot Linux from the hard disk, or will you boot from a floppy? Some boot programs place severe restrictions on where the boot partition can be. LILO is more relaxed about this, but does require either the Master Boot Record on your first hard disk, or the boot record on one of the first four partitions on your first hard disk.

If you have an extended partition with logical partitions in it, you can have only three primary partitions containing data.

The `fdisk` command

Every operating system, whether DOS, OS/2, or Linux, should provide its own utility for editing hard disk partition tables. At least four of these utilities have been called `fdisk`, for 'Fixed DISK setup program', where 'fixed' means 'not removable'. I believe the first PC program named `fdisk` came from Microsoft in about 1985; before that time disks were too small to divide into separate sections.

Every operating system has its own peculiarities. Normally you should set up a partition for the use of one operating system by using its own `fdisk` program. Do not use the Linux `fdisk` to create partitions for DOS or for any system other than Linux; otherwise you may have problems.

An `fdisk` program performs two functions: it reports how the disk is configured, and it changes that configuration by adding or deleting partitions. Most `fdisk` programs can also change other information in partition tables.

This `fdisk` for Linux operates on one hard disk at a time. If you give the command

```
fdisk
```

it reports on, and is able to change, `/dev/hda`, the first hard disk. (If you have no `/dev/hda`, `fdisk` uses `/dev/sda` as the default device.) To look at or change the second hard disk, `/dev/hdb`, give the command

```
fdisk /dev/hdb
```

To look at or change the first SCSI disk, give the command

```
fdisk /dev/sda
```

There are some special forms of the `fdisk` command. One of them, suggested by Jim Winstead, simply lists all partitions on all available disks:

```
fdisk -l (where 'l' is a letter, not the digit '1')
```

The option `-v` is provided to list the current version of the

`fdisk' command. Finally, there is an option `-s' which is not really intended for interactive use. It causes fdisk to print the size of a partition in blocks of 1024 bytes as follows:

```
fdisk -s /dev/hda7
39934
```

Because this is intended to be used by `mkfs' and `mkswap' programs, it does not return the size of extended partitions or of partitions whose system type code is less than 10 (hexadecimal a). If you start `fdisk' without using one of these special options, it responds by asking for a command:

```
Command (m for help): _
```

Each `fdisk' command consists of a single letter, which must be followed by <RETURN> before it is obeyed. Upper and lower case are not distinguished. Anything you type after the first character is ignored.

Give the command `m', and you should see this menu:

Command action

- a toggle a bootable flag
- d delete a partition
- l list known partition types
- m print this menu
- n add a new partition
- p print the partition table
- q quit without saving changes
- t change a partition's system id
- u change display/entry units
- v verify the partition table
- w write table to disk and exit
- x extra functionality (experts only)

```
Command (m for help): _
```

The simplest commands are Print, Verify, and Quit. On a small disk, the Print command might produce a display like this one:

```
Disk /dev/hda: 5 heads, 17 sectors, 977 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 85 * 512 bytes
```

| Device | Boot | Begin | Start | End | Blocks | Id | System |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|-----|--------|----|----------------|
| /dev/hda1 | * | 1 | 1 | 236 | 10021+ | 1 | DOS 12-bit FAT |
| /dev/hda2 | | 837 | 837 | 977 | 5992+ | 5 | Extended |
| /dev/hda3 | * | 237 | 237 | 836 | 25500 | 83 | Linux native |
| /dev/hda5 | | 837 | 837 | 936 | 4249+ | 82 | Linux swap |
| /dev/hda6 | | 942 | 942 | 977 | 1522 | 1 | DOS 12-bit FAT |

There are 5 partitions reported; ``/dev/hda4'` does not appear because it is not allocated. Partitions 1 and 3 are flagged as bootable. The size of each partition is reported in 1 kilobyte blocks; hence the primary Linux partition, partition 3, is 25 1/2 megabytes in size. The ``+'` after three of the sizes warns that these partitions contain an odd number of sectors: Linux normally allocates filespace in 1 kilobyte blocks, so the extra sector in partition 5 is wasted. Id numbers are reported in hexadecimal and explained in English.

The display/entry units may be either cylinders or sectors. The default is cylinders, but changing the units makes the print command display the following table for the system reported above:

```
Disk /dev/hda: 5 heads, 17 sectors, 977 cylinders
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 bytes
```

```
Device Boot Begin Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/hda1 * 1 17 20059 10021+ 1 DOS 12-bit FAT
/dev/hda2 71060 71060 83044 5992+ 5 Extended
/dev/hda3 * 20060 20060 71059 25500 83 Linux native
/dev/hda5 71061 71061 79559 4249+ 82 Linux swap
/dev/hda6 79985 80001 83044 1522 1 DOS 12-bit FAT
```

The start of data in both DOS partitions is 16 sectors after the beginning of the partition: this is one reason why you should use DOS's own ``FDISK'` to create DOS partitions. Changing the units to sectors also affects the way in which the new partition command asks for the beginning and end of a new partition.

***Warning*:** it is dangerous to create a new partition when the display/entry units are sectors.

The Verify command is useful because

1. It warns you if anything is wrong. ***Always*** do a Verify command to check your work before writing any changes to disk.
2. It reports how many unallocated sectors there are on the disk.

The Quit command is also useful. ``fdisk'` does not actually change any data on your disk unless you give a Write command. If you are unhappy about any changes you may have made, give the Quit command, and your disk will remain as it was before you ran ``fdisk'`. You can also interrupt ``fdisk'` with ``CTRL-C'`.

Deleting and adding partitions

Deleting a partition is simple. Give the Delete command by typing `d'. `fdisk' asks:

Partition number (1-6): _

Once you get this far, you must either delete a partition or interrupt the program with `CTRL-C' (or whatever your current interrupt character is). Note:

1. You may delete a nonexistent partition. You will get a warning message.
2. You may delete an extended partition. This has the side effect of deleting all partitions greater than or equal to 5.
3. You may delete a logical partition. In that case, all partitions above it are renumbered at once. For example, if you delete partition 5, then partition 6 becomes known as partition 5, and partition 7 as partition 6.

Adding a partition is just a bit more complicated. Give the New command by typing `n'. `fdisk' allows you to

1. Create a primary partition, if there is a free slot in the primary partition table.
2. Create an extended partition if there is a free slot in the primary partition table, and if there is no extended partition.
3. Create a logical partition if an extended partition exists.

If more than one of these actions is possible, you will be asked to select Primary, Extended, or Logical, depending on what is currently permissible. Before you create a primary or an extended partition, you are asked what slot it is to have in the table (1-4).

You may not add a primary or an extended partition if the selected slot in the primary partition table is already occupied: in that case you simply return to the main menu. You are not allowed to add a new primary partition unless there are sectors available outside the extended partition. You are not allowed to add a new logical partition unless there are sectors available inside the extended partition.

If space is available, you are prompted for the first cylinder:

First cylinder ([237]-977): _

The limits are the lowest and the highest cylinders in which sectors are available in the appropriate part of the disk. The square-bracketed number is what you'll get if you simply press enter. Not all numbers in this range are necessarily available: they may fall inside an existing partition. If you select a cylinder which is already in use, you are told off and prompted again for the first cylinder. After selecting the first cylinder, you are prompted again:

Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (237-[836]): _

The limits are the cylinder you have chosen as the first cylinder, and the highest cylinder which contains a legitimate upper boundary for the new partition. The square-bracketed number is what you'll get if you simply press enter. In other words, all numbers in the given range are legitimate, unlike those in the first range of cylinders. You may also specify the size of a partition in megabytes, kilobytes, or in the current units (cylinders or sectors). A plus sign '+' indicates that your answer is a size rather than a boundary, and the suffix 'm' or 'k' (upper or lower case) indicates that the size is not given in units of sectors or cylinders, but in megabytes or kilobytes respectively. Thus possible answers to the last cylinder request above are

700

Make cylinder 700 the last cylinder in the partition.

+300

Make cylinder $237 + 300 = 537$ the last cylinder in the partition.

+15m

Make the partition at least 15 megabytes in size.

+12500k

Make the partition at least 12,500 kilobytes in size.

If you specify a size which is too large or an end which is out of range, fdisk complains and repeats the prompt.

Adding or deleting partitions has no effect unless you subsequently give the Write command. Please remember to give the Verify command first, just before giving the Write command: this is a safety precaution. After giving the Write command, you will see this message:

The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

Syncing disks.

If there are no further messages, the kernel has successfully copied the information from the partition table into its own internal table.

But sometimes you will see a message like this one:

Re-read table failed with error 16: Device or resource busy.
Reboot your system to ensure the partition table is updated.

In this case, depending on what you have changed in the partition table, it may be dangerous to continue working without rebooting, since you may lose or corrupt your data.

Here are some important things to note:

1. Before you reboot, you *may* run ``fdisk'` again, either to manage another disk, or to make additional changes to the same disk, or just to check that the changes have been made as you expected. This is true even after you receive the message warning you to reboot.
2. It is not a good idea to run any of the programs ``mkfs'`, ``mkswap'`, ``mount'`, or ``swapon'` if you have received the warning message but have not rebooted. In this case it is dangerous to run any program, but these in particular may cause serious damage to the data on your disk, including the partition tables themselves.

Active flags and system types

The active flag is a bit in the partition table entry which marks a partition as bootable. This is important to some primary boot sector programs, which will not boot from an unflagged partition. Other such programs do not allow more than one partition to be flagged. Some, like LILO, ignore the flags completely. I prefer to flag all bootable partitions as active so that they stand out on the menu which ``fdisk'` lists. `Fdisk` prints a star after the name of a partition's device file if its active flag is set.

The `Active` command changes, or toggles, a partition's active flag. Give the `Active` command, and select a partition by number. If it was marked inactive, it will be flagged as active; if it was flagged as active, it will be marked inactive. You may set the active flag on an extended or logical partition, though the meaning of such a flag is by no means clear. This can be used to install LILO as a secondary boot loader to boot a Linux which lives on a second hard disk.

The `Type` command changes the ID number which describes what type a partition is. ``fdisk'` currently recognises 30 system IDs, in the sense that it prints a string for each of them, but it allows you to change

any system ID to any other, with the following exceptions: you may not change any partition to or from the type Extended, and you may not change a partition whose type is Empty (0) to any other type. You may, however, change the type of any data partition to 0, which is equivalent to deleting it.

The new system ID or type code is a hexadecimal number. There are two ways of listing the numbers which `fdisk` recognises: use the List command, which prints the list, or use the Type command, which, when it prompts you for the code, says

```
Hex code (type L to list codes): _
```

where the upper case `L` is used for clarity. The codes printed are: Some of these numbers are a trifle uncertain. By default `fdisk` uses a type of 83. It used to use 81, the type code used by the MINIX `fdisk`. It seemed prudent to change the default since (a) many Linux `minix` file systems are no longer compatible with MINIX, (b) the ext2 file system, a native Linux file system, is fairly stable, as is the Xia file system, and (c) the number 81 causes problems with DR-DOS. Linux does not usually care what values you use for type codes, but other systems, in particular DOS, OS/2, and DR-DOS, may.

The value of 82 for Linux swap partitions is my own invention, and is intended to give some recognisable distinction to the partitions when the values are displayed in hexadecimal.

New active flags and new system type codes are not written to the disk until you exit from `fdisk` with the Write command, as described above, in the section on deleting and adding partitions.

Extra commands for experts

The eXtra command `x` puts `fdisk` into `expert` mode, in which a slightly different set of commands is available. The Active, Delete, List, New, Type, Verify, and `eXpert` commands are not available in expert mode. The commands Write and Quit are available as in ordinary mode, the Print command is available, but produces output in a slightly different format, and of course the Menu command prints the expert menu. There are several new commands.

1. The Return command brings you back to the main menu.
2. The Extended command prints the list of table entries which point to other tables. Ordinary users do not need this information. The data is shown as it is stored. The same format is used for

the expert Print command.

3. The dangerous Begin command allows you to move the start of data in a partition away from its beginning. Other systems create partitions with this format, and it is sometimes useful to be able to reproduce it.
4. The slightly dangerous Cylinders command allows you to change the available number of cylinders. For SCSI disk owners, note that we require not the actual number of physical cylinders, but the number of logical cylinders used by DOS and other operating systems.
5. The extremely dangerous Heads and Sectors commands allow you to change the number of heads and sectors. It should not be necessary to use these commands unless you have a SCSI disk, whose geometry Linux is not always able to determine. SCSI disk owners note that we need not the actual number of heads or of sectors per track, but the number believed to exist by DOS and other operating systems. *Warning*: If you set either of these numbers to a bad value, you may lose all data on your disk.

Always, after giving any of the commands Begin, Cylinder, Heads, or Sectors, you should Return to the main menu and give the Verify command.

Warnings for `fdisk' users

In general, you should not use this `fdisk' program to create partitions for other operating systems, only for Linux. Nor should you use `fdisk' commands from other operating systems to create partitions for Linux.

DR-DOS 5.0 and 6.0 are reported to have difficulties with partition ID codes of 80 or more. The Linux `fdisk' used to set the system type of new partitions to hexadecimal 81. DR-DOS seems to confuse this with hexadecimal 1, a DOS code. The values 82 for swap and 83 for file systems should not cause problems with DR-DOS. If they do, you may use the `fdisk' command `t' to change the system code of any Linux partitions to some number less than hexadecimal 80; I suggest 42 and 43 for the moment.

Partitioning a hard disk may destroy data which is on that disk if you are not careful. Go slowly, write down a description of the partition tables before you changed them, and always verify before you write.

Most operating systems and utilities expect that all partitions begin and

end at cylinder boundaries. This version of `fdisk' does so by default, but you can use it to create partitions which begin or end anywhere. This does not normally affect Linux, but it is very dangerous, as other operating systems (including DOS) may try to `correct' the partition boundaries.

It is dangerous to create a new partition when the display/entry units are sectors.

The Verify command warns you if anything is wrong. **Always** give a Verify command before writing any changes to disk.

If you set the disk geometry (tracks per cylinder, or sectors per track) to an incorrect value, you may lose all data on your disk.

Do create BSD/SUN and/or IRIX/SGI disk labels only when you are sure that you want them. Both features are intended to allow you READING those labels and prevent unintentional formatting of these disks.

Hwclock is a program that runs under Linux and sets and queries the Hardware Clock, which is often called the Real Time Clock, RTC, or CMOS clock.

Sometimes, you need to install hwclock setuid root. If you want users other than the superuser to be able to display the clock value using the direct ISA I/O method, install it setuid root. If you have the /dev/rtc interface on your system or are on a non-ISA system, there's probably no need for users to use the direct ISA I/O method, so don't bother.

To install setuid root, do something like this:

```
chmod a=rx,u=s /sbin/hwclock
```

In any case, hwclock will not allow you to set anything unless you have the superuser `_real_` uid. (This restriction is not necessary if you haven't installed setuid root, but it's there for now).

The project util-linux doesn't use the same license for all of the code.

There is code under:

- * GPLv3+ (GNU General Public License version 3, or any later version)
- * GPLv2+ (GNU General Public License version 2, or any later version)
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- * BSD with advertising

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Please, check the source code for more details. A license is usually at the start of each source file.

The /COPYING file (GPLv2+) is the default license for code without an explicitly defined license.

25/10/95 Peter Orbaek <poe@daimi.aau.dk>

Some notes for using agetty with modems

Using a comms program to initialize the modem

* Use kermit or minicom to initialize the modem to

- be entirely quiet.
- don't do local echo in command mode.
- turn on DCD (carrier detect) only when there is a connection going.
- enable auto-answer.
- keep a constant computer/modem bitrate at all times.
- optionally save this setup as the modem startup configuration.

* Run agetty on the appropriate ttySn port with the arguments:

- * -w to wait for a CR or LF before writing the /etc/issue message
- * computer/modem bitrate
- * the tty name.

Example from my modem setup, an old 2400 bps SupraModem using Hayes standard AT commands.

Initialize modem using kermit with the commands

```
AT E0 Q1 &D2 &C1 S0=1 &W0
```

to

- turn off local echo from modem when in command mode (E0).
- disable all result codes from modem (Q1).
- make an on/off transition on the DTR line make the modem disconnect and go into command mode (&D2).
- make the computer/modem DCD line track the modem/modem carrier detect signal, i.e. no connection means no carrier detect signal to the computer (&C1).
- enable auto-answer after the first ring (S0=1).
- store the configuration as the start configuration (&W0).

The commands on your modem to achieve the same setup may vary, especially the &D2 and &C1 commands may not be entirely standard.

Exit kermi/minicom.

Put the command

```
/sbin/agetty -w 2400 ttyS1
```

in the command field of the appropriate line in /etc/inittab to start agetty on /dev/ttyS1 with a 2400 bps speed between modem and computer.

Initializing the modem with agetty

Use the agetty -I command line option to specify a modem init string, like for the same setup as above, use the following agetty command in your /etc/inittab.

```
/sbin/agetty -w -I 'ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015' 2400 ttyS1
```

The final \015 is an octal coding of the carriage return character ending the command string.

If you're using simpleinit (part of this package) instead of the SYSV compatible init (you're most likely using the SYSV one!) then you must remove the single quotes from the command line above.

Note that the &W0 command was not used here since the modem will be initialized each time agetty starts.

With a V.34 (28.8 kbps) modem try starting with a command like:

```
/sbin/agetty -w -I 'ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015' 115200 ttyS1
```

Note that agetty supports the higher (>9600 bps) serial speeds directly, there's no need to use setserial to use the higher speeds. mount/umount for Linux 0.97.3 and later.

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== Notes to developers ==

The final solution will be libmount/mount.c as the mount(8) command implementation. So, let's keep the current mount/* code in maintenance mode and don't try to rewrite it :-)

README for the "pg" utility for Linux.

The "pg" utility is the historic System V equivalent to BSD's "more". This is a free clone of it, and it is intended to conform to the SVID 4 as well as the SUSv2 specification of this command.

Contrasting to the System V implementation, this one filters backspace formatting sequences while searching, so you can comfortably search in nroff output like manual pages.

This code uses routines as defined by SUSv2, so a glibc version of 2.1 or higher is required on Linux. A curses implementation (like ncurses) must be present as well.

If large files > 2GB are supported by the kernel and the C library, pg is able to handle them.

Please send comments, bug-reports and especially bug-fixes to <g-r@bigfoot.de> .

Gunnar Ritter
Freiburg i. Br.
Germany
README for init/getty/login, by poe@daimi.aau.dk

This package contains simpleinit, agetty, and login programs for Linux. Additional utilities included are: hostname, who, write, wall, users domainname, hostid, cage and mesg.

Most of this software has been contributed by others, I basically just ported the things to Linux.

About installation: See the bottom of this file. Check the Makefile! Be sure you know what you are doing! You may well be able to lock yourself out from your machine. Especially: The init provided here (simpleinit) is NOT a SYSV compatible init and the inittab format is different.

If you are uncertain whether you got the latest version, check out

<ftp://ftp.daimi.aau.dk/pub/linux/poe/>

Version 1.49 (20-Jun-97)

Small patches for new util-linux distribution and glibc compat.

PAM support in login.c by Erik Troan.

Version 1.48 (6-Jun-97)

Now changes mode and owner of /dev/vcs devices for console logins.

After idea by Andries Brouwer.

Version 1.47 (2-Apr-97)

Got new version of hostid.c and hostid.1 from

Sander van Malssen <svm@kozmix.ow.nl>.

Removed premature endutent() call in login.c, simpleinit.c and
agetty.c to be compatible with the changed semantics of gnu libc2.

Fix by Jesse Thilo <Jesse.Thilo@pobox.com>.

Version 1.46 (28-Jan-97)

Several security fixes for login by David Holland (buffer overruns)
<dholland@hcs.harvard.edu>

Fixed write.c, to handle a terminating period correctly.

Re-indented login.c, it was getting too messy.

Version 1.45a (16-Dec-96)

Better support in login for shadow passwords. Compile with
-DSHADOW_PWD if you have <shadow.h>. This is on by default.

By Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>.

Changed the wtmp locking scheme in login.c,agetty.c,simpleinit.c
to flock() /etc/wtmplock instead of the wtmp file directly.

This avoids a denial of service attack.

Some support for the RB-1 Cryptocard token for challenge/response
authentication. This needs a DES library, either Eric Young's
libdes, or the Koontz implementation, see cryptocard.c.

Initial support patch by Randolph Bentson,

<bentson@grieg.seaslug.org>

Changed getpass() to use fputs() instead of fprintf().

Version 1.44 (13-Nov-96):

Made isapty() in checktty.c more resilient to 2.0 systems
that haven't re-MAKEDEV'ed their pty devices.

Version 1.43 (8-Nov-96):

Fix to checktty.c: PTY's are numbered differently after 1.3,

blush! Fix by Gerhard Schneider <gs@ilfb.tuwien.ac.at>

Version 1.42c (6-Nov-96):

Small fix by Gabriel M. Schuyler <schuyler@easiest.com>, to get
better syslog messages (1 LOGIN FAILURE instead of 2 LOGIN FAILURES).

Patch butchered by me.

Version 1.42b (30-Sep-96):

Got patch for checktty.c from Christoph Lameter <clameter@miriam.fuller.edu> so it doesn't traverse the groupfile "manually" but uses the getgroups() call, this is more efficient with large groupfiles and NIS/YP.

Version 1.42a (24-Sep-96):

Added extra syslog() call to login.c to log all good logins.
Patch from Steve Philp.

Version 1.41 (20-Jul-96):

Added security fix to checktty.c by JDS to clear certain lists.
Patches butchered and ANSI'fied by me.
Added -n option to agetty to avoid the login prompt.

Version 1.40a (29-Dec-95):

Added -f <issue_file> option to agetty. Patches from Eric Rasmussen <ear@usfirst.org>, but somewhat butchered by me.

Version 1.39 (25-Oct-95):

Lots of testing and bugfixes in agetty. Now the modem init stuff should finally work (for me). Also wrote modem.agetty as an example on how to use agetty with a modem.
Agetty now also supports baud rates of 38400, 57600, 115200 and 230400 bps.

Version 1.37 (15-Sep-95):

Added -I <initstring> and -w options to agetty.c for those that use agetty with modems.

Version 1.36 (25-Aug-95):

Enhanced /etc/usertty features with group support. Moved this part of login.c to checktty.c. One can now define classes of hosts and ttys and do access checking based on unix-group membership. See login.1. Also time ranges for logins can be specified, for example writing the line

```
joe [mon:tue:wed:thu:fri:8-16]@barracuda [mon:tue:wed:thu:fri:0-7:17-23]@joes.pc.at.home [sat:sun:0-23]@joes.pc.at.home
```

says that during working hours, Joe may rlogin from the host barracuda, whereas outside working hours and in weekends Joe may rlogin from his networked PC at home.

login.c: failures was not properly initialized, it now is. Also made sure ALL failures are really logged to syslog.

Version 1.35 (7-Aug-95):

login.c: Much improved features for the usertty file, allows access control based on both hostnames/addresses and line. See the about.usertty file and the man-page.

Fixed agetty so it doesn't fiddle with the ut_id field in the utmp record, this should prevent growing utmps on systems with more than 10 login lines. Fix suggested and checked by Alan Wendt <alan@ezlink.com> in his agetty.1.9.1a.

Agetty now installs as agetty again, not as getty.
Updated man-page for login(1) to document /etc/usertty changes.

This has been tested on Linux 1.2.5 with GCC 2.5.8 and libc 4.5.26.

Version 1.33a (20-Jun-95):

rchatfie@cavern.nmsu.edu ("rc.") suggested that I should remove the #ifndef linux around the special logging of dial-up logins. This is now done, so each login via a serial port generates a separate DIALUP syslog entry.

Version 1.33 (5-Jun-95):

Patch by Ron Sommeling <sommel@sci.kun.nl> and jlaiho@ichaos.nullnet.fi (Juha Laiho) for agetty.c, used to return a pointer to an automatic variable in get_logname().
Many patches from or via Rickard Faith <faith@cs.unc.edu>, fixing man-pages etc, now defaults to using /var/log/wtmp and /var/run/utmp according to the new FSSTND.

Fix in login.c for CPU eating bug when a remote telnet client dies while logging in.

This is for Linux 1.2, GCC 2.6.2 or later.

Version 1.32b (12-Mar-95):

Login now sets the tty group to "tty" instead of "other". Depending on compile-time define USE_TTY_GROUP the tty mode is set to 0620 or 0600 instead of 0622. All as per suggestion by Rik Faith and the linux-security list.
Write/wall now strips control chars except BEL (\007). Again after suggestion by Rik Faith.

Version 1.32a

Urgent security patch from Alvaro M. Echevarria incorporated into login.c. This is really needed on machines running YP until the libraries are fixed.

Version 1.32

Login now logs the ip-address of the connecting host to utmp as it

should.

Version 1.31b (2-Feb-95):

Daniel Quinlan <quinlan@yggdrasil.com> and Ross Biro <biro@yggdrasil.com> suggested a patch to login.c that allows for shell scripts in the shell field of /etc/passwd, so one can now have (as a line in /etc/passwd):
bye::1000:1000:Outlogger:/bin:echo Bye
Logging in as "bye" with no password simply echoes Bye on the screen. This has applications for pppd/slip.

Version 1.31a (28-Oct-94):

Scott Telford provided a patch for simpleinit, so executing reboot from singleuser mode won't partially execute /etc/rc before the reboot.

Version 1.30 (17-Sep-94):

tobias@server.et-inf.fho-emden.de (Peter Tobias) has made a more advanced hostname command that understands some options such as -f for FQDN etc. I'll not duplicate his work. Use his hostname package if you wish.

svm@kozmix.xs4all.nl (Sander van Malssen) provided more features for the /etc/issue file in agetty. \U and \u now expand to the number of current users.

It is now possible to state the value of TERM on the agetty command line. This was also provided by Sander.

This has been built under Linux 1.1.42 with gcc 2.5.8 and libc 4.5.26.

Version 1.29 (18-Aug-94):

Finally got around to making a real version after the numerous alpha versions of 1.28. Scott Telford <st@epcc.ed.ac.uk> provided a patch for write(1) to make it look more like BSD write.

Fixed login so that the .hushlogin feature works even with real protective users mounted via NFS (ie. where root can't access the user's .hushlogin file).

Cleaned up the code to make -Wall bearable.

Version 1.28c (21-Jul-94):

Rik Faith reminded me that agetty should use the syslog facility. It now does.

Version 1.28b (30-May-94):

On suggestion from Jeremy Fitzhardinge <jeremy@suite.sw.oz.au>

I added -- as option delimiter on args passed fromagetty to login. Fixes -froot hole for other login programs. The login program in this package never had that hole.

Version 1.28a (16-May-94):

bill@goshawk.lanl.gov provided a couple of patches, one fixing terminal setup inagetty, and reboot is now supposed to be in /sbin according to FSSTND.

Version 1.27 (10-May-94):

Changed login.c, so all bad login attempts are logged, and added user/tty security feature. See about.user/tty for an explanation. There's no longer a limit of 20 chars in the TERM environment variable. Suggested by Nicolai Langfeldt <janl@math.uio.no>

Added #ifdef HAVE_QUOTA around quota checks. Enable them if you have quota stuff in your libraries and kernel.

Also re-enabled set/getpriority() calls as we now have them, and have had for a long time...

Now wtmp is locked and unlocked around writes to avoid mangling. Due to Jaakko Hyv{tti <HYVATTI@cc.helsinki.fi>.

Wrt.agetty: A \o in /etc/issue now inserts the domainname, as set by domainname(1). Sander van Malssen provided this. This is being used under Linux 1.1.9

Beefed up theagetty.8 man-page to describe the /etc/issue options. Added man-pages for wall, cage, who.

Version 1.26 alpha (25-Apr-94):

Added patch from Bill Reynolds <bill@goshawk.lanl.gov> to simpleinit, so it will drop into single user if /etc/rc fails, eg. from fsck.

Version 1.25 (9-Feb-94):

Agetty should now work with the Linux 0.99pl15a kernel. ECHOCTL and ECHOPRT are no longer set in the termios struct. Also madeagetty accept both "tty baudrate" and "baudrate tty" arguments.

Version 1.24 (23-Jan-94): changes since 1.22

Christian von Roques <roques@juliet.ka.sub.org> provided a patch that cleans up the handling of the -L option onagetty. Rik Faith <faith@cs.unc.edu> enhanced several man-pages...

Version 1.23 (11-Dec-93): changes since 1.21

Mitchum DSouza provided the hostid(1) code. It needs libc 4.4.4 or

later and a Linux 0.99.14 kernel or later. It can set and print the world unique hostid of the machine. This may be used in connection with commercial software licenses. God forbid! I added the -v option, and munged the code a bit, so don't blame Mitch if you don't like it.

I made the "cage" program. Using this as a shell in the passwd file, enables one to let users log into a chroot'ed environment. For those that have modem logins and are concerned about security. Read the source for further info.

"who am i" now works.

The login program works with Yellow Pages (aka NIS) simply by linking with an appropriate library containing a proper version of getpwnam() and friends.

Version 1.21 (30-Oct-93): changes since 1.20

In simpleinit.c: The boottime wtmp record is now written **after** /etc/rc is run, to put a correct timestamp on it.

Daniel Thumim <dthumim@mit.edu> suggested this fix.

The source and Makefile is prepared for optional installation of binaries in /sbin instead of /etc, and logfiles in /usr/adm instead of /etc. See and change the Makefile to suit your preferences.

Rik Faith and Stephen Tweedie inspired this change.

Version 1.20 (30-Jul-93): changes since 1.17:

Versions 1.18 and 1.19 were never made publically available.

Agetty now supports a -L switch that makes it force the CLOCAL flag.

This is useful if you have a local terminal attached with a partly wired serial cable that does not pass on the Carrier Detect signal.

There's a domainname program like the hostname program; contributed by Lars Wirzenius.

Simpleinit will now write a REBOOT record to wtmp on boot up. Time-zone support is now optional in simpleinit. Both of these patches were made by Scott Telford <st@epcc.ed.ac.uk>.

This is for Linux 0.99.11 or later.

Version 1.17 (19-May-93): changes since 1.16:

Login, simpleinit and write should now work with shadow passwords too. See the Makefile. Thanks to Anders Buch who let me have an account on his SLS based Linux box on the Internet, so I could test this. I should also thank jmorriso@rflab.ee.ubc.ca (John Paul Morrison) who sent me the shadow patch to login.c

Version 1.16 (24-Apr-93): changes since 1.15a:

Simpleinit now clears the utmp entry associated with the pid's that it reaps if there is one. A few are still using simpleinit and this was a popular demand. It also appends an entry to wtmp

Version 1.15a (15-Mar-93): changes since 1.13a:

junio@shadow.twinsun.com (Jun Hamano) sent me a one-line fix for occasional mangled issue-output from agetty.

Version 1.13a (2-Mar-93): changes since 1.12a:

With the new LILO (0.9), there are more than one possible arg to init, so Werner Almesberger <almesber@bernina.ethz.ch> suggested that a loop over argv[] was made in boot_single() in simpleinit.c

Version 1.12a (24-Feb-93): changes since 1.11:

This is for Linux 0.99.6 or later. Built with gcc 2.3.3 and libc4.2 jrs@world.std.com (Rick Sladkey) told me that the setenv("TZ",...) in login.c did more harm than good, so I commented it out.

Version 1.11a (16-Feb-93): changes since 1.9a:

This is for Linux 0.99.5 or later.

Anthony Rumble <arumble@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU> made me aware that the patches for vhangup() from Steven S. Dick didn't quite work, so I changed it.

Linus Torvalds provided another patch relating to vhangup, since in newer Linuxen vhangup() doesn't really close all files, so we can't just open the tty's again.

Version 1.9a (18-Jan-93): changes since 1.8a:

Rick Faith sent me man-pages for most of the utilities in this package. They are now included.

Steven S. Dick <ssd@nevets.oau.org> sent me a patch for login.c so DTR won't drop during vhangup() on a modemline.

This is completely untested!! I haven't even had the time to compile it yet.

Version 1.8a (13-Dec-92): changes since 1.7:

This is for Linux 0.98.6 or later. Compiles with gcc2.2.2d7 and libc4.1

Bettered write/wall after fix from I forget who. Now wall can have commandline args.

Fixed bug in who.c

Patched simpleinit.c with patch from Ed Carp, so it sets the timezone from /etc/TZ. Should probably be /etc/timezone.

Sander Van Malssen <sander@kozmix.hacktic.nl> provided a patch for getty, so it can understand certain escapecodes in /etc/issue.

I hacked up a very simple substitute for a syslog() call, to try out the logging. If you have a real syslog() and syslogd then use that!

The special vhangup.c file is out, it's in the official libc by now. (and even in the libc that I have :-)

who, and write are now deprecated, get the better ones from one of the GNU packages, shellutils I think.

Some people think that the simple init provided in this package is too spartan, if you think the same, then get the SYSV compatible init from Miquel van Smoorenburg <miquels@maestro.htsa.aha.nl> Simpleinit will probably be deprecated in the future.

Version 1.7: 26-Oct-92 changes since 1.6:

This is for Linux 0.97PL4 or later.

Thanks to Werner Almesberger, init now has support for a singleuser mode.

Login now supports the -h <hostname> option, used in connection with TCP/IP. (rlogin/telnet)

Getty writes an entry to /etc/wtmp when started, so last won't report "still logged in" for tty's that have not been logged into since the last user of that tty logged out. This patch was inspired by Mitchum DSouza. To gain the full benefit of this, get the newest last from the admutils-1.4.tar.Z package or later.

Version 1.6 (29-Aug-92): changes since 1.5:

This is for Linux 0.97P1+ or later.

Login now uses the newly implemented vhangup() sys-call, to prevent snooping on the tty.

An alternative getpass() function is now provided with login, because I was told that the old one in libc didn't work with telnet and or rlogin. I don't have a network or a kernel with TCP/IP so I haven't tested the new one with telnet, but it is derived from BSD sources that are supposed to work with networking.

Version 1.5 (12-Aug-92): changes since 1.4

This is for Linux 0.97 or later, and has been built with gcc2.2.2

This release just puts in a few bugfixes in login.c and simpleinit.c

Version 1.4 (4-Jul-92): changes since 1.3:

This is for Linux 0.96b, and has been built and tested with gcc 2.2.2.

Init now handles the SIGINT signal. When init gets a SIGINT it will call /usr/bin/reboot and thereby gently reboot the machine. This makes sense because after Linux 0.96B-PL1 the key-combination Ctrl-Alt-Del may send a SIGINT to init instead of booting the machine the hard way without syncing or anything.

You may want to get the admutils-1.1 package which includes a program that will instruct the kernel to use the "gentle-reboot" procedure.

Version 1.3 (14-Jun-92): changes since 1.2:

This is for Linux 0.96A.

The ioctl(TIOCSWINSZ) has been removed from login.c because it now works :-).

login.c now supports a lastlog database.

Several programs and pieces of source that were included in the 1.2 package has been *removed* as they are incorporated into the new libc. Other omitted parts such as last(1) has been replaced by better versions, and can be found in the admutils package.

Agetty is now called getty and will be placed in /etc.

A few changes has been made to make it possible to compile the stuff with GCC 2.x.

Version 1.2 (28-Feb-92): changes since 1.1:

This is for Linux 0.12.

A couple of problems with simpleinit.c has been solved, thanks to Humberto Zuazaga. So now init groks comments in /etc/inittab, and handles the HUP and TSTP signals properly.

I added two small scripts to the distribution: users and mesg.

TERM is now carried through from /etc/inittab all the way to the shell. Console tty's are special-cased, so the termcap entry in /etc/inittab is overridden by the setting given at boot-time.

This requires a different patch to the kernel than that distributed with version 1.1

Login no more sends superfluous chars from a password to the shell. It also properly prints a NL after the password.

Agetty didn't set the erase character properly, it does now.

A few extra defines has been added to utmp.h

Several netters helped discover the bugs in 1.1. Thanks to them all.

Version 1.1 (released 19-Feb-92): Changes since 1.0:

A bug in simpleinit.c has been fixed, thanks to Pietro Castelli. The definition of the ut_line field has been changed to track the USG standard more closely, we now strip "/dev/" off the front. Thanks to: Douglas E. Quale and Stephen Gallimore.

I have added a getlogin.c library routine, and a write(1) command. I removed the qpl-init stuff. If people want to use it, they should get it from the source. I don't want to hack on it anymore.

A couple of people reported problems with getty having problems with serial terminals. That was correct. I borrowed a null-modem from Tommy Thorn, and now the problems should be fixed. It seems that there is kept a lot of garbage in the serial buffers, flush them and it works like a charm. Getty does an ioctl(0, TCFLSH, 2) for this.

The write.c code now doubles as code for a wall(1) program.

Description of the various files:

login.c The login program. This is a portation of BSD login, first to HP-UX 8.0 by Michael Glad (glad@daimi.aau.dk), and to Linux (initially to 0.12) by me.

who.c A simple who(1) util. to list utmp. Done by me. You may prefer the GNU who util. with more options and features.

hostname.c A hostname(1) command to get and set the hostname. I did this too.

domainname.c Like hostname, only reads out or sets the domainname.

agetty.c The getty program. From comp.sources.misc, by W.Z. Venema. Hacked a bit by me.

simpleinit.c A simple init program, written by me. Uses /etc/inittab

A "kill -HUP" to init makes it re-read /etc/inittab.

A "kill -TSTP" to init makes it stop spawning gettys on the ttys. A second "kill -TSTP" starts it again.

A kill -INT to init makes it attempt a reboot of the machine. this works in connection with kernel support for softboot when Ctrl-Alt-Del is pressed.

Init will start up in singleuser mode if /etc/singleboot exists at boottime, or if it is given an argument of "single" via eg. LILO. If /etc/securesingle exists it will ask for the root password before starting single user.

write.c A write(1) command, used to pass messages between users at different terminals. This code doubles as code for a wall(1) command. Make a symlink: /usr/bin/wall -> /usr/bin/write for this.

mesg A tiny shellsript, so you can avoid that other people write to your shell.

users Another script that uses awk(1) and tr(1) to process the output from who(1) into a one-liner.

If you don't have awk, but have Perl, this does the same:

```
who | perl -ane 'print "$F[0] "; echo ""'
```

pathnames.h:

Header.

param.h

Header, extended with getdtablesize() macro, should go in /usr/include/sys

Building.

A "make all" should do. At least it does for me.

Installation:

login should go in /bin, if you don't like this change pathnames.h and recompile at least agetty.

getty, init Put them in SBINDIR

who, hostname, write, wall, mesg, users:

/usr/bin

securetty login needs this in /etc, defines which ttys that root can login on. This should **never** include ttys{1,2}

inittab the simpleinit code needs this in /etc. Note that the syntax of /etc/inittab has little to do with the syntax of a real SysV inittab. Edit this one for your local setup.

shells The chsh program will use this if it's placed in /etc. It defines the valid shell-programs. Have one abs. path on each line.

You can also do a "make install" as root, but don't just do it because I say so, check the Makefile first.

"Make install" will install only the new binaries, and not motd, inittab, securetty and issue. To install these configuration files, do a "make Install".

Getty requires a /dev/console to write errors to. I just made it a symlink to /dev/tty1. Because of a bug in the tty driver this errorlogging may cause the shell on tty1 to logout.

Getty will print the contents of /etc/issue if it's present before asking for username. Login will print the contents of /etc/motd after successful login. Login doesn't print /etc/motd, and doesn't check for mail if ~/.hushlogin is present and world readable.

If /etc/nologin is present then login will print its contents and disallow any logins except root.

It might be a good idea to have a "rm -f /etc/nologin" line in one's /etc/rc file.

If /etc/securetty is present it defines which tty's that root can login on.

- Peter (poe@daimi.aau.dk)

Security hole in `script'

The BSD `script' utility included in the `bsdutils' package is not installed setuid root, and was not written to be. Sometimes the tty `script' allocates is already owned by the appropriate user, in which case there will be no problem. In other cases, `script' will not be able to set the ownership or mode of the pty/tty pair it allocates, and so it cannot prevent other processes reading or writing to the tty.

The result of this is a security hole: during such a `script' session,

other users can read keystrokes from your tty, or write to your terminal, without any warning or explicit authorisation. This means that any password(s) or other sensitive data you enter during such a `script` session are not secure against snooping, even if they are (properly) not echoed to the screen.

To protect against this, `script` tries to detect whether the tty allocated for it by the C library's `openpty()` function is secure against snooping. If it detects that there is a problem, `script` issues a warning. If you see this warning, you should not enter any sensitive data during the script session, and you should not trust the output displayed, or that recorded in the `typescript` file, to be free from tampering.

This bug is due to a long-standing design flaw in UNIX, and is to be cured shortly by the introduction of the UNIX98-style pty system supported by GLIBC 2.1 and Linux 2.2. The UNIX98-style pty system makes use of kernel support to create slave devices on the fly, with the correct ownership and permissions already in place. This allows unprivileged user programs to allocate pty/tty pairs securely, and eliminates the race conditions currently present in pty allocation.

When `script` is used on a system with UNIX98-style pty support in the kernel and in libc, `script` will detect that its tty is secure, and will not display the warning.

Charles Briscoe-Smith <cpbs@debian.org> Wed, 9 Dec 1998 13:32:49 +0000

In order to sanitize e2fsprogs to be DFSG free, the file `draft-leach-uuids-guids-01.txt` has been removed. It can be obtained by downloading e2fsprogs from the upstream sources. It may also be available from other sites on the network, if you do a quick web search for the string "draft-leach-uuids-guids-01".

Note that `debian/rules` is set up to include the file on Ubuntu systems, so for people trying to build e2fsprogs on Ubuntu systems, they should start from the upstream sources, and not the Debian-expurgated sources found in the Debian repository. (n.b., for WIP releases the command `./util/gen-tarball ubuntu` will help create tar file which is appropriately named to make life easier for `dpkg-buildpackage`.) Since Ubuntu doesn't have the DFSG restrictions, the documentation which has been removed for Debian's DFSG license purity shouldn't be denied to Ubuntu users.

Theodore Ts'o
October 3, 2006

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of util-linux.

This package was put together by Guy Maor <maor@debian.org> and later maintained by Sean 'Shaleh' Perry <shaleh@debian.org>, and Adrian Bunk <bunk@stusta.de>.

The current maintainer is LaMont Jones <lamont@debian.org>.
See also: [git://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git](https://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git)

It was downloaded from:
<ftp://ftp.us.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux-ng/>

Upstream maintainers include:
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Past Maintainer: Adrian Bunk <bunk@fs.tum.de>
Past Maintainer: Andries Brouwer <aeb@cw.nl>
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This is libuuid, previously part of e2fsprogs this is now part of util-linux-ng and has thus moved to the util-linux Debian source package.

Upstream Author: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

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Upstream Author: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

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```

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# ck-copyright-notice can be run from the tools directory
dir=`pwd`
[ -d src ] || [ "`basename "$dir"`" != tools ] || cd ..

# Note: if paragraphs are reformatted, this may need to be updated.

lgpl="`sed -n '/version [0-9.]* or any later version/ {
s/.*/version //
s/ or.*//
p
q
}' doc/mpfr.texi`"

# Do not use "find ... | while read file do ... done" because the "do"
# part needs to be run in the current shell, and some shells behave in
# a different way.
srctests=`find src tests -name '*.[ch]`

err=0
for file in $srctests
do
y=""
case $file in
tests/RRTest.c)
# This file doesn't have a copyright notice, but isn't distributed.
continue ;;
src/mpfr-longlong.h)
# This file (which comes from GMP) has a specific copyright notice.
continue ;;
src/get_patches.c)
file="tools/get_patches.sh" ;;
*/mparam.h)
y="2005," ;;
esac
grep -q "Copyright $y.* Free Software Foundation" "$file" && \
grep -q "GNU MPFR Library" "$file" && \
grep -q "either version $lgpl of the License" "$file" && continue
echo "Possibly missing or incorrect copyright notice in $file"

```

err=1
done

exit \$err

@c MPFR tweak: Have this in mpfr.texi to help texinfo-mode

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@cindex GNU Free Documentation License

@center Version 1.2, November 2002

@display

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Name: mtdev

Maintainer: Henrik Rydberg <rydberg@euromail.se>

Source: <http://bitmath.org/code/mtdev/>

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1.252 libmysqlclient18 5.5.38-

0ubuntu0.12.04.1

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Format: <http://svn.debian.org/wsvn/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?rev=174>

Upstream-Name: MySQL 5.5

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 dbug/example1.c
 dbug/example2.c
 dbug/example3.c
 dbug/factorial.c
 dbug/main.c
 dbug/my_main.c
 dbug/remove_function_from_trace.pl

dbug/tests.c
dbug/tests-t.pl
extra/yassl/src/dummy.cpp
include/probes_mysql_nodtrace.h
libmysqld/resource.h
mysql-test/*
regex/*
sql-bench/graph-compare-results.sh
storage/ndb/bin/*
storage/ndb/demos/*
support-files/binary-configure.sh
support-files/my-huge.cnf.sh
support-files/my-innodb-heavy-4G.cnf.sh
support-files/my-large.cnf.sh
support-files/my-medium.cnf.sh
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support-files/mysqld_multi.server.sh
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client/*
client/echo.c
client/get_password.c
cmake/*
dbug/dbug_add_tags.pl
extra/*
include/*
libmysql/*
libmysqld/*
libservices/*
mysql-test/include/have_perfschema.inc
mysql-test/include/have_perfschema.inc
mysql-test/lib/mtr_cases.pm
mysql-test/lib/mtr_gcov.pl
mysql-test/lib/mtr_gprof.pl

mysql-test/lib/mtr_io.pl
mysql-test/lib/mtr_match.pm
mysql-test/lib/mtr_misc.pl
mysql-test/lib/mtr_process.pl
mysql-test/lib/mtr_report.pm
mysql-test/lib/mtr_results.pm
mysql-test/lib/mtr_stress.pl
mysql-test/lib/mtr_unique.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/ConfigFactory.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/Config.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/CoreDump.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/File/*
mysql-test/lib/My/Find.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/Handles.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/Options.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/Platform.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/SafeProcess/Base.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/SafeProcess.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/SafeProcess/safe_kill_win.cc
mysql-test/lib/My/SafeProcess/safe_process.cc
mysql-test/lib/My/SafeProcess/safe_process.pl
mysql-test/lib/My/SafeProcess/safe_process_win.cc
mysql-test/lib/My/SysInfo.pm
mysql-test/lib/My/Test.pm
mysql-test/lib/t/*
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_cases.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_gcov.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_gprof.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_im.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_io.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_match.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_misc.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_process.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_report.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_stress.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_timer.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/mtr_unique.pl
mysql-test/lib/v1/My/*
mysql-test/lib/v1/My/*
mysql-test/lib/v1/mysql-test-run.pl
mysql-test/mysql-stress-test.pl
mysql-test/mysql-test-run.pl
mysql-test/std_data/*
mysql-test/suite/perfschema/include/*
mysql-test/suite/perfschema_stress/include/*
mysql-test/suite/perfschema_stress/include/*
mysys/*
packaging/WiX/ca/*

plugin/audit_null/*
plugin/auth/*
plugin/daemon_example/*
plugin/fulltext/*
plugin/semisync/semisync_slave.cc
plugin/semisync/semisync_slave.h
scripts/*
sql/*
sql-common/*
storage/*
strings/*
support-files/config.huge.ini.sh
support-files/config.medium.ini.sh
support-files/config.small.ini.sh
support-files/MacOSX/Description.plist.sh
support-files/MacOSX/Info.plist.sh
support-files/MacOSX/StartupParameters.plist.sh
support-files/MySQL-shared-compat.spec.sh
support-files/mysql.spec.sh
support-files/ndb-config-2-node.ini.sh
tests/*
unittest/*
vio/*
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cmd-line-utils/libedit/filecomplete.h
cmd-line-utils/libedit/np/fgetln.c
cmd-line-utils/libedit/read.h
cmd-line-utils/libedit/readline.c
cmd-line-utils/libedit/readline/*
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Files: client/completion_hash.h
scripts/mysqlaccess.sh
scripts/mysql_fix_extensions.sh
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sql-bench/*
storage/myisam/ftbench/ft-test-run.sh
storage/myisam/mi_test_all.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/atrt-analyze-result.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/atrt-clear-result.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/atrt-gather-result.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/atrt-setup.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/make-config.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/make-html-reports.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/make-index.sh
storage/ndb/test/run-test/ndb-autotest.sh
strings/strxmov.c
strings/strxnmov.c
support-files/MacOSX/postflight.sh
support-files/MacOSX/preflight.sh
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SHOW CONTRIBUTORS;

Name Location Comment

Ronald Bradford Brisbane, Australia EFF contribution for UC2006 Auction

Sheeri Kritzer Boston, Mass. USA EFF contribution for UC2006 Auction

Mark Shuttleworth London, UK. EFF contribution for UC2006 Auction

Warnings:

Warning 1681 'SHOW CONTRIBUTORS' is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.

SHOW CONTRIBUTORS;

'#-----BS_STVARS_040_01-----#'

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);

COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)

```

1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_02-----#'
SET @@GLOBAL.license=1;
ERROR HY000: Variable 'license' is a read only variable
Expected error 'Read only variable'
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_03-----#'
SELECT @@GLOBAL.license = VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
@@GLOBAL.license = VARIABLE_VALUE
1
1 Expected
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
1
1 Expected
SELECT COUNT(VARIABLE_VALUE)
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
COUNT(VARIABLE_VALUE)
1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_04-----#'
SELECT @@license = @@GLOBAL.license;
@@license = @@GLOBAL.license
1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_05-----#'
SELECT COUNT(@@license);
COUNT(@@license)
1
1 Expected
SELECT COUNT(@@local.license);
ERROR HY000: Variable 'license' is a GLOBAL variable
Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'
SELECT COUNT(@@SESSION.license);
ERROR HY000: Variable 'license' is a GLOBAL variable
Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
1
1 Expected
SELECT license = @@SESSION.license;

```

ERROR 42S22: Unknown column 'license' in 'field list'

Expected error 'Readonly variable'

```
##### mysql-test\t\license_basic.test #####
#
# Variable Name: license #
# Scope: Global #
# Access Type: Static #
# Data Type: string #
#
#
# Creation Date: 2008-02-07 #
# Author : Sharique Abdullah #
#
#
# Description:Test Cases of Dynamic System Variable license #
# that checks the behavior of this variable in the following ways #
# * Value Check #
# * Scope Check #
#
# Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/ #
# server-system-variables.html #
#
#####

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_01-----#'
#####
# Displaying default value #
#####
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_02-----#'
#####
# Check if Value can set #
#####

--error ER_INCORRECT_GLOBAL_LOCAL_VAR
SET @@GLOBAL.license=1;
--echo Expected error 'Read only variable'

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected
```

```

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_03-----#'
#####
# Check if the value in GLOBAL Table matches value in variable #
#####

SELECT @@GLOBAL.license = VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
--echo 1 Expected

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected

SELECT COUNT(VARIABLE_VALUE)
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
--echo 1 Expected

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_04-----#'
#####
# Check if accessing variable with and without GLOBAL point to same variable #
#####
SELECT @@license = @@GLOBAL.license;
--echo 1 Expected

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_05-----#'
#####
# Check if license can be accessed with and without @@ sign #
#####

SELECT COUNT(@@license);
--echo 1 Expected

--Error ER_INCORRECT_GLOBAL_LOCAL_VAR
SELECT COUNT(@@local.license);
--echo Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'

--Error ER_INCORRECT_GLOBAL_LOCAL_VAR
SELECT COUNT(@@SESSION.license);
--echo Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected

```

```
--Error ER_BAD_FIELD_ERROR
SELECT license = @@SESSION.license;
--echo Expected error 'Readonly variable'
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```

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1.253 libncurses5 5.9-4

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

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

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Files: install-sh

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This script is compatible with the BSD install script, but was written from scratch. It can only install one file at a time, a restriction shared with many OS's install programs.

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1.254 libncursesw5 5.9-4

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-----
-- $Id: README.MinGW,v 1.5 2011/02/26 16:57:17 tom Exp $
-- Author: Juergen Pfeifer
```

This is work in progress, but it's in an state where one can see it works at least on the Windows Console.

You should install the MSYS package, so that you've a shell environment that allows you to run the scripts, especially configure etc. You can get that from <http://www.mingw.org>

To build ncurses for native Windows, you need the MinGW toolchain. The original MinGW toolchain from the above site is only for 32-Bit Windows. As Windows Server - and also regular workstations - are moving to 64-Bit, it seems to be reasonable to have a toolchain that supports both architectures. I recommend to use the TDM gcc toolchain which you can find at <http://tdm-gcc.tdragon.net/download>. Go to the download section and select the bundle installer for tdm64 (MinGW-w64). This installs a multilib version of the gcc toolchain that can compile for native 32- and 64-Bit Windows versions. It also comes with a working pthread implementation.

The latest config and build scripts we use for MinGW have only been tested for the gcc-4.4 compiler toolchain (or better).

Using MinGW is a pragmatic decision, it's the easiest way to port this heavily UNIX based sourcebase to native Windows. The goal is of course to provide the includes, libraries and DLLs to be used with the more common traditional development environments on Windows, mainly with Microsoft Visual Studio.

If you start a bash from the MSYS environment, please make sure that the Microsoft Development tools are in your PATH right after the MinGW tools. The LIB.EXE tool is the only one needed. You need this only if you want to build DLLs that work with native Windows programs. If you don't have any Microsoft Development tools on your machine, consider at least to get the free "Visual C++ 2010 Express Edition".

It contains the LIB.EXE tool. You may also use this compiler to test writing native Windows programs using the ncurses DLLs without using MinGW then for writing apps.

It is necessary to unset the TERM environment variable, to activate the Windows console-driver.

Please also make sure that MSYS links to the correct directory containing your MinGW toolchain. For TDM this is usually C:\MinGW64. In your Windows CMD.EXE command shell go to the MSYS root directory (most probably C:\MSYS or C:\MSYS\1.0) and verify, that there is a junction point mingw that points to the MinGW toolchain directory. If not, delete the mingw directory and use the mklink command (or the linkd.exe utility on older Windows) to create the junction point.

This code requires WindowsNT 5.1 or better, which means on the client Windows XP or better, on the server Windows Server 2003 or better.

In order to build ncurses for the planned interop layer with .NET, we recommend to use these options with configure

```
--disable-home-terminfo
--enable-reentrant
--enable-sp-funcs
--enable-term-driver
--enable-interop
--with-pthread      (if using TDM toolchain as recommended)
```

This is the configuration commandline as I'm using it at the moment:

```
./configure \
--prefix=/mingw \
--without-cxx-binding \
--without-ada \
--enable-warnings \
--enable-assertions \
--enable-reentrant \
--with-debug \
--with-normal \
--disable-home-terminfo \
--enable-sp-funcs \
--enable-term-driver \
--enable-interop \
--with-pthread
```

If you are on a 64-Bit Windows system and want to build a 32-Bit version of ncurses, you may use this commandline for configuration (when using the TDM toolchain):

```
CC="gcc -m32" LD="ld -m32" ./configure \
--prefix=/mingw \
--without-cxx-binding \
--without-ada \
--enable-warnings \
--enable-assertions \
--enable-reentrant \
--with-debug \
--with-normal \
--disable-home-terminfo \
--enable-sp-funcs \
--enable-term-driver \
--enable-interop \
```

--with-pthread

All the options above are - like the whole Windows support - experimental.

In order to build the DLLs, after your regular make you must call

```
make dlls
```

A lot is still TODO, e.g.:

- Wide Character support

The Win32Con driver should actually only use Unicode in the future.

- Thread support (locking). If using TDM toolchain this is done by configuring pthreads.

- A GUI console driver

- Support for Terminals attached via a serial port (via terminfo)

- Support for networked Terminal connections (via terminfo)

- Workarounds for MinGW's filesystem access are necessary to make infocmp work (though tic works).

To support terminfo, we need to have an ioctl() simulation for the serial and networked Terminals.

This is the Debian prepackaged version of the ncurses library and terminfo utilities. ncurses/terminfo was originally written by Pavel Curtis and Zeyd M. Ben-Halim <zmbenhal@netcom.com>, and is currently held by the Free Software Foundation.

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1.255 libnettle4 2.4 :1.0

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Format: <http://anonscm.debian.org/viewvc/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?revision=174>

Upstream-Name: Nettle

Upstream-Contact: Niels Mller <nisse@lysator.liu.se>

Source: <http://www.lysator.liu.se/~nisse/nettle/>

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ARCFOUR

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DES

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.

MD2

The implementation of MD2 is written by Andrew Kuchling, and hacked some by Andreas Sigfridsson and Niels Miller. Python Cryptography Toolkit license (essentially public domain).

.

MD4

This is almost the same code as for MD5 below, with modifications by Marcus Comstedt. Released into the public domain.

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MD5

The implementation of the MD5 message digest is written by Colin Plumb. It has been hacked some more by Andrew Kuchling and Niels Miller. Released into the public domain.

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SHA1

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SHA224, SHA256, SHA384, and SHA512

Written by Niels Miller, using Peter Gutmann's SHA1 code as a model. Released under the LGPL.

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RSA

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.

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Files: testsuite/*, examples/*, aesdata.c, sha-example.c

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1.256 libnewt0.52 0.52.11-2ubuntu10

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That's all there is to it!
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newt was written by Erik Troan <ewt@redhat.com>.

The original package was put together by Enrique Zanardi <ezanard@debian.org>, from sources obtained from:
<ftp://ftp.redhat.com/pub/redhat/redhat-7.0-en/os/i386/SRPMS/newt-0.50.17-1.src.rpm>
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1.257 libnfnetlink0 1.0.0-1

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Wed Sep 20 22:57:38 CEST 2006

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1.258 libnih-dbus1 1.0.2-1ubuntu2

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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.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1.261 libnl-3-genl 3.2.21

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

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

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

must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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1.268 libopts25 1:5.12-0.1ubuntu1

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1.269 libopus 1.1

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1.270 liborc-0.4-0 1:0.4.16 :1ubuntu2

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1.271 libp11-kit0 0.12-2ubuntu1

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1.272 libpam-modules 1.1.1-4ubuntu1

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1.274 libpam0g 1.1.1-4ubuntu1

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1.275 libpango1.0-0 1.30.0-0ubuntu3.1

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Owen Taylor <otaylor@redhat.com>

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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

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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.

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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

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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.)

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Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to

exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

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

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

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That's all there is to it!

1.276 libparse-debianchangelog-perl 1.2.0-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

1.276.1 Available under license :

This is the debian package for the Parse-DebianChangelog module.

It was created by Frank Lichtenheld <djpig@debian.org> using dh-make-perl.

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Upstream author: Frank Lichtenheld <frank@lichtenheld.de>

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@c End:
```

1.278 libpcap0.8 1.1.1-10

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It was downloaded from <http://tcpdump.org/release/libpcap-0.8.3.tar.gz>

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1.279 libpci3 1:3.1.8-2ubuntu6

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Written by: Philip Hazel
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This is Debian GNU/Linux's prepackaged version of the PCRE regular expression library and associated pgrep utility.

This package was put together by me, Mark Baker <mbaker@iee.org> from the original sources obtained from ftp.csx.cam.ac.uk:/pub/software/programming/pcre.

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PCRE is a library of functions to support regular expressions whose syntax and semantics are as close as possible to those of the Perl 5 language.

Release 7 of PCRE is distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence, as specified below. The documentation for PCRE, supplied in the "doc" directory, is distributed under the same terms as the software itself.

The basic library functions are written in C and are freestanding. Also

included in the distribution is a set of C++ wrapper functions.

THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

Written by: Philip Hazel
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University of Cambridge Computing Service,
Cambridge, England.

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THE C++ WRAPPER FUNCTIONS

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1.282 libpcsc-lite 1.7.4 :2ubuntu2

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1.290 libpopt0 1.16-7

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Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: popt

Upstream-Contact: Jeff Johnson <jbj@rpm5.org>

Source: <http://rpm5.org/files/popt/>

Comment:

popt was originally written by Erik Troan when he was with RedHat. It's now maintained as part of Fedora.

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1.293 libpython2.7 2.7.3-0ubuntu3.5

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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.

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 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 |
| 2.2 | 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 |
| 2.5 | 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 |
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Mersenne Twister

The `_random` module includes code based on a download from
`http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/~matumoto/MT2002/emt19937ar.html`. The
following are the verbatim comments from the original code:

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

Before using, initialize the state by using `init_genrand(seed)`
or `init_by_array(init_key, key_length)`.

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<http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/matumoto/emt.html>

email: matumoto@math.keio.ac.jp

Sockets

The `socket' module uses the functions, `getaddrinfo', and `getnameinfo', which are coded in separate source files from the WIDE Project, `http://www.wide.ad.jp/about/index.html'.

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Modified by Jack Jansen, CWI, July 1995:

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

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/* Modified by Guido van Rossum */

/* Beep added by Mark Hammond */

/* Win9X Beep and platform identification added by Uncle Timmy */

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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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| 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 |
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Jan 21, 2002

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```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><title>License</title><meta name="generator"
content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets V1.76.1"/><meta name="keywords" content="&#10; ISO C++&#10;
, &#10; library&#10; "/><link rel="home" href=" ../spine.html" title="The GNU C++ Library"/><link rel="up"
href="status.html" title="Chapter" 1."Status"/><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter" 1."Status"/><link
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs"/></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
summary="Navigation header"><tr><th colspan="3" align="center">License</th></tr><tr><td align="left"><a
accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%" align="center">Chapter" 1."Status</th><td
align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr/></div><div class="section"
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</p><div class="section" title="The Code: GPL"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title"><a
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</p><div class="literallayout"><p><br/>
GCC"RUNTIME"LIBRARY"EXCEPTION<br/>
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Version"3.1,"31"March"2009<br/>
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This README file is copied into the directory for GCC-only header files when fixincludes is run by the makefile for GCC.

Many of the files in this directory were automatically edited from the standard system header files by the fixincludes process. They are system-specific, and will not work on any other kind of system. They are also not part of GCC. The reason we have to do this is because GCC requires ANSI C headers and many vendors supply ANSI-incompatible headers.

Because this is an automated process, sometimes headers get "fixed" that do not, strictly speaking, need a fix. As long as nothing is broken by the process, it is just an unfortunate collateral inconvenience. We would like to rectify it, if it is not "too inconvenient".

Arm / Thumb Interworking

=====

The Cygnus GNU Pro Toolkit for the ARM7T processor supports function calls between code compiled for the ARM instruction set and code compiled for the Thumb instruction set and vice versa. This document describes how that interworking support operates and explains the command line switches that should be used in order to produce working programs.

Note: The Cygnus GNU Pro Toolkit does not support switching between compiling for the ARM instruction set and the Thumb instruction set on anything other than a per file basis. There are in fact two completely separate compilers, one that produces ARM assembler instructions and one that produces Thumb assembler instructions. The two compilers share the same assembler, linker and so on.

1. Explicit interworking support for C and C++ files

By default if a file is compiled without any special command line switches then the code produced will not support interworking. Provided that a program is made up entirely from object files and libraries produced in this way and which contain either exclusively ARM instructions or exclusively Thumb instructions then this will not matter and a working executable will be created. If an attempt is made to link together mixed ARM and Thumb object files and libraries, then warning messages will be produced by the linker and a non-working executable will be created.

In order to produce code which does support interworking it should be compiled with the

`-mthumb-interwork`

command line option. Provided that a program is made up entirely from object files and libraries built with this command line switch a working executable will be produced, even if both ARM and Thumb instructions are used by the various components of the program. (No warning messages will be produced by the linker either).

Note that specifying `-mthumb-interwork` does result in slightly larger, slower code being produced. This is why interworking support must be specifically enabled by a switch.

2. Explicit interworking support for assembler files

If assembler files are to be included into an interworking program then the following rules must be obeyed:

* Any externally visible functions must return by using the BX instruction.

* Normal function calls can just use the BL instruction. The linker will automatically insert code to switch between ARM and Thumb modes as necessary.

* Calls via function pointers should use the BX instruction if the call is made in ARM mode:

`.code 32`

```
mov lr, pc
bx rX
```

This code sequence will not work in Thumb mode however, since the mov instruction will not set the bottom bit of the lr register. Instead a branch-and-link to the `_call_via_rX` functions should be used instead:

```
.code 16
bl _call_via_rX
```

where rX is replaced by the name of the register containing the function address.

* All externally visible functions which should be entered in Thumb mode must have the `.thumb_func` pseudo op specified just before their entry point. e.g.:

```
.code 16
.global function
.thumb_func
function:
...start of function....
```

* All assembler files must be assembled with the switch `-mthumb-interwork` specified on the command line. (If the file is assembled by calling gcc it will automatically pass on the `-mthumb-interwork` switch to the assembler, provided that it was specified on the gcc command line in the first place.)

3. Support for old, non-interworking aware code.

=====

If it is necessary to link together code produced by an older, non-interworking aware compiler, or code produced by the new compiler but without the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch specified, then there are two command line switches that can be used to support this.

The switch

```
-mcaller-super-interworking
```

will allow calls via function pointers in Thumb mode to work, regardless of whether the function pointer points to old, non-interworking aware code or not. Specifying this switch does produce slightly slower code however.

Note: There is no switch to allow calls via function pointers in ARM mode to be handled specially. Calls via function pointers from interworking aware ARM code to non-interworking aware ARM code work without any special considerations by the compiler. Calls via function pointers from interworking aware ARM code to non-interworking aware Thumb code however will not work. (Actually under some circumstances they may work, but there are no guarantees). This is because only the new compiler is able to produce Thumb code, and this compiler already has a command line switch to produce interworking aware code.

The switch

`-mallee-super-interworking`

will allow non-interworking aware ARM or Thumb code to call Thumb functions, either directly or via function pointers. Specifying this switch does produce slightly larger, slower code however.

Note: There is no switch to allow non-interworking aware ARM or Thumb code to call ARM functions. There is no need for any special handling of calls from non-interworking aware ARM code to interworking aware ARM functions, they just work normally. Calls from non-interworking aware Thumb functions to ARM code however, will not work. There is no option to support this, since it is always possible to recompile the Thumb code to be interworking aware.

As an alternative to the command line switch

`-mallee-super-interworking`, which affects all externally visible functions in a file, it is possible to specify an attribute or declspec for individual functions, indicating that that particular function should support being called by non-interworking aware code.

The function should be defined like this:

```
int __attribute__((interfacearm)) function
{
    ... body of function ...
}
```

or

```
int __declspec(interfacearm) function
{
    ... body of function ...
}
```

4. Interworking support in dlltool

=====

It is possible to create DLLs containing mixed ARM and Thumb code. It is also possible to call Thumb code in a DLL from an ARM program and vice versa. It is even possible to call ARM DLLs that have been compiled without interworking support (say by an older version of the compiler), from Thumb programs and still have things work properly.

A version of the `dlltool` program which supports the `--interwork` command line switch is needed, as well as the following special considerations when building programs and DLLs:

Use `-mthumb-interwork`

When compiling files for a DLL or a program the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch should be specified if calling between ARM and Thumb code can happen. If a program is being compiled and the mode of the DLLs that it uses is not known, then it should be assumed that interworking might occur and the switch used.

Use `-m thumb`

If the exported functions from a DLL are all Thumb encoded then the `-m thumb` command line switch should be given to `dlltool` when building the stubs. This will make `dlltool` create Thumb encoded stubs, rather than its default of ARM encoded stubs.

If the DLL consists of both exported Thumb functions and exported ARM functions then the `-m thumb` switch should not be used. Instead the Thumb functions in the DLL should be compiled with the `-mcallee-super-interworking` switch, or with the `interfacearm` attribute specified on their prototypes. In this way they will be given ARM encoded prologues, which will work with the ARM encoded stubs produced by `dlltool`.

Use `-mcaller-super-interworking`

If it is possible for Thumb functions in a DLL to call non-interworking aware code via a function pointer, then the Thumb code must be compiled with the `-mcaller-super-interworking` command line switch. This will force the function pointer calls to use the `_interwork_call_via_rX` stub functions which will correctly restore Thumb mode upon return from the called function.

Link with `libgcc.a`

When the dll is built it may have to be linked with the GCC library (`libgcc.a`) in order to extract the `_call_via_rX` functions or the `_interwork_call_via_rX` functions. This represents a partial redundancy since the same functions *may* be present in the

application itself, but since they only take up 372 bytes this should not be too much of a consideration.

Use `--support-old-code`

When linking a program with an old DLL which does not support interworking, the `--support-old-code` command line switch to the linker should be used. This causes the linker to generate special interworking stubs which can cope with old, non-interworking aware ARM code, at the cost of generating bulkier code. The linker will still generate a warning message along the lines of:

"Warning: input file XXX does not support interworking, whereas YYY does."

but this can now be ignored because the `--support-old-code` switch has been used.

5. How interworking support works

=====

Switching between the ARM and Thumb instruction sets is accomplished via the BX instruction which takes as an argument a register name. Control is transferred to the address held in this register (with the bottom bit masked out), and if the bottom bit is set, then Thumb instruction processing is enabled, otherwise ARM instruction processing is enabled.

When the `-mthumb-interwork` command line switch is specified, gcc arranges for all functions to return to their caller by using the BX instruction. Thus provided that the return address has the bottom bit correctly initialized to indicate the instruction set of the caller, correct operation will ensue.

When a function is called explicitly (rather than via a function pointer), the compiler generates a BL instruction to do this. The Thumb version of the BL instruction has the special property of setting the bottom bit of the LR register after it has stored the return address into it, so that a future BX instruction will correctly return the instruction after the BL instruction, in Thumb mode.

The BL instruction does not change modes itself however, so if an ARM function is calling a Thumb function, or vice versa, it is necessary to generate some extra instructions to handle this. This is done in the linker when it is storing the address of the referenced function into the BL instruction. If the BL instruction is an ARM style BL instruction, but the referenced function is a Thumb function, then the linker automatically generates a calling stub that converts from ARM mode to Thumb mode, puts the address of this stub into the BL instruction, and puts the address of the referenced function into the

stub. Similarly if the BL instruction is a Thumb BL instruction, and the referenced function is an ARM function, the linker generates a stub which converts from Thumb to ARM mode, puts the address of this stub into the BL instruction, and the address of the referenced function into the stub.

This is why it is necessary to mark Thumb functions with the `.thumb_func` pseudo op when creating assembler files. This pseudo op allows the assembler to distinguish between ARM functions and Thumb functions. (The Thumb version of GCC automatically generates these pseudo ops for any Thumb functions that it generates).

Calls via function pointers work differently. Whenever the address of a function is taken, the linker examines the type of the function being referenced. If the function is a Thumb function, then it sets the bottom bit of the address. Technically this makes the address incorrect, since it is now one byte into the start of the function, but this is never a problem because:

- a. with interworking enabled all calls via function pointer are done using the BX instruction and this ignores the bottom bit when computing where to go to.
- b. the linker will always set the bottom bit when the address of the function is taken, so it is never possible to take the address of the function in two different places and then compare them and find that they are not equal.

As already mentioned any call via a function pointer will use the BX instruction (provided that interworking is enabled). The only problem with this is computing the return address for the return from the called function. For ARM code this can easily be done by the code sequence:

```
mov lr, pc
bx rX
```

(where `rX` is the name of the register containing the function pointer). This code does not work for the Thumb instruction set, since the MOV instruction will not set the bottom bit of the LR register, so that when the called function returns, it will return in ARM mode not Thumb mode. Instead the compiler generates this sequence:

```
bl _call_via_rX
```

(again where `rX` is the name if the register containing the function pointer). The special `call_via_rX` functions look like this:

```
.thumb_func
_call_via_r0:
bx r0
nop
```

The BL instruction ensures that the correct return address is stored in the LR register and then the BX instruction jumps to the address stored in the function pointer, switch modes if necessary.

6. How caller-super-interworking support works

=====

When the `-mcaller-super-interworking` command line switch is specified it changes the code produced by the Thumb compiler so that all calls via function pointers (including virtual function calls) now go via a different stub function. The code to call via a function pointer now looks like this:

```
bl _interwork_call_via_r0
```

Note: The compiler does not insist that r0 be used to hold the function address. Any register will do, and there are a suite of stub functions, one for each possible register. The stub functions look like this:

```
.code 16
.thumb_func
_interwork_call_via_r0
bx pc
nop

.code 32
tst r0, #1
stmeqdb r13!, {lr}
adreq lr, _arm_return
bx r0
```

The stub first switches to ARM mode, since it is a lot easier to perform the necessary operations using ARM instructions. It then tests the bottom bit of the register containing the address of the function to be called. If this bottom bit is set then the function being called uses Thumb instructions and the BX instruction to come will switch back into Thumb mode before calling this function. (Note that it does not matter how this called function chooses to return to its caller, since the both the caller and callee are Thumb functions, and mode switching is necessary). If the function being called is an

ARM mode function however, the stub pushes the return address (with its bottom bit set) onto the stack, replaces the return address with the address of the a piece of code called '_arm_return' and then performs a BX instruction to call the function.

The '_arm_return' code looks like this:

```
.code 32
_arm_return:
ldmia r13!, {r12}
bx r12
.code 16
```

It simply retrieves the return address from the stack, and then performs a BX operation to return to the caller and switch back into Thumb mode.

7. How callee-super-interworking support works

=====

When -mcallee-super-interworking is specified on the command line the Thumb compiler behaves as if every externally visible function that it compiles has had the (interfacearm) attribute specified for it. What this attribute does is to put a special, ARM mode header onto the function which forces a switch into Thumb mode:

without __attribute__((interfacearm)):

```
.code 16
.thumb_func
function:
... start of function ...
```

with __attribute__((interfacearm)):

```
.code 32
function:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
    .thumb_func
    .real_start_of_function:

... start of function ...
```

Note that since the function now expects to be entered in ARM mode, it no longer has the `.thumb_func` pseudo op specified for its name. Instead the pseudo op is attached to a new label `.real_start_of_<name>` (where `<name>` is the name of the function) which indicates the start of the Thumb code. This does have the interesting side effect in that if this function is now called from a Thumb mode piece of code outside of the current file, the linker will generate a calling stub to switch from Thumb mode into ARM mode, and then this is immediately overridden by the function's header which switches back into Thumb mode.

In addition the `(interfacearm)` attribute also forces the function to return by using the `BX` instruction, even if has not been compiled with the `-mthumb-interwork` command line flag, so that the correct mode will be restored upon exit from the function.

8. Some examples

=====

Given these two test files:

```
int arm (void) { return 1 + thumb (); }
```

```
int thumb (void) { return 2 + arm (); }
```

The following pieces of assembler are produced by the ARM and Thumb version of GCC depending upon the command line options used:

```
`-O2':
    .code 32                .code 16
    .global _arm           .global _thumb
                            .thumb_func
_arm:                       _thumb:
    mov    ip, sp
    stmfd  sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}
    sub   fp, ip, #4
    bl   _thumb                bl   _arm
    add   r0, r0, #1           add   r0, r0, #2
    ldmea fp, {fp, sp, pc}     pop   {pc}
```

Note how the functions return without using the `BX` instruction. If these files were assembled and linked together they would fail to work because they do not change mode when returning to their caller.

```
`-O2 -mthumb-interwork':

    .code 32                .code 16
```

```

.global _arm                .global _thumb
                             .thumb_func
_arm:                        _thumb:
    mov    ip, sp
    stmfd  sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}
    sub   fp, ip, #4
    bl   _thumb                bl   _arm
    add   r0, r0, #1            add   r0, r0, #2
    ldmea fp, {fp, sp, lr}      pop   {r1}
    bx   lr                    bx   r1

```

Now the functions use BX to return their caller. They have grown by 4 and 2 bytes respectively, but they can now successfully be linked together and be expect to work. The linker will replace the destinations of the two BL instructions with the addresses of calling stubs which convert to the correct mode before jumping to the called function.

`-O2 -mcallee-super-interworking':

```

.code 32                    .code 32
.global _arm                .global _thumb
_arm:                        _thumb:
                             orr   r12, pc, #1
                             bx    r12
    mov   ip, sp            .code 16
    stmfd sp!, {fp, ip, lr, pc}    push  {lr}
    sub   fp, ip, #4
    bl   _thumb            bl   _arm
    add   r0, r0, #1        add   r0, r0, #2
    ldmea fp, {fp, sp, lr}    pop   {r1}
    bx   lr                bx   r1

```

The thumb function now has an ARM encoded prologue, and it no longer has the `.thumb_func` pseudo op attached to it. The linker will not generate a calling stub for the call from `arm()` to `thumb()`, but it will still have to generate a stub for the call from `thumb()` to `arm()`. Also note how specifying `--mallee-super-interworking` automatically implies `-mthumb-interworking`.

9. Some Function Pointer Examples

=====

Given this test file:

```
int func (void) { return 1; }
```

```
int call (int (* ptr)(void)) { return ptr (); }
```

The following varying pieces of assembler are produced by the Thumb version of GCC depending upon the command line options used:

`-O2':

```
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {pc}
```

Note how the two functions have different exit sequences. In particular `call()` uses `pop {pc}` to return, which would not work if the caller was in ARM mode. `func()` however, uses the BX instruction, even though `-mthumb-interwork` has not been specified, as this is the most efficient way to exit a function when the return address is held in the link register.

`-O2 -mthumb-interwork':

```
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1
```

This time both functions return by using the BX instruction. This means that `call()` is now two bytes longer and several cycles slower than the previous version.

```
`-O2 -mcaller-super-interworking':
```

```
.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.thumb_func
_call:
push {lr}
bl __interwork_call_via_r0
pop {pc}
```

Very similar to the first (non-interworking) version, except that a different stub is used to call via the function pointer. This new stub will work even if the called function is not interworking aware, and tries to return to call() in ARM mode. Note that the assembly code for call() is still not interworking aware itself, and so should not be called from ARM code.

```
`-O2 -mcallee-super-interworking':
```

```
.code 32
.globl _func
_func:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_func
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.code 32
.globl _call
_call:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_call
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_call:
push {lr}
```

```

bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1

```

Now both functions have an ARM coded prologue, and both functions return by using the BX instruction. These functions are interworking aware therefore and can safely be called from ARM code. The code for the call() function is now 10 bytes longer than the original, non interworking aware version, an increase of over 200%.

If a prototype for call() is added to the source code, and this prototype includes the `interfacearm` attribute:

```
int __attribute__((interfacearm)) call (int (* ptr)(void));
```

then this code is produced (with only -O2 specified on the command line):

```

.code 16
.globl _func
.thumb_func
_func:
mov r0, #1
bx lr

.globl _call
.code 32
_call:
orr r12, pc, #1
bx r12

.code 16
.globl .real_start_of_call
.thumb_func
.real_start_of_call:
push {lr}
bl __call_via_r0
pop {r1}
bx r1

```

So now both call() and func() can be safely called via non-interworking aware ARM code. If, when such a file is assembled, the assembler detects the fact that call() is being called by another function in the same file, it will automatically adjust the target of the BL instruction to point to .real_start_of_call. In this way there is no need for the linker to generate a Thumb-to-ARM calling stub so that call can be entered in ARM mode.

