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1 Components

1.1 alsa-lib

1.1.1 Version

1.1.3

1.1.2 License

LGPLv2.1+ (library), GPLv2+ (aserver)

1.1.3 Disclaimer

1.1.3.1

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1.1.3.2

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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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it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.
```

```
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```

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USA
```

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year 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.
```

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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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1.2 alsa-plugins

1.2.1 Version

1.0.25

1.2.2 License

LGPLv2.1

1.2.3 Disclaimer

1.2.3.1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```
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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!



1.3 alsa-utils

1.3.1 Version

1.1.3

1.3.2 License

GPLv2

1.3.3 Disclaimer

1.3.3.1

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.4 aml_brcm_bsa

1.4.1 Version

0107_00.26.00

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1.4.3.1

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 */
```



1.5 aml_uboot_toolchain-arc

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1.5.2 Disclaimer

1.5.2.1

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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1.6 aml_uboot_toolchain-codesourcery

1.6.1 Version

arm-arm-none-eabi : 2010q1-188

arm-arm-none-linux-gnueabi : 2010q1-202

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1.7 aml_uboot_toolchain-gcc-linaro-aarch64

1.7.1 Version

4.8-2013.11

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1.8 avahi

1.8.1 Version

0.6.32

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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That's all there is to it!



1.9 bluez5_utils

1.9.1 Version

5.50

1.9.2 License

GPLv2+, LGPLv2.1+

1.9.3 Disclaimer

1.9.3.1

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1.10 boost

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1.11 busybox

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1.31.1

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1.12.1 Version

1.0.6

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

1.13 cairo

1.13.1 Version

1.14.8

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1.15.1 Version

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1.16 cryptsetup

1.16.1 Version

1.7.3

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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1.18 dbus-cpp

1.18.1 Version

0.9.0

1.18.2 License

LGPLv2.1+

1.18.3 Disclaimer

1.18.3.1

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```
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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!



1.19 dbus-glib

1.19.1 Version

0.108

1.19.2 License

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1.19.3 Disclaimer

1.19.3.1

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```

```
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1.20 dbus-triggerd

1.20.1 Version

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Format-Specification:

<http://svn.debian.org/wsvn/dep/web/deps/dep5.mdwn?op=file&rev=142>

Name: dbus-triggerd

Maintainer: Robin Gareus <robin@gareus.org>

Source: <http://rg42.org/gitweb/?p=dbustriggerd.git;a=snapshot;h=HEAD>

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1.21 dhcpcd

1.21.1 Version

6.11.5

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BSD-2c

1.21.3 Disclaimer

1.21.3.1

```
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 * dhcpcd - DHCP client daemon
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 */

const char dhcpcd_copyright[] = "Copyright (c) 2006-2016 Roy Marples";

#include <sys/file.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/uio.h>
```



```
#include <ctype.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <getopt.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <paths.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>

#include "config.h"
#include "arp.h"
#include "common.h"
#include "control.h"
#include "dev.h"
#include "dhcpcd.h"
#include "dhcp6.h"
#include "duid.h"
#include "eloop.h"
#include "if.h"
#include "if-options.h"
#include "ipv4.h"
#include "ipv4ll.h"
#include "ipv6.h"
#include "ipv6nd.h"
#include "script.h"

#ifdef HAVE_UTIL_H
#include <util.h>
#endif

#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
const int dhcpcd_signals[] = {
    SIGTERM,
    SIGINT,
    SIGALRM,
    SIGHUP,
    SIGUSR1,
    SIGUSR2,
    SIGPIPE
};
const size_t dhcpcd_signals_len = __arraycount(dhcpcd_signals);
#endif

static void
usage(void)
{
    printf("usage: \"PACKAGE\" \t[-46ABbDdEGgHJKkLnPpqTVw] \n"
        "\t\t\t[-C, --nohook hook] [-c, --script script] \n"
        "\t\t\t[-e, --env value] [-F, --fqdn FQDN] [-f, --config file] \n"
        "\t\t\t[-h, --hostname hostname] [-I, --clientid clientid] \n"
        "\t\t\t[-i, --vendorclassid vendorclassid] [-l, --leasetime seconds] \n");
}
```



```

"\t\t[-m, --metric metric] [-O, --nooption option]\n"
"\t\t[-o, --option option] [-Q, --require option]\n"
"\t\t[-r, --request address] [-S, --static value]\n"
"\t\t[-s, --inform address[/cidr]] [-t, --timeout seconds]\n"
"\t\t[-u, --userclass class] [-v, --vendor code, value]\n"
"\t\t[-W, --whitelist address[/cidr]] [-y, --reboot seconds]\n"
"\t\t[-X, --blacklist address[/cidr]] [-Z, --denyinterfaces
pattern]\n"
"\t\t[-z, --allowinterfaces pattern] [interface] [...]\n"
"    "PACKAGE"\t-k, --release [interface]\n"
"    "PACKAGE"\t-U, --dumplease interface\n"
"    "PACKAGE"\t--version\n"
"    "PACKAGE"\t-x, --exit [interface]\n");
}

static void
free_globals(struct dhcpd_ctx *ctx)
{
    struct dhcp_opt *opt;

    if (ctx->ifac) {
        for (; ctx->ifac > 0; ctx->ifac--)
            free(ctx->ifav[ctx->ifac - 1]);
        free(ctx->ifav);
        ctx->ifav = NULL;
    }
    if (ctx->ifdc) {
        for (; ctx->ifdc > 0; ctx->ifdc--)
            free(ctx->ifdv[ctx->ifdc - 1]);
        free(ctx->ifdv);
        ctx->ifdv = NULL;
    }
    if (ctx->ifcc) {
        for (; ctx->ifcc > 0; ctx->ifcc--)
            free(ctx->ifcv[ctx->ifcc - 1]);
        free(ctx->ifcv);
        ctx->ifcv = NULL;
    }

#ifdef INET
    if (ctx->dhcp_opts) {
        for (opt = ctx->dhcp_opts;
             ctx->dhcp_opts_len > 0;
             opt++, ctx->dhcp_opts_len--)
            free_dhcp_opt_embenc(opt);
        free(ctx->dhcp_opts);
        ctx->dhcp_opts = NULL;
    }
#endif
#ifdef INET6
    if (ctx->nd_opts) {
        for (opt = ctx->nd_opts;
             ctx->nd_opts_len > 0;
             opt++, ctx->nd_opts_len--)
            free_dhcp_opt_embenc(opt);
        free(ctx->nd_opts);
    }

