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## avahi 0.6.32

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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## **boost\_1\_58\_0 1\_58\_0**

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## bridge-utils 1.5

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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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## curl 7.66.0

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## dropbear 2017.75

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*
* curve25519-donna: Curve25519 elliptic curve, public key function
*
* http://code.google.com/p/curve25519-donna/
*
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*
* Derived from public domain C code by Daniel J. Bernstein <djb@cr.yp.to>
*
* More information about curve25519 can be found here
* http://cr.yp.to/ecdh.html
*
* djb's sample implementation of curve25519 is written in a special assembly
* language called qhasm and uses the floating point registers.
*
* This is, almost, a clean room reimplementation from the curve25519 paper. It
* uses many of the tricks described therein. Only the crecip function is taken
* from the sample implementation.
*/
```

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## ebtables-v2.0.10-4 2.0.10-4

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## **fstools 2016-01-10**

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## fwknop 2.6.9

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## gcc-linaro-4.8-2014.04 4.8-linaro

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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

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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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## GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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## iproute2 4.0.0

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## iptables 1.4.21

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## jansson 2.7

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## json-c 0.12

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## jsoncpp 1.9.2

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## libdaemon 0.14

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## libiwinfo 2015-06-01

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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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## libmicroxml 2015-03-18

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September 18, 2010

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

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

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

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

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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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## libnfnlink 1.0.1

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```
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```
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## libnl 3.2.21

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## libnl-tiny 0.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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## libpcap 1.5.3

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

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

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

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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

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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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- 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.
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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

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## libstrophe 0.9.2

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## linux 4.4.60

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**mtd 21**

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2. [2]Mark Andrews <mark\_andrews@isc.org> Leitch atomic clock controller
3. [3]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial line and PCI-bus devices
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35. [38]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
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45. [49]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
46. [50]Wilfredo Sánchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
47. [51]Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
48. [52]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
49. [53]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
50. [54]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
51. [55]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
52. [56]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
53. [57]Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
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58. [62]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
59. [63]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

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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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## protobuf-c 1.3.1

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---

## qca-hostap ga79bbf6-dirty

---

wpa\_supplicant and hostapd  
-----

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This package may include either wpa\_supplicant, hostapd, or both. See README file respective subdirectories (wpa\_supplicant/README or hostapd/README) for more details.

Source code files were moved around in v0.6.x releases and compared to earlier releases, the programs are now built by first going to a subdirectory (wpa\_supplicant or hostapd) and creating build configuration (.config) and running 'make' there (for Linux/BSD/cygwin builds).

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## rpcd 2016-06-30

---

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

---

## swconfig 10

---

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```

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## uClibc-ng 1.0.14

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## ubi-utils 1.5.1

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```

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```

```
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## ubox 2021-08-03

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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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## ubus 2019-07-01

---

```
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```

\*/

---

## uci 2019-09-01.1

---

```
/*
 * blob.c - uci <-> blobmsg conversion layer
 * Copyright (C) 2012-2013 Felix Fietkau <nbd@openwrt.org>
 *
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 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
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 */
```

---

## uhttpd 2021-03-21

---

```
/*
 * uhttpd - Tiny single-threaded httpd
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2010-2013 Jo-Philipp Wich <xm@subsignal.org>
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 *
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 */
```

---

## ustream-ssl 2020-03-13-5e1bc342

---

```
/*
 * ustream-ssl - library for SSL over ustream
 *
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 *
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 */
```

---

## util-linux 2.25.2

---

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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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## wireless\_tools.29 29

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```

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

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## **zlib 1.2.12**

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### ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

zlib 1.2.12 is a general purpose data compression library. All the code is thread safe. The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1950> (zlib format), rfc1951 (deflate format) and rfc1952 (gzip format).

All functions of the compression library are documented in the file `zlib.h` (volunteer to write man pages welcome, contact [zlib@gzip.org](mailto:zlib@gzip.org)). A usage example

of the library is given in the file test/example.c which also tests that the library is working correctly. Another example is given in the file test/minigzip.c. The compression library itself is composed of all source files in the root directory.

To compile all files and run the test program, follow the instructions given at the top of Makefile.in. In short `./configure; make test`, and if that goes well, `make install` should work for most flavors of Unix. For Windows, use one of the special makefiles in `win32/` or `contrib/vstudio/`. For VMS, use `make_vms.com`.

Questions about zlib should be sent to [zlib@gzip.org](mailto:zlib@gzip.org), or to Gilles Vollant [info@winimage.com](mailto:info@winimage.com) for the Windows DLL version. The zlib home page is <http://zlib.net/>. Before reporting a problem, please check this site to verify that you have the latest version of zlib; otherwise get the latest version and check whether the problem still exists or not.

PLEASE read the zlib FAQ [http://zlib.net/zlib\\_faq.html](http://zlib.net/zlib_faq.html) before asking for help.

Mark Nelson [markn@ieee.org](mailto:markn@ieee.org) wrote an article about zlib for the Jan. 1997 issue of Dr. Dobbs's Journal; a copy of the article is available at <http://marknelson.us/1997/01/01/zlib-engine/>.

The changes made in version 1.2.12 are documented in the file ChangeLog.

Unsupported third party contributions are provided in directory contrib/.

zlib is available in Java using the `java.util.zip` package, documented at <http://java.sun.com/developer/technicalArticles/Programming/compression/>.

A Perl interface to zlib written by Paul Marquess [pmqs@cpan.org](mailto:pmqs@cpan.org) is available at CPAN (Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) sites, including <http://search.cpan.org/~pmqs/IO-Compress-Zlib/>.

A Python interface to zlib written by A.M. Kuchling [amk@amk.ca](mailto:amk@amk.ca) is available in Python 1.5 and later versions, see <http://docs.python.org/library/zlib.html>.

zlib is built into tcl: <http://wiki.tcl.tk/4610>.

An experimental package to read and write files in .zip format, written on top of zlib by Gilles Vollant [info@winimage.com](mailto:info@winimage.com), is available in the `contrib/minizip` directory of zlib.

Notes for some targets:

- For Windows DLL versions, please see `win32/DLL_FAQ.txt`
- For 64-bit Irix, `deflate.c` must be compiled without any optimization. With `-O`, one `libpng` test fails. The test works in 32 bit mode (with the `-n32` compiler flag). The compiler bug has been reported to SGI.
- zlib doesn't work with gcc 2.6.3 on a DEC 3000/300LX under OSF/1 2.1 it works when compiled with `cc`.
- On Digital Unix 4.0D (formely OSF/1) on AlphaServer, the `cc` option `-std1` is necessary to get `gzprintf` working correctly. This is done by `configure`.
- zlib doesn't work on HP-UX 9.05 with some versions of `/bin/cc`. It works with other compilers. Use `"make test"` to check your compiler.
- `gzdopen` is not supported on RISCOS or BEOS.
- For PalmOs, see <http://palmzlib.sourceforge.net/>

Acknowledgments:

The deflate format used by zlib was defined by Phil Katz. The deflate and zlib specifications were written by L. 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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