10. How to use dlltool to build ARM/Thumb DLLs

Given a program ('prog.c') like this:

```
extern int func_in_dll (void);

int main (void) { return func_in_dll(); }
```

And a DLL source file ('dll.c') like this:

```
int func_in_dll (void) { return 1; }
```

Here is how to build the DLL and the program for a purely ARM based environment:

*Step One

Build a '.def' file describing the DLL:

```
; example.def
; This file describes the contents of the DLL
LIBRARY example
HEAPSIZE 0x40000, 0x2000
EXPORTS
    func_in_dll 1
```

*Step Two

Compile the DLL source code:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c dll.c
```

*Step Three

Use 'dlltool' to create an exports file and a library file:

```
dlltool --def example.def --output-exp example.o --output-lib example.a
```

*Step Four

Link together the complete DLL:

```
arm-pe-ld dll.o example.o -o example.dll
```

*Step Five

Compile the program's source code:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c
```

*Step Six

Link together the program and the DLL's library file:

```
arm-pe-gcc prog.o example.a -o prog
```

If instead this was a Thumb DLL being called from an ARM program, the steps would look like this. (To save space only those steps that are different from the previous version are shown):

***Step Two**

Compile the DLL source code (using the Thumb compiler):

```
thumb-pe-gcc -O2 -c dll.c -mthumb-interwork
```

***Step Three**

Build the exports and library files (and support interworking):

```
dlltool -d example.def -z example.o -l example.a --interwork -m thumb
```

***Step Five**

Compile the program's source code (and support interworking):

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c -mthumb-interwork
```

If instead, the DLL was an old, ARM DLL which does not support interworking, and which cannot be rebuilt, then these steps would be used.

***Step One**

Skip. If you do not have access to the sources of a DLL, there is no point in building a `.def` file for it.

***Step Two**

Skip. With no DLL sources there is nothing to compile.

***Step Three**

Skip. Without a `.def` file you cannot use `dlltool` to build an exports file or a library file.

***Step Four**

Skip. Without a set of DLL object files you cannot build the DLL. Besides it has already been built for you by somebody else.

***Step Five**

Compile the program's source code, this is the same as before:

```
arm-pe-gcc -O2 -c prog.c
```

***Step Six**

Link together the program and the DLL's library file, passing the

`--support-old-code' option to the linker:

```
arm-pe-gcc prog.o example.a -Wl,--support-old-code -o prog
```

Ignore the warning message about the input file not supporting interworking as the --support-old-code switch has taken care of this.

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Copying and distribution of this file, with or without modification, are permitted in any medium without royalty provided the copyright notice and this notice are preserved.

This is a patched version of zlib modified to use Pentium-optimized assembly code in the deflation algorithm. The files changed/added by this patch are:

README.586
match.S

The effectiveness of these modifications is a bit marginal, as the program's bottleneck seems to be mostly L1-cache contention, for which there is no real way to work around without rewriting the basic algorithm. The speedup on average is around 5-10% (which is generally less than the amount of variance between subsequent executions). However, when used at level 9 compression, the cache contention can drop enough for the assembly version to achieve 10-20% speedup (and sometimes more, depending on the amount of overall redundancy in the files). Even here, though, cache contention can still be the limiting factor, depending on the nature of the program using the zlib library. This may also mean that better improvements will be seen on a Pentium with MMX, which suffers much less from L1-cache contention, but I have not yet verified this.

Note that this code has been tailored for the Pentium in particular, and will not perform well on the Pentium Pro (due to the use of a partial register in the inner loop).

If you are using an assembler other than GNU as, you will have to translate match.S to use your assembler's syntax. (Have fun.)

Brian Raiter
breadbox@muppetlabs.com
April, 1998

Added for zlib 1.1.3:

The patches come from
<http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

To compile zlib with this asm file, copy match.S to the zlib directory then do:

```
CFLAGS="-O3 -DASMV" ./configure  
make OBJA=match.o
```

This is a patched version of zlib, modified to use Pentium-Pro-optimized assembly code in the deflation algorithm. The files changed/added by this patch are:

README.686
match.S

The speedup that this patch provides varies, depending on whether the compiler used to build the original version of zlib falls afoul of the PPro's speed traps. My own tests show a speedup of around 10-20% at the default compression level, and 20-30% using -9, against a version compiled using gcc 2.7.2.3. Your mileage may vary.

Note that this code has been tailored for the PPro/PII in particular, and will not perform particularly well on a Pentium.

If you are using an assembler other than GNU as, you will have to translate match.S to use your assembler's syntax. (Have fun.)

Brian Raiter
breadbox@muppetlabs.com
April, 1998

Added for zlib 1.1.3:

The patches come from
<http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

To compile zlib with this asm file, copy match.S to the zlib directory then do:

```
CFLAGS="-O3 -DASMV" ./configure  
make OBJA=match.o
```

=====
Kjetil S. Matheussen's notes (28-11-2000)
=====

Compiles under SAS/C again. Should also still compile under other amiga compilers without big changes. I haven't checked if it still works under gcc, because I don't have gcc for amiga. But I have

updated 'Makefile', and hope it compiles fine.

WHATS NEW:

1.

Made a pretty big effort in preventing GCs allocating-functions from returning chip-mem.

The lower part of the new file AmigaOS.c does this in various ways, mainly by wrapping GC_malloc, GC_malloc_atomic, GC_malloc_uncollectable, GC_malloc_atomic_uncollectable, GC_malloc_stubborn, GC_malloc_ignore_off_page and GC_malloc_atomic_ignore_off_page. GC_realloc is also wrapped, but doesn't do the same effort in preventing to return chip-mem.

Other allocating-functions (f.ex. GC_*_typed_) can probably be used without any problems, but beware that the warn hook will not be called.

In case of problems, don't define GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC.

Programs using more time actually using the memory allocated (instead of just allocate and free rapidly) have the most to earn on this, but even gctest now normally runs twice as fast and uses less memory, on my poor 8MB machine.

The changes have only effect when there is no more fast-mem left. But with the way GC works, it could happen quite often. Beware that an atexit handler had to be added, so using the abort() function will make a big memory-loss. If you absolutely must call abort() instead of exit(), try calling the GC_amiga_free_all_mem function before abort().

New amiga-specific compilation flags:

GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC - By NOT defining this option, GC will work like before, it will not try to force fast-mem out of the OS, and it will use normal calloc for allocation, and the rest of the following flags will have no effect.

GC_AMIGA_ONLYFAST - Makes GC never to return chip-mem. GC_AMIGA_RETRY have no effect if this flag is set.

GC_AMIGA_GC - If gc returns NULL, do a GC_gcollect, and try again. This usually is a success with the standard GC configuration.

It is also the most important flag to set to prevent GC from returning chip-mem. Beware that it slows down a lot when a program is rapidly allocating/deallocating when there's either very little fast-memory left or very little chip-memory left. It's not a very common situation, but gctest sometimes (very rare) use many minutes because of this.

GC_AMIGA_RETRY - If gc succeed allocating memory, but it is chip-mem, try again and see if it is fast-mem. Most of the time, it will actually return fast-mem for the second try. I have set max number of retries to 9 or size/5000. You can change this if you like. (see GC_amiga_rec_alloc())

GC_AMIGA_PRINTSTATS - Gather some statistics during the execution of a program, and prints out the info when the atexit-handler is called.

My reccomendation is to set all this flags, except GC_AMIGA_PRINTSTATS and GC_AMIGA_ONLYFAST.

If your program demands high response-time, you should not define GC_AMIGA_GC, and possible allso define GC_AMIGA_ONLYFAST. GC_AMIGA_RETRY does not seem to slow down much.

Allso, when compiling up programs, and GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC was not defined when compilling gc, you can define GC_AMIGA_MAKINGLIB to avoid having these allocation-functions wrapped. (see gc.h)

Note that GC_realloc must not be called before any of the other above mentioned allocating-functions have been called. (shouldn't be any programs doing so either, I hope).

Another note. The allocation-function is wrapped when defining GC_AMIGA_FASTALLOC by letting the function go thru the new GC_amiga_allocwrapper_do function-pointer (see gc.h). Means that sending function-pointers, such as GC_malloc, GC_malloc_atomic, etc., for later to be called like f.ex this, (*GC_malloc_functionpointer)(size), will not wrap the function. This is normally not a big problem, unless all allocation function is called like this, which will cause the atexit un-allocating function never to be called. Then you either have to manually add the atexit handler, or call the allocation-functions function-pointer functions like this; (*GC_amiga_allocwrapper_do)(size,GC_malloc_functionpointer). There are probably better ways this problem could be handled, unfortunately, I didn't find any without rewriting or replacing a lot of the GC-code, which I really didn't want to. (Making new GC_malloc_* functions, and just define f.ex GC_malloc as GC_amiga_malloc should allso work).

New amiga-spesific function:

```
void GC_amiga_set_toany(void (*func)(void));
```

'func' is a function that will be called right before gc has to change

allocation-method from MEMF_FAST to MEMF_ANY. Ie. when it is likely it will return chip-mem.

2. A few small compiler-specific additions to make it compile with SAS/C again.

3. Updated and rewritten the smakefile, so that it works again and that the "unnecessary" 'SCOPTIONS' files could be removed. Also included the cord-smakefile stuff in the main smakefile, so that the cord smakefile could be removed too. By writing smake -f Smakefile.smk, both gc.lib and cord.lib will be made.

STILL MISSING:

Programs can not be started from workbench, at least not for SAS/C. (Martin Tauchmann's note about that it now works with workbench is definitely wrong when concerning SAS/C). I guess it works if you use the old "#if 0'ed"-code, but I haven't tested it. I think the reason for MT to replace the "#if 0'ed"-code was only because it was a bit too SAS/C-specific. But I don't know. An iconx-script solves this problem anyway.

BEWARE!

-To run gctest, set the stack to around 200000 bytes first.
-SAS/C-specific: cord will crash if you compile gc.lib with either parm=reg or parm=both. (missing legal prototypes for function-pointers somewhere is the reason I guess.).

tested with software: Radium, <http://www.stud.ifi.uio.no/~ksvalast/radium/>

tested with hardware: MC68060

-ksvalast@ifi.uio.no

=====
Martin Tauchmann's notes (1-Apr-99)
=====

Works now, also with the GNU-C compiler V2.7.2.1.

<<ftp://ftp.unina.it/pub/amiga/geekgadgets/amiga/m68k/snapshots/971125/amiga-bin/>>

Modify the `Makefile`

CC=cc \$(ABI_FLAG)

to

CC=gcc \$(ABI_FLAG)

TECHNICAL NOTES

- ``GC_get_stack_base()``, ``GC_register_data_segments()`` works now with every C compiler; also Workbench.
- Removed AMIGA_SKIP_SEG, but the Code-Segment must not be scanned by GC.

PROBLEMS

- When the Linker, does't merge all Code-Segments to an single one. LD of GCC do it always.
- With ixemul.library V47.3, when an GC program launched from another program (example: ``Make`` or ``if_mach M68K AMIGA gctest``), ``GC_register_data_segments()`` found the Segment-List of the caller program.
Can be fixed, if the run-time initialization code (for C programs, usually `*crt0*`) support ``__data`` and ``__bss``.
- PowerPC Amiga currently not supported.
- Dynamic libraries (`dyn_load.c`) not supported.

TESTED WITH SOFTWARE

``Optimized Oberon 2 C` (oo2c) <http://cognac.informatik.uni-kl.de/download/index.html>`

TESTED WITH HARDWARE

MC68030

CONTACT

Please, contact me at <martintauchmann@bigfoot.com>, when you change the Amiga port. <<http://martintauchmann.home.pages.de>>

=====
Michel Schinz's notes
=====

WHO DID WHAT

The original Amiga port was made by Jesper Peterson. I (Michel Schinz) modified it slightly to reflect the changes made in the new official

distributions, and to take advantage of the new SAS/C 6.x features. I also created a makefile to compile the "cord" package (see the cord subdirectory).

TECHNICAL NOTES

In addition to Jesper's notes, I have the following to say:

- Starting with version 4.3, gctest checks to see if the code segment is added to the root set or not, and complains if it is. Previous versions of this Amiga port added the code segment to the root set, so I tried to fix that. The only problem is that, as far as I know, it is impossible to know which segments are code segments and which are data segments (there are indeed solutions to this problem, like scanning the program on disk or patch the LoadSeg functions, but they are rather complicated). The solution I have chosen (see os_dep.c) is to test whether the program counter is in the segment we are about to add to the root set, and if it is, to skip the segment. The problems are that this solution is rather awkward and that it works only for one code segment. This means that if your program has more than one code segment, all of them but one will be added to the root set. This isn't a big problem in fact, since the collector will continue to work correctly, but it may be slower.

Anyway, the code which decides whether to skip a segment or not can be removed simply by not defining AMIGA_SKIP_SEG. But notice that if you do so, gctest will complain (it will say that "GC_is_visible produced wrong failure indication"). However, it may be useful if you happen to have pointers stored in a code segment (you really shouldn't).

If anyone has a good solution to the problem of finding, when a program is loaded in memory, whether a segment is a code or a data segment, please let me know.

PROBLEMS

If you have any problem with this version, please contact me at schinz@alphanet.ch (but do **not** send long files, since we pay for every mail!).

=====
Jesper Peterson's notes
=====

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR AMIGA PORT

These notes assume some familiarity with Amiga internals.

WHY I PORTED TO THE AMIGA

The sole reason why I made this port was as a first step in getting the Sather(*) language on the Amiga. A port of this language will be done as soon as the Sather 1.0 sources are made available to me. Given this motivation, the garbage collection (GC) port is rather minimal.

(*) For information on Sather read the comp.lang.sather newsgroup.

LIMITATIONS

This port assumes that the startup code linked with target programs is that supplied with SAS/C versions 6.0 or later. This allows assumptions to be made about where to find the stack base pointer and data segments when programs are run from WorkBench, as opposed to running from the CLI. The compiler dependent code is all in the GC_get_stack_base() and GC_register_data_segments() functions, but may spread as I add Amiga specific features.

Given that SAS/C was assumed, the port is set up to be built with "smake" using the "SMakefile". Compiler options in "SCoptions" can be set with "scopts" program. Both "smake" and "scopts" are part of the SAS/C commercial development system.

In keeping with the porting philosophy outlined above, this port will not behave well with Amiga specific code. Especially not inter-process comms via messages, and setting up public structures like Intuition objects or anything else in the system lists. For the time being the use of this library is limited to single threaded ANSI/POSIX compliant or near-compliant code. (ie. Stick to stdio for now). Given this limitation there is currently no mechanism for allocating "CHIP" or "PUBLIC" memory under the garbage collector. I'll add this after giving it considerable thought. The major problem is the entire physical address space may have to be scanned, since there is no telling who we may have passed memory to.

If you allocate your own stack in client code, you will have to assign the pointer plus stack size to GC_stackbottom.

The initial stack size of the target program can be compiled in by setting the __stack symbol (see SAS documentaion). It can be overridden from the CLI by running the AmigaDOS "stack" program, or from the WorkBench by setting the stack size in the tool types window.

SAS/C COMPILER OPTIONS (SCoptions)

You may wish to check the "CPU" code option is appropriate for your intended target system.

Under no circumstances set the "StackExtend" code option in either compiling the library or *ANY* client code.

All benign compiler warnings have been suppressed. These mainly involve lack of prototypes in the code, and dead assignments detected by the optimizer.

THE GOOD NEWS

The library as it stands is compatible with the GigaMem commercial virtual memory software, and probably similar PD software.

The performance of "gctest" on an Amiga 2630 (68030 @ 25Mhz) compares favourably with an HP9000 with similar architecture (a 325 with a 68030 I think).

The Amiga port has been brought to you by:

Jesper Peterson.

jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au (preferred, but 1 week turnaround)

jep@orca1.vic.design.telecom.au (that's orca<one>, 1 day turnaround)

At least one of these addresses should be around for a while, even though I don't work for either of the companies involved.

From: Margaret Fleck

Here's the key details of what worked for me, in case anyone else needs them.

There may well be better ways to do some of this, but

-- Margaret

The badge4 has a StrongArm-1110 processor and a StrongArm-1111 coprocessor.

Assume that the garbage collector distribution is unpacked into /home/arm/gc6.0, which is visible to both the ARM machine and a linux desktop (e.g. via NFS mounting).

Assume that you have a file /home/arm/config.site with contents something like the example attached below. Notice that our local ARM toolchain lives in /skiff/local.

Go to /home/arm/gc6.0 directory. Do

```
CONFIG_SITE=/home/arm/config.site ./configure --target=arm-linux
```

```
--prefix=/home/arm/gc6.0
```

On your desktop, do:

```
make
make install
```

The main garbage collector library should now be in ../gc6.0/lib/libgc.so.

To test the garbage collector, first do the following on your desktop

```
make gctest
./gctest
```

Then do the following on the ARM machine

```
cd .libs
./lt-gctest
```

Do not try to do "make test" (the usual way of running the test program). This does not work and seems to erase some of the important files.

The gctest program claims to have succeeded. Haven't run any further tests with it, though I'll be doing so in the near future.

```
-----
# config.site for configure

# Modified from the one provided by Bradley D. LaRonde
# Edited by Andrej Cedilnik <acedil1@csee.umbc.edu>
# Used some of solutions by Tilman Vogel <Tilman.Vogel@web.de>
# Ported for iPAQ Familiar by Oliver Kurth <oliver.kurth@innominate.com>
# Further modified by Margaret Fleck for the badge4
```

```
HOSTCC=gcc
```

```
# Names of the cross-compilers
CC=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-gcc
CXX=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-gcc
```

```
# The cross compiler specific options
CFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"
CXXFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"
CPPFLAGS="-O2 -fno-exceptions"
LDFLAGS=""
```

```
# Some other programs
AR=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-ar
RANLIB=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-ranlib
NM=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-nm
ac_cv_path_NM=/skiff/local/bin/arm-linux-nm
ac_cv_func_setpgrp_void=yes
x_includes=/skiff/local/arm-linux/include/X11
```

x_libraries=/skiff/local/arm-linux/lib/X11

As of GC6.0alpha8, we attempt to support GNU-style builds based on automake, autoconf and libtool. This is based almost entirely on Tom Tromeey's work with gcj.

To build and install libraries use

configure; make; make install

The advantages of this process are:

- 1) It should eventually do a better job of automatically determining the right compiler to use, etc. It probably already does in some cases.
- 2) It tries to automatically set a good set of default GC parameters for the platform (e.g. thread support). It provides an easier way to configure some of the others.
- 3) It integrates better with other projects using a GNU-style build process.
- 4) It builds both dynamic and static libraries.

The known disadvantages are:

- 1) The build scripts are much more complex and harder to debug (though largely standard). I don't understand them all, and there's probably lots of redundant stuff.
- 2) It probably doesn't work on all Un*x-like platforms yet. It probably will never work on the rest.
- 3) The scripts are not yet complete. Some of the standard GNU targets don't yet work. (Corrections/additions are very welcome.)

The distribution should contain all files needed to run "configure" and "make", as well as the sources needed to regenerate the derived files. (If I missed some, please let me know.)

Note that the distribution comes with a "Makefile" which will be overwritten by "configure" with one that is not at all equivalent to the original. The distribution contains a copy of the original "Makefile" in "Makefile.direct".

Important options to configure:

```
--prefix=PREFIX    install architecture-independent files in PREFIX
                    [/usr/local]
--exec-prefix=EPREFIX  install architecture-dependent files in EPREFIX
                    [same as prefix]
```

--enable-threads=TYPE choose threading package
--enable-parallel-mark parallelize marking and free list construction
--enable-full-debug include full support for pointer backtracing etc.

Unless --prefix is set (or --exec-prefix or one of the more obscure options),
make install will install libgc.a and libgc.so in /usr/local/bin, which
would typically require the "make install" to be run as root.

Most commonly --enable-threads=posix or will be needed. --enable-parallel-mark
is recommended for multiprocessors if it is supported on the platform.

Reporting Bugs in the GNU Compiler Collection for DIST

Before reporting a bug, please

- Check that the behaviour really is a bug. Have a look into some ANSI standards document.
- Check the list of well known bugs: <http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html#known>
- Try to reproduce the bug with a current GCC development snapshot. You usually can get a recent development snapshot from the gcc-snapshot ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl package in the unstable (or experimental) distribution.

See: <http://packages.debian.org/gcc-snapshot>
, DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl package in the current development distribution.

See: <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/universe/g/gcc-snapshot/>
)dnl

- Try to find out if the bug is a regression (an older GCC version does not show the bug).

- Check if the bug is already reported in the bug tracking systems.

ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl

Debian: <http://bugs.debian.org/debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>

, DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl

Ubuntu: <https://bugs.launchpad.net/~ubuntu-toolchain/+packagebugs>

Debian: <http://bugs.debian.org/debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>

)dnl

Upstream: <http://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/>

Where to report a bug

```
ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl
```

Please report bugs found in the packaging of GCC to the Debian bug tracking system. See <http://www.debian.org/Bugs/> for instructions (or use the `reportbug` script).

```
', DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl
```

Please report bugs found in the packaging of GCC to Launchpad. See below how issues should be reported.

```
)dnl
```

DIST's current policy is to closely follow the upstream development and only apply a minimal set of patches (which are summarized in the `README.Debian` document).

```
ifelse(DIST, `Debian', `dnl
```

If you think you have found an upstream bug, you did check the section above ("Before reporting a bug") and are able to provide a complete bug report (see below "How to report a bug"), then you may help the Debian GCC package maintainers, if you report the bug upstream and then submit a bug report to the Debian BTS and tell us the upstream report number. This way you are able to follow the upstream bug handling as well. If in doubt, report the bug to the Debian BTS (but read "How to report a bug" below).

```
', DIST, `Ubuntu', `dnl
```

If you think you have found an upstream bug, you did check the section above ("Before reporting a bug") and are able to provide a complete bug report (see below "How to report a bug"), then you may help the Ubuntu GCC package maintainers, if you report the bug upstream and then submit a bug report to Launchpad and tell us the upstream report number. This way you are able to follow the upstream bug handling as well. If in doubt, report the bug to Launchpad (but read "How to report a bug" below).

Report the issue to <https://bugs.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+source/SRCNAME>.

```
)dnl
```

How to report a bug

There are complete instructions in the `gcc info` manual (found in the `gcc-doc` package), section `Bugs`.

The manual can be read using ``M-x info'` in Emacs, or if the GNU info program is installed on your system by ``info --node "(gcc)Bugs"`. Or see the file `BUGS` included with the gcc source code.

Online bug reporting instructions can be found at

<http://gcc.gnu.org/bugs.html>

[Some paragraphs taken from the above URL]

The main purpose of a bug report is to enable us to fix the bug. The most important prerequisite for this is that the report must be complete and self-contained, which we explain in detail below.

Before you report a bug, please check the list of well-known bugs and, if possible in any way, try a current development snapshot.

Summarized bug reporting instructions

What we need

Please include in your bug report all of the following items, the first three of which can be obtained from the output of `gcc -v`:

- * the exact version of GCC;
- * the system type;
- * the options given when GCC was configured/built;
- * the complete command line that triggers the bug;
- * the compiler output (error messages, warnings, etc.); and
- * the preprocessed file (*.i*) that triggers the bug, generated by adding `-save-temps` to the complete compilation command, or, in the case of a bug report for the GNAT front end, a complete set of source files (see below).

What we do not want

- * A source file that `#includes` header files that are left out of the bug report (see above)
- * That source file and a collection of header files.
- * An attached archive (tar, zip, shar, whatever) containing all (or some :-)) of the above.
- * A code snippet that won't cause the compiler to produce the exact output mentioned in the bug report (e.g., a snippet with just a few lines around the one that apparently triggers the bug, with some pieces replaced with ellipses or comments for extra obfuscation :-))
- * The location (URL) of the package that failed to build (we won't download it, anyway, since you've already given us what we need to duplicate the bug, haven't you? :-))
- * An error that occurs only some of the times a certain file is

compiled, such that retrying a sufficient number of times results in a successful compilation; this is a symptom of a hardware problem, not of a compiler bug (sorry)

- * E-mail messages that complement previous, incomplete bug reports. Post a new, self-contained, full bug report instead, if possible as a follow-up to the original bug report
- * Assembly files (*.s) produced by the compiler, or any binary files, such as object files, executables, core files, or precompiled header files
- * Duplicate bug reports, or reports of bugs already fixed in the development tree, especially those that have already been reported as fixed last week :-)
- * Bugs in the assembler, the linker or the C library. These are separate projects, with separate mailing lists and different bug reporting procedures
- * Bugs in releases or snapshots of GCC not issued by the GNU Project. Report them to whoever provided you with the release
- * Questions about the correctness or the expected behavior of certain constructs that are not GCC extensions. Ask them in forums dedicated to the discussion of the programming language

Known Bugs and Non-Bugs

[Please see /usr/share/doc/gcc/FAQ or <http://gcc.gnu.org/faq.html> first]

C++ exceptions don't work with C libraries

[Taken from the closed bug report #22769] C++ exceptions don't work with C libraries, if the C code wasn't designed to be thrown through. A solution could be to translate all C libraries with -fexceptions. Mostly trying to throw an exception in a callback function (qsort, Tcl command callbacks, etc ...). Example:

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

class A {};

static
int SortCondition(void const*, void const*)
{
    printf("throwing 'sortcondition' exception\n");
    throw A();
}
```

```

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int list[2];

    try {
        SortCondition(NULL,NULL);
    } catch (A) {
        printf("caught test-sortcondition exception\n");
    }
    try {
        qsort(&list, sizeof(list)/sizeof(list[0]),sizeof(list[0]),
            &SortCondition);
    } catch (A) {
        printf("caught real-sortcondition exception\n");
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Andrew Macleod <amacleod@cygnus.com> responded:

When compiled with the table driven exception handling, exception can only be thrown through functions which have been compiled with the table driven EH. If a function isn't compiled that way, then we do not have the frame unwinding information required to restore the registers when unwinding.

I believe the setjmp/longjmp mechanism will throw through things like this, but its produces much messier code. (-fsjlj-exceptions)

The C compiler does support exceptions, you just have to turn them on with -fexceptions.

Your main options are to:

- a) Don't use callbacks, or at least don't throw through them.
- b) Get the source and compile the library with -fexceptions (You have to explicitly turn on exceptions in the C compiler)
- c) always use -fsjlj-exceptions (boo, bad choice :-)

g++: "undefined reference" to static const array in class

The following code compiles under GNU C++ 2.7.2 with correct results, but produces the same linker error with GNU C++ 2.95.2.

Alexandre Oliva <oliva@ltd.ic.unicamp.br> responded:

All of them are correct. A static data member **must** be defined outside the class body even if it is initialized within the class

body, but no diagnostic is required if the definition is missing. It turns out that some releases do emit references to the missing symbol, while others optimize it away.

```
#include <iostream>

class Test
{
public:
    Test(const char *q);
protected:
    static const unsigned char Jam_signature[4] = "JAM";
};

Test::Test(const char *q)
{
    if (memcmp(q, Jam_signature, sizeof(Jam_signature)) != 0)
        cerr << "Hello world!\n";
}

int main(void)
{
    Test::Test("JAM");
    return 0;
}
```

g++: g++ causes passing non const ptr to ptr to a func with const arg
to cause an error (not a bug)

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void test(const char **b){
    printf ("%s\n",*b);
}
int main(void){
    char *test1="aoeu";
    test(&test1);
}
```

make const

```
g++ const.cc -o const
```

```
const.cc: In function `int main()':
```

```
const.cc:7: passing `char **' as argument 1 of `test(const char **)' adds cv-quals without intervening `const'
```

```
make: *** [const] Error 1
```

Answer from "Martin v. Loewis" <martin@loewis.home.cs.tu-berlin.de>:

> ok... maybe I missed something.. I haven't really kept up with the latest in
> C++ news. But I've never heard anything even remotely close to passing a non
> const var into a const arg being an error before.

Thanks for your bug report. This is not a bug in the compiler, but
in your code. The standard, in 4.4/4, puts it that way

```
# A conversion can add cv-qualifiers at levels other than the first in
# multi-level pointers, subject to the following rules:
# Two pointer types T1 and T2 are similar if there exists a type T and
# integer n > 0 such that:
# T1 is cv(1,0) pointer to cv(1,1) pointer to ... cv(1,n-1)
# pointer to cv(1,n) T
# and
# T2 is cv(2,0) pointer to cv(2,1) pointer to ... cv(2,n-1)
# pointer to cv(2,n) T
# where each cv(i,j) is const, volatile, const volatile, or
# nothing. The n-tuple of cv-qualifiers after the first in a pointer
# type, e.g., cv(1,1) , cv(1,2) , ... , cv(1,n) in the pointer type
# T1, is called the cv-qualification signature of the pointer type. An
# expression of type T1 can be converted to type T2 if and only if the
# following conditions are satisfied:
# - the pointer types are similar.
# - for every j > 0, if const is in cv(1,j) then const is in cv(2,j) ,
# and similarly for volatile.
# - if the cv(1,j) and cv(2,j) are different, then const is in every
# cv(2,k) for 0 < k < j.
```

It is the last rule that your code violates. The standard gives then
the following example as a rationale:

```
# [Note: if a program could assign a pointer of type T** to a pointer
# of type const T** (that is, if line //1 below was allowed), a
# program could inadvertently modify a const object (as it is done on
# line //2). For example,
# int main() {
#   const char c = 'c';
#   char* pc;
#   const char** pcc = &pc; //1: not allowed
#   *pcc = &c;
#   *pc = 'C'; //2: modifies a const object
# }
# - end note]
```

If you question this line of reasoning, please discuss it in one of
the public C++ fora first, eg. comp.lang.c++.moderated, or
comp.std.c++.

cpp removes blank lines

With the new cpp, you need to add `-traditional` to the `"cpp -P"` args, else blank lines get removed.

[EDIT ME: scan Debian bug reports and write some nice summaries ...]
libstdc++ is an implementation of the Standard C++ Library, including the Standard Template Library (i.e. as specified by ANSI and ISO).

Some notes on porting applications from libstdc++-2.90 (or earlier versions) to libstdc++-v3 can be found in the libstdc++6-4.3-doc package. After the installation of the package, look at:

`file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-4.3-base/libstdc++/html/17_intro/porting-howto.html`

On Debian GNU/Linux you find additional documentation in the libstdc++6-4.3-doc package. After installing these packages, point your browser to

`file:///usr/share/doc/libstdc++6-4.3-doc/libstdc++/html/index.html`

Other documentation can be found:

`http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/`

with a good, recent, book on C++.

A great deal of useful C++ documentation can be found in the C++ FAQ-Lite, maintained by Marshall Cline `<cline@parashift.com>`. It can be found at the mirror sites linked from the following URL (this was last updated on 2010/09/11):

`http://www.parashift.com/c++-faq/`

or use some search engine site to find it, e.g.:

`http://www.google.com/search?q=c%2B%2B+faq+lite`

Be careful not to use outdated mirrors.

Please send updates to this list as bug report for the g++ package.
This is a rough history of garbage collector bugs and versions.

This has been maintained with varying diligence over the years.

I made an attempt to include recent contributors here. I apologize for any omissions.

Version 1.3 and immediately preceding versions contained spurious assembly language assignments to `TMP_SP`. Only the assignment in the `PC/RT` code is necessary. On other machines, with certain compiler options, the assignments can lead to an unsaved register being overwritten. Known to cause problems under SunOS 3.5 WITHOUT the `-O` option. (With `-O` the compiler recognizes it as dead code. It probably shouldn't, but that's another story.)

Version 1.4 and earlier versions used compile time determined values for the stack base. This no longer works on Sun 3s, since Sun 3/80s use a different stack base. We now use a straightforward heuristic on all machines on which it is known to work (incl. Sun 3s) and compile-time determined values for the rest. There should really be library calls to determine such values.

Version 1.5 and earlier did not ensure 8 byte alignment for objects allocated on a sparc based machine.

Version 1.8 added ULTRIX support in `gc_private.h`.

Version 1.9 fixed a major bug in `gc_realloc`.

Version 2.0 introduced a consistent naming convention for collector routines and added support for registering dynamic library data segments in the standard `mark_roots.c`. Most of the data structures were revamped. The treatment of interior pointers was completely changed. Finalization was added. Support for locking was added. Object kinds were added. We added a black listing facility to avoid allocating at addresses known to occur as integers somewhere in the address space. Much of this was accomplished by adapting ideas and code from the PCR collector. The test program was changed and expanded.

Version 2.1 was the first stable version since 1.9, and added support for PPCR.

Version 2.2 added debugging allocation, and fixed various bugs. Among them:

- `GC_realloc` could fail to extend the size of the object for certain large object sizes.
- A blatant subscript range error in `GC_printf`, which unfortunately wasn't exercised on machines with sufficient stack alignment constraints.
- `GC_register_displacement` did the wrong thing if it was called after any allocation had taken place.
- The leak finding code would eventually break after 2048 byte byte objects leaked.

- interface.c didn't compile.
- The heap size remained much too small for large stacks.
- The stack clearing code behaved badly for large stacks, and perhaps on HP/PA machines.

Version 2.3 added ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS and fixed the following bugs:

- Missing declaration of etext in the A/UX version.
- Some PCR root-finding problems.
- Blacklisting was not 100% effective, because the plausible future heap bounds were being miscalculated.
- GC_realloc didn't handle out-of-memory correctly.
- GC_base could return a nonzero value for addresses inside free blocks.
- test.c wasn't really thread safe, and could erroneously report failure in a multithreaded environment. (The locking primitives need to be replaced for other threads packages.)
- GC_CONS was thoroughly broken.
- On a SPARC with dynamic linking, signals stayed disabled while the client code was running.

(Thanks to Manuel Serrano at INRIA for reporting the last two.)

Version 2.4 added GC_free_space_divisor as a tuning knob, added support for OS/2 and linux, and fixed the following bugs:

- On machines with unaligned pointers (e.g. Sun 3), every 128th word could fail to be considered for marking.
- Dynamic_load.c erroneously added 4 bytes to the length of the data and bss sections of the dynamic library. This could result in a bad memory reference if the actual length was a multiple of a page. (Observed on Sun 3. Can probably also happen on a Sun 4.)

(Thanks to Robert Brazile for pointing out that the Sun 3 version was broken. Dynamic library handling is still broken on Sun 3s under 4.1.1U1, but apparently not 4.1.1. If you have such a machine, use -Bstatic.)

Version 2.5 fixed the following bugs:

- Removed an explicit call to exit(1)
- Fixed calls to GC_printf and GC_err_printf, so the correct number of arguments are always supplied. The OS/2 C compiler gets confused if the number of actuals and the number of formals differ. (ANSI C doesn't require this to work. The ANSI sanctioned way of doing things causes too many compatibility problems.)

Version 3.0 added generational/incremental collection and stubborn objects.

Version 3.1 added the following features:

- A workaround for a SunOS 4.X SPARC C compiler misfeature that caused problems when the collector was turned into a dynamic library.

- A fix for a bug in GC_base that could result in a memory fault.
- A fix for a performance bug (and several other misfeatures) pointed out by Dave Detlefs and Al Dosser.
- Use of dirty bit information for static data under Solaris 2.X.
- DEC Alpha/OSF1 support (thanks to Al Dosser).
- Incremental collection on more platforms.
- A more refined heap expansion policy. Less space usage by default.
- Various minor enhancements to reduce space usage, and to reduce the amount of memory scanned by the collector.
- Uncollectable allocation without per object overhead.
- More conscientious handling of out-of-memory conditions.
- Fixed a bug in debugging stubborn allocation.
- Fixed a bug that resulted in occasional erroneous reporting of smashed objects with debugging allocation.
- Fixed bogus leak reports of size 4096 blocks with FIND_LEAK.

Version 3.2 fixed a serious and not entirely repeatable bug in the incremental collector. It appeared only when dirty bit info on the roots was available, which is normally only under Solaris. It also added GC_general_register_disappearing_link, and some testing code. Interface.c disappeared.

Version 3.3 fixes several bugs and adds new ports:

- PCR-specific bugs.
 - Missing locking in GC_free, redundant FASTUNLOCK in GC_malloc_stubborn, and 2 bugs in GC_unregister_disappearing_link.
- All of the above were pointed out by Neil Sharman (neil@cs.mu.oz.au).
- Common symbols allocated by the SunOS4.X dynamic loader were not included in the root set.
 - Bug in GC_finalize (reported by Brian Beuning and Al Dosser)
 - Merged Amiga port from Jesper Peterson (untested)
 - Merged NeXT port from Thomas Funke (significantly modified and untested)

Version 3.4:

- Fixed a performance bug in GC_realloc.
- Updated the amiga port.
- Added NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
- Added cord library.
- Added trivial performance enhancement for ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS. (Don't scan last word.)

Version 3.5

- Minor collections now mark from roots only once, if that doesn't cause an excessive pause.
- The stack clearing heuristic was refined to prevent anomalies

with very heavily recursive programs and sparse stacks.

- Fixed a bug that prevented mark stack growth in some cases. `GC_objects_are_marked` should be set to `TRUE` after a call to `GC_push_roots` and as part of `GC_push_marked`, since both can now set mark bits. I think this is only a performance bug, but I wouldn't bet on it. It's certainly very hard to argue that the old version was correct.
- Fixed an incremental collection bug that prevented it from working at all when `HBLKSIZE != getpagesize()`
- Changed `dynamic_loading.c` to include `gc_priv.h` before testing `DYNAMIC_LOADING`. SunOS dynamic library scanning must have been broken in 3.4.
- Object size rounding now adapts to program behavior.
- Added a workaround (provided by Manuel Serrano and colleagues) to a long-standing SunOS 4.X (and 3.X?) `ld` bug that I had incorrectly assumed to have been squished. The collector was broken if the text segment size was within 32 bytes of a multiple of 8K bytes, and if the beginning of the data segment contained interesting roots. The workaround assumes a demand-loadable executable. The original may have have "worked" in some other cases.
- Added dynamic library support under IRIX5.
- Added support for EMX under OS/2 (thanks to Ari Huttunen).

Version 3.6:

- fixed a bug in the mark stack growth code that was introduced in 3.4.
- fixed Makefile to work around DEC AXP compiler tail recursion bug.

Version 3.7:

- Added a workaround for an HP/UX compiler bug.
- Fixed another stack clearing performance bug. Reworked that code once more.

Version 4.0:

- Added support for Solaris threads (which was possible only by reimplementing some fraction of Solaris threads, since Sun doesn't currently make the thread debugging interface available).
- Added non-threads `win32` and `win32S` support.
- (Grudgingly, with suitable muttering of obscenities) renamed files so that the collector distribution could live on a FAT file system. Files that are guaranteed to be useless on a PC still have long names. `Gc_inline.h` and `gc_private.h` still exist, but now just include `gc_inl.h` and `gc_priv.h`.
- Fixed a really obscure bug in finalization that could cause undetected mark stack overflows. (I would be surprised if

- any real code ever tickled this one.)
- Changed finalization code to dynamically resize the hash tables it maintains. (This probably does not matter for well-written code. It no doubt does for C++ code that overuses destructors.)
 - Added typed allocation primitives. Rewrote the marker to accommodate them with more reasonable efficiency. This change should also speed up marking for GC_malloc allocated objects a little. See gc_typed.h for new primitives.
 - Improved debugging facilities slightly. Allocation time stack traces are now kept by default on SPARC/SUNOS4. (Thanks to Scott Schwartz.)
 - Added better support for small heap applications.
 - Significantly extended cord package. Fixed a bug in the implementation of lazily read files. Printf and friends now have cord variants. Cord traversals are a bit faster.
 - Made ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS recognition the default.
 - Fixed de so that it can run in constant space, independent of file size. Added simple string searching to cords and de.
 - Added the Hull-Ellis C++ interface.
 - Added dynamic library support for OSF/1. (Thanks to Al Dosser and Tim Bingham at DEC.)
 - Changed argument to GC_expand_hp to be expressed in units of bytes instead of heap blocks. (Necessary since the heap block size now varies depending on configuration. The old version was never very clean.)
 - Added GC_get_heap_size(). The previous "equivalent" was broken.
 - Restructured the Makefile a bit.

Since version 4.0:

- Changed finalization implementation to guarantee that finalization procedures are called outside of the allocation lock, making direct use of the interface a little less dangerous. MAY BREAK EXISTING CLIENTS that assume finalizers are protected by a lock. Since there seem to be few multithreaded clients that use finalization, this is hopefully not much of a problem.
- Fixed a gross bug in CORD_prev.
- Fixed a bug in blacklst.c that could result in unbounded heap growth during startup on machines that do not clear memory obtained from the OS (e.g. win32S).
- Ported de editor to win32/win32S. (This is now the only version with a mouse-sensitive UI.)
- Added GC_malloc_ignore_off_page to allocate large arrays in the presence of ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS.
- Changed GC_call_with_alloc_lock to not disable signals in the single-threaded case.

- Reduced retry count in GC_collect_or_expand for garbage collecting when out of memory.
- Made uncollectable allocations bypass black-listing, as they should.
- Fixed a bug in typed_test in test.c that could cause (legitimate) GC crashes.
- Fixed some potential synchronization problems in finalize.c
- Fixed a real locking problem in typed_mlc.c.
- Worked around an AIX 3.2 compiler feature that results in out of bounds memory references.
- Partially worked around an IRIX5.2 beta problem (which may or may not persist to the final release).
- Fixed a bug in the heap integrity checking code that could result in explicitly deallocated objects being identified as smashed. Fixed a bug in the dbg_mlc stack saving code that caused old argument pointers to be considered live.
- Fixed a bug in CORD_ncmp (and hence CORD_str).
- Repaired the OS2 port, which had suffered from bit rot in 4.0. Worked around what appears to be CSet/2 V1.0 optimizer bug.
- Fixed a Makefile bug for target "c++".

Since version 4.1:

- Multiple bug fixes/workarounds in the Solaris threads version. (It occasionally failed to locate some register contents for marking. It also turns out that thr_suspend and friends are unreliable in Solaris 2.3. Dirty bit reads appear to be unreliable under some weird circumstances. My stack marking code contained a serious performance bug. The new code is extremely defensive, and has not failed in several cpu hours of testing. But no guarantees ...)
- Added MacOS support (thanks to Patrick Beard.)
- Fixed several syntactic bugs in gc_c++.h and friends. (These didn't bother g++, but did bother most other compilers.) Fixed gc_c++.h finalization interface. (It didn't.)
- 64 bit alignment for allocated objects was not guaranteed in a few cases in which it should have been.
- Added GC_malloc_atomic_ignore_off_page.
- Added GC_collect_a_little.
- Added some prototypes to gc.h.
- Some other minor bug fixes (notably in Makefile).
- Fixed OS/2 / EMX port (thanks to Ari Huttunen).
- Fixed AmigaDOS port. (thanks to Michel Schinz).
- Fixed the DATASTART definition under Solaris. There was a 1 in 16K chance of the collector missing the first 64K of static data (and thus crashing).
- Fixed some blatant anachronisms in the README file.

- Fixed PCR-Makefile for upcoming PPCR release.

Since version 4.2:

- Fixed SPARC alignment problem with GC_DEBUG.
- Fixed Solaris threads /proc workaround. The real problem was an interaction with mprotect.
- Incorporated fix from Patrick Beard for gc_c++.h (now gc_cpp.h).
- Slightly improved allocator space utilization by fixing the GC_size_map mechanism.
- Integrated some Sony News and MIPS RISCos 4.51 patches. (Thanks to Nobuyuki Hikichi of Software Research Associates, Inc. Japan)
- Fixed HP_PA alignment problem. (Thanks to xjam@cork.cs.berkeley.edu.)
- Added GC_same_obj and friends. Changed GC_base to return 0 for pointers past the end of large objects. Improved GC_base performance with ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS on machines with a slow integer mod operation. Added GC_PTR_ADD, GC_PTR_STORE, etc. to prepare for preprocessor.
- changed the default on most UNIX machines to be that signals are not disabled during critical GC operations. This is still ANSI-conforming, though somewhat dangerous in the presence of signal handlers. But the performance cost of the alternative is sometimes problematic. Can be changed back with a minor Makefile edit.
- renamed IS_STRING in gc.h, to CORD_IS_STRING, thus following my own naming convention. Added the function CORD_to_const_char_star.
- Fixed a gross bug in GC_finalize. Symptom: occasional address faults in that function. (Thanks to Anselm Baird-Smith (Anselm.BairdSmith@inria.fr)
- Added port to ICL DRS6000 running DRS/NX. Restructured things a bit to factor out common code, and remove obsolete code. Collector should now run under SUNOS5 with either mprotect or /proc dirty bits. (Thanks to Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk)).
- More bug fixes and workarounds for Solaris 2.X. (These were mostly related to putting the collector in a dynamic library, which didn't really work before. Also SOLARIS_THREADS didn't interact well with dl_open.) Thanks to btlewis@eng.sun.com.
- Fixed a serious performance bug on the DEC Alpha. The text segment was getting registered as part of the root set. (Amazingly, the result was still fast enough that the bug was not conspicuous.) The fix works on OSF/1, version 1.3. Hopefully it also works on other versions of OSF/1 ...
- Fixed a bug in GC_clear_roots.
- Fixed a bug in GC_generic_malloc_words_small that broke

gc_inl.h. (Reported by Antoine de Maricourt. I broke it in trying to tweak the Mac port.)

- Fixed some problems with cord/de under Linux.
- Fixed some cord problems, notably with CORD_riter4.
- Added DG/UX port.

Thanks to Ben A. Mesander (ben@piglet.cr.usgs.gov)

- Added finalization registration routines with weaker ordering constraints. (This is necessary for C++ finalization with multiple inheritance, since the compiler often adds self-cycles.)
- Filled the holes in the SCO port. (Thanks to Michael Arnoldus <chime@proinf.dk>.)
- John Ellis' additions to the C++ support: From John:

* I completely rewrote the documentation in the interface gc_c++.h (later renamed gc_cpp.h). I've tried to make it both clearer and more precise.

* The definition of accessibility now ignores pointers from an finalizable object (an object with a clean-up function) to itself. This allows objects with virtual base classes to be finalizable by the collector. Compilers typically implement virtual base classes using pointers from an object to itself, which under the old definition of accessibility prevented objects with virtual base classes from ever being collected or finalized.

* gc_cleanup now includes gc as a virtual base. This was enabled by the change in the definition of accessibility.

* I added support for operator new[]. Since most (all?) compilers don't yet support operator new[], it is conditionalized on -DOPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY. The code is untested, but its trivial and looks correct.

* The test program test_gc_c++ (later renamed test_cpp.cc) tries to test for the C++-specific functionality not tested by the other programs.

- Added <unistd.h> include to misc.c. (Needed for ppcr.)
- Added PowerMac port. (Thanks to Patrick Beard again.)
- Fixed "srcdir"-related Makefile problems. Changed things so that all externally visible include files always appear in the include subdirectory of the source. Made gc.h directly includable from C++ code. (These were at Per Bothner's suggestion.)
- Changed Intel code to also mark from ebp (Kevin Warne's suggestion).
- Renamed C++ related files so they could live in a FAT file system. (Charles Fiterman's suggestion.)
- Changed Windows NT Makefile to include C++ support in

gc.lib. Added C++ test as Makefile target.

Since version 4.3:

- ASM_CLEAR_CODE was erroneously defined for HP PA machines, resulting in a compile error.
- Fixed OS/2 Makefile to create a library. (Thanks to Mark Boulter (mboulter@vnet.ibm.com)).
- Gc_cleanup objects didn't work if they were created on the stack. Fixed.
- One copy of Gc_cpp.h in the distribution was out of synch, and failed to document some known compiler problems with explicit destructor invocation. Partially fixed. There are probably other compilers on which gc_cleanup is miscompiled.
- Fixed Makefile to pass C compiler flags to C++ compiler.
- Added Mac fixes.
- Fixed os_dep.c to work around what appears to be a new and different VirtualQuery bug under newer versions of win32S.
- GC_non_gc_bytes was not correctly maintained by GC_free. Fixed. Thanks to James Clark (jjc@jclark.com).
- Added GC_set_max_heap_size.
- Changed allocation code to ignore blacklisting if it is preventing use of a very large block of memory. This has the advantage that naive code allocating very large objects is much more likely to work. The downside is you might no longer find out that such code should really use GC_malloc_ignore_off_page.
- Changed GC_printf under win32 to close and reopen the file between calls. FAT file systems otherwise make the log file useless for debugging.
- Added GC_try_to_collect and GC_get_bytes_since_gc. These allow starting an abortable collection during idle times. This facility does not require special OS support. (Thanks to Michael Spertus of Geodesic Systems for suggesting this. It was actually an easy addition. Kumar Srikantan previously added a similar facility to a now ancient version of the collector. At the time this was much harder, and the result was less convincing.)
- Added some support for the Borland development environment. (Thanks to John Ellis and Michael Spertus.)
- Removed a misfeature from checksums.c that caused unexpected heap growth. (Thanks to Scott Schwartz.)
- Changed finalize.c to call WARN if it encounters a finalization cycle. WARN is defined in gc_priv.h to write a message, usually to stdout. In many environments, this may be inappropriate.
- Renamed NO_PARAMS in gc.h to GC_NO_PARAMS, thus adhering to my own naming convention.
- Added GC_set_warn_proc to intercept warnings.

- Fixed Amiga port. (Thanks to Michel Schinz (schinz@alphanet.ch).)
- Fixed a bug in mark.c that could result in an access to unmapped memory from GC_mark_from_mark_stack on machines with unaligned pointers.
- Fixed a win32 specific performance bug that could result in scanning of objects allocated with the system malloc.
- Added REDIRECT_MALLOC.

Since version 4.4:

- Fixed many minor and one major README bugs. (Thanks to Franklin Chen (chen@adi.com) for pointing out many of them.)
- Fixed ALPHA/OSF/1 dynamic library support. (Thanks to Jonathan Bachrach (jonathan@harlequin.com)).
- Added incremental GC support (MPROTECT_VDB) for Linux (with some help from Bruno Haible).
- Altered SPARC recognition tests in gc.h and config.h (mostly as suggested by Fergus Henderson).
- Added basic incremental GC support for win32, as implemented by Windows NT and Windows 95. GC_enable_incremental is a noop under win32s, which doesn't implement enough of the VM interface.
- Added -DLARGE_CONFIG.
- Fixed GC_..._ignore_off_page to also function without -DALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS.
- (Hopefully) fixed RS/6000 port. (Only the test was broken.)
- Fixed a performance bug in the nonincremental collector running on machines supporting incremental collection with MPROTECT_VDB (e.g. SunOS 4, DEC AXP). This turned into a correctness bug under win32s with win32 incremental collection. (Not all memory protection was disabled.)
- Fixed some ppcr related bit rot.
- Caused dynamic libraries to be unregistered before reregistering. The old way turned out to be a performance bug on some machines.
- GC_root_size was not properly maintained under MSWIN32.
- Added -DNO_DEBUGGING and GC_dump.
- Fixed a couple of bugs arising with SOLARIS_THREADS + REDIRECT_MALLOC.
- Added NetBSD/M68K port. (Thanks to Peter Seebach <seeb@taniemarie.solon.com>.)
- Fixed a serious realloc bug. For certain object sizes, the collector wouldn't scan the expanded part of the object. (Thanks to Clay Spence (cds@peanut.sarnoff.com) for noticing the problem, and helping me to track it down.)

Since version 4.5:

- Added Linux ELF support. (Thanks to Arrigo Triulzi <arrigo@ic.ac.uk>.)
- GC_base crashed if it was called before any other GC_ routines. This could happen if a gc_cleanup object was allocated outside the heap before any heap allocation.

- The heap expansion heuristic was not stable if all objects had finalization enabled. Fixed finalize.c to count memory in finalization queue and avoid explicit deallocation. Changed alloc.c to also consider this count. (This is still not recommended. It's expensive if nothing else.) Thanks to John Ellis for pointing this out.
- GC_malloc_uncollectable(0) was broken. Thanks to Phong Vo for pointing this out.
- The collector didn't compile under Linux 1.3.X. (Thanks to Fred Gilham for pointing this out.) The current workaround is ugly, but expected to be temporary.
- Fixed a formatting problem for SPARC stack traces.
- Fixed some '='s in os_dep.c that should have been assignments. Fortunately these were in code that should never be executed anyway. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Fixed the heap block allocator to only drop blacklisted blocks in small chunks. Made BL_LIMIT self adjusting. (Both of these were in response to heap growth observed by Paul Graham.)
- Fixed the Metrowerks/68K Mac code to also mark from a6. (Thanks to Patrick Beard.)
- Significantly updated README.debugging.
- Fixed some problems with longjumps out of signal handlers, especially under Solaris. Added a workaround for the fact that siglongjmp doesn't appear to do the right thing with -lthread under Solaris.
- Added MSDOS/djgpp port. (Thanks to Mitch Harris (maharri@uiuc.edu).)
- Added "make reserved_namespace" and "make user_namespace". The first renames ALL "GC_xxx" identifiers as "_GC_xxx". The second is the inverse transformation. Note that doing this is guaranteed to break all clients written for the other names.
- descriptor field for kind NORMAL in GC_obj_kinds with ADD_BYTE_AT_END defined should be -ALIGNMENT not WORDS_TO_BYTES(-1). This is a serious bug on machines with pointer alignment of less than a word.
- GC_ignore_self_finalize_mark_proc didn't handle pointers to very near the end of the object correctly. Caused failures of the C++ test on a DEC Alpha with g++.
- gc_inl.h still had problems. Partially fixed. Added warnings at the beginning to hopefully specify the remaining dangers.
- Added DATAEND definition to config.h.
- Fixed some of the .h file organization. Fixed "make floppy".

Since version 4.6:

- Fixed some compilation problems with -DCHECKSUMS (thanks to Ian Searle)
- Updated some Mac specific files to synchronize with Patrick Beard.
- Fixed a serious bug for machines with non-word-aligned pointers. (Thanks to Patrick Beard for pointing out the problem. The collector should fail almost any conceivable test immediately on such machines.)

Since version 4.7:

- Changed a "comment" in a MacOS specific part of mach-dep.c that caused

gcc to fail on other platforms.

Since version 4.8

- More README.debugging fixes.
- Objects ready for finalization, but not finalized in the same GC cycle, could be prematurely collected. This occasionally happened in test_cpp.
- Too little memory was obtained from the system for very large objects. That could cause a heap explosion if these objects were not contiguous (e.g. under PCR), and too much of them was blacklisted.
- Due to an improper initialization, the collector was too hesitant to allocate blacklisted objects immediately after system startup.
- Moved GC_arrays from the data into the bss segment by not explicitly initializing it to zero. This significantly reduces the size of executables, and probably avoids some disk accesses on program startup. It's conceivable that it might break a port that I didn't test.
- Fixed EMX_MAKEFILE to reflect the gc_c++.h to gc_cpp.h renaming which occurred a while ago.

Since 4.9:

- Fixed a typo around a call to GC_collect_or_expand in alloc.c. It broke handling of out of memory. (Thanks to Patrick Beard for noticing.)

Since 4.10:

- Rationalized (hopefully) GC_try_to_collect in an incremental collection environment. It appeared to not handle a call while a collection was in progress, and was otherwise too conservative.
- Merged GC_reclaim_or_delete_all into GC_reclaim_all to get rid of some code.
- Added Patrick Beard's Mac fixes, with substantial completely untested modifications.
- Fixed the MPROTECT_VDB code to deal with large pages and imprecise fault addresses (as on an UltraSPARC running Solaris 2.5). Note that this was not a problem in the default configuration, which uses PROC_VDB.
- The DEC Alpha assembly code needed to restore \$gp between calls. Thanks to Fergus Henderson for tracking this down and supplying a patch.
- The write command for "de" was completely broken for large files. I used the easiest portable fix, which involved changing the semantics so that f.new is written instead of overwriting f. That's safer anyway.
- Added README.solaris2 with a discussion of the possible problems of mixing the collector's sbrk allocation with malloc/realloc.
- Changed the data segment starting address for SGI machines. The old code failed under IRIX6.
- Required double word alignment for MIPS.
- Various minor fixes to remove warnings.
- Attempted to fix some Solaris threads problems reported by Zhiying Chen.

- In particular, the collector could try to fork a thread with the world stopped as part of GC_thr_init. It also failed to deal with the case in which the original thread terminated before the whole process did.
- Added -DNO_EXECUTE_PERMISSION. This has a major performance impact on the incremental collector under Irix, and perhaps under other operating systems.
 - Added some code to support allocating the heap with mmap. This may be preferable under some circumstances.
 - Integrated dynamic library support for HP.
(Thanks to Knut Tvedten <knuttv@ifi.uio.no>.)
 - Integrated James Clark's win32 threads support, and made a number of changes to it, many of which were suggested by Pontus Rydin. This is still not 100% solid.
 - Integrated Alistair Crooks' support for UTS4 running on an Amdahl 370-class machine.
 - Fixed a serious bug in explicitly typed allocation. Objects requiring large descriptors were handled in a way that usually resulted in a segmentation fault in the marker. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge for helping to track this down.)
 - Added partial support for GNU win32 development. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
 - Added optional support for Java-style finalization semantics. (Thanks to Patrick Bridges.) This is recommended only for Java implementations.
 - GC_malloc_uncollectable faulted instead of returning 0 when out of memory. (Thanks to dan@math.uiuc.edu for noticing.)
 - Calls to GC_base before the collector was initialized failed on a DEC Alpha. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
 - Added base pointer checking to GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER in debugging mode, at the suggestion of Jeremy Fitzhardinge.
 - GC_debug_realloc failed for uncollectable objects. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge.)
 - Explicitly typed allocation could crash if it ran out of memory. (Thanks to Jeremy Fitzhardinge.)
 - Added minimal support for a DEC Alpha running Linux.
 - Fixed a problem with allocation of objects whose size overflowed ptrdiff_t. (This now fails unconditionally, as it should.)
 - Added the beginning of Irix pthread support.
 - Integrated Xiaokun Zhu's fixes for djgpp 2.01.
 - Added SGI-style STL allocator support (gc_alloc.h).
 - Fixed a serious bug in README.solaris2. Multithreaded programs must include gc.h with SOLARIS_THREADS defined.
 - Changed GC_free so it actually deallocates uncollectable objects. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for pointing out the problem.)
 - Added Linux ELF support for dynamic libraries. (Thanks again to Patrick Bridges.)
 - Changed the Borland cc configuration so that the assembler is not required.

- Fixed a bug in the C++ test that caused it to fail in 64-bit environments.

Since 4.11:

- Fixed ElfW definition in dyn_load.c. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.) This prevented the dynamic library support from compiling on some older ELF Linux systems.
- Fixed UTS4 port (which I apparently mangled during the integration) (Thanks to again to Alistair Crooks.)
- "Make C++" failed on Suns with SC4.0, due to a problem with "bool". Fixed in gc_priv.h.
- Added more pieces for GNU win32. (Thanks to Timothy N. Newsham.) The current state of things should suffice for at least some applications.
- Changed the out of memory retry count handling as suggested by Kenjiro Taura. (This matters only if GC_max_retries > 0, which is no longer the default.)
- If a /proc read failed repeatedly, GC_written_pages was not updated correctly. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for diagnosing this.)
- Under unlikely circumstances, the allocator could infinite loop in an out of memory situation. (Thanks again to Kenjiro Taura for identifying the problem and supplying a fix.)
- Fixed a syntactic error in the DJGPP code. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson for finding this by inspection.) Also fixed a test program problem with DJGPP (Thanks to Peter Monks.)
- Atomic uncollectable objects were not treated correctly by the incremental collector. This resulted in weird log statistics and occasional performance problems. (Thanks to Peter Chubb for pointing this out.)
- Fixed some problems resulting from compilers that dont define __STDC__. In this case void * and char * were used inconsistently in some cases. (Void * should not have been used at all. If you have an ANSI superset compiler that does not define __STDC__, please compile with -D__STDC__=0. Thanks to Manuel Serrano and others for pointing out the problem.)
- Fixed a compilation problem on Irix with -n32 and -DIRIX_THREADS. Also fixed some other IRIX_THREADS problems which may or may not have had observable symptoms.
- Fixed an HP PA compilation problem in dyn_load.c. (Thanks to Philippe Queinnec.)
- SEGV fault handlers sometimes did not get reset correctly. (Thanks to David Pickens.)
- Added a fix for SOLARIS_THREADS on Intel. (Thanks again to David Pickens.) This probably needs more work to become functional.
- Fixed struct sigcontext_struct in os_dep.c for compilation under Linux 2.1.X. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Changed the DJGPP STACKBOTTOM and DATASTART values to those suggested by Kristian Kristensen. These may still not be right, but it is

it is likely to work more often than what was there before. They may even be exactly right.

- Added a `#include <string.h>` to `test_cpp.cc`. This appears to help with HP/UX and `gcc`. (Thanks to `assar@sics.se`.)
- Version 4.11 failed to run in incremental mode on recent 64-bit Irix kernels. This was a problem related to page unaligned heap segments. Changed the code to page align heap sections on all platforms. (I had mistakenly identified this as a kernel problem earlier. It was not.)
- Version 4.11 did not make allocated storage executable, except on one or two platforms, due to a bug in a `#if` test. (Thanks to Dave Grove for pointing this out.)
- Added `sparc_sunos4_mach_dep.s` to support Sun's compilers under SunOS4.
- Added `GC_exclude_static_roots`.
- Fixed the object size mapping algorithm. This shouldn't matter, but the old code was ugly.
- Heap checking code could die if one of the allocated objects was larger than its base address. (Unsigned underflow problem. Thanks to Clay Spence for isolating the problem.)
- Added RS6000 (AIX) dynamic library support and fixed `STACK_BOTTOM`. (Thanks to Fred Stearns.)
- Added Fergus Henderson's patches for improved robustness with large heaps and lots of blacklisting.
- Added Peter Chubb's changes to support Solaris Pthreads, to support MMAP allocation in Solaris, to allow Solaris to find dynamic libraries through `/proc`, to add `malloc_typed_ignore_off_page`, and a few other minor features and bug fixes.
- The Solaris 2 port should not use `sbrk`. I received confirmation from Sun that the use of `sbrk` and `malloc` in the same program is not supported. The collector now defines `USE_MMAP` by default on Solaris.
- Replaced the `djgpp` makefile with Gary Leavens' version.
- Fixed MSWIN32 detection test.
- Added Fergus Henderson's patches to allow putting the collector into a DLL under GNU win32.
- Added Ivan V. Demakov's port to Watcom C on X86.
- Added Ian Piumarta's Linux/PowerPC port.
- On Brian Burton's suggestion added `PointerFreeGC` to the placement options in `gc_cpp.h`. This is of course unsafe, and may be controversial. On the other hand, it seems to be needed often enough that it's worth adding as a standard facility.

Since 4.12:

- Fixed a crucial bug in the Watcom port. There was a redundant decl of `GC_push_one` in `gc_priv.h`.
- Added `FINALIZE_ON_DEMAND`.
- Fixed some pre-ANSI `cc` problems in `test.c`.
- Removed `getpagesize()` use for Solaris. It seems to be missing in one or two versions.

- Fixed bool handling for SPARCCompiler version 4.2.
- Fixed some files in include that had gotten unlinked from the main copy.
- Some RS/6000 fixes (missing casts). Thanks to Toralf Foerster.
- Fixed several problems in GC_debug_realloc, affecting mostly the FIND_LEAK case.
- GC_exclude_static_roots contained a buggy unsigned comparison to terminate a loop. (Thanks to Wilson Ho.)
- CORD_str failed if the substring occurred at the last possible position. (Only affects cord users.)
- Fixed Linux code to deal with RedHat 5.0 and integrated Peter Bigot's os_dep.c code for dealing with various Linux versions.
- Added workaround for Irix pthreads sigaction bug and possible signal misdirection problems.

Since alpha1:

- Changed RS6000 STACKBOTTOM.
- Integrated Patrick Beard's Mac changes.
- Alpha1 didn't compile on Irix m.n, $m < 6$.
- Replaced Makefile.dj with a new one from Gary Leavens.
- Added Andrew Stitche's changes to support SCO OpenServer.
- Added PRINT_BLACK_LIST, to allow debugging of high densities of false pointers.
- Added code to debug allocator to keep track of return address in GC_malloc caller, thus giving a bit more context.
- Changed default behavior of large block allocator to more aggressively avoid fragmentation. This is likely to slow down the collector when it succeeds at reducing space cost.
- Integrated Fergus Henderson's CYGWIN32 changes. They are untested, but needed for newer versions.
- USE_MMAP had some serious bugs. This caused the collector to fail consistently on Solaris with -DSMALL_CONFIG.
- Added Linux threads support, thanks largely to Fergus Henderson.

Since alpha2:

- Fixed more Linux threads problems.
- Changed default GC_free_space_divisor to 3 with new large block allocation. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt for some measurements that suggest the old value sometimes favors space too much over time.)
- More CYGWIN32 fixes.
- Integrated Tyson-Dowd's Linux-M68K port.
- Minor HP PA and DEC UNIX fixes from Fergus Henderson.
- Integrated Christoffe Raffali's Linux-SPARC changes.
- Allowed for one more GC fixup iteration after a full GC in incremental mode. Some quick measurements suggested that this significantly reduces pause times even with smaller GC_RATE values.
- Moved some more GC data structures into GC_arrays. This decreases pause times and GC overhead, but makes debugging slightly less convenient.
- Fixed namespace pollution problem ("excl_table").
- Made GC_incremental a constant for -DSMALL_CONFIG, hopefully shrinking

that slightly.

- Added some win32 threads fixes.
- Integrated Ivan Demakov and David Stes' Watcom fixes.
- Various other minor fixes contributed by many people.
- Renamed config.h to gcconfig.h, since config.h tends to be used for many other things.
- Integrated Matthew Flatt's support for 68K MacOS "far globals".
- Fixed up some of the dynamic library Makefile targets for consistency across platforms.
- Fixed a USE_MMAP typo that caused out-of-memory handling to fail on Solaris.
- Added code to test.c to test thread creation a bit more.
- Integrated GC_win32_free_heap, as suggested by Ivan Demakov.
- Fixed Solaris 2.7 stack base finding problem. (This may actually have been done in an earlier alpha release.)

Since alpha3:

- Fixed MSWIN32 recognition test, which interfered with cygwin.
- Removed unnecessary gc_watcom.asm from distribution. Removed some obsolete README.win32 text.
- Added Alpha Linux incremental GC support. (Thanks to Philipp Tomsich for code for retrieving the fault address in a signal handler.) Changed Linux signal handler context argument to be a pointer.
- Took care of some new warnings generated by the 7.3 SGI compiler.
- Integrated Phillip Musumeci's FreeBSD/ELF fixes.
- -DIRIX_THREADS was broken with the -o32 ABI (typo in gc_priv.h)

Since 4.13:

- Fixed GC_print_source_ptr to not use a prototype.
- generalized CYGWIN test.
- gc::new did the wrong thing with PointerFreeGC placement. (Thanks to Rauli Ruohonen.)
- In the ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS (default) case, some callee-save register values could fail to be scanned if the register was saved and reused in a GC frame. This showed up in verbose mode with gctest compiled with an unreleased SGI compiler. I vaguely recall an old bug report that may have been related. The bug was probably quite old. (The problem was that the stack scanning could be deferred until after the relevant frame was overwritten, and the new save location might be outside the scanned area. Fixed by more eager stack scanning.)
- PRINT_BLACK_LIST had some problems. A few source addresses were garbage.
- Replaced Makefile.dj and added -I flags to cord make targets. (Thanks to Gary Leavens.)
- GC_try_to_collect was broken with the nonincremental collector.
- gc_cleanup destructors could pass the wrong address to GC_register_finalizer_ignore_self in the presence of multiple inheritance. (Thanks to Darrell Schiebel.)
- Changed PowerPC Linux stack finding code.

Since 4.14alpha1

- -DSMALL_CONFIG did not work reliably with large (> 4K) pages. Recycling the mark stack during expansion could result in a size zero heap segment, which confused things. (This was probably also an issue with the normal config and huge pages.)
- Did more work to make sure that callee-save registers were scanned completely, even with the setjmp-based code. Added USE_GENERIC_PUSH_REGS macro to facilitate testing on machines I have access to.
- Added code to explicitly push register contents for win32 threads. This seems to be necessary. (Thanks to Pierre de Rop.)

Since 4.14alpha2

- changed STACKBOTTOM for DJGPP (Thanks to Salvador Eduardo Tropea).

Since 4.14

- Reworked large block allocator. Now uses multiple doubly linked free lists to approximate best fit.
- Changed heap expansion heuristic. Entirely free blocks are no longer counted towards the heap size. This seems to have a major impact on heap size stability; the old version could expand the heap way too much in the presence of large block fragmentation.
- added -DGC_ASSERTIONS and some simple assertions inside the collector. This is mainly for collector debugging.
- added -DUSE_MUNMAP to allow the heap to shrink. Supported on only a few UNIX-like platforms for now.
- added GC_dump_regions() for debugging of fragmentation issues.
- Changed PowerPC pointer alignment under Linux to 4. (This needs checking by someone who has one. The suggestions came to me via a rather circuitous path.)
- Changed the Linux/Alpha port to walk the data segment backwards until it encounters a SIGSEGV. The old way to find the start of the data segment broke with a recent release.
- cordxtra.c needed to call GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER instead of GC_register_finalizer, so that it would continue to work with GC_DEBUG.
- allochblk sometimes cleared the wrong block for debugging purposes when it dropped blacklisted blocks. This could result in spurious error reports with GC_DEBUG.
- added MACOS X Server support. (Thanks to Andrew Stone.)
- Changed the Solaris threads code to ignore stack limits > 8 MB with a warning. Empirically, it is not safe to access arbitrary pages in such large stacks. And the dirty bit implementation does not guarantee that none of them will be accessed.
- Integrated Martin Tauchmann's Amiga changes.
- Integrated James Dominy's OpenBSD/SPARC port.

Since 5.0alpha1

- Fixed bugs introduced in alpha1 (OpenBSD & large block initialization).
- Added -DKEEP_BACK_PTRS and backptr.h interface. (The implementation

idea came from Al Demers.)

Since 5.0alpha2

- Added some highly incomplete code to support a copied young generation. Comments on nursery.h are appreciated.
- Changed -DFIND_LEAK, -DJAVA_FINALIZATION, and -DFINALIZE_ON_DEMAND, so the same effect could be obtained with a runtime switch. This is a step towards standardizing on a single dynamic GC library.
- Significantly changed the way leak detection is handled, as a consequence of the above.

Since 5.0 alpha3

- Added protection fault handling patch for Linux/M68K from Fergus Henderson and Roman Hodek.
- Removed the tests for SGI_SOURCE in new_gc_alloc.h. This was causing that interface to fail on nonSGI platforms.
- Changed the Linux stack finding code to use /proc, after changing it to use HEURISTIC1. (Thanks to David Mossberger for pointing out the /proc hook.)
- Added HP/UX incremental GC support and HP/UX 11 thread support. Thread support is currently still flakey.
- Added basic Linux/IA64 support.
- Integrated Anthony Green's PicoJava support.
- Integrated Scott Ananian's StrongARM/NetBSD support.
- Fixed some fairly serious performance bugs in the incremental collector. These have probably been there essentially forever. (Mark bits were sometimes set before scanning dirty pages. The reclaim phase unnecessarily dirtied full small object pages.)
- Changed the reclaim phase to ignore nearly full pages to avoid touching them.
- Limited GC_black_list_spacing to roughly the heap growth increment.
- Changed full collection triggering heuristic to decrease full GC frequency by default, but to explicitly trigger full GCs during heap growth. This doesn't always improve things, but on average it's probably a win.
- GC_debug_free(0, ...) failed. Thanks to Fergus Henderson for the bug report and fix.

Since 5.0 alpha4

- GC_malloc_explicitly_typed and friends sometimes failed to initialize first word.
- Added allocation routines and support in the marker for mark descriptors in a type structure referenced by the first word of an object. This was introduced to support gcj, but hopefully in a way that makes it generically useful.
- Added GC_requested_heapsize, and inhibited collections in nonincremental mode if the actual used heap size is less than what was explicitly requested.

- The Solaris pthreads version of GC_thread_create didn't handle a NULL attribute pointer. Solaris thread support used the wrong default thread stack size. (Thanks to Melissa O'Neill for the patch.)
- Changed PUSH_CONTENTS macro to no longer modify first parameter. This usually doesn't matter, but it was certainly an accident waiting to happen ...
- Added GC_register_finalizer_no_order and friends to gc.h. They're needed by Java implementations.
- Integrated a fix for a win32 deadlock resulting from clock() calling malloc. (Thanks to Chris Dodd.)
- Integrated Hiroshi Kawashima's port to Linux/MIPS. This was designed for a handheld platform, and may or may not be sufficient for other machines.
- Fixed a va_arg problem with the %c specifier in cordprnt.c. It appears that this was always broken, but recent versions of gcc are the first to report the (statically detectable) bug.
- Added an attempt at a more general solution to dlopen races/deadlocks. GC_dlopen now temporarily disables collection. Still not ideal, but ...
- Added -DUSE_I686_PREFETCH, -DUSE_3DNOW_PREFETCH, and support for IA64 prefetch instructions. May improve performance measurably, but I'm not sure the code will run correctly on processors that don't support the instruction. Won't build except with very recent gcc.
- Added caching for header lookups in the marker. This seems to result in a barely measurable performance gain. Added support for interleaved lookups of two pointers, but unconfigured that since the performance gain is currently near zero, and it adds to code size.
- Changed Linux DATA_START definition to check both data_start and __data_start, since nothing else seems to be portable.
- Added -DUSE_LD_WRAP to optionally take advantage of the GNU ld function wrapping mechanism. Probably currently useful only on Linux.
- Moved some variables for the scratch allocator into GC_arrays, on Martin Hirzel's suggestion.
- Fixed a win32 threads bug that caused the collector to not look for interior pointers from one of the thread stacks without ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Added Mingw32 support. (Thanks again to Jeff Sturm for the patch.)
- Changed the alpha port to use the generic register scanning code instead of alpha_mach_dep.s. Alpha_mach_dep.s doesn't look for pointers in fp registers, but gcc sometimes spills pointers there. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano for helping me debug this by email.) Changed the IA64 code to do something similar for similar reasons.

[5.0alpha5 doesn't really exist, but it may have escaped.]

Since 5.0alpha6:

- -DREDIRECT_MALLOC was broken in alpha6. Fixed.
- Cleaned up gc_ccp.h slightly, thus also causing the HP C++ compiler to accept it.

- Removed accidental reference to `dbg_mlc.c`, which caused `dbg_mlc.o` to be linked into every executable.
- Added `PREFETCH` to bitmap marker. Changed it to use the header cache.
- `GC_push_marked` sometimes pushed one object too many, resulting in a segmentation fault in `GC_mark_from_mark_stack`. This was probably an old bug. It finally showed up in `gctest` on `win32`.
- `Gc_priv.h` erroneously `#defined` `GC_incremental` to be `TRUE` instead of `FALSE` when `SMALL_CONFIG` was defined. This was no doubt a major performance bug for the default `win32` configuration.
- Removed `-DSMALL_CONFIG` from `NT_MAKEFILE`. It seemed like an anachronism now that the average PC has 64MB or so.
- Integrated Bryce McKinley's patches for linux threads and dynamic loading from the `libgcj` tree. Turned on dynamic loading support for Linux/PPC.
- Changed the stack finding code to use `environ` on HP/UX. (Thanks to Gustavo Rodriguez-Rivera for the suggestion.) This should probably be done on other platforms, too. Since I can't test those, that'll wait until after 5.0.

Since 5.0alpha7:

- Fixed `threadlibs.c` for linux threads. `-DUSE_LD_WRAP` was broken and `-ldl` was omitted. Fixed Linux stack finding code to handle `-DUSE_LD_WRAP` correctly.
- Added MSWIN32 exception handler around marker, so that the collector can recover from root segments that are unmapped during the collection. This caused occasional failures under Windows 98, and may also be an issue under Windows NT/2000.

Since 5.0

- Fixed a `gc.h` header bug which showed up under Irix. (Thanks to Dan Sullivan.)
- Fixed a typo in `GC_double_descr` in `typed_mlc.c`. This probably could result in objects described by array descriptors not getting traced correctly. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for pointing this out.)
- The block nearly full tests in `reclaim.c` were not correct for 64 bit environments. This could result in unnecessary heap growth under unlikely conditions.

Since 5.1

- `dyn_load.c` declared `GC_scratch_last_end_ptr` as an extern even if it was defined as a macro. This prevented the collector from building on Irix.
- We quietly assumed that indirect mark descriptors were never 0. Our own typed allocation interface violated that. This could result in segmentation faults in the marker with typed allocation.
- Fixed a `_DUSE_MUNMAP` bug in the heap block allocation code. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for the patch.)
- Taught the collector about VC++ handling array operator `new`. (Thanks again to Ben Hutchings for the patch.)

- The two copies of gc_hdrs.h had diverged. Made one a link to the other again.

Since 5.2 (A few 5.2 patches are not in 6.0alpha1)

- Fixed `_end` declaration for OSF1.
- There were lots of spurious leak reports in leak detection mode, caused by the fact that some pages were not being swept, and hence unmarked objects weren't making it onto free lists. (This bug dated back to 5.0.)
- Fixed a typo in the `liblinuxgc.so` Makefile rule.
- Added the `GetExitCodeThread` to Win32 `GC_stop_world` to (mostly) work around a Windows 95 `GetOpenFileName` problem. (Thanks to Jacob Navia.)

Since 5.3

- Fixed a typo that prevented compilation with `-DUSE_3DNOW_PREFETCH`. (Thanks to Shawn Wagner for actually testing this.)
- Fixed `GC_is_thread_stack` in `solaris_threads.c`. It forgot to return a value in the common case. I wonder why nobody noticed?
- Fixed another silly syntax problem in `GC_double_descr`. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson for finding it.)
- Fixed a `GC_gcj_malloc` bug: It tended to release the allocator lock twice.

Since 5.4 (A few 5.3 patches are not in 6.0alpha2)

- Added HP/PA prefetch support.
- Added `-DDBG_HDRS_ALL` and `-DSHORT_DBG_HDRS` to reduce the cost and improve the reliability of generating pointer backtrace information, e.g. in the Bigloo environment.
- Added parallel marking support (`-DPARALLEL_MARK`). This currently works only under IA32 and IA64 Linux, but it shouldn't be hard to adapt to other platforms. This is intended to be a lighter-weight (less new code, probably not as scalable) solution than the work by Toshio Endo et al, at the University of Tokyo. A number of their ideas were reused, though the code wasn't, and the underlying data structure is significantly different. In particular, we keep the global mark stack as a single shared data structure, but most of the work is done on smaller thread-local mark stacks.
- Changed `GC_malloc_many` to be cheaper, and to require less mutual exclusion with `-DPARALLEL_MARK`.
- Added full support for thread local allocation under Linux (`-DTHREAD_LOCAL_ALLOC`). This is a thin veneer on `GC_malloc_many`, and should be easily portable to other platforms, especially those that support pthreads.
- `CLEAR_DOUBLE` was not always getting invoked when it should have been.
- `GC_gcj_malloc` and friends used different out of memory handling than everything else, probably because I forgot about one when I implemented the other. They now both call `GC_oom_fn()`, not `GC_oom_action()`.
- Integrated Jakub Jelinek's fixes for Linux/SPARC.
- Moved `GC_objfreelist`, `GC_aobjfreelist`, and `GC_words_allocd` out of `GC_arrays`, and separately registered the first two as excluded roots.

This makes code compiled with `gc_inl.h` less dependent on the collector version. (It would be nice to remove the inclusion of `gc_priv.h` by `gc_inl.h` completely, but we're not there yet. The locking definitions in `gc_priv.h` are still referenced.)

This change was later conditioned on `SEPARATE_GLOBALS`, which is not defined by default, since it involves a performance hit.

- Register `GC_obj_kinds` separately as an excluded root region. The attempt to register it with `GC_arrays` was usually failing. (This wasn't serious, but seemed to generate some confusion.)
- Moved `backptr.h` to `gc_backptr.h`.

Since 6.0alpha1

- Added `USE_MARK_BYTES` to reduce the need for compare-and-swap on platforms for which that's expensive.
- Fixed a locking bug in `GC_gcj_malloc` and some locking assertion problems.
- Added a missing volatile to `OR_WORD` and renamed the parameter to `GC_compare_and_swap` so it's not a C++ reserved word. (Thanks to Toshio Endo for pointing out both of those.)
- Changed Linux dynamic library registration code to look at `/proc/self/maps` instead of the `rld` data structures when `REDIRECT_MALLOC` is defined. Otherwise some of the `rld` data structures may be prematurely garbage collected. (Thanks to Eric Benson for helping to track this down.)
- Fixed `USE_LD_WRAP` a bit more, so it should now work without threads.
- Renamed `XXX_THREADS` macros to `GC_XXX_THREADS` for namespace correctness. Temporarily added some backward compatibility definitions. Renamed `USE_LD_WRAP` to `GC_USE_LD_WRAP`.
- Many MACOSX POWERPC changes, some additions to the `gctest` output, and a few minor generic bug fixes. (Thanks to Dietmar Planitzer.)

Since 6.0 alpha2

- Fixed the `/proc/self/maps` code to not seek, since that apparently is not reliable across all interesting kernels.
- Fixed some compilation problems in the absence of `PARALLEL_MARK` (introduced in alpha2).
- Fixed an algorithmic problem with `PARALLEL_MARK`. If work needs to be given back to the main mark "stack", the `BOTTOM` entries of the local stack should be given away, not the top ones. This has substantial performance impact, especially for > 2 processors, from what I can tell.
- Extracted `gc_lock.h` from `gc_priv.h`. This should eventually make it a bit easier to avoid including `gc_priv.h` in clients.
- Moved all include files to `include/` and removed duplicate links to the same file. The old scheme was a bad idea because it was too easy to get the copies out of sync, and many systems don't support hard links. Unfortunately, it's likely that I broke some of the non-Unix Makefiles in the process, although I tried to update them appropriately.
- Removed the partial support for a copied nursery. It's not clear that this would be a tremendous win, since we don't consistently lose to generational copying collectors. And it would significantly complicate

- many things. May be reintroduced if/when it really turns out to win.
- Removed references to `IRIX_JDK_THREADS`, since I believe there never were and never will be any clients.
 - Added some code to `linux_threads.c` to possibly support HP/UX threads using the Linux code. Unfortunately, it doesn't work yet, and is currently disabled.
 - Added support under Linux/X86 for saving the call chain, both in (debug) objects for client debugging, and in `GC_arrays._last_stack` for GC debugging. This was previously supported only under Solaris. It is not enabled by default under X86, since it requires that code be compiled to explicitly save frame pointers on the call stack. (With gcc this currently happens by default, but is often turned off explicitly.) To turn it on, define `SAVE_CALL_CHAIN`.

Since 6.0 alpha3

- Moved up the detection of mostly full blocks to the initiation of the sweep phase. This eliminates some lock contention in the `PARALLEL_MARK` case, as multiple threads try to look at mostly full blocks concurrently.
- Restored the code in `GC_malloc_many` that grabs a prefix of the global free list. This avoids the case in which every `GC_malloc_many` call tries and fails to allocate a new heap block, and then returns a single object from the global free list.
- Some minor fixes in `new_hblk.c`. (Attempted to build free lists in order of increasing addresses instead of decreasing addresses for cache performance reasons. But this seems to be only a very minor gain with `-DEAGER_SWEEP`, and a loss in other cases. So the change was backed out.)
- Fixed some of the documentation. (Thanks in large part to Fergus Henderson.)
- Fixed the Linux `USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES` code to deal with apps that perform large numbers of mmap's. (Thanks to Eric Benson.) Also fixed that code to deal with short reads.
- Added `GC_get_total_bytes()`.
- Fixed leak detection mode to avoid spurious messages under linuxthreads. (This should also now be easy for the other supported threads packages. But the code is tricky enough that I'm hesitant to do it without being able to test. Everything allocated in the GC thread support itself should be explicitly deallocated.)
- Made it possible (with luck) to redirect `malloc` to `GC_local_malloc`.

Since 6.0 alpha4

- Changed the definition of `GC_pause` in `linux_threads.c` to use a volatile asm. Some versions of gcc apparently optimize away writes to local volatile variables. This caused poor locking behaviour starting at about 4 processors.
- Added `GC_start_blocking()`, `GC_end_blocking()` calls and wrapper for `sleep` to `linux_threads.c`.
The first two calls could be used to generally avoid sending GC signals to blocked threads, avoiding both premature wakeups and unnecessary overhead.

- Fixed a serious bug in thread-local allocation. At thread termination, GC_free could get called on small integers. Changed the code for thread termination to more efficiently return left-over free-lists.
- Integrated Kjetil Matheussen's BeOS support.
- Rearranged the directory structure to create the doc and tests subdirectories.
- Sort of integrated Eric Benson's patch for OSF1. This provided basic OSF1 thread support by suitably extending hpux_irix_threads.c. Based on earlier email conversations with David Butenhof, I suspect that it will be more reliable in the long run to base this on linux_threads.c instead. Thus I attempted to patch up linux_threads.c based on Eric's code. The result is almost certainly broken, but hopefully close enough that someone with access to a machine can pick it up.
- Integrated lots of minor changes from the NetBSD distribution. (These were supplied by David Brownlee. I'm not sure about the original authors.)
- Hacked a bit more on the HP/UX thread-support in linux_threads.c. It now appears to work in the absence of incremental collection. Renamed hpux_irix_threads.c back to irix_threads.c, and removed the attempt to support HPUX there.
- Changed gc.h to define _REENTRANT in cases in which it should already have been defined. It is still safer to also define it on the command line.