```

```
        ctx->nd_opts = NULL;
    }
    if (ctx->dhcp6_opts) {
        for (opt = ctx->dhcp6_opts;
             ctx->dhcp6_opts_len > 0;
             opt++, ctx->dhcp6_opts_len--)
            free_dhcp_opt_embenc(opt);
        free(ctx->dhcp6_opts);
        ctx->dhcp6_opts = NULL;
    }
#endif
    if (ctx->vivso) {
        for (opt = ctx->vivso;
             ctx->vivso_len > 0;
             opt++, ctx->vivso_len--)
            free_dhcp_opt_embenc(opt);
        free(ctx->vivso);
        ctx->vivso = NULL;
    }
}

static void
handle_exit_timeout(void *arg)
{
    struct dhcpd_ctx *ctx;

    ctx = arg;
    logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "timed out");
    if (!(ctx->options & DHCPD_MASTER)) {
        eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, EXIT_FAILURE);
        return;
    }
    ctx->options |= DHCPD_NOWAITIP;
    dhcpd_daemonise(ctx);
}

static const char *
dhcpd_af(int af)
{
    switch (af) {
    case AF_UNSPEC:
        return "IP";
    case AF_INET:
        return "IPv4";
    case AF_INET6:
        return "IPv6";
    default:
        return NULL;
    }
}

int
dhcpd_ifafwaiting(const struct interface *ifp)
{
    unsigned long long opts;
```

```
if (ifp->active != IF_ACTIVE_USER)
    return AF_MAX;

opts = ifp->options->options;
if (opts & DHCP_CD_WAITIP4 && !ipv4_hasaddr(ifp))
    return AF_INET;
if (opts & DHCP_CD_WAITIP6 && !ipv6_hasaddr(ifp))
    return AF_INET6;
if (opts & DHCP_CD_WAITIP &&
    !(opts & (DHCP_CD_WAITIP4 | DHCP_CD_WAITIP6)) &&
    !ipv4_hasaddr(ifp) && !ipv6_hasaddr(ifp))
    return AF_UNSPEC;
return AF_MAX;
}

int
dhcpcd_afwaiting(const struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx)
{
    unsigned long long opts;
    const struct interface *ifp;
    int af;

    if (!(ctx->options & DHCP_CD_WAITOPTS))
        return AF_MAX;

    opts = ctx->options;
    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx->ifaces, next) {
        if (opts & (DHCP_CD_WAITIP | DHCP_CD_WAITIP4) &&
            ipv4_hasaddr(ifp))
            opts &= ~(DHCP_CD_WAITIP | DHCP_CD_WAITIP4);
        if (opts & (DHCP_CD_WAITIP | DHCP_CD_WAITIP6) &&
            ipv6_hasaddr(ifp))
            opts &= ~(DHCP_CD_WAITIP | DHCP_CD_WAITIP6);
        if (!(opts & DHCP_CD_WAITOPTS))
            break;
    }
    if (opts & DHCP_CD_WAITIP)
        af = AF_UNSPEC;
    else if (opts & DHCP_CD_WAITIP4)
        af = AF_INET;
    else if (opts & DHCP_CD_WAITIP6)
        af = AF_INET6;
    else
        return AF_MAX;
    return af;
}

static int
dhcpcd_ipwaited(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx)
{
    struct interface *ifp;
    int af;

    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx->ifaces, next) {
        if ((af = dhcpcd_ifafwaiting(ifp)) != AF_MAX) {
```

```
        logger(ctx, LOG_DEBUG,
               "%s: waiting for an %s address",
               ifp->name, dhcpcd_af(af));
        return 0;
    }
}

if ((af = dhcpcd_afwaiting(ctx)) != AF_MAX) {
    logger(ctx, LOG_DEBUG,
           "waiting for an %s address",
           dhcpcd_af(af));
    return 0;
}

return 1;
}

/* Returns the pid of the child, otherwise 0. */
pid_t
dhcpcd_daemonise(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx)
{
#ifdef THERE_IS_NO_FORK
    eloop_timeout_delete(ctx->eloop, handle_exit_timeout, ctx);
    errno = ENOSYS;
    return 0;
#else
    pid_t pid, lpid;
    char buf = '\0';
    int sidpipe[2], fd;

    if (ctx->options & DHCPCD_DAEMONISE &&
        !(ctx->options & (DHCPCD_DAEMONISED | DHCPCD_NOWAITIP)))
    {
        if (!dhcpcd_ipwaited(ctx))
            return 0;
    }

    if (ctx->options & DHCPCD_ONESHOT) {
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "exiting due to oneshot");
        eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, EXIT_SUCCESS);
        return 0;
    }

    eloop_timeout_delete(ctx->eloop, handle_exit_timeout, ctx);
    if (ctx->options & DHCPCD_DAEMONISED ||
        !(ctx->options & DHCPCD_DAEMONISE))
        return 0;
    logger(ctx, LOG_DEBUG, "forking to background");

    /* Setup a signal pipe so parent knows when to exit. */
    if (pipe(sidpipe) == -1) {
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "pipe: %m");
        return 0;
    }

    /* Store the pid and routing message seq number so we can identify
```

```
* the last message successfully sent to the kernel.
* This allows us to ignore all messages we sent after forking
* and detaching. */
ctx->ppid = getpid();
ctx->pseq = ctx->sseq;

switch (pid = fork()) {
case -1:
    logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "fork: %m");
    return 0;
case 0:
    if ((lpid = pidfile_lock(ctx->pidfile)) != 0)
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: pidfile_lock %d: %m",
            __func__, lpid);
    setsid();
    /* Notify parent it's safe to exit as we've detached. */
    close(sidpipe[0]);
    if (write(sidpipe[1], &buf, 1) == -1)
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "failed to notify parent: %m");
    close(sidpipe[1]);
    /* Some polling methods don't survive after forking,
     * so ensure we can requeue all our events. */
    if (eloop_requeue(ctx->eloop) == -1) {
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "eloop_requeue: %m");
        eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    if ((fd = open(_PATH_DEVNULL, O_RDWR, 0)) != -1) {
        dup2(fd, STDIN_FILENO);
        dup2(fd, STDOUT_FILENO);
        dup2(fd, STDERR_FILENO);
        close(fd);
    }
    ctx->options |= DHCPD_DAEMONISED;
    return 0;
default:
    /* Wait for child to detach */
    close(sidpipe[1]);
    if (read(sidpipe[0], &buf, 1) == -1)
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "failed to read child: %m");
    close(sidpipe[0]);
    logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "forked to background, child pid %d", pid);
    ctx->options |= DHCPD_FORKED;
    eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, EXIT_SUCCESS);
    return pid;
}
#endif
}

static void
dhcpd_drop(struct interface *ifp, int stop)
{
    dhcp6_drop(ifp, stop ? NULL : "EXPIRE6");
    ipv6nd_drop(ifp);
    ipv6_drop(ifp);
    ipv4ll_drop(ifp);
}
```

```
    dhcp_drop(ifp, stop ? "STOP" : "EXPIRE");
    arp_close(ifp);
}

static void
stop_interface(struct interface *ifp)
{
    struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx;

    ctx = ifp->ctx;
    logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: removing interface", ifp->name);
    ifp->options->options |= DHCPCD_STOPPING;

    dhcpcd_drop(ifp, 1);
    if (ifp->options->options & DHCPCD_DEPARTED)
        script_runreason(ifp, "DEPARTED");
    else
        script_runreason(ifp, "STOPPED");

    /* Delete all timeouts for the interfaces */
    eloop_q_timeout_delete(ctx->eloop, 0, NULL, ifp);

    /* De-activate the interface */
    ifp->active = IF_INACTIVE;
    ifp->options->options &= ~DHCPCD_STOPPING;
    /* Set the link state to unknown as we're no longer tracking it. */
    ifp->carrier = LINK_UNKNOWN;

    if (!(ctx->options & (DHCPCD_MASTER | DHCPCD_TEST)))
        eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, EXIT_FAILURE);
}

static void
configure_interface1(struct interface *ifp)
{
    struct if_options *ifo = ifp->options;
    int ra_global, ra_iface;
#ifdef INET6
    size_t i;
#endif

    /* Do any platform specific configuration */
    if_conf(ifp);

    /* If we want to release a lease, we can't really persist the
     * address either. */
    if (ifo->options & DHCPCD_RELEASE)
        ifo->options &= ~DHCPCD_PERSISTENT;

    if (ifp->flags & (IFF_POINTOPOINT | IFF_LOOPBACK)) {
        ifo->options &= ~DHCPCD_ARP;
        if (!(ifp->flags & IFF_MULTICAST))
            ifo->options &= ~DHCPCD_IPV6RS;
        if (!(ifo->options & DHCPCD_INFORM))
            ifo->options |= DHCPCD_STATIC;
    }
}
```

```

if (ifp->flags & IFF_NOARP ||
    !(ifo->options & DHCP_CD_ARP) ||
    ifo->options & (DHCP_CD_INFORM | DHCP_CD_STATIC))
    ifo->options &= ~DHCP_CD_IPV4LL;

if (ifo->metric != -1)
    ifp->metric = (unsigned int)ifo->metric;

if (!(ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV4))
    ifo->options &= ~(DHCP_CD_DHCP | DHCP_CD_IPV4LL | DHCP_CD_WAITIP4);

if (!(ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6))
    ifo->options &=
        ~(DHCP_CD_IPV6RS | DHCP_CD_DHCP6 | DHCP_CD_WAITIP6);

if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_SLAACPRIVATE &&
    !(ifp->ctx->options & (DHCP_CD_DUMPLEASE | DHCP_CD_TEST)))
    ifo->options |= DHCP_CD_IPV6RA_OWN;

/* We want to disable kernel interface RA as early as possible. */
if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6 &&
    !(ifp->ctx->options & DHCP_CD_DUMPLEASE))
{
    /* If not doing any DHCP, disable the RDNSS requirement. */
    if (!(ifo->options & (DHCP_CD_DHCP | DHCP_CD_DHCP6)))
        ifo->options &= ~DHCP_CD_IPV6RA_REQDNSS;
    ra_global = if_checkipv6(ifp->ctx, NULL,
        ifp->ctx->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6RA_OWN ? 1 : 0);
    ra_iface = if_checkipv6(ifp->ctx, ifp,
        ifp->options->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6RA_OWN ? 1 : 0);
    if (ra_global == -1 || ra_iface == -1)
        ifo->options &= ~DHCP_CD_IPV6RS;
    else if (ra_iface == 0 &&
        !(ifp->ctx->options & DHCP_CD_TEST))
        ifo->options |= DHCP_CD_IPV6RA_OWN;
}

if (!(ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IAID)) {
    /*
     * An IAID is for identifying a unique interface within
     * the client. It is 4 bytes long. Working out a default
     * value is problematic.
     *
     * Interface name and number are not stable
     * between different OS's. Some OS's also cannot make
     * up their mind what the interface should be called
     * (yes, udev, I'm looking at you).
     * Also, the name could be longer than 4 bytes.
     * Also, with pluggable interfaces the name and index
     * could easily get swapped per actual interface.
     *
     * The MAC address is 6 bytes long, the final 3
     * being unique to the manufacturer and the initial 3
     * being unique to the organisation which makes it.
     * We could use the last 4 bytes of the MAC address
     * as the IAID as it's the most stable part given the

```

```

    * above, but equally it's not guaranteed to be
    * unique.
    *
    * Given the above, and our need to reliably work
    * between reboots without persistent storage,
    * generating the IAID from the MAC address is the only
    * logical default.
    *
    * dhclient uses the last 4 bytes of the MAC address.
    * dibbler uses an incrementing counter.
    * wide-dhcpv6 uses 0 or a configured value.
    * odhcp6c uses 1.
    * Windows 7 uses the first 3 bytes of the MAC address
    * and an unknown byte.
    * dhcpd-6.1.0 and earlier used the interface name,
    * falling back to interface index if name > 4.
    */
    if (ifp->hwlen >= sizeof(ifo->iaid))
        memcpy(ifo->iaid,
               ifp->hwaddr + ifp->hwlen - sizeof(ifo->iaid),
               sizeof(ifo->iaid));
    else {
        uint32_t len;

        len = (uint32_t)strlen(ifp->name);
        if (len <= sizeof(ifo->iaid)) {
            memcpy(ifo->iaid, ifp->name, len);
            if (len < sizeof(ifo->iaid))
                memset(ifo->iaid + len, 0,
                       sizeof(ifo->iaid) - len);
        } else {
            /* IAID is the same size as a uint32_t */
            len = htonl(ifp->index);
            memcpy(ifo->iaid, &len, sizeof(len));
        }
    }
    ifo->options |= DHCPD_IAID;
}

#ifdef INET6
    if (ifo->ia_len == 0 && ifo->options & DHCPD_IPV6 &&
        ifp->name[0] != '\0')
    {
        ifo->ia = malloc(sizeof(*ifo->ia));
        if (ifo->ia == NULL)
            logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: %m", __func__);
        else {
            ifo->ia_len = 1;
            ifo->ia->ia_type = D6_OPTION_IA_NA;
            memcpy(ifo->ia->iaid, ifo->iaid, sizeof(ifo->iaid));
            memset(&ifo->ia->addr, 0, sizeof(ifo->ia->addr));
            ifo->ia->sla = NULL;
            ifo->ia->sla_len = 0;
        }
    }
} else {
    for (i = 0; i < ifo->ia_len; i++) {