Since 6.0alpha5:

- Changed the definition of DATASTART on ALPHA and IA64, where data_start and __data_start are not defined by earlier versions of glibc. This might need to be fixed on other platforms as well.
- Changed the way the stack base and backing store base are found on IA64. This should now remain reliable on future kernels. But since it relies on /proc, it will no longer work in the simulated NUE environment.
- Made the call to random() in dbg_mlc.c with -DKEEP_BACK_PTRS dependent on the OS. On non-Unix systems, rand() should be used instead. Handled small RAND_MAX. (Thanks to Peter Ross for pointing this out.)
- Fixed the cord make rules to create the cord subdirectory, if necessary. (Thanks to Doug Moen.)
- Changed fo_object_size calculation in finalize.c. Turned finalization of nonheap object into a no-op. Removed anachronism from GC_size() implementation.
- Changed GC_push_dirty call in solaris_threads.c to GC_push_selected. It was missed in a previous renaming. (Thanks to Vladimir Tsichevski for pointing this out.)
- Arranged to not not mask SIGABRT in linux_threads.c. (Thanks to Bryce McKinlay.)
- Added GC_no_dls hook for applications that want to register their own roots.
- Integrated Kjetil Matheussen's Amiga changes.
- Added FREEBSD_STACKBOTTOM. Changed the X86/FreeBSD port to use it.

(Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)

- Added pthread_detach interception for platforms supported by linux_threads.c and irix_threads.c. Should also be added for Solaris?
- Changed the USE_MMAP code to check for the case in which we got the high end of the address space, i.e. mem_ptr + mem_sz == 0. It appears that this can happen under Solaris 7. It seems to be allowed by what I would claim is an oversight in the mmap specification. (Thanks to Toshio Endo for pointing out the problem.)
- Cleanup of linux_threads.c. Some code was originally cloned from irix_threads.c and now unnecessary. Some comments were obviously wrong.
- (Mostly) fixed a longstanding problem with setting of dirty bits from a signal handler. In the presence of threads, dirty bits could get lost, since the setting of a bit in the bit vector was not atomic with respect to other updates. The fix is 100% correct only for platforms for which GC_test_and_set is defined. The goal is to make that all platforms with thread support. Matters only if incremental GC and threads are both enabled.
- made GC_all_interior_pointers (a.k.a. ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS) an initialization time, instead of build-time option. This is a nontrivial, high risk change. It should slow down the code measurably only if MERGE_SIZES is not defined, which is a very nonstandard configuration.
- Added doc/README.environment, and implemented what it describes. This allows a number of additional configuration options to be set through the environment. It documents a few previously undocumented options.
- Integrated Eric Benson's leak testing improvements.
- Removed the option to throw away the beginning of each page (DISCARD_WORDS). This became less and less useful as processors enforce stricter alignment. And it hadn't been tested in ages, and was thus probably broken anyway.

Since 6.0alpha6:

- Added GC_finalizer_notifier. Fixed GC_finalize_on_demand. (The variable actually wasn't being tested at the right points. The build-time flag was.)
- Added Tom Tromeys's S390 Linux patch.
- Added code to push GC_finalize_now in GC_push_finalizer_structures. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt.)
- Added GC_push_gc_structures() to push all GC internal roots.
- Integrated some FreeBSD changes from Matthew Flatt.
- It looks like USRSTACK is not always correctly defined under Solaris. Hacked gconfig.h to attempt to work around the problem. The result is not well tested. (Thanks again to Matthew Flatt for pointing this out. The gross hack is mine. - HB)
- Added Ji-Yong Chung's win32 threads and C++ fixes.
- Arranged for hpux_test_and_clear.s to no longer be needed or built. It was causing build problems with gas, and it's not clear this is better than the pthreads alternative on this platform.
- Some MINGW32 fixes from Hubert Garavel.

- Added Initial Hitachi SH4 port from Kaz Kojima.
- Ported thread-local allocation and parallel mark code to HP/UX on PA_RISC.
- Made include/gc_mark.h more public and separated out the really private pieces. This is probably still not quite sufficient for clients that want to supply their own kind of type information. But it's a start. This involved lots of identifier renaming to make it namespace clean.
- Added GC_dont_precollect for clients that need complete control over the root set.
- GC_is_visible didn't do the right thing with gcj objects. (Not that many people are likely to care, but ...)
- Don't redefine read with GC_USE_LD_WRAP.
- Initial port to LINUX/HP_PA. Incremental collection and threads are not yet supported. (Incremental collection should work if you have the right kernel. Threads may work with a sufficiently patched pthread library.)
- Changed gcconfig.h to recognize __i386__ as an alternative to i386 in many places. (Thanks to Benjamin Lerman.)
- Made win32_threads.c more tolerant of detaching a thread that it didn't know about. (Thanks to Paul Nash.)
- Added Makefile.am and configure.in from gcc to the distribution, with minimal changes. For the moment, those are just placeholders. In the future, we're planning to switch to a GNU-style build environment for Un*x-like systems, though the old Makefile will remain as a backup.
- Turned off STUBBORN_ALLOC by default, and added it back as a Makefile option.
- Redistributed some functions between malloc.c and mallocx.c, so that simple statically linked apps no longer pull in mallocx.o.
- Changed large object allocation to clear the first and last few words of each block before releasing the lock. Otherwise the marker could see objects with nonsensical type descriptors.
- Fixed a couple of subtle problems that could result in not recognizing interior pointers from the stack. (I believe these were introduced in 6.0alpha6.)
- GC_debug_free_inner called GC_free, which tried to reacquire the allocator lock, and hence deadlocked. (DBG_HDRS_ALL probably never worked with threads?)
- Fixed several problems with back traces. Accidental references to a free list could cause the free list pointer to be overwritten by a back pointer. There seemed to be some problems with the encoding of root and finalizer references.

Since 6.0alpha7:

- Changed GC_debug_malloc_replacement and GC_debug_realloc_replacement so that they compile under Irix. (Thanks to Dave Love.)
- Updated powerpc_macosx_mach_dep.s so that it works if the collector is in a dynamic library. (Thanks to Andrew Begel.)
- Transformed README.debugging into debugging.html, updating and expanding it in the process. Added gcdescr.html and tree.html

from the web site to the GC distribution.

- Fixed several problems related to PRINT_BLACK_LIST. This involved restructuring some of the marker macros.
- Fixed some problems with the sizing of objects with debug information. Finalization was broken KEEP_BACK_PTRS or PRINT_BLACK_LIST. Reduced the object size with SHORT_DEBUG_HDRS by another word.
- The "Needed to allocate blacklisted ..." warning had inadvertently been turned off by default, due to a buggy test in allchblk.c. Turned it back on.
- Removed the marker macros to deal with 2 pointers in interleaved fashion. They were messy and the performance improvement seemed minimal. We'll leave such scheduling issues to the compiler.
- Changed Linux/PowerPC test to also check for __powerpc__ in response to a discussion on the gcc mailing list.
- On Matthew Flatt's suggestion removed the "static" from the jmp_buf declaration in GC_generic_push_regs. This was causing problems in systems that register all of their own roots. It looks far more correct to me without the "static" anyway.
- Fixed several problems with thread local allocation of pointerfree or typed objects. The collector was reclaiming thread-local free lists, since it wasn't following the link fields.
- There was apparently a long-standing race condition related to multithreaded incremental collection. A collection could be started and a thread stopped between the memory unprotect system call and the setting of the corresponding dirt bit. I believe this did not affect Solaris or PCR, which use a different dirty-bit implementation. Fixed this by installing signal handlers with sigaction instead of signal, and disabling the thread suspend signal while in the write-protect handler. (It is unclear whether this scenario ever actually occurred. I found it while tracking down the following:)
- Incremental collection did not cooperate correctly with the PARALLEL_MARK implementation of GC_malloc_many or the local_malloc primitives. It still doesn't work well, but it shouldn't lose memory anymore.
- Integrated some changes from the gcc source tree that I had previously missed. (Thanks to Bryce McKinley for the reminder/diff.)
- Added Makefile.direct as a copy of the default Makefile, which would normally be overwritten if configure is run.
- Changed the gc.tar target in Makefile.direct to embed the version number in the gc directory name. This will affect future tar file distributions.
- Changed the Irix dynamic library finding code to no longer try to eliminate writable text segments under Irix6.x, since that is probably no longer necessary, and can apparently be unsafe on occasion. (Thanks to Shiro Kawai for pointing this out.)
- GC_cleanup with GC_DEBUG enabled passed a real object base address to GC_debug_register_finalizer_ignore_self, which expected a pointer past the debug header. Call GC_register_finalizer_ignore_self instead, even with debugging enabled. (Thanks to Jean-Daniel Fekete for catching this.)
- The collector didn't build with call chain saving enabled but NARGS=0.

(Thanks to Maarten Thibaut.)

- Fixed up the GNU-style build files enough so that they work in some obvious cases.
- Added initial port to Digital Mars compiler for win32. (Thanks to Walter Bright.)

Since 6.0alpha8:

- added README.macros.
- Made gc.mak a symbolic link to work around winzip's tendency to ignore hard links.
- Simplified the setting of NEED_FIND_LIMIT in os_dep.c, possibly breaking it on untested platforms.
- Integrated initial GNU HURD port. (Thanks to Chris Lingard and Igor Khavkine.)
- A few more fixes for Digital Mars compiler (Walter Bright).
- Fixed gcc version recognition. Renamed OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY to GC_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY. Changed GC_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY to be the default. It can be overridden with -DGC_NO_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY. (Thanks to Cesar Eduardo Barros.)
- Changed the byte size to free-list mapping in thread local allocation so that size 0 allocations are handled correctly.
- Fixed Linux/MIPS stackbottom for new toolchain. (Thanks to Ryan Murray.)
- Changed finalization registration to invoke GC_oom_fn when it runs out of memory.
- Removed lvalue cast in finalize.c. This caused some debug configurations not to build with some non-gcc compilers.

Since 6.0alpha9:

- Two more bug fixes for KEEP_BACK_PTRS and DBG_HDRS_ALL.
- Fixed a stack clearing problem that resulted in SIGILL with a misaligned stack pointer for multithreaded SPARC builds.
- Integrated another HURD patch (thanks to Igor Khavkine).

Since 6.0:

- Non-debug, atomic allocations could result in bogus smashed object reports with debugging on. (Thanks to Patrick Doyle for the small test case.)
- Fixed GC_get_register_stack_base (Itanium only) to work around a glibc 2.2.4 bug.
- Initial port to HP/UX on Itanium. Thread support and both 32 and 64 bit ABIs appear to work. Parallel mark support doesn't yet, due to some inline assembly code issues. Thread local allocation does appear to work.
- ifdefed out glibc2.1/Itanium workaround. I suspect nobody is using that combination anymore.
- Added a patch to make new_gc_alloc.h usable with gcc3.0. (Thanks to Dimitris Vyzovitis for the patch.)
- Debugged 64-bit support on HP/UX PA-RISC.

- Turned on dynamic loading support for FreeBSD/ELF. (Thanks to Peter Housel.)
- Unregistering of finalizers with debugging allocation was broken. (Thanks to Jani Kajala for the test case.)
- Old finalizers were not returned correctly from GC_debug_register_finalizer.
- Disabled MPROTECT_VDB for Linux/M68K based on a report that it doesn't work.
- Cleaned up some statistics gathering code in reclaim.c (Thanks to Walter Bright.)
- Added some support for OpenBSD/ELF/Linux. (Thanks to Suzuki Toshiya.)
- Added Jakub Jelinek's patch to use dl_iterate_phdr for dynamic library traversal to dyn_load.c. Changed it to weakly reference dl_iterate_phdr, so that the old code is still used with old versions of glibc.
- Cleaned up feature test macros for various threads packages and integrated (partially functional) FreeBSD threads code from Loren Rittle. It's likely that the cleanup broke something, since it touched lots of code. It's also likely that it fixed some unreported bugs in the less common thread implementations, since some of the original code didn't stand up to close scrutiny. Support for the next pthreads implementation should be easier to add.

Since 6.1alpha1:

- No longer wrap read by default in multithreaded applications. It was pointed out on the libgcj list that this holds the allocation lock for way too long if the read blocks. For now, reads into the heap are broken with incremental collection. It's possible to turn this back on if you make sure that read calls don't block (e.g. by calling select first).
- Fix ifdef in Solaris_threads.h to refer to GC_SOLARIS_THREADS.
- Added check for environment variable GC_IGNORE_GCJ_INFO.
- Added printing of stop-the-world GC times if GC_PRINT_STATS environment variable is set.
- The calloc definition in leak_detector.h was missing parentheses, and realloc was missing a second argument to GC_REALLOC. (Thanks to Elrond (elrond@at>samba-tng.org).)
- Added GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT environment variable and associated code, mostly in the new file backgraph.c. See doc/README.environment.
- Added -DUSE_GLOBAL_ALLOC to work around a Windows NT issue. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark.)
- Integrated port to NEC EWS4800 (MIPS-based workstation, with somewhat different address-space layout). This may help for other machines with holes in the data segment. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto.)
- Changed the order in which GC_push_roots and friends push things onto the mark stack. GC_push_all calls need to come first, since we can't necessarily recover if those overflow the mark stack. (Thanks to Matthew Flatt for tracking down the problem.)
- Some minor cleanups to mostly support the Intel compiler on Linux/IA64.

Since 6.1 alpha2:

- Minor cleanup on the gcconfig.h section for SPARC.
- Minor fix to support Intel compiler for I386/Linux. (Thanks to Sven Hartrumpf.)
- Added SPARC V9 (64-bit) support. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Restructured the way in which we determine whether or not to keep call stacks for debug allocation. By default SAVE_CALL_COUNT is now zero on all platforms. Added SAVE_CALL_NARGS parameters. If possible, use execinfo.h to capture call stack. (This should add support for a number of new platforms, though often at considerable runtime expense.)
- Try to print symbolic information for call stacks. On Linux, we do this with a combination of execinfo.h and running addr2line in a separate process. This is both much more expensive and much more useful. Amazingly, it seems to be fast enough for most purposes.
- Redefined strdup if -DREDIRECT_MALLOC is given.
- Changed incremental collector and MPROTECT_VDB implementation so that, under favorable conditions, pointerfree objects are not protected. Added GC_incremental_protection_needs() to determine ahead of time whether pointerfree objects may be protected. Replaced GC_write_hint() with GC_remove_protection().
- Added test for GC_ENABLE_INCREMENTAL environment variable.
- Made GC_time_limit runtime configurable. Added GC_PAUSE_TIME_TARGET environment variable.
- Eliminated GC_page_sz, a duplicate of GC_page_size.
- Caused the Solaris and Irix thread creation primitives to call GC_init_inner().

Since 6.1alpha3:

- Fixed typo in sparc_mach_dep.S, preventing the 64-bit version from building. Increased 64-bit heap size limit in test.c slightly, since a functional SPARC collector seems to slightly exceed the old limits. (Thanks again to Jeff Sturm.)
- Use NPRGREG in solaris_threads.c, thus printing all registers if things go wrong.
- Added GC_MARKERS environment variable to allow use of a single marker thread on an MP without confusing the lock implementation.
- Collect much less aggressively in incremental mode with GC_TIME_UNLIMITED. This is really a purely generational mode, and we can afford to postpone the collection until the heap is (nearly) full.
- Remove read() wrapper for MPROTECT_VDB. It was causing more harm than good. It is often no longer needed if system calls avoid writing to pointerfull heap objects.
- Fix MACOSX test in gcconfig.h. (Thanks to John Clements.)
- Change GC_test_and_set so that it consistently has one argument. Add spaces to ::: in powerpc assembly code in gc_locks.h. (Thanks to Ryan Murray.)
- Fixed a formatting error in dbg_mlc.c. Added prototype to GC_abort() declaration. (Thanks to Michael Smith.)

- Removed "source" argument to GC_find_start(). Eliminate GC_FIND_START().
- Added win32 recognition code in configure.in. Changed some of the dllimport/export defines in gc.h. (Thanks to Adam Megacz.)
- GC_malloc_many didn't set hb_last_reclaimed when it called GC_reclaim_generic. (I'm not sure this matters much, but ...)
- Allocating uncollectable objects with debug information sometimes allocated objects that were one byte too small, since uncollectable objects don't have the extra byte added at the end. (Thanks to Wink Saville for pointing this out.)
- Added a bit more assertion checking to make sure that gcj objects on free lists never have a nonzero second word.
- Replaced BCC_MAKEFILE with an up-to-date one. (Thanks to Andre Leiradella.)
- Upgraded libtool, cconfigure.in and some related files to hopefully support NetBSD/SPARC. (Thanks to Adrian Bunk.) Unfortunately, libtool 1.4.2 seemed to be buggy due to missing quotes in several "test" invocations. Fixed those in the ltmain.sh script.
- Some win32-specific patches, including the introduction of GC_CreateThread. (Thanks to Adam Megacz.)
- Merged in gcj changes from Anthony Green to support embedded systems.
- Tried to consistently rename preprocessed assembly files with a capital .S extension.
- Use alpha_mach_dep.S on ALPHA again. It doesn't really matter, but this makes our distribution consistent with the gcc one, avoiding future merge problems.
- Move GET_MEM definition into gconfig.h. Include gconfig.h slightly later in gc_priv.h to avoid forward references to ptr_t.
- Add some testing of local allocation to test.c.
- Change definition of INVALID_QTID in specific.h. The -1 value was used inconsistently, and too likely to collide with a valid stack address. Some general clean-up of specific.[ch]. Added assertions. (Thanks to Michael Smith for tracking down an intermittent bug to this general area. I'm not sure it has been squashed yet, however.)
- On Pthread systems it was not safe to call GC_malloc() between fork() and exec(). According to the applicable standards, it doesn't appear to be safe to call malloc() or many other libc functions either, thus it's not clear this is fixable. Added experimental support for -DHANDLE_FORK in linux_threads.c which tries to support it. It may succeed if libc does the right thing. I'm not sure whether it does. (Thanks to Kenneth Schalk for pointing out this issue.)
- Documented thread local allocation primitives to require an explicit GC_init call. GC_init_parallel is no longer declared to be a constructor function, since that isn't portable and often seems to lead to initialization order problems.
- Changed gc_cpp.cc and gc_cpp.h in one more attempt to make them compatible with Visual C++ 6. (Thanks to Wink Saville for the patch.)
- Some more patches for Linux on HP PA-RISC.

- Added include/gc_allocator.h. It implements (hopefully) standard conforming (as opposed to SGI-style) allocators that allocate collectable (gc_allocator) or GC-traceable, but not collectable (traceable_allocator) objects. This borrows heavily from libstc++, which borrows heavily from the SGI implementation, this part of which was written by Matt Austern. Changed test_cpp.cc to very minimally test this.
- On Linux/X86, retry mmap with a different start argument. That should allow the collector to use more (closer to 3GB) of the address space. (Thanks to Jeffrey Mark Siskind for tracking this down.)
- Force 64 bit alignment with GCJ support. (Reflects Bryce McKinley's patch to the gcc tree.)
- Refined the choice of sa_handler vs. sa_sigaction in GC_dirty_init to accomodate some glibc5 systems. (Thanks to Dan Fandrich for the patch.)
- Compensated for the fact that current versions of glibc set `__libc_stack_end` incorrectly on Linux/IA64 while initialization code is running. This could cause the collector to miss 16 bytes of the memory stack if GC_malloc or friends were called before main().
- Mostly integrated Takis Psarogiannakopoulos' port to DG/UX Inix 86. This will probably take another iteration to work, since his patch conflicted with the libtool upgrade.
- Added README.arm.cross containing some information about cross-compiling to an ARM processor from Margaret Fleck.

Since 6.1alpha4:

- Added GC_finalizer_mem_freed, and changed some of the code that decided on heap expansion to look at it. Memory explicitly deallocated by finalizers essentially needs to be counted as reclaimed by the GC. Otherwise there are cases in which the heap can grow unboundedly. (Thanks to Mark Reichert for the test case.)
- Integrated Adam Megacz patches to not scan dynamic libraries if we are compiling with gcc on win32. Otherwise we need structured exception handling to deal with asynchronously unmapped root segments, and gcc doesn't directly support that.
- Integrated Anthony Green's patch to support Wine.
- GC_OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY was misspelled OPERATOR_NEW_ARRAY in several places, including gc_cpp.cc. (Thanks to Wink Saville for pointing this out.)
- Integrated Loren James Rittle's Alpha FreeBSD patches. In response to Richard Henderson's suggestion, these also changed the declarations of symbols like `_end` on many platforms to that they wouldn't mistakenly be declared as short data symbols.
- Integrated changes from the Debian distribution. (Thanks to Ryan Murray for pointing these out.) Fix C++ comments in POWERPC port. Add ARM32 incremental GC support. Get rid of USE_GENERIC_PUSH_REGS for alpha/Linux, this time for real. Use `va_copy` to get rid of cord printf problems (finally).

- Close file descriptor used to count cpus. Thanks to Jeff Sturm for pointing out the omission.
- Don't just drop gcj free lists in GC_start_reclaim, since that can eventually cause the marker to see a bogus mark descriptor in the dropped objects. The usual symptom was a very intermittent segmentation fault in the marker. This mattered only if one of the GC_gcj_malloc variants was used. (Thanks to Michael Smith, Jeff Sturm, Bryce McKinley and Tom Tromey for helping to track this down.)
- Fixed Linux and Solaris/64 SPARC configuration. (Thanks to David Miller, Jeff Sturm, Tom Tromey, and Christian Joensson.)
- Fixed a typo in strdup definition. (Thanks to Gerard A Allan.)
- Changed Makefile.direct to invoke \$(CC) to assemble alpha_mach_dep.S. This is needed on Linux. I'm not sure whether it's better or worse on Tru64.
- Changed gc_cpp.h once more to declare operator new and friends only in a Microsoft environment. This may need further fine tuning. (Thanks to Johannes Schmidt for pointing out that the older code breaks on gcc3.0.4.)
- Don't ever override strdup if it's already macro defined. (Thanks to Adnan Ali for pointing out the problem.)
- Changed gc_cpp.h yet again to also overload placement new. Due to the C++ overloading rules, the other overloaded new operations otherwise hide placement new, which causes many STL uses to break. (Thanks to Reza Shahidi for reporting this, and to Matt Austern for proposing a fix.)
- Integrated cygwin pthreads support from Dan Bonachea.
- Turn on DYNAMIC_LOADING for NetBSD. (Thanks to Krister Walfridsson.)
- Changed printing code to print more complete GC times.
- Applied Mark Mitchell's Irix patch to correct some bitrot.
- Clarified which object-printing routines in dbg_mlc.c should hold the allocation lock. Restructured the code to allow reasonable object printing with -DREDIRECT_MALLOC.
- Fix the Linux mmap code to always start with 0x1000 as the initial hint. Minor patches for 64-bit AIX, particularly to STACKBOTTOM. (Thanks again to Jeffrey Mark Siskind.)
- Renamed "SUSPENDED" flag for Solaris threads support to avoid a conflict with a system header. (Thanks to Philp Brown.)
- Cause win32_threads.c to handle an out of range stack pointer correctly, though currently with a warning. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark for observing that win32 applications may temporarily use the stack pointer for other purposes, and suggesting a fix. Unfortunately, it's not clear that there is a complete solution to this problem.)

Since 6.1alpha5:

- Added GC_MAXIMUM_HEAP_SIZE environment variable.
- Fix configure.in for MIPS/LINUX. (Thanks to H.J. Lu.)
- Double page hash table size for -DLARGE_CONFIG.
- Integrated Bo Thorsen's X86-64 support.
- STACKBOTTOM definition for LINUX/MIPS was partially changed back. (Thanks to H.J. Lu and Hiroshi Kawashima for resolving this.)

- Replaced all occurrences of LINUX_DATA_START in gcconfig.h with SEARCH_FOR_DATA_START. It doesn't hurt to fall back to a search. And __data_start doesn't seem to get defined correctly if the GC library is loaded with LD_PRELOAD, e.g. for leak detection.
- If the GC_find_leak environment variable is set, do a atexit(GC_gc_collect) to give us at least one chance to detect leaks. This may report some very benign leaks, but ...
- Added REDIRECT_FREE. It's necessary if we want leak detection with LD_PRELOAD.
- Defer printing of leaked objects, as for smashed objects.
- Fixed process and descriptor leak in GC_print_callers. Try for line number even if we got function name.)
- Ported parallel GC support and thread local allocation to Alpha. Not yet well-tested.
- Added GC_DUMP_REGULARLY and added finalization statistics to GC_dump().
- Fixed Makefile.am to mention alpha_mach_dep.S instead of the defunct alpha_mach_dep.s. (Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Incorporated a change to new_gc_alloc.h, suggested by Johannes Schmidt, which should make it work with gcc3.1. (I would still like to encourage use of gc_allocator.h instead.)
- Use alpha_mach_dep.S only on Linux. (It's not clear that this is optimal, but it otherwise didn't build on Tru64. Thanks to Fergus Henderson.)
- Added ifdef to guard free() in os_dep.c. Otherwise we get a compilation error on Irix. (Thanks to Dai Sato.)
- Added an experimental version of GC_memalign to mallocx.c. This can't always work, since we don't handle alignment requests in the hblk-level allocator, and we can't handle arbitrary pointer displacements unless GC_all_interior_pointers is enabled. But it should work for alignment requests up to HBLKSIZE. This is not yet documented in the standard places.
- Finally debugged the OSF1/Tru64 thread support. This needs more testing, since I needed to add a somewhat unconvincing workaround for signal delivery issues that I don't yet completely understand. But it does pass my tests, even in parallel GC mode. Incremental GC support is disabled if thread support is enabled, due to the signal issues.
- Eliminated name-space-incorrect definition of _cdecl from gc_cpp.h.
- Added GC_debug_malloc_replacement and GC_debug_realloc_replacement declarations to gc.h. On IA64, this is required for REDIRECT_MALLOC to work correctly with these.
- Fixed Linux USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES to work with a 64-bit /proc format.

Since 6.1:

- Guard the test for GC_DUMP_REGULARLY in misc.c with "#ifndef NO_DEBUGGING". Otherwise it fails to build with NO_DEBUGGING defined. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano.)
- Message about retrying suspend signals was incorrectly generated even when flag was not set.

- Cleaned up MACOSX/NEXT root registration code. There was apparently a separate ifdef case in GC_register_data_segments() for no reason.
- Removed MPROTECT_VDB for MACOSX port, based on one negative report.
- Arrange for gc.h and friends to be correctly installed with GNU-style "make install".
- Enable the GNU-style build facility include C++ support in the library with --enable-cplusplus. (Thanks to Thomas Maier for some of the patch.)
- Mark from GC_thread_key in linux_threads.c, in case that's allocated from the garbage collected heap, as it is with our own thread-specific storage implementation. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm.)
- Mark all free list header blocks if they are heap allocated. This avoids some unnecessary tracing. And it remains correct if we clear the root set. (Thanks to Jeff Sturm for identifying the bug.)
- Improved S390/Linux support. Add S390/Linux 64-bit support. (Thanks to Ulrich Weigand.)
- Corrected the spelling of GC_{M,C}ALLOC_EXPLICITLY_TYPED to GC_{M,C}ALLOC_EXPLICITLY_TYPED in gc_typed.h. This is technically an interface change. Based on the fact that nobody reported this, I suspect/hope there were no clients.
- Cleaned up gc_typed.h so that (1) it adds an extern "C" declaration when appropriate, (2) doesn't generate references to undefined internal macros, and (3) allows easier manual construction of descriptors.
- Close the file descriptor used by GC_print_address_map().
- Set the "close-on-exec" bit for various file descriptors maintained for the collector's internal use.
- Added a hack to find memory segments owned by the system allocator under win32. Based on my tests, this tends to eventually find all segments, though it may take a while. There appear to be cleaner, but slower solutions under NT/XP. But they rely on an API that's unsupported under 9X.
- Changed Linux PowerPC stack finding to LINUX_STACKBOTTOM. (Thanks to Akira Tagoh for pointing out that HEURISTIC1 doesn't work on 64-bit kernels.)
- Added GC_set_free_space_divisor to avoid some Windows dll issues.
- Added FIXUP_POINTER, POINTER_SHIFT, POINTER_MASK to allow preprocessing of candidate pointers for tagging, etc.
- Always lock around GC_notify_full_gc(). Simplified code for invoking GC_notify_full_gc().
- Changed the way DATASTART is defined on FreeBSD to be robust against an unmapped page after etext. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto for tracking down the intermittent failure.)
- Made GC_enable() and GC_disable() official. Deprecated direct update of GC_dont_gc. Changed GC_gcollect to be a noop when garbage collection is disabled.
- Call GC_register_dynamic_libraries before stopping the world on Linux, in order to avoid a potential deadlock due to the dl_iterate_phdr lock.
- Introduced a more general mechanism for platform-dependent code to decide whether the main data segment should be handled separately

from dynamic libraries, or registered by `GC_register_dynamic_libraries`.
The latter is more reliable and easier on Linux with `dl_iterate_phdr`.

Since 6.2alpha1:

- Fixed the completely broken FreeBSD code in 6.2alpha1. (Thanks to Hironori Sakamoto for the patch.)
- Changed IRIX reference in `dbg_mlc.c` to IRIX5. (Thanks to Marcus Herbert.)
- Attempted to work around the problems with `.S` filenames and the SGI compiler. (Reported by several people. Untested.)
- Worked around an HP/UX make issue with the GNU-style build process.
- Fixed the `--enable-cplusplus` build machinery to allow builds without a C++ compiler. (That was always the intent ...)
- Changed the debugging allocation macros to explicitly pass the return address for Linux and XXXBSD on hardware for which we can't get stack traces. Use `__builtin_return_address(0)` to generate it when possible. Some of the configuration work was cleaned up (good) and moved to `gc.h` (bad, but necessary). This should make leak detection more useful on a number of platforms. (Thanks to Fabian Thylman for the suggestion.)
- Fixed compilation problems in `dbg_mlc.c` with `GC_ADD_CALLER`.
- Bumped revision number for dynamic library.

Since 6.2alpha2:

- Don't include `execinfo.h` in `os_dep.c` when it's not needed, and may not exist.

Since 6.2alpha3:

- Use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM` for `>= glibc2.2` on Linux/MIPS. (See Debian bug # 177204)
- Integrated Jeff Sturm and Jesse Rosenstock's MACOSX threads patches.
- Integrated Grzegorz Jakacki's substantial GNU build patch. "Make dist" should now work for the GNU build process. Documentation files are installed under `share/gc`.
- Tweaked `gc_cpp.h` to again support the Borland compiler. (Thanks to Rene Girard for pointing out the problems.)
- Updated `BCC_MAKEFILE` (thanks to Rene Girard).
- Added `GC_ASSERT` check for minimum thread stack size.
- Added `--enable-gc-assertions`.
- Added some web documentation to the distribution. Updated it in the process.
- Separate `gc_conf_macros.h` from `gc.h`.
- Added generic `GC_THREADS` client-defined macro to set the appropriate `GC_XXX_THREADS` internal macro. (`gc_config_macros.h`)
- Add debugging versions of `_ignore_off_page` allocation primitives.
- Moved declarations of `GC_make_closure` and `GC_debug_invoke_finalizer` from `gc.h` to `gc_priv.h`.
- Reset `GC_fail_count` even if only a small allocation succeeds.
- Integrated Brian Alliet's patch for dynamic library support on Darwin.
- `gc_cpp.h`'s `gc_cleanup` destructor called `GC_REGISTER_FINALIZER_IGNORE_SELF` when it should have called the lower case version, since it was

explicitly computing a base pointer.

Since 6.2alpha4:

- GC_invoke_finalizers could, under rare conditions, set GC_finalizer_mem_freed to an essentially random value. This could possibly cause unbounded heap growth for long-running applications under some conditions. (The bug was introduced in 6.1alpha5, and is not in gcc3.3. Thanks to Ben Hutchings for finding it.)
- Attempted to sanitize the various DLL macros. GC_USE_DLL disappeared. GC_DLL is used instead. All internal tests are now on GC_DLL. README.macros is now more precise about the intended meaning.
- Include DllMain in the multithreaded win32 version only if the collector is actually built as a dll. (Thanks to Mohan Embar for a version of the patch.)
- Hide the cygwin threadAttach/Detach functions. They were violating our namespace rules.
- Fixed an assertion in GC_check_heap_proc. Added GC_STATIC_ASSERT. (Thanks again to Ben Hutchings.)
- Removed some obsolete definitions for Linux/PowerPC in gconfig.h.
- CORD_cat was not rebalancing unbalanced trees in some cases, violating a CORD invariant. Also tweaked the rebalancing rule for CORD_cat_char_star. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the bug report and patch.)
- Added hand-coded structured exception handling support to mark.c. This should enable support of dynamic libraries under win32 with gcc-compiled code. (Thanks to Ranjit Mathew for the patch.) Turned on dynamic library scanning for win32/gcc.
- Removed some remnants of read wrapping. (Thanks to Kenneth Schalk.) GC_USE_LD_WRAP was probably broken in recent versions.
- The build could fail on some platforms since gconfig.h could include declarations mentioning ptr_t, which was not defined, e.g. when if_mach was built. (Thanks to Yann Dirson for pointing this out.) Also cleaned up tests for GC_PRIVATE_H in gconfig.h a bit.
- The GC_LOOP_ON_ABORT environment variable interfered with incremental collection, since the write fault handler was erroneously overridden. Handlers are now set up in the correct order.
- It used to be possible to call GC_mark_thread_local_free_lists() while the world was not stopped during an incremental GC. This was not safe. Fortunately, it was also unnecessary. Added GC_world_stopped flag to avoid it. (This caused occasional crashes in GC_set_fl_marks with thread local allocation and incremental GC. This probably happened primarily on old, slow multiprocessors.)
- Allowed overriding of MAX_THREADS in win32_threads.c from the build command line. (Patch from Yannis Bres.)
- Taught the IA64/linux code to determine the register backing store base from /proc/self/maps after checking the __libc symbol, but before guessing. (__libc symbols are on the endangered list, and the guess is likely to not always be right for 2.6 kernels.) Restructured the code to read and parse

/proc/self/maps so it only exists in one place (all platforms).

- The `-DUSE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES` code was broken on Linux. It claimed that it also registered the main data segment, but didn't actually do so. (I don't think anyone actually uses this configuration, but ...)
- Made another attempt to get `--enableplusplus` to do the right thing. Since there are unavoidable problems with C programs linking against a dynamic library that includes C++ code, I separated out the C++ code into `libgccpp`.

Since 6.2alpha5:

- There was an extra underscore in the name of `GC_save_registers_in_stack` for NetBSD/SPARC. (Thanks to Jaap Boender for the patch.)
- Integrated Brian Alliet's patch for Darwin. This restructured the `linuxthreads/threads` support to separate generic `threads` support from more the system-dependent thread-stopping code. I believe this should make it easier to eliminate the code duplication between `threads` platforms in the future. The patch included some other code cleanups.
- Integrated Dan Bonachea's patch to support AIX threads. This required substantial manual integration, mostly due to conflicts with other recent threads changes. It may take another iteration to get it to work.
- Removed HPUX/PA-RISC support from `aix_irix_threads.c`. It wasn't used anyway and it cluttered up the code. And anything we can do to migrate towards generic `threads` support is a good thing.
- Added a more explicit test for tracing of function arguments to `test.c`. (Thanks to Dan Grayson.)
- Added Akira Tagoh's PowerPC64 patch.
- Fixed some bit rot in the Cygwin port. (Thanks to Dan Bonachea for pointing it out.) `Gc.h` now includes just `windows.h`, not `winbase.h`.
- Declared `GC_save_regs_in_stack()` in `gc_priv.h`. Remove other declarations.
- Changed `--enable-cplusplus` to use automake conditionals. The old way confused `libtool`. "Make install" didn't work correctly for the old version. Previously `--enable-cplusplus` was broken on cygwin.
- Changed the C version of `GC_push_regs` to fail at compile time if it is generated with an empty body. This seems to have been the cause of one or two subtle failures on unusual platforms. Those failures should now occur at build time and be easily fixable.

Since 6.2alpha6:

- Integrated a second round of Irix/AIX patches from Dan Bonachea. Renamed `mips_sgi_mach_dep.S` back to `mips_sgi_mach_dep.s`, since it requires the Irix assembler to do the C preprocessing; `gcc -E` doesn't work.
- Fixed `Makefile.direct` for DARWIN. (Thanks to Manuel Serrano.)
- There was a race between `GC_pthread_detach` and thread exit that could result in a thread structure being deallocated by `GC_pthread_detach` even though it was still needed by the thread exit code. (Thanks to Dick Porter for the small test case that allowed this to be debugged.)

- Fixed version parsing for non-alpha versions in acinclude.m4 and version checking in version.h.

Since 6.2:

- Integrated some NetBSD patches forwarded to me by Marc Recht. These were already in the NetBSD package.
- GC_pthread_create waited for the semaphore even if pthread_create failed. Thanks to Dick Porter for the pthread_support.c patch. Applied the analogous fix for aix_irix_threads.c.
- Added Rainer Orth's Tru64 fixes.
- The check for exceeding the thread table size in win32 threadDetach was incorrect. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the patch.)
- Applied Andrew Begel's patch to correct some reentrancy issues with dynamic loading on Darwin.
- GC_CreateThread() was neglecting to duplicate the thread handle in the table. (Thanks to Tum Nguyen for the patch.)
- Pass +ESdbgasm only on PA-RISC machines with vendor compiler. (Thanks to Roger Sayle for the patch.)
- Applied more AIX threads patches from Scott Ananian.

Since 6.3alpha1:

- Reenabled I_HOLD_LOCK assertion in aix_irix_threads.h.
- Put back the WINABI qualifier for GC_CreateThread. (Thanks to Danny Smith for the patch. 6.3alpha1 had the qualifier in one place but not elsewhere, which was clearly wrong.)
- Sometimes explicitly define __private_extern__ before DARWIN dyld.h include. (Thanks to Andreas Tobker for posting the patch.)
- Included signal.h from pthread_support.c. Removed GC_looping_handler, which was dead code.
- GC_find_start was misdeclared by gc_pmark.h if PRINT_BLACK_LIST was defined. (Thanks to Glauco Masotti for testing and reporting this.) Changed GC_find_start to never just return 0. According to its comment it doesn't, and it's unclear that's correct.
- GC_alloc_large had several largely compensating bugs in the computation of GC_words_wasted. (It was confused about bytes vs. words in two places.)
- Integrated Slava Sysoltev's patch to support more recent versions of the Intel compiler on IA64/Linux.
- Changed win32 spinlock initialization to conditionally set a spin count. (Emmanuel Stumpf pointed out that enabling this makes a large performance difference on win32 multiprocessors.) Also cleaned up the win32 spinlock initialization code a bit.
- Fixed thread support for HP/UX/IA64. The register backing store base for the main thread was sometimes not set correctly. (Thanks to Laurent Morichetti.)
- Added -EMPTY_GETENV_RESULTS flag to work around Wine problem.
- Declare GC_stack_alloc and GC_stack_free in solaris_threads.h to avoid 64-bit size mismatches. (Thanks to Bernie Solomon.)

- Fixed GC_generic_push_regs to avoid a potential and very unfortunate tail call optimization. This could lead to prematurely reclaimed objects on configurations that used the generic routine and the new build infrastructure (which potentially optimizes mach_dep.c). This was a serious bug, but it's unclear whether it has resulted in any real failures.
- Fixed CORD_str to deal with signed characters. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for noticing the problem and supplying the patch.)
- Merged a couple of NOSYS/ECOS tests into os_dep.c from gcj. (Thanks to Anthony Green.)
- Partially merged a win32 patch from Ben Hutchings, and substantially revised other parts of win32_threads.c. It had several problems. Under MinGW with a statically linked library, the main thread was not registered. Cygwin detached threads leaked thread descriptors. There were several race conditions. For now, unfortunately the static threads limit remains, though we increased it, and made table traversal cost depend on the actual thread count. There is also still some code duplication with pthread_support.c. (Thread descriptors did become much smaller, since Ben Hutchings removed the thread context from them.)
- Integrated a Solaris configure.in patch from Rainer Orth.
- Added GC_IGNORE_FB and associated warning to very partially address the issue of the collector treating a mapped frame buffer as part of the root set. (Thanks to David Peroutka for providing some insight. More would be helpful. Is there anything that can be used to at least partially identify such memory segments?)

Since 6.3alpha2:

- Removed -DSMALL_CONFIG from BCC_MAKEFILE.
- Changed macros to test for an ARM processor (Patch from Richard Earnshaw.)
- Mostly applied a DJGPP patch from Doug Kaufman. Especially Makefile.dj had suffered from serious bit rot.
- Rewrote GC_apply_to_maps, eliminating an off-by-one subscript error, and a call to alloca (for lcc compatibility).
- Changed USE_MUNMAP behavior on posixy platforms to immediately remap the memory with PROT_NONE instead of unmapping it. The latter risks an intervening mmap grabbing the address space out from underneath us. Updated this code to reflect a cleaner patch from Ulrich Drepper.
- Replaced _T with _Tp in new_gc_alloc.h to avoid a MACOS X conflict. (Patch from Andrew Begel.)
- Dynamically choose whether or not lock should spin on win32. (Thanks to Maurizio Vairani for the patch.) This may be a significant performance improvement for win32.
- Fix Makefile.direct to actually include NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE in the distribution. (Again thanks to Maurizio Vairani.)
- Maybe_install_looping_handler() was accidentally exported, violating our name space convention.
- Made os_dep.c use sigsetjmp and SA_NODEFER for NetBSD. (Thanks to

Christian Limpach.) (I generalized the patch to use sigsetjmp on all UNIX_LIKE platforms, admittedly a slightly risky move. But it may avoid similar problems on some other platforms. I also cleaned up the defn of UNIX_LIKE a bit. - Hans)

- Integrated Andrew Begel's Darwin threads patch, adjusted according to some of Fergus Henderson's comments. (Patch didn't apply cleanly, errors are possible.)
- Added another test or two for the Intel 8.0 compiler to avoid confusing it with gcc. The single-threaded collector should now build with icc, at least on ia64.

Since 6.3alpha3:

- USE_MMAP was broken by confusion in the code dealing with USE_MMAP_ANON. (This was pointed out, and fixes were suggested by several other people.)
- Darwin supprt was broken in alpha3 as a result of my misintegration of Andrew Begel's patches. Fixed with another patch from Andrew Begel.
- A new sanity check in pthread_stop_world.c:GC_push_all_stacks() was overly aggressive. We may collect from an unregistered thread during thread creation. Fixed by explicitly checking for that case. (Added GC_in_thread_creation.)

Since 6.3alpha4:

- Fix & vs && typo in GC_generic_malloc and GC_generic_malloc_ignore_off_page. (Propagated from the gcc tree.)
- Removed SA_NODEFER hack from NetBSD and Solaris write-protect handler. (According to Christian Limpach, the NetBSD problem is fixed. Presumably so is the Solaris 2.3 problem.)
- Removed placement delete from gc_cpp.h for the SGI compiler. (Thanks to Simon Gornall for the patch.)
- Changed semantics of the GC_IGNORE_FB environment variable, based on experimentation by Nicolas Cannasse pointing out that the old interpretation was useless. We still need help in identifying win32 graphics memory mappings. The current "solution" is a hack.
- Removed "MAKEOVERRIDES =" from Makefile.am and thus Makefile.in. It probably made more sense in the gcc context.
- Explicitly ensure that NEED_FIND_LIMIT is defined for {Open,Net}BSD/ELF.
- Replaced USE_HPUX_TLS macro by USE_COMPILER_TLS, since gcc often supports the same extension on various platforms.
- Added some basic (completely untested) defines for win64, in support of future work.
- Declared GC_jump_buf in os_dep.s as JMP_BUF instead of jmp_buf, fixing a memory overwrite bug on Solaris and perhaps other platforms.
- Added 0 != __libc_stack_end test to GC_linux_stack_base. (Thanks to Jakub Jelinek, both for the patch, and for explaining the problem to me.) Otherwise "prelink"ing could cause the collector to fail.
- Changed default thread local storage implementation to USE_PTHREAD_SPECIFIC for HP/UX with gcc. The compiler-based implementation appears to work only with the vendor compiler.

- Export GC_debug_header_size and GC_USR_PTR_FROM_BASE from gc_mark.h, making client mark code cleaner and less dependent on GC version.
- Export several new procedures and GC_generic_malloc from gc_mark.h to support user-defined kinds. Use the new procedures to replace existing code in gcj_mlc.c and typd_mlc.c.
- Added support for GC_BACKTRACES.
- Fixed a remaining problem in CORD_str with signed characters. (Thanks to Alexandr Petrosian for the patch.)
- Removed supposedly redundant, but very buggy, definitions of finalizer macros from javaxfc.h. Fortunately this file probably has no users. The correct declarations were already in gc.h.
- Also need to set GC_in_thread_creation while waiting for GC during thread termination, since it is also possible to collect from an unregistered thread in that case.
- Define NO_GETENV for Windows CE, since getenv doesn't appear to exist. + some other minor WinCE fixes. (Thanks to Alain Novak.)
- Added GC_register_describe_type_fn.
- Arrange for debugging finalizer registration to ignore non-heap registrations, since the regular version of the routine also behaves that way.
- GC_gcj_malloc and friends need to check for finalizers waiting to be run. One of the more obscure allocation routines with missing a LOCK() call.
- Fixed cvtres invocations in NT_MAKEFILE and NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE to work with VS.NET.
- Cleaned up GC_INIT calls in test. Updated gc.man to encourage GC_INIT use in portable code.
- Taught the GC to use libunwind if --enable-full-debug is specified on IA64 and libunwind is present.
- The USE_MUNMAP code could get confused about the age of a block and prematurely unmap it. GC_unmap_old had a bug related to wrapping of GC_gc_no. GC_freeblk and GC_merge_unmapped didn't maintain hb_last_reclaimed reasonably when blocks were merged. The code was fixed to reflect original intent, but that may not always be an improvement. See todo list item.

Since 6.3alpha5:

- Define USE_GENERIC_PUSH_REGS for NetBSD/M68K.
- Fixed the X86_64 PREFETCH macros to correctly handle ia32e (which uses different prefetch instructions from AMD64). (Thanks to H.J. Lu.)
- GC_config_macros.h did not correctly define GC_WIN32_THREADS from GC_THREADS.
- Added simple_example.html.
- Merged Andrew Gray's patch to correctly restore signal handlers on FreeBSD.
- Merged a patch from Andreas Jaeger to deal with prefetch-related warnings on x86-64. Added some other casts so that the PREFETCH macros always get a ptr_t argument. Removed some casts in the PREFETCH implementations.

- At Jesse Jones suggestion: Added a header guard for gc_allocator.h and changed GC_debug_free to clobber contents of deallocated object.
- The signal masking code in pthread_stop_world.c contained some errors. In particular SIGSEGV was masked in the handler, in spite of the fact that it wrote to the heap. This could lead to an uncaught SIGSEGV, which apparently became much more likely in Linux 2.6. Also fixed some typos, and reduced code duplication in the same area.
- Remove ltconfig, clean up configure messages for DGUX (thanks to Adrian Bunk for the patches).
- Integrated NetBSD/OpenBSD patches from Marc Recht and Matthias Drochner.

Since gc6.3alpha6:

- Compile test_cpp.cc with CXXCOMPILE instead of COMPILE.
- Very large allocations could cause a collector hang. Correct calculation of GC_collect_at_heapsize.
- GC_print_hblkfreelist printed some bogus results if USE_MUNMAP was defined.
- The generic GC_THREADS macro didn't work correctly on Solaris, since the implementation failed to include gc_config_macros.h before deciding whether or not to compile the rest of the file.
- Threadlibs.c failed to expand the generic GC_THREADS macro.
- Correct MacOSX thread stop code. (Thanks to Dick Porter.)
- SMALL_OBJ definition was off by one. This could cause crashes at startup. (Thanks to Zoltan Varga for narrowing this down to a trivial test case.)
- Integrate Paolo Molara's patch to deal with a race in the Darwin thread stopping code.
- Changed X86_64 implementation to use SA_SIGINFO in the MPROTECT_VDB implementation. The old approach appears to have been broken by recent kernels.
- Add GC_ATTR_UNUSED to eliminate a warning in gc_allocator.h. (Thanks to Andrew Begel.)
- Fix GC_task_self declaration in os_dep.c. (Thanks to Andrew Pinski.)
- Increase INITIAL_BUF_SZ in os_dep.c for Solaris /proc reads.

Since 6.3:

- Merge gconfig.h changes from gcc tree.
- Unconditionally include gc_priv.h in solaris_pthreads.c, win32_threads.h, aix_iris_threads.c, and solaris_threads.c to get thread definitions.
- Start marker threads in GC_thr_init, so that they get started even if no other threads are ever started. (Oddly enough, the parallel collector worked correctly, though not well, with no helper threads.)
- Go ahead and split large blocks in GC_allochblk_nth if GC_dont_gc is set. (Thanks to Alexander Petrossian.)
- GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT would deadlock with thread support.
- Let in_progress_space in backgraph.s grow dynamically.
- Fix README.solaris2. The GC_thr_init() hack doesn't work anymore.
- Convert GC_finalizer_mem_freed to bytes in allchblk.c.

- Add missing declaration for `GC_generic_malloc_words_small_inner`. Without it, s390x breaks. (Thanks to Ulrich Weigand.)
- Applied several MacOSX patches to support older tool chains. (Thanks to Stefan Ring.)
- Bug fix for NetBSD/amd64. (Thanks to Marc Recht.) Add NetBSD/sh3 support. (Thanks to Uchiyama Yasushi.)
- Fixed an uninitialized variable in `cordprnt.c`. (Thanks to gcc for providing the warning.)
- Eliminated some, but not all, gcc `-Wall` warnings.
- Changed some old style casts to `reinterpret_cast` in `new_gc_alloc.h`. (Thanks to Dan Grayson.)
- `GC_extend_size_map` shouldn't adjust for `GC_all_interior_pointers` if `GC_DONT_ADD_BYTE_AT_END` is set.
- Changed some (long) casts to (word) in preparation for win64. (Thanks to Peter Colson.)
- Changed "int stack_size" declaration in `pthread_support.c` to use `size_t`. (Only mattered with `GC_ASSERTIONS` enabled.)
- Added CRIS (etrax) support. (Thanks to Simon Posnjak and Hans-Peter Nilsson.)
- Removed `GC_IGNORE_FB` frame buffer recognition, and replaced it with a check that the mapping type is `MEM_IMAGE`. In theory, this should work much better, but it is a high risk change for win32. (Thanks to Ashley Bone for the crucial experimental data behind this, and to Rutger Ovidus for some further experiments.)
- Fixed `print_block_list` to print the correct kind number for `STUBBORN`. (Thanks to Rutger Ovidus.)
- `GC_allochblk_nth` incremented `GC_words_wasted` by bytes rather than words.
- Consider `GC_words_wasted` in `GC_adj_words_allocd` only if it is within reason. (A hack to avoid some extremely unlikely scenarios in which we manage to allocate only "wasted" space. 7.0 has a better fix.)
- Changed PowerPC `GC_clear` implementation to use `lwsync` instead of `eieio`, since the documentation recommends against `eieio`, and it seems to be incorrect if the preceding memory op is a load.
- Fixed `print_block_list` to print the correct kind number for `STUBBORN`. (Thanks to Rutger Ovidus.)
- Have `configure.in` generate an error if it is asked to support pthreads, but doesn't know how to.
- Added Kazuhiro Inaoka's patch for Renesas M32R support.
- Have the GNU build mechanism link with `-ldl`. Rename `THREADLIBS` to `THREADDLLIBS` to reflect this. (Thanks to Sven Verdoolaege.)
- Added Hannes Mehnert's patch for FreeBSD/SPARC support.
- Merged some FreeBSD specific patches to `threadlibs.c` and `dyn_load.c`. (Thanks to John Merryweather Cooper.)
- Define `MPROTECT_VDB` on MacOSX only if threads are being used, since the dirty page tracking mechanism uses threads. (This avoids an undefined reference to `_GC_darwin_register_mach_handler_thread`.)

- By popular demand, use `__libc` symbols only if we are built with `USE_LIBC_PRIVATES`, which is off by default, and not otherwise documented.
- Ignore `GC_enable_incremental()` requests when `KEEP_BACK_PTRS` is set. The GC itself will dirty lots of pages in this cases, probably making it counterproductive on all platforms. And the DARWIN port crashes.

Since GC6.4:

- Integrated Paolo Molaro's patch to deal with `EINTR` in `sem_wait`.
- Make `GC_approx_sp()` write to dummy location to ensure that stack is grown here, when `sp` looks reasonable, rather than later, when it might look like a bad memory reference. (Problem was never observed that I know of. But on rereading the code it seemed dubious.)
- Separate out `GC_with_callee_saves_pushed` and sometimes call it from `GC_suspend_handler` in `pthread_stop_world.c`. Callee-save register values sometimes failed to get traced under HP/UX on PA-RISC. Linux/IA64 had the same problem, though non-stacked callee-save registers seem to be so rarely used there that nobody ever noticed.
- Integrated an ancient Darwin `powerpc_darwin_machine_dep.s` patch from Andreas Tobler, which I had lost.
- Fix `compare_and_exchange` implementation for `gcc/IA64` to deal with pickier compiler versions.
- Fixed Itanium 32-bit ABI support (HP/UX). In particular, the `compare_and_exchange` implementation didn't consider that possibility.
- Undefine `GC_pthread_detach` in `win32_threads.c`. (Thanks to Tagliapietra Tommaso.)
- Fixed inclusion of `frame.h` for NETBSD in `os_dep.c`.
- Applied Dan Bonachea's patch to use `mmap` on AIX.
- Several fixes to resurrect the Irix port on recent OS versions.
- Change ALPHA to use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`.
- Change SPARC64/LINUX to also use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM`. Deal with potential bad values of `__libc_stack_end` on that platform. (Thanks to David Miller.)
- Relax `gctest` to allow larger heap if `ALIGN_DOUBLE` isn't set. (Unnecessary in 7.0)
- Force a define of `__STDC__=0` for the IBM compiler on AIX, so that we get prototypes. (Unnecessary in 7.0)
- `GC_INIT` definition for AIX and CYGWIN referred to `DATASTART` and `DATAEND` which are only defined in private include files.
- Integrated some small `gconfig.h` patches from Dan Bonachea. Also relaxed assertion about FreeBSD stack size in `pthread_support.c`.
- Integrated Andrew Begel's `darwin_stop_world.c` patch for 64-bit support. This may need additional work.
- Avoided potentially infinite recursion in `GC_save_callers` if the system backtrace calls `malloc`. The workaround currently requires `__thread` support if this code is used with threads.
- Avoided another similar infinite recursion by conditionally invoking `GC_save_callers` in `alloc.c`. (Thanks to Matthias Andree)

for helping to track down both of these.)

- Removed all traces of `aix_iris_threads.c`. AIX and Irix now use `pthread_support.c` and `pthread_stop_world.c`. The old code appeared to be unreliable for AIX, and was not regularly maintained.
- On Irix, ignore segments with `MA_FETCHOP` or `MA_NOTCACHED` attributed; they're not always safe to read.
- Fixed a previously vacuous assertion (diagnosed by the SGI compiler) in `GC_remove_from_fl`.
- Fix `stack_size` assertion in `GC_pthread_create`.
- Fix assertion in `GC_steal_mark_stack`.

Since 6.5

- Fix CPU count detection for Irix and FreeBSD. (Thanks to Dan Bonachea.)
- Integrate Dan Bonachea's patch for the IBM XLC compiler on Darwin.
- Integrated Andreas Tobler's FreeBSD/PowerPC patch.
- Don't access the GC thread structure from the restart handler. It's unsafe, since the handler may run too late. (Thanks to Ben Maurer for tracking this down.)
- Applied Christian Thalinger's patch to change comment syntax in `alpha_mach_dep.S`.
- Added test for `GC_no_dls` in `GC_dyld_image_add` for DARWIN. (Thanks to Juan Jose Garcia Ripoli).
- Use `LINUX_STACKBOTTOM` for Linux/SH and `LINUX/ARM`. (Thanks to Sugioka Toshinobu and Christian Thalinger.)
- Rewrote `GC_parse_map_entry`. This assumed a fixed column layout of `/proc/self/maps` on Linux. This ceased to be true about 2 years ago. The old code is probably quite problematic with `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC`. It is also used by default for IA64, though I haven't seen actual failures there.
- More consistently define `HBLKSIZE` to 4096 on 64 bit architectures with 4K pages. (Thanks to Andrew Haley.)
- With win32 threads, `GC_stop_world` needs to acquire `GC_write_cs`. (Thanks to Ben Hutchings for the observation and patch.)
- Move up struct `callinfo` declaration to make gcc 4.0.2. happy.

To do:

- The `USE_MUNMAP` code should really use a separate data structure indexed by physical page to keep track of time since last use of a page. Using `hblk` headers means we lose track of ages when blocks are merged, and we can't unmap pages that have been allocated and dropped by the blacklisting code. I suspect both of these matter.
- A dynamic `libgc.so` references `dlopen` unconditionally, but doesn't link against `libdl`.
- `GC_proc_fd` for Solaris is not correctly updated in response to a `fork()` call. Thus incremental collection in the child won't work correctly. (Thanks to Ben Cottrell for pointing this out.)
- `--enable-redirect-malloc` is mostly untested and known not to work on some platforms.

- There seem to be outstanding issues on Solaris/X86, possibly with finding the data segment starting address. Information/patches would be appreciated.
- Very large root set sizes (> 16 MB or so) could cause the collector to abort with an unexpected mark stack overflow. (Thanks again to Peter Chubb.) NOT YET FIXED. Workaround is to increase the initial size.
- The SGI version of the collector marks from mmaped pages, even if they are not part of dynamic library static data areas. This causes performance problems with some SGI libraries that use mmap as a bitmap allocator. NOT YET FIXED. It may be possible to turn off DYNAMIC_LOADING in the collector as a workaround. It may also be possible to conditionally intercept mmap and use GC_exclude_static_roots. The real fix is to walk rld data structures, which looks possible.
- Incremental collector should handle large objects better. Currently, it looks like the whole object is treated as dirty if any part of it is.

Compatibility test suites that use lib/compat.exp test interoperability of two compilers that follow the same ABI, or of multiple sets of compiler options that are not intended to affect binary compatibility. They do not test conformance to a formal ABI; they check that things are done consistently, not that they are done correctly. They are meant to complement ABI test suites, not to replace them.

Each test in these suites splits up functionality into two source files that can be compiled with two different versions of GCC and with two sets of compiler options.

Override the default pairs of compiler options (from compat.exp) by defining the environment variable COMPAT_OPTIONS as:
 COMPAT_OPTIONS="[list [list {tst1} {alt1}]...[list {tstn} {altn}]]"
 where tsti and alti are lists of options, with "tsti" used by the compiler under test and "alti" used by the alternate compiler. The characters "[", "{", " ", and "]" are really in the string, as in
 "[list [list {-g} {-O3}] [list {-O3} {-g}]]".

To use an alternate compiler, define the environment variable for the language you're testing; e.g., for C++ define ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST to be the full pathname of an installed compiler. That will be written to the site.exp file used by DejaGNU. The default is to build each test with the compiler under test using the first of each pair of compiler options from COMPAT_OPTIONS. When ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST is "same", each test is built using the compiler under test but with combinations of the options from COMPAT_OPTIONS. If the alternate compiler needs a different setting for LD_LIBRARY_PATH, specify it in the environment variable ALT_LD_LIBRARY_PATH. If it needs different options to build a shared object, define those in ALT_SHOBJ_OPTIONS.

Normally, only a small amount of compatibility tests is run. Setting `RUN_ALL_COMPAT_TESTS=1` in the environment before running the testsuite enables running all compatibility tests, but might take significantly longer than it takes without this variable.

To run only the C++ compatibility tests, optionally specifying an alternate compiler and/or sets of options, do from `$objdir/gcc`:

```
rm site.exp
make -k ALT_CXX_UNDER_TEST=<prefix>/bin/g++ \
  ALT_LD_LIBRARY_PATH=<prefix>/lib \
  COMPAT_OPTIONS="list as shown above" check-c++ \
  RUNTESTFLAGS="compat.exp"
```

A test that fails when the pieces are compiled with different compilers but passes when the pieces are compiled with the same compiler demonstrates incompatibility of the generated code or runtime support. A test that fails for the alternate compiler but passes for the compiler under test probably tests for a fix that is not present in the alternate compiler.

There's a lot more that can be done with these tests.

Increase the robustness of the existing tests:

- recognize target triples in dg-options strings in test files
- continue to split up tests that rely on language runtime support and add them to this set of tests
- make sure they work for testing with a simulator
- multilibs support?

Build test pieces into more combinations that will be likely to find unusual errors:

- link using the alternate compiler; this requires support for `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` for the alternate compiler in the support for each language
- build pieces of the test into static libraries; this requires knowledge about how to build a static library for each target

Continue to add tests to `g++.dg/compat`, based on existing tests for language runtime support and for test cases in PRs that didn't used to fit into the test suite.

Set up similar tests in libstdc++-v3/testsuite.

Set up similar tests for additional languages and libraries.

Janis Johnson, <janis187@us.ibm.com>

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All files under this contrib directory are UNSUPPORTED. There were provided by users of zlib and were not tested by the authors of zlib.

Use at your own risk. Please contact the authors of the contributions for help about these, not the zlib authors. Thanks.

ada/ by Dmitriy Anisimkov <anisimkov@yahoo.com>

Support for Ada

See <http://zlib-ada.sourceforge.net/>

asm586/

asm686/ by Brian Raiter <breadbox@muppetlabs.com>

asm code for Pentium and PPro/PII, using the AT&T (GNU as) syntax

See <http://www.muppetlabs.com/~breadbox/software/assembly.html>

blast/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>

Decompressor for output of PKWare Data Compression Library (DCL)

delphi/ by Cosmin Truta <cosmint@cs.ubbcluj.ro>

Support for Delphi and C++ Builder

dotzlib/ by Henrik Ravn <henrik@ravn.com>

Support for Microsoft .Net and Visual C++ .Net

infbck9/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>

Unsupported diffs to infbck to decode the deflate64 format

inflate86/ by Chris Anderson <christop@charm.net>

Tuned x86 gcc asm code to replace inflate_fast()

iostream/ by Kevin Ruland <kevin@rodin.wustl.edu>

A C++ I/O streams interface to the zlib gz* functions

iostream2/ by Tyge L"vset <Tyge.Lovset@cmr.no>

Another C++ I/O streams interface

iostream3/ by Ludwig Schwardt <schwardt@sun.ac.za>
and Kevin Ruland <kevin@rodin.wustl.edu>
Yet another C++ I/O streams interface

masm686/ by Dan Higdon <hdan@kinesoft.com>
and Chuck Walbourn <chuckw@kinesoft.com>
asm code for Pentium Pro/PII, using the MASM syntax

masmx64/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
x86 64-bit (AMD64 and Intel EM64t) code for x64 assembler to
replace longest_match() and inflate_fast()

masmx86/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
x86 asm code to replace longest_match() and inflate_fast(),
for Visual C++ and MASM

minizip/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
Mini zip and unzip based on zlib
See <http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/unzip.html>

pascal/ by Bob Dellaca <bobdl@xtra.co.nz> et al.
Support for Pascal

puff/ by Mark Adler <madler@alumni.caltech.edu>
Small, low memory usage inflate. Also serves to provide an
unambiguous description of the deflate format.

testzlib/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
Example of the use of zlib

untgz/ by Pedro A. Aranda Gutierrez <paag@tid.es>
A very simple tar.gz file extractor using zlib

vstudio/ by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>
Building a minizip-enhanced zlib with Microsoft Visual Studio
This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage
collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in
README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research
projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation
and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for

the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by

Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.

Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code.

Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.

Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.

Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.

Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).

Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.

David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.

Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.

Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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Permission is hereby granted to use or copy this program for any purpose, provided the above notices are retained on all copies. Permission to modify the code and to distribute modified code is granted, provided the above notices are retained, and a notice that the code was modified is included with the above copyright notice.

Please send bug reports to Hans-J. Boehm (Hans_Boehm@hp.com or boehm@acm.org).

This is a string packages that uses a tree-based representation. See cord.h for a description of the functions provided. Ec.h describes "extensible cords", which are essentially output streams that write to a cord. These allow for efficient construction of cords without requiring a bound on the size of a cord.

More details on the data structure can be found in

Boehm, Atkinson, and Plass, "Ropes: An Alternative to Strings", Software Practice and Experience 25, 12, December 1995, pp. 1315-1330.

A fundamentally similar "rope" data structure is also part of SGI's standard template library implementation, and its descendents, which include the GNU C++ library. That uses reference counting by default.

There is a short description of that data structure at <http://reality.sgi.com/boehm/ropeimpl.html> . (The more official location <http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/ropeimpl.html> is missing a figure.)

All of these are descendents of the "ropes" in Xerox Cedar.

de.c is a very dumb text editor that illustrates the use of cords. It maintains a list of file versions. Each version is simply a cord representing the file contents. Nonetheless, standard editing operations are efficient, even on very large files. (Its 3 line "user manual" can be obtained by invoking it without arguments. Note that ^R^N and ^R^P move the cursor by almost a screen. It does not understand tabs, which will show up as highlighred "I"s. Use the UNIX "expand" program first.) To build the editor, type "make cord/de" in the gc directory.

This package assumes an ANSI C compiler such as gcc. It will not compile with an old-style K&R compiler.

Note that CORD_printf iand friends use C functions with variable numbers of arguments in non-standard-conforming ways. This code is known to break on some platforms, notably PowerPC. It should be possible to

build the remainder of the library (everything but cordprnt.c) on any platform that supports the collector.

Building cross-compiler Debian packages

It is possible to build C and C++ cross compilers and support libraries from gcc-4.0 source package. This document describes how to do so. Cross-compiler build support is not perfect yet, please send fixes and improvements to debian-gcc@lists.debian.org and debian-embedded@lists.debian.org

Before you start, you should probably check available pre-built cross-toolchain debs. Available at <http://www.emdebian.org>

Old patches could be reached at <http://zigzag.lvk.cs.msu.su/~nikita/debian/>

If they are no longer there, you may check EmDebian web site at <http://www.emdebian.org/> or ask debian-embedded@lists.debian.org for newer location.

Please check <http://bugs.debian.org/391445> if you are about building gcc-4.3 or above.

Most of them has been merged with gcc debian sources.

0. What's wrong with toolchain-source approach

Package toolchain-source contains sources for binutils and gcc, as well as some support scripts to build cross-compiler packages. They seem to work.

However, there is one fundamental problem with this approach. Gcc package is actively maintained and frequently updated. These updates do contain bug fixes and improvements, especially for non-x86 architectures. Cross-compilers built using toolchain-source will not get those fixes unless toolchain-source package is updated after each binutils and gcc update. The later is not happening in real life. For example, toolchain-source was upgraded from gcc-3.2 to gcc-3.3 half a year later than gcc-3.3 became Debian default compiler.

Keeping toolchain-source package up-to-date requires lots of work, and seems to be a waste of time. It is much better to build cross-compilers directly from gcc source package.

1. What is needed to build a cross-compiler from gcc-4.3 source

1.1. dpkg-cross package

Dpkg-cross package contains several tools to manage cross-compile environment.

It can convert native debian library and lib-dev packages for the target architecture to binary-all packages that keep libraries and headers under /usr/\$(TARGET)/.

Also it contains helper tools for cross-compiling debian packages. Some of these tools are used while building libgcc1 and libstdc++ library packages. The resulting library packages follow the same conventions as library packages converted by dpkg-cross.

Currently, at least version 1.18 of dpkg-cross is needed for cross-gcc package build. Version 1.32 of dpkg-cross is needed in order to build gcc-4.3.

1.2. cross-binutils for the target

You need cross-binutils for your target to build cross-compiler. Binutils-multiarch package will not work because it does not provide cross-assemblers.

If you don't want to use pre-built cross-binutils packages, you may build your own from binutils debian source package, using patches posted to bug #231707. Please use the latest of patch versions available there.

Alternatively, you may use toolchain-source package to build cross-binutils (but in this case you will probably also want to use toolchain-source to build cross-compiler itself). However, multilib'ed cross-compilers may not build or work with these binutils.

1.3. libc for target

You also need libc library and development packages for the target architecture installed.

To get those, download linux-kernel-headers, libc6, and libc6-dev binary debs for your target, convert those using dpkg-cross -b, and install resulting -arch-cross debs. Consult dpkg-cross manual page for more information.

Building with/for alternative libc's is not supported yet (but this is in TODO).

Note that if you plan to use your cross-toolchain to develop kernel drivers or similar low-level things, you will probably also need kernel headers for the exact kernel version that your target hardware uses.

2. Building cross-compiler packages

Get gcc-4.3 source package.

Unpack it using `dpkg-source -x`, and `cd` to the package directory.

Set `GCC_TARGET` environment variable to the target architecture name. Note that currently you should use debian architecture name (i.e. 'powerpc' or 'arm'), not GNU system type (i.e. 'powerpc-linux' or 'arm-linux'). Setting `GCC_TARGET` to GNU system type will cause cross-compiler build to fail.

Instead of setting `GCC_TARGET`, target architecture name may be put into `debian/target` file. If both `GCC_TARGET` is defined and `debian/target` file exists, `GCC_TARGET` is used.

Run `debian/rules control`. This will change `debian/control` file, adjusting `build-depends`. By default, the packages will not depend on the `system-base` package. A variable `DEB_CROSS_INDEPENDENT` has been merged with `DEB_CROSS` variable.

You can then build with either

```
$ GCC_TARGET=[arch] dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot
```

3. Using crosshurd

Jeff Bailey <jbailey@raspberryyinger.com> suggests alternate way to setup environment to build cross-compiler, using 'crosshurd' package.

Crosshurd is like `debootstrap` but `cross-arch`, and works on the Hurd, Linux and FreeBSD. (The name is historical).

If you setup your environment with `crosshurd`, you will need to fix symlinks in `lib` and `usr/lib` to be relative instead of absolute. For example:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 2004-05-06 23:02 libcom_err.so -> /lib/libcom_err.so.2
```

Needs to be changed to:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 20 2004-05-06 23:02 libcom_err.so -> ../../lib/libcom_err.so.2
```

Also, if you choose this method, set the environment variable `'with_sysroot'` to point to the ABSOLUTE PATH where the `crosshurd` was done.

Note however that `build-depends` of `cross-gcc` and dependencies in generated `libgcc1` and `libstdc++` packages assume that you use `dpkg-cross` to set up your environment, and may be wrong or incomplete if you use alternate methods. But probably you don't care.

--

Nikita V. Youshchenko <yoush@debian.org> - Jun 2004

Hector Oron Martinez <hector.oron@gmail.com> - Oct 2006

6.5 update:

I disabled incremental GC on Darwin in this version, since I couldn't get gctest to pass when the GC was built as a dynamic library. Building with `-DMPROTECT_VDB` (and threads) on the command line should get you back to the old state. - HB

`./configure --enable-cplusplus` results in a "make check" failure, probably because the `::delete` override ends up in a separate dl, and Darwin dynamic loader semantics appear to be such that this is not really visible to the main program, unlike on ELF systems. Someone who understands dynamic loading needs to look at this. For now, `gc_cpp.o` needs to be linked statically, if needed. - HB

Darwin/MacOSX Support - December 16, 2003

=====

Important Usage Notes

=====

`GC_init()` MUST be called before calling any other GC functions. This is necessary to properly register segments in dynamic libraries. This call is required even if your code does not use dynamic libraries as the dyld code handles registering all data segments.

When your use of the garbage collector is confined to dylibs and you cannot call `GC_init()` before your libraries' static initializers have run and perhaps called `GC_malloc()`, create an initialization routine for each library to call `GC_init()`:

```
#include <gc/gc.h>
extern "C" void my_library_init() { GC_init(); }
```

Compile this code into a `my_library_init.o`, and link it into your dylib. When you link the dylib, pass the `-init` argument with `_my_library_init` (e.g. `gcc -dynamiclib -o my_library.dylib a.o b.o c.o my_library_init.o -init _my_library_init`). This causes `my_library_init()` to be called before any static initializers, and will initialize the garbage collector properly.

Note: It doesn't hurt to call `GC_init()` more than once, so it's best, if you have an application or set of libraries that all use the garbage collector, to create an initialization routine for each of them that calls `GC_init()`. Better safe than sorry.

The incremental collector is still a bit flaky on darwin. It seems to

work reliably with workarounds for a few possible bugs in place however these workarounds may not work correctly in all cases. There may also be additional problems that I have not found.

Thread-local GC allocation will not work with threads that are not created using the GC-provided override of `pthread_create()`. Threads created without the GC-provided `pthread_create()` do not have the necessary data structures in the GC to store this data.

Implementation Information

=====

Darwin/MacOSX support is nearly complete. Thread support is reliable on Darwin 6.x (MacOSX 10.2) and there have been reports of success on older Darwin versions (MacOSX 10.1). Shared library support had also been added and the gc can be run from a shared library. There is currently only support for Darwin/PPC although adding x86 support should be trivial.

Thread support is implemented in terms of mach `thread_suspend` and `thread_resume` calls. These provide a very clean interface to thread suspension. This implementation doesn't rely on `pthread_kill` so the code works on Darwin < 6.0 (MacOSX 10.1). All the code to stop and start the world is located in `darwin_stop_world.c`.

Since not all uses of the GC enable clients to override `pthread_create()` before threads have been created, the code for stopping the world has been rewritten to look for threads using Mach kernel calls. Each thread identified in this way is suspended and resumed as above. In addition, since Mach kernel threads do not contain pointers to their stacks, a stack-walking function has been written to find the stack limits. Given an initial stack pointer (for the current thread, a pointer to a stack-allocated local variable will do; for a non-active thread, we grab the value of register 1 (on PowerPC)), it will walk the PPC Mach-O-ABI compliant stack chain until it reaches the top of the stack. This appears to work correctly for GCC-compiled C, C++, Objective-C, and Objective-C++ code, as well as for Java programs that use JNI. If you run code that does not follow the stack layout or stack pointer conventions laid out in the PPC Mach-O ABI, then this will likely crash the garbage collector.

The original incremental collector support unfortunately no longer works on recent Darwin versions. It also relied on some undocumented kernel structures. Mach, however, does have a very clean interface to exception handling. The current implementation uses Mach's exception handling.

Much thanks goes to Andrew Stone, Dietmar Planitzer, Andrew Begel, Jeff Sturm, and Jesse Rosenstock for all their work on the Darwin/OS X port.

-Brian Alliet
brian@brianweb.net

Older Information (Most of this no longer applies to the current code)

While the GC should work on MacOS X Server, MacOS X and Darwin, I only tested it on MacOS X Server.

I've added a PPC assembly version of GC_push_regs(), thus the setjmp() hack is no longer necessary. Incremental collection is supported via mprotect/signal.

The current solution isn't really optimal because the signal handler must decode the faulting PPC machine instruction in order to find the correct heap address.

Further, it must poke around in the register state which the kernel saved away in some obscure register state structure before it calls the signal handler - needless to say the layout of this structure is no where documented.

Threads and dynamic libraries are not yet supported (adding dynamic library support via the low-level dyld API shouldn't be that hard).

The original MacOS X port was brought to you by Andrew Stone.

June, 1 2000

Dietmar Planitzer
dave.pl@ping.at

Note from Andrew Begel:

One more fix to enable gc.a to link successfully into a shared library for MacOS X. You have to add -fno-common to the CFLAGS in the Makefile. MacOSX disallows common symbols in anything that eventually finds its way into a shared library. (I don't completely understand why, but -fno-common seems to work and doesn't mess up the garbage collector's functionality).

Feb 26, 2003

Jeff Sturm and Jesse Rosenstock provided a patch that adds thread support. GC_MACOSX_THREADS should be defined in the build and in clients. Real dynamic library support is still missing, i.e. dynamic library data segments are still not scanned. Code that stores pointers to the garbage collected heap in statically allocated variables should not reside in a dynamic library. This still doesn't appear to be 100% reliable.

Mar 10, 2003

Brian Alliet contributed dynamic library support for MacOSX. It could also use more testing.

The Debian GNU Compiler Collection setup

Please see the README.Debian in /usr/share/doc/gcc, contained in the gcc package for a description of the setup of the different compiler versions.

For general discussion about the Debian toolchain (GCC, glibc, binutils) please use the mailing list debian-toolchain@lists.debian.org; for GCC specific things, please use debian-gcc@lists.debian.org. When in doubt use the [debian-toolchain ML](mailto:debian-toolchain@lists.debian.org).

Maintainers of these packages

Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>
Falk Hueffner <falk@debian.org> (alpha-linux)
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Ray Dassen <jdassen@debian.org>
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Joel Baker <fenton@debian.org> (netbsd-i386)
Randolph Chung <tausq@debian.org> (ia64-linux)
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Ben Collins <bcollins@debian.org> (sparc-linux)
Dan Jacobowitz <dan@debian.org> (powerpc-linux)
Thiemo Seufer <ths@networkno.de> (mips*-linux)
Matt Taggart <taggart@carmen.fc.hp.com> (hppa-linux)
Gerhard Tonn <GerhardTonn@swol.de> (s390-linux)
Roman Zippel <zippel@linux-m68k.org> (m68k-linux)
Arthur Loiret <arthur.loiret@gmail.com> (gdc)

Garbage Collector (parallel iverison) for ix86 DG/UX Release R4.20MU07

READ the file README.QUICK.

You need the GCC-3.0.3 rev (DG/UX) compiler to build this tree.
This compiler has the new "dgux386" threads package implemented.
It also supports the switch "-pthread" needed to link correctly
the DG/UX's -lrte -lthread with -lgcc and the system's -lc.

Finally we support parralleli-mark for the SMP DG/UX machines.

To build the garbage collector do:

```
./configure --enable-parallel-mark  
make  
make gctest
```

Before you run "gctest" you need to set your LD_LIBRARY_PATH correctly so that "gctest" can find the shared library libgc.

Alternatively you can do a configuration

```
./configure --enable-parallel-mark --disable-shared
```

to build only the static version of libgc.

To enable debugging messages please do:

- 1) Add the "--enable-full-debug" flag during configuration.
- 2) Edit the file linux-threads.c and uncommnect the line:

```
/* #define DEBUG_THREADS 1 */ to --->
```

```
#define DEBUG_THREADS 1
```

Then give "make" as usual.

In a machine with 4 CPUs (my own machine) the option parallel mark (aka --enable-parallel-mark) makes a BIG difference.

Takis Psarogiannakopoulos
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Wilberforce Road
Cambridge CB3 0WB ,UK , <takis@XFree86.Org>
January 2002

Note (HB):

The integration of this patch is currently not complete.

The following patches against 6.1alpha3 where hard to move to alpha4, and are not integrated. There may also be minor problems with stylistic corrections made by me.

```
--- ltconfig.ORIG Mon Jan 28 20:22:18 2002
```

```
+++ ltconfig Mon Jan 28 20:44:00 2002
```

```
@@ -689,6 +689,11 @@
```

```
    pic_flag=-Kconform_pic
```



```

    fi
    ;;
+ dgux*)
+ pic_flag='-fPIC'
+ link_static='-Bstatic'
+ wl='-Wl,'
+ ;;
*)
    pic_flag='-fPIC'
    ;;
@@ -718,6 +723,12 @@
    # We can build DLLs from non-PIC.
    ;;

+ dgux*)
+ pic_flag='-KPIC'
+ link_static='-Bstatic'
+ wl='-Wl,'
+ ;;
+
    osf3* | osf4* | osf5*)
    # All OSF/1 code is PIC.
    wl='-Wl,'
@@ -1154,6 +1165,22 @@
    fi
    ;;

+ dgux*)
+ ld_shlibs=yes
+ # For both C/C++ ommit the deplibs. This is because we relying on the fact
+ # that compilation of executables will put them in correct order
+ # in any case and sometimes are wrong when listed as deplibs (or missing some deplibs)
+ # However when GNU ld and --whole-archive needs to be used we have the problem
+ # that if the -fPIC *_s.a archive is linked through deplibs list we ommiting crucial
+ # .lo/.o files from the created shared lib. This I think is not the case here.
+ archive_cmds='$CC -shared -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $linkopts'
+ thread_safe_flag_spec='-pthread'
+ wlarc=
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ac_cv_archive_cmds_needs_lc=no
+ ;;
+
    cygwin* | mingw*)
    # hardcode_libdir_flag_spec is actually meaningless, as there is
    # no search path for DLLs.
@@ -1497,7 +1524,7 @@
    ;;

```

```

dgux*)
- archive_cmds='$LD -G -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $deplibs $linkopts'
+ archive_cmds='$CC -shared -h $soname -o $lib $libobjs $linkopts'
  hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
  hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
  ;;
@@ -2092,12 +2119,17 @@
  ;;

dgux*)
- version_type=linux
+ version_type=dgux
  need_lib_prefix=no
  need_version=no
- library_names_spec='${libname}${release}.so$versuffix ${libname}${release}.so$major $libname.so'
- soname_spec='${libname}${release}.so$major'
+ library_names_spec='$libname.so$versuffix'
+ soname_spec='$libname.so$versuffix'
  shlibpath_var=LD_LIBRARY_PATH
+ thread_safe_flag_spec='-pthread'
+ wlarc=
+ hardcode_libdir_flag_spec='-L$libdir'
+ hardcode_shlibpath_var=no
+ ac_cv_archive_cmds_needs_lc=no
  ;;

sysv4*MP*)

--- ltmain.sh.ORIG Mon Jan 28 20:31:18 2002
+++ ltmain.sh Tue Jan 29 00:11:29 2002
@@ -1072,11 +1072,38 @@
esac
  ;;

+ -thread*)
+ # DG/UX GCC 2.95.x, 3.x.x rev (DG/UX) links -lthread
+ # with the switch -threads
+ if test "$sarg" = "-threads"; then
+ case "$host" in
+ i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
+   deplibs="$deplibs $sarg"
+   continue
+   ;;
+ esac
+ fi
+ ;;

```

```

+
+   -pthread*)
+ # DG/UX GCC 2.95.x, 3.x.x rev (DG/UX) links -lthread
+ # with the switch -pthread
+ if test "$sarg" = "-pthread"; then
+   case "$shost" in
+   i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
+     deplibs="$deplibs $sarg"
+     continue
+   ;;
+   esac
+ fi
+ ;;
+
+   -l*)
if test "$sarg" = "-lc"; then
  case "$shost" in
  - *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos*)
+ *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos* | i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
    # These systems don't actually have c library (as such)
+ # It is wrong in DG/UX to add -lc when creating shared/dynamic objs/libs
    continue
    ;;
  esac
@@ -1248,6 +1275,12 @@
  temp_deplibs=
  for deplib in $dependency_libs; do
    case "$deplib" in
+   -thread*)
+   temp_deplibs="$temp_deplibs $deplib"
+   ;;
+   -pthread)
+   temp_deplibs="$temp_deplibs $deplib"
+   ;;
    -R*) temp_xrpath=`$echo "X$deplib" | $Xsed -e 's/^-R//'^
    case " $rpath $xrpath " in
    *" $temp_xrpath "*) ;;
@@ -1709,6 +1742,13 @@
  done
  ;;

+ dgux)
+ # Leave mostly blank for DG/UX
+ major=
+ versuffix=".${current}.${revision}";
+ verstring=
+ ;;
+

```

```

linux)
  major=.`expr $current - $age`
  versuffix="$major.$age.$revision"
@@ -1792,8 +1832,9 @@

dependency_libs="$deplibs"
case "$host" in
- *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos*)
+ *-*-cygwin* | *-*-mingw* | *-*-os2* | *-*-beos* | i[3456]86-*-dgux*)
  # these systems don't actually have a c library (as such)!
+ # It is wrong in DG/UX to add -lc when creating shared/dynamic objs/libs
  ;;
*)
  # Add libc to deplibs on all other systems.
[Original version supplied by Xiaokun Zhu <xiaokun@aero.gla.ac.uk>]
[This version came mostly from Gary Leavens.  ]

```

Look first at Makefile.dj, and possibly change the definitions of RM and MV if you don't have rm and mv installed. Then use Makefile.dj to compile the garbage collector. For example, you can do:

```
make -f Makefile.dj test
```

All the tests should work fine.