```



```

        if (!ifo->ia[i].iaid_set) {
            memcpy(&ifo->ia[i].iaid, ifo->iaid,
                sizeof(ifo->ia[i].iaid));
            ifo->ia[i].iaid_set = 1;
        }
    }
}
#endif
}

int
dhcpcd_selectprofile(struct interface *ifp, const char *profile)
{
    struct if_options *ifo;
    char pssid[PROFILE_LEN];

    if (ifp->ssid_len) {
        ssize_t r;

        r = print_string(pssid, sizeof(pssid), OT_ESCSTRING,
            ifp->ssid, ifp->ssid_len);
        if (r == -1) {
            logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR,
                "%s: %s: %m", ifp->name, __func__);
            pssid[0] = '\0';
        }
    } else
        pssid[0] = '\0';
    ifo = read_config(ifp->ctx, ifp->name, pssid, profile);
    if (ifo == NULL) {
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_DEBUG, "%s: no profile %s",
            ifp->name, profile);
        return -1;
    }
    if (profile != NULL) {
        strcpy(ifp->profile, profile, sizeof(ifp->profile));
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: selected profile %s",
            ifp->name, profile);
    } else
        *ifp->profile = '\0';

    free_options(ifp->options);
    ifp->options = ifo;
    if (profile) {
        add_options(ifp->ctx, ifp->name, ifp->options,
            ifp->ctx->argc, ifp->ctx->argv);
        configure_interface1(ifp);
    }
    return 1;
}

static void
configure_interface(struct interface *ifp, int argc, char **argv,
    unsigned long long options)
{
    time_t old;

```

```
old = ifp->options ? ifp->options->mtime : 0;
dhcpcd_selectprofile(ifp, NULL);
if (ifp->options == NULL) {
    /* dhcpcd cannot continue with this interface. */
    ifp->active = IF_INACTIVE;
    return;
}
add_options(ifp->ctx, ifp->name, ifp->options, argc, argv);
ifp->options->options |= options;
configure_interfacel(ifp);

/* If the mtime has changed drop any old lease */
if (old != 0 && ifp->options->mtime != old) {
    logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_WARNING,
        "%s: conf file changed, expiring leases", ifp->name);
    dhcpcd_drop(ifp, 0);
}
}

static void
dhcpcd_pollup(void *arg)
{
    struct interface *ifp = arg;
    int carrier;

    carrier = if_carrier(ifp); /* will set ifp->flags */
    if (carrier == LINK_UP && !(ifp->flags & IFF_UP)) {
        struct timespec tv;

        tv.tv_sec = 0;
        tv.tv_nsec = IF_POLL_UP * NSEC_PER_MSEC;
        eloop_timeout_add_tv(ifp->ctx->eloop, &tv, dhcpcd_pollup, ifp);
        return;
    }

    dhcpcd_handlecarrier(ifp->ctx, carrier, ifp->flags, ifp->name);
}

static void
dhcpcd_initstate2(struct interface *ifp, unsigned long long options)
{
    struct if_options *ifo;

    if (options) {
        if ((ifo = default_config(ifp->ctx)) == NULL) {
            logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: %s: %m",
                ifp->name, __func__);
            return;
        }
        ifo->options |= options;
        free(ifp->options);
        ifp->options = ifo;
    } else
        ifo = ifp->options;
}
```



```
if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV4 && ipv4_init(ifp->ctx) == -1) {
    logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR, "ipv4_init: %m");
    ifo->options &= ~DHCP_CD_IPV4;
}
if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6 && ipv6_init(ifp->ctx) == NULL) {
    logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR, "ipv6_init: %m");
    ifo->options &= ~DHCP_CD_IPV6RS;
}
}

static void
dhcpcd_initstate1(struct interface *ifp, int argc, char **argv,
    unsigned long long options)
{
    configure_interface(ifp, argc, argv, options);
    if (ifp->active)
        dhcpcd_initstate2(ifp, 0);
}

static void
dhcpcd_initstate(struct interface *ifp, unsigned long long options)
{
    dhcpcd_initstate1(ifp, ifp->ctx->argc, ifp->ctx->argv, options);
}

void
dhcpcd_handlecarrier(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx, int carrier, unsigned int
flags,
    const char *ifname)
{
    struct interface *ifp;

    ifp = if_find(ctx->ifaces, ifname);
    if (ifp == NULL ||
        ifp->options == NULL || !(ifp->options->options & DHCP_CD_LINK) ||
        !ifp->active)
        return;

    switch(carrier) {
    case LINK_UNKNOWN:
        carrier = if_carrier(ifp); /* will set ifp->flags */
        break;
    case LINK_UP:
        /* we have a carrier! Still need to check for IFF_UP */
        if (flags & IFF_UP)
            ifp->flags = flags;
        else {
            /* So we need to poll for IFF_UP as there is no
             * kernel notification when it's set. */
            dhcpcd_pollup(ifp);
            return;
        }
        break;
    default:
```

```
        ifp->flags = flags;
    }

    /* If we here, we don't need to poll for IFF_UP any longer
     * if generated by a kernel event. */
    eloop_timeout_delete(ifp->ctx->eloop, dhcpd_pollup, ifp);

    if (carrier == LINK_UNKNOWN) {
        if (errno != ENOTTY) /* For example a PPP link on BSD */
            logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: carrier_status: %m", ifname);
    } else if (carrier == LINK_DOWN || (ifp->flags & IFF_UP) == 0) {
        if (ifp->carrier != LINK_DOWN) {
            if (ifp->carrier == LINK_UP)
                logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: carrier lost",
                    ifp->name);
            ifp->carrier = LINK_DOWN;
            script_runreason(ifp, "NOCARRIER");
#ifdef NOCARRIER_PRESERVE_IP
            arp_close(ifp);
            dhcp_abort(ifp);
            if_sortinterfaces(ctx);
            ipv4_preferanother(ifp);
            ipv6nd_expire(ifp, 0);
#else
            dhcpd_drop(ifp, 0);
#endif
        }
    } else if (carrier == LINK_UP && ifp->flags & IFF_UP) {
        if (ifp->carrier != LINK_UP) {
            logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: carrier acquired",
                ifp->name);
            ifp->carrier = LINK_UP;
#ifdef !defined(__linux__) && !defined(__NetBSD__)
            /* BSD does not emit RTM_NEWADDR or RTM_CHGADDR when the
             * hardware address changes so we have to go
             * through the discovery process to work it out. */
            dhcpd_handleinterface(ctx, 0, ifp->name);
#endif
        }
        if (ifp->wireless) {
            uint8_t ossid[IF_SSIDLEN];
#ifdef NOCARRIER_PRESERVE_IP
            size_t olen;

            olen = ifp->ssid_len;

            memcpy(ossid, ifp->ssid, ifp->ssid_len);
            if_getssid(ifp);
#ifdef NOCARRIER_PRESERVE_IP
            /* If we changed SSID network, drop leases */
            if (ifp->ssid_len != olen ||
                memcmp(ifp->ssid, ossid, ifp->ssid_len))
                dhcpd_drop(ifp, 0);
#endif
#endif
        }
        dhcpd_initstate(ifp, 0);
        script_runreason(ifp, "CARRIER");
    }
```



```
#ifdef NOCARRIER_PRESERVE_IP
    /* Set any IPv6 Routers we remembered to expire
     * faster than they would normally as we
     * maybe on a new network. */
    ipv6nd_expire(ifp, RTR_CARRIER_EXPIRE);
#endif

    /* RFC4941 Section 3.5 */
    if (ifp->options->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6RA_OWN)
        ipv6_gentempifid(ifp);
    dhcpcd_startinterface(ifp);
}

}

static void
warn_iaid_conflict(struct interface *ifp, uint8_t *iaid)
{
    struct interface *ifn;
    size_t i;

    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifn, ifp->ctx->ifaces, next) {
        if (ifn == ifp || !ifn->active)
            continue;
        if (memcmp(ifn->options->iaid, iaid,
            sizeof(ifn->options->iaid)) == 0)
            break;
        for (i = 0; i < ifn->options->ia_len; i++) {
            if (memcmp(&ifn->options->ia[i].iaid, iaid,
                sizeof(ifn->options->ia[i].iaid)) == 0)
                break;
        }
    }

    /* This is only a problem if the interfaces are on the same network.
    */
    if (ifn)
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR,
            "%s: IAID conflicts with one assigned to %s",
            ifp->name, ifn->name);
}

void
dhcpcd_startinterface(void *arg)
{
    struct interface *ifp = arg;
    struct if_options *ifo = ifp->options;
    size_t i;
    char buf[DUID_LEN * 3];
    int carrier;
    struct timespec tv;

    if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_LINK) {
        switch (ifp->carrier) {
            case LINK_UP:
                break;
            case LINK_DOWN:

```

```
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: waiting for carrier",
               ifp->name);
        return;
case LINK_UNKNOWN:
    /* No media state available.
     * Loop until both IFF_UP and IFF_RUNNING are set */
    if ((carrier = if_carrier(ifp)) == LINK_UNKNOWN) {
        tv.tv_sec = 0;
        tv.tv_nsec = IF_POLL_UP * NSEC_PER_MSEC;
        eloop_timeout_add_tv(ifp->ctx->eloop,
                             &tv, dhcpcd_startinterface, ifp);
    } else
        dhcpcd_handlecarrier(ifp->ctx, carrier,
                             ifp->flags, ifp->name);
    return;
}
}

if (ifo->options & (DHCPD_DUID | DHCPD_IPV6)) {
    /* Report client DUID */
    if (ifp->ctx->duid == NULL) {
        if (duid_init(ifp) == 0)
            return;
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_INFO, "DUID %s",
               hwaddr_ntoa(ifp->ctx->duid,
                           ifp->ctx->duid_len,
                           buf, sizeof(buf)));
    }
}

if (ifo->options & (DHCPD_DUID | DHCPD_IPV6)) {
    /* Report IAIDs */
    logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: IAID %s", ifp->name,
           hwaddr_ntoa(ifo->iaid, sizeof(ifo->iaid),
                       buf, sizeof(buf)));
    warn_iaid_conflict(ifp, ifo->iaid);
    for (i = 0; i < ifo->ia_len; i++) {
        if (memcmp(ifo->iaid, ifo->ia[i].iaid,
                  sizeof(ifo->iaid)))
        {
            logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: IAID %s",
                   ifp->name, hwaddr_ntoa(ifo->ia[i].iaid,
                                           sizeof(ifo->ia[i].iaid),
                                           buf, sizeof(buf)));
            warn_iaid_conflict(ifp, ifo->ia[i].iaid);
        }
    }
}

if (ifo->options & DHCPD_IPV6 && ipv6_start(ifp) == -1) {
    logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: ipv6_start: %m", ifp->name);
    ifo->options &= ~DHCPD_IPV6;
}

if (ifo->options & DHCPD_IPV6) {
    ipv6_startstatic(ifp);
}
```

```
if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6RS)
    ipv6nd_starttrs(ifp);

if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_DHCP6)
    dhcp6_find_delegates(ifp);

if (!(ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV6RS) ||
    ifo->options & (DHCP_CD_IA_FORCED | DHCP_CD_INFORM6))
{
    ssize_t nolease;

    if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IA_FORCED)
        nolease = dhcp6_start(ifp, DH6S_INIT);
    else if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_INFORM6)
        nolease = dhcp6_start(ifp, DH6S_INFORM);
    else {
        nolease = 0;
        /* Enabling the below doesn't really make
         * sense as there is currently no standard
         * to push routes via DHCPv6.
         * (There is an expired working draft,
         * maybe abandoned?)
         * You can also get it to work by forcing
         * an IA as shown above. */
        #if 0
        /* With no RS or delegates we might
         * as well try and solicit a DHCPv6 address */
        if (nolease == 0)
            nolease = dhcp6_start(ifp, DH6S_INIT);
        #endif
    }
    if (nolease == -1)
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR,
            "%s: dhcp6_start: %m", ifp->name);
}

#ifdef INET
    if (ifo->options & DHCP_CD_IPV4) {
        /* Ensure we have an IPv4 state before starting DHCP */
        if (ipv4_getstate(ifp) != NULL)
            dhcp_start(ifp);
    }
#endif
}

static void
dhcpcd_prestartinterface(void *arg)
{
    struct interface *ifp = arg;

    if (((ifp->ctx->options & DHCP_CD_MASTER) ||
        ifp->options->options & DHCP_CD_IF_UP) &&
        if_up(ifp) == -1)
        logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: if_up: %m", ifp->name);
}
```



```
if (ifp->options->options & DHCPD_LINK &&
    ifp->carrier == LINK_UNKNOWN)
{
    int carrier;

    if ((carrier = if_carrier(ifp)) != LINK_UNKNOWN) {
        dhcpd_handlecarrier(ifp->ctx, carrier,
            ifp->flags, ifp->name);
        return;
    }
    logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_INFO,
        "%s: unknown carrier, waiting for interface flags",
        ifp->name);
}

dhcpd_startinterface(ifp);
}

static void
run_preinit(struct interface *ifp)
{
    if (ifp->ctx->options & DHCPD_TEST)
        return;

    script_runreason(ifp, "PREINIT");

    if (ifp->options->options & DHCPD_LINK && ifp->carrier !=
LINK_UNKNOWN)
        script_runreason(ifp,
            ifp->carrier == LINK_UP ? "CARRIER" : "NOCARRIER");
}

void
dhcpd_activateinterface(struct interface *ifp, unsigned long long options)
{
    if (!ifp->active) {
        ifp->active = IF_ACTIVE;
        dhcpd_initstate2(ifp, options);
        /* It's possible we might not have been able to load
         * a config. */
        if (ifp->active) {
            configure_interface1(ifp);
            run_preinit(ifp);
            dhcpd_prestartinterface(ifp);
        }
    }
}

static void
dhcpd_handlelink(void *arg)
{
    struct dhcpd_ctx *ctx;

    ctx = arg;
```



```
if (if_handlelink(ctx) == -1) {
    logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "if_handlelink: %m");
    eloop_event_delete(ctx->eloop, ctx->link_fd);
    close(ctx->link_fd);
    ctx->link_fd = -1;
}

}

int
dhcpcd_handleinterface(void *arg, int action, const char *ifname)
{
    struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx;
    struct if_head *ifs;
    struct interface *ifp, *iff, *ifn;
    const char * const argv[] = { ifname };
    int i;

    ctx = arg;
    if (action == -1) {
        ifp = if_find(ctx->ifaces, ifname);
        if (ifp == NULL) {
            errno = ESRCH;
            return -1;
        }
        if (ifp->active) {
            logger(ctx, LOG_DEBUG, "%s: interface departed",
                ifp->name);
            ifp->options->options |= DHCPD_DEPARTED;
            stop_interface(ifp);
        }
        TAILQ_REMOVE(ctx->ifaces, ifp, next);
        if_free(ifp);
        return 0;
    }

    i = -1;
    ifs = if_discover(ctx, -1, UNCONST(argv));
    if (ifs == NULL) {
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: if_discover: %m", __func__);
        return -1;
    }
    TAILQ_FOREACH_SAFE(ifp, ifs, next, ifn) {
        if (strcmp(ifp->name, ifname) != 0)
            continue;

        /* If running off an interface list, check it's in it. */
        if (ctx->ifc || ctx->options & DHCPD_INACTIVE) {
            for (i = 0; i < ctx->ifc; i++)
                if (strcmp(ctx->ifv[i], ifname) == 0)
                    break;
            if (i >= ctx->ifc) {
                ifp->active = IF_INACTIVE;
                ifp->carrier = LINK_UNKNOWN;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
i = 0;
/* Check if we already have the interface */
iff = if_find(ctx->ifaces, ifp->name);
if (iff) {
    if (iff->active)
        logger(ctx, LOG_DEBUG, "%s: interface updated",
            iff->name);
    /* The flags and hwaddr could have changed */
    iff->flags = ifp->flags;
    iff->hwlen = ifp->hwlen;
    if (ifp->hwlen != 0)
        memcpy(iff->hwaddr, ifp->hwaddr, iff->hwlen);
} else {
    TAILQ_REMOVE(ifs, ifp, next);
    TAILQ_INSERT_TAIL(ctx->ifaces, ifp, next);
    if (!ifp->active)
        continue;
    logger(ctx, LOG_DEBUG, "%s: interface added",
        ifp->name);
    dhcpcd_initstate(ifp, 0);
    run_preinit(ifp);
    iff = ifp;
}
if (action > 0 && iff->active)
    dhcpcd_prestartinterface(iff);
}

/* Free our discovered list */
while ((ifp = TAILQ_FIRST(ifs))) {
    TAILQ_REMOVE(ifs, ifp, next);
    if_free(ifp);
}
free(ifs);

if (i == -1)
    errno = ENOENT;
return i;
}

void
dhcpcd_handlehwaddr(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx, const char *ifname,
    const void *hwaddr, uint8_t hwlen)
{
    struct interface *ifp;
    char buf[sizeof(ifp->hwaddr) * 3];

    ifp = if_find(ctx->ifaces, ifname);
    if (ifp == NULL)
        return;

    if (hwlen > sizeof(ifp->hwaddr)) {
        errno = ENOBUFS;
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: %s: %m", ifp->name, __func__);
        return;
    }
}
```

```
if (ifp->hwlen == hwlen && memcmp(ifp->hwaddr, hwaddr, hwlen) == 0)
    return;

logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "%s: new hardware address: %s", ifp->name,
        hwaddr_ntoa(hwaddr, hwlen, buf, sizeof(buf)));
ifp->hwlen = hwlen;
memcpy(ifp->hwaddr, hwaddr, hwlen);
}

static void
if_reboot(struct interface *ifp, int argc, char **argv)
{
    unsigned long long oldopts;

    oldopts = ifp->options->options;
    script_runreason(ifp, "RECONFIGURE");
    dhcpcd_initstatel(ifp, argc, argv, 0);
    dhcp_reboot_newopts(ifp, oldopts);
    dhcp6_reboot(ifp);
    dhcpcd_prestartinterface(ifp);
}

static void
reload_config(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx)
{
    struct if_options *ifo;

    free_globals(ctx);
    if ((ifo = read_config(ctx, NULL, NULL, NULL)) == NULL)
        return;
    add_options(ctx, NULL, ifo, ctx->argc, ctx->argv);
    /* We need to preserve these two options. */
    if (ctx->options & DHCPCD_MASTER)
        ifo->options |= DHCPCD_MASTER;
    if (ctx->options & DHCPCD_DAEMONISED)
        ifo->options |= DHCPCD_DAEMONISED;
    ctx->options = ifo->options;
    free_options(ifo);
}

static void
reconf_reboot(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx, int action, int argc, char **argv, int
oi)
{
    int i;
    struct interface *ifp;

    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx->ifaces, next) {
        for (i = oi; i < argc; i++) {
            if (strcmp(ifp->name, argv[i]) == 0)
                break;
        }
        if (oi != argc && i == argc)
            continue;
        if (ifp->active) {
            if (action)
```

```
        if_reboot(ifp, argc, argv);
    else
        ipv4_applyaddr(ifp);
} else if (i != argc) {
    ifp->active = IF_ACTIVE_USER;
    dhcpcd_initstate1(ifp, argc, argv, 0);
    run_preinit(ifp);
    dhcpcd_prestartinterface(ifp);
}
}
}

static void
stop_all_interfaces(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx, unsigned long long opts)
{
    struct interface *ifp;

    ctx->options |= DHCPCD_EXITING;
    /* Drop the last interface first */
    TAILQ_FOREACH_REVERSE(ifp, ctx->ifaces, if_head, next) {
        if (ifp->active) {
            ifp->options->options |= opts;
            if (ifp->options->options & DHCPCD_RELEASE)
                ifp->options->options &= ~DHCPCD_PERSISTENT;
            ifp->options->options |= DHCPCD_EXITING;
            stop_interface(ifp);
        }
    }
}

static void
dhcpcd_ifrenew(struct interface *ifp)
{
#define DHCPCD_RARENEW (DHCPCD_IPV6 | DHCPCD_IPV6RS)
    if (ifp->options->options & DHCPCD_LINK &&
        ifp->carrier != LINK_DOWN)
    {
        dhcp_renew(ifp);
        if ((ifp->options->options & DHCPCD_RARENEW) == DHCPCD_RARENEW)
            ipv6nd_starttrs(ifp);
        dhcp6_renew(ifp);
    }
}

static void
dhcpcd_renew(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx)
{
    struct interface *ifp;

    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx->ifaces, next) {
        dhcpcd_ifrenew(ifp);
    }
}

#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
```

```
#define sigmsg "received %s, %s"
static void
signal_cb(int sig, void *arg)
{
    struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx = arg;
    unsigned long long opts;
    int exit_code;

    opts = 0;
    exit_code = EXIT_FAILURE;
    switch (sig) {
    case SIGINT:
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, sigmsg, "SIGINT", "stopping");
        break;
    case SIGTERM:
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, sigmsg, "SIGTERM", "stopping");
        exit_code = EXIT_SUCCESS;
        break;
    case SIGALRM:
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, sigmsg, "SIGALRM", "releasing");
        opts |= DHCPCD_RELEASE;
        exit_code = EXIT_SUCCESS;
        break;
    case SIGHUP:
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, sigmsg, "SIGHUP", "rebinding");
        reload_config(ctx);
        /* Preserve any options passed on the commandline
         * when we were started. */
        reconf_reboot(ctx, 1, ctx->argc, ctx->argv,
            ctx->argc - ctx->ifc);
        return;
    case SIGUSR1:
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, sigmsg, "SIGUSR1", "renewing");
        dhcpcd_renew(ctx);
        return;
    case SIGUSR2:
        logger_close(ctx);
        logger_open(ctx);
        logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, sigmsg, "SIGUSR2", "reopened logfile");
        return;
    case SIGPIPE:
        logger(ctx, LOG_WARNING, "received SIGPIPE");
        return;
    default:
        logger(ctx, LOG_ERR,
            "received signal %d, "
            "but don't know what to do with it",
            sig);
        return;
    }

    if (!(ctx->options & DHCPCD_TEST))
        stop_all_interfaces(ctx, opts);
    eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, exit_code);
}
#endif
```



```
static void
dhcpcd_getinterfaces(void *arg)
{
    struct fd_list *fd = arg;
    struct interface *ifp;
    size_t len;

    len = 0;
    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, fd->ctx->ifaces, next) {
        if (!ifp->active)
            continue;
        len++;
        if (D_STATE_RUNNING(ifp))
            len++;
        if (IPV4LL_STATE_RUNNING(ifp))
            len++;
        if (IPV6_STATE_RUNNING(ifp))
            len++;
        if (RS_STATE_RUNNING(ifp))
            len++;
        if (D6_STATE_RUNNING(ifp))
            len++;
    }
    if (write(fd->fd, &len, sizeof(len)) != sizeof(len))
        return;
    eloop_event_remove_writecb(fd->ctx->eloop, fd->fd);
    TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, fd->ctx->ifaces, next) {
        if (!ifp->active)
            continue;
        if (send_interface(fd, ifp) == -1)
            logger(ifp->ctx, LOG_ERR,
                "send_interface %d: %m", fd->fd);
    }
}

int
dhcpcd_handleargs(struct dhcpcd_ctx *ctx, struct fd_list *fd,
    int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct interface *ifp;
    unsigned long long opts;
    int opt, oi, do_reboot, do_renew;
    size_t len, l;
    char *tmp, *p;

    /* Special commands for our control socket
     * as the other end should be blocking until it gets the
     * expected reply we should be safely able just to change the
     * write callback on the fd */
    if (strcmp(*argv, "--version") == 0) {
        return control_queue(fd, UNCONST(VERSION),
            strlen(VERSION) + 1, 0);
    } else if (strcmp(*argv, "--getconfigfile") == 0) {
        return control_queue(fd, UNCONST(fd->ctx->cffile),
            strlen(fd->ctx->cffile) + 1, 0);
    }
}
```

```

} else if (strcmp(*argv, "--getinterfaces") == 0) {
    eloop_event_add_w(fd->ctx->eloop, fd->fd,
        dhcpd_getinterfaces, fd);
    return 0;
} else if (strcmp(*argv, "--listen") == 0) {
    fd->flags |= FD_LISTEN;
    return 0;
}

/* Only privileged users can control dhcpd via the socket. */
if (fd->flags & FD_UNPRIV) {
    errno = EPERM;
    return -1;
}

/* Log the command */
len = 1;
for (opt = 0; opt < argc; opt++)
    len += strlen(argv[opt]) + 1;
tmp = malloc(len);
if (tmp == NULL)
    return -1;
p = tmp;
for (opt = 0; opt < argc; opt++) {
    l = strlen(argv[opt]);
    strcpy(p, argv[opt], len);
    len -= l + 1;
    p += l;
    *p++ = ' ';
}
*--p = '\0';
logger(ctx, LOG_INFO, "control command: %s", tmp);
free(tmp);

optind = 0;
oi = 0;
opts = 0;
do_reboot = do_renew = 0;
while ((opt = getopt_long(argc, argv, IF_OPTS, cf_options, &oi)) != -
1)
{
    switch (opt) {
        case 'g':
            /* Assumed if below not set */
            break;
        case 'k':
            opts |= DHCPD_RELEASE;
            break;
        case 'n':
            do_reboot = 1;
            break;
        case 'p':
            opts |= DHCPD_PERSISTENT;
            break;
        case 'x':
            opts |= DHCPD_EXITING;
    }
}