The garbage collector looks at a number of environment variables which are then used to affect its operation. These are examined only on Un*x-like platforms and win32.

GC_INITIAL_HEAP_SIZE=<bytes> - Initial heap size in bytes. May speed up process start-up.

GC_MAXIMUM_HEAP_SIZE=<bytes> - Maximum collected heap size.

GC_LOOP_ON_ABORT - Causes the collector abort routine to enter a tight loop.

This may make it easier to debug, such a process, especially for multithreaded platforms that don't produce usable core files, or if a core file would be too large. On some platforms, this also causes SIGSEGV to be caught and result in an infinite loop in a handler, allowing similar debugging techniques.

GC_PRINT_STATS - Turn on as much logging as is easily feasible without adding significant runtime overhead. Doesn't work if the collector is built with SMALL_CONFIG. Overridden by setting GC_quiet. On by default if the collector was built without -DSILENT.

GC_DUMP_REGULARLY - Generate a GC debugging dump GC_dump() on startup and during every collection. Very verbose. Useful if you have a bug to report, but please include only the last complete dump.

GC_BACKTRACES=<n> - Generate n random backtraces (for heap profiling) after each GC. Collector must have been built with KEEP_BACK_PTRS. This won't generate useful output unless most objects in the heap were allocated through debug allocators. This is intended to be only a statistical sample; individual traces may be erroneous due to concurrent heap mutation.

GC_PRINT_ADDRESS_MAP - Linux only. Dump /proc/self/maps, i.e. various address maps for the process, to stderr on every GC. Useful for mapping root addresses to source for deciphering leak reports.

GC_NPROCS=<n> - Linux w/threads only. Explicitly sets the number of processors that the GC should expect to use. Note that setting this to 1 when multiple processors are available will preserve correctness, but may lead to really horrible performance, since the lock implementation will immediately yield without first spinning.

GC_MARKERS=<n> - Linux w/threads and parallel marker only. Set the number of marker threads. This is normally set to the number of processors. It is safer to adjust GC_MARKERS than GC_NPROCS, since GC_MARKERS has no impact on the lock implementation.

GC_NO_BLACKLIST_WARNING - Prevents the collector from issuing warnings about allocations of very large blocks. Deprecated. Use GC_LARGE_ALLOC_WARN_INTERVAL instead.

GC_LARGE_ALLOC_WARN_INTERVAL=<n> - Print every nth warning about very large block allocations, starting with the nth one. Small values of n are generally benign, in that a bounded number of such warnings generally indicate at most a bounded leak. For best results it should be set at 1 during testing. Default is 5. Very large numbers effectively disable the warning.

GC_IGNORE_GCJ_INFO - Ignore the type descriptors implicitly supplied by GC_gcj_malloc and friends. This is useful for debugging descriptor generation problems, and possibly for temporarily working around such problems. It forces a fully conservative scan of all heap objects except

those known to be pointerfree, and may thus have other adverse effects.

`GC_PRINT_BACK_HEIGHT` - Print max length of chain through unreachable objects ending in a reachable one. If this number remains bounded, then the program is "GC robust". This ensures that a fixed number of misidentified pointers can only result in a bounded space leak. This currently only works if debugging allocation is used throughout. It increases GC space and time requirements appreciably. This feature is still somewhat experimental, and requires that the collector have been built with `MAKE_BACK_GRAPH` defined. For details, see Boehm, "Bounding Space Usage of Conservative Garbage Collectors", POPL 2001, or <http://lib.hpl.hp.com/techpubs/2001/HPL-2001-251.html> .

`GC_RETRY_SIGNALS`, `GC_NO_RETRY_SIGNALS` - Try to compensate for lost thread suspend signals in `linux_threads.c`. On by default for `GC_OSF1_THREADS`, off otherwise. Note that this does not work around a possible loss of thread restart signals. This seems to be necessary for some versions of Tru64. Since we've previously seen similar issues on some other operating systems, it was turned into a runtime flag to enable last-minute work-arounds.

`GC_IGNORE_FB[=<n>]` - (Win32 only.) Try to avoid treating a mapped frame buffer as part of the root set. Certain (higher end?) graphics cards seems to result in the graphics memory mapped into the user address space as writable memory. Unfortunately, there seems to be no systematic way to identify such memory. Setting the environment variable to `n` causes the collector to ignore mappings longer than `n` MB. The default value of `n` is currently 15. (This should cover a 16 MB graphics card, since the mapping appears to be slightly shorter than all of graphics memory. It will fail if a dll writes pointers to collectable objects into a data segment whose length is ≥ 15 MB. Empirically that's rare, but certainly possible.) **WARNING:** Security sensitive applications should probably disable this feature by setting `GC_disallow_ignore_fb`, or by building with `-DNO_GETENV`, since small values could force collection of reachable objects, which is conceivably a (difficult to exploit) security hole. `GC_IGNORE_FB` values less than 3 MB are never honored, eliminating this risk for most, but not all, applications. This feature is likely to disappear if/when we find a less disgusting "solution".
IN VERSION 6.4 AND LATER, THIS SHOULD BE UNNECESSARY.

The following turn on runtime flags that are also program settable. Checked only during initialization. We expect that they will usually be set through other means, but this may help with debugging and testing:

`GC_ENABLE_INCREMENTAL` - Turn on incremental collection at startup. Note that, depending on platform and collector configuration, this may involve write protecting pieces of the heap to track modifications. These pieces may include pointerfree objects or not. Although this is intended to be transparent, it may cause unintended system call failures. Use with caution.

`GC_PAUSE_TIME_TARGET` - Set the desired garbage collector pause time in msec. This only has an effect if incremental collection is enabled. If a collection requires appreciably more time than this, the client will be restarted, and the collector will need to do additional work to compensate. The special value "999999" indicates that pause time is unlimited, and the incremental collector will behave completely like a simple generational collector. If the collector is configured for parallel marking, and run on a multiprocessor, incremental collection should only be used with unlimited pause time.

`GC_FIND_LEAK` - Turns on `GC_find_leak` and thus leak detection. Forces a collection at program termination to detect leaks that would otherwise occur after the last GC.

`GC_ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS` - Turns on `GC_all_interior_pointers` and thus interior pointer recognition.

`GC_DONT_GC` - Turns off garbage collection. Use cautiously.
GC on EWS4800

1. About EWS4800

EWS4800 is 32bit/64bit workstation.

Vender: NEC Corporation

OS: UX/4800 R9.* - R13.* (SystemV R4.2)

CPU: R4000, R4400, R10000 (MIPS)

2. Compiler

32bit:

Use ANSI C compiler.

`CC = /usr/abiccs/bin/cc`

64bit:

Use 64bit ANSI C compiler.

CC = /usr/ccs64/bin/cc

AR = /usr/ccs64/bin/ar

3. ELF file format

*** Caution: The following information is empirical. ***

32bit:

ELF file has a unique format. (See a.out(4) and end(3C).)

```
&_start
:   text segment
&etext
DATASTART
:   data segment (initialized)
&edata
DATASTART2
:   data segment (uninitialized)
&end
```

Here, DATASTART and DATASTART2 are macros of GC, and are defined as the following equations. (See include/private/gcconfig.h.)

The algorithm for DATASTART is similar with the function GC_SysVGetDataStart() in os_dep.c.

$$\text{DATASTART} = ((\&\text{etext} + 0x3ffff) \& \sim 0x3ffff) + (\&\text{etext} \& 0xffff)$$

Dynamically linked:

$$\text{DATASTART2} = (\&_gp + 0x8000 + 0x3ffff) \& \sim 0x3ffff$$

Statically linked:

$$\text{DATASTART2} = \&\text{edata}$$

GC has to check addresses both between DATASTART and &edata, and between DATASTART2 and &end. If a program accesses between &etext and DATASTART, or between &edata and DATASTART2, the segmentation error occurs and the program stops.

If a program is statically linked, there is not a gap between &edata and DATASTART2. The global symbol &_DYNAMIC_LINKING is used for the detection.

64bit:

ELF file has a simple format. (See end(3C).)

```
__ftext
```



```
    :   text segment
_etext
_fdata = DATASTART
    :   data segment (initialized)
_edata
_fbss
    :   data segment (uninitialized)
_end = DATAEND
```

--

Hironori SAKAMOTO <hsaka@mth.biglobe.ne.jp>

When using the new "configure; make" build process, please run configure with the --disable-shared option. "Make check" does not yet pass with dynamic libraries. The reasons for that are not yet understood. (HB, paraphrasing message from Hironori SAKAMOTO.)

This directory contains examples of the use of zlib.

fitblk.c

- compress just enough input to nearly fill a requested output size
- zlib isn't designed to do this, but fitblk does it anyway

gun.c

- uncompress a gzip file
- illustrates the use of inflateBack() for high speed file-to-file decompression using call-back functions
- is approximately twice as fast as gzip -d
- also provides Unix uncompress functionality, again twice as fast

gzappend.c

- append to a gzip file
- illustrates the use of the Z_BLOCK flush parameter for inflate()
- illustrates the use of deflatePrime() to start at any bit

gzjoin.c

- join gzip files without recalculating the crc or recompressing
- illustrates the use of the Z_BLOCK flush parameter for inflate()
- illustrates the use of crc32_combine()

gzlog.c

gzlog.h

- efficiently maintain a message log file in gzip format
- illustrates use of raw deflate and Z_SYNC_FLUSH
- illustrates use of gzip header extra field

zlib_how.html

painfully comprehensive description of zpipe.c (see below)
- describes in excruciating detail the use of deflate() and inflate()

zpipe.c

reads and writes zlib streams from stdin to stdout
- illustrates the proper use of deflate() and inflate()
- deeply commented in zlib_how.html (see above)

zran.c

index a zlib or gzip stream and randomly access it
- illustrates the use of Z_BLOCK, inflatePrime(), and
inflateSetDictionary() to provide random access

This file contains a list of notes for those writing testcases and those writing expect scripts. At present, they're in random order.

Verbosity Levels

- each level adds verbosity so level 2 prints all level 1 and level 2 stuff.

- 1) Print a one-liner indicating the testcase being run (and maybe special compiler options).
- 2) Print compiler and program invocation including arguments and their output. Proc's gcc_load and gcc_start handle the latter two.
- 3) Print detailed testcase analysis like "Looking for pattern ...", etc.
- 4) Maximum verbosity. Print anything else of interest.

send_log conventions

Various messages are stored in gcc.log by the testing framework and we try to augment them with some of our own. The format of the framework messages are:

PASS: blah blah ...

FAIL: blah blah ...

so we use

XXXX: blah blah ...

Current messages are:

EXEC: program being executed (so compiler path and args are recorded)

STAT: intermediate pass/fail statistics

Test scripts must ignore the compiler messages "path prefix never used"

and "linker input file unused". Don't let their appearance cause a testcase to fail. See lib/dg.exp for the exact regsub to use.

If you're unclear about which directory a testcase should be installed in, ask gcc-local.

Have the text of a fail message be the same as that for pass.

IE: have

```
if ...success...
    pass "pr 1234"
else
    fail "pr 1234"
```

not

```
if ...success...
    pass "pr 1234 passed"
else
    fail "pr 1234 failed"
```

This lets test-tool (which drives the nightly tests) do a better job at tracking which tests have digressed or been fixed.

DO NOT PUT NON-PORTABLE TESTCASES IN gcc.c-torture.

ANY TARGET SPECIFIC TESTCASE MUST HAVE APPROPRIATE CODE TO PREVENT IT FROM CAUSING A `FAILURE' ON UNSUPPORTED PLATFORMS.

The "torture" tests are meant to be generic tests that can run on any target. So you have to be careful about endianness, assumptions about sizes of datatypes, etc etc.

For tests that merely need to compile, put them in the "compile" directory.

For tests which should give an error, put them in the "noncompile" directory and update noncompile.exp appropriately (see examples in noncompile.exp).

For IEEE FP specific tests, put them in execute/ieee.

For execution tests, put them in execute.

If a test does not fit into the torture framework, use the dg framework.

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If you want to develop Ada programs and libraries on Debian, please read the Debian Policy for Ada:

<http://www.ada-france.org/debian/debian-ada-policy.html>

The default Ada compiler is and always will be the package `gnat'. Debian contains many programs and libraries compiled with it, which are all ABI-compatible.

Starting with gnat-4.2, Debian provides both zero-cost and setjump/longjump versions of the run-time library. The zero-cost exception handling mechanism is the default as it provides the best performance. The setjump/longjump exception handling mechanism is new and only provided as a static library. It is necessary to use this exception handling mechanism in distributed (annex E) programs. If you wish to use the new sjlj library:

- 1) call gnatmake with --RTS=sjlj
- 2) call gnatbind with -static

Do NOT link your programs with libgnat-4.2.so, because it uses the ZCX mechanism.

Dynamic loading support requires that executables be linked with -ldld.

The alternative is to build the collector without defining DYNAMIC_LOADING in gconfig.h and ensuring that all garbage collectable objects are accessible without considering statically allocated variables in dynamic libraries.

The collector should compile with either plain cc or cc -Ae. Cc -Aa fails to define _HPUX_SOURCE and thus will not configure the collector correctly.

Incremental collection support was recently added, and should now work.

In spite of past claims, pthread support under HP/UX 11 should now work.

Define GC_HPUX_THREADS for the build. Incremental collection still does not work in combination with it.

The stack finding code can be confused by putenv calls before collector initialization. Call GC_malloc or GC_init before any putenv calls.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Five-in-a-row v 0.0</title>
</head>
<body LANG="en-US">
```

```
<h1>
  <i>Five-in-a-row
</i> 0.0 supplementary documentation
</h1>
<h3>Introduction and rules
</h3>
<p>
  <i>Five-in-a-row
</i> is a two player strategy game. The players
are connected via network using CORBA-based RMI/IIOP protocol and
make they moves with the help of the Swing-based
interface. While playing, the users can also chat.
</p>
<p>The system consists of the single server and any number of
interconnected players. The person, willing to play, starts the
client and connects the server. The server redirects call to the
partner that has previously connected the same server, also willing
to play.
</p>
<p>The game desk is a field where it is possible to set O's
and X'es, one per move. The goal is to get five O's in a row while
preventing your partner from getting five X's in a row. Vertical,
horizontal and diagonal rows are allowed. The system detects the
loss-victory situation on the desk, but currently does not serve as a
playing partner, requiring at least two human players for this game.
</p>
<p>Both players can at any time reset the game (restarting it with
the same player) or leave the game (disconnecting). The disconnected
player can contact the game manager again, requesting to find another
partner.
</p>
<p>Simple as it is, the application has some features of the typical
role playing game that frequently just has more states, actions,
possible moves and also provides far richer graphics environment. The
game manger serves as a World-Wide-Pub where you can always find a
partner to play.
```

The players can made both unsynchronized (chatting, game reset and leaving) and synchronized (moves) actions. The game state changes while playing, and the set of the available actions depends on the current state. Finally, the mouse and canvas are involved. However using RMI/IIOP machinery allowed to implement all this functionality with just 13 classes (plus 4 generated), all of them being rather simple.

This example refers to the standard classes only and must be buildable from your IDE as long as it has any java 1.4 compiler.

```
</p>
```

<p>

The used IIOP protocol must ensure interoperability, allowing players to use different java virtual machines and operating systems.

The processors may have the opposite byte order.

</p>

<h3>Configuration and run

</h3>

<p>The game manager server executable class is

<i>gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.X5Server

</i>. After start,

it will print to console the Internet address that must be entered to the client to reach the manager.

</p>

<p>The client executable class is

<i>gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.Demo

</i>.

</p>

<p>The game should run with GNU Classpath

0.19 and Sun Microsystems java 1.5.0_04. Due later fixed bugs it will not run with the older versions of these two implementations.

</p>

<p>The game manager HTTP server uses port

1500. Hence all firewalls between the server and the player must be configured to allow HTTP on 1500. The ports, used by the RMI/IIOP are not persistent. GNU Classpath is configured to take ports 1501, 1502 and 1503 (the firewalls must allow to use them for RMI/IIOP). The CORBA implementation other than Classpath may use different port values. Unfortunately, there is no standard method to configure the used port range in a vendor-independent way.

</p>

<h3>The game server

</h3>

<p>The game manager is first reachable via http:// protocol (for instance http://123.456.7.89:1500). The simple server at this port always serves much longer string, representing the CORBA stringified object reference (IOR). The

<i>Five-in-a-row

</i>client uses

this reference to find and access the remote game server object.

</p>

<p>If the server player queue is empty, it simply queues this player.

If the queue is not empty, the server introduces the arrived player and queued player to each other as leaves the them alone. When playing, the two clients communicate with each other directly, so the server is just a “meeting point” where the players can find each other. The game server is a console-only application.

</p>

<p>The initial server http:// address must be transferred to players

by some other means of communication (web chat, E-mail, link in a web site and so on). The server writes this address to the specified file, and the client can also take the default value from the same file. This is convenient when all applications run on a single machine, but also may be used to transfer the address via shared filesystem.

</p>

<h3>The game client

</h3>

<p>The clients are Swing-based GUI applications, capable for remote communication with each other and with the game manager. They have a set of predefined states and switch between these states in accordance to the preprogrammed logic. The client states are defined in the

<i>State

</i> interface. They are displayed in the bottom left

corner of the window and are summarized in the following table:

</p>

<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=4 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">

<thead>

<tr BGCOLOR="#ccccff">

<th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">

Our state

</th>

<th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">

Partner state

</th>

<th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">

Possible actions

</th>

<th BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">

Comment

</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>

Disconnected

</td>

<td>

Partner not accessible

</td>

<td>

Connect

</td>

<td>

Initial state.

```

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    Queued
</td>
<td>
    Partner not accessible
</td>
<td>
    Leave
</td>
<td>
    Queued by the game manager.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    I think.
</td>
<td>
    I wait for your move
</td>
<td>
    Make move, reset game, leave, chat.
</td>
<td>
    The person who waited for another player to come starts
    the game first.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    I wait for your move
</td>
<td>
    I think
</td>
<td>
    Chat, reset game, leave.
</td>
<td>
    After the partner makes the move, the state changes to
    <i>I think
    </i>, unless the end of game situation is detected by
    the desk analyzer.
</td>
</tr>

```



```

<tr>
  <td>
    I have lost
  </td>
  <td>
    I have won
  </td>
  <td>
    Chat, reset game, leave.
  </td>
  <td>
    Can be entered with the help of the desk analyzer only.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    I have won
  </td>
  <td>
    I have lost
  </td>
  <td>
    Chat, reset game, leave
  </td>
  <td>
    Can be entered with the help of the desk analyzer only.
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    Error
  </td>
  <td>
    Any
  </td>
  <td>
    Chat, leave
  </td>
  <td>
    This should never happen under normal work, but the demo
    program may be modified by the user.
  </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<br>
<br>

```

As it is seen, being in one of the states, the client expects to

be the partner client in a certain defined state, and both clients change they states in a synchronized manner. Each state has its own set of the available actions and each action either preserves the current state (chat, reset) or changes it following the rules. For this simple example, the state change rules are obvious.

<h3>The used RMI-IIOP architecture

</h3>

Both player and game manager servants are derived from the

<i>org.omg.PortableServer.Servant

</i> and, being servants, are simply

connected to the

<i>POA

</i>with

<i>POA.servant_to_reference

</i>. The

first remote object (game manager) is found using the stringified object reference. No naming service is involved.

</p>

Where required, the CORBA objects are narrowed into required

player and game manager interfaces using method

<i>PortableRemoteObject.narrow(org.omg.CORBA.Object object, Class interface_class)

</i>, passing the actual interface of the object as

the second parameter. After narrowing, the remote side obtains

possibility to invoke remote methods, defined in the interface of

this object. After the first remote object is found, other objects

can be simply passed as the method parameters. For instance, the game

manager introduces another player by passing its reference as a

parameter to the method

<i>Player.start_game.

</i>

<h3>Class and interface summary

</h3>

<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=3 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">

<col>

<col>

<tr>

<th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">

Executables classes

</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

Demo

</td>

<td>

The main executable class of the game client.

</td>

```

</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
    X5Server
  </td>
  <td>
    The main executable class of the game manager server.
  </td>
</tr>
</table>
<p></p>
<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=3 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">
  <tr BGCOLOR="#ccccff">
    <th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">
      Interface Summary
    </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      GameManager
    </td>
    <td>
      The game manager interface.
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      Player
    </td>
    <td>
      Defines remote methods that are invoked by another player or by
      the challenge server.
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      State
    </td>
    <td>
      Defines the states in that the player can be.
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
&nbsp;
<table BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=3 CELLSPACING=0 WIDTH="100%">
  <col>
  <col>
  <tr BGCOLOR="#ccccff">

```

<th COLSPAN=2 BGCOLOR="#e6e6ff">

Class Summary

</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

_GameManager_Stub

</td>

<td>

Normally generated with rmic compiler, this class represents the GameManager Stub on the client side.

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

_GameManagerImpl_Tie

</td>

<td>

Normally generated with rmic compiler, this class represents the GameManager Tie on the client side.

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

_Player_Stub

</td>

<td>

Generate with rmic, command line rmic -iiop -poa -keep gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.PlayerImpl (the compiled package must be present in the current folder).

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

_PlayerImpl_Tie

</td>

<td>

Generate with rmic, command line rmic -iiop -poa -keep gnu.classpath.examples.CORBA.swing.x5.PlayerImpl (the compiled package must be present in the current folder).

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

ChatConstants

</td>

<td>

The chat color code constants, used to indicate who is talking.

```

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    ClientFrame
</td>
<td>
    The JFrame of the GUI client.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    GameManagerImpl
</td>
<td>
    The manager connects two players into the game.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    IorReader
</td>
<td>
    Reads the remote URL.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    OrbStarter
</td>
<td>
    Starts the ORBs, involved into this application.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    PlayerImpl
</td>
<td>
    The implementation of the PlayerCommunicator, providing the
    local functionality.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
    PlayingDesk
</td>
<td>

```

Manages actions, related to the game rules and also does all painting.

</td>

</tr>

</table>

See also

</h3>

<p>

http://www.javascripter.net/games/xo/xo.htm

</p>

<p>

http://www.leepoint.net/notes-java/45examples/55games/five/five.html

</p>

<p>Copyright

</p>

<p>

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</p>

<p>

</p>
<p>
First version written by
Audrius Meškauskas
</p>
</body>
</html>

This file describes the jaxp (xml processing) implementation of GNU Classpath. GNU Classpath includes interfaces and implementations for basic XML processing in the java programming language, some general purpose SAX2 utilities, and transformation.

These classes used to be maintained as part of an external project GNU JAXP but are now integrated with the rest of the core class library provided by GNU Classpath.

PACKAGES

. javax.xml.* ... JAXP 1.3 interfaces

. gnu.xml.aelfred2.* ... SAX2 parser + validator

. gnu.xml.dom.* ... DOM Level 3 Core, Traversal, XPath implementation

. gnu.xml.dom.ls.* ... DOM Level 3 Load & Save implementation

. gnu.xml.xpath.* ... JAXP XPath implementation

. gnu.xml.transform.* ... JAXP XSL transformer implementation

. gnu.xml.pipeline.* ... SAX2 event pipeline support

. gnu.xml.stream.* ... StAX pull parser and SAX-over-StAX driver

. gnu.xml.util.* ... various XML utility classes

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.dom.* ... libxmlj DOM Level 3 Core and XPath

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.sax.* ... libxmlj SAX parser

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.transform.* ... libxmlj XSL transformer

. gnu.xml.libxmlj.util.* ... libxmlj utility classes

In the external directory you can find the following packages. They are not maintained as part of GNU Classpath, but are used by the classes in the above packages.

. org.xml.sax.* ... SAX2 interfaces

. org.w3c.dom.* ... DOM Level 3 interfaces

. org.relaxng.datatype.* ... RELAX NG pluggable datatypes API

CONFORMANCE

The primary test resources are at <http://xmlconf.sourceforge.net> and include:

SAX2/XML conformance tests

That the "xml.testing.Driver" addresses the core XML 1.0 specification requirements, which closely correspond to the functionality SAX1 provides. The driver uses SAX2 APIs to test that functionality. It is used with a bugfixed version of the NIST/OASIS XML conformance test cases.

The AElfred2 parser is highly conformant, though it still takes a few implementation shortcuts. See its package documentation for information about known XML conformance issues in AElfred2.

The primary issue is using Unicode character tables, rather than those in the XML specification, for determining what names are valid. Most applications won't notice the difference, and this solution is smaller and faster than the alternative.

For validation, a secondary issue is that issues relating to entity modularity are not validated; they can't all be cleanly layered. For example, validity constraints related to standalone declarations and PE nesting are not checked.

The current implementation has also been tested against Elliotte Rusty Harold's SAXTest test suite (<http://www.cafeconleche.org/SAXTest>) and achieves approximately 93% conformance to the SAX specification according to these tests, higher than any other current Java parser.

SAX2

SAX2 API conformance currently has a minimal JUNIT (0.2) test suite, which can be accessed at the xmlconf site listed above. It does not cover namespaces or LexicalHandler and Declhandler extensions anywhere as exhaustively as the SAX1 level functionality is tested by the "xml.testing.Driver". However:

- Applying the DOM unit tests to this implementation gives the LexicalHandler (comments, and boundaries of DTDs, CDATA sections, and general entities) a workout, and does the same for DeclHandler entity declarations.
- The pipeline package's layered validator demands that element and attribute declarations are reported correctly.

By those metrics, SAX2 conformance for AElfred2 is also strong.

DOM Level 3 Core Tests

The DOM implementation has been tested against the W3C DOM Level 3 Core conformance test suite (<http://www.w3.org/DOM/Test/>). Current conformance according to these tests is 72.3%. Many of the test failures are due to the fact that GNU JAXP does not currently

provide any W3C XML Schema support.

XSL transformation

The transformer and XPath implementation have been tested against the OASIS XSLT and XPath TC test suite. Conformance against the Xalan tests is currently 77%.

libxmlj

libxmlj is an effort to create a 100% JAXP-compatible Java wrapper for libxml2 and libxslt. JAXP is the Java API for XML processing, libxml2 is the XML C library for Gnome, and libxslt is the XSLT C library for Gnome.

libxmlj currently supports most of the DOM Level 3 Core, Traversal, and XPath APIs, SAX2, and XSLT transformations. There is no W3C XML Schema support yet.

libxmlj can parse and transform XML documents extremely quickly in comparison to Java-based JAXP implementations. DOM manipulations, however, involve JNI overhead, so the speed of DOM tree construction and traversal can be slower than the Java implementation.

libxmlj is highly experimental, doesn't always conform to the DOM specification correctly, and may leak memory. Production use is not advised.

The implementation can be found in gnu/xml/libxmlj and native/jni/xmlj. See the INSTALL file for the required versions of libxml2 and libxslt. configure --enable-xmlj will build it.

Usage

To enable the various GNU JAXP factories, set the following system properties (command-line version shown, but they can equally be set programmatically):

AElfired2:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.aelfred2.JAXPFactory

GNU DOM (using DOM Level 3 Load & Save):

-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.dom.DomDocumentBuilderFactory

GNU DOM (using AElfired-only pipeline classes):

-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.dom.JAXPFactory

GNU XSL transformer:

-Djavax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory=gnu.xml.transform.TransformerFactoryImpl

GNU StAX:

-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLEventFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLEventFactoryImpl

-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLInputFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLInputFactoryImpl

-Djavax.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactory=gnu.xml.stream.XMLOutputFactoryImpl

GNU SAX-over-StAX:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.stream.SAXParserFactory

libxmlj SAX:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.SAXParserFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.sax.GnomeSAXParserFactory

libxmlj DOM:

-Djavax.xml.parsers.DocumentBuilderFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.dom.GnomeDocumentBuilderFactory

libxmlj XSL transformer:

-Djavax.xml.transform.TransformerFactory=gnu.xml.libxmlj.transform.GnomeTransformerFactory

When using libxmlj, the libxmlj shared library must be available.

In general it is picked up by the runtime using GNU Classpath. If not you might want to try adding the directory where libxmlj.so is installed (by default `/${prefix}/lib/classpath/`) with `ldconfig` or specifying in the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` environment variable. Additionally, you may need to specify the location of your shared libraries to the runtime environment using the `java.library.path` system property.

Missing (libxmlj) Features

See `BUGS` in `native/jni/xmlj` for known bugs in the libxmlj native bindings.

This implementation should be thread-safe, but currently all transformation requests are queued via Java synchronization, which means that it effectively performs single-threaded. Long story short, both `libxml2` and `libxslt` are not fully reentrant.

Update: it may be possible to make libxmlj thread-safe nonetheless using thread context variables.

Update: thread context variables have been introduced. This is very untested though, libxmlj therefore still has the single thread bottleneck.

Validation

=====

Pluggable datatypes

Validators should use the RELAX NG pluggable datatypes API to retrieve datatype (XML Schema simple type) implementations in a schema-neutral fashion. The following code demonstrates looking up a W3C XML Schema nonNegativeInteger datatype:

```
DatatypeLibrary xsd = DatatypeLibraryLoader
    .createDatatypeLibrary(XMLConstants.W3C_XML_SCHEMA_NS_URI);
Datatype nonNegativeInteger = xsd.createDatatype("nonNegativeInteger");
```

It is also possible to create new types by derivation. For instance, to create a datatype that will match a US ZIP code:

```
DatatypeBuilder b = xsd.createDatatypeBuilder("string");
b.addParameter("pattern", "^[0-9]{5}$|^[0-9]{5}-[0-9]{4}$");
Datatype zipCode = b.createDatatype();
```

A datatype library implementation for XML Schema is provided; other library implementations may be added.

The libstdc++ baseline file is a list of symbols exported by the libstdc++ library.

See README.alpha for Linux on DEC AXP info.

This file applies mostly to Linux/Intel IA32. Ports to Linux on an M68K, IA64, SPARC, MIPS, Alpha and PowerPC are also integrated. They should behave similarly, except that the PowerPC port lacks incremental GC support, and it is unknown to what extent the Linux threads code is functional. See below for M68K specific notes.

Incremental GC is generally supported.

Dynamic libraries are supported on an ELF system. A static executable should be linked with the gcc option "-Wl,-defsym,_DYNAMIC=0".

The collector appears to work reliably with Linux threads, but beware of older versions of glibc and gdb.

The garbage collector uses SIGPWR and SIGXCPU if it is used with Linux threads. These should not be touched by the client program.

To use threads, you need to abide by the following requirements:

- 1) You need to use LinuxThreads or NPTL (which are included in libc6).

The collector relies on some implementation details of the LinuxThreads package. This code may not work on other

pthread implementations (in particular it will *not* work with MIT pthreads).

2) You must compile the collector with `-DGC_LINUX_THREADS` and `-D_REENTRANT` specified in the Makefile.

3a) Every file that makes thread calls should define `GC_LINUX_THREADS` and `_REENTRANT` and then include `gc.h`. `Gc.h` redefines some of the pthread primitives as macros which also provide the collector with information it requires.

3b) A new alternative to (3a) is to build the collector and compile GC clients with `-DGC_USE_LD_WRAP`, and to link the final program with

```
(for ld) --wrap read --wrap dlopen --wrap pthread_create \  
--wrap pthread_join --wrap pthread_detach \  
--wrap pthread_sigmask --wrap sleep
```

```
(for gcc) -Wl,--wrap -Wl,read -Wl,--wrap -Wl,dlopen -Wl,--wrap \  
-Wl,pthread_create -Wl,--wrap -Wl,pthread_join -Wl,--wrap \  
-Wl,pthread_detach -Wl,--wrap -Wl,pthread_sigmask \  
-Wl,--wrap -Wl,sleep
```

In any case, `_REENTRANT` should be defined during compilation.

4) `Dlopen()` disables collection during its execution. (It can't run concurrently with the collector, since the collector looks at its data structures. It can't acquire the allocator lock, since arbitrary user startup code may run as part of `dlopen()`.) Under unusual conditions, this may cause unexpected heap growth.

5) The combination of `GC_LINUX_THREADS`, `REDIRECT_MALLOC`, and incremental collection fails in seemingly random places. This hasn't been tracked down yet, but is perhaps not completely astonishing. The thread package uses `malloc`, and thus can presumably get `SIGSEGVs` while inside the package. There is no real guarantee that signals are handled properly at that point.

6) Thread local storage may not be viewed as part of the root set by the collector. This probably depends on the `linuxthreads` version. For the time being, any collectable memory referenced by thread local storage should also be referenced from elsewhere, or be allocated as uncollectable. (This is really a bug that should be fixed somehow.)

M68K LINUX:

(From Richard Zidlicky)

The bad news is that it can crash every `linux-m68k` kernel on a 68040,

so an additional test is needed somewhere on startup. I have meanwhile patches to correct the problem in 68040 buserror handler but it is not yet in any standard kernel.

Here is a simple test program to detect whether the kernel has the problem. It could be run as a separate check in configure or tested upon startup. If it fails (return !0) than mprotect can't be used on that system.

```
/*
 * test for bug that may crash 68040 based Linux
 */

#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

char *membase;
int pagesize=4096;
int pageshift=12;
int x_taken=0;

int sighandler(int sig)
{
    mprotect(membase,pagesize,PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE);
    x_taken=1;
}

main()
{
    long l;

    signal(SIGSEGV,sighandler);
    l=(long)mmap(NULL,pagesize,PROT_READ,MAP_PRIVATE | MAP_ANON,-1,0);
    if (l==-1)
    {
        perror("mmap/malloc");
        abort();
    }
    membase=(char*)l;
    *(long*)(membase+sizeof(long))=123456789;
    if (*(long*)(membase+sizeof(long)) != 123456789 )
    {
        fprintf(stderr,"writeback failed !\n");
        exit(1);
    }
}
```

```

}
if (!x_taken)
{
    fprintf(stderr,"exception not taken !\n");
    exit(1);
}
fprintf(stderr,"vmtest Ok\n");
exit(0);
}

```

Patrick Beard's Notes for building GC v4.12 with CodeWarrior Pro 2:

The current build environment for the collector is CodeWarrior Pro 2. Projects for CodeWarrior Pro 2 (and for quite a few older versions) are distributed in the file Mac_projects.sit.hqx. The project file :Mac_projects:gc.prj builds static library versions of the collector. :Mac_projects:gctest.prj builds the GC test suite.

Configuring the collector is still done by editing the files :Mac_files:MacOS_config.h and :Mac_files:MacOS_Test_config.h.

Lars Farm's suggestions on building the collector:

Garbage Collection on MacOS - a manual 'MakeFile'

Project files and IDE's are great on the Macintosh, but they do have problems when used as distribution media. This note tries to provide porting instructions in pure TEXT form to avoid those problems. A manual 'makefile' if you like.

GC version: 4.12a2
 Codewarrior: CWPro1
 date: 18 July 1997

The notes may or may not apply to earlier or later versions of the GC/CWPro. Actually, they do apply to earlier versions of both except that until recently a project could only build one target so each target was a separate project. The notes will most likely apply to future versions too. Possibly with minor tweaks.

This is just to record my experiences. These notes do not mean I now provide a supported port of the GC to MacOS. It works for me. If it works for you, great. If it doesn't, sorry, try again...;-) Still, if you find errors, please let me know.

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Porting to MacOS is a bit more complex than it first seems. Which MacOS? 68K/PowerPC? Which compiler? Each supports both 68K and PowerPC and offer a large number of (unique to each environment) compiler settings. Each combination of compiler/68K/PPC/settings require a unique combination of standard libraries. And the IDE's does not select them for you. They don't even check that the library is built with compatible setting and this is the major source of problems when porting the GC (and otherwise too).

You will have to make choices when you configure the GC. I've made some choices here, but there are other combinations of settings and #defines that work too.

As for target settings the major obstacles may be:

- 68K Processor: check "4-byte Ints".
- PPC Processor: uncheck "Store Static Data in TOC".

What you need to do:

=====

- 1) Build the GC as a library
- 2) Test that the library works with 'test.c'.
- 3) Test that the C++ interface 'gc_cpp.cc/h' works with 'test_cpp.cc'.

1) The Libraries:

=====

I made one project with four targets (68K/PPC tempmem or appheap). One target will suffice if you're able to decide which one you want. I wasn't...

Codewarrior allows a large number of compiler/linker settings. I used these:

Settings shared by all targets:

o Access Paths:

- User Paths: the GC folder
- System Paths: {Compiler}:Metrowerks Standard Library:
 {Compiler}:MacOS Support:Headers:
 {Compiler}:MacOS Support:MacHeaders:

o C/C++ language:

- inlining: normal
- direct to SOM: off
- enable/check: exceptions, RTTI, bool (and if you like pool strings)

PowerPC target settings

o Target Settings:

- name of target
- MacOS PPC Linker

o PPC Target

- name of library

o C/C++ language

- prefix file as described below

o PPC Processor

- Struct Alignment: PowerPC
- uncheck "Store Static Data in TOC" -- important!

I don't think the others matter, I use full optimization and its ok

o PPC Linker

- Factory Settings (SYM file with full paths, faster linking, dead-strip static init, Main: __start)

68K target settings

o Target Settings:

- name of target
- MacOS 68K Linker

o 68K Target

- name of library
- A5 relative data

o C/C++ language

- prefix file as described below

o 68K Processor

- Code model: smart
- Struct alignment: 68K
- FP: SANE
- enable 4-Byte Ints -- important!

I don't think the others matter. I selected...

- enable: 68020
- enable: global register allocation

o IR Optimizer

- enable: Optimize Space, Optimize Speed
- I suppose the others would work too, but haven't tried...

o 68K Linker

- Factory Settings (New Style MacsBug, SYM file with full paths, A6 Frames, fast link, Merge compiler glue into segment 1, dead-strip static init)

Prefix Files to configure the GC sources

The Codewarrior equivalent of commandline compilers `-DNAME=X` is to use prefix-files. A TEXT file that is automatically #included before the first byte

of every source file. I used these:

```
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_tempmem.h -- 68K and PPC ----
#include "gc_prefix_common.h"
#undef USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
#define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_appmem.h -- 68K and PPC ----
#include "gc_prefix_common.h"
#undef USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY
// #define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY

---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_common.h -----
// gc_prefix_common.h
// -----
// Codewarrior prefix file to configure the GC libraries
//
// prefix files are the Codewarrior equivalent of the
// command line option -Dname=x frequently seen in makefiles

#if !__MWERKS__
#error only tried this with Codewarrior
#endif

#if macintosh
#define MSL_USE_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS 0
#include <ansi_prefix.mac.h>
#ifndef __STDC__
#define __STDC__ 0
#endif
#endif

// See list of #defines to configure the library in: 'MakeFile'
// see also README

#define SILENT // no collection messages. In case
// of trouble you might want this off
#define ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS // follows interior pointers.
//#define DONT_ADD_BYTE_AT_END // disables the padding if defined.
//#define SMALL_CONFIG // whether to use a smaller heap.
#define NO_SIGNALS // signals aren't real on the Macintosh.
#define ATOMIC_UNCOLLECTABLE // GC_malloc_atomic_uncollectable()

// define either or none as per personal preference
// used in malloc.c
#define REDIRECT_MALLOC GC_malloc
//#define REDIRECT_MALLOC GC_malloc_uncollectable
// if REDIRECT_MALLOC is #defined make sure that the GC library
// is listed before the ANSI/ISO libs in the Codewarrior
// 'Link order' panel
```

```

#define IGNORE_FREE

// mac specific configs
#define USE_TEMPORARY_MEMORY // use Macintosh temporary memory.
#define SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD // build for use in a shared library.

#else
// could build Win32 here too, or in the future
// Rhapsody PPC-mach, Rhapsody PPC-MacOS,
// Rhapsody Intel-mach, Rhapsody Intel-Win32,...
// ... ugh this will get messy ...
#endif

// make sure ints are at least 32-bit
// ( could be set to 16-bit by compiler settings (68K) )

struct gc_private_assert_intsize_{ char x[ sizeof(int)>=4 ? 1 : 0 ]; };

#if __powerc
#if __option(toc_data)
#error turn off "store static data in TOC" when using GC
// ... or find a way to add TOC to the root set...(?)
#endif
#endif
---- ( cut here ) ---- end of gc_prefix_common.h -----

```

Files to build the GC libraries:

```

-----
allchblk.c
alloc.c
blacklst.c
checksums.c
dbg_mlc.c
finalize.c
headers.c
mach_dep.c
MacOS.c -- contains MacOS code
malloc.c
mallocx.c
mark.c
mark_rts.c
misc.c
new_hblk.c
obj_map.c
os_dep.c -- contains MacOS code
ptr_check.c
reclaim.c
stubborn.c

```

```
typd_mlc.c
gc++.cc -- this is 'gc_cpp.cc' with less 'inline' and
        -- throw std::bad_alloc when out of memory
        -- gc_cpp.cc works just fine too
```

2) Test that the library works with 'test.c'.

=====

The test app is just an ordinary ANSI-C console app. Make sure settings match the library you're testing.

Files

```
-----
test.c
the GC library to test    -- link order before ANSI libs
suitable Mac+ANSI libraries
```

prefix:

```
-----
---- ( cut here ) ---- gc_prefix_testlib.h  -- all libs ----
#define MSL_USE_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS 0
#include <ansi_prefix.mac.h>
#undef NDEBUG

#define ALL_INTERIOR_POINTERS /* for GC_priv.h */
---- ( cut here ) ----
```

3) Test that the C++ interface 'gc_cpp.cc/h' works with 'test_cpp.cc'.

The test app is just an ordinary ANSI-C console app. Make sure settings match the library you're testing.

Files

```
-----
test_cpp.cc
the GC library to test    -- link order before ANSI libs
suitable Mac+ANSI libraries
```

prefix:

```
-----
same as for test.c
```

For convenience I used one test-project with several targets so that all test apps are build at once. Two for each library to test: test.c and gc_app.cc. When I was satisfied that the libraries were ok. I put the libraries + gc.h + the c++ interface-file in a folder that I then put into the MSL hierarchy so that I don't have to alter access-paths in projects that use the GC.

After that, just add the proper GC library to your project and the GC is in action! malloc will call GC_malloc and free GC_free, new/delete too. You don't have to call free or delete. You may have to be a bit cautious about delete if you're freeing other resources than RAM. See gc_cpp.h. You can also keep coding as always with delete/free. That works too. If you want, "include <gc.h> and tweak it's use a bit.

Symantec SPM

=====

It has been a while since I tried the GC in SPM, but I think that the above instructions should be sufficient to guide you through in SPM too. SPM needs to know where the global data is. Use the files 'datastart.c' and 'dataend.c'. Put 'datastart.c' at the top of your project and 'dataend.c' at the bottom of your project so that all data is surrounded. This is not needed in Codewarrior because it provides intrinsic variables `__datastart__`, `__data_end__` that wraps all globals.

Source Changes (GC 4.12a2)

=====

Very few. Just one tiny in the GC, not strictly needed.

- MacOS.c line 131 in routine GC_MacFreeTemporaryMemory()
change # if !defined(SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD)
to # if !defined(SILENT) && !defined(SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD)
To turn off a message when the application quits (actually, I faked this change by #defining SHARED_LIBRARY_BUILD in a statically linked library for more than a year without ill effects but perhaps this is better).

- test_cpp.cc

made the first lines of main() look like this:

```
int main( int argc, char* argv[] ) {
#endif
#if macintosh           // MacOS
    char* argv_[] = {"test_cpp", "10"}; // doesn't
    argv=argv_;         // have a
    argc = sizeof(argv_)/sizeof(argv_[0]); //  cmdline
#endif                //

int i, iters, n;
# ifndef __GNUC__
    alloc dummy_to_fool_the_compiler_into_doing_things_it_currently_cant_handle;
-----
```

- config.h [now gcconfig.h]

`__MWERKS__` does not have to mean MACOS. You can use Codewarrior to build a Win32 or BeOS library and soon a Rhapsody library. You may

have to change that #if...

It worked for me, hope it works for you.

Lars Farm

18 July 1997

Patrick Beard's instructions (may be dated):

v4.3 of the collector now runs under Symantec C++/THINK C v7.0.4, and Metrowerks C/C++ v4.5 both 68K and PowerPC. Project files are provided to build and test the collector under both development systems.

Configuration

To configure the collector, under both development systems, a prefix file is used to set preprocessor directives. This file is called "MacOS_config.h". Also to test the collector, "MacOS_Test_config.h" is provided.

Testing

To test the collector (always a good idea), build one of the gctest projects, gctest." (Symantec C++/THINK C), mw/gctest.68K.", or mw/gctest.PPC.". The test will ask you how many times to run; 1 should be sufficient.

Building

For your convenience project files for the major Macintosh development systems are provided.

For Symantec C++/THINK C, you must build the two projects gclib-1." and gclib-2.". It has to be split up because the collector has more than 32k of static data and no library can have more than this in the Symantec environment. (Future versions will probably fix this.)

For Metrowerks C/C++ 4.5 you build gc.68K."/gc.PPC." and the result will be a library called gc.68K.lib/gc.PPC.lib.

Using

Under Symantec C++/THINK C, you can just add the gclib-1." and gclib-2." projects to your own project. Under Metrowerks, you add gc.68K.lib or gc.PPC.lib and two additional files. You add the files called datastart.c and dataend.c to your project, bracketing all files that use the collector. See mw/gctest." for an example.

Include the projects/libraries you built above into your own project, #include "gc.h", and call GC_malloc. You don't have to call GC_free.

Patrick C. Beard

January 4, 1995

See README.darwin for the latest Darwin/MacOSX information.

The collector uses a large amount of conditional compilation in order to deal with platform dependencies. This violates a number of known coding standards. On the other hand, it seems to be the only practical way to support this many platforms without excessive code duplication.

A few guidelines have mostly been followed in order to keep this manageable:

- 1) #if and #ifdef directives are properly indented whenever easily possible. All known C compilers allow whitespace between the "#" and the "if" to make this possible. ANSI C also allows white space before the "#", though we avoid that. It has the known disadvantages that it differs from the normal GNU conventions, and that it makes patches larger than otherwise necessary. In my opinion, it's still well worth it, for the same reason that we indent ordinary "if" statements.
- 2) Whenever possible, tests are performed on the macros defined in gcconfig.h instead of directly testing platform-specific predefined macros. This makes it relatively easy to adapt to new compilers with a different set of predefined macros. Currently these macros generally identify platforms instead of features. In many cases, this is a mistake.
- 3) The code currently avoids #elif, eventhough that would make it more readable. This was done since #elif would need to be understood by ALL compilers used to build the collector, and that hasn't always been the case. It makes sense to reconsider this decision at some point, since #elif has been standardized at least since 1989.

Many of the tested configuration macros are at least somewhat defined in either include/private/gcconfig.h or in Makefile.direct. Here is an attempt at defining some of the remainder: (Thanks to Walter Bright for suggesting this. This is a work in progress)

MACRO EXPLANATION

`__DMC__` Always #define'd by the Digital Mars compiler. Expands to the compiler version number in hex, i.e. 0x810 is version 8.1b0

`_ENABLE_ARRAYNEW`
#define'd by the Digital Mars C++ compiler when operator new[] and delete[] are separately overloadable. Used in gc_cpp.h.

`_MSC_VER` Expands to the Visual C++ compiler version. Assumed to not be defined for other compilers (at least if they behave appreciably differently).

`_DLL` Defined by Visual C++ if dynamic libraries are being built or used. Used to test whether `__declspec(dllimport)` or `__declspec(dllexport)` needs to be added to declarations to support the case in which the collector is in a dll.

`GC_DLL` User-settable macro that forces the effect of `_DLL`. Set by gc.h if `_DLL` is defined and `GC_NOT_DLL` is undefined. This is the macro that is tested internally to determine whether the GC is in its own dynamic library. May need to be set by clients before including gc.h. Note that inside the GC implementation it indicates that the collector is in its own dynamic library, should export its symbols, etc. But in clients it indicates that the GC resides in a different DLL, its entry points should be referenced accordingly, and precautions may need to be taken to properly deal with statically allocated variables in the main program. Used only for MS Windows.

`GC_NOT_DLL` User-settable macro that overrides `_DLL`, e.g. if dynamic libraries are used, but the collector is in a static library.

`__STDC__` Assumed to be defined only by compilers that understand prototypes and other C89 features. Its value is generally not used, since we are fine with most nonconforming extensions.

`SUNOS5SIGS` Solaris-like signal handling. This is probably misnamed, since it really doesn't guarantee much more than Posix. Currently set only for Solaris2.X, HPUX, and DRSNX. Should probably be set for some other platforms.

`PCR` Set if the collector is being built as part of the Xerox Portable Common Runtime.

`SRC_M3` Set if the collector is being built as a replacement of the one in the DEC/Compaq SRC Modula-3 runtime. I suspect this

was last used around 1994, and no doubt broke a long time ago.
It's there primarily incase someone wants to port to a similar
system.

USE_COMPILER_TLS Assume the existence of __thread-style thread-local
storage. Set automatically for thread-local allocation with
the HP/UX vendor compiler. Usable with gcc on sufficiently
up-to-date ELF platforms.

-*- Outline -*-

Read this file if you are a Debian Developer or would like to become
one, or if you would like to create your own binary packages of GCC.

* Overview

From the GCC sources, Debian currently builds 3 source packages and
almost 100 binary packages, using a single set of build scripts. The
3 source packages are:

gcc-4.3: C, C++, Fortran, Objective-C and Objective-C++, plus many
common libraries like libssp, libmudflap, and libgcc.

gcj-4.3: Java.

gnat-4.3: Ada.

The way we do this is quite peculiar, so listen up :)

When we build from the gcc-4.3 source package, we produce, among many
others, a gcc-4.3-source binary package that contains the pristine
upstream tarball and some Debian-specific patches. Any user can then
install this package on their Debian system, and will have the full
sources in /usr/src/gcc-4.3/gcc-<timestamp>.tar.bz2, along with the
Makefile snippets that unpack and patch them.

The intended use for this package is twofold: (a) allow users to build
their own cross-compilers, and (b) build the other two packages,
gcj-4.3 and gnat-4.3.

For gcj-4.3 and gnat-4.3, the "source tarball" just contains an empty
directory; e.g.:

```
$ tar tzf gnat-4.3_4.3-20070609.orig.tar.gz  
gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig/
```

The build scripts for all source packages are the same, and they are
included, as usual, in the .diff.gz file.

* The build sequence

As for all other Debian packages, you build GCC by calling `debian/rules`.

The first thing `debian/rules` does is to look at the top-most entry in `debian/changelog`: this tells it which source package it is building. For example, if the first entry in `debian/changelog` reads:

```
gcj-4.3 (4.3-20070609-1) unstable; urgency=low
```

* Upload as `gcj-4.3`.

```
-- Ludovic Brenta <lbrenta@debian.org> Tue, 26 Jun 2007 00:26:42 +0200
```

then, `debian/rules` will build only the Java binary packages.

The second step is to unpack the GCC source tarball. This tarball is either in the build directory (when building `gcc-4.3`), or in `/usr/src/gcc-4.3/gcc-<timestamp>.tar.bz2` (when building the other source packages).

The third step is to build `debian/control` from `debian/control.m4` and a complex set of rules specified in `debian/rules.conf`. The resulting control file contains only the binary packages to be built.

The fourth step is to select which patches to apply (this is done in `debian/rules.defs`), and then to apply the selected patches (see `debian/rules.patch`).

The fifth step is to create a "build" directory, `cd` into it, call `../src/configure`, and bootstrap the compiler and libraries selected. This is in `debian/rules2`.

The sixth step is to call "make install" in the build directory: this installs the compiler and libraries into `debian/tmp` (i.e. `debian/tmp/usr/bin/gcc`, etc.)

The seventh step is to run the GCC test suite (this actually takes at least as much time as bootstrapping, and you can disable it by setting `WITHOUT_CHECK` to "yes" in the environment).

The eighth step is to build the binary packages, i.e. the `.debs`. This is done by a set of language- and architecture-dependent Makefile snippets in the `debian/rules.d/` directory, which move files from the `debian/tmp` tree to the `debian/<package>` trees.

* Making your own packages

In this example, we will build our own gnat-4.3 package.

1) Create a .orig.tar.gz tarball containing a single, empty directory.

```
$ mkdir gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig
$ tar czf gnat-4.3_4.3-20070609.orig.tar.gz gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609.orig
```

2) Install gcc-4.3-source, which contains the real sources:

```
# apt-get install gcc-4.3-source
```

3) Create a build directory:

```
$ mkdir gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609; cd gnat-4.3-4.3-20070609
```

4) Checkout from Subversion:

```
$ svn checkout svn://svn.debian.org/gccvs/branches/sid/gcc-4.3/debian
```

5) Edit the debian/changelog file, adding a new entry at the top that starts with "gnat-4.3" instead of "gcc-4.3".

6) Generate the debian/control file, adjusted for gnat:

```
$ debian/rules control
```

7) Build:

```
$ dpkg-buildpackage -rfakeroot
```

* Hints

You need a powerful machine to build GCC. The larger, the better. The build scripts take advantage of as many CPU threads as are available in your box (for example: 2 threads on a dual-core amd64; 4 threads on a dual-core POWER5; 32 threads on an 8-core UltraSPARC T1, etc.).

If you have 2 GB or more of physical RAM, you can achieve maximum performance by building in a tmpfs, like this:

1) as root, create the new tmpfs:

```
# mount -t tmpfs -o size=1280m none /home/lbrenta/src/debian/ram
```

By default, the tmpfs will be limited to half your physical RAM. The

beauty of it is that it only consumes as much physical RAM as necessary to hold the files in it; deleting files frees up RAM.

2) As your regular user, create the working directory in the tmpfs

```
$ cp --archive ~/src/debian/gcc-4.3-4.3-20070901 ~/src/debian/ram
```

3) Build in there. On my dual-core, 2 GHz amd64, it takes 34 minutes to build gnat, and the tmpfs takes 992 MiB of physical RAM but exceeds 1 GiB during the build.

Note that the build process uses a lot of temporary files. Your \$TEMP directory should therefore also be in a ram disk. You can achieve that either by mounting it as tmpfs, or by setting TEMP to point to ~/src/debian/ram.

Also note that each thread in your processor(s) will run a compiler in it and use up RAM. Therefore your physical memory should be:

Physical_RAM >= 1.2 + 0.4 * Threads (in GiB)

(this is an estimate; your mileage may vary). If you have less physical RAM than recommended, reduce the number of threads allocated to the build process, or do not use a tmpfs to build.

* Patching GCC

Debian applies a large number of patches to GCC as part of the build process. The patches are shell scripts located in debian/patches. The file debian/rules.defs selects the language front-ends and libraries to build. Then, based on that, debian/rules.patch selects which patches to apply and in which order, then applies them and produces a file listing the applied patches in order in stamps/02-patch-stamp.

There is currently no tool to help modify patches; you have to do it by hand. Here is one possible way to do it:

1) Apply all patches up to and EXCLUDING the patch you intend to modify, in order.

2) Make a deep copy of the src directory, e.g.

```
$ cp --archive src src.bak
```

3) Apply the patch you intend to modify.

4) Open the .dpatch file in your editor and remove the entire patch section; leave alone the shell script part at the top.

5) Change the files you want in the src directory. After making changes, you can experiment with
\$ make -C build -jK
(where K is the number of processor threads you have)

6) \$ diff -rNu src.bak src >> debian/patches/<file>.dpatch

7) Apply all remaining patches, to see if your change broke any of them.

8) \$ svn commit debian/patches/<file>.dpatch

If you want to add a new patch, the procedure is similar. You must first choose where in the list of patches you want to insert your new patch. Then, apply all patches up to that point and start editing. Do not forget to add a reference to your patch at the proper place in debian/rules.patch.

** Patching GCC with Quilt

The above method uses an entire copy of the source tree, which is currently 474 megabytes in size. If you are in a one-gigabyte ram disk (see Hints above), this may be a problem. One solution to this problem is to use quilt, which will only keep copies of the files touched by patches, not all files. It also automates the updating of a patch after you change the sources.

Quilt however does not take into account the selection of patches made in debian/rules.defs; instead it has a static list of patches. After calling "debian/rules patch", you can generate such a list like this:

```
$ egrep '^[^ ]+:' stamps/02-patch-stamp | \  
sed 's!:!.dpatch -p0!' > debian/patches/series
```

Unfortunately, not all patches are applied with -p0; you must then edit debian/patches/series by hand to replace -p0 with -p1 for a few patches.

Once you have your debian/patches/series:

```
$ debian/rules unpatch  
$ export QUILT_PATCHES=$PWD/debian/patches  
$ cd src  
$ quilt push -a (or quilt push <patch_name>)  
edit files at will; quilt add <file_name> to add a new file to the patch  
$ make -C ../build  
$ quilt refresh
```

```
$ quilt push -a #check that no patch is broken
```

```
$ quilt pop -a
```

```
$ cd ..
```

```
$ debian/rules clean build
```

```
$ svn commit
```

```
--
```

Ludovic Brenta, 2007-12-05.

very not a zip file

```
PK      _"="
```

```
"V H  READMEUT K"•L"•Lux " " mTMO"@ "" RAJIN "q"" R! "C"k{lo""#!"3k""J"( "7o" "7 " {"@" 55  
G
```

```
&"?BK>"" FO""""\ V"." ""0"":
```

```
"" "R"" " Q[ "5""P""0?"1""""H"
```

```
] LeI7"W"E " ,pd"p"
```

```
*O""P"" "" "v"7x
```

```
""h"&"" ":"O"i•G\""Z"jo".". ""f ""E h"m"" 3"""}w C "v•0""# "Z " =o
```

```
"@{"M"Der
```

```
N""C<Z "8"i""b"">~>"n3
```

```
"\ ""5N$wx "d#"R"m""{""}DH ""0S""""P" "4 F%S""""^{"+"wv"{ "" ""6q"=P" t" "u.O""q ""r"/"" ""9I "Z ""L2"
```

```
M"" \5""")>"" ""X%c "z f""i"Y"C " ""] J""e"l "M""8""w"E" "E"
```

```
=Z")d7""w=" W"F|^" "b %":-v"{ "" 9""jLqr""""I""# ""Q
```

```
""#"" """"L~7""""•""• u""fC"~ PK      _"="
```

```
"V H      "" READMEUT K"•Lux " " PK      L " e This is the source code repository for the Go  
programming language.
```

For documentation about how to install and use Go,

visit <http://golang.org/> or load `doc/install.html` in your web browser.

After installing Go, you can view a nicely formatted

`doc/install.html` by running `godoc --http=:6060`

and then visiting <http://localhost:6060/doc/install.html>.

Unless otherwise noted, the Go source files are distributed

under the BSD-style license found in the `LICENSE` file.

```
--
```

Binary Distribution Notes

If you have just untarred a binary Go distribution, you need to set the environment variable `$GOROOT` to the full path of the `go` directory (the one containing this `README`). You can omit the variable if you unpack it into `/usr/local/go`, or if you rebuild from sources by running `all.bash` (see `doc/install.html`).

You should also add the Go binary directory `$GOROOT/bin` to your shell's path.

For example, if you extracted the tar file into \$HOME/go, you might put the following in your .profile:

```
export GOROOT=$HOME/go
export PATH=$PATH:$GOROOT/bin
```

See doc/install.html for more details.

pngsuite

(c) Willem van Schaik, 1999

Permission to use, copy, and distribute these images for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted.

These 15 images are part of the much larger PngSuite test-set of images, available for developers of PNG supporting software. The complete set, available at <http://www.schaik.com/pngsuite/>, contains a variety of images to test interlacing, gamma settings, ancillary chunks, etc.

The images in this directory represent the basic PNG color-types: grayscale (1-16 bit deep), full color (8 or 16 bit), paletted (1-8 bit) and grayscale or color images with alpha channel. You can use them to test the proper functioning of PNG software.

| filename | depth | type |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| basn0g01.png | 1-bit | grayscale |
| basn0g02.png | 2-bit | grayscale |
| basn0g04.png | 4-bit | grayscale |
| basn0g08.png | 8-bit | grayscale |
| basn0g16.png | 16-bit | grayscale |
| basn2c08.png | 8-bit | truecolor |
| basn2c16.png | 16-bit | truecolor |
| basn3p01.png | 1-bit | paletted |
| basn3p02.png | 2-bit | paletted |
| basn3p04.png | 4-bit | paletted |
| basn3p08.png | 8-bit | paletted |
| basn4a08.png | 8-bit | gray with alpha |
| basn4a16.png | 16-bit | gray with alpha |
| basn6a08.png | 8-bit | RGBA |
| basn6a16.png | 16-bit | RGBA |

Here is the correct result of typing "pngtest -m *.png" in this directory:

Testing basn0g01.png: PASS (524 zero samples)

Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g02.png: PASS (448 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g04.png: PASS (520 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn0g08.png: PASS (3 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 9 times
Filter 4 was used 23 times
Testing basn0g16.png: PASS (1 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 2 was used 31 times
Testing basn2c08.png: PASS (6 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 5 times
Filter 4 was used 27 times
Testing basn2c16.png: PASS (592 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn3p01.png: PASS (512 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn3p02.png: PASS (448 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn3p04.png: PASS (544 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn3p08.png: PASS (4 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 32 times
Testing basn4a08.png: PASS (32 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn4a16.png: PASS (64 zero samples)
Filter 0 was used 1 times
Filter 1 was used 2 times
Filter 2 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 28 times
Testing basn6a08.png: PASS (160 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 1 times
Filter 4 was used 31 times
Testing basn6a16.png: PASS (1072 zero samples)
Filter 1 was used 4 times
Filter 4 was used 28 times
libpng passes test

Willem van Schaik

<willem@schaik.com>

October 1999

The code assumes static linking, and a single thread. The editor de has not been ported. The cord test program has. The supplied OS2_MAKEFILE assumes the IBM C Set/2 environment, but the code shouldn't.

Since we haven't figured out how to do perform partial links or to build static libraries, clients currently need to link against a long list of executables.

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This file is intended to contain a few notes about writing C code within GCC so that it compiles without error on the full range of compilers GCC needs to be able to compile on.

The problem is that many ISO-standard constructs are not accepted by either old or buggy compilers, and we keep getting bitten by them. This knowledge until now has been sparsely spread around, so I thought I'd collect it in one useful place. Please add and correct any problems as you come across them.

I'm going to start from a base of the ISO C90 standard, since that is probably what most people code to naturally. Obviously using constructs introduced after that is not a good idea.

For the complete coding style conventions used in GCC, please read <http://gcc.gnu.org/codingconventions.html>

String literals

Irix6 "cc -n32" and OSF4 "cc" have problems with constant string initializers with parens around it, e.g.

```
const char string[] = ("A string");
```

This is unfortunate since this is what the GNU gettext macro `N_` produces. You need to find a different way to code it.

Some compilers like MSVC++ have fairly low limits on the maximum length of a string literal; 509 is the lowest we've come across. You may need to break up a long printf statement into many smaller ones.

Empty macro arguments

ISO C (6.8.3 in the 1990 standard) specifies the following:

If (before argument substitution) any argument consists of no preprocessing tokens, the behavior is undefined.

This was relaxed by ISO C99, but some older compilers emit an error, so code like


```
#define foo(x, y) x y
foo (bar, )
```

needs to be coded in some other way.

free and realloc

Some implementations crash upon attempts to free or realloc the null pointer. Thus if mem might be null, you need to write

```
if (mem)
    free (mem);
```

Trigraphs

You weren't going to use them anyway, but some otherwise ISO C compliant compilers do not accept trigraphs.

Suffixes on Integer Constants

You should never use a 'l' suffix on integer constants ('L' is fine), since it can easily be confused with the number '1'.

Common Coding Pitfalls

=====

errno

errno might be declared as a macro.

Implicit int

In C, the 'int' keyword can often be omitted from type declarations. For instance, you can write

```
unsigned variable;
```

as shorthand for

```
unsigned int variable;
```

There are several places where this can cause trouble. First, suppose 'variable' is a long; then you might think

```
(unsigned) variable
```

would convert it to unsigned long. It does not. It converts to unsigned int. This mostly causes problems on 64-bit platforms, where long and int are not the same size.

Second, if you write a function definition with no return type at all:

```
operate (int a, int b)
{
  ...
}
```

that function is expected to return int, **not** void. GCC will warn about this.

Implicit function declarations always have return type int. So if you correct the above definition to

```
void
operate (int a, int b)
...
```

but operate() is called above its definition, you will get an error about a "type mismatch with previous implicit declaration". The cure is to prototype all functions at the top of the file, or in an appropriate header.

Char vs unsigned char vs int

In C, unqualified 'char' may be either signed or unsigned; it is the implementation's choice. When you are processing 7-bit ASCII, it does not matter. But when your program must handle arbitrary binary data, or fully 8-bit character sets, you have a problem. The most obvious issue is if you have a look-up table indexed by characters.

For instance, the character '\341' in ISO Latin 1 is SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE ACCENT. In the proper locale, isalpha('\341') will be true. But if you read '\341' from a file and store it in a plain

char, isalpha(c) may look up character 225, or it may look up character -31. And the ctype table has no entry at offset -31, so your program will crash. (If you're lucky.)

It is wise to use unsigned char everywhere you possibly can. This avoids all these problems. Unfortunately, the routines in <string.h> take plain char arguments, so you have to remember to cast them back and forth - or avoid the use of strxxx() functions, which is probably a good idea anyway.

Another common mistake is to use either char or unsigned char to receive the result of getc() or related stdio functions. They may return EOF, which is outside the range of values representable by char. If you use char, some legal character value may be confused with EOF, such as '\377' (SMALL LETTER Y WITH UMLAUT, in Latin-1). The correct choice is int.

A more subtle version of the same mistake might look like this:

```
unsigned char pushback[NPUSHBACK];
int pbidx;
#define ungetc(c) (assert(pbidx < NPUSHBACK), pushback[pbidx++] = (c))
#define get(c) (pbidx ? pushback[--pbidx] : getchar())
...
ungetc(EOF);
```

which will mysteriously turn a pushed-back EOF into a SMALL LETTER Y WITH UMLAUT.

Other common pitfalls

- o Expecting 'plain' char to be either sign or unsigned extending.
- o Shifting an item by a negative amount or by greater than or equal to the number of bits in a type (expecting shifts by 32 to be sensible has caused quite a number of bugs at least in the early days).
- o Expecting ints shifted right to be sign extended.
- o Modifying the same value twice within one sequence point.
- o Host vs. target floating point representation, including emitting NaNs and Infinities in a form that the assembler handles.
- o qsort being an unstable sort function (unstable in the sense that multiple items that sort the same may be sorted in different orders)

by different qsort functions).

- o Passing incorrect types to fprintf and friends.
- o Adding a function declaration for a module declared in another file to a .c file instead of to a .h file.

This directory contains project files for building zlib under various Integrated Development Environments (IDE).

If you wish to submit a new project to this directory, you should comply to the following requirements. Otherwise (e.g. if you wish to integrate a custom piece of code that changes the zlib interface or its behavior), please consider submitting the project to the contrib directory.

Requirements

=====

- The project must build zlib using the source files from the official zlib source distribution, exclusively.
- If the project produces redistributable builds (e.g. shared objects or DLL files), these builds must be compatible to those produced by makefiles, if such makefiles exist in the zlib distribution.
In particular, if the project produces a DLL build for the Win32 platform, this build must comply to the officially-amended Win32 DLL Application Binary Interface (ABI), described in win32/DLL_FAQ.txt.
- The project may provide additional build targets, which depend on 3rd-party (unofficially-supported) software, present in the contrib directory. For example, it is possible to provide an "ASM build", besides the officially-supported build, and have ASM source files among its dependencies.
- If there are significant differences between the project files created by different versions of an IDE (e.g. Visual C++ 6.0 vs. 7.0), the name of the project directory should contain the version number of the IDE for which the project is intended (e.g. "visualc6" for Visual C++ 6.0, or "visualc7" for Visual C++ 7.0 and 7.1).

Current projects

=====

visualc6/ by Simon-Pierre Cadieux <methodex@methodex.ca>
and Cosmin Truta <cosmint@cs.ubbcluj.ro>
Project for Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0

We have so far failed to find a good way to determine the stack base. It is highly recommended that `GC_stackbottom` be set explicitly on program startup. The supplied value sometimes causes failure under AIX 4.1, though it appears to work under 3.X. `HEURISTIC2` seems to work under 4.1, but involves a substantial performance penalty, and will fail if there is no limit on stack size.

There is no thread support. (I assume recent versions of AIX provide pthreads? I no longer have access to a machine ...)
Performance of the incremental collector can be greatly enhanced with `-DNO_EXECUTE_PERMISSION`.

The collector should run with all of the `-32`, `-n32` and `-64` ABIs. Remember to define the `AS` macro in the Makefile to be `"as -64"`, or `"as -n32"`.

If you use `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC=GC_malloc` with C++ code, your code should make at least one explicit call to `malloc` instead of `new` to ensure that the proper version of `malloc` is linked in.

Sproc threads are not supported in this version, though there may exist other ports.

Pthreads support is provided. This requires that:

- 1) You compile the collector with `-DGC_IRIX_THREADS` specified in the Makefile.
- 2) You have the latest pthreads patches installed.

(Though the collector makes only documented pthread calls, it relies on signal/threads interactions working just right in ways that are not required by the standard. It is unlikely that this code will run on other pthreads platforms. But please tell me if it does.)

- 3) Every file that makes thread calls should define `IRIX_THREADS` and then include `gc.h`. `Gc.h` redefines some of the pthread primitives as macros which also provide the collector with information it requires.

- 4) `pthread_cond_wait` and `pthread_cond_timed_wait` should be prepared for premature wakeups. (I believe the pthreads and related standards require this anyway. Irix pthreads often terminate a wait if a signal arrives. The garbage collector uses signals to stop threads.)

- 5) It is expensive to stop a thread waiting in IO at the time the request is initiated. Applications with many such threads may not exhibit acceptable performance with the collector. (Increasing the heap size may help.)

- 6) The collector should not be compiled with `-DREDIRECT_MALLOC`. This confuses some library calls made by the pthreads implementation, which

expect the standard malloc.

Debian gcc-snapshot package

=====

This package contains a recent development SNAPSHOT of all files contained in the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC).

DO NOT USE THIS SNAPSHOT FOR BUILDING DEBIAN PACKAGES!

This package will NEVER hit the testing distribution. It's used for tracking gcc bugs submitted to the Debian BTS in recent development versions of gcc.

To use this snapshot, you should set the following environment variables:

```
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/bin:$PATH
```

You might also like to use a shell script to wrap up this functionality, e.g.

place in /usr/local/bin/gcc-snapshot and chmod +x it

```
----- snip -----
#!/bin/sh
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
PATH=/usr/lib/gcc-snapshot/bin:$PATH
gcc "$@"
----- snip -----
```

Make the same for g++, g77, gij, gcj, cpp, ...

Don't forget the quotes around the \$@ or gcc will not parse it's command line correctly!

Unset these variables before building Debian packages destined for an upload to ftp-master.debian.org.

The collector supports both incremental collection and threads under Solaris 2. The incremental collector normally retrieves page dirty information through the appropriate /proc calls. But it can also be configured (by defining MPROTECT_VDB instead of PROC_VDB in gccconfig.h) to use mprotect and signals. This may result in shorter pause times, but it is no longer safe to issue arbitrary system calls that write to the heap.

Under other UNIX versions, the collector normally obtains memory through sbrk. There is some reason to expect that this is not safe if the client program also calls the system

malloc, or especially realloc. The sbrk man page strongly suggests this is not safe: "Many library routines use malloc() internally, so use brk() and sbrk() only when you know that malloc() definitely will not be used by any library routine." This doesn't make a lot of sense to me, since there seems to be no documentation as to which routines can transitively call malloc. Nonetheless, under Solaris2, the collector now (since 4.12) allocates memory using mmap by default. (It defines USE_MMAP in gcconfig.h.) You may want to reverse this decisions if you use -DREDIRECT_MALLOC=...

SOLARIS THREADS:

The collector must be compiled with -DGC_SOLARIS_THREADS (thr_ functions) or -DGC_SOLARIS_PTHREADS (pthread_ functions) to be thread safe.

It is also essential that gc.h be included in files that call thr_create, thr_join, thr_suspend, thr_continue, or dlopen. Gc.h macro defines these to also do GC bookkeeping, etc. Gc.h must be included with one or both of these macros defined, otherwise these replacements are not visible.

A collector built in this way way only be used by programs that are linked with the threads library.

In this mode, the collector contains various workarounds for older Solaris bugs. Mostly, these should not be noticeable unless you look at system call traces. However, it cannot protect a guard page at the end of a thread stack. If you know that you will only be running Solaris2.5 or later, it should be possible to fix this by compiling the collector with -DSOLARIS23_MPROTECT_BUG_FIXED.

Since 5.0 alpha5, dlopen disables collection temporarily, unless USE_PROC_FOR_LIBRARIES is defined. In some unlikely cases, this can result in unpleasant heap growth. But it seems better than the race/deadlock issues we had before.

If solaris_threads are used on an X86 processor with malloc redirected to GC_malloc a deadlock is likely to result.

It appears that there is a problem in using gc_cpp.h in conjunction with Solaris threads and Sun's C++ runtime. Apparently the overloaded new operator is invoked by some iostream initialization code before threads are correctly initialized. As a result, call to thr_self() in garbage collector initialization segfaults. Currently the only known workaround is to not invoke the garbage collector from a user defined global operator new, or to have it invoke the garbage-collector's allocators only after main has started. (Note that the latter requires a moderately expensive test in operator delete.)

Hans-J. Boehm

(The above contains my personal opinions, which are probably not shared by anyone else.)

Patches applied to the Debian version of GCC

Debian specific patches can be found in the debian/patches directory. Quilt is used as the patch system. See /usr/share/doc/quilt/README.source for details about quilt.

Patches are applied by calling `debian/rules patch'. The `series' file is constructed on the fly, configure scripts are regenerated in the `patch' target.

The source packages gcj-x.y and gnat-x.y do not contain copies of the source code but build-depend on the appropriate gcc-x.y-source package instead.

Stack smashing protection is a feature of GCC that enables a program to detect buffer overflows and immediately terminate execution, rather than continuing execution with corrupt internal data structures. It uses "canaries" and local variable reordering to reduce the likelihood of stack corruption through buffer overflows.

Options that affect stack smashing protection:

-fstack-protector

Enables protection for functions that are vulnerable to stack smashing, such as those that call alloca() or use pointers.

-fstack-protector-all

Enables protection for all functions.

-Wstack-protector

Warns about functions that will not be protected. Only active when -fstack-protector has been used.

Applications built with stack smashing protection should link with the ssp library by using the option "-lssp" for systems with glibc-2.3.x or older; glibc-2.4 and newer versions provide this functionality in libc.

The Debian architectures alpha, hppa, ia64, m68k, mips, mipsel do not have support for stack smashing protection.

More documentation can be found at the project's website:

<http://researchweb.watson.ibm.com/tr1/projects/security/ssp/>

Microsoft Developer Studio Project Files, Format Version 6.00 for zlib.

Copyright (C) 2000-2004 Simon-Pierre Cadieux.

Copyright (C) 2004 Cosmin Truta.

For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h.

This project builds the zlib binaries as follows:

- * Win32_DLL_Release\zlib1.dll DLL build
- * Win32_DLL_Debug\zlib1d.dll DLL build (debug version)
- * Win32_DLL_ASM_Release\zlib1.dll DLL build using ASM code
- * Win32_DLL_ASM_Debug\zlib1d.dll DLL build using ASM code (debug version)
- * Win32_LIB_Release\zlib.lib static build
- * Win32_LIB_Debug\zlibd.lib static build (debug version)
- * Win32_LIB_ASM_Release\zlib.lib static build using ASM code
- * Win32_LIB_ASM_Debug\zlibd.lib static build using ASM code (debug version)

For more information regarding the DLL builds, please see the DLL FAQ in `..\..\win32\DLL_FAQ.txt`.

To build and test:

- 1) On the main menu, select "File | Open Workspace".
Open "zlib.dsw".
- 2) Select "Build | Set Active Configuration".
Choose the configuration you wish to build.
- 3) Select "Build | Clean".
- 4) Select "Build | Build ... (F7)". Ignore warning messages about not being able to find certain include files (e.g. alloc.h).
- 5) If you built one of the sample programs (example or minigzip), select "Build | Execute ... (Ctrl+F5)".

To use:

- 1) Select "Project | Settings (Alt+F7)".
Make note of the configuration names used in your project.
Usually, these names are "Win32 Release" and "Win32 Debug".
- 2) In the Workspace window, select the "FileView" tab.
Right-click on the root item "Workspace '...'".
Select "Insert Project into Workspace".
Switch on the checkbox "Dependency of:", and select the name of your project. Open "zlib.dsp".

3) Select "Build | Configurations".

For each configuration of your project:

3.1) Choose the zlib configuration you wish to use.

3.2) Click on "Add".

3.3) Set the new zlib configuration name to the name used by the configuration from the current iteration.

4) Select "Build | Set Active Configuration".

Choose the configuration you wish to build.

5) Select "Build | Build ... (F7)".

6) If you built an executable program, select

"Build | Execute ... (Ctrl+F5)".

Note:

To build the ASM-enabled code, you need Microsoft Assembler (ML.EXE). You can get it by downloading and installing the latest Processor Pack for Visual C++ 6.0.

Alistair Crooks supplied the port. He used Lexa C version 2.1.3 with -Xa to compile.

The verifier tests come from Mauve.

See <http://sources.redhat.com/mauve>

You want the "verify" module in the Mauve cvs repository.

In Mauve, only the sources are checked in. However, these need jasmin to be compiled to bytecode. Since jasmin would require either another VM or gcj itself to already be working and installed (just to compile it), we've chose to precompile all the .j files to .class files and then import the result.

The collector has at various times been compiled under Windows 95 & later, NT, and XP, with the original Microsoft SDK, with Visual C++ 2.0, 4.0, and 6, with the GNU win32 tools, with Borland 4.5, with Watcom C, and recently with the Digital Mars compiler. It is likely that some of these have been broken in the meantime. Patches are appreciated.

For historical reasons,

the collector test program "gctest" is linked as a GUI application, but does not open any windows. Its output appears in the file "gc.log". It may be started from the file manager. The hour glass cursor may appear as long as it's running. If it is started from the command line, it will usually run in the background. Wait a few minutes (a few seconds on a modern machine) before you check the output.

You should see either a failure indication or a "Collector appears to work" message.

The cord test program has not been ported (but should port easily). A toy editor (cord/de.exe) based on cords (heavyweight strings represented as trees) has been ported and is included. It runs fine under either win32 or win32S. It serves as an example of a true Windows application, except that it was written by a nonexpert Windows programmer. (There are some peculiarities in the way files are displayed. The <cr> is displayed explicitly for standard DOS text files. As in the UNIX version, control characters are displayed explicitly, but in this case as red text. This may be suboptimal for some tastes and/or sets of default window colors.)

In general -DREDIRECT_MALLOC is unlikely to work unless the application is completely statically linked.

The collector normally allocates memory from the OS with VirtualAlloc. This appears to cause problems under Windows NT and Windows 2000 (but not Windows 95/98) if the memory is later passed to CreateDIBitmap. To work around this problem, build the collector with -DUSE_GLOBAL_ALLOC. This is currently incompatible with -DUSE_MUNMAP. (Thanks to Jonathan Clark for tracking this down. There's some chance this may be fixed in 6.1alpha4, since we now separate heap sections with an unused page.)

Microsoft Tools

For Microsoft development tools, rename NT_MAKEFILE as MAKEFILE. (Make sure that the CPU environment variable is defined to be i386.) In order to use the gc_cpp.h C++ interface, all client code should include gc_cpp.h.

For historical reasons, the collector test program "gctest" is linked as a GUI application, but does not open any windows. Its output appears in the file "gc.log". It may be started from the file manager. The hour glass cursor may appear as long as it's running. If it is started from the command line, it will usually run in the background. Wait a few minutes (a few seconds on a modern machine) before you check the output. You should see either a failure indication or a "Collector appears to work" message.

If you would prefer a VC++.NET project file, ask boehm@acm.org. One has been contributed, but it seems to contain some absolute paths etc., so it can presumably only be a starting point, and is not in the standard distribution. It is unclear (to me, Hans Boehm) whether it is feasible to change that.

Clients may need to define GC_NOT_DLL before including gc.h, if the

collector was built as a static library (as it normally is in the absence of thread support).

GNU Tools

For GNU-win32, use the regular makefile, possibly after uncommenting the line "include Makefile.DLLs". The latter should be necessary only if you want to package the collector as a DLL.

[Is the following sentence obsolete? -HB] The GNU-win32 port is believed to work only for b18, not b19, probably due to linker changes in b19. This is probably fixable with a different definition of DATASTART and DATAEND in gconfig.h.

The collector should also be buildable under Cygwin with either the old standard Makefile, or with the "configure;make" machinery.

Borland Tools

[Rarely tested.]

For Borland tools, use BCC_MAKEFILE. Note that Borland's compiler defaults to 1 byte alignment in structures (-a1), whereas Visual C++ appears to default to 8 byte alignment (/Zp8). The garbage collector in its default configuration EXPECTS AT LEAST 4 BYTE ALIGNMENT. Thus the BORLAND DEFAULT MUST BE OVERRIDDEN. (In my opinion, it should usually be anyway. I expect that -a1 introduces major performance penalties on a 486 or Pentium.) Note that this changes structure layouts. (As a last resort, gconfig.h can be changed to allow 1 byte alignment. But this has significant negative performance implications.) The Makefile is set up to assume Borland 4.5. If you have another version, change the line near the top. By default, it does not require the assembler. If you do have the assembler, I recommend removing the -DUSE_GENERIC.

Incremental Collection

There is some support for incremental collection. This is currently pretty simple-minded. Pages are protected. Protection faults are caught by a handler installed at the bottom of the handler stack. This is both slow and interacts poorly with a debugger.

Whenever possible, I recommend adding a call to GC_enable_incremental at the last possible moment, after most debugging is complete. Unlike the UNIX versions, no system calls are wrapped by the collector itself. It may be necessary to wrap ReadFile calls that use a buffer in the heap, so that the call does not encounter a protection fault while it's running.

(As usual, none of this is an issue unless GC_enable_incremental is called.)

Note that incremental collection is disabled with `-DSMALL_CONFIG`.

Threads

James Clark has contributed the necessary code to support win32 threads with the collector in a DLL.

Use `NT_THREADS_MAKEFILE` (a.k.a `gc.mak`) instead of `NT_MAKEFILE` to build this version. Note that this requires some files whose names are more than 8 + 3 characters long. Thus you should unpack the tar file so that long file names are preserved. To build the garbage collector test with VC++ from the command line, use

```
nmake /F ".\gc.mak" CFG="gctest - Win32 Release"
```

This requires that the subdirectory `gctest\Release` exist. The test program and DLL will reside in the Release directory.

This version relies on the collector residing in a dll.

This version currently supports incremental collection only if it is enabled before any additional threads are created.

Since 6.3alpha2, threads are also better supported in static library builds with Microsoft tools (use `NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE`) and with the GNU tools. In all cases, the collector must be built with `GC_WIN32_THREADS` defined, even if the Cygwin pthreads interface is used. (`NT_STATIC_THREADS_MAKEFILE` does this implicitly. Under Cygwin, `./configure --enable-threads=posix` defines `GC_WIN32_THREADS`.) Threads must be created with `GC_CreateThread`. This can be accomplished by including `gc.h` and then calling `CreateThread`, which is redefined by `gc.h`.

For the statically linked versions, it is required that `GC_init()` be called before other GC calls, since there seems to be no implicit way to initialize the allocation lock. The easiest way to ensure this in portable code is to call `GC_INIT()` from the main executable (not a dynamic library) before calling any other GC_ routines.

We strongly advise against using the `TerminateThread()` win32 API call, especially with the garbage collector. Any use is likely to provoke a crash in the GC, since it makes it impossible for the collector to correctly track threads.

Watcom compiler

Ivan V. Demakov's README for the Watcom port:

The collector has been compiled with Watcom C 10.6 and 11.0. It runs under win32, win32s, and even under msdos with dos4gw dos-extender. It should also run under OS/2, though this isn't tested. Under win32 the collector can be built either as dll or as static library.

Note that all compilations were done under Windows 95 or NT. For unknown reason compiling under Windows 3.11 for NT (one attempt has been made) leads to broken executables.

Incremental collection is not supported.

cord is not ported.

Before compiling you may need to edit WCC_MAKEFILE to set target platform, library type (dynamic or static), calling conventions, and optimization options.

To compile the collector and testing programs use the command:

```
wmake -f WCC_MAKEFILE
```

All programs using gc should be compiled with 4-byte alignment. For further explanations on this see comments about Borland.

If the gc is compiled as dll, the macro ``GC_DLL" should be defined before including "gc.h" (for example, with -DGC_DLL compiler option). It's important, otherwise resulting programs will not run.

Ivan Demakov (email: ivan@tgrad.nsk.su)

Win32S

[The following is probably obsolete. The win32s support is still in the collector, but I doubt anyone cares, or has tested it recently.]

The collector runs under both win32s and win32, but with different semantics.

Under win32, all writable pages outside of the heaps and stack are scanned for roots. Thus the collector sees pointers in DLL data segments. Under win32s, only the main data segment is scanned. (The main data segment should always be scanned. Under some versions of win32s, other regions may also be scanned.)

Thus all accessible objects should be accessible from local variables or variables in the main data segment. Alternatively, other data segments (e.g. in DLLs) may be registered with the collector by

calling GC_init() and then GC_register_root_section(a), where a is the address of some variable inside the data segment. (Duplicate registrations are ignored, but not terribly quickly.)

(There are two reasons for this. We didn't want to see many 16:16 pointers. And the VirtualQuery call has different semantics under the two systems, and under different versions of win32s.)

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- b) Accompany the object code with a copy of the GNU GPL and this license document.

4. Combined Works.

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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.
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 - 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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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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When you use GCC to compile a program, GCC may combine portions of certain GCC header files and runtime libraries with the compiled program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the header files and runtime libraries covered by this Exception.

0. Definitions.

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"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for

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The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

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1. Grant of Additional Permission.

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2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

```
/* Definitions for BSD assembler syntax for Intel 386
   (actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,
   adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)
   Copyright (C) 1988, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2007, 2008
   Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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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 along with GCC; see the file COPYING3. If not see <<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>. */

/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"

#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"

#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"

#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line

that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \

fprintf (FILE, "\t.space "HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line

to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \

(fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \

assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \

fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line

to define a local common symbol. */

```

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
(fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
(fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0
.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)
.\"
.\" Standard preamble:
.\" =====
.de Sp \" Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)
.if t .sp .5v
.if n .sp
..
.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text
.ft CW
.nf

```



```

.ne \\$1
..
.de Ve \" End verbatim text
.ft R
.fi
..
.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. \*(- will
.\" give an unbreakable dash, \*(PI will give pi, \*(L\" will give a left
.\" double quote, and \*(R\" will give a right double quote. \*(C+ will
.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and
.\" therefore won't be available. \*(C` and \*(C' expand to ` in nroff,
.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
.ds C+ C\v'-.1v'h'-1p`s-2+\h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'
.ie n {\
. ds -- \(*W-
. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u\"(\*W'h'-12u'-\" diablo 10 pitch
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u\"(\*W'h'-8u'-\" diablo 12 pitch
. ds L\" ""
. ds R\" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
}br\}
.eI{\
. ds -- \\(em\|
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L\" ``
. ds R\" "
}br\}
.\"
.\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \(\aq
.eI .ds Aq '
.\"
.\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\" entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF {\
. de IX
. tm Index:\\$1\t\n%t\"\\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.}
.eI {\
. de IX

```

```

..
.\}
.\"
.\" Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \ " fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n {\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t {\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u))*).13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&
. ds #] \&
.\}
. \ " simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n {\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t {\
. ds ' \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\h''\n:u"
. ds ` \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\h''\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)^\h''\n:u'
. ds , \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10)',h''\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu-*(#H-.1m)~\h''\n:u'
. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\z(\sl'h''\n:u'
.\}
. \ " troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H+.1m+*(#F)\v'-(#V)\z.h'.2m+*(#F'.\h''\n:u\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h''*(#H)(*b'h'-(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w\(\de'u-*(#H)/2u\v'.3n''*(#[\z(\de\v'.3n'h''\n:u''*(#)
.ds d- \h''*(#H)\(\pd'h'-\w~'u\v'-.25m'\f2(\hy\fP\v'.25m'h'-(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-(\w'D'u\v'.11m'\z(\hy\v'.11m'h''\n:u'
.ds th \*(#[\v'.3m\s+1I\s-1\v'-.3m'h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)\s-1o\s+1\*(#)
.ds Th \*(#[\s+2I\s-2\h'-\w'Tu*3/5\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m''*(#)
.ds ae a\h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)'e
.ds Ae A\h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)'E
. \ " corrections for vroff

```

```

.if v.ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-*(#H)\s-2\u~\d\s+2\h'\n:u'
.if v.ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)\v'-.4m^\v'.4m\h'\n:u'
.  \ " for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{
.  ds : e
.  ds 8 ss
.  ds o a
.  ds d- d\h'-1\(\ga
.  ds D- D\h'-1\(\hy
.  ds th \o'bp'
.  ds Th \o'LP'
.  ds ae ae
.  ds Ae AE
.\}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\" =====
.\"
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2012-03-01" "gcc-4.6.3" "GNU"
.\ " For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\ " way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
\&    Copyright (c) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. <http://fsf.org/>
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\&    Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this
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.Ve
.SS "Preamble"
.IX Subsection "Preamble"
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the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom
to share and change all versions of a program\*(-to make sure it remains
free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation,

```

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.PP

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.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&*(L"This License*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

.Sp

\&*(L"Copyright*(R" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

.Sp

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.Sp

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.Sp

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.Sp

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.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

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

.Sp

A *(L"Standard Interface*(R" 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.