```



```
                break;
            case 'N':
                do_renew = 1;
                break;
        }
    }

    if (opts & (DHCPD_EXITING | DHCPD_RELEASE)) {
        if (optind == argc) {
            stop_all_interfaces(ctx, opts);
            eloop_exit(ctx->eloop, EXIT_SUCCESS);
            return 0;
        }
        for (oi = optind; oi < argc; oi++) {
            if ((ifp = if_find(ctx->ifaces, argv[oi])) == NULL)
                continue;
            if (!ifp->active)
                continue;
            ifp->options->options |= opts;
            if (opts & DHCPD_RELEASE)
                ifp->options->options &= ~DHCPD_PERSISTENT;
            stop_interface(ifp);
        }
        return 0;
    }

    if (do_renew) {
        if (optind == argc) {
            dhcpd_renew(ctx);
            return 0;
        }
        for (oi = optind; oi < argc; oi++) {
            if ((ifp = if_find(ctx->ifaces, argv[oi])) == NULL)
                continue;
            dhcpd_ifrenew(ifp);
        }
        return 0;
    }

    reload_config(ctx);
    /* XXX: Respect initial commandline options? */
    reconf_reboot(ctx, do_reboot, argc, argv, optind - 1);
    return 0;
}

int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct dhcpd_ctx ctx;
    struct if_options *ifo;
    struct interface *ifp;
    uint16_t family = 0;
    int opt, oi = 0, i;
    time_t t;
    ssize_t len;
    #if defined(USE_SIGNALS) || !defined(THERE_IS_NO_FORK)
```




```
        pid_t pid;
#endif
#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
    int sig = 0;
    const char *siga = NULL;
#endif

    /* Test for --help and --version */
    if (argc > 1) {
        if (strcmp(argv[1], "--help") == 0) {
            usage();
            return EXIT_SUCCESS;
        } else if (strcmp(argv[1], "--version") == 0) {
            printf("PACKAGE" "VERSION"\n%s\n", dhcpd_copyright);
            printf("Compiled in features:"
#ifdef INET
                " INET"
#endif
#ifdef IPV4LL
                " IPv4LL"
#endif
#ifdef INET6
                " INET6"
#endif
#ifdef DHCP6
                " DHCPv6"
#endif
#ifdef AUTH
                " AUTH"
#endif
                "\n");
            return EXIT_SUCCESS;
        }
    }

    memset(&ctx, 0, sizeof(ctx));

    ctx.log_fd = -1;
    logger_open(&ctx);
    logger_mask(&ctx, LOG_UPTO(LOG_INFO));

    ifo = NULL;
    ctx.cffile = CONFIG;
    ctx.control_fd = ctx.control_unpriv_fd = ctx.link_fd = -1;
    ctx.pf_inet_fd = -1;
#ifdef IFLR_ACTIVE
    ctx.pf_link_fd = -1;
#endif

    TAILQ_INIT(&ctx.control_fds);
#ifdef PLUGIN_DEV
    ctx.dev_fd = -1;
#endif
#ifdef INET
    ctx.udp_fd = -1;
#endif
```

```
i = 0;
while ((opt = getopt_long(argc, argv,
    ctx.options & DHCPD_PRINT_PIDFILE ? NOERR_IF_OPTS : IF_OPTS,
    cf_options, &oi)) != -1)
{
    switch (opt) {
    case '4':
        family = AF_INET;
        break;
    case '6':
        family = AF_INET6;
        break;
    case 'f':
        ctx.cffile = optarg;
        break;
    case 'j':
        ctx.logfile = strdup(optarg);
        logger_close(&ctx);
        logger_open(&ctx);
        break;
#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
    case 'k':
        sig = SIGALRM;
        siga = "ARLM";
        break;
    case 'n':
        sig = SIGHUP;
        siga = "HUP";
        break;
    case 'g':
    case 'p':
        /* Force going via command socket as we're
         * out of user definable signals. */
        i = 4;
        break;
    case 'x':
        sig = SIGTERM;
        siga = "TERM";
        break;
    case 'N':
        sig = SIGUSR1;
        siga = "USR1";
        break;
#endif
    case 'P':
        ctx.options |= DHCPD_PRINT_PIDFILE;
        break;
    case 'T':
        i = 1;
        break;
    case 'U':
        i = 3;
        break;
    case 'V':
        i = 2;
        break;
```

```
        case '?':
            if (ctx.options & DHPCD_PRINT_PIDFILE)
                continue;
            usage();
            goto exit_failure;
        }
    }

    ctx.argv = argv;
    ctx.argc = argc;
    ctx.ifc = argc - optind;
    ctx.ifv = argv + optind;

    ifo = read_config(&ctx, NULL, NULL, NULL);
    if (ifo == NULL) {
        if (ctx.options & DHPCD_PRINT_PIDFILE)
            goto printpidfile;
        goto exit_failure;
    }
    opt = add_options(&ctx, NULL, ifo, argc, argv);
    if (opt != 1) {
        if (ctx.options & DHPCD_PRINT_PIDFILE)
            goto printpidfile;
        if (opt == 0)
            usage();
        goto exit_failure;
    }
    if (i == 2) {
        printf("Interface options:\n");
        if (optind == argc - 1) {
            free_options(ifo);
            ifo = read_config(&ctx, argv[optind], NULL, NULL);
            if (ifo == NULL)
                goto exit_failure;
            add_options(&ctx, NULL, ifo, argc, argv);
        }
        if_printoptions();
#ifdef INET
        if (family == 0 || family == AF_INET) {
            printf("\nDHCPv4 options:\n");
            dhcp_printoptions(&ctx,
                             ifo->dhcp_override, ifo->dhcp_override_len);
        }
#endif
#ifdef INET6
        if (family == 0 || family == AF_INET6) {
            printf("\nND options:\n");
            ipv6nd_printoptions(&ctx,
                               ifo->nd_override, ifo->nd_override_len);
            printf("\nDHCPv6 options:\n");
            dhcp6_printoptions(&ctx,
                              ifo->dhcp6_override, ifo->dhcp6_override_len);
        }
#endif
        goto exit_success;
    }
}
```

```
ctx.options |= ifo->options;
if (i == 1 || i == 3) {
    if (i == 1)
        ctx.options |= DHCPD_TEST;
    else
        ctx.options |= DHCPD_DUMPLEASE;
    ctx.options |= DHCPD_PERSISTENT;
    ctx.options &= ~DHCPD_DAEMONISE;
}

#ifdef THERE_IS_NO_FORK
    ctx.options &= ~DHCPD_DAEMONISE;
#endif

if (ctx.options & DHCPD_DEBUG)
    logger_mask(&ctx, LOG_UPTO(LOG_DEBUG));

if (!(ctx.options & (DHCPD_TEST | DHCPD_DUMPLEASE))) {
printpidfile:
    /* If we have any other args, we should run as a single dhcpd
     * instance for that interface. */
    if (optind == argc - 1 && !(ctx.options & DHCPD_MASTER)) {
        const char *per;

        if (strlen(argv[optind]) > IF_NAMESIZE) {
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR,
                "%s: interface name too long",
                argv[optind]);
            goto exit_failure;
        }
        /* Allow a dhcpd interface per address family */
        switch(family) {
        case AF_INET:
            per = "-4";
            break;
        case AF_INET6:
            per = "-6";
            break;
        default:
            per = "";
        }
        snprintf(ctx.pidfile, sizeof(ctx.pidfile),
            PIDFILE, "-", argv[optind], per);
    } else {
        snprintf(ctx.pidfile, sizeof(ctx.pidfile),
            PIDFILE, "", "", "");
        ctx.options |= DHCPD_MASTER;
    }
    if (ctx.options & DHCPD_PRINT_PIDFILE) {
        printf("%s\n", ctx.pidfile);
        goto exit_success;
    }
}

if (chdir("/") == -1)
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "chdir `/' : %m");
```

```
/* Freeing allocated addresses from dumping leases can trigger
 * eloop removals as well, so init here. */
if ((ctx.eloop = eloop_new()) == NULL) {
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: eloop_init: %m", __func__);
    goto exit_failure;
}

/* Open our persistent sockets.
 * This is needed early for dumping leases on valid interfaces. */
if (if_opensockets(&ctx) == -1) {
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "if_opensockets: %m");
    goto exit_failure;
}

if (ctx.options & DHCPD_DUMPLEASE) {
    if (optind != argc) {
        /* We need to try and find the interface so we can load
         * the hardware address to compare automated IAID */
        ctx.ifaces = if_discover(&ctx,
            argc - optind, argv + optind);
    } else {
        if ((ctx.ifaces = malloc(sizeof(*ctx.ifaces))) != NULL)
            TAILQ_INIT(ctx.ifaces);
    }
    if (ctx.ifaces == NULL) {
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "if_discover: %m");
        goto exit_failure;
    }
    ifp = if_find(ctx.ifaces, argv[optind]);
    if (ifp == NULL) {
        ifp = calloc(1, sizeof(*ifp));
        if (ifp == NULL) {
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: %m", __func__);
            goto exit_failure;
        }
        if (optind != argc)
            strcpy(ctx.pidfile, argv[optind],
                sizeof(ctx.pidfile));
        ifp->ctx = &ctx;
        TAILQ_INSERT_HEAD(ctx.ifaces, ifp, next);
        if (family == 0) {
            if (ctx.pidfile[0] != '\0' &&
                ctx.pidfile[strlen(ctx.pidfile) - 1] == '6')
                family = AF_INET6;
            else
                family = AF_INET;
        }
    }
    configure_interface(ifp, ctx argc, ctx argv, 0);
    i = 0;
    if (family == 0 || family == AF_INET) {
        if (dhcp_dump(ifp) == -1)
            i = -1;
    }
    if (family == 0 || family == AF_INET6) {
```



```
        if (dhcp6_dump(ifp) == -1)
            i = -1;
    }
    if (i == -1)
        goto exit_failure;
    goto exit_success;
}

#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
/* Test against siga instead of sig to avoid gcc
 * warning about a bogus potential signed overflow.
 * The end result will be the same. */
if ((siga == NULL || i == 4 || ctx.ifc != 0) &&
    !(ctx.options & DHCPD_TEST))
{
#endif

    if (!(ctx.options & DHCPD_MASTER))
        ctx.control_fd = control_open(argv[optind]);
    if (ctx.control_fd == -1)
        ctx.control_fd = control_open(NULL);
    if (ctx.control_fd != -1) {
        logger(&ctx, LOG_INFO,
            "sending commands to master dhcpd process");
        len = control_send(&ctx, argc, argv);
        control_close(&ctx);
        if (len > 0) {
            logger(&ctx, LOG_DEBUG, "send OK");
            goto exit_success;
        } else {
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR,
                "failed to send commands");
            goto exit_failure;
        }
    } else {
        if (errno != ENOENT)
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "control_open: %m");
    }
}

#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
}
#endif

#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
if (sig != 0) {
    pid = pidfile_read(ctx.pidfile);
    if (pid != 0 && pid != -1)
        logger(&ctx, LOG_INFO, "sending signal %s to pid %d",
            siga, pid);
    if (pid == 0 || pid == -1 || kill(pid, sig) != 0) {
        if (sig != SIGHUP && sig != SIGUSR1 && errno != EPERM)
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "'PACKAGE' not running");
        if (pid != 0 && pid != -1 && errno != ESRCH) {
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "kill: %m");
            goto exit_failure;
        }
    }
    unlink(ctx.pidfile);
    if (sig != SIGHUP && sig != SIGUSR1)
```

```

        goto exit_failure;
    } else {
        struct timespec ts;

        if (sig == SIGHUP || sig == SIGUSR1)
            goto exit_success;
        /* Spin until it exits */
        logger(&ctx, LOG_INFO,
            "waiting for pid %d to exit", pid);
        ts.tv_sec = 0;
        ts.tv_nsec = 100000000; /* 10th of a second */
        for(i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
            nanosleep(&ts, NULL);
            if (pidfile_read(ctx.pidfile) == -1)
                goto exit_success;
        }
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "pid %d failed to exit", pid);
        goto exit_failure;
    }
}

if (!(ctx.options & DHPCPD_TEST)) {
    /* Ensure we have the needed directories */
    if (mkdir(RUNDIR, 0755) == -1 && errno != EEXIST)
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "mkdir `%s': %m", RUNDIR);
    if (mkdir(DBDIR, 0755) == -1 && errno != EEXIST)
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "mkdir `%s': %m", DBDIR);

    if ((pid = pidfile_lock(ctx.pidfile)) != 0) {
        if (pid == -1)
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "%s: pidfile_lock: %m",
                __func__);
        else
            logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, ""PACKAGE
                " already running on pid %d (%s)",
                pid, ctx.pidfile);
        goto exit_failure;
    }
}

if (ctx.options & DHPCPD_MASTER) {
    if (control_start(&ctx, NULL) == -1)
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "control_start: %m");
}
#else
if (control_start(&ctx,
    ctx.options & DHPCPD_MASTER ? NULL : argv[optind]) == -1)
{
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "control_start: %m");
    goto exit_failure;
}
#endif

logger(&ctx, LOG_DEBUG, PACKAGE "-" VERSION " starting");
ctx.options |= DHPCPD_STARTED;
#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
```

```
if (eloop_signal_set_cb(ctx.eloop,
    dhcpcd_signals, dhcpcd_signals_len,
    signal_cb, &ctx) == -1)
{
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "eloop_signal_set_cb: %m");
    goto exit_failure;
}
/* Save signal mask, block and redirect signals to our handler */
if (eloop_signal_mask(ctx.eloop, &ctx.sigset) == -1) {
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "eloop_signal_mask: %m");
    goto exit_failure;
}
#endif

/* When running dhcpcd against a single interface, we need to retain
 * the old behaviour of waiting for an IP address */
if (ctx.ifc == 1 && !(ctx.options & DHCPCD_BACKGROUND))
    ctx.options |= DHCPCD_WAITIP;

/* Start handling kernel messages for interfaces, addresses and
 * routes. */
eloop_event_add(ctx.eloop, ctx.link_fd, dhcpcd_handlelink, &ctx);

/* Start any dev listening plugin which may want to
 * change the interface name provided by the kernel */
if ((ctx.options & (DHCPCD_MASTER | DHCPCD_DEV)) ==
    (DHCPCD_MASTER | DHCPCD_DEV))
    dev_start(&ctx);

ctx.ifaces = if_discover(&ctx, ctx.ifc, ctx.ifv);
if (ctx.ifaces == NULL) {
    logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "if_discover: %m");
    goto exit_failure;
}
for (i = 0; i < ctx.ifc; i++) {
    if ((ifp = if_find(ctx.ifaces, ctx.ifv[i])) == NULL ||
        !ifp->active)
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR,
            "%s: interface not found or invalid",
            ctx.ifv[i]);
}
TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx.ifaces, next) {
    if (ifp->active == IF_ACTIVE_USER)
        break;
}
if (ifp == NULL) {
    if (ctx.ifc == 0)
        logger(&ctx,
            ctx.options & DHCPCD_INACTIVE ? LOG_DEBUG : LOG_ERR,
            "no valid interfaces found");
    else
        goto exit_failure;
    if (!(ctx.options & DHCPCD_LINK)) {
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR,
            "aborting as link detection is disabled");
        goto exit_failure;
    }
}
```



```
    }
}

TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx.ifaces, next) {
    if (ifp->active)
        dhcpcd_initstatel(ifp, argc, argv, 0);
}

if (ctx.options & DHCPD_BACKGROUND && dhcpcd_daemonise(&ctx))
    goto exit_success;

opt = 0;
TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx.ifaces, next) {
    if (ifp->active) {
        run_preinit(ifp);
        if (!(ifp->options->options & DHCPD_LINK) ||
            ifp->carrier != LINK_DOWN)
            opt = 1;
    }
}

if (!(ctx.options & DHCPD_BACKGROUND)) {
    if (ctx.options & DHCPD_MASTER)
        t = ifo->timeout;
    else {
        t = 0;
        TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx.ifaces, next) {
            if (ifp->active) {
                t = ifp->options->timeout;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (opt == 0 &&
        ctx.options & DHCPD_LINK &&
        !(ctx.options & DHCPD_WAITIP))
    {
        logger(&ctx,
            ctx.options & DHCPD_INACTIVE ?
            LOG_DEBUG : LOG_WARNING,
            "no interfaces have a carrier");
        if (dhcpcd_daemonise(&ctx))
            goto exit_success;
    } else if (t > 0 &&
        /* Test mode removes the daemonise bit, so check for both */
        ctx.options & (DHCPD_DAEMONISE | DHCPD_TEST))
    {
        eloop_timeout_add_sec(ctx.eloop, t,
            handle_exit_timeout, &ctx);
    }
}

free_options(ifo);
ifo = NULL;

if_sortinterfaces(&ctx);
TAILQ_FOREACH(ifp, ctx.ifaces, next) {
```

```
        if (ifp->active)
            eloop_timeout_add_sec(ctx.eloop, 0,
                                   dhcpd_prestartinterface, ifp);
    }

    i = eloop_start(ctx.eloop, &ctx.sigset);
    if (i < 0) {
        syslog(LOG_ERR, "eloop_start: %m");
        goto exit_failure;
    }
    goto exit1;

exit_success:
    i = EXIT_SUCCESS;
    goto exit1;

exit_failure:
    i = EXIT_FAILURE;

exit1:
    /* Free memory and close fd's */
    if (ctx.ifaces) {
        while ((ifp = TAILQ_FIRST(ctx.ifaces))) {
            TAILQ_REMOVE(ctx.ifaces, ifp, next);
            if_free(ifp);
        }
        free(ctx.ifaces);
    }
    free(ctx.duid);
    if (ctx.link_fd != -1) {
        eloop_event_delete(ctx.eloop, ctx.link_fd);
        close(ctx.link_fd);
    }
    if_closesockets(&ctx);
    free_options(ifo);
    free_globals(&ctx);
    ipv4_ctxfree(&ctx);
    ipv6_ctxfree(&ctx);
    dev_stop(&ctx);
    if (control_stop(&ctx) == -1)
        logger(&ctx, LOG_ERR, "control_stop: %m:");
    eloop_free(ctx.eloop);
    free(ctx.iov[0].iov_base);

    if (ctx.options & DHCPD_STARTED && !(ctx.options & DHCPD_FORKED))
        logger(&ctx, LOG_INFO, PACKAGE " exited");
    logger_close(&ctx);
    free(ctx.logfile);
#ifdef USE_SIGNALS
    if (ctx.options & DHCPD_FORKED)
        _exit(i); /* so atexit won't remove our pidfile */
#endif
    return i;
}
```