.Sp

The *(L"System Libraries*(R" 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 \&*(L"Major Component*(R", 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.

.Sp

The *(L"Corresponding Source*(R" 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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "2. Basic Permissions."

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.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law."

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.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies."

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.Sp

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.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 *(L"keep intact all notices*(R".

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "c."

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.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

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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.

.Sp

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.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

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.RS 4

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.IX Item "a."

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.RS 4

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.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

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.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

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.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16."

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.SS "\s-1END\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

.IX Subsection "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

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.PP

.Vb 2

\& <one line to give the program*(Aqs name and a brief idea of what it does.>

\& Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

\&

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.Ve

.PP

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

.PP

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.PP

.Vb 4

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\& This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
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.Ve

.PP

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.PP

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.SH "SEE ALSO"

.IX Header "SEE ALSO"

\&\fIgfdl\fR|(7), \fIfsf-funding\fR|(7).

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@c Set file name and title for man page.

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@settitle GNU General Public License

@c man begin SEEALSO

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@end ignore

@node Copying

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

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@page
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```
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@var{one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.}
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```

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@end smallexample

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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.
@end smallexample
```

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```
@example
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
```

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end example

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@c man end

@ignore

@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gfdl

@settitle GNU Free Documentation License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

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@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

@ifset gfdlhtml

@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

@end ifnohtml

@html

<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>

@end html

@ifnohtml

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifnohtml

@end ifset

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@ifclear gfdlhtml

@node GNU Free Documentation License

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License

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```
@c Local Variables:
@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"
@c End:
```

```
@c man end
@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gpl
@settitle GNU General Public License
@c man begin SEEALSO
gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).
@c man end
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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```
@c man end
@end ignore
@node Copying
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@unnumbered GNU General Public License
@center Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

```
@c This file is intended to be included in another file.
```

```
@display
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. @url{http://fsf.org/}
```

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```
@end display
```

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```
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```

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@c man end

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D. Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs (detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks (agc@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC. Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code. Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
```

```
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="generator" content=
```

```
"HTML Tidy for Linux/x86 (vers 12 April 2005), see www.w3.org" />
```

```
<title>What, me worry?</title>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content=
```

```
"text/html; charset=us-ascii" />
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div id="page">
```

```
<h2>Disclaimer and Copyright</h2>
```

```
<p>Revised 16 February, 2004</p>&copy; Copyright Ami Tavory and  
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</div>
</body>
</html>
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align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr/></div><div class="section"
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questions, ask the FSF or the <a class="link" href="http://gcc.gnu.org/lists.html">gcc mailing list</a>.
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</simpara>

<simpara>

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License or any later version applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of this License can be used, that

proxys public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Document.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section11" renderas="sect2">

11. RELICENSING

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

Massive Multiauthor Collaboration Site (or MMC Site) means any World Wide Web server that publishes copyrightable works and also provides prominent facilities for anybody to edit those works. A public wiki that anybody can edit is an example of such a server. A Massive Multiauthor Collaboration (or MMC) contained in the site means any set of copyrightable works thus published on the MMC site.

</simpara>

<simpara>

CC-BY-SA means the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 license published by Creative Commons Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation with a principal place of business in San Francisco, California, as well as future copyleft versions of that license published by that same organization.

</simpara>

<simpara>

Incorporate means to publish or republish a Document, in whole or in part, as part of another Document.

</simpara>

<simpara>

An MMC is eligible for relicensing if it is licensed under this License, and if all works that were first published under this License somewhere other than this MMC, and subsequently incorporated in whole or in part into the MMC, (1) had no cover texts or invariant sections, and (2) were thus incorporated prior to November 1, 2008.

</simpara>

<simpara>

The operator of an MMC Site may republish an MMC contained in the site under CC-BY-SA on the same site at any time before August 1, 2009, provided the MMC is eligible for relicensing.

</simpara>

<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-addendum" renderas="sect2">

ADDENDUM: How to use this License for your documents

</bridgehead>

<simpara>

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

</simpara>

<screen>Copyright YEAR YOUR NAME

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.3 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled GNU Free Documentation License.</screen>

<simpara>

If you have Invariant Sections, Front-Cover Texts and Back-Cover Texts, replace the with Texts. line with this:

</simpara>

<screen>with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST.</screen>

<simpara>

If you have Invariant Sections without Cover Texts, or some other combination of the three, merge those two alternatives to suit the situation.

</simpara>

<simpara>

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.

</simpara>

</appendix>

<appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0"

xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>

<acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3

</title></info>

<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>

<para>

Version 3, 29 June 2007

</para>

<para>

Copyright 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.fsf.org">http://www.fsf.org</link>

</para>

<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-preamble" renderas="sect1">

Preamble

</bridgehead>

<para>

The <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

</para>

<para>

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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 them 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.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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.

`</para>`

`<para>`

Developers that use the `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` `<acronym>GPL</acronym>` 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.

`</para>`

`<para>`

For the developers and authors protection, the `<acronym>GPL</acronym>` clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users and authors sake, the `<acronym>GPL</acronym>` requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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 <acronym>GPL</acronym>, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

0. Definitions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

This License refers to version 3 of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

A covered work means either the unmodified Program or a work

based on the Program.

</para>

<para>

To propagate a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

</para>

<para>

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

</para>

<para>

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

3. Protecting Users Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

</bridgehead>

<para>

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

</para>

<para>

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

```
<listitem>
  <para>
    The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and
    giving a relevant date.
  </para>
</listitem>
<listitem>
  <para>
    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.
  </para>
</listitem>
<listitem>
  <para>
    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.
  </para>
</listitem>
<listitem>
  <para>
    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.
  </para>
</listitem>
</orderedlist>
<para>
  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 compilations 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.
</para>
<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">
  6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.
</bridgehead>
<para>
```

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

A User Product is either (1) a consumer product, which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, normally used refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

</para>

<para>

Installation Information for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

</para>

<para>

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any

third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

</para>

<para>

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

Additional permissions are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

</para>

<para>

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

</para>

<para>

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered further restrictions within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you

may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

</para>

<para>

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

</para>

<para>

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

</para>

<para>

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

</para>

<para>

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

</para>

<para>

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

</para>

<para>

An entity transaction is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

</para>

<para>

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

<para>

A contributor is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's contributor version.

</para>

<para>

A contributors essential patent claims are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, control includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

</para>

<para>

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributors essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

</para>

<para>

In the following three paragraphs, a patent license is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To grant such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

</para>

<para>

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. Knowingly relying means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipients use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that country that you have reason to believe are valid.

</para>

<para>

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

</para>

<para>

A patent license is discriminatory if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

</para>

<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

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</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

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<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>one line to give the programs name and a brief idea of what it does.</replaceable>

Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

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You should have received a copy of the `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` General Public License along with this program. If not, see `<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>`.

`</screen>`

`<para>`

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

`</para>`

`<para>`

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

`</para>`

`<screen>`

`<replaceable>program</replaceable>` Copyright (C) `<replaceable>year</replaceable>` `<replaceable>name of author</replaceable>`

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `<literal>show w</literal>`.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `<literal>show c</literal>` for details.

`</screen>`

`<para>`

The hypothetical commands `<literal>show w</literal>` and `<literal>show c</literal>` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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 `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` `<acronym>GPL</acronym>`, see `<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>`.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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`</para>`

`</appendix>`

@node Library Copying

@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License

@center Version 2.1, February 1999

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@appendixsubsec 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.

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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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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

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@item

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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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@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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@page

@appendixsubsec 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.

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

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@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

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```
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#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
  namespace gnu
  {
    namespace javax
    {
      namespace sound
      {
        class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
      }
    }
  }
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

  AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
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```

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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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>
```

```
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(at your option) any later version.
```

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```

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy name of author  
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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

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

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library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General
Public License instead of this License.

```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System'(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOf(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
.)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;>;InnerClasses4$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
Permission@1@@@
```

eAYYYYSYSYS

G'E

1*+E !"

6YK*Y<YM#,)*

*

*+./012

35@

```
ljava/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;
SourceFilePermission.java
```

```
l[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
```

```
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
```

```
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
```

```
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
```

```
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
```

```
% '&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
g/String;
```

```
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
```

r

:

```
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
```

```

BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

XM,,*$nop
q *+
,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ
/* gnu.classpath.tools.taglets.CopyrightTaglet
   Copyright (C) 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

```

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this exception to your version of the library, but you are not obligated to do so. If you do not wish to do so, delete this exception statement from your version. */

```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;

import java.util.Map;

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inOverview() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inPackage() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inType() {
        return true;
    }
}
```



```

public boolean isInlineTag() {
    return false;
}

public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
    CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
    tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }

        if (haveValidTag) {
            StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
            result.append("<dl>");
            for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
                if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                    result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
                }
            }
            result.append("</dl>");
            return result.toString();
        }
        else {
            return null;
        }
    }
}

if+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMELjava/lang/Strin
g;
ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
Copyright:<init>()VCode
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z

```

```

inConstructorinMethod
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V

&(*)
java/util/Map+.put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Tag
g
506*([Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;tagLcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;2;;text
=?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer
BF<dl>
BHJappend,(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuffer;Ljava/lang/StringBuilderN<dt><i>Copyright &#169;
KPQ(Ljava/lang/String;)V
KSIT-(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;V </i></dt>
KX0Z</dl>
BXtags[Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;haveValidTagZiresultLjava/lang/StringBuffer;
SourceFileCopyrightTaglet.java!

/* 1-
7,;,?,C,G,K ,O!,S "#QY$L*+%+'WWXY-.
/01A
*2Y+S4\

7806)+=>+29<+=_BYDN-EGW67+29<%-KYMO+29RURWGW+-YGW-[F` ad efge+k/17m>nDoSpunstw>] ^_
`a7TbcA>`ade
/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects
   Copyright (C) 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

```

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```
package java.security;
```

```
import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement  
* the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name  
* and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The  
* actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the  
* context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions  
* are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent  
* something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning  
* within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no  
* actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission  
* or you don't.
```

```
*
```

```
* <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This  
* checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified  
* permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the  
* permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission  
* "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the  
* file foo.
```

```
*
```

```
* <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their  
* state after creation.
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
* @see Permissions
```

```
* @see PermissionCollection
```

```
* @since 1.1
```

```
* @status updated to 1.4
```

```
*/
```

```
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
```

```

{
/**
 * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
 */
private static final long serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674L;

/**
 * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
 *
 * @serial the name of the permission
 */
private String name;

/**
 * Create an instance with the specified name.
 *
 * @param name the permission name
 */
public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
 * This method implements the Guard interface for this class.
 * It calls the checkPermission method in
 * SecurityManager with this Permission as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the Object being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this Permission implies that the
 * specified Permission is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the Permission to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this

```

```

*/
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use implies, rather
 * than equals, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this Permission. It
 * must satisfy the contract of Object.hashCode: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *
 * @return a hash value
 */
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this Permission.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this Permission
 * as a String. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both new FilePermission(f, "write,read") and
 * new FilePermission(f, "read,write") have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this Permission
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty PermissionCollection object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or null if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * implies.
 *

```

```

* @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
*/
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
* This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
* <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
* <code>'( + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
* + ')</code>.
*
* @return this object as a <code>String</code>
*/
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals("")))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission
/* Permission.java -- Information about an ACL permission
   Copyright (C) 1998 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

```

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```
package java.security.acl;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
*/
```

```
public interface Permission
```

```
{
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method tests whether or not a specified Permission  
* (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @param perm The permission to check for equality
```

```
*
```

```
* @return true if the specified permission is the same as this one, false otherwise
```

```
*/
```

```
boolean equals (Object perm);
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method returns this Permission as a String.
```

```
*
* @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
*/
String toString();
}
Copyright (c) 2001, Thai Open Source Software Center Ltd, Sun Microsystems.
All rights reserved.
```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
#define __java_security_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
    namespace java
    {
```



```

namespace security
{
    class Permission;
    class PermissionCollection;
}
}
}

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
    Permission(::java::lang::String *);
    virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
    virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
    virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
    virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
    virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
    static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
    ::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __java_security_Permission__

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
    namespace java
    {
        namespace security
        {
            namespace acl
            {
                class Permission;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
}  
}  
}
```

```
class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object  
{
```

```
public:  
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;  
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;  
static ::java::lang::Class class$;  
} __attribute__ ((java_interface));
```

```
#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

This package was debianized by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org> on
Mon, 5 Jul 2004 21:29:57 +0200

Mudflap is part of GCC.

Authors: Frank Ch. Eigler <fche@redhat.com>, Graydon Hoare <graydon@redhat.com>

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On Debian GNU/Linux systems, the complete text of the GNU General
Public License can be found in `~/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL`.
This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the GNU compiler
collection, containing Ada, C, C++, Fortran 95, Java, Objective-C,
Objective-C++, and Treelang compilers, documentation, and support
libraries. In addition, Debian provides the `gdc` compiler, either in

the same source package, or built from a separate same source package.

Packaging is done by the Debian GCC Maintainers

<debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>, with sources obtained from:

ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/ (for full releases)

svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/ (for prereleases)

http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc (for D)

The current gcc-4.6 source package is taken from the SVN gcc-4_6-branch.

Changes: See changelog.Debian.gz

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

| Language | Compiler package | Library package | Documentation |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Ada | gnat-4.6 | libgnat-4.6 | gnat-4.6-doc |
| C | gcc-4.6 | | gcc-4.6-doc |
| C++ | g++-4.6 | libstdc++6 | libstdc++6-4.6-doc |
| D | gdc-4.6 | | |
| Fortran 95 | gfortran-4.6 | libgfortran3 | gfortran-4.6-doc |
| Go | gccgo-4.6 | libgo0 | |
| Java | gcj-4.6 | libgcj10 | libgcj-doc |
| Objective C | gobjc-4.6 | libobjc2 | |
| Objective C++ | gobjc++-4.6 | | |

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

| Language | Sources | Development | Debugging | Position-Independent |
|----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| C++ | | libstdc++6-4.6-dev | libstdc++6-4.6-dbg | libstdc++6-4.6-pic |
| D | libphobos-4.6-dev | | | |
| Java | libgcj10-src | libgcj10-dev | libgcj10-dbg | |

Additional packages include:

All languages:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4 | GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent) |
| gcc-4.6-base | Base files common to all compilers |
| gcc-4.6-soft-float | Software floating point (ARM only) |
| gcc-4.6-source | The sources with patches |

Ada:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn4.6 | GNAT version library |
| libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj4.6 | GNAT Project Manager library |

C:

cpp-4.6, cpp-4.6-doc GNU C Preprocessor
libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0 Library for instrumenting pointers
libssp0-dev, libssp0 GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0 Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes Fix non-ANSI header files
protoize Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1 GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library

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- libdecnumber
- libgomp
- libssp
- libstdc++-v3
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libquadmath/*.`[hc]`:

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Written by Francois-Xavier Coudert <fxcoudert@gcc.gnu.org>
Written by Tobias Burnus <burnus@net-b.de>

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libquadmath/math:

atanq.c, expm1q.c, j0q.c, j1q.c, log1pq.c, logq.c:

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coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, lgammaq.c, powq.c, roundq.c:

Changes for 128-bit __float128 are

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ldexpq.c:

* Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,

* Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

cosq_kernel.c, expq.c, sincos_table.c, sincosq.c, sincosq_kernel.c, sinq_kernel.c, truncq.c:

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isinfq.c:

- * Written by J.T. Conklin <jtc@netbsd.org>.
- * Change for long double by Jakub Jelinek <jj@ultra.linux.cz>
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llroundq.c, lroundq.c, tgammaq.c:

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Cephes Math Library Release 2.2: January, 1991
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Adapted for glibc November, 2001

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gcc/go/gofrontend, libgo:

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D:

gdc-4.6 GNU D Compiler
libphobos-4.6-dev D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

The D front-end for GCC:

- d/*

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Modified by Vincenzo Ampolo, Michael Parrot, Iain Buclaw, (C) 2009, 2010

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:

- d/dmd/*

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The Zlib data compression library:

- d/phobos/etc/c/zlib/*

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- d/phobos/*

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Packaging is done by the Debian GCC Maintainers <debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>, with sources obtained from:

<ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/> (for full releases)

<svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/> (for prereleases)

<http://bitbucket.org/goshawk/gdc> (for D)

The current gcc-@BV@ source package is taken from the SVN @SVN_BRANCH@.

Changes: See changelog.Debian.gz

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

| Language | Compiler package | Library package | Documentation |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Ada | gnat-@BV@ | libgnat-@BV@ | gnat-@BV@-doc |
| C | gcc-@BV@ | | gcc-@BV@-doc |
| C++ | g++-@BV@ | libstdc++6 | libstdc++6-@BV@-doc |
| D | gdc-@BV@ | | |
| Fortran 95 | gfortran-@BV@ | libgfortran3 | gfortran-@BV@-doc |
| Go | gccgo-@BV@ | libgo0 | |
| Java | gcj-@BV@ | libgcj10 | libgcj-doc |
| Objective C | gobjc-@BV@ | libobjc2 | |
| Objective C++ | gobjc++-@BV@ | | |

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| Language | Sources | Development | Debugging | Position-Independent |
|----------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| C++ | | libstdc++6-@BV@-dev | libstdc++6-@BV@-dbg | libstdc++6-@BV@-pic |
| D | | libphobos-@BV@-dev | | |
| Java | libgcj10-src | libgcj10-dev | libgcj10-dbg | |

Additional packages include:

All languages:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4 | GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent) |
| gcc-@BV@-base | Base files common to all compilers |
| gcc-@BV@-soft-float | Software floating point (ARM only) |
| gcc-@BV@-source | The sources with patches |

Ada:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| libgnatvsn-dev, libgnatvsn@BV@ | GNAT version library |
| libgnatprj-dev, libgnatprj@BV@ | GNAT Project Manager library |

C:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| cpp-@BV@, cpp-@BV@-doc | GNU C Preprocessor |
| libmudflap0-dev, libmudflap0 | Library for instrumenting pointers |
| libssp0-dev, libssp0 | GCC stack smashing protection library |
| libquadmath0 | Math routines for the __float128 type |
| fixincludes | Fix non-ANSI header files |

protoize Create/remove ANSI prototypes from C code

Java:

gij The Java bytecode interpreter and VM
libgcj-common Common files for the Java run-time
libgcj10-awt The Abstract Windowing Toolkit
libgcj10-jar Java ARchive for the Java run-time

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1 GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library

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- libdecnumber
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- libssp
- libstdc++-v3
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- libmudflap
- libgfortran
- The libgnat-@BV@ Ada support library and libgnatvsn library.
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Changes for 128-bit __float128 are

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- * Conversion to long double by Ulrich Drepper,
- * Cygnus Support, drepper@cygnus.com.

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isinfq.c:

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Cephes Math Library Release 2.2: January, 1991

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D:

gdc-@BV@ GNU D Compiler
libphobos-@BV@-dev D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

The D front-end for GCC:

- d/*

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:
- d/dmd/*

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The Zlib data compression library:
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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- d/phobos/*

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%'&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lang/String;

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Source: <http://ceph.newdream.net/>

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<ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/readline/readline-5.2.tar.gz>.

Upstream Authors:

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```
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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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This is Debian GNU/Linux's prepackaged version of the FSF's GNU Readline library.

This package was put together by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>, derived from the bash package by Guy Maor <maor@debian.org>, from the GNU sources at

<ftp.gnu.org:/pub/gnu/readline/readline-6.0.tar.gz>.

Upstream Authors:

Chet Ramey <chet.ramey@case.edu>

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Oliver Laumann (examples/rlfe)

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This is Debian GNU/Linux's prepackaged version of the rlfe program.
This package was put together by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>.

Upstream source:

<ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/readline/readline-4.3.tar.gz>.

Author: Per Bothner

Copyright:

```
/* A front-end using readline to "cook" input lines for Kawa.  
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*  
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*/
```

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```

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```
@c The GNU Free Documentation License.
@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008
```

```
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@c hence no sectioning command or @node.
```

```
@display
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```

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```
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```

```
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@item
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```

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@c Local Variables:

@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

1.299 libroken18-heimdal

1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

1.299.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they were against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed

on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: `-D_THREAD_SAFE -D_AIX32_THREADS=1 -D_AIX41 -D_AES_SOURCE`
or one can use `xlcr4` if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

`-ldce` (and `setenv` from somewhere)

`dpagaix` is only needed on AIX (see `k5dfspag.c`).

`dpagaix` needs `dfspag.exp` and is linked with

`ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp`

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :-), although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put `fcache_version = x` in `krb5.conf` where `x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).`

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)

HPC2N

Umeå University

Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for `configure.in` and some `Makefile.am`'s to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on `ksu`

This program is not installed `setuid root` by default. If you want to install it `setuid root`, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on `iprovd` and/or `hpropd`

The following entries may be required in your `/etc/services` file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprovd     2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on `kerberos.8` man page

This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:
<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4_get_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add bam/admin
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
Principal expiration time [never]:
Password expiration time [never]:
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

5. Add user keys

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chocbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chocbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chocbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chocbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chocbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user> in that order.
2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers
4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and

use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.

6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

Option #1: Use perl glue found at

<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <http://bugs.debian.org/276402>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5_PADATA_ENCRYPTED_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init_creds_pw.c

- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins
partly done with "struct kdc_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket

-- using PK-INIT anonymous

-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support

- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs have been compiled on:

telnet telnetd

4.4 BSD-Lite x x

4.3 BSD Reno X X

UNICOS 9.1 X X

UNICOS 9.0 X X

UNICOS 8.0 X X

BSDI 2.0 X X

Solaris 2.4 x x (no linemode in server)

SunOs 4.1.4 X X (no linemode in server)

Ultrix 4.3 X X (no linemode in server)

Ultrix 4.1 X X (no linemode in server)

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following machines, but were not available for testing this version.

```
telnet telnetd
Next1.0  X  X
UNICOS 8.3  X  X
UNICOS 7.C  X  X
UNICOS 7.0  X  X
SunOs 4.0.3c X  X (no linemode in server)
4.3 BSD  X  X (no linemode in server)
DYNIX V3.0.12 X  X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 3.1  X  X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.0  X  X (no linemode in server)
SunOs 3.5  X  X (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.3 X  X (no linemode in server)
Solaris 2.2  x  x (no linemode in server)
Solaris 2.3  x  x (no linemode in server)
BSDI 1.0  X  X
BSDI 1.1  X  X
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X  X (no linemode in server)
HP-UX 8.0  x  x (no linemode in server)
```

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet, The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

```
dab@borman.com
dab@cray.com
dab@bsdi.com
```

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to bcopy()/bzero() with calls to memmove()/memset() and all calls to index()/rindex() with calls to strchr()/strchr().

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to telnetd.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

makeutx() doesn't expand utmpx, use pututxline() instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a sleep(1) before execing login to avoid race condition that can eat up the login prompt.
Use terminal speed directly if it is not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to realloc() call. Fix for execing login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release of telnet/telnetd. There are probably other changes that aren't listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed #define for AUTHENTICATE to AUTHENTICATION

Changed #define for ENCRYPT to ENCRYPTION

Changed #define for DES_ENCRYPT to DES_ENCRYPTION

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572) including support for USERVAR.

Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408) conditional on -DOLD_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions. Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions of ENV_VAR and ENV_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO_BSD_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

Latest Copyright notices from Berkeley.

FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support. The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will

be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug",
"encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site

specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in `commands.c` have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both `telnet` and `telnetd` was setting/clearing `CTLECH` in the `sg_flags` word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the `LCTLECH` bit in the local mode word.

The `SRCRT` #define has been removed. If `IP_OPTIONS` and `IPPROTO_IP` are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The `NO_GETTYTAB` #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into `libtelnet` to achieve the same results.

The server, `telnetd`, has been switched to use `getopt()` for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via `cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed()` was still not quite right in `telnet`. Posix says if the `ispeed` is 0, then it is really equal to the `ospeed`.

The suboption processing code in `telnet` now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (`telnetd` was already doing this).

The `telnet` code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting `telnet`.

`Telnetd` was doing a `TCSADRAIN` when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means that the `tcsetattr()` will hang waiting for output to drain, and `telnetd` is the only one that will drain

the output... The fix is to use TCSANOW which does not wait.

Telnetd was improperly setting/clearing the ISTRIP flag in the c_lflag field, it should be using the c_iflag field.

When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix _POSIX_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty ooutput is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled with "NO_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST bit in the c_lflag field, not the c_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c_lflag field, not the c_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where switch() was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with 0xff.

Add a couple more printoption() calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like rlogin, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the fork(), in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a setsid()/setpgrp()
- 4) makes the tty our controlling tty.

On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is fork()ed.

Use the `strdup()` library routine in telnet, instead of the local `savestr()` routine. If you don't have `strdup()`, you need to define `NO_STRDUP`.

Add support for `^T` (`SIGINFO/VSTATUS`), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the `AYT` character. You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ****
>  if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>  ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
>  !  pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>  return(0);
>  }
> --- 609,616 ----
>  if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>  ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
>  !  pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
>  !  if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
>  !      ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
>  !  ttyinfo(tp);
>  return(0);
>  }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of `VEOL` and `VEOL2` if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle `TERMIOS` systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The `telnet/Source` directory is now gone, and all the source that was in `telnet/Source` is now just in the `telnet` directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, `Makefile` and `Makefile.generic`. The "`Makefile`" has the definitions for the various system, and "`Makefile.generic`" does all the work.

There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean
to clean out the directory.

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options. In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT_TAB and LIT_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response

to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIOS setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...)):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0

recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "***" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0
```

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific

example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

David Borman
Cray Research, Inc.
655F Lone Oak Drive
Eagan, MN 55123
dab@cray.com.

README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top

of the file for more information.

Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.

kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS_EXTPROC.

When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS_EXTPROC bit
TIOCGSTATE Get t_state of tty to look at TS_EXTPROC bit
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT_IOCTL bit.

When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgtyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define USE_TERMIO or SYSV_TERMIO, the code will expect that the structure returned in the TIOCPKT_IOCTL is the termio/termios structure.

stty.diff:

This file contains the changes needed for the stty(1) program to report on the current status of the TS_EXTPROC bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the TS_EXTPROC bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "stty -extproc", and the LINEMODE option will be automatically disabled, and saying "stty extproc" will re-enable the LINEMODE option.

telnet.state:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

telnet:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

telnetd:

This directory contains the server code. If LINEMODE or KLUDGELINEMODE are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

libtelnet:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

arpa:

This directory has a new <arpa/telnet.h>

libtelnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnet/Makefile.4.4:

telnetd/Makefile.4.4:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in /usr/src/lib/libtelnet, /usr/src/libexec/telnetd, and /usr/src/usr.bin/telnet.

The following TELNET options are supported:

LINEMODE:

The LINEMODE option is supported as per RFC1116. The FORWARDMASK option is not currently supported.

BINARY: The client has the ability to turn on/off the BINARY option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

TERMINAL-TYPE:

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status. The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON option, it is added here for completeness.

AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been

issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux, so this code may change in the future.

KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.
- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd with DCE.)
- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use

this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5_dfs_pag after the krb5_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS. If the .k5login file is used by krb5_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5_dfs_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5_dfs_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:
FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred_nnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT. This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5_afs_pag should be called after the krb5_dfs_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already had a
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains

the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5_dfs_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs_syscall with the afs_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user. When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a dce_login to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the KRB5CCNAME and look at the nnnnnnnn at the end. It

should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be 41ffxxxx on some systems.

Su to root and unsetenv KRB5CCNAME. Do a testpag -n nnnnnnnn where nnnnnnnn is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and KRB5CCNAME set. If the PAG returned is the same as the newpag, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE klist, cd to DFS and a DCE klist again. The klist should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff8
# ./testpag -n 41ffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41ffff9
PAG returned = 41ffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the newpag parameter.

Running it with -n 0 should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If you DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL_DFS_PAG and ANL_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5_dfs_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL_DFS_PAG and -DANL_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);

Created 07/08/96
Modified 09/30/96
Modified 11/19/96
Modified 12/19/96
Modified 06/20/97
```

Modified 07/28/97

Modified 02/18/98

Douglas E. Engert <DEEngert@anl.gov>

Argonne National Laboratory

9700 South Cass Avenue

Argonne, Illinois 60439

(630) 252-5444

The dfs version of the tarball was created by the script in
debian/scripts/convert_source.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib
```

```
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'
```

```
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'
```

```
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'
```

```
exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller

- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work

- Fuzzing tests

- Performance testing

- ASN1_MALLOC_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode_ and length_

- Fix SIZE constraints

- Compact types that only contain on entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Futher down is later generations of the template parser

code:

```
=====
```

```
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
```

462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)

trivial types:

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)

OPTIONAL

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)

SEQ OF

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)

BOOLEAN

=====

339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)

TYPE_EXTERNAL:

=====

331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)

SET OF

=====

327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)

TYPE_EXTERNAL everywhere

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

=====

229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

=====

221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====

180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)

CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000
base lib: 22820

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
=====
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)
baselib: 22820
generated code stubs: 41472
TEXT stubs: 112560

All types, id still objects

=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 119891

All types, id still objects, dup compression

=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 107147

All types, dup compression, id vars

=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 7536
TEXT stubs: 107147

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se
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```
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@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightstart{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@macro copyrightend{ }  
@end macro
```

```
@node Copyrights and Licenses, , Acknowledgments, Top  
@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
```

```
@heading Kungliga Tekniska Hgskolan
```

```
@copyrightstart  
@verbatim
```

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@table @asis

@item GSS-API CFX, SPNEGO, naming extensions, API extensions.

@item KCM credential cache.

@item HDB LDAP backend.

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vis.c in libroken

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@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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kdc/announce.c

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DES core in libcrypto

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D3DES (V5.09) -

A portable, public domain, version of the Data Encryption Standard.

Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge.
Thanks to: Dan Hoey for his excellent Initial and Inverse permutation
code; Jim Gillogly & Phil Karn for the DES key schedule code; Dennis
Ferguson, Eric Young and Dana How for comparing notes; and Ray Lau,
for humouring me on.

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Windows support

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lib/hcrypto/test_dh.c

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1.302 libsasl2-2 2.1.23.dfsg1-5ubuntu1

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 * Rob Earhart
 * Rob Siemborski
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1.303 libsasl2-modules 2.1.23.dfsg1-5ubuntu1

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Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>
arch-tag: d4250e44-a0e0-4ee0-adb9-2bd74f6eeb27

1.305 libsemanage 2.2-1 :1

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1.306 libsensors4 1:3.3.1-2ubuntu1

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- * Frodo Looijaard
Original author of libsensors, sensors-detect, sensors and isadump.
- * Merlin Hughes
Original author of sensord.
- * Bob Schlaermann
Dynamic chip feature detection (a.k.a. generic chip support) in libsensors and sensors.
- * Mark M. Hoffman
Many improvements to the libsensors configuration file scanner.
- * Jean Delvare
New libsensors API, and migration of sensors and sensord thereto.
Many optimizations in libsensors and sensors.

Configuration file converter.
Rewrite of sensors-detect.
Support for multiple configuration files in libsensors.

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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

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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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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must

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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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1.307 libsepol 2.2-1

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

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

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

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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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1.309 libsigsegv 2.10-2 :2

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1.314 libsqlite3-0 3.5.9-6

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This package was debianized by Andreas Rottmann <rotty@debian.org> on Wed, 26 Sep 2001 17:00:18 +0200.

It was downloaded from <http://www.sqlite.org>.

Upstream Author: D. Richard Hipp <drh@hwaci.com>

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1.315 libss2 1.41.11-1ubuntu2.1

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the ss command-line interface parsing library library. It is currently distributed together with the EXT2 file system utilities, which are otherwise packaged as "e2fsprogs".

This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>, from sources obtained from a mirror of:
[tsx-11.mit.edu:/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/](http://tsx-11.mit.edu/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/)

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This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Fri Dec 14 22:24:35 EST 2007

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

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This is the new version (1.41.11) of the second extended file system management programs.

From time to time, I release new versions of e2fsprogs, to fix bugs and to make the utilities more robust. You can always find information about the latest version at the the e2fsprogs web page, which is:

<http://e2fsprogs.sourceforge.net>

The INSTALL file has instructions on building and installing e2fsprogs. Provisions for building Red Hat RPMs and Debian dpkg files are supplied as well.

In case of bugs in these programs, please contact Ted Ts'o at tytso@mit.edu or tytso@alum.mit.edu. See the e2fsck man page for suggestions of what sort of information to include when submitting bug reports for these programs.

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Common Error Description library. It is currently distributed together with the EXT2 file system utilities, which are otherwise packaged as "e2fsprogs".

This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>, from sources obtained from a mirror of:
tsx-11.mit.edu:/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the static EXT2 file system consistency checker (e2fsck.static). The EXT2 utilities were written by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> and Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>.

Sources were obtained from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/e2fsprogs>

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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
-
- Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell      2005
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** NOTE! The following LGPL license applies to the tdb
** 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) $(OBJS))
$(MV) pic/$(BSD_LIB) .
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
$(LN) $(BSD_LIB) ../$(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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Version 2, June 1991

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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1.316 libssh2 1.4.3 :2

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1.317 libssl1.0.0 1.0.1e-2+deb7u13

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Pentium Pro 200mhz

FreeBSD 2.1.5

gcc 2.7.2.2

SSLey 0.7.0 30-Jan-1997

built on Tue Apr 22 12:14:36 EST 1997

options:bn(64,32) md2(int) rc4(idx,int) des(ptr,risc1,16,long) idea(int) blowfish(ptr2)

C flags:gcc -DTERMIOS -D_ANSI_SOURCE -fomit-frame-pointer -O3 -m486 -Wall

The 'numbers' are in 1000s of bytes per second processed.

| type | 8 bytes | 64 bytes | 256 bytes | 1024 bytes | 8192 bytes |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| md2 | 130.99k | 367.68k | 499.09k | 547.04k | 566.50k |
| md5 | 1924.98k | 8293.50k | 13464.41k | 16010.39k | 16820.68k |
| sha | 1250.75k | 5330.43k | 8636.88k | 10227.36k | 10779.14k |
| sha1 | 1071.55k | 4572.50k | 7459.98k | 8791.96k | 9341.61k |
| rc4 | 10724.22k | 14546.25k | 15240.18k | 15259.50k | 15265.63k |
| des cbc | 3309.11k | 3883.01k | 3968.25k | 3971.86k | 3979.14k |
| des ede3 | 1442.98k | 1548.33k | 1562.48k | 1562.00k | 1563.33k |
| idea cbc | 2195.69k | 2506.39k | 2529.59k | 2545.66k | 2546.54k |
| rc2 cbc | 806.00k | 833.52k | 837.58k | 838.52k | 836.69k |
| blowfish cbc | 4687.34k | 5949.97k | 6182.43k | 6248.11k | 6226.09k |
| rsa 512 bits | 0.010s | | | | |
| rsa 1024 bits | 0.045s | | | | |
| rsa 2048 bits | 0.260s | | | | |
| rsa 4096 bits | 1.690s | | | | |

Motorolla 68020 20mhz, NetBSD

SSLey 0.9.0t 29-May-1998

built on Fri Jun 5 12:42:23 EST 1998

options:bn(64,32) md2(char) rc4(idx,int) des(idx,cisc,16,long) idea(int) blowfish(idx)

C flags:gcc -DTERMIOS -O3 -fomit-frame-pointer -Wall -DB_ENDIAN

The 'numbers' are in 1000s of bytes per second processed.

| type | 8 bytes | 64 bytes | 256 bytes | 1024 bytes | 8192 bytes |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| md2 | 2176.00 | 5994.67 | 8079.73 | 8845.18 | 9077.01 |
| mdc2 | 5730.67 | 6122.67 | 6167.66 | 6176.51 | 6174.87 |
| md5 | 29.10k | 127.31k | 209.66k | 250.50k | 263.99k |
| hmac(md5) | 12.33k | 73.02k | 160.17k | 228.04k | 261.15k |
| sha1 | 11.27k | 49.37k | 84.31k | 102.40k | 109.23k |
| rmd160 | 11.69k | 48.62k | 78.76k | 93.15k | 98.41k |
| rc4 | 117.96k | 148.94k | 152.57k | 153.09k | 152.92k |
| des cbc | 27.13k | 30.06k | 30.38k | 30.38k | 30.53k |
| des ede3 | 10.51k | 10.94k | 11.01k | 11.01k | 11.01k |
| idea cbc | 26.74k | 29.23k | 29.45k | 29.60k | 29.74k |
| rc2 cbc | 34.27k | 39.39k | 40.03k | 40.07k | 40.16k |
| rc5-32/12 cbc | 64.31k | 83.18k | 85.70k | 86.70k | 87.09k |
| blowfish cbc | 48.86k | 59.18k | 60.07k | 60.42k | 60.78k |
| cast cbc | 42.67k | 50.01k | 50.86k | 51.20k | 51.37k |

| | sign | verify | sign/s | verify/s |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| rsa 512 bits | 0.7738s | 0.0774s | 1.3 | 12.9 |
| rsa 1024 bits | 4.3967s | 0.2615s | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| rsa 2048 bits | 29.5200s | 0.9664s | 0.0 | 1.0 |

| | sign | verify | sign/s | verify/s |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| dsa 512 bits | 0.7862s | 0.9709s | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| dsa 1024 bits | 2.5375s | 3.1625s | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| dsa 2048 bits | 9.2150s | 11.8200s | 0.1 | 0.1 |

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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That's all there is to it!

This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research

projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agc@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC. Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code. Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't

made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)
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128 bit long double support was introduced with GCC 4.6.0 for FreeBSD.

These lines make the symbols to get a @@GCC_4.6.0.

```
%exclude {  
  __addtf3  
  __copysigntf3
```

```
__divtc3
__divtf3
__eqtf2
__extenddf2
__extendsf2
__extendxf2
__fabstf2
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
__fixtfti
__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
__fixunstfti
__floatditf
__floatsitf
__floattinf
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
__floatuntinf
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negtf2
__netf2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctdf2
__trunctsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}
```

```
GCC_4.6.0 {
__addtf3
#ifdef __x86_64__
__copysigntf3
#endif
__divtc3
__divtf3
__eqtf2
__extenddf2
__extendsf2
__extendxf2
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fabstf2
```

```

%endif
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixtfti
#endif
__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixunstfti
#endif
__floatditf
__floatsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floattitf
#endif
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floatuntitf
#endif
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negtf2
__netf2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctfdf2
__trunctfsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}

```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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@settitle GNU General Public License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).

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@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gpl

@settitle GNU General Public License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).

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@iftex
@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end iftex
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```
@page
@unnumberedsec Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs
```

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```
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type `show w'.
```

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@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up
@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top
@end ifnohtml
@html
<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>
@end html
@ifnohtml
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifnohtml
@end ifset
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@ifclear gfdhtml
@node GNU Free Documentation License
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```
@c Local Variables:
@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"
@c End:
```

```
@c man end
@node Library Copying
@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
```

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

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@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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@page

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Jan 21, 2002

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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1.319 libsub-name-perl 0.05-1build4 :1build4

1.319.1 Available under license :

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

Maintainer: Florian Ragwitz <rafl@debian.org>

Source: <http://search.cpan.org/dist/Sub-Name/>

Name: Sub-Name

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Files: debian/*

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1.320 libsys-hostname-long-perl 1.4-2

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Chip Salzenberg <chip@debian.org> created this Debian package using original module sources, as found on the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN) <URL:<http://cpan.org/>>. The Debian Perl packaging tool "dh-make-perl" was of great help.

The upstream author is Scott Penrose <scottp@dd.com.au>.

The upstream source can be found at <http://search.cpan.org/dist/Sys-Hostname-Long/>

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1.321 libtasn1-6 3.4 :3ubuntu0.1

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

functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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

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```
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This package was debianized by Ivo Timmermans <ivo@debian.org> on Sat, 15 Jun 2002 23:37:29 +0200.

Matthias Urlichs <smurf@debian.org>.

It is now maintained by Andreas Metzler <ametzler@debian.org>, Eric Dorland <eric@debian.org> and James Westby <jw+debian@jameswestby.net>

It was downloaded from <ftp://ftp.gnutls.org/pub/crypto/gnutls/libtasn1/>

Upstream Authors: Fabio Fiorina <fiorinaf@gnutls.org>
Simon Josefsson <jas@extundo.com>

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1.322 libterm-ui-perl 0.42-1 :1

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Upstream-Name: Term-UI
Source: <https://metacpan.org/release/Term-UI/>
Upstream-Contact: Chris Williams <chris@bingosnet.co.uk>

Files: *

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1.323 libtext-charwidth-perl 0.04-7build3

:7build3

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1.324 libtext-iconv-perl 1.7-5build2 :5build2

1.324.1 Available under license :

This package Debianised by Steve Haslam <araqnid@debian.org> on 4th March 2000.

It is currently maintained by Anibal Monsalve Salazar <anibal@debian.org>.

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1.325 libtext-soundex-perl 3.4-1build1 :1build1

1.325.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>
Upstream-Name: Text-Soundex
Source: <https://metacpan.org/release/Text-Soundex/>
Upstream-Contact: Ricardo SIGNES <rjbs@cpan.org>

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1.326 libtext-wrapi18n-perl 0.06-7 :7

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1.327 libthai 0.1.16-3 :3

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.329 libtheora0 1.1.1+dfsg.1 :3ubuntu2

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This reference implementation is originally derived from the On2 VP3 Codec Software, and the Theora video format is essentially compatible with the VP3 video format, consisting of a backward-compatible superset.

1.330 libtiff 4.0.3 :14.e17

1.330.1 Available under license :

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1.331 libtimedate-perl 2.3000-1 :1

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Upstream-Name: TimeDate

Upstream-Contact: Graham Barr <gbarr@pobox.com>

Source: <https://metacpan.org/release/TimeDate/>

Files: *

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2007, Joey Hess <joeyh@debian.org>

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1.332 libtinfo5 5.9

1.332.1 Available under license :

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

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

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1.333 libunistring 0.9.3-5ubuntu3 :5ubuntu3

1.333.1 Available under license :

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Upstream-Name: libunistring

Upstream-Contact: Bruno Haible <bruno@clisp.org>

Source: <http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/libunistring/>

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That's all there is to it!

1.337 libuuid1 2.17.2-0ubuntu1

1.337.1 Available under license :

size: 8388608, sector size: 512, PT: dos, offset: 446

- #1: 32 7648 0x83
- #2: 7680 8704 0xa5
- #5: 7936 4864 0x7 (freebsd)
- #6: 12544 3584 0x7 (freebsd)

size: 4456448, sector size: 512, PT: bsd, offset: 512

- #1: 7936 4864 0x7
- #2: 12544 3584 0x7

BZh91AY&SYf"~@H R h% CFTC@OQ6_@
tTJmlAH1||/FOHA]BAk@
BZh91AY&SY`hC+{H|yL*UT{JDCCMhd?TPJ
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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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```

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

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of util-linux.

This package was put together by Guy Maor <maor@debian.org> and later
maintained by Sean 'Shaleh' Perry <shaleh@debian.org>, and Adrian Bunk
<bunk@stusta.de>.

The current maintainer is LaMont Jones <lamont@debian.org>.

See also: [git://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git](https://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git)

It was downloaded from:

<ftp://ftp.us.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux-ng/>

Upstream maintainers include:

Maintainer: Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

Past Maintainer: Adrian Bunk <bunk@fs.tum.de>

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1.338 libv8 3.7.12.22-3 :3

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Upstream-Name: FIXME

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Source: FIXME

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Makefile

SConstruct

benchmarks/base.js

benchmarks/regexp.js

benchmarks/richards.js

benchmarks/run.js

benchmarks/spinning-balls/splay-tree.js

benchmarks/spinning-balls/v.js

benchmarks/splay.js

build/armu.gypi

build/common.gypi

build/gyp_v8

build/mipsu.gypi

build/standalone.gypi

debian/samples.gyp

include/v8-debug.h

include/v8-preparser.h

include/v8-profiler.h
include/v8-testing.h
include/v8.h
include/v8stdint.h
preparser/SConscript
preparser/preparser-process.cc
preparser/preparser.gyp
samples/SConscript
samples/count-hosts.js
samples/lineprocessor.cc
samples/process.cc
samples/samples.gyp
samples/shell.cc
src/SConscript
src/accessors.cc
src/accessors.h
src/allocation-inl.h
src/allocation.cc
src/allocation.h
src/api.cc
src/api.h
src/apinatives.js
src/apiutils.h
src/arguments.h
src/arm/builtins-arm.cc
src/arm/code-stubs-arm.cc
src/arm/code-stubs-arm.h
src/arm/codegen-arm.cc
src/arm/codegen-arm.h
src/arm/constants-arm.cc
src/arm/constants-arm.h
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src/arm/regexp-macro-assembler-arm.cc

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src/atomicops_internals_x86_msvc.h
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src/codegen.h
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src/extensions/experimental/break-iterator.h
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src/fast-dtoa.h
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src/fixd-dtoa.h
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src/frames.cc
src/frames.h
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src/full-codegen.h
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src/hydrogen.h

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src/ia32/stub-cache-ia32.cc
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src/incremental-marking.cc
src/incremental-marking.h
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src/inspector.h
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src/interpreter-irregexp.h
src/isolate-inl.h
src/isolate.cc
src/isolate.h
src/json-parser.h
src/json.js
src/jsregexp.cc
src/jsregexp.h
src/list-inl.h
src/list.h
src/lithium-allocator-inl.h
src/lithium-allocator.cc
src/lithium-allocator.h

src/lithium.cc
src/lithium.h
src/liveedit-debugger.js
src/liveedit.cc
src/liveedit.h
src/liveobjectlist-inl.h
src/liveobjectlist.cc
src/liveobjectlist.h
src/log-inl.h
src/log-utils.cc
src/log-utils.h
src/log.cc
src/log.h
src/macro-assembler.h
src/macros.py
src/mark-compact-inl.h
src/mark-compact.cc
src/mark-compact.h
src/math.js
src/messages.cc
src/messages.h
src/messages.js
src/mips/builtins-mips.cc
src/mips/code-stubs-mips.cc
src/mips/code-stubs-mips.h
src/mips/codegen-mips.cc
src/mips/codegen-mips.h
src/mips/constants-mips.cc
src/mips/constants-mips.h
src/mips/cpu-mips.cc
src/mips/debug-mips.cc
src/mips/deoptimizer-mips.cc
src/mips/disasm-mips.cc
src/mips/frames-mips.cc
src/mips/frames-mips.h
src/mips/full-codegen-mips.cc
src/mips/ic-mips.cc
src/mips/lithium-codegen-mips.cc
src/mips/lithium-codegen-mips.h
src/mips/lithium-gap-resolver-mips.cc
src/mips/lithium-gap-resolver-mips.h
src/mips/lithium-mips.cc
src/mips/lithium-mips.h
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src/mips/macro-assembler-mips.h
src/mips/regexp-macro-assembler-mips.cc
src/mips/regexp-macro-assembler-mips.h
src/mips/simulator-mips.cc

src/mips/simulator-mips.h
src/mips/stub-cache-mips.cc
src/mirror-debugger.js
src/misc-intrinsics.h
src/mksnapshot.cc
src/natives.h
src/objects-debug.cc
src/objects-inl.h
src/objects-printer.cc
src/objects-visiting-inl.h
src/objects-visiting.cc
src/objects-visiting.h
src/objects.cc
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src/parser.h
src/platform-cygwin.cc
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src/platform-linux.cc
src/platform-macos.cc
src/platform-nullos.cc
src/platform-openbsd.cc
src/platform-posix.cc
src/platform-solaris.cc
src/platform-tls-mac.h
src/platform-tls-win32.h
src/platform-tls.h
src/platform-win32.cc
src/platform.h
src/prepare-data-format.h
src/prepare-data.cc
src/prepare-data.h
src/preparser-api.cc
src/preparser.cc
src/preparser.h
src/prettyprinter.cc
src/prettyprinter.h
src/profile-generator-inl.h
src/profile-generator.cc
src/profile-generator.h
src/property-details.h
src/property.cc
src/property.h
src/proxy.js
src/regexp-macro-assembler-irregexp-inl.h
src/regexp-macro-assembler-irregexp.cc
src/regexp-macro-assembler-irregexp.h
src/regexp-macro-assembler-tracer.cc

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src/regexp-stack.cc
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src/scopes.cc
src/scopes.h
src/serialize.cc
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src/simulator.h
src/small-pointer-list.h
src/smart-array-pointer.h
src/snapshot-common.cc
src/snapshot-empty.cc
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src/v8checks.h
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src/v8globals.h
src/v8memory.h
src/v8natives.js
src/v8preparserdll-main.cc
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src/x64/frames-x64.h

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test/message/regress/regress-75.js
test/message/regress/regress-75.out
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test/mjsunit/bit-not.js
test/mjsunit/bitops-info.js
test/mjsunit/bitwise-operations-undefined.js
test/mjsunit/body-not-visible.js
test/mjsunit/boolean.js
test/mjsunit/break.js
test/mjsunit/bugs/618.js
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test/mjsunit/compiler/inline-throw.js
test/mjsunit/compiler/inline-two.js
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build/README.txt

debian/README.source

debian/compat

debian/control

debian/control.in

debian/control.in.in

debian/gbp.conf

debian/libv8-dev.dirs

debian/libv8-dev.examples

debian/libv8-dev.install

debian/libv8.dirs

debian/libv8.install

debian/patches/0005-enable-i18n-extension.patch

debian/patches/0008_mkssnapshot_stdout.patch

debian/patches/0011_use_system_gyp.patch

debian/patches/0014_disable_cross_build.patch

debian/patches/0015_enable_mips_tests.patch

debian/patches/series

debian/rules

debian/source/format

debian/watch

test/es5conform/README

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test-func-info.log

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test.default

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test.func-info

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test.gc-state

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test.ignore-unknown

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test.log

test/mjsunit/tools/tickprocessor-test.separate-ic

test/preparser/preparser.expectation

test/sputnik/README

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&& IsLineFeed(c0_) Advance();

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>= kQuoteTableLength) {

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|| c == 0x200b || c == 0xfeff;

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<= 5) return c + 10;

<= 9) return c;

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Foo.prototype = 12;

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```
|| IsInRange(AsciiAlphaToLower, 'a', 'f');
```

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Copyright: != -1 || // ID-char

```
{ return c.val; }
```

```
{ return sc_SYMBOL_PREFIX + c.val; }
```

```
|| c === SC_EOF_OBJECT;
```

```
|| needing == "")
```

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1.340 libvorbis0a 1.3.1-1+squeeze1

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1.342 libvpx 1.3.0-2 :2

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This is the Debian package of the VP8 video codec library

Packaged by Sebastian Drge <slomo@debian.org>

It was downloaded from <http://www.webmproject.org/>

Upstream author:

Google, Inc.

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1.343 libwind0-heimdal

1.6~git20120311.dfsg.1-2ubuntu0.1

1.343.1 Available under license :

This kerberized popper was based on popper-1.831beta which was later announced as "official" and not beta.

This program is able to talk both the pop3 and the kpop3 protocol.

Please note that the server principal is pop.hostname and not rcmd.hostname. I.e an additional entry is needed in your mailhub's /etc/srvtab. Use ksrvutil to add the extra principal.

The server is usually started from inetd and there is already an entry for that in inetd.conf.changes.

This is a set of patches and files to get a DFS ticket from a k5 ticket.

This code comes from Doug Engert, Argonne Nat. Lab (See dce/README.original for more info)

The files in dce are;

testpag: for testing if this is at all possible.

k5dfspag: included in libkrb5

k5dcecon: Creates (or searches for) the actual DFSPAG ticketfile.

dpagaix: An AIX syscall stub.

README.original: Original README file from Doug Engert

Certain applications (rshd/telnetd) have been patched to call the functions in k5dfspag when the situation is right. They are ifdef with DCE. The patches are also originally from Doug but they were against MIT krb5 code and have been merged into heimdal by me. I will try to fix ftpd soon...

There is also an ifdefs for DCE && AIX that can be used to make AIX use DCE for getting group/passwd entries. This is needed if one is running with a bare bones passwd/group file and AUTHSTATE set to DCE (This will be more or less clear to people doing this...) I have forced this on for now.

k5dfspag.c is in lib/krb5

k5dfspag.c is dependent on DCE only.

It is also POSIX systems only. There are defines for the location of k5dcecon and dpagaix that needs a correct configure setting.

k5dcecon needs no special things for the compile except whatever is needed on the target system to compile dce programs.

(On aix the dce compile flags are: -D_THREAD_SAFE -D_AIX32_THREADS=1 -D_AIX41 -D_AES_SOURCE or one can use xlc_r4 if it is version 3.6.4 or later)

k5dcecon wants the following libs (on aix 4.3):

-ldce (and setenv from somewhere)

dpagaix is only needed on AIX (see k5dfspag.c).

dpagaix needs dfspag.exp and is linked with

ld -edpagaix -o dpagaix dpagaix.o dfspag.exp

Hope to get this into heimdal soon :-) although I know that you will have to change some things to get it cleanly into configure. Since I don't know the structure of the code (heimdal), nor enough of configure, good enough I just won't try it myself.

One more thing, to get this to work one has to put fcache_version = x in krb5.conf where x = whatever the DCE implementation understands, (usually 1 or 2).

Thanks for adding that...

"ke Sandgren (ake@hpc2n.umu.se)

HPC2N

Ume" University

Sweden

PS

I have now added patches for configure.in and some Makefile.am's to get this all cleanly (I hope) into heimdal.

Note on ksu

This program is not installed setuid root by default. If you want to install it setuid root, then you can override the package permissions with:

```
dpkg-statoverride --update --add root root 4755 /usr/bin/ksu
```

Note on ipropd and/or hpropd

The following entries may be required in you /etc/services file (see bug #139845):

```
krb_prop    754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
iprof      2121/tcp          # incremental propagation
```

Note on kerberos.8 man page

This man page is not currently included due to conflict with kerberos4kth-kdc package. For more information on Kerberos, see:

<http://www.nrl.navy.mil/CCS/people/kenh/kerberos-faq.html>

Installing heimdal for Debian

(Note: if you do not have a krb4 KDC, you may need to include "krb4_get_tickets = no" in the [libdefaults] section of kdc.conf; otherwise kinit will complain with an error).

Things you will have to do manually (see info documentation for details):

On KDC:

1. Add administrator keys using kadmin.

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
```

```
kadmin> add bam/admin
```

```
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
```

```
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
```

```
Principal expiration time [never]:
```

```
Password expiration time [never]:
```

```
Attributes []:
```

```
bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

```
Verifying password - bam/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
```

2. Add kadmin/admin key to KDC:

For example:

```
# kadmin -l
```

```
kadmin> add -r kadmin/admin@CHOCBIT.ORG.AU
```

```
Max ticket life [unlimited]:
```

```
Max renewable life [unlimited]:
```

```
Principal expiration time [never]:
```

```
Password expiration time [never]:
```

```
Attributes []:
```

(note: this key doesn't need to be extracted).

3. Enable remote administration by creating /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl

For example:

```
echo 'bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU all' > /etc/heimdal-kdc/kadmind.acl
```

4. Test.

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> list *
[should list all keys]
```

5. Add user keys

For example:

```
# kadmin -p bam/admin
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add bam
```

On other computers:

1. If you installed heimdal-clients-x or heimdal-servers-x, then you will need to add the following entry to /etc/services
kx 2111/tcp # X over kerberos
(check to make sure this doesn't already exist).
2. edit /etc/krb5.conf
3. setup secret keys each computer, using kadmin and/or ktutil.

For example, on remote computer dewey.chocbit.org.au:

```
bam/admin@CHOGBIT.ORG.AU's Password:
kadmin> add -r host/dewey.chocbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext host/dewey.chocbit.org.au
kadmin> add -r ftp/dewey.chocbit.org.au
[...]
kadmin> ext ftp/dewey.chocbit.org.au
```

The ext command extracts keys to /etc/krb5.keytab, where they can be inspected with the "ktutil list" command at the shell prompt.

Tell me if any files conflict with any other package - do not try to force the package to install, otherwise things may break...

In general, this package conflicts with kerberos4kth and probably MIT Kerberos (not packaged as of potato). Local installations under /usr/local should be OK.

Changes from upstream source:

1. popper checks for \$HOME/Maildir, \$HOME/Mailbox and /var/spool/mail/<user>

in that order.

2. /var/lib/heimdal-kdc used instead of /var/heimdal
3. /usr/bin/login moved to /usr/lib/heimdal-servers
4. /usr/lib/heimdal-servers used instead of /usr/libexec
5. telnet and ftp have been renamed to ktelnet and kftp, and use the update-alternatives mechanism. In the future, this should allow heimdal-clients to exist at the same time as telnet-ssl.
6. kdc config files kdc.conf and kadmind.acl stored in /etc/heimdal-kdc instead of /usr/lib/heimdal-servers.

Automatically creating users

Option #1: Use perl glue found at

<<ftp://ftp.su.se/pub/users/leifj/Heimdal-Kadm5-0.04.tar.gz>>

Option #2: cat kadmin-commands | kadmin

For more details, see <<http://bugs.debian.org/276402>>.

-- Brian May <bam@debian.org>, Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100

-- in order of preference

- client: support KRB5_PADATA_ENCRYPTED_CHALLENGE in lib/krb5/init_creds_pw.c

- client: don't support ENC-TS in FAST

- client: plugin support for fast plugins

- kdc: plugin support for fast plugins
partly done with "struct kdc_patypes"

- kcm: support FAST armor ticket

-- using PK-INIT anonymous

-- using host key

- client: tgs-req fast support

- kdc: tgs-req fast support

This is a distribution of both client and server telnet. These programs have been compiled on:

telnet telnetd

4.4 BSD-Lite x x

4.3 BSD Reno X X

UNICOS 9.1 X X

UNICOS 9.0 X X

UNICOS 8.0 X X

BSDI 2.0 X X
Solaris 2.4 x x (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.4 X X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.3 X X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.1 X X (no linemode in server)

In addition, previous versions have been compiled on the following machines, but were not available for testing this version.

telnet telnetd
Next1.0 X X
UNICOS 8.3 X X
UNICOS 7.C X X
UNICOS 7.0 X X
SunOs 4.0.3c X X (no linemode in server)
4.3 BSD X X (no linemode in server)
DYNIX V3.0.12 X X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 3.1 X X (no linemode in server)
Ultrix 4.0 X X (no linemode in server)
SunOs 3.5 X X (no linemode in server)
SunOs 4.1.3 X X (no linemode in server)
Solaris 2.2 x x (no linemode in server)
Solaris 2.3 x x (no linemode in server)
BSDI 1.0 X X
BSDI 1.1 X X
DYNIX V3.0.17.9 X X (no linemode in server)
HP-UX 8.0 x x (no linemode in server)

This code should work, but there are no guarantees.

May 30, 1995

This release represents what is on the 4.4BSD-Lite2 release, which should be the final BSD release. I will continue to support of telnet. The code (without encryption) is available via anonymous ftp from ftp.cray.com, in src/telnet/telnet.YY.MM.DD.NE.tar.Z, where YY.MM.DD is replaced with the year, month and day of the release. If you can't find it at one of these places, at some point in the near future information about the latest releases should be available from ftp.borman.com.

In addition, the version with the encryption code is available via ftp from net-dist.mit.edu, in the directory /pub/telnet. There is a README file there that gives further information on how to get the distribution.

Questions, comments, bug reports and bug fixes can be sent to one of these addresses:

dab@borman.com

dab@cray.com

dab@bsdi.com

This release is mainly bug fixes and code cleanup.

Replace all calls to bcopy()/bzero() with calls to memmove()/memset() and all calls to index()/rindex() with calls to strchr()/strchr().

Add some missing diagnostics for option tracing to telnetd.

Add support for BSDI 2.0 and Solaris 2.4.

Add support for UNICOS 8.0

Get rid of expanded tabs and trailing white spaces.

From Paul Vixie:

Fix for telnet going into an endless spin when the session dies abnormally.

From Jef Poskanzer:

Changes to allow telnet to compile under SunOS 3.5.

From Philip Guenther:

makeutx() doesn't expand utmpx, use pututxline() instead.

From Chris Torek:

Add a sleep(1) before execing login to avoid race condition that can eat up the login prompt.
Use terminal speed directly if it is not an encoded value.

From Steve Parker:

Fix to realloc() call. Fix for execing login on solaris with no user name.

January 19, 1994

This is a list of some of the changes since the last tar release of telnet/telnetd. There are probably other changes that aren't listed here, but this should hit a lot of the main ones.

General:

Changed #define for AUTHENTICATE to AUTHENTICATION

Changed #define for ENCRYPT to ENCRYPTION

Changed #define for DES_ENCRYPT to DES_ENCRYPTION

Added support for SPX authentication: -DSPX

Added support for Kerberos Version 5 authentication: -DKRB5

Added support for ANSI C function prototypes

Added support for the NEW-ENVIRON option (RFC-1572)
including support for USERVAR.

Made support for the old Environment Option (RFC-1408)
conditional on -DOLD_ENVIRON

Added #define ENV_HACK - support for RFC 1571

The encryption code is removed from the public distributions.
Domestic 4.4 BSD distributions contain the encryption code.

ENV_HACK: Code to deal with systems that only implement
the old ENVIRON option, and have reversed definitions
of ENV_VAR and ENV_VAL. Also fixes ENV processing in
client to handle things besides just the default set...

NO_BSD_SETJMP: UNICOS configuration for
UNICOS 6.1/6.0/5.1/5.0 systems.

STREAMSPTY: Use /dev/ptmx to get a clean pty. This
is for SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

UTMPX: For systems that have /etc/utmpx. This is for
SVr4 derivatives (Like Solaris)

Definitions for BSDI 1.0

Definitions for 4.3 Reno and 4.4 BSD.

Definitions for UNICOS 8.0 and UNICOS 7.C

Definitions for Solaris 2.0

Definitions for HP-UX 8.0

Latest Copyright notices from Berkeley.

FLOW-CONTROL: support for RFC-XXXx

Client Specific:

Fix the "send" command to not send garbage...

Fix status message for "skiprc"

Make sure to send NAWS after telnet has been suspended or an external command has been run, if the window size has changed.

sysV88 support.

Server Specific:

Support flowcontrol option in non-linemode servers.

-k Server supports Kludge Linemode, but will default to either single character mode or real Linemode support. The user will have to explicitly ask to switch into kludge linemode. ("stty extproc", or escape back to telnet and say "mode line".)

-u Specify the length of the hostname field in the utmp file. Hostname longer than this length will be put into the utmp file in dotted decimal notation, rather than putting in a truncated hostname.

-U Registered hosts only. If a reverse hostname lookup fails, the connection will be refused.

-f/-F

Allows forwarding of credentials for KRB5.

February 22, 1991:

Features:

This version of telnet/telnetd has support for both the AUTHENTICATION and ENCRYPTION options. The AUTHENTICATION option is fairly well defined, and an option number has been assigned to it. The ENCRYPTION option is still in a state of flux; an option number has been assigned to, but it is still subject to change. The code is provided in this release for experimental and testing purposes.

The telnet "send" command can now be used to send do/dont/will/wont commands, with any telnet option name. The rules for when do/dont/will/wont are sent are still followed, so just because the user requests that one of these be sent doesn't mean that it will be sent...

The telnet "getstatus" command no longer requires that option printing be enabled to see the response to the "DO STATUS" command.

A -n flag has been added to telnetd to disable keepalives.

A new telnet command, "auth" has been added (if AUTHENTICATE is defined). It has four sub-commands, "status", "disable", "enable" and "help".

A new telnet command, "encrypt" has been added (if ENCRYPT is defined). It has many sub-commands: "enable", "type", "start", "stop", "input", "-input", "output", "-output", "status", and "help".

The LOGOUT option is now supported by both telnet and telnetd, a new command, "logout", was added to support this.

Several new toggle options were added:

"autoencrypt", "autodecrypt", "autologin", "authdebug", "encdebug", "skiprc", "verbose_encrypt"

An "rlogin" interface has been added. If the program is named "rlogin", or the "-r" flag is given, then an rlogin type of interface will be used.

~. Terminates the session

~<susp> Suspend the session

~^] Escape to telnet command mode

~~ Pass through the ~.

BUG: If you type the rlogin escape character in the middle of a line while in rlogin mode, you cannot erase it or any characters before it. Hopefully this can be fixed in a future release...

General changes:

A "libtelnet.a" has now been created. This library contains code that is common to both telnet and

telnetd. This is also where library routines that are needed, but are not in the standard C library, are placed.

The makefiles have been re-done. All of the site specific configuration information has now been put into a single "Config.generic" file, in the top level directory. Changing this one file will take care of all three subdirectories. Also, to add a new/local definition, a "Config.local" file may be created at the top level; if that file exists, the subdirectories will use that file instead of "Config.generic".

Many 1-2 line functions in commands.c have been removed, and just inserted in-line, or replaced with a macro.

Bug Fixes:

The non-termio code in both telnet and telnetd was setting/clearing CTLECH in the sg_flags word. This was incorrect, and has been changed to set/clear the LCTLECH bit in the local mode word.

The SRCRT #define has been removed. If IP_OPTIONS and IPPROTO_IP are defined on the system, then the source route code is automatically enabled.

The NO_GETTYTAB #define has been removed; there is a compatibility routine that can be built into libtelnet to achieve the same results.

The server, telnetd, has been switched to use getopt() for parsing the argument list.

The code for getting the input/output speeds via cfgetispeed()/cfgetospeed() was still not quite right in telnet. Posix says if the ispeed is 0, then it is really equal to the ospeed.

The suboption processing code in telnet now has explicit checks to make sure that we received the entire suboption (telnetd was already doing this).

The telnet code for processing the terminal type could cause a core dump if an existing connection was closed, and a new connection opened without exiting telnet.

Telnetd was doing a TCSADRAIN when setting the new terminal settings; This is not good, because it means that the tcsetattr() will hang waiting for output to drain, and telnetd is the only one that will drain the output... The fix is to use TCSANOW which does not wait.

Telnetd was improperly setting/clearing the ISTRIP flag in the c_lflag field, it should be using the c_iflag field.

When the child process of telnetd was opening the slave side of the pty, it was re-setting the EXTPROC bit too early, and some of the other initialization code was wiping it out. This would cause telnetd to go out of linemode and into single character mode.

One instance of leaving linemode in telnetd forgot to send a WILL ECHO to the client, the net result would be that the user would see double character echo.

If the MODE was being changed several times very quickly, telnetd could get out of sync with the state changes and the returning acks; and wind up being left in the wrong state.

September 14, 1990:

Switch the client to use getopt() for parsing the argument list. The 4.3Reno getopt.c is included for systems that don't have getopt().

Use the posix _POSIX_VDISABLE value for what value to use when disabling special characters. If this is undefined, it defaults to 0x3ff.

For non-termio systems, TIOCSETP was being used to change the state of the terminal. This causes the input queue to be flushed, which we don't want. This is now changed to TIOCSETN.

Take out the "#ifdef notdef" around the code in the server that generates a "sync" when the pty output is flushed. The potential problem is that some older telnet clients may go into an infinite loop when they receive a "sync", if so, the server can be compiled

with "NO_URGENT" defined.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the OPOST bit in the c_lflag field, not the c_oflag field.

Fix the client where it was setting/clearing the ISTRIP bit in the c_lflag field, not the c_iflag field. (On 4.3Reno, this is the ECHOPRT bit in the c_lflag field.) The client also had its interpretation of WILL BINARY and DO BINARY reversed.

Fix a bug in client that would cause a core dump when attempting to remove the last environment variable.

In the client, there were a few places where switch() was being passed a character, and if it was a negative value, it could get sign extended, and not match the 8 bit case statements. The fix is to and the switch value with 0xff.

Add a couple more printoption() calls in the client, I don't think there are any more places where a telnet command can be received and not printed out when "options" is on.

A new flag has been added to the client, "-a". Currently, this just causes the USER name to be sent across, in the future this may be used to signify that automatic authentication is requested.

The USER variable is now only sent by the client if the "-a" or "-l user" options are explicitly used, or if the user explicitly asks for the "USER" environment variable to be exported. In the server, if it receives the "USER" environment variable, it won't print out the banner message, so that only "Password:" will be printed. This makes the semantics more like rlogin, and should be more familiar to the user. (People are not used to getting a banner message, and then getting just a "Password:" prompt.)

Re-vamp the code for starting up the child login process. The code was getting ugly, and it was hard to tell what was really going on. What we do now is after the fork(), in the child:

- 1) make sure we have no controlling tty
- 2) open and initialize the tty
- 3) do a setsid()/setpgrp()

4) makes the tty our controlling tty.
On some systems, #2 makes the tty our controlling tty, and #4 is a no-op. The parent process does a gets rid of any controlling tty after the child is fork(ed).

Use the strdup() library routine in telnet, instead of the local savestr() routine. If you don't have strdup(), you need to define NO_STRDUP.

Add support for ^T (SIGINFO/VSTATUS), found in the 4.3Reno distribution. This maps to the AYT character. You need a 4-line bugfix in the kernel to get this to work properly:

```
> *** tty_pty.c.ORG Tue Sep 11 09:41:53 1990
> --- tty_pty.c Tue Sep 11 17:48:03 1990
> *****
> *** 609,613 ****
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data);
>   return(0);
> }
> --- 609,616 ----
> if ((tp->t_lflag&NOFLSH) == 0)
>   ttyflush(tp, FREAD|FWRITE);
> !   pgsignal(tp->t_pgrp, *(unsigned int *)data, 1);
> !   if ((* (unsigned int *)data == SIGINFO) &&
> !       ((tp->t_lflag&NOKERNINFO) == 0))
> !     ttyinfo(tp);
>   return(0);
> }
```

The client is now smarter when setting the telnet escape character; it only sets it to one of VEOL and VEOL2 if one of them is undefined, and the other one is not already defined to the telnet escape character.

Handle TERMIOS systems that have separate input and output line speed settings imbedded in the flags.

Many other minor bug fixes.

June 20, 1990:

Re-organize makefiles and source tree. The telnet/Source directory is now gone, and all the source that was in telnet/Source is now just in the telnet directory.

Separate makefile for each system are now gone. There are two makefiles, Makefile and Makefile.generic. The "Makefile" has the definitions for the various system, and "Makefile.generic" does all the work. There is a variable called "WHAT" that is used to specify what to make. For example, in the telnet directory, you might say:
make 4.4bsd WHAT=clean
to clean out the directory.

Add support for the ENVIRON and XDISPLOC options. In order for the server to work, login has to have the "-p" option to preserve environment variables.

Add the SOFT_TAB and LIT_ECHO modes in the LINEMODE support.

Add the "-l user" option to command line and open command (This is passed through the ENVIRON option).

Add the "-e" command line option, for setting the escape character.

Add the "-D", diagnostic, option to the server. This allows the server to print out debug information, which is very useful when trying to debug a telnet that doesn't have any debugging ability.

Turn off the literal next character when not in LINEMODE.

Don't recognize ^Y locally, just pass it through.

Make minor modifications for Sun4.0 and Sun4.1

Add support for both FORW1 and FORW2 characters. The telnet escape character is set to whichever of the two is not being used. If both are in use, the escape character is not set, so when in linemode the user will have to follow the escape character with a <CR> or <EOF> to get it passed through.

Commands can now be put in single and double quotes, and a backslash is now an escape character. This is needed for allowing arbitrary strings to be assigned to environment variables.

Switch telnetd to use macros like telnet for keeping track of the state of all the options.

Fix telnetd's processing of options so that we always do the right processing of the LINEMODE option, regardless of who initiates the request to turn it on. Also, make sure that if the other side went "WILL ECHO" in response to our "DO ECHO", that we send a "DONT ECHO" to get the option turned back off!

Fix the TERMIO setting of the terminal speed to handle both BSD's separate fields, and the SYSV method of CBAUD bits.

Change how we deal with the other side refusing to enable an option. The sequence used to be: send DO option; receive WONT option; send DONT option. Now, the sequence is: send DO option; receive WONT option. Both should be valid according to the spec, but there has been at least one client implementation of telnet identified that can get really confused by this. (The exact sequence, from a trace on the server side, is (numbers are number of responses that we expect to get after that line...):

```
send WILL ECHO 1 (initial request)
send WONT ECHO 2 (server is changing state)
recv DO ECHO 1 (first reply, ok. expect DONT ECHO next)
send WILL ECHO 2 (server changes state again)
recv DONT ECHO 1 (second reply, ok. expect DO ECHO next)
recv DONT ECHO 0 (third reply, wrong answer. got DONT!!!)
*** send WONT ECHO (send WONT to acknowledge the DONT)
send WILL ECHO 1 (ask again to enable option)
recv DO ECHO 0

recv DONT ECHO 0
send WONT ECHO 1
recv DONT ECHO 0
recv DO ECHO 1
send WILL ECHO 0
(and the last 5 lines loop forever)
```

The line with the "****" is last of the WILL/DONT/WONT sequence. The change to the server to not generate that makes this same example become:

```
send will ECHO 1
send wont ECHO 2
recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 2
recv dont ECHO 1
recv dont ECHO 0
```

recv do ECHO 1
send will ECHO 0

There is other option negotiation going on, and not sending the third part changes some of the timings, but this specific example no longer gets stuck in a loop. The "telnet.state" file has been modified to reflect this change to the algorithm.

A bunch of miscellaneous bug fixes and changes to make lint happier.

This version of telnet also has some KERBEROS stuff in it. This has not been tested, it uses an un-authorized telnet option number, and uses an out-of-date version of the (still being defined) AUTHENTICATION option. There is no support for this code, do not enable it.

March 1, 1990:

CHANGES/BUGFIXES SINCE LAST RELEASE:

Some support for IP TOS has been added. Requires that the kernel support the IP_TOS socket option (currently this is only in UNICOS 6.0).

Both telnet and telnetd now use the cc_t typedef. typedefs are included for systems that don't have it (in termios.h).

SLC_SUSP was not supported properly before. It is now.

IAC EOF was not translated properly in telnetd for SYSV_TERMIO when not in linemode. It now saves a copy of the VEOF character, so that when ICANON is turned off and we can't trust it anymore (because it is now the VMIN character) we use the saved value.

There were two missing "break" commands in the linemode processing code in telnetd.

Telnetd wasn't setting the kernel window size information properly. It was using the rows for both rows and columns...

Questions/comments go to

David Borman
Cray Research, Inc.
655F Lone Oak Drive
Eagan, MN 55123
dab@cray.com.

README: You are reading it.

Config.generic:

This file contains all the OS specific definitions. It has pre-definitions for many common system types, and is in standard makefile format. See the comments at the top of the file for more information.

Config.local:

This is not part of the distribution, but if this file exists, it is used instead of "Config.generic". This allows site specific configuration without having to modify the distributed "Config.generic" file.

kern.diff:

This file contains the diffs for the changes needed for the kernel to support LINEMODE in the server. These changes are for a 4.3BSD system. You may need to make some changes for your particular system.

There is a new bit in the terminal state word, TS_EXTPROC.

When this bit is set, several aspects of the terminal driver are disabled. Input line editing, character echo, and mapping of signals are all disabled. This allows the telnetd to turn off these functions when in linemode, but still keep track of what state the user wants the terminal to be in.

New ioctl(s):

TIOCEXT Turn on/off the TS_EXTPROC bit
TIOCGSTATE Get t_state of tty to look at TS_EXTPROC bit
TIOCSIG Generate a signal to processes in the current process group of the pty.

There is a new mode for packet driver, the TIOCPKT_IOCTL bit.

When packet mode is turned on in the pty, and the TS_EXTPROC bit is set, then whenever the state of the pty is changed, the next read on the master side of the pty will have the TIOCPKT_IOCTL bit set, and the data will contain the following:

```
struct xx {  
    struct sgtyb a;  
    struct tchars b;  
    struct ltchars c;  
    int t_state;  
    int t_flags;  
}
```

This allows the process on the server side of the pty to know when the state of the terminal has changed, and what the new state is.

However, if you define `USE_TERMIO` or `SYSV_TERMIO`, the code will expect that the structure returned in the `TIOCPKT_IOCTL` is the `termio/termios` structure.

`stty.diff`:

This file contains the changes needed for the `stty(1)` program to report on the current status of the `TS_EXTPROC` bit. It also allows the user to turn on/off the `TS_EXTPROC` bit. This is useful because it allows the user to say "`stty -extproc`", and the `LINEMODE` option will be automatically disabled, and saying "`stty extproc`" will re-enable the `LINEMODE` option.

`telnet.state`:

Both the client and server have code in them to deal with option negotiation loops. The algorithm that is used is described in this file.

`telnet`:

This directory contains the client code. No kernel changes are needed to use this code.

`telnetd`:

This directory contains the server code. If `LINEMODE` or `KLUDGELINEMODE` are defined, then the kernel modifications listed above are needed.

`libtelnet`:

This directory contains code that is common to both the client and the server.

`arpa`:

This directory has a new `<arpa/telnet.h>`

`libtelnet/Makefile.4.4`:

`telnet/Makefile.4.4`:

`telnetd/Makefile.4.4`:

These are the makefiles that can be used on a 4.3Reno system when this software is installed in `/usr/src/lib/libtelnet`, `/usr/src/libexec/telnetd`, and `/usr/src/usr.bin/telnet`.

The following TELNET options are supported:

LINEMODE:

The `LINEMODE` option is supported as per RFC1116. The `FORWARDMASK` option is not currently supported.

BINARY: The client has the ability to turn on/off the `BINARY`

option in each direction. Turning on BINARY from server to client causes the LITOUT bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends, turning on BINARY from the client to the server causes the PASS8 bit to get set in the terminal driver on both ends.

TERMINAL-TYPE:

This is supported as per RFC1091. On the server side, when a terminal type is received, termcap/terminfo is consulted to determine if it is a known terminal type. It keeps requesting terminal types until it gets one that it recognizes, or hits the end of the list. The server side looks up the entry in the termcap/terminfo data base, and generates a list of names which it then passes one at a time to each request for a terminal type, duplicating the last entry in the list before cycling back to the beginning.

NAWS: The Negotiate about Window Size, as per RFC 1073.

TERMINAL-SPEED:

Implemented as per RFC 1079

TOGGLE-FLOW-CONTROL:

Implemented as per RFC 1080

TIMING-MARK:

As per RFC 860

SGA: As per RFC 858

ECHO: As per RFC 857

LOGOUT: As per RFC 727

STATUS:

The server will send its current status upon request. It does not ask for the clients status. The client will request the servers current status from the "send getstatus" command.

ENVIRON:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued, but should be in the near future...

X-DISPLAY-LOCATION:

This functionality can be done through the ENVIRON

option, it is added here for completeness.

AUTHENTICATION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The basic framework is pretty much decided, but the definitions for the specific authentication schemes is still in a state of flux.

ENCRYPTION:

This option is currently being defined by the IETF Telnet Working Group, and an RFC has not yet been issued. The draft RFC is still in a state of flux, so this code may change in the future.

KERBEROS and DCE INTEROPERABILITY ROUTINES

WHAT'S NEW

When k5dcecon was examining the ticket caches looking to update one with a newer TGT, it might update the wrong one for the correct user. This problem was reported by PNNL, and is now fixed.

Any Kerberized application can now use a forwarded TGT to establish a DCE context, or can use a previously established DCE context. This is both a functional improvement and a performance improvement.

BACKGROUND

The MIT Kerberos 5 Release 1.x and DCE 1.1 can interoperate in a number of ways. This is possible because:

- o DCE used Kerberos 5 internally. Based on the MIT code as of beta 4 or so, with additional changes.
- o The DCE security server can act as a K5 KDC, as defined in RFC 1510 and responds on port 88.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the ticket cache, and then can share it. The KRB5CCNAME environment variable points at the cache.
- o On the clients, DCE and Kerberos use the same format for the srvtab file. DCE refers to it as /krb5/v5srvtab and Kerberos as /etc/krb5.keytab. They can be symlinked.
- o MIT has added many options to the krb5.conf configuration file which allows newer features of Release 1.0 to be turned off to match

the earlier version of Kerberos upon which DCE is based.

- o DCE will accept an externally obtained Kerberos TGT in place of a password when establishing a DCE context.

There are some areas where they differ, including the following:

- o Administration of the database and the keytab files is done by the DCE routines, rather than the Kerberos kadmin.
- o User password changes must be done using the DCE commands. Kpasswd does not work. (But there are mods to Kerberos to use the v5passwd with DCE.)
- o DCE goes beyond authentication only, and provides authorization via the PAC, and the dce-ptgt tickets stored in the cache. Thus a Kerberos KDC can not act as a DCE security server.
- o A DCE cell and Kerberos realm can cross-realm authenticate, but there can be no intermediate realms. (There are other problems in this area as well. But directly connected realms/cells do work.)
- o You can't link a module with the DCE library and the Kerberos library. They have conflicting routines, static data and structures.

One of the main features of DCE is the Distributed File System DFS. Access to DFS requires authentication and authorization, and when one uses a Kerberized network utility such as telnet, a forwarded Kerberos ticket can be used to establish the DCE context to allow access to DFS.

NEW TO THIS RELEASE

This release introduces sharing of a DCE context, and PAG, and allows any Kerberized application to establish or share the context. This is made possible by using an undocumented feature of DCE which is on at least the Transarc and IBM releases of DCE 1.1.

I am in the process of trying to get this contributed to the general DCE 1.2.2 release as a patch, so it could be included in other vendors products. HP has expressed interest in doing this, as well as the OpenGroup if the modification is contributed. You can help by requesting Transarc and/or IBM to submit this modification to the OpenGroup and ask your vendor to adopt this modification.

The feature is a modification to the setpag() system call which will allow an authorized process to set the PAG to a specific value, and

thus allow unrelated processes to share the same PAG.

This then allows the Kerberized daemons such as kshd, to exec a DCE module which established the DCE context. Kshd then sets the KRB5CCNAME environment variable and then issues the setpag() to use this context. This solves the linking problem. This is done via the k5dfspag.c routine.

The k5dfspag.c code is compiled with the lib/krb5/os routines and included in the libkrb5. A daemon calls krb5_dfs_pag after the krb5_kuserok has determined that the Kerberos principal and local userid pair are acceptable. This should be done early so as to give the daemon access to the home directory which may be located on DFS. If the .k5login file is used by krb5_kuserok it will need to be accessed by the daemon and will need special ACL handling.

The krb5_dfs_pag routine will exec the k5dcecon module to do all the real work. Upon return, if a PAG is obtained, krb5_dfs_pag will set the PAG for the current process to the returned PAG value. It will also set the KRB5CCNAME environment as well. Under DCE the PAG value is the nnnnnnn part of the name of the cache:
FILE:/opt/dcelocal/var/security/creds/dcecred_nnnnnnnn.

The k5dcecon routine will attempt to use TGT which may have been forwarded, to convert it to a DCE context. If there is no TGT, an attempt will be made to join an existing PAG for the local userid, and Kerberos principal. If there are existing PAGs, and a forwarded TGT, k5dcecon will check the lifetime of the forwarded TGT, and if it is less than the lifetime of the PAG, it will just join the PAG. If it is greater, it will refresh the PAG using the forwarded TGT. This approach has the advantage of not requiring many new tickets from having to be obtained, and allows one to refresh a DCE context, or use an already established context.

If the system also has AFS, the AFS krb5_afs_pag should be called after the krb5_dfs_pag, since cache pointed at via the KRB5CCNAME may have changed, such as if a DFS PAG has been joined. The AFS code does not have the capability to join an existing AFS PAG, but can use the same cache which might already had a
afsx/<afs.cell.name>@<k5.realm.name> service ticket.

WHAT'S IN THIS RELEASE

The k5prelogin, k5dcelogin, k5afslogin (with ak5log) were designed to be slipped in between telnetd or klogind and login.krb5. They would use a forwarded Kerberos ticket to establish a DCE context. They are the older programs which are included here. They work on all DCE

platforms, and don't take advantage of the undocumented setpag feature. (A version of k5dcelogin is being included with DCE 1.2.2)

K5dcecon is the new program which can be used to create, update or join a DCE context. k5dcecon returns KRB5CCNAME string which contains the PAG.

k5dfspag.c is to be built in the MIT Kerberos 5 release 1.0 patchlevel 1 and added to the libkrb5. It will exec k5dcecon and upon return set the KRB5CCNAME and PAG. Mods to Kerberized klogind, rshd, telnetd, ftpd are available to use the k5dfspag.

Testpag.c is a test programs to see if the PAG can be set.

The cpwkey.c routine can be used to change a key in the DCE registry, by adding the key directly, or by setting the salt/pepper and password or by providing the key and the pepper. This could be useful when coping keys from a K4 or AFS database to DCE. It can also be used when setting a DCE to K5 cross-cell key. This program is a test program For mass inserts, it should be rewritten to read from stdin.

K5dcelogin can also be called directly, much like dce_login.

I use the following commands in effect do the same thing as dce_login and get a forwardable ticket, DCE context and an AFS token:

```
#!/bin/csh
# simulate a dce_login using krb5 kinit and k5dcelogin
#
setenv KRB5CCNAME FILE:/tmp/krb5cc_p$$
/krb5/bin/kinit -f
exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /krb5/sbin/k5afslogin /bin/csh
#exec /krb5/sbin/k5dcelogin /bin/csh
```

This could be useful in a mixed cell where "AS_REQ" messages are handled by a K5 KDC, but DCE RPCs are handled by the DCE security server.

TESTING THE SETPAG

The krb5_dfs_pag routine relies on an undocumented feature which is in the AIX and Transarc Solaris ports of DCE and has been recently added to the SGI version. To test if this feature is present on some other DFS implementation use the testpag routine.

The testpag routine attempts to set a PAG value to one you supply. It uses the afs_syscall with the afs_setpag, and passes the supplied PAG value as the next parameter. On an unmodified system, this will be ignored, and a new will be set. You should also check that

if run as a user, you cannot join a PAG owned by another user.

When run as root, any PAG should be usable.

On a machine with DFS running, do a `dce_login` to get a DCE context and PAG. ECHO the `KRB5CCNAME` and look at the `nnnnnnnn` at the end. It should look like an 8 char hex value, which may be `41ffxxxx` on some systems.

Su to root and `unsetenv KRB5CCNAME`. Do a `testpag -n nnnnnnnn` where `nnnnnnnn` is the PAG obtained for the above name.

It should look like this example on an AIX 4.1.4 system:

```
pembroke# ./testpag -n 63dc9997
calling k5dcepag newpag=63dc9997
PAG returned = 63dc9997
```

You will be running under a new shell with the PAG and `KRB5CCNAME` set. If the PAG returned is the same as the `newpag`, then it worked. You can further verify this by doing a DCE `klist`, `cd` to DFS and a DCE `klist` again. The `klist` should show some tickets for DFS servers.

If the PAG returned is not the same, and repeated attempts show a returned PAG decremented by 1 from the previous returned PAG, then this system does not have the modification For example:

```
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff8
# ./testpag -n 41fffff9
calling k5dcepag newpag=41fffff9
PAG returned = 41fffff7
```

In this case the syscall is ignoring the `newpag` parameter.

Running it with `-n 0` should get the next PAG value with or without this modification.

If the DFS kernel extensions are not installed, you would get something like this:

```
caliban.ctd.anl.gov% ./testpag -n 012345678
calling k5dcepag newpag=012345678
Setpag failed with a system error
PAG returned = ffffffff
Not a good pag value
```

If you DFS implementation does not have this modification, you could

attempt to install it yourself. But this requires source and requires modifications to the kernel extensions. At the end of this note is an untested sample using the DCE 1.2.2 source code. You can also contact your system vendor and ask for this modification.

UNICOS has a similar function setppag(newpag) which can be used to set the PAG of the parent. Contact me if you are interested.

HOW TO INSTALL

Examine the k5dfspag.c file to make sure the DFS syscalls are correct for your platform. See the /opt/dcelocal/share/include/dcedfs/syscall.h on Solaris for example.

You should build the testpag routine and make sure it works before adding all the other mods. If it fails you can still use the klogind and telnetd with the k5prelogin and k5dcelogin code.

If you intend to install with a prefix other than /krb5, change: DPAGAIX and K5DCECON in k5dfspag.c; the three references in k5prelogin.c; and the DESTDIR in the Makefile.

Get k5101.cdifff.xxxxxx.tar file and install the mods for ANL_DFS_PAG and ANL_DCE to the MIT Kerberos 5 source. These mods turn on some DCE related changes and the calls to krb5_dfs_pag.

Symlink or copy the k5dfspag.c to the src/lib/krb5/os directory.

Add the -DANL_DFS_PAG and -DANL_DCE flags to the configuration.

Configure and Build the Kerberos v5.

Modify the k5dce Makefile for your system.

Build the k5dcecon and related programs.

Install both the MIT Kerberos v5 and the k5dcecon and dpagaix if AIX.

The makefile can also build k5dcelogin and k5prelogin. The install can install k5dcelogin, k5prelogin and update the links for login.krb5 -> k5prelogin and moving login.krb5 to login.k5. If you will be using the k5dcecon/k5dfspag with the Kerberos mods, you don't need k5prelogin, or the links changed, and may not need k5dcelogin.

Note that Transarc has obfuscated the entries to the lib, and the 1.0.3a is different from the 1.1. You may need to build two versions of the k5dcelogin and/or k5dcecon one for each.

AIX ONLY

The dpagaix routine is needed for AIX because of the way they do the syscalls.

The following fix.aix.libdce.mk is not needed if dce 2.1.0.21 has been installed. This PTF exposed the needed entrypoints.

The fix.aix.libdce.mk is a Makefile for AIX 4.x to add the required external entry points to the libdce.a. These are needed by k5dcecon and k5dcelogin. A bug report was submitted to IBM on this, and it was rejected. But since DCE 1.2.2 will have a k5dcelogin, this should not be needed with 1.2.2

Copy /usr/lib/libdce.a to /usr/libdce.a.orig before starting. Copy the makefile to its own directory. It will create a new libdce.a which you need to copy back to /usr/lib/libdce.a You will need to reboot the machine. See the /usr/lpp/dce/examples/inst/README.AIX for a similar procedure. IBM was not responsive in a request to have these added.

UNTESTED KERNEL EXTENSION FOR SETPAG

```
*** src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Wed Oct 2 13:03:05 1996
--- src/file/osi/osi_pag.c Mon Jul 28 13:53:13 1997
*****
*** 293,298 ****
--- 293,302 ----
    int code;

    osi_MakePreemptionRight();
+ /* allow sharing of a PAG by non child processes DEE- 6/6/97 */
+ if (unused && osi_GetUID(osi_getucred()) == 0) {
+   newpag = unused;
+ } else {
    osi_mutex_enter(&osi_pagLock);
    now = osi_Time();
    soonest = osi_firstPagTime +
*****
*** 309,314 ****
--- 313,319 ----
    }
    osi_mutex_exit(&osi_pagLock);
    newpag = osi_genpag();
+ }
    osi_pcred_lock(p);
    credp = crcopy(osi_getucred());
    code = osi_SetPagInCred(credp, newpag);
```

Created 07/08/96
Modified 09/30/96
Modified 11/19/96
Modified 12/19/96
Modified 06/20/97
Modified 07/28/97
Modified 02/18/98

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Argonne, Illinois 60439
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The dfsg version of the tarball was created by the script in
debian/scripts/convert_source.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
size .libs/libasn1.dylib  
size .libs/libasn1base.a | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT baselib: /'  
size .libs/asn1_*.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/generated code stubs: /'  
size *_asn1-template.o | awk '{sum += $1} END {print sum}' | sed 's/^/TEXT stubs: /'  
  
exit 0
```

Notes about the template parser:

- assumption: code is large, tables smaller
- how to generate template based stubs:

```
make check asn1_compile_FLAGS=--template > log
```

- pretty much the same as the generate code, except uses tables instead of code

TODO:

- Make hdb work
- Fuzzing tests
- Performance testing
- ASN1_MALLOC_ENCODE() as a function, replaces encode_ and length_
- Fix SIZE constraints
- Compact types that only contain one entry to not having a header.

SIZE - Futher down is later generations of the template parser

code:

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
462848 12288 0 323584 798720 c3000 (O2)
```

trivial types:

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
446464 12288 0 323584 782336 bf000 (O2)
```

OPTIONAL

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
425984 16384 0 323584 765952 bb000 (O2)
```

SEQ OF

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
368640 32768 0 327680 729088 b2000 (O2)
348160 32768 0 327680 708608 ad000 (Os)
```

BOOLEAN

```
=====
339968 32768 0 327680 700416 ab000 (Os)
```

TYPE_EXTERNAL:

```
=====
331776 32768 0 327680 692224 a9000 (Os)
```

SET OF

```
=====
327680 32768 0 327680 688128 a8000 (Os)
```

TYPE_EXTERNAL everywhere

```
=====
__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
167936 69632 0 327680 565248 8a000 (Os)
```

TAG uses ->ptr (header and trailer)

```
=====
229376 102400 0 421888 753664 b8000 (O0)
```

TAG uses ->ptr (header only)

```
=====
221184 77824 0 421888 720896 b0000 (O0)
```

BER support for octet string (not working)

=====

180224 73728 0 417792 671744 a4000 (O2)

CHOICE and BIT STRING missign

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
172032 73728 0 417792 663552 a2000 (Os)

No accessor functions to global variable

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
159744 73728 0 393216 626688 99000 (Os)

All types tables (except choice) (id still objects)

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000
base lib: 22820

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex

=====

167936 77824 0 421888 667648 a3000 (Os)
baselib: 22820
generated code stubs: 41472
TEXT stubs: 112560

All types, id still objects

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
155648 81920 0 430080 667648 a3000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 119891

All types, id still objects, dup compression

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
143360 65536 0 376832 585728 8f000 (Os)
TEXT baselib: 23166
generated code stubs: 20796
TEXT stubs: 107147

All types, dup compression, id vars

=====

__TEXT __DATA __OBJC others dec hex
131072 65536 0 352256 548864 86000
TEXT baselib: 23166

generated code stubs: 7536

TEXT stubs: 107147

This package was debianized by Brian May <bam@snoopy.apana.org.au> on
Wed, 8 Dec 1999 11:54:13 +1100.

It was downloaded from <http://www.pdc.kth.se/heimdal/>

Upstream Authors: heimdal-bugs@pdc.kth.se
(see above URL for mailing list info).

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RFCs in lib/wind:

rfc3454.txt has been stripped of content, only the tables remain.

rfc3490.txt, rfc3491.txt, rfc4013.txt, rfc4518.txt have been removed.

rfc3492.txt contains the following license:

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@vskip 20pt plus 1fil  
@end macro
```

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@end macro
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@macro copyrightend{ }  
@end macro
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@comment node-name, next, previous, up  
@appendix Copyrights and Licenses
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GSS-API mechglue layer.

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Fortuna in libhcrypto

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vis.c in libroken

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@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>

@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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DES core in libcrypto

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D3DES (V5.09) -

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Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge.

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Windows support

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lib/hcrypto/test_dh.c

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vim:set ai et sw=4 sts=4 tw=72:

1.347 libx11-dev 2:1.3.2-1ubuntu3

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1.348 libxapian22 1.2.8-1

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1.352 libxcb 1.10-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1

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1.353 libxcb-dri2-0 1.8.1 :1ubuntu0.2

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1.354 libxcb-render0 1.8.1-1ubuntu0.2

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1.355 libxcb-shm0 1.8.1-1ubuntu0.2

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1.356 libxcb-util0 0.3.8 :2.0

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1.357 libxcomposite 1:0.4.4-1 :1

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1.358 libxcursor 1:1.1.14-1 :1

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1.359 libxdamage 1:1.1.4-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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1.360 libxdmcp-dev 1:1.1.0 :4.0

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1.361 libxdmcp6 1:1.1.0-4

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1.362 libxext 2:1.3.2-1 :1

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1.363 libxfixes 1:5.0.1-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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1.364 libxfont 1:1.4.7 :1ubuntu0.1

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```
/* lib/font/fontfile/gunzip.c
```

```
written by Mark Eichin <eichin@kitten.gen.ma.us> September 1996.
```

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intended for inclusion in X11 public releases. */
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1.365 libXft 2.3.1 :2.e16

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1.366 libxi 2:1.7.1.901-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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1.367 libxinerama 2:1.1.3-1 :1

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1.369 libxml2 2.9.1+dfsg1-3ubuntu4.3

:3ubuntu4.3

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1.371 libxmuu 1.1.1 :Mar 5 2012 Alan

Coopersmith

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1.372 libxpm 1:3.5.10-1 :1

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1.373 libxrandr 2:1.4.2-1 :1

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1.374 libxrender 1:0.9.8-1 :1

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1.375 libxshmfence 1.1-2 :2

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1.376 libxt 1:1.1.4-1 :1

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1.383 libzmq3 3.2.3

1.383.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: ZeroMQ

Source: <http://zeromq.org>

Comment: The upstream tarball has been repacked in order to remove the bundled tarball of OpenPGM (not in preferred form of modification) and the sources of xmlParser (not used).

Files: *

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Files: src/xreq.cpp

src/xpub.cpp

src/xsub.cpp

tests/test_reqrep_device.cpp

tests/test_invalid_rep.cpp

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Files: src/msg.hpp

src/xrep.*

src/options.*

src/req.*

src/socket_base.*

src/pipe.*

src/encoder.cpp

src/lb.cpp

src/session_base.*

src/fq.cpp
include/zmq.h
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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1.392 Isof 4.86+dfsg-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2

1.392.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: Isof

Upstream-Contact: <https://lists.rcac.purdue.edu/listinfo/lsf-1>

Source: <ftp://lsf.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsf/>

Comment: The following changes were made to the upstream tarball:

- 1.) The directory dialects/uw was removed for being non-DFSG and not needed in Debian.
- 2.) The main source was a tarball within a tarball. Only the innermost tarball has been retained.
- 3.) The top-level directory has been stripped away as it embedded the version number making packaging more difficult.

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dialects/darwin/libproc/dfile.c dialects/darwin/libproc/dmnt.c dialects/darwin/libproc/machine.h [portins thereof]

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1.393 Itrace 0.7.3-4ubuntu5.1

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the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or  
(at your option) any later version.
```

```
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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:

```
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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
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```

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

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

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1.394 make 3.81-8.1ubuntu1.1

1.394.1 Available under license :

This is the Debian GNU/Linux repackaged version of GNU Make. GNU Make was written by Richard Stallman and Roland McGrath.

This package was put together by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org>, from sources obtained from: <ftp://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/make/>

Changes:

- * added Debian GNU/Linux package maintenance system files
- * removed documentation that fails to meet the Debian free software guidelines.

The package has since changed maintainers, the current maintainer being Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@pilgrim.umass.edu>.

The Debian specific changes are 1997-2009, Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>, and distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License, version 2.

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The documentation for this package is available under the GNU Free Documentation License, and has been removed.

Manoj Srivastava <srivasta@debian.org>
arch-tag: d4250e44-a0e0-4ee0-adb9-2bd74f6eeb27
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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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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

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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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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>
```

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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.

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

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

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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>
```

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```

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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) 19yy name of author  
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate
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be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be
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You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
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necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
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```

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

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1.395 makedev 2.3.1-93ubuntu1 :93ubuntu1

1.396 man-db 2.6.7.1-1 :1

1.396.1 Available under license :

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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These rules always apply. They even apply if somebody declares NMUs as ok and reduces regular NMU rules to a delay of zero days. Unless I'm on vacation or on a show I am reachable via mail, so there is hardly a reason not to contact me.

Upstream-Name: man-pages

Upstream-Contact: Michael Kerrisk <mtk.manpages@gmail.com>, linux-man@vger.kernel.org

Source: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/docs/man-pages/>

Manual pages for Debian GNU/Linux

These manual pages were written by many different people and improved by probably even more. Listing all authors and modifiers for each page is not possible.

This package was put together by Martin Schulze <joey@infodrom.org> from the sources at <<http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/docs/man-pages/>>. Its previous maintainers were Martin Schulze and Nicols Lichtmaier.

The online changelog is available at
<<http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/changelog.html>>
and the current version of the pages is browsable at
<<http://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>>.

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```
#!/usr/bin/perl
```

```
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# Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111, USA.
```

```
use strict;
use Text::Wrap;
```

```
my %config = (
    'template' => 'debian/copyright',
    'debian' => 'debian',
    'width' => 72,
);
```

```

# regular expressions that intend to identify a particular license
#
my %licenses = (
  'BSD' => '(Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright|BSD copyright)',
#btowc
  'Linux1' => 'Formatted or processed versions of this manual, if unaccompanied',
  'Linux2' => 'Permission is granted to copy and distribute (translations|modified versions) of this',
  'GPLv2' => 'Free Software Foundation; (either )?version 2',
# 'GPLv2' => '(Free Software Foundation; (either )?version 2|Gnu Public License, Version 2)',
  'GPL' => '(([[D]istributed|Licensed) under (the )?(GPL|the GNU General Public License)|terms of the GNU
General|according to the GNU General Public License)',
  'PD' => 'This page is in the public domain',
  'MIT' => 'Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person',
  'ak' => 'Permission is granted to distribute possibly modified copies',
);

my %exception = (
  'ioctl_list.2' => 'GPLv2',
  'clone.2' => 'GPL',
  'capget.2' => 'GPL',
  'netlink.3' => 'GPL',
  'nfsservctl.2' => 'PD',
  'stdin.3' => 'PD',
  'boot.7' => 'GPL',
  'hosts.equiv.5' => 'GPL',
  '__setfpucw.3' => 'GPL',
  'bindresvport.3' => 'BSD',
  'futex.2' => 'PD',
  'futex.7' => 'MIT',
  'getrpcent.3' => 'BSD',
  'getrpcport.3' => 'BSD',
  'ld.so.8' => 'PD',
  'pivot_root.2' => 'GPL',
  'rpc.3' => 'BSD',
  'rpc.5' => 'BSD',
  'xdr.3' => 'BSD',
  'netlink.7' => 'GPL',
  'tzfile.5' => 'PD',
  'wavelan.4' => 'nolicense',
  'sync.8' => 'GPL',
  'fcloseall.3' => 'Linux1',
  'fallocate.2' => 'GPLv2',
  'getdtablesize.2' => 'Linux2',
  'gai.conf.5' => 'GPLv2',
  'nss.5' => 'GPLv2',
  'cciss.4' => 'GPLv2',
  'hpsa.4' => 'GPLv2'
);

```

```

my %licensetext = (
    'getitimer.2' => 'May be freely distributed',
    'getpt.3' => 'Redistribute and modify at will.',
    'pts.4' => 'Redistribute and revise at will.',
    'pciconfig_read.2' => 'May be freely distributed.',
    'sysinfo.2' => 'Permission is granted to freely distribute or modify this file
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changed this file. Thanks.',
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```

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```
);

# hash of arrays with each element being a manpage
#
my %manpages = ();

die "E: make-copyright root-dir output-file-rel" if ($#ARGV lt 1);

my $dir = $ARGV[0];
my $output = $ARGV[1];

opendir(D, $dir) || die "Cannot open $dir";
my @files = sort (grep (!/^\.?\.?$/,readdir(D)));
closedir(D);

my $blurb = "";
my $license;
my $l;
my $c = 0;
my @unknown;
foreach my $file (@files) {
    if (open (F, $dir."/".$file)) {
        $blurb = join ("", <F>);
        close (F);
        $license = "";
        if (exists $exception{$file}) {
            $license = $exception{$file};
        } elsif (!exists $licensetext{$file}) {
            $license = "";
            foreach $l (keys %licenses) {
                if ($blurb =~ /$licenses{$l}/) {
                    $license = $l;
                    last;
                }
            }
        }
        if ($license) {
            $file =~ /(.*?)\.(\d)/;
            push (@{$manpages{$license}}, "$1($2)");
        } elsif (!exists $licensetext{$file}) {
            printf STDERR "%s: Unknown license (%d)\n", $file, ++$c;
            push (@unknown, $file);
        }
    }
}

$Text::Wrap::columns = $config{width};
```

```

open (OUT, ">$output") || die "Cannot open $output for writing.";

if (-r $config{template}) {
    if (open (F, $config{template})) {
        print OUT while (<F>);
        close (F);
    }
}
print OUT "\n";

foreach $l (keys %licenses) {
    if (exists $manpages{$l}) {
        print OUT "=" x $config{width} . "\n\n";
        print OUT "The following license covers these manpages:\n\n";

        my $foo = $manpages{$l};
        my @foo = @$foo;
        printf OUT "%s\n\n", Text::Wrap::fill(' ', ' ', join(", ", sort(@foo)));

        if (open (F, "$config{debian}/license.$l")) {
            print OUT while (<F>);
            close (F);
            print OUT "\n";
        }
    }
}

foreach $l (keys %licensetext) {
    print OUT "=" x $config{width} . "\n\n";
    print OUT "The following license covers these manpages:\n\n";
    $l =~ /^(.*)\.(d)/;
    printf OUT " %s(%d)\n\n", $1, $2;
    printf OUT "%s\n\n", $licensetext{$l};
}

close (OUT);

if ($#unknown > -1) {
    printf STDERR "Unknown licenses found for %s\n", join(", ", @unknown);
    exit (1);
}

```

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1.398 manpages-dev 3.23-1

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```
#!/usr/bin/perl
```

```
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#
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# along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
# Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111, USA.
```

```
use strict;
use Text::Wrap;
```

```
my %config = (
```

```

    'template' => 'debian/copyright',
    'debian' => 'debian',
    'width' => 72,
);

# regular expressions that intend to identify a particular license
#
my %licenses = (
    'BSD' => '(Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright|BSD copyright)',
#btowc
    'Linux1' => 'Formatted or processed versions of this manual, if unaccompanied',
    'Linux2' => 'Permission is granted to copy and distribute (translations|modified versions) of this',
    'GPLv2' => 'Free Software Foundation; (either )?version 2',
# 'GPLv2' => '(Free Software Foundation; (either )?version 2|GNU Public License, Version 2)',
    'GPL' => '(([[Dd]]istributed|Licensed) under (the )?(GPL|the GNU General Public License)|terms of the GNU
General|according to the GNU General Public License)',
    'PD' => 'This page is in the public domain',
    'MIT' => 'Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person',
    'ak' => 'Permission is granted to distribute possibly modified copies',
);

my %exception = (
    'ioctl_list.2' => 'GPLv2',
    'clone.2' => 'GPL',
    'capget.2' => 'GPL',
    'netlink.3' => 'GPL',
    'nfsservctl.2' => 'PD',
    'stdin.3' => 'PD',
    'boot.7' => 'GPL',
    'hosts.equiv.5' => 'GPL',
    '__setfpucw.3' => 'GPL',
    'bindresvport.3' => 'BSD',
    'futex.2' => 'PD',
    'futex.7' => 'MIT',
    'getrpercent.3' => 'BSD',
    'getrpcport.3' => 'BSD',
    'pivot_root.2' => 'GPL',
    'rpc.3' => 'BSD',
    'rpc.5' => 'BSD',
    'xdr.3' => 'BSD',
    'netlink.7' => 'GPL',
    'tzfile.5' => 'PD',
    'wavelan.4' => 'nolicense',
    'sync.8' => 'GPL',
    'fcloseall.3' => 'Linux1',
    'fallocate.2' => 'GPLv2',
);

```



```

my %licensetext = (
    'gettimer.2' => 'May be freely distributed',
    'getpt.3' => 'Redistribute and modify at will.',
    'pts.4' => 'Redistribute and revise at will.',
    'pciconfig_read.2' => 'May be freely distributed.',
    'sysinfo.2' => 'Permission is granted to freely distribute or modify this file
for the purpose of improving Linux or its documentation efforts.
If you modify this file, please put a date stamp and HOW you
changed this file. Thanks.',
    'dir_colors.5' => 'This file may be copied under the conditions described
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ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
4. This notice may not be removed or altered.',
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WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.',

```

```

);

# hash of arrays with each element being a manpage
#
my %manpages = ();

die "E: make-copyright root-dir output-file-rel" if ($#ARGV lt 1);

my $dir = $ARGV[0];
my $output = $ARGV[1];

opendir(D, $dir) || die "Cannot open $dir";
my @files = sort (grep (!/^\.?\.?$/,readdir(D)));
closedir(D);

my $blurb = "";
my $license;
my $l;
my $c = 0;
my @unknown;
foreach my $file (@files) {
    if (open (F, $dir."/".$file)) {
        $blurb = join ("", <F>);
        close (F);
        $license = "";
        if (exists $exception{$file}) {
            $license = $exception{$file};
        } elsif (!exists $licensetext{$file}) {
            $license = "";
            foreach $l (keys %licenses) {
                if ($blurb =~ /$licenses{$l}/) {
                    $license = $l;
                    last;
                }
            }
        }
        if ($license) {
            $file =~ /(.*?)\.(\d)/;
            push (@{$manpages{$license}}, "$1($2)");
        } elsif (!exists $licensetext{$file}) {
            printf STDERR "%s: Unknown license (%d)\n", $file, ++$c;
            push (@unknown, $file);
        }
    }
}

$Text::Wrap::columns = $config{width};
open (OUT, ">$output") || die "Cannot open $output for writing.";

```

```

if (-r $config{template}) {
    if (open (F, $config{template})) {
        print OUT while (<F>);
        close (F);
    }
}
print OUT "\n";

foreach $l (keys %licenses) {
    if (exists $manpages{$l}) {
        print OUT "=" x $config{width} . "\n\n";
        print OUT "The following license covers these manpages:\n\n";

        my $foo = $manpages{$l};
        my @foo = @$foo;
        printf OUT "%s\n\n", Text::Wrap::fill(' ', ' ', join(" ", sort(@foo)));

        if (open (F, "$config{debian}/license.$l")) {
            print OUT while (<F>);
            close (F);
            print OUT "\n";
        }
    }
}

foreach $l (keys %licensetext) {
    print OUT "=" x $config{width} . "\n\n";
    print OUT "The following license covers these manpages:\n\n";
    $l =~ /(.*).\d/;
    printf OUT " %s(%d)\n\n", $1, $2;
    printf OUT "%s\n\n", $licensetext{$l};
}

close (OUT);

if ($#unknown > -1) {
    printf STDERR "Unknown licenses found for %s\n", join(" ", @unknown);
    exit (1);
}

```

This package contains Linux man pages for sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7. Some more information is given in the `Announce` file.

Install by copying to your favourite location.

"make install" will just copy them to /usr/share/man/man[1-8].

"make" will move the pages from this package that are older than the already installed ones to a subdirectory `not_installed`.

then remove old versions (compressed or not),
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Note that you may have to remove preformatted pages.

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Formerly present and now removed duplicates:

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fstab.5, nfs.5 (found in util-linux-2.12*),
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```
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```

```
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```

```
#
```

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```

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```
#
```

```
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# Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111, USA.
```

```
use strict;
```

```
use Text::Wrap;
```

```
my %config = (  
    'template' => 'debian/copyright',  
    'debian' => 'debian',  
    'width' => 72,
```

```

);

# regular expressions that intend to identify a particular license
#
my %licenses = (
  'BSD' => '(Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright|BSD copyright)',
  #btowc
  'Linux1' => 'Formatted or processed versions of this manual, if unaccompanied',
  'Linux2' => 'Permission is granted to copy and distribute (translations|modified versions) of this',
  'GPLv2' => 'Free Software Foundation; (either )?version 2',
  # 'GPLv2' => '(Free Software Foundation; (either )?version 2|Gnu Public License, Version 2)',
  'GPL' => '(([[Dd]istributed|Licensed) under (the )?(GPL|the GNU General Public License)|terms of the GNU
General|according to the GNU General Public License)',
  'PD' => 'This page is in the public domain',
  'MIT' => 'Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person',
  'ak' => 'Permission is granted to distribute possibly modified copies',
);

my %exception = (
  'ioctl_list.2' => 'GPLv2',
  'clone.2' => 'GPL',
  'capget.2' => 'GPL',
  'netlink.3' => 'GPL',
  'nfsservctl.2' => 'PD',
  'stdin.3' => 'PD',
  'boot.7' => 'GPL',
  'hosts.equiv.5' => 'GPL',
  '__setfpucw.3' => 'GPL',
  'bindresvport.3' => 'BSD',
  'futex.2' => 'PD',
  'futex.7' => 'MIT',
  'getrpcnt.3' => 'BSD',
  'getrpcport.3' => 'BSD',
  'pivot_root.2' => 'GPL',
  'rpc.3' => 'BSD',
  'rpc.5' => 'BSD',
  'xdr.3' => 'BSD',
  'netlink.7' => 'GPL',
  'tzfile.5' => 'PD',
  'wavelan.4' => 'nolicense',
  'sync.8' => 'GPL',
  'fcloseall.3' => 'Linux1',
  'fallocate.2' => 'GPLv2',
);

my %licensetext = (
  'getitimer.2' => 'May be freely distributed',
  'getpt.3' => 'Redistribute and modify at will.',

```



```

'pts.4' => 'Redistribute and revise at will.',
'pciconfig_read.2' => 'May be freely distributed.',
'sysinfo.2' => 'Permission is granted to freely distribute or modify this file
for the purpose of improving Linux or its documentation efforts.
If you modify this file, please put a date stamp and HOW you
changed this file. Thanks.',
'dir_colors.5' => 'This file may be copied under the conditions described
in the LDP GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE, Version 1, September 1998
that should have been distributed together with this file.',
'mailaddr.7' => 'Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted
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advertising materials, and other materials related to such
distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed
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from this software without specific prior written permission.
THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS\'' AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR
IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED
WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.',
'regex.7' => 'This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone
and Telegraph Company or of the Regents of the University of California.
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on any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it, subject
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ever read sources, credits must appear in the documentation.
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WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.',
);
# hash of arrays with each element being a manpage

```

```

#
my %manpages = ();

die "E: make-copyright root-dir output-file-rel" if ($#ARGV lt 1);

my $dir = $ARGV[0];
my $output = $ARGV[1];

opendir(D, $dir) || die "Cannot open $dir";
my @files = sort (grep (!/^\.?\.?$/,readdir(D)));
closedir(D);

my $blurb = "";
my $license;
my $l;
my $c = 0;
my @unknown;
foreach my $file (@files) {
    if (open (F, $dir."/".$file)) {
        $blurb = join ("", <F>);
        close (F);
        $license = "";
        if (exists $exception{$file}) {
            $license = $exception{$file};
        } elsif (!exists $licensetext{$file}) {
            $license = "";
            foreach $l (keys %licenses) {
                if ($blurb =~ /$licenses{$l}/) {
                    $license = $l;
                    last;
                }
            }
        }
        if ($license) {
            $file =~ /(.*?)\.(\d)/;
            push (@{$manpages{$license}}, "$1($2)");
        } elsif (!exists $licensetext{$file}) {
            printf STDERR "%s: Unknown license (%d)\n", $file, ++$c;
            push (@unknown, $file);
        }
    }
}

$Text::Wrap::columns = $config{width};
open (OUT, ">$output") || die "Cannot open $output for writing.";

if (-r $config{template}) {
    if (open (F, $config{template})) {

```

```

print OUT while (<F>);
close (F);
}
}
print OUT "\n";

foreach $l (keys %licenses) {
    if (exists $manpages{$l}) {
print OUT "=" x $config{width} . "\n\n";
print OUT "The following license covers these manpages:\n\n";

my $foo = $manpages{$l};
my @foo = @$foo;
printf OUT "%s\n\n", Text::Wrap::fill(' ', ' ', join(" ", sort(@foo)));

if (open (F, "$config{debian}/license.$l")) {
    print OUT while (<F>);
    close (F);
    print OUT "\n";
}
}
}

foreach $l (keys %licensetext) {
    print OUT "=" x $config{width} . "\n\n";
    print OUT "The following license covers these manpages:\n\n";
    $l =~ /^(.*)\.(d)/;
    printf OUT " %s(%d)\n\n", $1, $2;
    printf OUT "%s\n\n", $licensetext{$l};
}

close (OUT);

if ($#unknown > -1) {
    printf STDERR "Unknown licenses found for %s\n", join(" ", @unknown);
    exit (1);
}

```

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3. If the maintainer is not able or willing to fix the problem or does not respond within four days, continue with step 4.
4. Work on the bug and prepare a patch. Do not upload into the Debian archive.
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1.399 mawk 1.3.3-17ubuntu2

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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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1.400 mlocate 0.26-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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```
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```

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```
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```

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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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1.401 mount 2.17.2-0ubuntu1

1.401.1 Available under license :

size: 8388608, sector size: 512, PT: dos, offset: 446

- #1: 32 7648 0x83
- #2: 7680 8704 0xa5
- #5: 7936 4864 0x7 (freebsd)
- #6: 12544 3584 0x7 (freebsd)

size: 4456448, sector size: 512, PT: bsd, offset: 512

- #1: 7936 4864 0x7
- #2: 12544 3584 0x7

BZh91AY&SYf"~@H R h% CFTC@OQ6_@

tTJmlAH1||/FOHA]BAk@

BZh91AY&SY`hC+{H|yL*UT{JDCCMhd?TPJ

4b`LLLD3Mf0h

4JM&hC&A

4h

P44OP4&FCFz({ "W ">CN

@JEBx=Q

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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.>

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```
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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
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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.

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

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of util-linux.

This package was put together by Guy Maor <maor@debian.org> and later maintained by Sean 'Shaleh' Perry <shaleh@debian.org>, and Adrian Bunk <bunk@stusta.de>.

The current maintainer is LaMont Jones <lamont@debian.org>.

See also: git://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git

It was downloaded from:

<ftp://ftp.us.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux-ng/>

Upstream maintainers include:

Maintainer: Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

Past Maintainer: Adrian Bunk <bunk@fs.tum.de>

Past Maintainer: Andries Brouwer <aeb@cw.nl>

See also </usr/share/doc/util-linux/AUTHORS>

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This is libblkid, previously part of e2fsprogs this is now part of util-linux-ng and has thus moved to the util-linux Debian source package.

Upstream Author: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

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This is libuuid, previously part of e2fsprogs this is now part of
util-linux-ng and has thus moved to the util-linux Debian source
package.

Upstream Author: Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu>

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

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

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1.404 multiarch-support 2.15-0ubuntu10.7

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locales

* Starting with locales 2.7-3, users can provide their own locales in addition to the ones provided by the package. They will be handled as other locales in the various scripts.

Each user defined locale has to be provided as a single file and placed in the `/usr/local/share/i18n/locales/` directory. The list of user defined locales should be placed, one by line, in the file `/usr/local/share/i18n/SUPPORTED`. You can have a look to the locales provided by the locales package in `/usr/share/i18n/` for more details.

To enable the new locales, just run `'dpkg-reconfigure locales'` and select the new locales.

-- Aurelien Jarno <aurel32@debian.org> Thu 29 Nov 2007 18:54:12 +0100
This directory contains the Embedded GNU C Library (EGLIBC).

EGLIBC is a variant of the GNU C Library (GLIBC) that is designed to work well on embedded systems. EGLIBC strives to be source and binary compatible with GLIBC. EGLIBC's goals include reduced footprint, configurable components, better support for cross-compilation and cross-testing. More information is available at <http://www.eglibc.org>.

Files in this directory describe EGLIBC's features for embedded developers:

- `EGLIBC.cross-building` provides general instructions for building EGLIBC and an accompanying compiler for cross-development. (And explains why this isn't as simple as `'configure; make'`.)
- `EGLIBC.option-groups` explains EGLIBC's facilities for paring down the library functionality to the features you really need, to reduce disk and memory consumption. (A one-line file disabling the `OPTION_EGLIBC_LOCALES` option reduces the on-disk footprint of EGLIBC by 92%.)
- `EGLIBC.cross-testing` explains how to test a cross-compiled EGLIBC.

Here is the original GLIBC README:

This directory contains the sources of the GNU C Library.
See the file `"version.h"` for what release version you have.

The GNU C Library is the standard system C library for all GNU systems, and is an important part of what makes up a GNU system. It provides the

system API for all programs written in C and C-compatible languages such as C++ and Objective C; the runtime facilities of other programming languages use the C library to access the underlying operating system.

In GNU/Linux systems, the C library works with the Linux kernel to implement the operating system behavior seen by user applications.

In GNU/Hurd systems, it works with a microkernel and Hurd servers.

The GNU C Library implements much of the POSIX.1 functionality in the GNU/Hurd system, using configurations i[34567]86-*-gnu.

When working with Linux kernels, the GNU C Library version from version 2.4 on is intended primarily for use with Linux kernel version 2.6.0 and later. We only support using the NPTL implementation of pthreads, which is now the default configuration. Most of the C library will continue to work on older Linux kernels and many programs will not require a 2.6 kernel to run correctly. However, pthreads and related functionality will not work at all on old kernels and we do not recommend using glibc 2.4 with any Linux kernel prior to 2.6.

All Linux kernel versions prior to 2.6.16 are known to have some bugs that may cause some of the tests related to pthreads in "make check" to fail.

If you see such problems, please try the test suite on the most recent Linux kernel version that you can use, before pursuing those bugs further.

Also note that the shared version of the libgcc_s library must be installed for the pthread library to work correctly.

The old LinuxThreads add-on implementation of pthreads for older Linux kernels is no longer supported, and we are not distributing it with this release. Someone has volunteered to revive its maintenance unofficially for at least a short time for the benefit of those using Linux kernels older than 2.6, but a working version is not presently available. When it is in working condition, we will make it available alongside future glibc releases. LinuxThreads will not be supported.

The GNU C Library supports these configurations for using Linux kernels:

```
i[34567]86-*-linux-gnu
x86_64-*-linux-gnu
powerpc-*-linux-gnu
powerpc64-*-linux-gnu
s390-*-linux-gnu
s390x-*-linux-gnu
ia64-*-linux-gnu
sparc-*-linux-gnu
sparc64-*-linux-gnu
```

sh[34]-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.11

The code for other CPU configurations supported by volunteers outside of the core glibc maintenance effort is contained in the separate `ports' add-on. You can find glibc-ports-VERSION distributed separately in the same place where you got the main glibc distribution files.

Currently these configurations are known to work using the `ports' add-on:

alpha*-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.9 for NPTL
arm*-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.15 for NPTL, no SMP support
arm*-*-linux-gnueabi Requires Linux 2.6.16-rc1 for NPTL, no SMP
mips*-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL
mips64*-*-linux-gnu Requires Linux 2.6.12 for NPTL

The ports distribution also contains code for other configurations that do not work or have not been maintained recently, but will be of use to anyone trying to make a new configuration work. If you are interested in doing a port, please contact the glibc maintainers; see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/> for more information.

See the file INSTALL to find out how to configure, build, and install the GNU C Library. You might also consider reading the WWW pages for the C library at <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/>.

The GNU C Library is (almost) completely documented by the Texinfo manual found in the `manual/' subdirectory. The manual is still being updated and contains some known errors and omissions; we regret that we do not have the resources to work on the manual as much as we would like. For corrections to the manual, please file a bug in the `manual' component, following the bug-reporting instructions below. Please be sure to check the manual in the current development sources to see if your problem has already been corrected.

The file NOTES contains a description of the feature-test macros used in the GNU C library, explaining how you can tell the library what facilities you want it to make available.

Please see <http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/bugs.html> for bug reporting information. We are now using the Bugzilla system to track all bug reports. This web page gives detailed information on how to report bugs properly.

The GNU C Library is free software. See the file COPYING.LIB for copying conditions, and LICENSES for notices about a few contributions that require these additional notices to be distributed. License copyright years may be listed using range notation, e.g., 2000-2011, indicating that every year in the range, inclusive, is a copyrightable year that would otherwise be listed individually.

The GNU C library contains an NSS module for the Hesiod name service. Hesiod is a general name service for a variety of applications and is based on the Berkeley Internet Name Daemon (BIND).

Introduction

=====

The Hesiod NSS module implements access to all relevant standard Hesiod types, which means that Hesiod can be used for the ``group'`, ``passwd'` and ``services'` databases. There is however a restriction. In the same way that it is impossible to use ``gethostent()'` to iterate over all the data provided by DNS, it is not possible to scan the entire Hesiod database by means of ``getgrent()'`, ``getpwent()'` and ``getservent()'`. Besides, Hesiod only provides support for looking up services by name and not for looking them up by port. In essence this means that the Hesiod name service is only consulted as a result of one of the following function calls:

- * `getgrname()`, `getgrgid()`
- * `getpwname()`, `getpwuid()`
- * `getservbyname()`

and their reentrant counterparts.

Configuring your systems

=====

Configuring your systems to make use the Hesiod name service requires one or more of the following steps, depending on whether you are already running Hesiod in your network.

Configuring NSS

First you should modify the file ``/etc/nsswitch.conf'` to tell NSS for which database you want to use the Hesiod name service. If you want to use Hesiod for all databases it can handle your configuration file could look like this:

```
# /etc/nsswitch.conf
#
# Example configuration of GNU Name Service Switch functionality.
#
```

```
passwd: db files hesiod
group: db files hesiod
shadow: db files
```

hosts: files dns
networks: files dns

protocols: db files
services: db files hesiod
ethers: db files
rpc: db files

For more information on NSS, please refer to the 'The GNU C Library Reference Manual'.

Configuring Hesiod

Next, you will have to configure Hesiod. If you are already running Hesiod in your network, you probably already have a file named 'hesiod.conf' on your machines (probably as '/etc/hesiod.conf' or '/usr/local/etc/hesiod.conf'). The Hesiod NSS module looks for '/etc/hesiod.conf' by default. If there is no configuration file you will want to create your own. It should look something like:

```
rhs=.your.domain  
lhs=.ns  
classes=in,hs
```

The optional classes settings specifies which DNS classes Hesiod should do lookups in. Possible values are IN (the preferred class) and HS (the deprecated class, still used by some sites).

You may specify both classes separated by a comma to try one class first and then the other if no entry is available in the first class. The default value of the classes variable is 'IN,HS'.

The value of rhs can be overridden by the environment variable 'HES_DOMAIN'.

Configuring your name servers

In addition, if you are not already running Hesiod in your network, you need to create Hesiod information on your central name servers. You need to run 'named' from BIND 4.9 or higher on these servers, and make them authoritative for the domain 'ns.your.domain' with a line in '/etc/named.boot' reading something like:

```
primary      ns.your.domain      named.hesiod
```


or if you are using the new BIND 8.1 or higher add something to
`/etc/named.conf` like:

```
zone "ns.your.domain" {  
    type master;  
    file "named.hesiod";  
};
```

Then in the BIND working directory (usually `/var/named`) create the
file `named.hesiod` containing data that looks something like:

```
; SOA and NS records.  
@    IN    SOA    server1.your.domain admin-address.your.domain (  
    40000      ; serial - database version number  
    1800      ; refresh - sec servers  
    300       ; retry - for refresh  
    3600000   ; expire - unrefreshed data  
    7200 )    ; min  
NS   server1.your.domain  
NS   server2.your.domain
```

; Actual Hesiod data.

```
libc.group  TXT    "libc*:123:gnu,gnat"  
123.gid     CNAME  libc.group  
gnu.passwd  TXT    "gnu*:4567:123:GNU:/home/gnu:/bin/bash"  
456.uid     CNAME  mark.passwd  
nss.service TXT    "nss tcp 789 switch sw "  
nss.service TXT    "nss udp 789 switch sw"
```

where `libc` is an example of a group, `gnu` an example of a user,
and `nss` an example of a service. Note that the format used to
describe services differs from the format used in `/etc/services`.
For more information on `named` refer to the `Name Server Operations
Guide for BIND` that is included in the BIND distribution.

Security

=====

Note that the information stored in the Hesiod database in principle
is publicly available. Care should be taken with including vulnerable
information like encrypted passwords in the Hesiod database. There
are some ways to improve security by using features provided by
`named` (see the discussion about `secure zones` in the BIND
documentation), but one should keep in mind that Hesiod was never
intended to distribute passwords. In the original design
authenticating users was the job of the Kerberos service.

More information

=====

For more information on the Hesiod name service take a look at some of the papers in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/usenix> and the documentation that accompanies the source code for the Hesiod name service library in <ftp://athena-dist.mit.edu/pub/ATHENA/hesiod>.

There is a mailing list at MIT for Hesiod users, hesiod@mit.edu. To get yourself on or off the list, send mail to hesiod-request@mit.edu. The following functions for the 'long double' versions of the libm function have to be written:

e_acosl.c
e_asinl.c
e_atan2l.c
e_expl.c
e_fmodl.c
e_hypotl.c
e_j0l.c
e_j1l.c
e_jnl.c
e_lgamma_r.c
e_logl.c
e_log10l.c
e_powl.c
e_rem_pio2l.c
e_sinh.c
e_sqrtl.c

k_cosl.c
k_rem_pio2l.c
k_sinl.c
k_tanl.c

s_atanl.c
s_erfl.c
s_expm1l.c
s_log1pl.c

~~~~~

## Methods

~~~~~

arcsin

~~~~~

\* Since  $\text{asin}(x) = x + x^3/6 + x^5*3/40 + x^7*15/336 + \dots$

\* we approximate  $\text{asin}(x)$  on  $[0,0.5]$  by

```

* asin(x) = x + x*x^2*R(x^2)
* where
* R(x^2) is a rational approximation of (asin(x)-x)/x^3
* and its remez error is bounded by
* |(asin(x)-x)/x^3 - R(x^2)| < 2^(-58.75)
*
* For x in [0.5,1]
* asin(x) = pi/2-2*asin(sqrt((1-x)/2))
* Let y = (1-x), z = y/2, s := sqrt(z), and pio2_hi+pio2_lo=pi/2;
* then for x>0.98
* asin(x) = pi/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))
* = pio2_hi - (2*(s+s*z*R(z)) - pio2_lo)
* For x<=0.98, let pio4_hi = pio2_hi/2, then
* f = hi part of s;
* c = sqrt(z) - f = (z-f*f)/(s+f) ...f+c=sqrt(z)
* and
* asin(x) = pi/2 - 2*(s+s*z*R(z))
* = pio4_hi+(pio4-2s)-(2s*z*R(z)-pio2_lo)
* = pio4_hi+(pio4-2f)-(2s*z*R(z)-(pio2_lo+2c))

```

~~~~~  
arccos

```

~~~~~
* Method :
* acos(x) = pi/2 - asin(x)
* acos(-x) = pi/2 + asin(x)
* For |x|<=0.5
* acos(x) = pi/2 - (x + x*x^2*R(x^2)) (see asin.c)
* For x>0.5
* acos(x) = pi/2 - (pi/2 - 2asin(sqrt((1-x)/2)))
* = 2asin(sqrt((1-x)/2))
* = 2s + 2s*z*R(z) ...z=(1-x)/2, s=sqrt(z)
* = 2f + (2c + 2s*z*R(z))
*   where f=hi part of s, and c = (z-f*f)/(s+f) is the correction term
*   for f so that f+c ~ sqrt(z).
* For x<-0.5
* acos(x) = pi - 2asin(sqrt((1-|x|)/2))
* = pi - 0.5*(s+s*z*R(z)), where z=(1-|x|)/2,s=sqrt(z)

```

~~~~~  
atan2

```

~~~~~
* Method :
* 1. Reduce y to positive by atan2(y,x)=-atan2(-y,x).
* 2. Reduce x to positive by (if x and y are unexceptional):
* ARG (x+iy) = arctan(y/x) ... if x > 0,
* ARG (x+iy) = pi - arctan[y/(-x)] ... if x < 0,

```

~~~~~  
atan

~~~~~

\* Method

- \* 1. Reduce x to positive by  $\text{atan}(x) = -\text{atan}(-x)$ .
- \* 2. According to the integer  $k=4t+0.25$  chopped,  $t=x$ , the argument
- \* is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the
- \* arctangent of t is evaluated by the corresponding formula:

- \* [0,7/16]  $\text{atan}(x) = t-t^3*(a1+t^2*(a2+...(a10+t^2*a11)...) )$
- \* [7/16,11/16]  $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(1/2) + \text{atan}( (t-0.5)/(1+t/2) )$
- \* [11/16,19/16]  $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}( 1 ) + \text{atan}( (t-1)/(1+t) )$
- \* [19/16,39/16]  $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(3/2) + \text{atan}( (t-1.5)/(1+1.5t) )$
- \* [39/16,INF]  $\text{atan}(x) = \text{atan}(INF) + \text{atan}( -1/t )$

~~~~~  
exp

~~~~~  
\* Method

- \* 1. Argument reduction:
- \* Reduce x to an r so that  $|r| \leq 0.5*\ln 2 \sim 0.34658$ .
- \* Given x, find r and integer k such that

$$x = k*\ln 2 + r, |r| \leq 0.5*\ln 2.$$

- \* Here r will be represented as  $r = hi-lo$  for better
- \* accuracy.

- \* 2. Approximation of  $\exp(r)$  by a special rational function on
- \* the interval [0,0.34658]:

\* Write

$$R(r^{**2}) = r*(\exp(r)+1)/(\exp(r)-1) = 2 + r*r/6 - r^{**4}/360 + ...$$

- \* We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.34658] to generate
- \* a polynomial of degree 5 to approximate R. The maximum error
- \* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by  $2^{**-59}$ . In
- \* other words,

$$R(z) \sim 2.0 + P1*z + P2*z^{**2} + P3*z^{**3} + P4*z^{**4} + P5*z^{**5}$$

- \* (where  $z=r*r$ , and the values of P1 to P5 are listed below)

\* and

$$| 2.0+P1*z+...+P5*z^5 - R(z) | \leq 2^{-59}$$

- \* The computation of  $\exp(r)$  thus becomes

$$\exp(r) = 1 + \frac{R - r}{2 - R1(r)}$$

$$= 1 + r + \frac{r*R1(r)}{2 - R1(r)} \text{ (for better accuracy)}$$

\* where

$$R1(r) = r - (P1*r + P2*r^2 + ... + P5*r^5)$$

- \*
- \* 3. Scale back to obtain  $\exp(x)$ :
- \* From step 1, we have
- \*  $\exp(x) = 2^k * \exp(r)$

~~~~~  
hypot

- \* If (assume round-to-nearest)  $z = x^2 + y^2$
- \* has error less than  $\sqrt{2}/2$  ulp, then
- \*  $\sqrt{z}$  has error less than 1 ulp (exercise).
- \*
- \* So, compute  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  with some care as
- \* follows to get the error below 1 ulp:
- \*
- \* Assume  $x > y > 0$ ;
- \* (if possible, set rounding to round-to-nearest)
- \* 1. if  $x > 2y$  use
- \*  $x1 * x1 + (y * y + (x2 * (x + x1)))$  for  $x^2 + y^2$
- \* where  $x1 = x$  with lower 32 bits cleared,  $x2 = x - x1$ ; else
- \* 2. if  $x \leq 2y$  use
- \*  $t1 * y1 + ((x - y) * (x - y) + (t1 * y2 + t2 * y))$
- \* where  $t1 = 2x$  with lower 32 bits cleared,  $t2 = 2x - t1$ ,
- \*  $y1 = y$  with lower 32 bits chopped,  $y2 = y - y1$ .
- \*
- \* NOTE: scaling may be necessary if some argument is too
- \* large or too tiny

~~~~~  
j0/y0

- \* Method -- j0(x):
- \* 1. For tiny x, we use  $j0(x) = 1 - x^2/4 + x^4/64 - \dots$
- \* 2. Reduce x to  $|x|$  since  $j0(x) = j0(-x)$ , and
- \* for x in (0,2)
- \*  $j0(x) = 1 - z/4 + z^2 * R0/S0$ , where  $z = x^2$ ;
- \* (precision:  $|j0 - 1 + z/4 - z^2 * R0/S0| < 2^{-63.67}$ )
- \* for x in (2,inf)
- \*  $j0(x) = \sqrt{2}/(\pi * x) * (p0(x) * \cos(x0) - q0(x) * \sin(x0))$
- \* where  $x0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x0), \cos(x0)$
- \* as follow:
- \*  $\cos(x0) = \cos(x) \cos(\pi/4) + \sin(x) \sin(\pi/4)$
- \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\cos(x) + \sin(x))$
- \*  $\sin(x0) = \sin(x) \cos(\pi/4) - \cos(x) \sin(\pi/4)$
- \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$
- \* (To avoid cancellation, use
- \*  $\sin(x) + \cos(x) = -\cos(2x) / (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$
- \* to compute the worse one.)
- \*
- \* Method -- y0(x):

- \* 1. For  $x < 2$ .
- \* Since
- \*  $y_0(x) = 2/\pi * (j_0(x) * (\ln(x/2) + \text{Euler}) + x^2/4 - \dots)$
- \* therefore  $y_0(x) - 2/\pi * j_0(x) * \ln(x)$  is an even function.
- \* We use the following function to approximate  $y_0$ ,
- \*  $y_0(x) = U(z)/V(z) + (2/\pi) * (j_0(x) * \ln(x))$ ,  $z = x^2$
- \* where
- \*  $U(z) = u_{00} + u_{01} * z + \dots + u_{06} * z^6$
- \*  $V(z) = 1 + v_{01} * z + \dots + v_{04} * z^4$
- \* with absolute approximation error bounded by  $2^{-72}$ .
- \* Note: For tiny  $x$ ,  $U/V = u_0$  and  $j_0(x) \sim 1$ , hence
- \*  $y_0(\text{tiny}) = u_0 + (2/\pi) * \ln(\text{tiny})$ , (choose  $\text{tiny} < 2^{-27}$ )
- \* 2. For  $x \geq 2$ .
- \*  $y_0(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi * x)} * (p_0(x) * \cos(x) + q_0(x) * \sin(x))$
- \* where  $x_0 = x - \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_0), \cos(x_0)$
- \* by the method mentioned above.

~~~~~  
 j1/y1

- ~~~~~
- \* Method -- j1(x):
  - \* 1. For tiny  $x$ , we use  $j_1(x) = x/2 - x^3/16 + x^5/384 - \dots$
  - \* 2. Reduce  $x$  to  $|x|$  since  $j_1(x) = -j_1(-x)$ , and
  - \* for  $x$  in  $(0, 2)$
  - \*  $j_1(x) = x/2 + x * z * R_0/S_0$ , where  $z = x * x$ ;
  - \* (precision:  $|j_1/x - 1/2 - R_0/S_0| < 2^{-61.51}$ )
  - \* for  $x$  in  $(2, \text{inf})$
  - \*  $j_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi * x)} * (p_1(x) * \cos(x_1) - q_1(x) * \sin(x_1))$
  - \*  $y_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi * x)} * (p_1(x) * \sin(x_1) + q_1(x) * \cos(x_1))$
  - \* where  $x_1 = x - 3 * \pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_1), \cos(x_1)$
  - \* as follow:
  - \*  $\cos(x_1) = \cos(x) \cos(3\pi/4) + \sin(x) \sin(3\pi/4)$
  - \*  $= 1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) - \cos(x))$
  - \*  $\sin(x_1) = \sin(x) \cos(3\pi/4) - \cos(x) \sin(3\pi/4)$
  - \*  $= -1/\sqrt{2} * (\sin(x) + \cos(x))$
  - \* (To avoid cancellation, use
  - \*  $\sin(x) \pm \cos(x) = -\cos(2x)/(\sin(x) \mp \cos(x))$
  - \* to compute the worse one.)
  - \*

- \* Method -- y1(x):
- \* 1. screen out  $x \leq 0$  cases:  $y_1(0) = -\text{inf}$ ,  $y_1(x < 0) = \text{NaN}$
- \* 2. For  $x < 2$ .
- \* Since
- \*  $y_1(x) = 2/\pi * (j_1(x) * (\ln(x/2) + \text{Euler}) - 1/x - x/2 + 5/64 * x^3 - \dots)$
- \* therefore  $y_1(x) - 2/\pi * j_1(x) * \ln(x) - 1/x$  is an odd function.
- \* We use the following function to approximate  $y_1$ ,
- \*  $y_1(x) = x * U(z)/V(z) + (2/\pi) * (j_1(x) * \ln(x) - 1/x)$ ,  $z = x^2$
- \* where for  $x$  in  $[0, 2]$  (abs err less than  $2^{-65.89}$ )
- \*  $U(z) = U_0[0] + U_0[1] * z + \dots + U_0[4] * z^4$

- \*  $V(z) = 1 + v_0[0]*z + \dots + v_0[4]*z^5$
- \* Note: For tiny  $x$ ,  $1/x$  dominate  $y_1$  and hence
- \*  $y_1(\text{tiny}) = -2/\pi/\text{tiny}$ , (choose  $\text{tiny} < 2^{-54}$ )
- \* 3. For  $x \geq 2$ .
- \*  $y_1(x) = \sqrt{2/(\pi*x)} * (p_1(x)*\sin(x) + q_1(x)*\cos(x))$
- \* where  $x_1 = x - 3*\pi/4$ . It is better to compute  $\sin(x_1), \cos(x_1)$
- \* by method mentioned above.

~~~~~

$j_n/y_n$

~~~~~

- \* Note 2. About  $j_n(n,x)$ ,  $y_n(n,x)$
- \* For  $n=0$ ,  $j_0(x)$  is called,
- \* for  $n=1$ ,  $j_1(x)$  is called,
- \* for  $n < x$ , forward recursion us used starting
- \* from values of  $j_0(x)$  and  $j_1(x)$ .
- \* for  $n > x$ , a continued fraction approximation to
- \*  $j(n,x)/j(n-1,x)$  is evaluated and then backward
- \* recursion is used starting from a supposed value
- \* for  $j(n,x)$ . The resulting value of  $j(0,x)$  is
- \* compared with the actual value to correct the
- \* supposed value of  $j(n,x)$ .
- \*
- \*  $y_n(n,x)$  is similar in all respects, except
- \* that forward recursion is used for all
- \* values of  $n > 1$ .

$j_n$ :

```

/* (x >> n**2)
* Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
* xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then
*
* n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
* -----
* 0 s-c c+s
* 1 -s-c -c+s
* 2 -s+c -c-s
* 3 s+c c-s

```

...  
/\* x is tiny, return the first Taylor expansion of  $J(n,x)$   
\*  $J(n,x) = 1/n!*(x/2)^n - \dots$

```

...
/* use backward recurrence */
/* x x^2 x^2
* J(n,x)/J(n-1,x) = ---- - ---- - ----
* 2n - 2(n+1) - 2(n+2)
*

```

```

* 1 1 1
* (for large x) = ---- - ---- - ----
* 2n 2(n+1) 2(n+2)
* - - - - -
* x x x

```

```

* Let w = 2n/x and h=2/x, then the above quotient
* is equal to the continued fraction:

```

```

* 1
* = -----
* 1
* w - -----
* 1
* w+h - -----
* w+2h - ...

```

```

* To determine how many terms needed, let
* Q(0) = w, Q(1) = w(w+h) - 1,
* Q(k) = (w+k*h)*Q(k-1) - Q(k-2),
* When Q(k) > 1e4 good for single
* When Q(k) > 1e9 good for double
* When Q(k) > 1e17 good for quadruple

```

```

...
/* estimate log((2/x)^n*n!) = n*log(2/x)+n*ln(n)
* Hence, if n*(log(2n/x)) > ...
* single 8.8722839355e+01
* double 7.09782712893383973096e+02
* long double 1.1356523406294143949491931077970765006170e+04
* then recurrent value may overflow and the result is
* likely underflow to zero

```

yn:

```

/* (x >> n**2)
* Jn(x) = cos(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Yn(x) = sin(x-(2n+1)*pi/4)*sqrt(2/x*pi)
* Let s=sin(x), c=cos(x),
* xn=x-(2n+1)*pi/4, sqrt2 = sqrt(2),then
*
* n sin(xn)*sqrt2 cos(xn)*sqrt2
* -----
* 0 s-c c+s
* 1 -s-c -c+s
* 2 -s+c -c-s
* 3 s+c c-s

```

~~~~~  
lgamma  
~~~~~



- \* Method:
- \* 1. Argument Reduction for  $0 < x \leq 8$
- \* Since  $\Gamma(1+s) = s\Gamma(s)$ , for  $x$  in  $[0,8]$ , we may
- \* reduce  $x$  to a number in  $[1.5, 2.5]$  by
- \*  $\lgamma(1+s) = \log(s) + \lgamma(s)$
- \* for example,
- \*  $\lgamma(7.3) = \log(6.3) + \lgamma(6.3)$
- \*  $= \log(6.3*5.3) + \lgamma(5.3)$
- \*  $= \log(6.3*5.3*4.3*3.3*2.3) + \lgamma(2.3)$
- \* 2. Polynomial approximation of  $\lgamma$  around its
- \* minimum  $y_{\min} = 1.461632144968362245$  to maintain monotonicity.
- \* On  $[y_{\min} - 0.23, y_{\min} + 0.27]$  (i.e.,  $[1.23164, 1.73163]$ ), use
- \* Let  $z = x - y_{\min}$ ;
- \*  $\lgamma(x) = -1.214862905358496078218 + z^2 \text{poly}(z)$
- \* where
- \*  $\text{poly}(z)$  is a 14 degree polynomial.
- \* 2. Rational approximation in the primary interval  $[2, 3]$
- \* We use the following approximation:
- \*  $s = x - 2.0$ ;
- \*  $\lgamma(x) = 0.5*s + s*P(s)/Q(s)$
- \* with accuracy
- \*  $|P/Q - (\lgamma(x) - 0.5s)| < 2^{-61.71}$
- \* Our algorithms are based on the following observation
- \*
- \* 
$$\lgamma(2+s) = s*(1 - \text{Euler}) + \frac{\zeta(2)-1}{2} s^2 - \frac{\zeta(3)-1}{3} s^3 + \dots$$
- \*
- \* where Euler = 0.5771... is the Euler constant, which is very
- \* close to 0.5.
- \*
- \* 3. For  $x \geq 8$ , we have
- \*  $\lgamma(x) \sim (x-0.5)\log(x) - x + 0.5*\log(2\pi) + 1/(12x) - 1/(360x^3) + \dots$
- \* (better formula:
- \*  $\lgamma(x) \sim (x-0.5)*(\log(x)-1) - 0.5*(\log(2\pi)-1) + \dots$ )
- \* Let  $z = 1/x$ , then we approximation
- \*  $f(z) = \lgamma(x) - (x-0.5)(\log(x)-1)$
- \* by
- \* 
$$w = w_0 + w_1*z + w_2*z^2 + w_3*z^3 + \dots + w_6*z^6$$
- \* where
- \*  $|w - f(z)| < 2^{-58.74}$
- \*
- \* 4. For negative  $x$ , since ( $G$  is gamma function)
- \*  $-x*\Gamma(-x)*\Gamma(x) = \pi/\sin(\pi*x)$ ,
- \* we have
- \*  $G(x) = \pi/(\sin(\pi*x))*(-x)*\Gamma(-x)$
- \* since  $G(-x)$  is positive,  $\text{sign}(G(x)) = \text{sign}(\sin(\pi*x))$  for  $x < 0$

\* Hence, for  $x < 0$ ,  $\text{signgam} = \text{sign}(\sin(\pi * x))$  and  
 \*  $\text{lgamma}(x) = \log(|\Gamma(x)|)$   
 \*  $= \log(\pi / (|x * \sin(\pi * x)|)) - \text{lgamma}(-x);$   
 \* Note: one should avoid compute  $\pi * (-x)$  directly in the  
 \* computation of  $\sin(\pi * (-x))$ .

~~~~~  
 log

~~~~~  
 \* Method :

\* 1. Argument Reduction: find  $k$  and  $f$  such that

\*  $x = 2^k * (1+f),$

\* where  $\sqrt{2}/2 < 1+f < \sqrt{2} .$

\*

\* 2. Approximation of  $\log(1+f)$ .

\* Let  $s = f/(2+f)$  ; based on  $\log(1+f) = \log(1+s) - \log(1-s)$

\*  $= 2s + 2/3 s^3 + 2/5 s^5 + \dots,$

\*  $= 2s + s * R$

\* We use a special Reme algorithm on  $[0, 0.1716]$  to generate

\* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate  $R$  The maximum error

\* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by  $2^{-58.45}$ . In

\* other words,

\*  $2 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 10 \quad 12 \quad 14$

\*  $R(z) \sim \text{Lg}1 * s + \text{Lg}2 * s^2 + \text{Lg}3 * s^3 + \text{Lg}4 * s^4 + \text{Lg}5 * s^5 + \text{Lg}6 * s^6 + \text{Lg}7 * s^7$

\* (the values of  $\text{Lg}1$  to  $\text{Lg}7$  are listed in the program)

\* and

\*  $| \quad 2 \quad 14 \quad | \quad -58.45$

\*  $| \text{Lg}1 * s + \dots + \text{Lg}7 * s^7 - R(z) | \leq 2^{-58.45}$

\*

\* Note that  $2s = f - s * f = f - \text{hfsq} + s * \text{hfsq}$ , where  $\text{hfsq} = f * f / 2$ .

\* In order to guarantee error in log below 1ulp, we compute log

\* by

\*  $\log(1+f) = f - s * (f - R)$  (if  $f$  is not too large)

\*  $\log(1+f) = f - (\text{hfsq} - s * (\text{hfsq} + R))$ . (better accuracy)

\*

\* 3. Finally,  $\log(x) = k * \ln 2 + \log(1+f)$ .

\*  $= k * \ln 2_{\text{hi}} + (f - (\text{hfsq} - (s * (\text{hfsq} + R) + k * \ln 2_{\text{lo}})))$

\* Here  $\ln 2$  is split into two floating point number:

\*  $\ln 2_{\text{hi}} + \ln 2_{\text{lo}}$ ,

\* where  $n * \ln 2_{\text{hi}}$  is always exact for  $|n| < 2000$ .

~~~~~  
 log10

~~~~~  
 \* Method :

\* Let  $\text{log10\_2hi} =$  leading 40 bits of  $\log_{10}(2)$  and

\*  $\text{log10\_2lo} = \log_{10}(2) - \text{log10\_2hi}$ ,

\*  $\text{ivln10} = 1/\log(10)$  rounded.

\* Then

\*  $n = \text{ilogb}(x)$ ,

```

* if(n<0) n = n+1;
* x = scalbn(x,-n);
* log10(x) := n*log10_2hi + (n*log10_2lo + ivln10*log(x))
*
* Note 1:
* To guarantee log10(10**n)=n, where 10**n is normal, the rounding
* mode must set to Round-to-Nearest.
* Note 2:
* [1/log(10)] rounded to 53 bits has error .198 ulps;
* log10 is monotonic at all binary break points.

```

~~~~~

pow

```

~~~~~
* Method: Let  $x = 2^{n+y}$ 
* 1. Compute and return log2(x) in two pieces:
*  $\log_2(x) = w_1 + w_2$ ,
* where  $w_1$  has 53-24 = 29 bit trailing zeros.
* 2. Perform  $y*\log_2(x) = n+y'$  by simulating multi-precision
* arithmetic, where  $|y'| \leq 0.5$ .
* 3. Return  $x**y = 2**n*\exp(y'*\log_2)$ 
*
* Special cases:
* 1. (anything) ** 0 is 1
* 2. (anything) ** 1 is itself
* 3. (anything) ** NAN is NAN
* 4. NAN ** (anything except 0) is NAN
* 5. +-(|x| > 1) ** +INF is +INF
* 6. +-(|x| > 1) ** -INF is +0
* 7. +-(|x| < 1) ** +INF is +0
* 8. +-(|x| < 1) ** -INF is +INF
* 9. +1 ** +-INF is NAN
* 10. +0 ** (+anything except 0, NAN) is +0
* 11. -0 ** (+anything except 0, NAN, odd integer) is +0
* 12. +0 ** (-anything except 0, NAN) is +INF
* 13. -0 ** (-anything except 0, NAN, odd integer) is +INF
* 14. -0 ** (odd integer) = -(+0 ** (odd integer))
* 15. +INF ** (+anything except 0,NAN) is +INF
* 16. +INF ** (-anything except 0,NAN) is +0
* 17. -INF ** (anything) = -0 ** (-anything)
* 18. (-anything) ** (integer) is (-1)**(integer)*(+anything**integer)
* 19. (-anything except 0 and inf) ** (non-integer) is NAN

```

~~~~~

rem_pio2 return the remainder of x rem pi/2 in y[0]+y[1]

~~~~~

This is one of the basic functions which is written with highest accuracy in mind.

~~~~~

sinh

~~~~~

\* Method :

\* mathematically sinh(x) is defined to be (exp(x)-exp(-x))/2

\* 1. Replace x by |x| (sinh(-x) = -sinh(x)).

\* 2.

\* 
$$E + E/(E+1)$$

\*  $0 \leq x \leq 22 : \sinh(x) := \frac{E + E/(E+1)}{2}, E = \exp(x)$

\*

\*  $22 < x \leq \ln 2ovft : \sinh(x) := \exp(x)/2$

\*  $\ln 2ovft < x \leq \ln 2ovft : \sinh(x) := \exp(x/2)/2 * \exp(x/2)$

\*  $\ln 2ovft < x : \sinh(x) := x * shuge$  (overflow)

~~~~~

sqrt

~~~~~

\* Method:

\* Bit by bit method using integer arithmetic. (Slow, but portable)

\* 1. Normalization

\* Scale x to y in [1,4) with even powers of 2:

\* find an integer k such that  $1 \leq (y = x * 2^{(-2k)}) < 4$ , then

\*  $\sqrt{x} = 2^k * \sqrt{y}$

\* 2. Bit by bit computation

\* Let  $q = \sqrt{y}$  truncated to i bit after binary point ( $q = 1$ ),

\*  $i = 0$

\* 
$$s = 2^{i+1} * q^2$$

\* 
$$s = 2^{i+1} * q^2, \text{ and } y = 2^{i+1} * (y - q^2). \quad (1)$$

\* 
$$s = 2^{i+1} * q^2, \text{ and } y = 2^{i+1} * (y - q^2)$$

\*

\* To compute  $q_{i+1}$  from  $q_i$ , one checks whether

\* 
$$s_{i+1} = 2^{i+1} * q_i^2$$

\*

\* 
$$s_{i+1} = 2^{i+1} * q_i^2$$

\*  $(s_{i+1} + 2^{i+1}) \leq y. \quad (2)$

\* 
$$s_{i+1} = 2^{i+1} * q_i^2$$

\* 
$$s_{i+1} = 2^{i+1} * q_i^2$$

\* If (2) is false, then  $q_{i+1} = q_i$ ; otherwise  $q_{i+1} = q_i + 2^{-i-1}$ .

\* 
$$s_{i+1} = 2^{i+1} * q_i^2, \text{ and } y = 2^{i+1} * (y - q_i^2)$$

\*

\* With some algebraic manipulation, it is not difficult to see

\* that (2) is equivalent to

\* 
$$s_{i+1} + 2^{i+1} \leq y \quad (3)$$

\* 
$$s_{i+1} + 2^{i+1} \leq y \quad (3)$$

\* 
$$s_{i+1} + 2^{i+1} \leq y$$

\*

\* The advantage of (3) is that  $s_{i+1}$  and  $y$  can be computed by

\* 
$$s_{i+1} = 2^{i+1} * q_i^2$$

\* the following recurrence formula:

\* if (3) is false

```

*
* s = s , y = y ; (4)
* i+1 i i+1 i
*
* otherwise,
* -i -(i+1)
* s = s + 2 , y = y - s - 2 (5)
* i+1 i i+1 i i
*

```

\* One may easily use induction to prove (4) and (5).

\* Note. Since the left hand side of (3) contain only i+2 bits,  
 \* it does not necessary to do a full (53-bit) comparison  
 \* in (3).

\* 3. Final rounding

\* After generating the 53 bits result, we compute one more bit.

\* Together with the remainder, we can decide whether the  
 \* result is exact, bigger than 1/2ulp, or less than 1/2ulp  
 \* (it will never equal to 1/2ulp).

\* The rounding mode can be detected by checking whether

\* huge + tiny is equal to huge, and whether huge - tiny is

\* equal to huge for some floating point number "huge" and "tiny".

~~~~~

cos

~~~

\* kernel cos function on [-pi/4, pi/4], pi/4 ~ 0.785398164

\* Input x is assumed to be bounded by ~pi/4 in magnitude.

\* Input y is the tail of x.

\*

\* Algorithm

\* 1. Since cos(-x) = cos(x), we need only to consider positive x.

\* 2. if x < 2^-27 (hx<0x3e400000), return 1 with inexact if x!=0.

\* 3. cos(x) is approximated by a polynomial of degree 14 on

\* [0,pi/4]

$$\cos(x) \sim 1 - x^2/2 + C1*x^4 + \dots + C6*x^{14}$$

\* where the remez error is

\*

$$| \cos(x) - (1 - .5*x^2 + C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}) | \leq 2^{-58}$$

$$| \cos(x) - (1 - .5*x^2 + C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}) | \leq 2^{-58}$$

\*

\*

$$r = C1*x^4 + C2*x^6 + C3*x^8 + C4*x^{10} + C5*x^{12} + C6*x^{14}$$

\* 4. let r = C1\*x^4 + C2\*x^6 + C3\*x^8 + C4\*x^{10} + C5\*x^{12} + C6\*x^{14}, then

$$\cos(x) = 1 - x^2/2 + r$$

\* since cos(x+y) ~ cos(x) - sin(x)\*y

$$\sim \cos(x) - x*y,$$

\* a correction term is necessary in cos(x) and hence

$$\cos(x+y) = 1 - (x^2/2 - (r - x*y))$$

- \* For better accuracy when  $x > 0.3$ , let  $qx = |x|/4$  with
- \* the last 32 bits mask off, and if  $x > 0.78125$ , let  $qx = 0.28125$ .
- \* Then
- \*  $\cos(x+y) = (1-qx) - ((x*x/2-qx) - (r-x*y))$ .
- \* Note that  $1-qx$  and  $(x*x/2-qx)$  is EXACT here, and the
- \* magnitude of the latter is at least a quarter of  $x*x/2$ ,
- \* thus, reducing the rounding error in the subtraction.

~~~~~

sin

~~~~

- \* kernel sin function on  $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ ,  $\pi/4 \sim 0.7854$
- \* Input  $x$  is assumed to be bounded by  $\sim\pi/4$  in magnitude.
- \* Input  $y$  is the tail of  $x$ .
- \* Input  $iy$  indicates whether  $y$  is 0. (if  $iy=0$ ,  $y$  assume to be 0).
- \*
- \* Algorithm
- \* 1. Since  $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ , we need only to consider positive  $x$ .
- \* 2. if  $x < 2^{-27}$  ( $hx < 0x3e400000$ ), return  $x$  with inexact if  $x \neq 0$ .
- \* 3.  $\sin(x)$  is approximated by a polynomial of degree 13 on
- \*  $[0, \pi/4]$
- \*  $\quad \quad \quad 3 \quad \quad 13$
- \*  $\sin(x) \sim x + S1*x + \dots + S6*x$
- \* where
- \*
- \*  $|\sin(x) - (x + S1*x^2 + S2*x^4 + S3*x^6 + S4*x^8 + S5*x^{10} + S6*x^{12})| \leq 2^{-58}$
- \*  $|x - (x + S1*x^2 + S2*x^4 + S3*x^6 + S4*x^8 + S5*x^{10} + S6*x^{12})| \leq 2^{-58}$
- \*
- \* 4.  $\sin(x+y) = \sin(x) + \sin'(x)*y$
- \*  $\sim \sin(x) + (1-x*x/2)*y$
- \* For better accuracy, let
- \*  $\quad \quad \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2$
- \*  $r = x * (S2 + x * (S3 + x * (S4 + x * (S5 + x * S6))))$
- \* then  $\quad \quad \quad 3 \quad 2$
- \*  $\sin(x) = x + (S1*x + (x*(r-y/2)+y))$

~~~~~

tan

~~~~

- \* kernel tan function on  $[-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ ,  $\pi/4 \sim 0.7854$
- \* Input  $x$  is assumed to be bounded by  $\sim\pi/4$  in magnitude.
- \* Input  $y$  is the tail of  $x$ .
- \* Input  $k$  indicates whether  $\tan$  (if  $k=1$ ) or
- \*  $-1/\tan$  (if  $k=-1$ ) is returned.
- \*
- \* Algorithm
- \* 1. Since  $\tan(-x) = -\tan(x)$ , we need only to consider positive  $x$ .
- \* 2. if  $x < 2^{-28}$  ( $hx < 0x3e300000$ ), return  $x$  with inexact if  $x \neq 0$ .
- \* 3.  $\tan(x)$  is approximated by a odd polynomial of degree 27 on

```

* [0,0.67434]
*      3      27
* tan(x) ~ x + T1*x + ... + T13*x
* where
*
* |tan(x)      2  4      26 | -59.2
* |----- - (1+T1*x +T2*x +.... +T13*x )| <= 2
* | x      |
*
* Note: tan(x+y) = tan(x) + tan'(x)*y
*      ~ tan(x) + (1+x*x)*y
* Therefore, for better accuracy in computing tan(x+y), let
*      3  2  2  2  2
* r = x *(T2+x *(T3+x *(...+x *(T12+x *T13))))
* then
*      3  2
* tan(x+y) = x + (T1*x + (x *(r+y)+y))
*
* 4. For x in [0.67434,pi/4], let y = pi/4 - x, then
* tan(x) = tan(pi/4-y) = (1-tan(y))/(1+tan(y))
*      = 1 - 2*(tan(y) - (tan(y)^2)/(1+tan(y)))

```

~~~~~

atan

~~~~~

\* Method

- \* 1. Reduce x to positive by atan(x) = -atan(-x).
- \* 2. According to the integer k=4t+0.25 chopped, t=x, the argument is further reduced to one of the following intervals and the arctangent of t is evaluated by the corresponding formula:
- \* [0,7/16] atan(x) = t-t^3\*(a1+t^2\*(a2+...(a10+t^2\*a11)...) )
- \* [7/16,11/16] atan(x) = atan(1/2) + atan( (t-0.5)/(1+t/2) )
- \* [11/16,19/16] atan(x) = atan( 1 ) + atan( (t-1)/(1+t) )
- \* [19/16,39/16] atan(x) = atan(3/2) + atan( (t-1.5)/(1+1.5t) )
- \* [39/16,INF] atan(x) = atan(INF) + atan( -1/t )

~~~~~

erf

~~~~~

```

*      x
*      2  \|
* erf(x) = ----- | exp(-t*t)dt
*      sqrt(pi) \|
*      0
*
* erfc(x) = 1-erf(x)
* Note that
* erf(-x) = -erf(x)
* erfc(-x) = 2 - erfc(x)

```

\*  
 \* Method:  
 \* 1. For  $|x|$  in  $[0, 0.84375]$   
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = x + x * R(x^2)$   
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = 1 - \text{erf}(x)$  if  $x$  in  $[-.84375, 0.25]$   
 \*  $= 0.5 + ((0.5-x)-x*R)$  if  $x$  in  $[0.25, 0.84375]$   
 \* where  $R = P/Q$  where  $P$  is an odd poly of degree 8 and  
 \*  $Q$  is an odd poly of degree 10.  
 \*  $-57.90$   
 \*  $|R - (\text{erf}(x)-x)/x| \leq 2$   
 \*  
 \*  
 \* Remark. The formula is derived by noting  
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = (2/\sqrt{\pi}) * (x - x^3/3 + x^5/10 - x^7/42 + \dots)$   
 \* and that  
 \*  $2/\sqrt{\pi} = 1.128379167095512573896158903121545171688$   
 \* is close to one. The interval is chosen because the fix  
 \* point of  $\text{erf}(x)$  is near 0.6174 (i.e.,  $\text{erf}(x)=x$  when  $x$  is  
 \* near 0.6174), and by some experiment, 0.84375 is chosen to  
 \* guarantee the error is less than one ulp for erf.  
 \*  
 \* 2. For  $|x|$  in  $[0.84375, 1.25]$ , let  $s = |x| - 1$ , and  
 \*  $c = 0.84506291151$  rounded to single (24 bits)  
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = \text{sign}(x) * (c + P1(s)/Q1(s))$   
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = (1-c) - P1(s)/Q1(s)$  if  $x > 0$   
 \*  $1+(c+P1(s)/Q1(s))$  if  $x < 0$   
 \*  $|P1/Q1 - (\text{erf}(|x|)-c)| \leq 2^{-59.06}$   
 \* Remark: here we use the taylor series expansion at  $x=1$ .  
 \*  $\text{erf}(1+s) = \text{erf}(1) + s * \text{Poly}(s)$   
 \*  $= 0.845.. + P1(s)/Q1(s)$   
 \* That is, we use rational approximation to approximate  
 \*  $\text{erf}(1+s) - (c + (single)0.84506291151)$   
 \* Note that  $|P1/Q1| < 0.078$  for  $x$  in  $[0.84375, 1.25]$   
 \* where  
 \*  $P1(s) = \text{degree 6 poly in } s$   
 \*  $Q1(s) = \text{degree 6 poly in } s$   
 \*  
 \* 3. For  $x$  in  $[1.25, 1/0.35(\sim 2.857143)]$ ,  
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = (1/x) * \exp(-x*x-0.5625+R1/S1)$   
 \*  $\text{erf}(x) = 1 - \text{erfc}(x)$   
 \* where  
 \*  $R1(z) = \text{degree 7 poly in } z, (z=1/x^2)$   
 \*  $S1(z) = \text{degree 8 poly in } z$   
 \*  
 \* 4. For  $x$  in  $[1/0.35, 28]$   
 \*  $\text{erfc}(x) = (1/x) * \exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2)$  if  $x > 0$   
 \*  $= 2.0 - (1/x) * \exp(-x*x-0.5625+R2/S2)$  if  $-6 < x < 0$   
 \*  $= 2.0 - \text{tiny}$  (if  $x \leq -6$ )



```

*   erf(x) = sign(x)*(1.0 - erfc(x)) if x < 6, else
*   erf(x) = sign(x)*(1.0 - tiny)
*   where
*   R2(z) = degree 6 poly in z, (z=1/x^2)
*   S2(z) = degree 7 poly in z
*
*   Note1:
*   To compute exp(-x*x-0.5625+R/S), let s be a single
*   precision number and s := x; then
*   -x*x = -s*s + (s-x)*(s+x)
*   exp(-x*x-0.5625+R/S) =
*   exp(-s*s-0.5625)*exp((s-x)*(s+x)+R/S);
*   Note2:
*   Here 4 and 5 make use of the asymptotic series
*   exp(-x*x)
*   erfc(x) ~ ----- * ( 1 + Poly(1/x^2) )
*   x*sqrt(pi)
*   We use rational approximation to approximate
*   g(s)=f(1/x^2) = log(erfc(x)*x) - x*x + 0.5625
*   Here is the error bound for R1/S1 and R2/S2
*   |R1/S1 - f(x)| < 2**(-62.57)
*   |R2/S2 - f(x)| < 2**(-61.52)
*
*   5. For inf > x >= 28
*   erf(x) = sign(x) *(1 - tiny) (raise inexact)
*   erfc(x) = tiny*tiny (raise underflow) if x > 0
*   = 2 - tiny if x<0

```

```

~~~~~
expm1 Returns exp(x)-1, the exponential of x minus 1
~~~~~

```

```

* Method
* 1. Argument reduction:
* Given x, find r and integer k such that
*
*   x = k*ln2 + r, |r| <= 0.5*ln2 ~ 0.34658
*
* Here a correction term c will be computed to compensate
* the error in r when rounded to a floating-point number.
*
* 2. Approximating expm1(r) by a special rational function on
* the interval [0,0.34658]:
* Since
*   r*(exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) = 2+ r^2/6 - r^4/360 + ...
* we define R1(r*r) by
*   r*(exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) = 2+ r^2/6 * R1(r*r)
* That is,
*   R1(r**2) = 6/r *((exp(r)+1)/(exp(r)-1) - 2/r)
*   = 6/r * ( 1 + 2.0*(1/(exp(r)-1) - 1/r))

```

```

*   = 1 - r^2/60 + r^4/2520 - r^6/100800 + ...
*   We use a special Reme algorithm on [0,0.347] to generate
*   a polynomial of degree 5 in r*r to approximate R1. The
*   maximum error of this polynomial approximation is bounded
*   by 2**-61. In other words,
*   R1(z) ~ 1.0 + Q1*z + Q2*z**2 + Q3*z**3 + Q4*z**4 + Q5*z**5
*   where Q1 = -1.6666666666666666666567384E-2,
*   Q2 = 3.9682539681370365873E-4,
*   Q3 = -9.9206344733435987357E-6,
*   Q4 = 2.5051361420808517002E-7,
*   Q5 = -6.2843505682382617102E-9;
*   (where z=r*r, and the values of Q1 to Q5 are listed below)
*   with error bounded by
*   | 1.0+Q1*z+...+Q5*z^5 - R1(z) | <= 2
*   |                               | -61
*
*   expm1(r) = exp(r)-1 is then computed by the following
*   specific way which minimize the accumulation rounding error:
*
*       2    3
*       r   r [ 3 - (R1 + R1*r/2) ]
*   expm1(r) = r + --- + --- * [-----]
*       2    2 [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ]
*
*
*   To compensate the error in the argument reduction, we use
*   expm1(r+c) = expm1(r) + c + expm1(r)*c
*   ~ expm1(r) + c + r*c
*   Thus c+r*c will be added in as the correction terms for
*   expm1(r+c). Now rearrange the term to avoid optimization
*   screw up:
*
*       ( 2          2 )
*       ( { ( r [ R1 - (3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } r )
*   expm1(r+c) ~ r - ( { r* ( --- * [-----]-c)-c } - --- )
*       ( { ( 2 [ 6 - r*(3 - R1*r/2) ] ) } 2 )
*       (          )
*
*   = r - E
*
*   3. Scale back to obtain expm1(x):
*   From step 1, we have
*   expm1(x) = either 2^k*[expm1(r)+1] - 1
*   = or 2^k*[expm1(r) + (1-2^-k)]
*
*   4. Implementation notes:
*   (A). To save one multiplication, we scale the coefficient Qi
*   to Qi*2^i, and replace z by (x^2)/2.
*   (B). To achieve maximum accuracy, we compute expm1(x) by
*   (i) if x < -56*ln2, return -1.0, (raise inexact if x!=inf)
*   (ii) if k=0, return r-E
*   (iii) if k=-1, return 0.5*(r-E)-0.5

```

- \* (iv) if  $k=1$  if  $r < -0.25$ , return  $2*((r+0.5)- E)$
- \* else return  $1.0+2.0*(r-E)$ ;
- \* (v) if  $(k < -2 || k > 56)$  return  $2^k(1-(E-r)) - 1$  (or  $\exp(x)-1$ )
- \* (vi) if  $k \leq 20$ , return  $2^k((1-2^{-k})-(E-r))$ , else
- \* (vii) return  $2^k(1-((E+2^{-k})-r))$
- \*
- \* Special cases:
- \*  $\text{expm1}(\text{INF})$  is  $\text{INF}$ ,  $\text{expm1}(\text{NaN})$  is  $\text{NaN}$ ;
- \*  $\text{expm1}(-\text{INF})$  is  $-1$ , and
- \* for finite argument, only  $\text{expm1}(0)=0$  is exact.

~~~~~

log1p

~~~~~

### \* Method :

- \* 1. Argument Reduction: find  $k$  and  $f$  such that

- \*  $1+x = 2^k * (1+f)$ ,
- \* where  $\sqrt{2}/2 < 1+f < \sqrt{2}$  .

- \*
- \* Note. If  $k=0$ , then  $f=x$  is exact. However, if  $k \neq 0$ , then  $f$
- \* may not be representable exactly. In that case, a correction
- \* term is need. Let  $u=1+x$  rounded. Let  $c = (1+x)-u$ , then
- \*  $\log(1+x) - \log(u) \sim c/u$ . Thus, we proceed to compute  $\log(u)$ ,
- \* and add back the correction term  $c/u$ .
- \* (Note: when  $x > 2^{*}53$ , one can simply return  $\log(x)$ )

\*

- \* 2. Approximation of  $\log_1 p(f)$ .

- \* Let  $s = f/(2+f)$  ; based on  $\log(1+f) = \log(1+s) - \log(1-s)$
- \*  $= 2s + 2/3 s^{*}3 + 2/5 s^{*}5 + \dots$ ,
- \*  $= 2s + s^{*}R$

- \* We use a special Reme algorithm on  $[0,0.1716]$  to generate
- \* a polynomial of degree 14 to approximate  $R$  The maximum error
- \* of this polynomial approximation is bounded by  $2^{*-}58.45$ . In
- \* other words,

- \*  $2 \quad 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 10 \quad 12 \quad 14$

- \*  $R(z) \sim Lp1*s + Lp2*s^2 + Lp3*s^3 + Lp4*s^4 + Lp5*s^5 + Lp6*s^6 + Lp7*s^7$
- \* (the values of  $Lp1$  to  $Lp7$  are listed in the program)

\* and

- \*  $| \quad 2 \quad 14 \quad | \quad -58.45$
- \*  $| Lp1*s + \dots + Lp7*s^7 - R(z) | \leq 2$
- \*  $| \quad \quad \quad |$

- \* Note that  $2s = f - s*f = f - hfsq + s*hfsq$ , where  $hfsq = f*f/2$ .
- \* In order to guarantee error in  $\log$  below  $1\text{ulp}$ , we compute  $\log$
- \* by
- \*  $\log_1 p(f) = f - (hfsq - s*(hfsq+R))$ .

\*

- \* 3. Finally,  $\log_1 p(x) = k*\ln 2 + \log_1 p(f)$ .
- \*  $= k*\ln_2\_hi + (f - (hfsq - (s*(hfsq+R) + k*\ln_2\_lo)))$

- \* Here  $\ln 2$  is split into two floating point number:

- \*  $\ln2\_hi + \ln2\_lo$ ,
- \* where  $n * \ln2\_hi$  is always exact for  $|n| < 2000$ .

~~~~~  
 README for libm-test math test suite
 =====

The libm-test math test suite tests a number of function points of math functions in the GNU C library. The following sections contain a brief overview. Please note that the test drivers and the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl" have some options. A full list of options is available with --help (for the test drivers) and -h for "gen-libm-test.pl".

What is tested?
 =====

The tests just evaluate the functions at specified points and compare the results with precomputed values and the requirements of the ISO C99 standard.

Besides testing the special values mandated by IEEE 754 (infinities, NaNs and minus zero), some more or less random values are tested.

Files that are part of libm-test
 =====

The main file is "libm-test.inc". It is platform and floating point format independent. The file must be preprocessed by the Perl script "gen-libm-test.pl". The results are "libm-test.c" and a file "libm-test-ulps.h" with platform specific deltas.

The test drivers test-double.c, test-float.c, test-ldouble.c test the normal double, float and long double implementation of libm. The test drivers with an i in it (test-idouble.c, test-ifloat.c, test-ildoubl.c) test the corresponding inline functions (where available - otherwise they also test the real functions in libm).

"gen-libm-test.pl" needs a platform specific files with ULPs (Units of Last Precision). The file is called "libm-test-ulps" and lives in platform specific sysdep directory.

How can I generate "libm-test-ulps"?
 =====

The test drivers have an option "-u" to output an unsorted list of all epsilons that the functions have. The output can be read in directly but it's better to pretty print it first. "gen-libm-test.pl" has an option to generate a pretty-printed and sorted new ULPs file from the output

of the test drivers.

To generate a new "libm-test-ulps" file, first remove "ULPs" file in the current directory, then you can execute for example:

```
test-double -u --ignore-max-ulp=yes
```

This generates a file "ULPs" with all double ULPs in it, ignoring any previous calculated ULPs.

Now generate the ULPs for all other formats, the tests will be appending the data to the "ULPs" file. As final step run "gen-libm-test.pl" with the file as input and ask to generate a pretty printed output in the file "NewULps":

```
gen-libm-test.pl -u ULPs -n
```

Now you can rename "NewULps" to "libm-test-ulps" and move it into sysdeps.

Contents of libm-test-ulps

=====

Since libm-test-ulps can be generated automatically, just a few notes. The file contains lines for single tests, like:

```
Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":  
float: 1
```

and lines for maximal errors of single functions, like:

```
Function "yn":  
idouble: 6.0000
```

The keywords are float, ifloat, double, idouble, ldouble and ildouble (the prefix i stands for inline). You can also specify known failures, e.g.:

```
Test "cos (pi/2) == 0":  
float: 1  
float: fail
```

Adding tests to libm-test.inc

=====

The tests are evaluated by a set of special test macros. The macros start with "TEST_" followed by a specification the input values, an underscore and a specification of the output values. As an example, the test macro for a function with input of type FLOAT (FLOAT is either float, double, long double) and output of type FLOAT is "TEST_f_f". The macro's parameter are the name of the function, the input parameter, output parameter and optionally one exception parameter.

The accepted parameter types are:

- "f" for FLOAT

- "b" for boolean - just tests if the output parameter evaluates to 0 or 1 (only for output).
- "c" for complex. This parameter needs two values, first the real, then the imaginary part.
- "i" for int.
- "l" for long int.
- "L" for long long int.
- "F" for the address of a FLOAT (only as input parameter)
- "I" for the address of an int (only as input parameter)

Some functions need special handling. For example gamma sets the global variable `signgam` and `frexp` takes an argument to `&int`. This special treatment is coded in "gen-libm-test.pl" and used while parsing "libm-test.inc".

This package uses quilt to manage all modifications to the upstream source. Changes are stored in the source package as diffs in `debian/patches` and applied during the build.

To configure quilt to use `debian/patches` instead of `patches`, you want either to export `QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches` in your environment or use this snippet in your `~/.quiltrc`:

```
for where in ./ ../ ../../ ../.../ .../.../ .../.../.../; do
    if [ -e ${where}debian/rules -a -d ${where}debian/patches ]; then
        export QUILT_PATCHES=debian/patches
    fi
done
```

To get the fully patched source after unpacking the source package, `cd` to the root level of the source package and run:

```
quilt push -a
```

The last patch listed in `debian/patches/series` will become the current patch.

To add a new set of changes, first run `quilt push -a`, and then run:

```
quilt new <patch>
```

where `<patch>` is a descriptive name for the patch, used as the filename in `debian/patches`. Then, for every file that will be modified by this patch, run:

```
quilt add <file>
```

before editing those files. You must tell quilt with `quilt add` what files will be part of the patch before making changes or quilt will not work

properly. After editing the files, run:

```
quilt refresh
```

to save the results as a patch.

Alternately, if you already have an external patch and you just want to add it to the build system, run `quilt push -a` and then:

```
quilt import -P <patch> /path/to/patch
quilt push -a
```

(add `-p 0` to `quilt import` if needed). `<patch>` as above is the filename to use in `debian/patches`. The last `quilt push -a` will apply the patch to make sure it works properly.

To remove an existing patch from the list of patches that will be applied, run:

```
quilt delete <patch>
```

You may need to run `quilt pop -a` to unapply patches first before running this command.

The following is the README for UFC-crypt, with those portions deleted that are known to be incorrect for the implementation used with the GNU C library.

UFC-crypt: ultra fast 'crypt' implementation

=====

@(#)README 2.27 11 Sep 1996

Design goals/non goals:

- Crypt implementation plugin compatible with `crypt(3)/fcrypt`.
- High performance when used for password cracking.
- Portable to most 32/64 bit machines.
- Startup time/mixed salt performance not critical.

Features of the implementation:

- On most machines, UFC-crypt runs 30-60 times faster than `crypt(3)` when

invoked repeated times with the same salt and varying passwords.

- With mostly constant salts, performance is about two to three times that of the default fcrypt implementation shipped with Alec Muffets 'Crack' password cracker. For instructions on how to plug UFC-crypt into 'Crack', see below.

- With alternating salts, performance is only about twice that of crypt(3).

- Requires 165 kb for tables.

Author & licensing etc

UFC-crypt is created by Michael Glad, email: glad@daimi.aau.dk, and has been donated to the Free Software Foundation, Inc. It is covered by the GNU library license version 2, see the file 'COPYING.LIB'.

NOTES FOR USERS OUTSIDE THE US:

The US government limits the export of DES based software/hardware. This software is written in Aarhus, Denmark. It can therefore be retrieved from ftp sites outside the US without breaking US law. Please do not ftp it from american sites.

Benchmark table:

The table shows how many operations per second UFC-crypt can do on various machines.

| Machine | SUN* | SUN* | HP* | DecStation | HP |
|--------------|-----------|------|----------|------------|------|
| 3/50 ELC | 9000/425e | 3100 | 9000/720 | | |
| Crypt(3)/sec | 4.6 | 30 | 15 | 25 | 57 |
| Ufc/sec | 220 | 990 | 780 | 1015 | 3500 |
| Speedup | 48 | 30 | 52 | 40 | 60 |

*) Compiled using special assembly language support module.

It seems as if performance is limited by CPU bus and data cache capacity. This also makes the benchmarks debatable compared to a real test with UFC-crypt wired into Crack. However, the table gives an outline of

what can be expected.

Optimizations:

Here are the optimizations used relative to an ordinary implementation such as the one said to be used in crypt(3).

Major optimizations

- Keep data packed as bits in integer variables -- allows for fast permutations & parallel xor's in CPU hardware.
- Let adjacent final & initial permutations collapse.
- Keep working data in 'E expanded' format all the time.
- Implement DES 'f' function mostly by table lookup
- Calculate the above function on 12 bit basis rather than 6 as would be the most natural.
- Implement setup routines so that performance is limited by the DES inner loops only.
- Instead of doing salting in the DES inner loops, modify the above tables each time a new salt is seen. According to the BSD crypt code this is ugly :-)

Minor (dirty) optimizations

- combine iterations of DES inner loop so that DES only loops 8 times. This saves a lot of variable swapping.
- Implement key access by a walking pointer rather than coding as array indexing.
- As described, the table based f function uses a 3 dimensional array:

```
sb [number of 12 bit segment][12 bit index][48 bit half index]
```

Code the routine with 4 (one dimensional) vectors.

- Design the internal data format & uglify the DES loops so that the compiler does not need to do bit shifts when indexing vectors.

Revision history

UFC patchlevel 0: base version; released to alt.sources on Sep 24 1991

UFC patchlevel 1: patch released to alt.sources on Sep 27 1991.

No longer rebuilds sb tables when seeing a new salt.

UFC-crypt pl0: Essentially UFC pl 1. Released to comp.sources.misc on Oct 22 1991.

UFC-crypt pl1: Released to comp.sources.misc in march 1992

- * setkey/encrypt routines added
- * added validation/benchmarking programs
- * reworked keyschedule setup code
- * memory demands reduced
- * 64 bit support added

This file describes how to make a threaded X11R6.

You need the source-code of XFree-3.2. I used the sources of X11R6.1 (files: xc-1.tar.gz xc-2.tar.gz xc-3.tar.gz) and the patches to XFree-3.2 (files: README.X11.patch R6.1pl1-3.2.diff.gz cfont32.tgz).

Untar the xc-?.tar.gz files in a directory called XF3.2 and apply the XFree-3.2 patches as described in README.X11.patch or use the whole XFree86 source.

Now apply the thread patch with

```
patch -p0 < XF3.2.xc.diff
```

Go to the XF3.2/xc directory and make the whole thing:

```
nice make World >& world.log &  
tail -f world.log
```

Wait a few hours or interrupt the process after the shared libs are made. The shared libs are:

```
XF3.2/xc/lib/ICE/libICE.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/PEX5/libPEX5.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/SM/libSM.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/libX11.so.6.1*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/XIE/libXIE.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/libXThrStub.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xaw/libXaw.so.6.1*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xext/libXext.so.6.1*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xi/libXi.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xmu/libXmu.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xt/libXt.so.6.0*  
XF3.2/xc/lib/Xtst/libXtst.so.6.1*
```

(The Program dga didn't compile, but I have not check out why.)

Now you can copy the resulting libs

```
cp XF3.2/xc/lib/*/*.*so.?.? /usr/X11R6/lib/
```

and create some links

```
cd /usr/X11R6/lib/
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6.0 libXThrStub.so.6
ln -s libXThrStub.so.6 libXThrStub.so
```

or use make install (not tested, and needs new configuration).

It is possible with the libXThrSub to compile X11 programs without linking libpthread to them and not necessary to recompile already installed unthreaded X11 programs, because libXThrSub keeps the dynamic linker quit. On the other hand you can link libpthread to a X11 program to use threads.

I used linux 2.0.23 and libc 5.4.7 .

Hans-Helmut B"hmann hans@expmech.ing.tu-bs.de

XF3.2.xc.diff:

```
-----
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/linux.cf Sun Nov 10 16:30:55 1996
@@ -61,6 +61,14 @@
#define HasSnprintf YES
#endif

+#define HasPosixThreads YES
+#define ThreadedX YES
+#define BuildThreadStubLibrary YES
+#define NeedUIThrStubs YES
+#define HasThreadSafeAPI NO
+#define SystemMTDefines -D_REENTRANT
+#define ThreadsLibraries -lpthread
+
#define AvoidNullMakeCommand YES
#define StripInstalledPrograms YES
#define CompressAllFonts YES
@@ -158,7 +166,7 @@
#define LdPostLib /* Never needed */
```

```

#ifdef i386Architecture
-#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486
+#define OptimizedCDebugFlags DefaultGcc2i386Opt -m486 -pipe
#define StandardDefines -Dlinux -D_i386__ -D_POSIX_SOURCE \
    -D_BSD_SOURCE -D_SVID_SOURCE -DX_LOCALE
#define Xawi18nDefines -DUSE_XWCHAR_STRING -DUSE_XMBTOWC
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sun Nov 10 17:05:30 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/config/cf/InxLib.tmpl Sat Nov 9 14:52:39 1996
@@ -19,7 +19,7 @@

#define CplusplusLibC

-#define SharedX11Reqs
+#define SharedX11Reqs -L$(BUILDLIBDIR) -lXThrStub
#define SharedOldXReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY)
#define SharedXtReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XLIBONLY) $(SMLIB) $(ICELIB)
#define SharedXawReqs $(LDPRELIB) $(XMULIB) $(XTOOLLIB) $(XLIB)
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/include/Xthreads.h Thu Dec 7 02:19:09 1995
+++ XF3.2/xc/include/Xthreads.h Sat Nov 9 01:04:55 1996
@@ -229,12 +229,12 @@
#define xcondition_wait(c,m) pthread_cond_wait(c,m)
#define xcondition_signal(c) pthread_cond_signal(c)
#define xcondition_broadcast(c) pthread_cond_broadcast(c)
-#ifdef _DECTHREADS_
+#if defined(_DECTHREADS_) || defined(linux)
static xthread_t _X_no_thread_id;
#define xthread_have_id(id) !pthread_equal(id, _X_no_thread_id)
#define xthread_clear_id(id) id = _X_no_thread_id
#define xthread_equal(id1,id2) pthread_equal(id1, id2)
-#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ */
+#endif /* _DECTHREADS_ || linux */
#if _CMA_VENDOR_ == _CMA__IBM
#ifdef DEBUG /* too much of a hack to enable normally */
/* see also cma__obj_set_name() */
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Mon Apr 18 02:22:22 1994
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/X11/util/makekeys.c Sat Nov 9 00:44:14 1996
@@ -73,7 +73,7 @@
    register char c;
    int first;
    int best_max_rehash;
-   int best_z;
+   int best_z = 0;
    int num_found;
    KeySym val;

```

```

diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/Imakefile Sat Nov 9 19:04:51 1996
@@ -25,7 +25,7 @@
     DEFINES = $(ALLOC_DEFINES)
     INCLUDES =
     SRCS = $(STUBSRCS)
-   OBJS = $(STUBOBS)
+   OBJS = $(STUBOBS)
     LINTLIBS = $(LINTXLIB)

#include <Library.tmpl>
diff -u --recursive XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c
--- XF3.2.orig/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 17:08:12 1996
+++ XF3.2/xc/lib/XThrStub/UIThrStubs.c Sun Nov 10 15:14:55 1996
@@ -37,16 +37,43 @@
* specifies the thread library on the link line.
*/

+#if defined(linux)
+#include <pthread.h>
+#else
#include <thread.h>
#include <synch.h>
+#endif

+#if defined(linux)
+static pthread_t no_thread_id;
+#endif /* defined(linux) */
+
+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
pthread_t
_Xthr_self_stub_()
+{
+ return(no_thread_id);
+}
+#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak thr_self = _Xthr_self_stub_
thread_t
_Xthr_self_stub_()
{
    return((thread_t)0);
}
+#endif /* defined(linux) */

+#if defined(linux)
+#pragma weak pthread_mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_

```

```

+int
+_Xmutex_init_stub_(m, a)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+ __const pthread_mutexattr_t *a;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_init = _Xmutex_init_stub_
int
_Xmutex_init_stub_(m, t, a)
@@ -56,7 +83,17 @@
{
return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_destroy = _Xmutex_destroy_stub_
int
_Xmutex_destroy_stub_(m)
@@ -64,7 +101,17 @@
{
return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
+int
+_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_lock = _Xmutex_lock_stub_
int
_Xmutex_lock_stub_(m)
@@ -72,7 +119,17 @@

```

```

{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#ifdef linux
#pragma weak pthread_mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
+int
_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak mutex_unlock = _Xmutex_unlock_stub_
int
_Xmutex_unlock_stub_(m)
@@ -80,7 +137,18 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#ifdef linux
#pragma weak pthread_cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
+int
_Xcond_init_stub_(c, a)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ __const pthread_condattr_t *a;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
#else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_init = _Xcond_init_stub_
int
_Xcond_init_stub_(c, t, a)
@@ -90,7 +158,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
#endif /* defined(linux) */

#ifdef linux
#pragma weak pthread_cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
+int
_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{

```

```

+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_destroy = _Xcond_destroy_stub_
int
_Xcond_destroy_stub_(c)
@@ -98,7 +176,18 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ pthread_mutex_t *m;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_wait = _Xcond_wait_stub_
int
_Xcond_wait_stub_(c,m)
@@ -107,7 +196,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

+##if defined(linux)
#pragma weak pthread_cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
+int
+_Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+{
+ return(0);
+}
+##else /* defined(linux) */
#pragma weak cond_signal = _Xcond_signal_stub_
int
_Xcond_signal_stub_(c)
@@ -115,7 +214,17 @@
{
    return(0);
}
+##endif /* defined(linux) */

```



```

+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ pthread_cond_t *c;
+ {
+ return(0);
+ }
+ #else /* defined(linux) */
+ #pragma weak cond_broadcast = _Xcond_broadcast_stub_
+ int
+ _Xcond_broadcast_stub_(c)
+ @@ -123,3 +232,15 @@
+ {
+ return(0);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */
+
+ #if defined(linux)
+ #pragma weak pthread_equal = _Xthr_equal_stub_
+ int
+ _Xthr_equal_stub_(t1, t2)
+ pthread_t t1;
+ pthread_t t2;
+ {
+ return(1);
+ }
+ #endif /* defined(linux) */

```

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=====

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ATRT_SETUP_README.txt
Author: Serge Kozlov, MySQL
Date: 03/23/2006

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2. Setup
3. Preparing for testing
4. CPCD. Command line and configuration options
5. d.tmp. Examples
6. Test Case File format. Examples

Note: how to run ATRT tests please look ATRT_USAGE_README.txt

1.Overview

=====

Auto Test Run Test (ATRT) is a home made test frame work. This frame work can start and stop processes on different Linux hosts through another executable called Cluster Process Control Daemon (CPCD) running on the other hosts. It uses for testing cluster configurations located on different machines. ATRT isn't replacement for mysqltest. In fact, ATRT can invoke mysql-test as samples blow show. This framework has been designed to run most any test (mysqltest testcases, stress tests, any applications) in cluster and detects all errors and issues which happened in any node. In addition, ATRT starts applications that are defined as test with arguments and will analyze log files from all nodes that are produced.

2.Setup

=====

Following steps described how to setup ATRT framework on a cluster:

- * You need to have cloned source tree (e.g mysql-5.1-new) on machine where you plan to use ATRT.
- * Compile and install build (e.g. for Linux/x86 can use BUILD/compile-pentium-max --prefix=/path/to/installation).
- * Copy \$MYSQL_DIR on all machines and on same path which you plan to use as nodes (you can use scp utility or ask JonathanMiller about distribution on ndbXX servers).
- * Compile and install ATRT:
 - * Go to \$TREE_ROOT/storage/ndb/test
 - * do make
 - * do make install
 - * Make sure that \$MYSQL_DIR/bin now contains files like that: testBasic, testBlobs, testDict and so on
 - * Make sure that \$MYSQL_DIR/mysql-test/ndb now contains files like that: attr, attr-analyze-result.sh, attr-setup.sh, make-config.sh and so on
 - * Add \$MYSQL_DIR/mysql-test/ndb to PATH and make sure that you can call attr from any place on disk.
- * Configure CPCD processes on all machines. Repeat following steps for each node:
 - * Create \$VAR_DIR/run/ndb_cpcd directory

- * Create /etc/ndb_cpcc.cnf file. It will configuration file ndb_cpcc daemon.
It strongly recommended instead command line options because more simply.
More option for configuration can be found in this document in section CPCD
- * Add to file following text:

```
[ndb_cpcc]
work-dir= $VAR_DIR/run/ndb_cpcc # e.g. /mysql/builds/5.1/var/run/ndb_cpcc
logfile= $VAR_DIR/run/ndb_cpcc/log.txt # e.g. /mysql/builds/5.1/var/run/ndb_cpcc/log.txt
debug= 1
user= ndbdev
```

- * Register ndb_cpcc in etc/initab. Hint: you can use more simply way if use
Linux - add following line to /etc/rc.d/rc.local file

```
$MYSQL_DIR/libexec/ndb_cpcc > /dev/null 2>&1 &
```

- * Start ndb_cpcc

```
$MYSQL_DIR/libexec/ndb_cpcc > /dev/null 2>&1 &
```

- * Open log file and make sure that ndb_cpcc process started properly. Usual mistakes are: wrong definition of paths and ndb_cpcc process already running. You can test ndb_cpcc from any ndb system by using the command line below. If nothing is returned the process is up and running. Otherwise you will see Failed to connect to node:1234:

```
$MYSQL_DIR/libexec/ndb_cpcc node
```

Now ATRT Setup done. After accomplishment all steps above you should be have following:

- * Each node contains fresh build
- * Each node has configured and started ndb_cpcc process.
- * The node that will used for starting ATRT has installed atrt binaries/scripts and some tests.

3.Preparing for testing

```
=====
```

- * Create new empty directory where you plan to use for testing. Note: if you plan to test different cluster configuration you need to create own directory for each cluster configuration. Do not use same directory.
- * Create d.tmp file for your cluster configuration. See details in this document in section d.tmp.
- * Run make-config.sh ./d.tmp. It will create necessary directories and files for ATRT.
- * Create ATRT testcase file(s) (e.g. test1.atrt). See details in this document in section Test Case File format. Examples.
- * Put your test application into \$MYSQL_DIR/bin directory. If your application

requires another directory (e.g. mysql-test-run.pl) create redirect script such as example below:

```
#!/bin/sh

set -x
cd $MYSQL_BASE_DIR/mysql-test
./mysql-test-run.pl --with-ndbcluster --ndb-connectstring=$*
```

Now preparing for testing done.

4.CPCD.

=====

The CPCD process needs to be running on each host contacts CPCD to tell it what process to execute. In other word for testing each node should have to running ndb_cpcd. Usually ndb_cpcd can be found in storage/ndb/src/cw/cpcd for source tree or in libexec/ndb_cpcd for binary distribution. ndb_cpcd uses configuration file /etc/ndb_cpcd.cnf but all options from one can be replaced by command line. Names of options in command line are same as from configuration file except some some commands have short notation (-X).

ndb_cpcd command line options

-w, --work-dir=name
Work directory. Should be exist before starting ndb_cpcd. Usually it's \$VARDIR/run/ndb_cpcd

-p, --port=#
TCP port to listen on. By default 1234

-S, --syslog
Log events to syslog

-L, --logfile=name
File to log events to. Usually it's \$VARDIR/run/ndb_cpcd/logfile.txt

-D, --debug
Enable debug mode.

-u, --user=name
Run as user

5.d.tmp

=====

The d.tmp file is used to create the d.txt file (configuration file for ATRT) and the config.ini file (configuration file for MySQL Cluster). This file does not have to be called d.tmp, it can be called by any name. The file will be feed to make-config.sh. All options in the file separated by two parts:

* Original options. They are located before '-- cluster config'. Description of

all these options are below.

* Options for config.ini. They are located after '-- cluster config'. All options, sections and values completely coincide with config.ini.

d.tmp options

baseport

Port used for communicating to the cluster on.

basedir

basedir has to point to the root of the mysql install. Note that ATRT will create a run directory under the base directory. All test directories and files created will be copied to all hosts in the test under the basedir/run directory.

mgm

Host to NDB Cluster manager on. Put hostnames separated by blanks.

ndb

Host(s) to run NDB Data Nodes on. Put hostnames separated by blanks.

api

Host(s) that NDB API should be ran on. Put hostnames separated by blanks.

mysqld

Host(s) that mysqld processes should be started on. Put hostnames separated by blanks.

mysql

Host(s) that mysql processes should be started on. Put hostnames separated by blanks.

Example d.tmp for cluster configuration: 1 ndb node, 1 replica, 1 mgm, 1 api, 1 mysql, 1 mysqld. Available hosts for nodes: ndb16, ndb17

baseport: 14000

basedir: /home/ndbdev/skozlov/builds

mgm: ndb16

ndb: ndb17

api: ndb16

mysqld ndb16

mysql ndb16

-- cluster config

[DB DEFAULT]

NoOfReplicas: 1

[MGM DEFAULT]

PortNumber: 14000

ArbitrationRank: 1

Example d.tmp for cluster configuration: 2 ndb nodes, 2 replicas, 1 mgm, 1 api, 1 mysql, 1 mysqld. Available hosts for nodes: ndb16, ndb17, ndb18

baseport: 14000

basedir: /home/ndbdev/skozlov/builds

mgm: ndb16

```
ndb: ndb17 ndb18
api: ndb16
mysqld ndb16
mysql ndb16
-- cluster config
[DB DEFAULT]
NoOfReplicas: 2
```

```
[MGM DEFAULT]
PortNumber: 14000
ArbitrationRank: 1
```

Example d.tmp for cluster configuration: 4 ndb nodes, 4 replicas, 1 mgm, 3 api, 2 mysql, 1 mysqld. Available hosts for nodes: ndb14, ndb15, ndb16, ndb17, ndb18

```
baseport: 14000
basedir: /home/ndbdev/skozlov/builds
mgm: ndb16
ndb: ndb17 ndb18 ndb15 ndb14
api: ndb16 ndb17 ndb18
mysqld ndb16
mysql ndb16 ndb17
-- cluster config
[DB DEFAULT]
NoOfReplicas: 4
```

```
[MGM DEFAULT]
PortNumber: 14000
ArbitrationRank: 1
```

6. Test Case File Format. Examples.

=====

A test file consists of a list of test cases. Each test case is ended by an empty/blank line. Each test case is described by a set of name value pairs. ATRT looks for tests executables, shell and Perl scripts in the basedir/bin directory.

Test Case File options:

max-time

This value is in seconds. Test ATRT how long to allow the test to run before marking the test a failure and moving on to the next test. If the test finishes before max-time, it will move on to the next test.

cmd

Tells ATRT which test or script to run from the bin directory

args

These are the command-line arguments to be passed to the test or script that is being executed.

type

Currently only bench. See ATRT Command-line parameters for details.

run-all

will start the same command for each defined api/mysql (normally it only started in 1 instance)

Example 1.

ATRT starts test `$MYSQL_DIR/bin/testBlobs` without arguments and sets time for execution as 10 min. testBlobs is binary application

max-time: 600

cmd: testBlobs

args:

Example 2.

ATRT starts test `$MYSQL_DIR/bin/testRead -n PkRead` and sets time for execution as 20 min. testRead is binary application

max-time: 1200

cmd: testRead

args: -n PkRead

Example 3.

ATRT starts test `$MYSQL_DIR/bin/atrt-mysql-test-run -force` and sets time for execution as one hour. atrt-mysql-test-run is bash script and it points to `$MYSQL_DIR/mysql-test/mysql-test-run`. In fact this test will start `mysql-test-run --force` that means the execution all mysqltest testcases in `mysql-test/t` directory.

max-time: 3600

cmd: atrt-mysql-test-run

args: --force

Example 4.

ATRT starts test `$MYSQL_DIR/bin/MyTest1 -n` and sets time for execution as 2 min. Then starts `$MYSQL_DIR/bin/MyTest2` for each defined mysql/api node and set timeout 3 min.

max-time: 120

cmd: MyTest1

args: -n

max-time: 180

cmd: MyTest2

run-all: yes

ATRT_USAGE_README.txt

Author: Serge Kozlov, MySQL

Date: 03/23/2006

Contents

1. How to run
2. Results
3. ATRT Command Line Options

Note: how to setup ATRT please look ATRT_SETUP_README.txt

1.How to run.

=====

Simple way to start atrt:

```
atrt --testcase-file=atrt_test_case_file
```

Command line above doesn't produce any log files. Better use following :

```
atrt --log-file=log.txt --testcase-file=atrt_test_case_file
```

Now we can look log.txt for investigation any issues. If it is insufficiently then add one or more -v arguments:

```
atrt -v -v --log-file=log.txt --testcase-file=atrt_test_case_file
```

If the test case file contains two or more test we can add -r options for preventing stopping testing if one test fails (like --force for mysql-test-run)

```
atrt -v -v -r --log-file=log.txt --testcase-file=atrt_test_case_file
```

The line below is optimal solution for testing:

```
atrt -v -v -r -R --log-file=log.txt --testcase-file=atrt_test_case_file
```

All additional command line arguments and description of used in examples above available in this document in section atrt command line options

2.Results.

=====

Unlike mysql-test-run frame work atrt doesn't inform to console passed/failed status of tests. You need to use --log-file option and look into log file for getting information about status of tests. When atrt finished you can look into log file defined --log-file option. It's main source of information about how were performed atrt tests. Below added the examples of content of log-file for

different failures (except example 1 for passed test). Examples include probable cases with reasons and recommended solutions and cover not test issues only but mistakes of atrt configuration or cluster settings. As ATRT testcase file used simple test included in MySQL installation:

```
max-time: 600
cmd: testBasic
args: -n PkRead? T1
```

Of course these examples don't cover all possible failures but at least most probable and often appearing.

Note: Before start atrt I recommend try to run selected cluster configuration by manual and make sure that it can work: enough to run mgmd, ndbd, mysqld and look via mgm to status of these nodes

Example 1. Test passed

```
2006-03-02 15:36:51 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 15:36:51 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 15:36:51 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 15:36:51 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 15:36:51 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
2006-03-02 15:36:51 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 15:36:55 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 15:37:11 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Ndb start completed
2006-03-02 15:37:11 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- #1 - testBasic -n PkRead? T1
2006-03-02 16:37:16 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- #1 OK (0)
```

Example 2. Test failed.

Reason: ATRT not started properly. d.txt not found. Probably necessary folders and d.txt file don't exist.

Solution: run make-config.sh d.tmp and try again.

```
2006-03-02 18:32:08 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 18:32:08 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 18:32:08 [ndb_atrt] CRITICAL -- Failed to open process config file: d.txt
```

Example 3. Test failed.

Reason: ATRT not started properly. Necessary folders were removed but d.txt file exists.

Solution: run make-config.sh d.tmp and try again.

```
2006-03-02 18:30:54 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 18:30:54 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 18:30:54 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 18:30:54 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 18:30:54 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
```

```
2006-03-02 18:30:54 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 18:30:58 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 18:31:00 [ndb_atrt] CRITICAL -- Failed to setup process
```

Example 4. Test failed.

Reason: ATRT not started properly. node2 hasn't running ndb_cpcd process.

Solution: log into node2 and starts ndb_cpcd process.

```
2006-03-02 18:15:05 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 18:15:05 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 18:15:05 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 18:15:05 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 18:15:05 [ndb_atrt] ERROR -- Unable to connect to cpc node2:1234
```

Example 5. Test failed.

Reason: ATRT not started properly. baseport option isn't defined in d.tmp or baseport and PortNumber are different.

Solution: correct d.tmp, run make-config.sh d.tmp and try again.

```
2006-03-02 18:25:31 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 18:25:31 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 18:25:31 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 18:25:31 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 18:25:31 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
2006-03-02 18:25:31 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 18:25:36 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 18:26:08 [ndb_atrt] CRITICAL -- Unable to connect to ndb mgm node1:0
```

Example 6. Test failed.

Reason: ATRT not started properly. basedir option points to wrong path.

Solution: correct basedir, run make-config.sh d.tmp and try again.

```
2006-03-02 18:40:10 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 18:40:10 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 18:40:10 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 18:40:10 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 18:40:10 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
2006-03-02 18:40:10 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 18:40:14 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 18:40:16 [ndb_atrt] ERROR -- Unable to start process: Failed to start
```

Example 7. Test failed.

Reason: ndb nodes have problems on starting.

Solution: Check configuration of ndb nodes.

```
2006-03-02 18:46:44 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 18:46:44 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 18:46:44 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
```

```
2006-03-02 18:46:44 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 18:46:44 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
2006-03-02 18:46:44 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 18:46:50 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 18:52:59 [ndb_atrt] CRITICAL -- wait ndb timed out 3 3 4
2006-03-02 18:58:59 [ndb_atrt] CRITICAL -- wait ndb timed out 3 3 4
```

Example 8. Test failed.

Reason: test application not found.

Solution: Correct file name in ATRT test case file and make sure that the file exists in \$MYSQL_DIR/bin directory.

```
2006-03-02 20:21:54 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 20:21:54 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 20:21:54 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 20:21:54 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
2006-03-02 20:21:54 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 20:21:57 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 20:22:12 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Ndb start completed
2006-03-02 20:22:12 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- #1 - testBasic123 -n PkRead? T2
2006-03-02 20:22:13 [ndb_atrt] ERROR -- Unable to start process: Failed to start
```

Example 9. Test failed.

Probable reasons:

- * wrong arguments for test application
- * itself test failed
- * timeout reached

Solution: Since mgmd/ndbd nodes started properly in such case then try to investigate log files in result/X.api/, result/X.mysqlqld, result/X.mysql directories.

```
2006-03-02 19:59:35 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Setup path not specified, using /home/ndbdev/skozlov/asetup
2006-03-02 19:59:35 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Starting...
2006-03-02 19:59:35 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Connecting to hosts
2006-03-02 19:59:35 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node1:1234
2006-03-02 19:59:35 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node2:1234
2006-03-02 19:59:35 [ndb_atrt] DEBUG -- Connected to node3:1234
2006-03-02 20:00:49 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- (Re)starting ndb processes
2006-03-02 20:01:05 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- Ndb start completed
2006-03-02 20:01:05 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- #1 - testBasic -n PkRead? T1
2006-03-02 20:01:38 [ndb_atrt] INFO -- #1 FAILED(256)
```

3. ATRT Command Line Options.

=====

--process-config=string

Specify ATRT configuration file. If not specified, ATRT will look in local

directory for the d.txt file.

--setup-path=string

This path points to place where necessary directories (created by make-config) can be found. Note: d.txt should be in same directory where you start atrt!

-v (verbose)

- * without the option: atrt prints only [CRITICAL] events
- * one -v: atrt prints [CRITICAL], [INFO] events
- * two -v: atrt prints [CRITICAL], [INFO], [DEBUG] events

--log-file=string

Used to specify file to log ATRT's results on starting application and running tests.

--testcase-file=string -f

Used to feed ATRT test cases in a text file.

--report-file=string

File to record test results

-i, --interactive

ATRT terminates on first test failure

-r, --regression

Continues even on test failures

-b, --bench

Always produce report

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The examples directory includes files that might be needed by some developers:

- header files not installed by default
- the example file udf_example.c

This package was requested in <http://bugs.debian.org/508406> because it is needed by programs want to include the embedded MySQL into their shared libraries.

In order to get the full compile flags, use `/bin/mysql_config_pic`

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In order to get the full compile flags, use `/bin/mysql_config_pic`

```
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_01-----#'
```

```
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
```

```
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
```

```

1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_02-----#'
SET @@GLOBAL.license=1;
ERROR HY000: Variable 'license' is a read only variable
Expected error 'Read only variable'
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_03-----#'
SELECT @@GLOBAL.license = VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
@@GLOBAL.license = VARIABLE_VALUE
1
1 Expected
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
1
1 Expected
SELECT COUNT(VARIABLE_VALUE)
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
COUNT(VARIABLE_VALUE)
1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_04-----#'
SELECT @@license = @@GLOBAL.license;
@@license = @@GLOBAL.license
1
1 Expected
'#-----BS_STVARS_040_05-----#'
SELECT COUNT(@@license);
COUNT(@@license)
1
1 Expected
SELECT COUNT(@@local.license);
ERROR HY000: Variable 'license' is a GLOBAL variable
Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'
SELECT COUNT(@@SESSION.license);
ERROR HY000: Variable 'license' is a GLOBAL variable
Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license)
1
1 Expected
SELECT license = @@SESSION.license;

```

ERROR 42S22: Unknown column 'license' in 'field list'

Expected error 'Readonly variable'

```
##### mysql-test\t\license_basic.test #####
#
# Variable Name: license #
# Scope: Global #
# Access Type: Static #
# Data Type: string #
#
#
# Creation Date: 2008-02-07 #
# Author : Sharique Abdullah #
#
#
# Description:Test Cases of Dynamic System Variable license #
# that checks the behavior of this variable in the following ways #
# * Value Check #
# * Scope Check #
#
# Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/ #
# server-system-variables.html #
#
#####

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_01-----#'
#####
# Displaying default value #
#####
SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_02-----#'
#####
# Check if Value can set #
#####

--error ER_INCORRECT_GLOBAL_LOCAL_VAR
SET @@GLOBAL.license=1;
--echo Expected error 'Read only variable'

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected
```

```

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_03-----#'
#####
# Check if the value in GLOBAL Table matches value in variable #
#####

SELECT @@GLOBAL.license = VARIABLE_VALUE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
--echo 1 Expected

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected

SELECT COUNT(VARIABLE_VALUE)
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME='license';
--echo 1 Expected

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_04-----#'
#####
# Check if accessing variable with and without GLOBAL point to same variable #
#####
SELECT @@license = @@GLOBAL.license;
--echo 1 Expected

--echo '#-----BS_STVARS_040_05-----#'
#####
# Check if license can be accessed with and without @@ sign #
#####

SELECT COUNT(@@license);
--echo 1 Expected

--Error ER_INCORRECT_GLOBAL_LOCAL_VAR
SELECT COUNT(@@local.license);
--echo Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'

--Error ER_INCORRECT_GLOBAL_LOCAL_VAR
SELECT COUNT(@@SESSION.license);
--echo Expected error 'Variable is a GLOBAL variable'

SELECT COUNT(@@GLOBAL.license);
--echo 1 Expected

```

```
--Error ER_BAD_FIELD_ERROR
SELECT license = @@SESSION.license;
--echo Expected error 'Readonly variable'
```

FAQ:

Q: My <tab> completion is gone, why?

A: You have "no-auto-rehash" in the "[mysql]" section of /etc/mysql/my.cnf!

* MYSQL WON'T START OR STOP?:

=====

You may never ever delete the special mysql user "debian-sys-maint". This user together with the credentials in /etc/mysql/debian.cnf are used by the init scripts to stop the server as they would require knowledge of the mysql root users password else.

So in most of the times you can fix the situation by making sure that the debian.cnf file contains the right password, e.g. by setting a new one (remember to do a "flush privileges" then).

* WHAT TO DO AFTER UPGRADES:

=====

The privilege tables are automatically updated so all there is left is read the changelogs on dev.mysql.com to see if any changes affect custom apps.

* WHAT TO DO AFTER INSTALLATION:

=====

The MySQL manual describes certain steps to do at this stage in a separate chapter. They are not necessary as the Debian packages does them automatically.

The only thing that is left over for the admin is

- setting the passwords
- creating new users and databases
- read the rest of this text

* DOWNGRADING TO 4.0 or 4.1:

=====

Unsupported. Period.

But if you do and get problems or make interesting experiences, mail me, it might help others.

Ok, if you really want, I would recommend to "mysqldump --opt" all tables, then purge 4.1, delete /var/lib/mysql, install 4.0 and insert the dumps. Be carefully, though, with the "mysql" table, you might not simply overwrite that one as the password for the mysql "debian-sys-maint" user is stored in /etc/mysql/debian.cnf and needed by /etc/init.d/ to start mysql and check if it's alive.

* SOME APPLICATION CAN NO LONGER CONNECT:

=====

This application is probably linked against libmysqlclient12 or below and somebody has created a mysql user with new-style passwords.

The old_passwords=1 option in /etc/mysql/my.cnf might help. If not the application that inserted the user has to be changed or the application that tries to connect updated to libmysqlclient14 or -15.

* NETWORKING:

=====

For security reasons, the Debian package has enabled networking only on the loop-back device using "bind-address" in /etc/mysql/my.cnf. Check with "netstat -tlnp" where it is listening. If your connection is aborted immediately see if "mysql: all" or similar is in /etc/hosts.allow and read hosts_access(5).

* WHERE IS THE DOCUMENTATION?:

=====

Unfortunately due to licensing restrictions, debian currently not able to provide the mysql-doc package in any format. For the most up to date documentation, please go to <http://dev.mysql.com/doc>.

* PASSWORDS:

=====

It is strongly recommended to set a password for the mysql root user (which /usr/bin/mysql -u root -D mysql -e "update user set password=password('new-password') where user='root'" /usr/bin/mysql -u root -e "flush privileges"

If you already had a password set add "-p" before "-u" to the lines above.

If you are tired to type the password in every time or want to automate your scripts you can store it in the file \$HOME/.my.cnf. It should be chmod 0600 (-rw----- username username .my.cnf) to ensure that nobody else can read it. Every other configuration parameter can be stored there, too. You will find an example below and more information in the MySQL manual in /usr/share/doc/mysql-doc or www.mysql.com.

ATTENTION: It is necessary, that a .my.cnf from root always contains a "user" line wherever there is a "password" line, else, the Debian maintenance scripts, that use /etc/mysql/debian.cnf, will use the username "debian-sys-maint" but the password that is in root's .my.cnf. Also note, that every change you make in the /root/.my.cnf will affect the mysql cron script, too.

```
# an example of $HOME/.my.cnf
[client]
user = your-mysql-username
password = enter-your-good-new-password-here
```

* BIG_ROWS FOR EVEN MORE ROWS IN A TABLE:

=====

If you ever run out of rows in a table there is the possibility of building the package with "-DBIG_ROWS" which, according to a MySQL employee on packagers@lists.mysql.com should lead to a 64bit row index (I guess > 2^32 rows) but also to an approx. 5% performance loss.

* BerkeleyDB Storage Engine

=====

Support for BerkeleyDB has been removed in 5.1, and consequently both the have-bdb and skip-bdb configuration options will cause the server to fail. Removing the options from /etc/mysql/my.cnf will fix this problem.

* FURTHER NOTES ON REPLICATION

=====

If the MySQL server is acting as a replication slave, you should not set --tmpdir to point to a directory on a memory-based filesystem or to a directory that is cleared when the server host restarts. A replication slave needs some of its temporary files to survive a machine restart so that it can replicate temporary tables or LOAD DATA INFILE operations. If files in the temporary file directory are lost when the server restarts, replication fails.

*** Note, Please read ***

yaSSL takes a different approach to certificate verification than OpenSSL does. The default policy for the client is to verify the server, this means that if you don't load CAs to verify the server you'll get a connect error, unable to verify. If you want to mimic OpenSSL behavior of not verifying the server and reducing security you can do this by calling:

```
SSL_CTX_set_verify(ctx, SSL_VERIFY_NONE, 0);
```

before calling SSL_new();

*** end Note ***

yaSSL Release notes, version 2.3.4 (8/15/2014)

This release of yaSSL adds checking to the input_buffer class itself.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

yaSSL Release notes, version 2.3.2 (7/25/2014)

This release of yaSSL updates test certs.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 2.3.0 (12/5/2013)

This release of yaSSL updates asm for newer GCC versions.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 2.2.3 (4/23/2013)

This release of yaSSL updates the test certificates as they were expired

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 2.2.2d (2/5/2013)

This release of yaSSL contains countermeasures for the Lucky 13 TLS 1.1 CBC timing padding attack identified by Nadhem AlFardan and Kenneth Paterson see: <http://www.isg.rhul.ac.uk/tls/>

It also adds SHA2 certificate verification and better checks for malicious input.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 2.2.2 (7/5/2012)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes and more security checks around malicious certificates.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 2.1.2 (9/2/2011)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, better non-blocking support with SSL_write, and OpenSSL RSA public key format support.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 2.0.0 (7/6/2010)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, new testing certs, and a security patch for a potential heap overflow on forged application data processing. Vulnerability discovered by Matthieu Bonetti from VUPEN Security <http://www.vupen.com>.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.9.9 (1/26/2010)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, the removal of assert() s and a security patch for a buffer overflow possibility in certificate name processing.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.9.8 (10/14/09)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes and adds new stream ciphers Rabbit and HC-128

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.9.6 (11/13/08)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, adds autconf shared library support and has better server suite detection based on certificate and private key.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.9.2 (9/24/08)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes and improved certificate verify callback support.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.8.8 (5/7/08)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, and better socket handling.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.8.6 (1/31/08)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, and fixes security problems associated with using SSL 2.0 client hellos and improper input handling. Please upgrade to this version if you are using a previous one.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.7.5 (10/15/07)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, adds MSVC 2005 project support, GCC 4.2 support, IPV6 support and test, and new test certificates.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.7.2 (8/20/07)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes and adds initial OpenVPN support. Just configure at this point and beginning of build.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.6.8 (4/16/07)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes and adds SHA-256, SHA-512, SHA-224, and SHA-384.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.6.0 (2/22/07)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, and better X509 support.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0 and note in 1.5.8.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.5.8 (1/10/07)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, and support for GCC 4.1.1 and vs2005 sp1.

Since yaSSL now supports zlib, as does libcurl, the libcurl build test can fail if yaSSL is built with zlib support since the zlib library isn't passed. You can do two things to fix this:

- 1) build yaSSL w/o zlib --without-zlib
- 2) or add flags to curl configure LDFLAGS="-lm -lz"

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.5.0 (11/09/06)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, and full TLS 1.1 support. Use the functions:

```
SSL_METHOD *TLSv1_1_server_method(void);  
SSL_METHOD *TLSv1_1_client_method(void);
```

or the SSLv23 versions (even though yaSSL doesn't support SSL 2.0 the v23 means to pick the highest of SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0, or TLS 1.1).

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.4.5 (10/15/06)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, zlib compression support, removal of assembly instructions at runtime if

not supported, and initial TLS 1.1 support.

Compression Notes: yaSSL uses zlib for compression and the compression should only be used if yaSSL is at both ends because the implementation details aren't yet standard. If you'd like to turn compression on use the `SSL_set_compression()` function on the client before calling `SSL_connect()`. If both the client and server were built with zlib support then the connection will use compression. If the client isn't built with support then `SSL_set_compression()` will return an error (-1).

To build yaSSL with zlib support on Unix simply have zlib support on your system and configure will find it if it's in the standard locations. If it's somewhere else use the option `./configure --with-zlib=DIR`. If you'd like to disable compression support in yaSSL use `./configure --without-zlib`.

To build yaSSL with zlib support on Windows:

- 1) download zlib from <http://www.zlib.net/>
- 2) follow the instructions in zlib from `projects/visualc6/README.txt` for how to add the zlib project into the yaSSL workspace noting that you'll need to add configuration support for "Win32 Debug" and "Win32 Release" in note 3 under "To use:".
- 3) define `HAVE_LIBZ` when building yaSSL

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.4.0 (08/13/06)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, nonblocking connect and accept, better OpenSSL error mapping, and certificate caching for session resumption.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.3.7 (06/26/06)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, and libcurl 7.15.4 support (any newer versions may not build).

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.3.5 (06/01/06)

This release of yaSSL contains bug fixes, portability enhancements, better libcurl support, and improved non-blocking I/O.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

See libcurl build instructions below under 1.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.3.0 (04/26/06)

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, and libcurl support.

See normal build instructions below under 1.0.6.

--To build for libcurl on Linux, Solaris, *BSD, Mac OS X, or Cygwin:

To build for libcurl the library needs to be built without C++ globals since the linker will be called in a C context, also libcurl configure will expect OpenSSL library names so some symbolic links are created.

```
./configure --enable-pure-c  
make  
make openssl-links
```

(then go to your libcurl home and tell libcurl about yaSSL build dir)

```
./configure --with-ssl=/yaSSL-BuildDir LDFLAGS=-lm  
make
```

--To build for libcurl on Win32:

Simply add the yaSSL project as a dependency to libcurl, add yaSSL-Home\include and yaSSL-Home\include\openssl to the include list, and define USE_SSLEAY and USE_OPENSSL

please email todd@yassl.com if you have any questions.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.2.2 (03/27/06)

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and portability enhancements.

See build instructions below under 1.0.6:

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.2.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, Diffie-Hellman compatibility fixes for other servers and client, optimization improvements, and x86 ASM changes.

See build instructions below under 1.0.6:

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.1.5

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, and user requested changes including the ability to add all certificates in a directory, more robust socket handling, no new overloading unless requested, and an SSL_VERIFY_NONE option.

See build instructions below under 1.0.6:

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.0.6

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, x86 assembly for ARC4, SHA, MD5, and RIPEMD, --enable-ia32-asm configure option, and a security patch for certificate chain processing.

--To build on Linux, Solaris, *BSD, Mac OS X, or Cygwin:

```
./configure  
make
```

run testsuite from yaSSL-Home/testsuite to test the build

to make a release build:

```
./configure --disable-debug  
make
```

run testsuite from yaSSL-Home/testsuite to test the build

--To build on Win32

Choose (Re)Build All from the project workspace

run Debug\testsuite.exe from yaSSL-Home\testsuite to test the build

***** yaSSL Release notes, version 1.0.5

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, x86 assembly for AES, 3DES, BLOWFISH, and TWOFISH, --without-debug configure option, and --enable-kernel-mode configure option for using TaoCrypt with kernel modules.

--To build on Linux, Solaris, *BSD, Mac OS X, or Cygwin:

```
./configure  
make
```

run testsuite from yaSSL-Home/testsuite to test the build

to make a release build:

```
./configure --without-debug  
make
```

run testsuite from yaSSL-Home/testsuite to test the build

--To build on Win32

Choose (Re)Build All from the project workspace

run Debug\testsuite.exe from yaSSL-Home\testsuite to test the build

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.0.1

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, GCC 3.4.4 support, MSVC 2003 support, and more documentation.

Please see build instructions in the release notes for 0.9.6 below.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 1.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, GCC 4.0 support, testsuite, improvements, and API additions.

Please see build instructions in the release notes for 0.9.6 below.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.9.9

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, portability enhancements, MSVC 7 support, memory improvements, and API additions.

Please see build instructions in the release notes for 0.9.6 below.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.9.8

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and portability enhancements.

Please see build instructions in the release notes for 0.9.6 below.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.9.6

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, removal of STL support, and removal of exceptions and rtti so that the library can be linked without the std c++ library.

--To build on Linux, Solaris, FreeBSD, Mac OS X, or Cygwin

```
./configure  
make
```

run testsuite from yaSSL-Home/testsuite to test the build

--To build on Win32

Choose (Re)Build All from the project workspace

run Debug\testsuite.exe from yaSSL-Home\testsuite to test the build

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.9.2

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, expanded certificate

verification and chaining, and improved documentation.

Please see build instructions in release notes 0.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.9.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, client verification handling, hex and base64 encoding/decoding, and an improved test suite.

Please see build instructions in release notes 0.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.8.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, and initial porting effort to 64bit, BigEndian, and more UNIX systems.

Please see build instructions in release notes 0.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.6.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, source cleanup, and binary beta (1) of the yaSSL libraries.

Please see build instructions in release notes 0.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.5.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, full session resumption support, and initial testing suite support.

Please see build instructions in release notes 0.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.4.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, an optional memory tracker, an echo client and server with input/output redirection for load testing, and initial session caching support.

Please see build instructions in release notes 0.3.0.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.3.5

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and extensions to the crypto library including a full test suite.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.3.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and extensions to the crypto library including AES and an improved random number generator. GNU autoconf and automake are now used to simplify the build process on Linux.

*** Linux Build process

```
./configure  
make
```

*** Windows Build process

open the yassl workspace and build the project

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.2.9

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and extensions to the crypto library.

See the notes at the bottom of this page for build instructions.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.2.5

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and a beta binary of the yaSSL libraries for win32 and linux.

See the notes at the bottom of this page for build instructions.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.2.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes and initial alternate crypto functionality.

*** Complete Build ***

See the notes in Readme.txt for build instructions.

*** Update Build ***

If you have already done a complete build of yaSSL as described in the release 0.0.1 - 0.1.0 notes and downloaded the update to 0.2.0, place the update file yassl-update-0.2.0.tar.gz in the yaSSL home directory and issue the command:

```
gzip -cd yassl-update-0.2.0.tar.gz | tar xvf -
```

to update the previous release.

Then issue the make command on linux or rebuild the yaSSL project on Windows.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.1.0

This release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, full client and server TLSv1 support including full ephemeral Diffie-Hellman support, SSL type RSA and DSS signing and verification, and initial stunnel 4.05 build support.

*****yaSSL Release notes, version 0.0.3

The third release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, client certificate enhancements, and initial ephemeral Diffie-Hellman integration:

yaSSL Release notes, version 0.0.2

The second release of yaSSL contains minor bug fixes, client certificate enhancements, session resumption, and improved TLS support including:

- HMAC for MD5 and SHA-1
- PRF (pseudo random function)
- Master Secret and Key derivation routines
- Record Authentication codes
- Finish verify data check

Once ephemeral RSA and DH are added yaSSL will be fully complaint with TLS.

yassl Release notes, version 0.0.1

The first release of yassl supports normal RSA mode SSLv3 connections with support for SHA-1 and MD5 digests. Ciphers include DES, 3DES, and RC4.

yassl uses the CryptoPP library for cryptography, the source is available at www.cryptopp.com.

yassl uses CML (the Certificate Management Library) for x509 support. More features will be in future versions. The CML source is available for download from www.digitalnet.com/knowledge/cml_home.htm.

The next release of yassl will support the 3 lesser-used SSL connection modes; HandShake resumption, Ephemeral RSA (or DH), and Client Authentication as well as full support for TLS. Backwards support for SSLv2 is not planned at this time.

Building yassl on linux:

use the ./buildall script to build everything.

buildall will configure and build CML, CryptoPP, and yassl. Testing was performed with gcc version 3.3.2 on kernel 2.4.22.

Building yassl on Windows:

Testing was performed on Windows 2000 with Visual C++ 6 sp5.

- 1) decompress esnacc_r16.tgz in place, see buildall for syntax if unsure
- 2) decompress smp_r23.tgz in place
- 3) unzip cryptopp51/crypto51.zip in place
- 4) Build SNACC (part of CML) using snacc_builds.dsw in the SNACC directory
- 5) Build SMP (part of CMP) using smp.dsw in the smp directory
- 6) Build yassl using yassl.dsw

examples, server and client:

Please see the server and client examples in both versions to see how to link to yassl and the support libraries. On linux do 'make server' and 'make client' to build them. On Windows you will find the example projects in the main workspace, yassl.dsw.

The example server and client are compatible with openssl.

Building yassl into mysql on linux:

Testing was done using mysql version 4.0.17.

alter openssl_libs in the configure file, line 21056. Change '-lssl -lcrypto' to '-lyassl -lcryptopp -lcmapi -lcmlasn -lctil -lc++asn1'.

see build/config_command for the configure command used to configure mysql please change /home/touska/ to the relevant directory of course.

add yassl/lib to the LD_LIBRARY_PATH because libmysql/conf_to_src does not use the ssl lib directory though it does use the ssl libraries.

make

make install

License: yassl is currently under the GPL, please see license information in the source and include files.

Contact: please send comments or questions to Todd A Ouska at todd@yassl.com and/or Larry Stefonic at larry@yassl.com.

!-- install ndb_cpcd

!-- many steps? future RPM

```
!-- deploy binaries and libraries to hosts, rsync
% export DEPLOY_DST="mc05:/space/tomas/keso"
% ssh mc05 mkdir /space/tomas/keso
% export RSYNC_RSH=ssh
% make
```

```
% mkdir -p /tmp/atrt-run-2-node
% cd /tmp/atrt-run-2-node
% cat > d.txt
baseport: 9321
basedir: /space/tomas/keso
mgm: localhost
ndb: localhost localhost
api: localhost
% cat > default.txt
[DB DEFAULT]
NoOfReplicas: 2
% bin/make-config.sh -m d.txt -t default.txt -d .
```

```
% atrt -v -v
test_event -r 5 T1
```

```
!-- check output
% tail -f /space/tomas/keso/run/4.ndb_api/log.out
```

```
!-- check processes
% export NDB_CPCC_HOSTS="mc05"
% ndb_cpcc
```

The .experimental files in this directory contain names of test cases that are still in development and whose failures should be considered expected, instead of regressions.

These files are to be used with the --experimental option of mysql-test-run.pl. Please look at its help screen for usage information.

The syntax is as follows:

- 1) One line per test case.
- 2) Empty lines and lines starting with a hash (#) are ignored.
- 3) If any other line contains a blank followed by a hash (#), the hash and any subsequent characters are ignored.

4) The full test case name including the suite and execution mode may be specified, for example:

```
main.alias 'row' # bug#00000
```

4b) Now, combinations will also be covered if only the test name is specified, for example:

```
rpl.rpl_ps # Covers 'row', 'mix' and 'stmt'
```

5) As an exception to item 4, the last character of the test case specification may be an asterisk (*). In that case, all test cases that start with the same characters up to the last letter before the asterisk are considered experimental:

```
main.a* # get rid of main.alias, main.alibaba and main.agliolio
```

6) Optionally, the test case may be followed by one or more platform qualifiers beginning with @ or @!. The test will then be considered experimental only/except on that platform. Basic OS names as reported by \$^O in Perl, or 'windows' are supported, this includes solaris, linux, windows, aix, darwin, ... Example:

```
main.alias @aix @windows # Fails on those
```

To be able to see the level of coverage with the current test suite, do the following:

- Make sure gcov is installed
- Compile the MySQL distribution with BUILD/compile-pentium-gcov (if your machine does not have a pentium CPU, hack this script, or just live with the pentium-specific stuff)
- In the mysql-test directory, run this command: ./mysql-test-run -gcov
- To see the level of coverage for a given source file:
grep source_file_name /tmp/gcov.out
- To see which lines are not yet covered, look at source_file_name.gcov in the source tree. Then think hard about a test case that will cover those lines, and write one!

```
#####
```

```
## FIXME for 5.1 ##
```

```
#####
```

* put this trigger-recreation thing into the init scripts -- what?!

```
#####
```

```
# Here are some information that are only of interest for the current and #
```

```
# following Debian maintainers of MySQL. #
```

```
#####
```

The debian/ directory is under SVN control, see debian/control for URL.