1.22 directfb

1.22.1 Version

1.7.7

1.22.2 License

LGPLv2.1+

1.22.3 Disclaimer

1.22.3.1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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2.79

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1.24 e2fsprogs

1.24.1 Version

1.43.3

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Theodore Ts'o
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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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the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
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```

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USA
```

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

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307  
USA
```

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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
```

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1.24.3.2

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1.24.3.3

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*/

1.24.3.4

/*

* internal include file for com_err package

*

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* express or implied warranty.  
*/
```

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

```
#ifdef NEED_SYS_ERRLIST  
extern char const * const sys_errlist[];  
extern const int sys_nerr;  
#endif
```

1.25 expat

1.25.1 Version

2.2.0

1.25.2 License

MIT

1.25.3 Disclaimer

1.25.3.1

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1.26 fontconfig

1.26.1 Version

2.12.1

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fontconfig license

1.26.3 Disclaimer

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1.27 freetype

1.27.1 Version

2.8

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Dual FTL/GPLv2+

1.27.3 Disclaimer

1.27.3.1

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2006-Jan-27

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David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg

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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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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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```

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

1.30.1 Version

2.0.9

1.30.2 License

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1.30.3 Disclaimer

1.30.3.1

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Iperf performance test
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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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1.32 json-c

1.32.1 Version

json-c-0.12-20140410

1.32.2 License

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1.32.3 Disclaimer

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1.33 kmod

1.33.1 Version

23

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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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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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- 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.



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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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Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301  
USA
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```
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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!



1.34 libcgroup

1.34.1 Version

0.41

1.34.2 License

LGPLv2.1

1.34.3 Disclaimer

1.34.3.1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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 distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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

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```
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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!

1.35 libconfig

1.35.1 Version

1.5

1.35.2 License

LGPLv2.1+

1.35.3 Disclaimer

1.35.3.1

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```

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

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1.36 libcurl

1.36.1 Version

7.74.0

1.36.2 License

curl

1.36.3 Disclaimer

1.36.3.1

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1.37 libdaemon

1.37.1 Version

0.14



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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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That's all there is to it!



1.38 libevent

1.38.1 Version

2.1.8-stable

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1.38.3.1

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1.39 libexif

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0.6.21

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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.

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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```

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```
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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!



1.40 libffi

1.40.1 Version

3.2.1

1.40.2 License

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1.40.3 Disclaimer

1.40.3.1

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1.41 libglib2

1.41.1 Version

2.50.2

1.41.2 License

LGPLv2+



1.41.3 Disclaimer

1.41.3.1

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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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"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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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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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.

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



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```

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

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1.42 libid3tag

1.42.1 Version

0.15.1b



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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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1.42.3.2

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1.43 libjpeg

1.43.1 Version

9d

1.43.2 License

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1.43.3 Disclaimer

1.43.3.1

The Independent JPEG Group's JPEG software
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README for release 9d of 12-Jan-2020



=====

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DOCUMENTATION ROADMAP

=====

This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW	General description of JPEG and the IJG software.
LEGAL ISSUES	Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.
REFERENCES	Where to learn more about JPEG.
ARCHIVE LOCATIONS	Where to find newer versions of this software.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	Special thanks.
FILE FORMAT WARS	Software *not* to get.
TO DO	Plans for future IJG releases.

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

User documentation:

install.txt	How to configure and install the IJG software.
usage.txt	Usage instructions for cjpeg, djpeg, jpegtran, rdjpgcom, and wrjpgcom.
*.1	Unix-style man pages for programs (same info as usage.txt).
wizard.txt	Advanced usage instructions for JPEG wizards only.
change.log	Version-to-version change highlights.