```
#
```

```
# Preparing a new version
#
The new orig.tar.gz (without non-free documentation) is created in /tmp/ when
running this command:
```

```
debian/rules get-orig-source
```

```
#
# mysqlreport
#
The authors e-mail address is <public@codenode.com>.
```

```
#
# Remarks to dependencies
#
libwrap0-dev (>= 7.6-8.3)
According to bug report 114582 where where build problems on
IA-64/sid with at least two prior versions.
```

```
psmisc
/usr/bin/killall in the initscript
```

```
zlib1g in libmysqlclient-dev:
"mysql_config --libs" ads "-lz"
```

```
Build-Dep:
```

```
debhelper (>=4.1.16):
See po-debconf(7).
```

```
autoconf (>= 2.13-20), automake1.7
Try to get rid of them.
```

```
doxygen, tetex-bin, tetex-extra, gs
for ndb/docs/*tex
```

```
#
# Remarks to the start scripts
#
```

```
## initscripts rely on mysqladmin from a different package
We have the problem that "/etc/init.d/mysql stop" relies on mysqladmin which
is in another package (mysql-client) and a passwordless access that's maybe
only available if the user configured his /root/.my.cnf. Can this be a problem?
* normal mode: not because the user is required to have it. Else:
* purge/remove: not, same as normal mode
* upgrade: not, same as normal mode
* first install: not, it depends on mysql-client which at least is unpacked
so mysqladmin is there (to ping). It is not yet configured
```


passwordles but if there's a server running then there's a
/root/.my.cnf. Anyways, we simply kill anything that's mysqld.

Passwordless access for the maintainer scripts

Another issue is that the scripts needs passwordless access. To ensure this a debian-sys-maint user is configured which has process and shutdown privs. The file with the randomly (that's important!) generated password must be present as long as the databases remain installed because else a new install would have no access. This file should be used like:

```
mysqladmin --defaults-file=/etc/mysql/debian.cnf restart
```

to avoid providing the password in plaintext on a commandline where it would be visible to any user via the "ps" command.

When to start the daemon?

We aim to give the admin full control on when MySQL is running.

Issues to be faced here:

OLD:

1. Debconf asks whether MySQL should be started on boot so update-rc.d is only run if the answer has been yes. The admin is likely to forget this decision but update-rc.d checks for an existing line in /etc/runlevel.conf and leaves it intact.
2. On initial install, if the answer is yes, the daemon has to be started.
3. On upgrades it should only be started if it was already running, everything else is confusing. Especiall relying on an debconf decision made month ago is considered suboptimal. See bug #274264

Implementation so far:

perm (called on upgrade before stopping the server):

check for a running server and set flag if necessary

preinst (called on initial install and before unpacking when upgrading):

check for the debconf variable and set flag if necessary

postinst (called on initial install and after each upgrade after unpacking):

call update-rc.d if debconf says yes

call invoce-rc.d if the flag has been set

Problems remaining:

dpkg-reconfigure and setting mysql start on boot to yes did not start mysql

(ok "start on boot" literally does not mean "start now" so that might have been ok)

NEW:

1. --- no debconf anymore for the sake of simplicity. We have runlevel.conf, the admin should use it
2. On initial install the server is started.
3. On upgrades the server is started exactly if it was running before so the runlevel configuration is irrelevant. It will be preserved by the mean of update-rc.d's builtin check.

Implementation:

perm (called on upgrade before stopping the server):

check for a running server and set flag if necessary

preinst (called on initial install and before unpacking when upgrading):

check for \$1 beeing (initial) "install" and set flag

postinst (called on initial install and after each upgrade after unpacking):

call update-rc.d

call invoice-rc.d if the flag has been set

This is an incomplete version of the zlib library -- it excludes some of the platform-specific project files, contributed code, and examples from the original zlib distribution. You can find the original distribution at

<http://www.gzip.org/zlib/>

or

<http://www.zlib.net/>

Revision history:

20.01.2006. The following files were changed as part of #15787 fix:

makefile.am

gzio.c

zconf.h

README.mysql

Overview

The stress script is designed to perform testing of the MySQL server in a multi-threaded environment.

All functionality regarding stress testing is implemented in the mysql-stress-test.pl script.

The stress script allows:

- To stress test the mysqltest binary test engine.
- To stress test the regular test suite and any additional test suites (such as mysql-test-extra-5.0).
- To specify files with lists of tests both for initialization of stress db and for further testing itself.
- To define the number of threads to be concurrently used in testing.
- To define limitations for the test run. such as the number of tests or loops for execution or duration of testing, delay between test executions, and so forth.
- To get a readable log file that can be used for identification of errors that occur during testing.

There are two ways to run the mysql-stress-test.pl script:

- For most cases, it is enough to use the options below for starting the stress test from the mysql-test-run wrapper. In this case, the server is run automatically, all preparation steps are performed,

and after that the stress test is started.

- In advanced case, you can run the `mysql-stress-test.pl` script directly. But this requires that you perform some preparation steps and to specify a bunch of options as well, so this invocation method may be a bit complicated.

Usage

The following `mysql-test-run` options are specific to stress-testing:

`--stress`

Enable stress mode

`--stress-suite=<suite name>`

Test suite name to use in stress testing. We assume that all suites are located in the `mysql-test/suite` directory.

There is one special suite name - `<main|default>` that corresponds to the regular test suite located in the `mysql-test` directory.

`--stress-threads=<number of threads>`

The number of threads to use in stress testing.

`--stress-tests-file=<filename with list of tests>`

The file that contains the list of tests (without `.test` suffix) to use in stress testing. The default filename is `stress_tests.txt` and the default location of this file is `suite/<suite name>/stress_tests.txt`

`--stress-init-file=<filename with list of tests>`

The file that contains list of tests (without `.test` suffix) to use in stress testing for initialization of the stress db. These tests will be executed only once before starting the test itself. The default filename is `stress_init.txt` and the default location of this file is `suite/<suite name>/stress_init.txt`

`--stress-mode=<method which will be used for choosing tests from the list>`

Possible values are: `random`(default), `seq`

There are two possible modes that affect the order of test selection from the list:

- In `random` mode, tests are selected in random order
- In `seq` mode, each thread executes tests in a loop one by one in the order specified in the list file.

`--stress-test-count=<number>`

Total number of tests that will be executed concurrently by all threads

`--stress-loop-count=<number>`

Total number of loops in seq mode that will be executed concurrently by all threads

`--stress-test-duration=<number>`

Duration of stress testing in seconds

Examples

1. Example of a simple command line to start a stress test:

```
mysql-test-run --stress alias
```

Runs a stress test with default values for number of threads and number of tests, with test 'alias' from suite 'main'.

2. Using in stress testing tests from other suites:

```
- mysql-test-run --stress --stress-threads=10 --stress-test-count=1000 \  
  --stress-suite=example --stress-tests-file=testslst.txt
```

Runs a stress test with 10 threads, executes 1000 tests by all threads, tests are used from suite 'example', the list of tests is taken from file 'testslst.txt'

```
- mysql-test-run --stress --stress-threads=10 --stress-test-count=1000 \  
  --stress-suite=example sum_distinct
```

Runs stress test with 10 threads, executes 1000 tests by all threads, tests are used from suite 'example', the list of tests contains only one test 'sum_distinct'

3. Debugging of issues found with stress test

Right now, the stress test is not fully integrated in `mysql-test-run` and does not support the `--gdb` option. To debug issues found with the stress test, you must start the MySQL server separately under a debugger and then run the stress test like this:

```
- mysql-test-run --extern --stress --stress-threads=10 \  
  --stress-test-count=1000 --stress-suite=example \  
  sum_distinct
```

2.4 Installing MySQL on Mac OS X

For a list of supported Mac OS X versions that the MySQL server supports, see

<http://www.mysql.com/support/supportedplatforms/database.html>.

MySQL for Mac OS X is available in a number of different forms:

- * Native Package Installer format, which uses the native Mac OS X installer (DMG) to walk you through the installation of MySQL. For more information, see Section 2.4.2, "Installing MySQL on Mac OS X Using Native Packages." You can use the package installer with Mac OS X 10.6 and later, and the package is available for both 32-bit and 64-bit architectures. The user you use to perform the installation must have administrator privileges.

- * Tar package format, which uses a file packaged using the Unix tar and gzip commands. To use this method, you will need to open a Terminal window. You do not need administrator privileges using this method, as you can install the MySQL server anywhere using this method. For more information on using this method, you can use the generic instructions for using a tarball, Section 2.2, "Installing MySQL on Unix/Linux Using Generic Binaries." You can use the package installer with Mac OS X 10.6 and later, and available for both 32-bit and 64-bit architectures.

In addition to the core installation, the Package Installer also includes Section 2.4.3, "Installing the MySQL Startup Item" and Section 2.4.4, "Installing and Using the MySQL Preference Pane," both of which simplify the management of your installation.

- * Mac OS X server includes a version of MySQL as standard. If you want to use a more recent version than that supplied with the Mac OS X server release, you can make use of the package or tar formats. For more information on using the MySQL bundled with Mac OS X, see Section 2.4.5, "Using the Bundled MySQL on Mac OS X Server."

For additional information on using MySQL on Mac OS X, see Section 2.4.1, "General Notes on Installing MySQL on Mac OS X."

2.4.1 General Notes on Installing MySQL on Mac OS X

You should keep the following issues and notes in mind:

- * The default location for the MySQL Unix socket is different on Mac OS X and Mac OS X Server depending on the installation type you chose. The following table shows the default locations by installation type.

Table 2.8 MySQL Unix Socket Locations on Mac OS X by

Installation Type

| Installation Type | Socket Location |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Package Installer from MySQL | /tmp/mysql.sock |
| Tarball from MySQL | /tmp/mysql.sock |
| MySQL Bundled with Mac OS X Server | /var/mysql/mysql.sock |

To prevent issues, you should either change the configuration of the socket used within your application (for example, changing `php.ini`), or you should configure the socket location using a MySQL configuration file and the `socket` option. For more information, see Section 5.1.3, "Server Command Options."

* You may need (or want) to create a specific `mysql` user to own the MySQL directory and data. You can do this through the Directory Utility, and the `mysql` user should already exist. For use in single user mode, an entry for `_mysql` (note the underscore prefix) should already exist within the system `/etc/passwd` file.

* If you get an "insecure startup item disabled" error when MySQL launches, use the following procedure. Adjust the pathnames appropriately for your system.

1. Modify the `mysql.script` using this command (enter it on a single line):

```
shell> sudo /Applications/TextEdit.app/Contents/MacOS/TextEdit  
/usr/local/mysql/support-files/mysql.server
```

2. Locate the option file that defines the `basedir` value and modify it to contain these lines:

```
basedir=/usr/local/mysql  
datadir=/usr/local/mysql/data
```

In the `/Library/StartupItems/MySQLCOM/` directory, make the following group ID changes from `staff` to `wheel`:

```
shell> sudo chgrp wheel MySQLCOM StartupParameters.plist
```

3. Start the server from System Preferences or Terminal.app.

* Because the MySQL package installer installs the MySQL contents into a version and platform specific directory, you can use this to upgrade and migrate your database between versions. You will need to either copy the data directory from the old version to the new version, or alternatively specify an alternative `datadir` value to set location of the data directory.

* You might want to add aliases to your shell's resource file to make it easier to access commonly used programs such as `mysql`

and mysqladmin from the command line. The syntax for bash is:

```
alias mysql=/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql
alias mysqladmin=/usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin
```

For tcsh, use:

```
alias mysql /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysql
alias mysqladmin /usr/local/mysql/bin/mysqladmin
```

Even better, add /usr/local/mysql/bin to your PATH environment variable. You can do this by modifying the appropriate startup file for your shell. For more information, see Section 4.2.1, "Invoking MySQL Programs."

* After you have copied over the MySQL database files from the previous installation and have successfully started the new server, you should consider removing the old installation files to save disk space. Additionally, you should also remove older versions of the Package Receipt directories located in /Library/Receipts/mysql-VERSION.pkg.

2.4.2 Installing MySQL on Mac OS X Using Native Packages

The package is located inside a disk image (.dmg) file that you first need to mount by double-clicking its icon in the Finder. It should then mount the image and display its contents.

Note

Before proceeding with the installation, be sure to stop all running MySQL server instances by using either the MySQL Manager Application (on Mac OS X Server) or mysqladmin shutdown on the command line.

When installing from the package version, you should also install the MySQL Preference Pane, which will enable you to control the startup and execution of your MySQL server from System Preferences. For more information, see Section 2.4.4, "Installing and Using the MySQL Preference Pane."

When installing using the package installer, the files are installed into a directory within /usr/local matching the name of the installation version and platform. For example, the installer file mysql-5.5-osx10.7-x86_64.dmg installs MySQL into /usr/local/mysql-5.5-osx10.7-x86_64/. The following table shows the layout of the installation directory.

Table 2.9 MySQL Installation Layout on Mac OS X

| Directory | Contents of Directory |
|-----------|--|
| bin | Client programs and the mysqld server |
| data | Log files, databases |
| docs | Helper documents, like the Release Notes and build |

information
include Include (header) files
lib Libraries
man Unix manual pages
mysql-test MySQL test suite
scripts mysql_install_db
share Miscellaneous support files, including error messages,
sample configuration files, SQL for database installation
sql-bench Benchmarks
support-files Scripts and sample configuration files
/tmp/mysql.sock Location of the MySQL Unix socket

During the package installer process, a symbolic link from /usr/local/mysql to the version/platform specific directory created during installation will be created automatically.

1. Download and open the MySQL package installer, which is provided on a disk image (.dmg) that includes the main MySQL installation package, the MySQLStartupItem.pkg installation package, and the MySQL.prefPane. Double-click the disk image to open it.

Figure 2.31 MySQL Package Installer: DMG Contents
MySQL Package Installer: DMG Contents

2. Double-click the MySQL installer package. It will be named according to the version of MySQL you have downloaded. For example, if you have downloaded MySQL server 5.5.41, double-click mysql-5.5.41-osx-10.7-x86_64.pkg.

3. You will be presented with the opening installer dialog. Click Continue to begin installation.

Figure 2.32 MySQL Package Installer: Introduction
MySQL Package Installer: Introduction

4. A copy of the installation instructions and other important information relevant to this installation are displayed. Click Continue .

5. If you have downloaded the community version of MySQL, you will be shown a copy of the relevant GNU General Public License. Click Continue .

6. Select the drive you want to use to install the MySQL Startup Item. The drive must have a valid, bootable, Mac OS X operating system installed. Click Continue.

Figure 2.33 MySQL Package Installer: Choose your Hard drive
MySQL Package Installer: Choose your Hard drive

7. You will be asked to confirm the details of the installation, including the space required for the installation. To change the drive on which the MySQL server is installed, click either Go Back or Change Install Location.... To install the MySQL server, click Install.
8. Once the installation has been completed successfully, you will be shown an Install Succeeded message.

For convenience, you may also want to install the startup item and preference pane. See Section 2.4.3, "Installing the MySQL Startup Item," and Section 2.4.4, "Installing and Using the MySQL Preference Pane."

2.4.3 Installing the MySQL Startup Item

The MySQL Installation Package includes a startup item that can be used to automatically start and stop MySQL.

To install the MySQL Startup Item:

1. Download and open the MySQL package installer, which is provided on a disk image (.dmg) that includes the main MySQL installation package, the MySQLStartupItem.pkg installation package, and the MySQL.prefPane. Double-click the disk image to open it.

Figure 2.34 MySQL Package Installer: DMG Contents
MySQL Package Installer: DMG Contents

2. Double-click the MySQLStartItem.pkg file to start the installation process.
3. You will be presented with the Install MySQL Startup Item dialog.
Figure 2.35 MySQL Startup Item Installer: Introduction
MySQL Startup Item Installer: Introduction
Click Continue to continue the installation process.
4. A copy of the installation instructions and other important information relevant to this installation are displayed. Click Continue .

5. Select the drive you want to use to install the MySQL Startup Item. The drive must have a valid, bootable, Mac OS X operating system installed. Click Continue.

Figure 2.36 MySQL Startup Item Installer: Choose Your Hard drive
MySQL Startup Item Installer: Choose Your Hard drive

6. You will be asked to confirm the details of the installation.
To change the drive on which the startup item is installed, click either Go Back or Change Install Location.... To install the startup item, click Install.

7. Once the installation has been completed successfully, you will be shown an Install Succeeded message.

Figure 2.37 MySQL Startup Item Installer: Summary

MySQL Startup Item Installer: Summary

The Startup Item for MySQL is installed into `/Library/StartupItems/MySQLCOM`. The Startup Item installation adds a variable `MYSQLCOM=-YES-` to the system configuration file `/etc/hostconfig`. If you want to disable the automatic startup of MySQL, change this variable to `MYSQLCOM=-NO-`.

Note

Deselecting Automatically Start MySQL Server on Startup from the MySQL Preference Pane sets the `MYSQLCOM` variable to `-NO-`.

After the installation, you can start and stop the MySQL server from the MySQL Preference Pane (preferred), or by running the following commands in a terminal window. You must have administrator privileges to perform these tasks, and you may be prompted for your password.

If you have installed the Startup Item, use this command to start the server:

```
shell> sudo /Library/StartupItems/MySQLCOM/MySQLCOM start
```

If you have installed the Startup Item, use this command to stop the server:

```
shell> sudo /Library/StartupItems/MySQLCOM/MySQLCOM stop
```

2.4.4 Installing and Using the MySQL Preference Pane

The MySQL Package installer disk image also includes a custom MySQL Preference Pane that enables you to start, stop, and control automated startup during boot of your MySQL installation.

To install the MySQL Preference Pane:

1. Download and open the MySQL package installer package, which is provided on a disk image (.dmg) that includes the main MySQL installation package, the `MySQLStartupItem.pkg` installation package, and the `MySQL.prefPane`. Double-click the disk image to open it.

Figure 2.38 MySQL Package Installer: DMG Contents

MySQL Package Installer: DMG Contents

2. Double-click the MySQL.prefPane. The MySQL System Preferences will open.
3. If this is the first time you have installed the preference pane, you will be asked to confirm installation and whether you want to install the preference pane for all users, or only the current user. To install the preference pane for all users you will need administrator privileges. If necessary, you will be prompted for the username and password for a user with administrator privileges.
4. If you already have the MySQL Preference Pane installed, you will be asked to confirm whether you want to overwrite the existing MySQL Preference Pane.

Note

The MySQL Preference Pane only starts and stops MySQL installation installed from the MySQL package installation that have been installed in the default location.

Once the MySQL Preference Pane has been installed, you can control your MySQL server instance using the preference pane. To use the preference pane, open the System Preferences... from the Apple menu. Select the MySQL preference pane by clicking the MySQL logo within the Other section of the preference panes list.

Figure 2.39 MySQL Preference Pane: Location

MySQL Preference Pane: Location

The MySQL Preference Pane shows the current status of the MySQL server, showing stopped (in red) if the server is not running and running (in green) if the server has already been started. The preference pane also shows the current setting for whether the MySQL server has been set to start automatically.

* To start the MySQL server using the preference pane:

Click Start MySQL Server. You may be prompted for the username and password of a user with administrator privileges to start the MySQL server.

* To stop the MySQL server using the preference pane:

Click Stop MySQL Server. You may be prompted for the username and password of a user with administrator privileges to stop the MySQL server.

* To automatically start the MySQL server when the system boots:
Check the check box next to Automatically Start MySQL Server on Startup.

* To disable automatic MySQL server startup when the system boots:
Uncheck the check box next to Automatically Start MySQL Server on Startup.

You can close the System Preferences... window once you have completed your settings.

2.4.5 Using the Bundled MySQL on Mac OS X Server

If you are running Mac OS X Server, a version of MySQL should already be installed. The following table shows the versions of MySQL that ship with Mac OS X Server versions.

Table 2.10 MySQL Versions Preinstalled with Mac OS X Server

Mac OS X Server Version MySQL Version

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 10.2-10.2.2 | 3.23.51 |
| 10.2.3-10.2.6 | 3.23.53 |
| 10.3 | 4.0.14 |
| 10.3.2 | 4.0.16 |
| 10.4.0 | 4.1.10a |
| 10.5.0 | 5.0.45 |
| 10.6.0 | 5.0.82 |

The following table shows the installation layout of MySQL on Mac OS X Server.

Table 2.11 MySQL Directory Layout for Preinstalled MySQL

Installations on Mac OS X Server

Directory Contents of Directory

/usr/bin Client programs

/var/mysql Log files, databases

/usr/libexec The mysqld server

/usr/share/man Unix manual pages

/usr/share/mysql/mysql-test MySQL test suite

/usr/share/mysql Miscellaneous support files, including error messages, character set files, sample configuration files, SQL for database installation

/var/mysql/mysql.sock Location of the MySQL Unix socket

Additional Resources

* For more information on managing the bundled MySQL instance in Mac OS X Server 10.5, see Mac OS X Server: Web Technologies Administration For Version 10.5 Leopard (http://images.apple.com/server/macosx/docs/Web_Technologies_Admin_v10.5.pdf).

* For more information on managing the bundled MySQL instance in Mac OS X Server 10.6, see Mac OS X Server: Web Technologies Administration Version 10.6 Snow Leopard (http://manuals.info.apple.com/en_US/WebTech_v10.6.pdf).

* The MySQL server bundled with Mac OS X Server does not include the MySQL client libraries and header files required to access and use MySQL from a third-party driver, such as Perl DBI or PHP. For more information on obtaining and installing MySQL libraries, see Mac OS X Server version 10.5: MySQL libraries available for download (<http://support.apple.com/kb/TA25017>). Alternatively, you can ignore the bundled MySQL server and install MySQL from the package or tarball installation.

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```

-- \$Id: README.MinGW,v 1.5 2011/02/26 16:57:17 tom Exp \$

-- Author: Juergen Pfeifer

This is work in progress, but it's in an state where one can see it works at least on the Windows Console.

You should install the MSYS package, so that you've a shell environment that allows you to run the scripts, especially configure etc. You can get that from <http://www.mingw.org>

To build ncurses for native Windows, you need the MinGW toolchain. The original MinGW toolchain from the above site is only for 32-Bit Windows. As Windows Server - and also regular workstations - are moving to 64-Bit, it seems to be reasonable to have a toolchain that supports both architectures. I recommend to use the TDM gcc toolchain which you can find at <http://tdm-gcc.tdragon.net/download>. Go to the download section and select the bundle installer for tdm64 (MinGW-w64). This installs a multilib version of the gcc toolchain that can compile for native 32- and 64-Bit Windows versions. It also comes with a working pthread implementation.

The latest config and build scripts we use for MinGW have only been tested for the gcc-4.4 compiler toolchain (or better).

Using MinGW is a pragmatic decision, it's the easiest way to port this heavily UNIX based sourcebase to native Windows. The goal is of course to provide the includes, libraries and DLLs to be used with the more common traditional development environments on Windows, mainly with Microsoft Visual Studio.

If you start a bash from the MSYS environment, please make sure that the Microsoft Development tools are in your PATH right after the MinGW tools. The LIB.EXE tool is the only one needed. You need this only if you want to build DLLs that work with native Windows programs. If you don't have any Microsoft Development tools on your machine, consider at least to get the free "Visual C++ 2010 Express Edition".

It contains the LIB.EXE tool. You may also use this compiler to test writing native Windows programs using the ncurses DLLs without using MinGW then for writing apps.

It is necessary to unset the TERM environment variable, to activate the Windows console-driver.

Please also make sure that MSYS links to the correct directory containing your MinGW toolchain. For TDM this is usually C:\MinGW64. In your Windows CMD.EXE command shell go to the MSYS root directory (most probably C:\MSYS or C:\MSYS\1.0) and verify, that there is a junction point mingw that points to the MinGW toolchain directory. If not, delete the mingw

directory and use the `mklink` command (or the `linkd.exe` utility on older Windows) to create the junction point.

This code requires WindowsNT 5.1 or better, which means on the client Windows XP or better, on the server Windows Server 2003 or better.

In order to build `ncurses` for the planned interop layer with `.NET`, we recommend to use these options with `configure`

```
--disable-home-terminfo
--enable-reentrant
--enable-sp-funcs
--enable-term-driver
--enable-interop
--with-pthread      (if using TDM toolchain as recommended)
```

This is the configuration commandline as I'm using it at the moment:

```
./configure \
--prefix=/mingw \
--without-cxx-binding \
--without-ada \
--enable-warnings \
--enable-assertions \
--enable-reentrant \
--with-debug \
--with-normal \
--disable-home-terminfo \
--enable-sp-funcs \
--enable-term-driver \
--enable-interop \
--with-pthread
```

If you are on a 64-Bit Windows system and want to build a 32-Bit version of `ncurses`, you may use this commandline for configuration (when using the TDM toolchain):

```
CC="gcc -m32" LD="ld -m32" ./configure \
--prefix=/mingw \
--without-cxx-binding \
--without-ada \
--enable-warnings \
--enable-assertions \
--enable-reentrant \
--with-debug \
--with-normal \
--disable-home-terminfo \
--enable-sp-funcs \
```

```
--enable-term-driver \  
--enable-interop \  
--with-pthread
```

All the options above are - like the whole Windows support - experimental.

In order to build the DLLs, after your regular make you must call

```
make dlls
```

A lot is still TODO, e.g.:

- Wide Character support
The Win32Con driver should actually only use Unicode in the future.
- Thread support (locking). If using TDM toolchain this is done by configuring pthreads.
- A GUI console driver
- Support for Terminals attached via a serial port (via terminfo)
- Support for networked Terminal connections (via terminfo)
- Workarounds for MinGW's filesystem access are necessary to make infocmp work (though tic works).

To support terminfo, we need to have an ioctl() simulation for the serial and networked Terminals.

This is the Debian prepackaged version of the ncurses library and terminfo utilities. ncurses/terminfo was originally written by Pavel Curtis and Zeyd M. Ben-Halim <zmbenhal@netcom.com>, and is currently held by the Free Software Foundation.

This package was put together by Vaidhyanathan G Mayilrangam <vaidhy@debian.org> and Joel Klecker <espy@debian.org>, using sources obtained from <ftp://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/ncurses/ncurses-5.0.tar.gz>. Current versions of the ncurses sources are found at <ftp://invisible-island.net/ncurses/>.

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Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

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1.408 ncurses-bin 5.9-4

1.408.1 Available under license :

```
-----  
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-- \$Id: README.MinGW,v 1.5 2011/02/26 16:57:17 tom Exp \$
-- Author: Juergen Pfeifer

This is work in progress, but it's in an state where one can see it works at least on the Windows Console.

You should install the MSYS package, so that you've a shell environment that allows you to run the scripts, especially configure etc. You can get that from <http://www.mingw.org>

To build ncurses for native Windows, you need the MinGW toolchain. The original MinGW toolchain from the above site is only for 32-Bit Windows. As Windows Server - and also regular workstations - are moving to 64-Bit, it seems to be reasonable to have a toolchain that supports both architectures. I recommend to use the TDM gcc toolchain which you can find at <http://tdm-gcc.tdragon.net/download>. Go to the download section and select the bundle installer for tdm64 (MinGW-w64). This installs a multilib version of the gcc toolchain that can compile for native 32- and 64-Bit Windows versions. It also comes with a working pthread implementation.

The latest config and build scripts we use for MinGW have only been tested for the gcc-4.4 compiler toolchain (or better).

Using MinGW is a pragmatic decision, it's the easiest way to port this heavily UNIX based sourcebase to native Windows. The goal is of course to provide the includes, libraries and DLLs to be used with the more common traditional development environments on Windows, mainly with Microsoft Visual Studio.

If you start a bash from the MSYS environment, please make sure that the Microsoft Development tools are in your PATH right after the MinGW tools. The LIB.EXE tool is the only one needed. You need this only if you want to build DLLs that work with native Windows programs. If you

don't have any Microsoft Development tools on your machine, consider at least to get the free "Visual C++ 2010 Express Edition".

It contains the LIB.EXE tool. You may also use this compiler to test writing native Windows programs using the ncurses DLLs without using MinGW then for writing apps.

It is necessary to unset the TERM environment variable, to activate the Windows console-driver.

Please also make sure that MSYS links to the correct directory containing your MinGW toolchain. For TDM this is usually C:\MinGW64. In your Windows CMD.EXE command shell go to the MSYS root directory (most probably C:\MSYS or C:\MSYS\1.0) and verify, that there is a junction point mingw that points to the MinGW toolchain directory. If not, delete the mingw directory and use the mklink command (or the linkd.exe utility on older Windows) to create the junction point.

This code requires WindowsNT 5.1 or better, which means on the client Windows XP or better, on the server Windows Server 2003 or better.

In order to build ncurses for the planned interop layer with .NET, we recommend to use these options with configure

```
--disable-home-terminfo
--enable-reentrant
--enable-sp-funcs
--enable-term-driver
--enable-interop
--with-pthread      (if using TDM toolchain as recommended)
```

This is the configuration commandline as I'm using it at the moment:

```
./configure \
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--enable-term-driver \
--enable-interop \
--with-pthread
```

If you are on a 64-Bit Windows system and want to build a 32-Bit version

of ncurses, you may use this commandline for configuration (when using the TDM toolchain):

```
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--without-ada \  
--enable-warnings \  
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--with-normal \  
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--enable-sp-funcs \  
--enable-term-driver \  
--enable-interop \  
--with-pthread
```

All the options above are - like the whole Windows support - experimental.

In order to build the DLLs, after your regular make you must call

```
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```

A lot is still TODO, e.g.:

- Wide Character support
The Win32Con driver should actually only use Unicode in the future.
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Current versions of the ncurses sources are found at
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1.409 net-tools 1.60 :25ubuntu2.1

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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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1.410 netbase 5.2

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1.411 netcat-openbsd 1.105-7ubuntu1 :7ubuntu1

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Format: <http://dep.debian.net/deps/dep5/>

Source: <http://www.openbsd.org/cgi-bin/cvsweb/src/usr.bin/nc/>

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1.412 nodejs 0.10.16 :1.e16

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/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.4, March 14th, 2010

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- Valgrind client API header, located at third_party/valgrind/valgrind.h. This is release under the BSD license.

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*
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""
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- HTTP Parser, located at `deps/http_parser`. HTTP Parser's license follows:
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```
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""

- tools/gyp. GYP is a meta-build system. GYP's license follows:

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/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
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- test/gc/node_modules/weak. Node-weak is a node.js addon that provides garbage collector notifications. Node-weak's license follows:

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1.413 notify-python 0.1.1-3ubuntu2 :3ubuntu2

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 35. Tom Moore <tmoore@fiemel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
 36. Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
 37. Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
 38. Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
 39. Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
 40. Wilfredo Snchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
 41. Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
 42. Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
 43. Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
 44. Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
 45. Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
 46. Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
 47. Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
 48. Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu> IP multicast/anycast support
 49. Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp> TRAK clock driver
 50. Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
 51. Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

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 26. [28]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
 27. [29]Frank Kardel [30]<kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
 28. [31]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
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 31. [34]George Lindholm <lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
 32. [35]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
 33. [36]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
 34. [37]Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org>Network I/O, Windows Port, Code Maintenance
 35. [38]David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation: clock discipline, authentication, precision kernel; clock drivers:

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 43. [47]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
 44. [48]Wilfredo Sanchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
 45. [49]Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
 46. [50]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
 47. [51]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
 48. [52]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
 49. [53]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
 50. [54]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
 51. [55]Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
 52. [56]Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
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 54. [58]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
 55. [59]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD
-

References

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42. mailto:%20kamal@whence.com
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**

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1.418 openssl 1.0.1f :1ubuntu2.5

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Pentium Pro 200mhz

FreeBSD 2.1.5

gcc 2.7.2.2

SSLey 0.7.0 30-Jan-1997

built on Tue Apr 22 12:14:36 EST 1997

options:bn(64,32) md2(int) rc4(idx,int) des(ptr,risc1,16,long) idea(int) blowfish(ptr2)

C flags:gcc -DTERMIOS -D_ANSI_SOURCE -fomit-frame-pointer -O3 -m486 -Wall

The 'numbers' are in 1000s of bytes per second processed.

| type | 8 bytes | 64 bytes | 256 bytes | 1024 bytes | 8192 bytes |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| md2 | 130.99k | 367.68k | 499.09k | 547.04k | 566.50k |
| md5 | 1924.98k | 8293.50k | 13464.41k | 16010.39k | 16820.68k |
| sha | 1250.75k | 5330.43k | 8636.88k | 10227.36k | 10779.14k |
| sha1 | 1071.55k | 4572.50k | 7459.98k | 8791.96k | 9341.61k |
| rc4 | 10724.22k | 14546.25k | 15240.18k | 15259.50k | 15265.63k |
| des cbc | 3309.11k | 3883.01k | 3968.25k | 3971.86k | 3979.14k |
| des ede3 | 1442.98k | 1548.33k | 1562.48k | 1562.00k | 1563.33k |
| idea cbc | 2195.69k | 2506.39k | 2529.59k | 2545.66k | 2546.54k |
| rc2 cbc | 806.00k | 833.52k | 837.58k | 838.52k | 836.69k |
| blowfish cbc | 4687.34k | 5949.97k | 6182.43k | 6248.11k | 6226.09k |
| rsa 512 bits | 0.010s | | | | |
| rsa 1024 bits | 0.045s | | | | |
| rsa 2048 bits | 0.260s | | | | |
| rsa 4096 bits | 1.690s | | | | |

Motorolla 68020 20mhz, NetBSD

SSLey 0.9.0t 29-May-1998

built on Fri Jun 5 12:42:23 EST 1998

options:bn(64,32) md2(char) rc4(idx,int) des(idx,cisc,16,long) idea(int) blowfish(idx)

C flags:gcc -DTERMIOS -O3 -fomit-frame-pointer -Wall -DB_ENDIAN

The 'numbers' are in 1000s of bytes per second processed.

| type | 8 bytes | 64 bytes | 256 bytes | 1024 bytes | 8192 bytes |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| md2 | 2176.00 | 5994.67 | 8079.73 | 8845.18 | 9077.01 |
| mdc2 | 5730.67 | 6122.67 | 6167.66 | 6176.51 | 6174.87 |
| md5 | 29.10k | 127.31k | 209.66k | 250.50k | 263.99k |
| hmac(md5) | 12.33k | 73.02k | 160.17k | 228.04k | 261.15k |
| sha1 | 11.27k | 49.37k | 84.31k | 102.40k | 109.23k |
| rmd160 | 11.69k | 48.62k | 78.76k | 93.15k | 98.41k |
| rc4 | 117.96k | 148.94k | 152.57k | 153.09k | 152.92k |
| des cbc | 27.13k | 30.06k | 30.38k | 30.38k | 30.53k |
| des ede3 | 10.51k | 10.94k | 11.01k | 11.01k | 11.01k |
| idea cbc | 26.74k | 29.23k | 29.45k | 29.60k | 29.74k |
| rc2 cbc | 34.27k | 39.39k | 40.03k | 40.07k | 40.16k |
| rc5-32/12 cbc | 64.31k | 83.18k | 85.70k | 86.70k | 87.09k |
| blowfish cbc | 48.86k | 59.18k | 60.07k | 60.42k | 60.78k |
| cast cbc | 42.67k | 50.01k | 50.86k | 51.20k | 51.37k |

| | sign | verify | sign/s | verify/s |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|
| rsa 512 bits | 0.7738s | 0.0774s | 1.3 | 12.9 |
| rsa 1024 bits | 4.3967s | 0.2615s | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| rsa 2048 bits | 29.5200s | 0.9664s | 0.0 | 1.0 |

| | sign | verify | sign/s | verify/s |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| dsa 512 bits | 0.7862s | 0.9709s | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| dsa 1024 bits | 2.5375s | 3.1625s | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| dsa 2048 bits | 9.2150s | 11.8200s | 0.1 | 0.1 |

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```

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```
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This is Debian's prepackaged version of patch, Larry Wall's program that allows you to apply diffs to a file automatically.

The current maintainer for this package is Laszlo Boszormenyi (GCS) <gcs@debian.org>.

Previous maintainers were Bill Mitchell <mitchell@mdd.comm.mot.com>, Darren Stalder <torin@daft.com>, Adrian Bunk <bunk@fs.tum.de>, Michael Fedrowitz <michaelf@debian.org> and Christoph Berg <myon@debian.org>.

The upstream source is available at 'ftp://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/patch/', resp. 'ftp://alpha.gnu.org/gnu/diffutils/'.

Upstream Maintainer: Paul Eggert <eggert@twinsun.com>

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1.423 pciutils 1:3.2.1-1ubuntu5 :1ubuntu5

1.423.1 Available under license :

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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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1.424 perl 5.18.2-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1

1.424.1 Available under license :

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

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

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```

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( $meta->{license} => 'perl', "META license will be 'perl'" );
is( $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( $meta->{license} => 'unrestricted', "META license will be 'unrestricted'" );
is( $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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```

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

Comment:

This package was debianized by Brendan O'Dea <bod@debian.org> on

Thu, 17 Aug 2000 16:10:54 +1000.

.

Upstream Authors:

.

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

.

Last checked against: Perl 5.18.2

Files: *

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cpan/Tie-RefHash/*

cpan/Win32API-File/*

dist/bignum/*

dist/ExtUtils-Install/*

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Files:

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dist/base/*

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dist/Dumpvalue/*
dist/Env/*
dist/ExtUtils-Command/*
dist/ExtUtils-Manifest/*
dist/File-Checktree/*
dist/I18N-Collate/*
dist/if/*
dist/Safe/*
ext/Fcntl/*
ext/FileCache/*
ext/GDBM_File/*
ext/IPC-Open2/*
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ext/NDBM_File/*
ext/ODBM_File/*
ext/Opcode/*
ext/PerlIO-encoding/*
ext/PerlIO-scalar/*
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```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
```

```
use strict;
```

```
use Test::More tests => 8;
```

```
my $upstream_version;
```

```
ok(open(P, "dpkg-parsechangelog |"), "successfully piping from dpkg-parsechangelog");
```

```
while (<P>) {
```

```
    /^Version: (.+)-[^\-]+\$/ or next;
```

```
    $upstream_version = $1;
```

```
    last;
```

```

}
isnt($upstream_version, "", "found upstream version from dpkg-parsechangelog output");
ok(close P, "dpkg-parsechangelog exited normally");

my $checked_version;
ok(open(C, "<debian/copyright"), "successfully opened debian/copyright");
while (<C>) {
    next if !/^ Last checked against: Perl (.+)/;
    $checked_version = $1;
    last;
}
isnt($checked_version, "", "found checked version from debian/copyright");
close C;

is($checked_version, $upstream_version,
    "debian/copyright last checked for the current upstream version");

SKIP: {
    system('which cme >/dev/null 2>&1');
    my $cmd;
    if ($?) {
        system('which config-edit >/dev/null 2>&1');
        skip('no cme or config-edit or available', 2) if $?;
        $cmd = 'config-edit -application dpkg-copyright -ui none';
    } else {
        $cmd = 'cme check dpkg-copyright';
    }
    diag("checking debian/copyright which copyright checker '$cmd'");
    unlike( qx/$cmd 2>&1/, qr/error/,
        'no error messages from copyright checker when parsing debian/copyright');
    is($?, 0, 'copyright checker exited successfully');
}

```

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.425 perl-base 5.10.1-12ubuntu2

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

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```

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

1.426 perl-modules 5.10.1-12ubuntu2

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

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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the
program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.
```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

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That's all there is to it!

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

1.427 plymouth 0.8.8-0ubuntu17

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```

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1.428 plymouth-theme-ubuntu-text 0.8.2-2ubuntu2.1

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1.429 po-debconf 1.0.16+nmu2ubuntu1

:nmu2ubuntu1

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1.430 popularity-contest 1.57ubuntu1

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```
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1.431 powermgmt-base 1.31build1

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1.433 pppconfig 2.3.19ubuntu1

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1.434 pppoeconf 1.20ubuntu1

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```
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```
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1.435 procps 1:3.3.9-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2

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Upstream Authors:

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Python programming
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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

=====

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 |
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| 2.1.3 | 2.1.2 | 2002 | PSF | yes |
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| 2.3.4 | 2.3.3 | 2004 | PSF | yes |
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| 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 |

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dh_python2, pycompile, pyclean and debpython module:

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1.438 python-apt 0.9.3.5

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1.439 python-async 0.6.1 :r0

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```
Metadata-Version: 1.0
Name: async
Version: 0.6.1
Summary: Async Framework
Home-page: http://gitorious.org/git-python/async
Author: Sebastian Thiel
Author-email: byronimo@gmail.com
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```

Description: Async is a framework to process interdependent tasks in a pool of workers

Platform: UNKNOWN

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1.440 python-chardet 2.0.1-2build2 :2build1

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1.441 python-colorama 0.2.5 :0.1ubuntu2

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1.442 python-configobj 4.7.2 :7.el7

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1.443 python-crypto 2.6.1-4build1 :4build1

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1.444 python-debian 0.1.21+nmu2ubuntu2 :nmu2ubuntu2

1.444.1 Available under license :

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1.445 python-dev 2.7.3 :0ubuntu2.2

1.445.1 Available under license :

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Python programming language. Python was written by Guido van Rossum guido@cwi.nl and others.

This package was put together by Klee Dienes klee@debian.org from sources from [ftp.python.org/pub/python](ftp://python.org/pub/python), based on the Debianization by the previous maintainers Bernd S. Brentrup bsb@uni-muenster.de and Bruce Perens.

Current maintainer is Matthias Klose doko@debian.org until the final 2.3 version is released.

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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.

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 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 |
| 2.2 | 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 |

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dh_python2, pycompile, pyclean and debpython module:

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1.446 python-gdbm 2.7.3-1ubuntu1

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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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|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| 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 |
| 2.4 | 2.3 | 2004 | PSF | yes |
| 2.4.1 | 2.4.1 | 2005 | PSF | yes |
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1.450 python-markupsafe 0.15-1

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1.451 python-minimal 2.6.5-0ubuntu1

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Python programming language. Python was written by Guido van Rossum <guido@cwi.nl> and others.

This package was put together by Klee Dienes <klee@debian.org> from sources from ftp.python.org:/pub/python, based on the Debianization by the previous maintainers Bernd S. Brentrup <bsb@uni-muenster.de> and Bruce Perens.

Current maintainer is Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org> until the final 2.3 version is released.

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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.

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 from | 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 |
| 2.2 | 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 |
| 2.3 | 2.2.2 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |

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1.452 python-openssl 0.12 :1ubuntu2

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1.453 python-pip 1.5.4 :1

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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

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

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

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

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

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1.455 python-requests 2.0.1 :2.1

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Requests includes some vendorized python libraries to ease installation.

Urllib3 License

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.456 python-serial 2.5 :2.1build1

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1.457 python-setuptools 3.3-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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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.

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 from | 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 |
| 2.2 | 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 |
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1.458 python-six 1.4.1 :1.e16

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1.461 python-urllib3 1.7.1-1build1 :1build1

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Contributions to the urllib3 project

Creator & Maintainer

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Contributors

In chronological order:

* victor.vde <<http://code.google.com/u/victor.vde/>>

* HTTPS patch (which inspired HTTPSConnectionPool)

* erikcederstrand <<http://code.google.com/u/erikcederstrand/>>

* NTLM-authenticated HTTPSConnectionPool

* Basic-authenticated HTTPSConnectionPool (merged into make_headers)

* niphlod <niphlod@gmail.com>

* Client-verified SSL certificates for HTTPSConnectionPool

* Response gzip and deflate encoding support

- * Better unicode support for filepost using StringIO buffers

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 - * Non-multipart encoding for POST requests

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 - * IPv6 url support and test coverage

- * Shivaram Lingamneni <slingamn@cs.stanford.edu>
 - * Support for explicitly closing pooled connections

- * hartator <hartator@gmail.com>
 - * Corrected multipart behavior for params

- * Thomas Weischuh <thomas@t-8ch.de>
 - * Support for TLS SNI
 - * API unification of ssl_version/cert_reqs
 - * SSL fingerprint and alternative hostname verification
 - * Bugfixes in testsuite

- * Sune Kirkeby <mig@ibofobi.dk>
 - * Optional SNI-support for Python 2 via PyOpenSSL.

- * Marc Schlaich <marc.schlaich@gmail.com>
 - * Various bugfixes and test improvements.

- * Bryce Boe <bbzbryce@gmail.com>
 - * Correct six.moves conflict
 - * Fixed pickle support of some exceptions

- * Boris Figovsky <boris.figovsky@ravellosystems.com>
 - * Allowed to skip SSL hostname verification

- * Cory Benfield <<http://lukasa.co.uk/about/>>
- * Stream method for Response objects.
- * Return native strings in header values.
- * Generate 'Host' header when using proxies.

- * Jason Robinson <jaywink@basshero.org>
- * Add missing `WrappedSocket.fileno` method in `PyOpenSSL`

- * Audrius Butkevicius <audrius.butkevicius@elastichosts.com>
- * Fixed a race condition

- * Stanislav Vitkovskiy <stas.vitkovsky@gmail.com>
- * Added HTTPS (CONNECT) proxy support

- * Stephen Holsapple <sholsapp@gmail.com>
- * Added abstraction for granular control of request fields

- * Martin von Gagern <Martin.vGagern@gmx.net>
- * Support for non-ASCII header parameters

- * Kevin Burke <kev@inburke.com> and Pavel Kirichenko <juanych@yandex-team.ru>
- * Support for separate connect and request timeouts

- * [Your name or handle] <[email or website]>
- * [Brief summary of your changes]

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1.462 python-xapian 1.2.8 :1.0

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1.463 python-yaml 3.10

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1.464 python-zope.interface 4.0.5 :1ubuntu4

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1.465 python2.7 2.7.6-8 :8

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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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|---------|---------|------|-------|-----------------|
| | 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 |
| 2.1.2 | 2.1.1 | 2002 | PSF | yes |
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http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf-archive/ax_append_flag.html

=====

#

SYNOPSIS

#

AX_APPEND_FLAG(FLAGS-VARIABLE)

#

DESCRIPTION

#

FLAG is appended to the FLAGS-VARIABLE shell variable, with a space added in between.

#

If FLAGS-VARIABLE is not specified, the current language's flags (e.g.

CFLAGS) is used. FLAGS-VARIABLE is not changed if it already contains

```
# FLAG. If FLAGS-VARIABLE is unset in the shell, it is set to exactly
# FLAG.
#
# NOTE: Implementation based on AX_CFLAGS_GCC_OPTION.
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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.

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 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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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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| 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 |
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|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| 2.5.2 | 2.5.1 | 2008 | PSF | yes |
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| 2.6.1 | 2.6 | 2008 | PSF | yes |
| 2.6.2 | 2.6.1 | 2009 | PSF | yes |
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Mersenne Twister

The ``_random'` module includes code based on a download from ``http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/~matumoto/MT2002/emt19937ar.html'`. The following are the verbatim comments from the original code:

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

Before using, initialize the state by using `init_genrand(seed)`
or `init_by_array(init_key, key_length)`.

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Any feedback is very welcome.

<http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/matsumoto/emt.html>

email: matsumoto@math.keio.ac.jp

Sockets

The `socket' module uses the functions, `getaddrinfo', and
`getnameinfo', which are coded in separate source files from the WIDE
Project, `http://www.wide.ad.jp/about/index.html'.

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Modified by Jack Jansen, CWI, July 1995:

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

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*/

/* Modified by Guido van Rossum */

/* Beep added by Mark Hammond */

/* Win9X Beep and platform identification added by Uncle Timmy */

1.467 python3.4 3.4.0-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1

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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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| 2.0.1 | 2.0+1.6.1 | 2001 | PSF | yes |
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2015-06-06

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ERROR OUTPUT:

cosi-pristine-source-check: warning: binary code found

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Upstream Authors: Sergey Kuleshov <svyatogor@gentoo.org>
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1.469 readline-common 6.1-3

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Upstream Authors:

Chet Ramey <chet.ramey@case.edu>
Jeff Solomon <jsolomon@stanford.edu> (examples/excallback.c)
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This package was put together by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>.

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Author: Per Bothner

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1.470 requests 2.2.1-1

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Upstream-Name: requests

Upstream-Contact: Kenneth Reitz <me@kennethreitz.com>

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1.474 sbsigntool 0.6 :0ubuntu7

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Upstream-Contact: Jeremy Kerr <jeremy.kerr@canonical.com>

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1.477 sgml-base 1.26+nmu4ubuntu1 :nmu4ubuntu1

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:0ubuntu3

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```

```
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1.479 sharutils 1:4.14 :1ubuntu1

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

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

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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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1.483 strace 4.8-1ubuntu5 :1ubuntu5

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1.484 sudo 1.8.9p5-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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The following people have worked to translate sudo into other languages:

Blttermann, Mario
Bogusz, Jakub
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jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu

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1.485 sysstat 10.2.0 :1

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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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```

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


Ty Coon, President of Vice

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It was downloaded from <http://pagesperso-orange.fr/sebastien.godard/>

The isag script is distributed together with sysstat's sources, but can also be found on

http://www.volny.cz/linux_monitor/isag/index.html

Upstream Author:

Sebastien Godard <sysstat@orange.fr>

David Doubrava <linux_monitor@volny.cz> (the isag script)

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1.486 systemd-shim 6-2bZR1 :2bZR1

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1.487 sysv-rc 2.87dsf-4ubuntu18

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This package was first put together by Bruce Perens <Bruce@Pixar.com> from pre-distribution sources. Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> integrated it into the base system maintained it until the end of 1995. Miquel van Smoorenburg <miquels@cistron.nl> implemented Debian support. In version 2.85 the package was split into three (sysvinit, sysv-rc, and initscripts) in order to make room for alternative rc mechanisms.

The upstream source is available at:

Primary-Site: [ftp.cistron.nl/pub/people/miquels/software](ftp://cistron.nl/pub/people/miquels/software)
92K sysvinit-2.86.tar.gz
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The sysvinit package in Debian is maintained as an alioth project. The project page is <http://alioth.debian.org/projects/pkg-sysvinit/>.

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1.488 sysvinit-utils 2.87dsf-4ubuntu18

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of System V Init.

Init was written by Miquel van Smoorenburg <miquels@cistron.nl>.

This package was first put together by Bruce Perens <Bruce@Pixar.com>

from pre-distribution sources. Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> integrated it into the base system maintained it until the end of 1995. Miquel van Smoorenburg <miquels@cistron.nl> implemented Debian support. In version 2.85 the package was split into three (sysvinit, sysv-rc, and initscripts) in order to make room for alternative rc mechanisms.

The upstream source is available at:

Primary-Site: ftp.cistron.nl /pub/people/miquels/software
92K sysvinit-2.86.tar.gz

Alternate-Site: sunsite.unc.edu /pub/Linux/system/daemons/init
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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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This package contains the scripts that are executed at start and
shutdown of Debian systems.

This package is built from the `sysvinit' source package. Please
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the upstream sources of the sysvinit package. Debian-specific files
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1.489 tar 1.27.1-1 :1

1.489.1 Available under license :

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This package is maintained for Debian by Bdale Garbee <bdale@gag.com>, and was built from the sources found at:

<ftp://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/tar/>

More recently, I'm directly using the upstream source repository at

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```

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1.490 tasksel 2.88ubuntu15

1.490.1 Available under license :

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1.491 tasksel-data 2.88ubuntu9

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The interface uses debconf for consistency with the rest of the Debian installer.

On startup, the tasksel program will read all *.desc files in /usr/share/tasksel/ for information about what tasks are available. The tasks will be presented in a simple list selection screen with their short descriptions.

On exit, tasksel executes the appropriate command to install the selected packages. If the -t option is given, then tasksel prints out the command line to use to stdout instead. All other messages are printed to stderr.

To get a new task added to Debian, please file a bug report on tasksel.

Debian derived distributions can add a new .desc file to /usr/share/tasksel/ to add additional tasks, or modify/divert debian-tasks.desc to remove tasks.

The file format is a rfc-822 style stanza, with fields named Task, Section, Description (which should include an extended description), Key, Packages, Enhances, Test- and Relevance fields. Here is an example:

Task: graphical-games

Section: user

Relevance: 10

Description: Graphical games

This task provides a variety of graphical games. Old-school unix games are not included.

Key:

x-window-system-core

Packages: list

quake

myst

monkey-island

The Key field lists packages that are essential to the task. If those packages are not available, then the task will not be available either. It need not list all the packages in the task, if some only serve to make it better when they are available.

The Packages field tells how to get a complete list of packages that are in the task. In the example above, it uses the "list" method, which is defined in /usr/lib/tasksel/packages/list. This simple method just lets you list the packages you want to include in the task in the following lines. All Key packages will be also be selected for installation when a task is installed.

In Debian, we mostly use the "task-fields" method, which is built into tasksel, and looks for Task fields in the control data of available packages, that list the name of the task. Another available method is "standard", which just installs all standard priority packages, and another is "manual", which, as a special case, runs aptitude interactively to select what to install.

It's also possible to define other methods, by adding programs to /usr/lib/tasksel/packages/. Then list the name of the program as the first word of the task field, and it will be run and passed the name of the task as its first parameter and any further lines of the task field as its other parameters, and should output a list of packages in that task. The "list" method described above is a simple example of such a program.

There is support for automatically installing tasks based on test programs. If a task has a Test-* field, then a program in /usr/lib/tasksel/tests/ will be run. For example Test-lang fields cause /usr/lib/tasksel/tests/lang to be run. The test is passed first the name of the task, and then the contents of the field as parameters. The exit code of the test controls what to do with the task:

- 0 - do not display, but do install task
- 1 - do not display task
- 2 - display task, marked for installation
- 3 - display task, not marked for installation

One use of these tests is in automatically selecting a language task appropriate for the user's locale, and hiding the rest. The lang test handles this by comparing the value of the Test-lang field of a task with the locale setting. Tests could also be used for things like automatically

installing hardware support tasks on systems with the right hardware.

There is support for tasks that enhance other tasks. If a task has a Enhances field, then it should only be installed if all the tasks listed as in that field are installed. For example, a french-desktop task enhances a system that has both the french and desktop tasks, and will be automatically installed on such a system but not others. Such tasks are hidden from the menu.

If two tasks both enhance the same task (ie, gnome-desktop and kde-desktop enhancing desktop), but only one should be selected, this can be accomplished by adding Test-* fields.

If a task is important enough that it should go near the top of its section, give it a relevance of 9 or 10. If a task is not likely to be used, give it a relevance of 1. Default is 5.

tasksel also supports preinst, postinst, preem, and postrm scripts for tasks. These are run before a task is installed, and after it is removed as with the dpkg scripts. These scripts should be installed in /usr/lib/tasksel/info/, for example, /usr/lib/tasksel/info/desktop.preinst. Currently they are passed no parameters, but this might change later. These scripts should take care not to output anything to stdout. You are not encouraged to use these scripts to install any packages, as in some situations apt can hang prompting for a CD switch if run from one of these scripts.

Some notes for translators

=====

There are two directories containing translations:

po/

Contains the phrases used in the tasksel program.

tasks/po/

Contain the phrases used in the tasks themselves.

The text in both these directories need to be translated for the translation to be complete. You'll also need to translate the debconf templates, of course.

Your language should be listed in LANGS and LANGS_DESC variables in Makefile. (LANGS is for translations in po/, and LANGS_DESC is for translations in tasks/po/.)

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1.493 tcpdump 4.5.1-2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1

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1.494 telnet 0.17-36build1

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netstd was created by Peter Tobias tobias@et-inf.fho-emden.de on
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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>
```

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```

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```
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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: time

Upstream-Contact: bug-gnu-utils@gnu.org

Source: <http://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/time/time-1.7.tar.gz>

Comment:

This is Debian GNU/Linux's prepackaged version of the FSF's GNU time utility. `time' is a program that measures many of the CPU resources, such as time and memory, that other programs use. It was written by David Keppel. It was subsequently maintained and improved by David MacKenzie with help from Arne Henrik Juul, and Francois Pinard.

.

This package was put together by Dirk Eddelbuettel from the previous Debian package time-1.6-2 (from <ftp.debian.org>) and the GNU sources for time-1.6. The package was subsequently maintained and updated by Tollef Fog Heen, Salvatore Bonaccorso, and Bob Proulx.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.502 ucf 3.0027+nmu1 :nmu1

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That's all there is to it!

This is the Ubuntu package of libgudev, the interface to udev.

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This is the Ubuntu package of udev, the rule-base device node and kernel event manager.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.505 update-manager 1:0.196.12

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

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```
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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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```
size: 4456448, sector size: 512, PT: bsd, offset: 512
```

```
---
```

```
#1: 7936 4864 0x7
```

```
#2: 12544 3584 0x7
```

```
size: 8388608, sector size: 512, PT: dos, offset: 446
```

```
---
```

```
#1: 32 7648 0x83
```

```
#2: 7680 8704 0xa5
```

```
#5: 7936 4864 0x7 (freebsd)
```

```
#6: 12544 3584 0x7 (freebsd)
```

```
# 1: 32- 7679 ( 7648 sectors, 3 MB)
```

```
# 2: 7680- 16383 ( 8704 sectors, 4 MB)
```

```
# 5: 7936- 12799 ( 4864 sectors, 2 MB)
```

```
# 6: 12544- 16127 ( 3584 sectors, 1 MB)
```

```

# 1: 7936- 12799 ( 4864 sectors, 2 MB)
# 2: 12544- 16127 ( 3584 sectors, 1 MB)
BZh91AY&SYf"~@H R h% CFTC@OQ6_@
tTJmlAH1||/F0HA]BAk@
BZh91AY&SY`hC+{H|yL*UT{JDCCMhd?TPJ
4b`LLLD3Mf0h
4JM&hC&A
4h
P44OP4&FCFz("{}W ">CN
@JEBx=Q
\]%HFYP@R "o""U*R
}CbW"XZTK8o%"Z]!~9\%m/cB7D4F"N7r;o2&HLP)9p}N^g~?<lm9Q@+CvT
]0U"h-J|[Z(EkZMkZP(@0@I6Y$TK6jS\[S$@$ IIS$/$ U$n}$I ISH$I .|@ $SI
ISISH1c!$STA`PPPPU]W]r]uU@UYVUUUU-mW[UeKjHR
sUE)H:Eu:]jGD;r
#XZ^;{n}}@?$X(8HXo<@>@>bdo:>6BFJNRVZ^`8y
Tb))i*j+k,l-D
y{}/^FH:Zz;Cv}BBa$ISISISISB<A<8aU`J7UUUU33333330ISISISIPpur8\@>}"@ISISIS~M#;qr|x[@(jVZ:a
H-kfWULR&vLI;HzS1p07R@mb`b.IEE2m"DSyP(Ejwq_X5u fBgXH mr*]5`QrdC .,1JU@ @-h@ @1C-1^A5a -
7@(\Ei.E7q\DP0,5:
@)9@ @/D|.p

```

1.510 uuid-runtime 2.17.2-0ubuntu1

1.510.1 Available under license :

```

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The current maintainer is LaMont Jones <lamont@debian.org>.

See also: [git://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git](https://git.debian.org/~lamont/util-linux.git)

It was downloaded from:

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```
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```

```
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1.511 valgrind 1:3.10~20140411 :0ubuntu1

1.511.1 Available under license :

```
#!/bin/sh
#
# Script updates the copyright year in every file in Valgrind that contains
# a copyright notice. Assumes they're all in the same format:
#
# "Copyright (C) 20xy-2012"
#
# where x can be 0 or 1 and y can be anything.
# To use:
# - change the years in the 'perl' command below appropriately.
# - Run it from the base directory of a Valgrind workspace.
# - And check the results look ok by diff'ing against the repository.
#
# Note that it will spit out some warnings when it runs; ignore these.
#

# The find command deliberately skips .svn/ subdirs -- we don't want to
# change them.
for i in `find . -name '*.[chS]' -type f -not -path '*.svn\*'` ; do
    echo $i
    perl -p -e 's/Copyright \(C\) 20([0-1])([0-9])-2012/Copyright (C) 20$1$2-2013/' < $i > tmp.$$
    mv tmp.$$ $i
done

# Copyright IBM Corp. 2010-2011

perl -p -e 's/Copyright IBM Corp. 20([0-1])([0-9])-2012/Copyright IBM Corp. 20$1$2-2013/' < $i > tmp.$$
mv tmp.$$ $i
done

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Version 2, June 1991
```

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```

```
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coregrind/pub_core_sparsewa.h
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coregrind/m_vkiscnums.c
coregrind/m_vki.c
coregrind/pub_core_signals.h
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uganda.txt For Vim version 7.4. Last change: 2013 Jul 06

VIM REFERENCE MANUAL by Bram Moolenaar

uganda *Uganda* *copying* *copyright* *license*

SUMMARY

iccf *ICCF*

Vim is Charityware. You can use and copy it as much as you like, but you are encouraged to make a donation for needy children in Uganda. Please see `|kcc|` below or visit the ICCF web site, available at these URLs:

<http://iccf-holland.org/>

<http://www.vim.org/iccf/>

<http://www.iccf.nl/>

You can also sponsor the development of Vim. Vim sponsors can vote for features. See `|sponsor|`. The money goes to Uganda anyway.

The Open Publication License applies to the Vim documentation, see `|manual-copyright|`.

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I) There are no restrictions on distributing unmodified copies of Vim except that they must include this license text. You can also distribute unmodified parts of Vim, likewise unrestricted except that they must include this license text. You are also allowed to include executables that you made from the unmodified Vim sources, plus your own usage examples and Vim scripts.

II) It is allowed to distribute a modified (or extended) version of Vim, including executables and/or source code, when the following four

conditions are met:

- 1) This license text must be included unmodified.
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 - a) If you make changes to Vim yourself, you must clearly describe in the distribution how to contact you. When the maintainer asks you (in any way) for a copy of the modified Vim you distributed, you must make your changes, including source code, available to the maintainer without fee. The maintainer reserves the right to include your changes in the official version of Vim. What the maintainer will do with your changes and under what license they will be distributed is negotiable. If there has been no negotiation then this license, or a later version, also applies to your changes. The current maintainer is Bram Moolenaar <Bram@vim.org>. If this changes it will be announced in appropriate places (most likely vim.sf.net, www.vim.org and/or comp.editors). When it is completely impossible to contact the maintainer, the obligation to send him your changes ceases. Once the maintainer has confirmed that he has received your changes they will not have to be sent again.
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 - c) Provide all the changes, including source code, with every copy of the modified Vim you distribute. This may be done in the form of a context diff. You can choose what license to use for new code you add. The changes and their license must not restrict others from making their own changes to the official version of Vim.
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 - You keep the changes for at least three years after last distributing the corresponding modified Vim. When the maintainer or someone who you distributed the modified Vim to asks you (in any way) for the changes within this period, you must make them available to him.
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 - e) When the GNU General Public License (GPL) applies to the changes, you can distribute the modified Vim under the GNU GPL version 2 or any later version.
- 3) A message must be added, at least in the output of the ":version" command and in the intro screen, such that the user of the modified Vim

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4) The contact information as required under 2)a) and 2)d) must not be removed or changed, except that the person himself can make corrections.

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IV) It is not allowed to remove this license from the distribution of the Vim sources, parts of it or from a modified version. You may use this license for previous Vim releases instead of the license that they came with, at your option.

==== end of license ====

Note:

- If you are happy with Vim, please express that by reading the rest of this file and consider helping needy children in Uganda.
- If you want to support further Vim development consider becoming a [sponsor]. The money goes to Uganda anyway.
- According to Richard Stallman the Vim license is GNU GPL compatible. A few minor changes have been made since he checked it, but that should not make a difference.
- If you link Vim with a library that goes under the GNU GPL, this limits further distribution to the GNU GPL. Also when you didn't actually change anything in Vim.
- Once a change is included that goes under the GNU GPL, this forces all further changes to also be made under the GNU GPL or a compatible license.
- If you distribute a modified version of Vim, you can include your name and contact information with the "--with-modified-by" configure argument or the MODIFIED_BY define.

=====
Kibaale Children's Centre *kcc* *Kibaale* *charity*

Kibaale Children's Centre (KCC) is located in Kibaale, a small town in the south of Uganda, near Tanzania, in East Africa. The area is known as Rakai District. The population is mostly farmers. Although people are poor, there is enough food. But this district is suffering from AIDS more than any other part of the world. Some say that it started there. Estimations are that 10 to 30% of the Ugandans are infected with HIV. Because parents die, there are many orphans. In this district about 60,000 children have lost one or both parents, out of a population of 350,000. And this is still continuing.

The children need a lot of help. The KCC is working hard to provide the needy with food, medical care and education. Food and medical care to keep them healthy now, and education so that they can take care of themselves in the future. KCC works on a Christian base, but help is given to children of any religion.

The key to solving the problems in this area is education. This has been neglected in the past years with president Idi Amin and the following civil wars. Now that the government is stable again, the children and parents have to learn how to take care of themselves and how to avoid infections. There is also help for people who are ill and hungry, but the primary goal is to prevent people from getting ill and to teach them how to grow healthy food.

Most of the orphans are living in an extended family. An uncle or older sister is taking care of them. Because these families are big and the income (if any) is low, a child is lucky if it gets healthy food. Clothes, medical care and schooling is beyond its reach. To help these needy children, a sponsorship program was put into place. A child can be financially adopted. For a few dollars a month KCC sees to it that the child gets indispensable items, is healthy, goes to school and KCC takes care of anything else that needs to be done for the child and the family that supports it.

Besides helping the child directly, the environment where the child grows up needs to be improved. KCC helps schools to improve their teaching methods. There is a demonstration school at the centre and teacher trainings are given. Health workers are being trained, hygiene education is carried out and households are stimulated to build a proper latrine. I helped setting up a production site for cement slabs. These are used to build a good latrine. They are sold below cost price.

There is a small clinic at the project, which provides children and their family with medical help. When needed, transport to a hospital is offered. Immunization programs are carried out and help is provided when an epidemic is breaking out (measles and cholera have been a problem).

donate

Summer 1994 to summer 1995 I spent a whole year at the centre, working as a volunteer. I have helped to expand the centre and worked in the area of water and sanitation. I learned that the help that the KCC provides really helps. When I came back to Holland, I wanted to continue supporting KCC. To do this

I'm raising funds and organizing the sponsorship program. Please consider one of these possibilities:

1. Sponsor a child in primary school: 17 euro a month (or more).
2. Sponsor a child in secondary school: 25 euro a month (or more).
3. Sponsor the clinic: Any amount a month or quarter
4. A one-time donation

Compared with other organizations that do child sponsorship the amounts are very low. This is because the money goes directly to the centre. Less than 5% is used for administration. This is possible because this is a small organization that works with volunteers. If you would like to sponsor a child, you should have the intention to do this for at least one year.

How do you know that the money will be spent right? First of all you have my personal guarantee as the author of Vim. I trust the people that are working at the centre, I know them personally. Further more, the centre has been co-sponsored and inspected by World Vision, Save the Children Fund and is now under the supervision of Pacific Academy Outreach Society. The centre is visited about once a year to check the progress (at our own cost). I have visited the centre myself many times, starting in 1993. The visit reports are on the ICCF web site.

If you have any further questions, send me e-mail: <Bram@vim.org>.

The address of the centre is:

Kibaale Children's Centre
p.o. box 1658
Masaka, Uganda, East Africa

Sending money: *iccf-donations*

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information! See [|iccf|](#) for the URL.

USA: The methods mentioned below can be used.

Sending a check to the Nehemiah Group Outreach Society (NGOS) is no longer possible, unfortunately. We are looking for another way to get you an IRS tax receipt.

For sponsoring a child contact KCF in Canada (see below). US checks can be sent to them to lower banking costs.

Canada: Contact Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) in Surrey, Canada. They take care of the Canadian sponsors for the children in Kibaale. KCF forwards 100% of the money to the project in Uganda. You can send them a one time donation directly.

Please send me a note so that I know what has been donated because of Vim. Ask KCF for information about sponsorship.

Kibaale Children's Fund c/o Pacific Academy
10238-168 Street
Surrey, B.C. V4N 1Z4
Canada
Phone: 604-581-5353

If you make a donation to Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) you will receive a tax receipt which can be submitted with your tax return.

Holland: Transfer to the account of "Stichting ICCF Holland" in Lisse.
This will allow for tax deduction if you live in Holland.
Postbank, nr. 4548774
IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

Germany: It is possible to make donations that allow for a tax return.
Check the ICCF web site for the latest information:
<http://iccf-holland.org/germany.html>

World: Use a postal money order. That should be possible from any country, mostly from the post office. Use this name (which is in my passport): "Abraham Moolenaar". Use Euro for the currency if possible.

Europe: Use a bank transfer if possible. Your bank should have a form that you can use for this. See "Others" below for the swift code and IBAN number.
Any other method should work. Ask for information about sponsorship.

Credit Card: You can use PayPal to send money with a Credit card. This is the most widely used Internet based payment system. It's really simple to use. Use this link to find more info:

https://www.paypal.com/en_US/mrb/pal=XAC62PML3GF8Q

The e-mail address for sending the money to is:

Bram@iccf-holland.org

For amounts above 400 Euro (\$500) sending a check is preferred.

Others: Transfer to one of these accounts if possible:

Postbank, account 4548774

Swift code: INGB NL 2A

IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

under the name "stichting ICCF Holland", Lisse

If that doesn't work:

Rabobank Lisse, account 3765.05.117

Swift code: RABO NL 2U

under the name "Bram Moolenaar", Lisse

Otherwise, send a check in euro or US dollars to the address

below. Minimal amount: \$70 (my bank does not accept smaller amounts for foreign check, sorry)

Address to send checks to:

Bram Moolenaar
Finsterruetihof 1
8134 Adliswil
Switzerland

This address is expected to be valid for a long time.

vim:tw=78:ts=8:ft=help:norl:

/*

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Arnaud LE HORS BULL Research FRANCE -- Koala Project
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Voice phone: (33) 93.65.77.71, Fax: (33) 93 65 77 66, Telex: 97 00 50 F

This is the Debian pre-packaged version of vim. Vim is an almost compatible version of the UNIX editor Vi. Many new features have been added: multi level undo, syntax highlighting, command line history, on-line help, filename completion, block operations, etc.

This package was put together by Wichert Akkerman <wakkerma@debian.org> from sources obtained from: ftp://ftp.vim.org/pub/vim/unix/. The current maintainer is Debian VIM Maintainers <pkg-vim-maintainers@lists.alioth.debian.org>.

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```
" Vim syntax file
```

```
" Language: Software Distributor product specification file
```

```
" (POSIX 1387.2-1995).
```

```
" Maintainer: Rex Barzee <rex_barzee@hp.com>
```

```
" Last change: 25 Apr 2001
```

```
if version < 600
```

```
  " Remove any old syntax stuff hanging around
```

```
  syn clear
```

```
elseif exists("b:current_syntax")
```

```
  finish
```

```
endif
```

```
" Product specification files are case sensitive
```

```
syn case match
```

```
syn keyword psfObject bundle category control_file depot distribution
```

```
syn keyword psfObject end file fileset host installed_software media
```

```
syn keyword psfObject product root subproduct vendor
```

```
syn match psfUnquotString +[^"# ][^#]*+ contained
```

```
syn region psfQuotString start="+ "+ skip="=+\\ "+ end="+ "+ contained
```

```
syn match psfObjTag "\<[-_+A-Z0-9a-z]\+(\.[-_+A-Z0-9a-z]\+)*" contained
```

```
syn match psfAttAbbrev ",\(<(fa|fr|[aclqrv])\(<|>|<=>|=|==)\(^,|)+\" contained
syn match psfObjTags "\"<[-_+A-Z0-9a-z]\+&(\.[-_+A-Z0-9a-z]\+)*(\s\+<[-_+A-Z0-9a-z]\+&(\.[-_+A-Z0-9a-z]\+)*)*\" contained
```

```
syn match psfNumber "\"<d\+>\" contained
syn match psfFloat "\"<d\+>(\.<d\+>)*\" contained
```

```
syn match psfLongDate "\"<d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d>\" contained
```

```
syn keyword psfState available configured corrupt installed transient contained
syn keyword psfPState applied committed superseded contained
```

```
syn keyword psfBoolean false true contained
```

```
"Some of the attributes covered by attUnquotString and attQuotString:
```

```
" architecture category_tag control_directory copyright
" create_date description directory file_permissions install_source
" install_type location machine_type mod_date number os_name os_release
" os_version pose_as_os_name pose_as_os_release readme revision
" share_link title vendor_tag
```

```
syn region psfAttUnquotString matchgroup=psfAttrib start=~^\s*[\^# ]\+\s\+[\^# ]~rs=e-1
contains=psfUnquotString,psfComment end=~$~ keepend oneline
```

```
syn region psfAttQuotString matchgroup=psfAttrib start=~^\s*[\^# ]\+\s\+\"~rs=e-1
contains=psfQuotString,psfComment skip=~\\\"~ matchgroup=psfQuotString end=~\"~ keepend
```

```
" These regions are defined in attempt to do syntax checking for some
" of the attributes.
```

```
syn region psfAttTag matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*tag\s\+" contains=psfObjTag,psfComment end="$" keepend
oneline
```

```
syn region psfAttSpec matchgroup=psfAttrib
start="^\s*\(ancestor\|applied_patches\|applied_to\|contents\|corequisites\|exquisites\|prerequisites\|software_spec\|
supersedes\|superseded_by\)\)\s\+" contains=psfObjTag,psfAttAbbrev,psfComment end="$" keepend
```

```
syn region psfAttTags matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*all_filesets\s\+" contains=psfObjTags,psfComment end="$"
keepend
```

```
syn region psfAttNumber matchgroup=psfAttrib
start="^\s*\(compressed_size\|instance_id\|media_sequence_number\|sequence_number\|size\)\)\s\+"
contains=psfNumber,psfComment end="$" keepend oneline
```

```
syn region psfAttTime matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*\(create_time\|ctime\|mod_time\|mtime\|timestamp\)\)\s\+"
contains=psfNumber,psfComment end="$" keepend oneline
```

```
syn region psfAttFloat matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*\(data_model_revision\|layout_version\)\)\s\+"
```

```

contains=psfFloat,psfComment end="$" keepend oneline

syn region psfAttLongDate matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*install_date\s\+" contains=psfLongDate,psfComment
end="$" keepend oneline

syn region psfAttState matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*\(state\)\s\+" contains=psfState,psfComment end="$"
keepend oneline

syn region psfAttPState matchgroup=psfAttrib start="^\s*\(patch_state\)\s\+" contains=psfPState,psfComment
end="$" keepend oneline

syn region psfAttBoolean matchgroup=psfAttrib
start="^\s*\(is_kernel\|is_locatable\|is_patch\|is_protected\|is_reboot\|is_reference\|is_secure\|is_sparse\)\s\+"
contains=psfBoolean,psfComment end="$" keepend oneline

syn match psfComment "#.*$"

" Define the default highlighting.
" For version 5.7 and earlier: only when not done already
" For version 5.8 and later: only when an item doesn't have highlighting yet
if version >= 508 || !exists("did_psf_syntax_inits")
if version < 508
let did_psf_syntax_inits = 1
command -nargs=+ HiLink hi link <args>
else
command -nargs=+ HiLink hi def link <args>
endif

HiLink psfObject Statement
HiLink psfAttrib Type
HiLink psfQuotString String
HiLink psfObjTag Identifier
HiLink psfAttAbbrev PreProc
HiLink psfObjTags Identifier

HiLink psfComment Comment

delcommand HiLink
endif

" Long descriptions and copyrights confuse the syntax highlighting, so
" force vim to backup at least 100 lines before the top visible line
" looking for a sync location.
syn sync lines=100

let b:current_syntax = "psf"

```

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=====
Kibaale Children's Centre *kcc* *Kibaale* *charity*

Kibaale Children's Centre (KCC) is located in Kibaale, a small town in the south of Uganda, near Tanzania, in East Africa. The area is known as Rakai District. The population is mostly farmers. Although people are poor, there is enough food. But this district is suffering from AIDS more than any other part of the world. Some say that it started there. Estimations are that 10 to 30% of the Ugandans are infected with HIV. Because parents die, there are many orphans. In this district about 60,000 children have lost one or both parents, out of a population of 350,000. And this is still continuing.

The children need a lot of help. The KCC is working hard to provide the needy with food, medical care and education. Food and medical care to keep them healthy now, and education so that they can take care of themselves in the

future. KCC works on a Christian base, but help is given to children of any religion.

The key to solving the problems in this area is education. This has been neglected in the past years with president Idi Amin and the following civil wars. Now that the government is stable again, the children and parents have to learn how to take care of themselves and how to avoid infections. There is also help for people who are ill and hungry, but the primary goal is to prevent people from getting ill and to teach them how to grow healthy food.

Most of the orphans are living in an extended family. An uncle or older sister is taking care of them. Because these families are big and the income (if any) is low, a child is lucky if it gets healthy food. Clothes, medical care and schooling is beyond its reach. To help these needy children, a sponsorship program was put into place. A child can be financially adopted. For a few dollars a month KCC sees to it that the child gets indispensable items, is healthy, goes to school and KCC takes care of anything else that needs to be done for the child and the family that supports it.

Besides helping the child directly, the environment where the child grows up needs to be improved. KCC helps schools to improve their teaching methods. There is a demonstration school at the centre and teacher trainings are given. Health workers are being trained, hygiene education is carried out and households are stimulated to build a proper latrine. I helped setting up a production site for cement slabs. These are used to build a good latrine. They are sold below cost price.

There is a small clinic at the project, which provides children and their family with medical help. When needed, transport to a hospital is offered. Immunization programs are carried out and help is provided when an epidemic is breaking out (measles and cholera have been a problem).

donate

Summer 1994 to summer 1995 I spent a whole year at the centre, working as a volunteer. I have helped to expand the centre and worked in the area of water and sanitation. I learned that the help that the KCC provides really helps. When I came back to Holland, I wanted to continue supporting KCC. To do this I'm raising funds and organizing the sponsorship program. Please consider one of these possibilities:

1. Sponsor a child in primary school: 17 euro a month (or more).
2. Sponsor a child in secondary school: 25 euro a month (or more).
3. Sponsor the clinic: Any amount a month or quarter
4. A one-time donation

Compared with other organizations that do child sponsorship the amounts are very low. This is because the money goes directly to the centre. Less than 5% is used for administration. This is possible because this is a small organization that works with volunteers. If you would like to sponsor a

child, you should have the intention to do this for at least one year.

How do you know that the money will be spent right? First of all you have my personal guarantee as the author of Vim. I trust the people that are working at the centre, I know them personally. Further more, the centre has been co-sponsored and inspected by World Vision, Save the Children Fund and is now under the supervision of Pacific Academy Outreach Society. The centre is visited about once a year to check the progress (at our own cost). I have visited the centre myself many times, starting in 1993. The visit reports are on the ICCF web site.

If you have any further questions, send me e-mail: <Bram@vim.org>.

The address of the centre is:

Kibaale Children's Centre
p.o. box 1658
Masaka, Uganda, East Africa

Sending money: *iccf-donations*

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information! See |iccf| for the URL.

USA: The methods mentioned below can be used.

Sending a check to the Nehemiah Group Outreach Society (NGOS) is no longer possible, unfortunately. We are looking for another way to get you an IRS tax receipt.
For sponsoring a child contact KCF in Canada (see below). US checks can be sent to them to lower banking costs.

Canada: Contact Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) in Surrey, Canada. They take care of the Canadian sponsors for the children in Kibaale. KCF forwards 100% of the money to the project in Uganda. You can send them a one time donation directly. Please send me a note so that I know what has been donated because of Vim. Ask KCF for information about sponsorship.

Kibaale Children's Fund c/o Pacific Academy
10238-168 Street
Surrey, B.C. V4N 1Z4
Canada
Phone: 604-581-5353

If you make a donation to Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) you will receive a tax receipt which can be submitted with your tax return.

Holland: Transfer to the account of "Stichting ICCF Holland" in Venlo.

This will allow for tax deduction if you live in Holland.
Postbank, nr. 4548774

Germany: It is possible to make donations that allow for a tax return.

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information:

<http://iccf-holland.org/germany.html>

World: Use a postal money order. That should be possible from any country, mostly from the post office. Use this name (which is in my passport): "Abraham Moolenaar". Use Euro for the currency if possible.

Europe: Use a bank transfer if possible. Your bank should have a form that you can use for this. See "Others" below for the swift code and IBAN number.

Any other method should work. Ask for information about sponsorship.

Credit Card: You can use PayPal to send money with a Credit card. This is the most widely used Internet based payment system. It's really simple to use. Use this link to find more info:

https://www.paypal.com/en_US/mrb/pal=XAC62PML3GF8Q

The e-mail address for sending the money to is:

Bram@iccf-holland.org

For amounts above 400 Euro (\$500) sending a check is preferred.

Others: Transfer to one of these accounts if possible:

Postbank, account 4548774

Swift code: INGB NL 2A

IBAN: NL47 PSTB 0004 5487 74

under the name "stichting ICCF Holland", Venlo

If that doesn't work:

Rabobank Venlo, account 3765.05.117

Swift code: RABO NL 2U

under the name "Bram Moolenaar", Venlo

Otherwise, send a check in euro or US dollars to the address below. Minimal amount: \$70 (my bank does not accept smaller amounts for foreign check, sorry)

Address to send checks to:

stichting ICCF Holland

Bram Moolenaar

Finsterruetihof 1

8134 Adliswil

Switzerland

This address is expected to be valid for a long time.

vim:tw=78:ts=8:ft=help:norl:

1.514 vlan 1.9-3

1.514.1 Available under license :

The MAC vlan stuff is primarily the work of, and is copy-righted (GPL) by:

```
# (C) Copyright 2001
# Alex Zeffertt, Cambridge Broadband Ltd, ajz@cambridgebroadband.com
```

However, I (Ben) reworked the MAC-VLAN code extensively, including re-writing all of the locking code. So, any complaints & bugs should come to me.

```
--Ben Greear (greearb@candelatech.com)
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```
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```

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newt was written by Erik Troan <ewt@redhat.com>.

The original package was put together by Enrique Zanardi
<ezanard@debian.org>, from sources obtained from:
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1.518 wireless-regdb 2013.02.13-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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The wireless-regdb packages was downloaded from <<http://wireless.kernel.org/download/wireless-regdb/>>

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Upstream-Name: wireless-regdb

Upstream-Contact: John W. Linville <linville@redhat.com>

Source: <git://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/linville/wireless-regdb.git>

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1.519 x11-apps 7.7+2 :2

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1.520 x11-common 1:7.6+12ubuntu2

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Debian/Ubuntu package author(s): Branden Robinson, Fabio M. Di Nitto, Daniel Stone.

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1.521 x11-session-utils 7.7+1 :1

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1.522 x11-utils 7.7+1 :1

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Client application for querying drivers' configuration information

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Client application for querying drivers' configuration information

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1.523 x11-xfs-utils 7.7+1 :1

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It contains the setxkbmap, xkbcomp, xkbevd, xkbprint and xkbutils applications.

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1.525 x11-xserver-utils 7.7+2ubuntu1 :2ubuntu1

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1.526 x11proto-core-dev 7.0.16-1

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1.527 x11proto-kb-dev 1.0.5 :2.0

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1.528 xauth 1:1.0.7-1ubuntu1 :1ubuntu1

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1.529 xbitmaps 1.1.1-2 :2

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1.530 xfonts-base 1:1.0.3

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Source package: xfonts-base

Obtained from:

<http://xorg.freedesktop.org/releases/individual/font/>

- font-arabic-misc
- font-cursor-misc
- font-daewoo-misc
- font-dec-misc
- font-isas-misc
- font-jis-misc
- font-micro-misc
- font-misc-misc
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vim:set ai et sw=4 ts=4 tw=80:

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1.532 xfonts-scalable 1:1.0.3-1 :1

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Packaged by: David Nusinow <dnusinow@debian.org> and others.

Source:

<http://xorg.freedesktop.org/releases/individual/font/>

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1.536 xkb-data 2.5-1ubuntu1.5

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1.537 xloadimage 4.1 :16

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#endif
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#endif
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#endif  
#define _MIT_COPYRIGHT_  
#endif
```

1.538 xml-core 0.13+nmu2 :nmu2

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1.539 xorg 1:7.7+1ubuntu8 :1ubuntu8

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Source Package: xorg

Debian/Ubuntu package authors: Branden Robinson, Fabio M. Di Nitto, Daniel Stone and others

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1.540 xorg-docs 1:1.7-1 :1

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1.542 xserver-common 2:1.11.4 :0ubuntu10.13

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1.543 xserver-xorg 1:7.5+8+squeeze1

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1.544 xserver-xorg-input-evdev 1:2.8.2-

1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2

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1.545 xserver-xorg-input-mouse 1:1.9.0-1build1 :1build1

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1.547 xserver-xorg-input-vmouse 1:13.0.0-1build1 :1build1

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1.548 xserver-xorg-video-all

1:7.5+8+squeeze1

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1.549 xserver-xorg-video-ati 1:7.3.0

:1ubuntu3.1

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1.550 xserver-xorg-video-cirrus 1:1.5.2-1build1 :1build1

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1.551 xserver-xorg-video-fbdev 1:0.4.4-

1build1 :1build1

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1.552 xserver-xorg-video-intel 2:2.99.910-0ubuntu1 :0ubuntu1

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1.553 xserver-xorg-video-mach64 6.9.4-1build1 :1build1

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1.554 xserver-xorg-video-mga 1:1.6.3-1build1 :1build1

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1build1 :1build1

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1.557 xserver-xorg-video-nouveau 1:1.0.10-1ubuntu2 :1ubuntu2

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1.558 xserver-xorg-video-openchrome

1:0.3.3-1build1 :1build1

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1.559 xserver-xorg-video-qxl 0.1.1-0ubuntu3

:0ubuntu3

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1.560 xserver-xorg-video-r128 6.9.2-1build1 :1build1

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1.561 xserver-xorg-video-s3 1:0.6.5-0ubuntu4 :0ubuntu4

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XFree86 4.x driver for S3 chipsets

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1.562 xserver-xorg-video-savage 1:2.3.7-

2ubuntu2 :2ubuntu2

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1.563 xserver-xorg-video-siliconmotion

1:1.7.7-2build1 :2build1

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1.564 xserver-xorg-video-sis 1:0.10.7-0ubuntu6 :0ubuntu6

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1.566 xserver-xorg-video-tdfx 1:1.4.5-1build1 :1build1

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1.567 xserver-xorg-video-trident 1:1.3.6- 0ubuntu5 :0ubuntu5

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1.568 xserver-xorg-video-vesa 1:2.3.3-1build1

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Upstream-Name: XZ Utils

Upstream-Contact:

Lasse Collin <lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

<http://tukaani.org/xz/lists.html>

Source:

<http://tukaani.org/xz>

<http://git.tukaani.org/xz.git>

Comment:

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To: Jonathan Nieder <jrnieder@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: XZ utils for Debian
Date: Sun, 19 Jul 2009 13:28:23 +0300
Message-Id: <200907191328.23816.lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

[...]

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Files: .gitignore m4/.gitignore po/.gitignore po/LINGUAS po/POTFILES.in

Copyright: none; these are just short lists.

License: none

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Files: tests/compress_prepared_bcj_*

Copyright: 2008-2009, Lasse Collin

Source-Code: tests/bcj_test.c

License: PD

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Comment:

changelog.gz (commit 975d8fd) explains:

.

Recreated the BCJ test files for x86 and SPARC. The old files were linked with crt*.o, which are copyrighted, and thus the old test files were not in the public domain as a whole. They are freely distributable though, but it is better to be careful and avoid including any copyrighted pieces in the test files. The new files are just compiled and assembled object files, and thus don't contain any copyrighted code.

Files: po/cs.po po/de.po po/fr.po

Copyright: 2010, Marek ernock

2010, Andre Noll

2011, Adrien Nader

License: PD

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Files: po/it.po po/pl.po

Copyright: 2009, 2010, Gruppo traduzione italiano di Ubuntu-it

2010, Lorenzo De Liso

2009, 2010, 2011, Milo Casagrande

2011, Jakub Bogusz

License: PD

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Files: INSTALL.generic

Copyright: 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005,
2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

License: permissive-nowarranty

Files: dos/config.h

Copyright: 1992, 1993, 1994, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005

Free Software Foundation, Inc.

2007-2010, Lasse Collin

Other-Authors: Roland McGrath, Akim Demaille, Paul Eggert,

David Mackenzie, Bruno Haible, and many others.

Origin: configure.ac from XZ Utils,
visibility.m4 serial 1 (gettext-0.15),
Autoconf 2.52g

License: config-h

configure.ac:

.

```
# Author: Lasse Collin
#
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.
visibility.m4:
.
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dnl gives unlimited permission to copy and/or distribute it,
dnl with or without modifications, as long as this notice is preserved.
.
dnl From Bruno Haible.
.
comments from Autoconf 2.52g:
.
# Copyright 1992, 1993, 1994, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
# Free Software Foundation, Inc.
.
[...]
.
# As a special exception, the Free Software Foundation gives unlimited
# permission to copy, distribute and modify the configure scripts that
# are the output of Autoconf. You need not follow the terms of the GNU
# General Public License when using or distributing such scripts, even
# though portions of the text of Autoconf appear in them. The GNU
# General Public License (GPL) does govern all other use of the material
# that constitutes the Autoconf program.
.
On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public
License version 2 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-2.
dos/config.h was generated with autoheader, which tells Autoconf to
output a script to generate a config.h file and then runs it.

Files: po/Makevars
Origin: gettext-runtime/po/Makevars (gettext-0.12)
Copyright: 2003 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
Authors: Bruno Haible
License: LGPL-2.1+
The gettext-runtime package is under the LGPL, see files intl/COPYING.LIB-2.0
and intl/COPYING.LIB-2.1.
.
On Debian systems, the complete text of intl/COPYING.LIB-2.0 from
gettext-runtime 0.12 can be found in /usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2
and the text of intl/COPYING.LIB-2.1 can be found in
/usr/share/common-licenses/LGPL-2.1.
.
po/Makevars consists mostly of helpful comments and does not contain a
```

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Files: debian/*

Copyright: 2009-2012, Jonathan Nieder

License: PD-debian

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1.572 zlib1g 1:1.2.3.4.dfsg-3ubuntu4

1.572.1 Available under license :

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This is the pre-packaged Debian Linux version of the zlib compression library. It was packaged by Michael Alan Dorman <mdorman@debian.org> from sources originally retrieved from ftp.uu.net in the directory /pub/archiving/zip/zlib as the file zlib-1.0.4.tar.gz.

There is a homepage at <http://www.gzip.org/zlib/>

Acknowledgments:

The deflate format used by zlib was defined by Phil Katz. The deflate and zlib specifications were written by Peter Deutsch. Thanks to all the

people who reported problems and suggested various improvements in zlib; they are too numerous to cite here.

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