Programmer and internal documentation:

libjpeg.txt	How to use the JPEG library in your own programs.
example.c	Sample code for calling the JPEG library.
structure.txt	Overview of the JPEG library's internal structure.
filelist.txt	Road map of IJG files.
coderrules.txt	Coding style rules --- please read if you contribute code.

Please read at least the files install.txt and usage.txt. Some information can also be found in the JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article. See ARCHIVE LOCATIONS below to find out where to obtain the FAQ article.

If you want to understand how the JPEG code works, we suggest reading one or more of the REFERENCES, then looking at the documentation files (in roughly the order listed) before diving into the code.



OVERVIEW

=====

This package contains C software to implement JPEG image encoding, decoding, and transcoding. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and grayscale images.

This software implements JPEG baseline, extended-sequential, and progressive compression processes. Provision is made for supporting all variants of these processes, although some uncommon parameter settings aren't implemented yet. We have made no provision for supporting the hierarchical or lossless processes defined in the standard.

We provide a set of library routines for reading and writing JPEG image files, plus two sample applications "cjpeg" and "djpeg", which use the library to perform conversion between JPEG and some other popular image file formats. The library is intended to be reused in other applications.

In order to support file conversion and viewing software, we have included considerable functionality beyond the bare JPEG coding/decoding capability; for example, the color quantization modules are not strictly part of JPEG decoding, but they are essential for output to colormapped file formats or colormapped displays. These extra functions can be compiled out of the library if not required for a particular application.

We have also included "jpegtran", a utility for lossless transcoding between different JPEG processes, and "rdjpgcom" and "wrjpgcom", two simple applications for inserting and extracting textual comments in JFIF files.

The emphasis in designing this software has been on achieving portability and flexibility, while also making it fast enough to be useful. In particular, the software is not intended to be read as a tutorial on JPEG. (See the REFERENCES section for introductory material.) Rather, it is intended to be reliable, portable, industrial-strength code. We do not claim to have achieved that goal in every aspect of the software, but we strive for it.

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The Unix configuration script "configure" was produced with GNU Autoconf. It is copyright by the Free Software Foundation but is freely distributable. The same holds for its supporting scripts (config.guess, config.sub, ltmain.sh). Another support script, install-sh, is copyright by X Consortium but is also freely distributable.

REFERENCES



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We recommend reading one or more of these references before trying to understand the innards of the JPEG software.

The best short technical introduction to the JPEG compression algorithm is Wallace, Gregory K. "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard", Communications of the ACM, April 1991 (vol. 34 no. 4), pp. 30-44. (Adjacent articles in that issue discuss MPEG motion picture compression, applications of JPEG, and related topics.) If you don't have the CACM issue handy, a PDF file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is available at <http://www.ijg.org/files/Wallace.JPEG.pdf>. The file (actually a preprint for an article that appeared in IEEE Trans. Consumer Electronics) omits the sample images that appeared in CACM, but it includes corrections and some added material. Note: the Wallace article is copyright ACM and IEEE, and it may not be used for commercial purposes.

A somewhat less technical, more leisurely introduction to JPEG can be found in "The Data Compression Book" by Mark Nelson and Jean-loup Gailly, published by M&T Books (New York), 2nd ed. 1996, ISBN 1-55851-434-1. This book provides good explanations and example C code for a multitude of compression methods including JPEG. It is an excellent source if you are comfortable reading C code but don't know much about data compression in general. The book's JPEG sample code is far from industrial-strength, but when you are ready to look at a full implementation, you've got one here...

The best currently available description of JPEG is the textbook "JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard" by William B. Pennebaker and Joan L. Mitchell, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, ISBN 0-442-01272-1. Price US\$59.95, 638 pp. The book includes the complete text of the ISO JPEG standards (DIS 10918-1 and draft DIS 10918-2). Although this is by far the most detailed and comprehensive exposition of JPEG publicly available, we point out that it is still missing an explanation of the most essential properties and algorithms of the underlying DCT technology. If you think that you know about DCT-based JPEG after reading this book, then you are in delusion. The real fundamentals and corresponding potential of DCT-based JPEG are not publicly known so far, and that is the reason for all the mistaken developments taking place in the image coding domain.

The original JPEG standard is divided into two parts, Part 1 being the actual specification, while Part 2 covers compliance testing methods. Part 1 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 1: Requirements and guidelines" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-1, ITU-T T.81. Part 2 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 2: Compliance testing" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-2, ITU-T T.83. IJG JPEG 8 introduced an implementation of the JPEG SmartScale extension which is specified in two documents: A contributed document at ITU and ISO with title "ITU-T JPEG-Plus Proposal for Extending ITU-T T.81 for Advanced Image Coding", April 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. The latest version of this



document is Revision 3. And a contributed document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N 5799 with title "Evolution of JPEG", June/July 2011, Berlin, Germany. IJG JPEG 9 introduces a reversible color transform for improved lossless compression which is described in a contributed document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N 6080 with title "JPEG 9 Lossless Coding", June/July 2012, Paris, France.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file format. For the omitted details we follow the "JFIF" conventions, version 2.

JFIF version 1 has been adopted as Recommendation ITU-T T.871 (05/2011) : Information technology - Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: JPEG File Interchange Format (JFIF). It is available as a free download in PDF file format from <http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-T.871>. A PDF file of the older JFIF document is available at <http://www.w3.org/Graphics/JPEG/jfif3.pdf>.

The TIFF 6.0 file format specification can be obtained by FTP from <ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/TIFF6.ps.gz>. The JPEG incorporation scheme found in the TIFF 6.0 spec of 3-June-92 has a number of serious problems. IJG does not recommend use of the TIFF 6.0 design (TIFF Compression tag 6). Instead, we recommend the JPEG design proposed by TIFF Technical Note #2 (Compression tag 7). Copies of this Note can be obtained from <http://www.ijg.org/files/>. It is expected that the next revision of the TIFF spec will replace the 6.0 JPEG design with the Note's design. Although IJG's own code does not support TIFF/JPEG, the free libtiff library uses our library to implement TIFF/JPEG per the Note.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

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The "official" archive site for this software is www.ijg.org. The most recent released version can always be found there in directory "files". This particular version will be archived as <http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsrc.v9d.tar.gz>, and in Windows-compatible "zip" archive format as <http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsr9d.zip>.

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a source of some general information about JPEG.

It is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/> and other news.answers archive sites, including the official news.answers archive at rtfm.mit.edu: <ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/>.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Thank to Juergen Bruder for providing me with a copy of the common DCT algorithm article, only to find out that I had come to the same result in a more direct and comprehensible way with a more generative approach.



Thank to Istvan Sebestyen and Joan L. Mitchell for inviting me to the ITU JPEG (Study Group 16) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thank to Thomas Wiegand and Gary Sullivan for inviting me to the Joint Video Team (MPEG & ITU) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thank to Thomas Richter and Daniel Lee for inviting me to the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 (previously known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) meeting in Berlin, Germany.

Thank to John Korejwa and Massimo Ballerini for inviting me to fruitful consultations in Boston, MA and Milan, Italy.

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Thank to Richard F. Lyon (then of Foveon Inc.) for fruitful communication about JPEG configuration in Sigma Photo Pro software.

Thank to Andrew Finkenstadt for hosting the ijg.org site.

Thank to Thomas G. Lane for the original design and development of this singular software package.

Thank to Lars Goehler, Andreas Heinecke, Sebastian Fuss, Yvonne Roebert, Andrej Werner, and Ulf-Dietrich Braumann for support and public relations.

FILE FORMAT WARS =====

The ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (previously known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) currently promotes different formats containing the name "JPEG" which is misleading because these formats are incompatible with original DCT-based JPEG and are based on faulty technologies. IJG therefore does not and will not support such momentary mistakes (see REFERENCES).

There exist also distributions under the name "OpenJPEG" promoting such kind of formats which is misleading because they don't support original JPEG images.

We have no sympathy for the promotion of inferior formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on common, interoperable format standards for JPEG files. Don't use an incompatible file format!

(In any case, our decoder will remain capable of reading existing JPEG image files indefinitely.)

The ISO committee pretends to be "responsible for the popular JPEG" in their public reports which is not true because they don't respond to actual requirements for the maintenance of the original JPEG specification.



Furthermore, the ISO committee pretends to "ensure interoperability" with their standards which is not true because their "standards" support only application-specific and proprietary use cases and contain mathematically incorrect code.

There are currently different distributions in circulation containing the name "libjpeg" which is misleading because they don't have the features and are incompatible with formats supported by actual IJG libjpeg distributions. One of those fakes is released by members of the ISO committee and just uses the name of libjpeg for misdirection of people, similar to the abuse of the name JPEG as described above, while having nothing in common with actual IJG libjpeg distributions and containing mathematically incorrect code. The other one claims to be a "derivative" or "fork" of the original libjpeg, but violates the license conditions as described under LEGAL ISSUES above and violates basic C programming properties. We have no sympathy for the release of misleading, incorrect and illegal distributions derived from obsolete code bases. Don't use an obsolete code base!

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TO DO
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Version 9 is the second release of a new generation JPEG standard to overcome the limitations of the original JPEG specification, and is the first true source reference JPEG codec. More features are being prepared for coming releases...

Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to jpeg-info@jpegclub.org.



1.44 libmad

1.44.1 Version

0.15.1b

1.44.2 License

GPLv2+

1.44.3 Disclaimer

1.44.3.1

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1.45 libnl

1.45.1 Version

3.2.27

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1.46 libnspr

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1.51 libqrencode

1.51.1 Version

3.4.2

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1.52 libsamplerate

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0.1.8

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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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```

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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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1.53 libselinux

1.53.1 Version

2.6

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1.53.3.1

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1.54 libsepol

1.54.1 Version

2.6

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1.54.3.1

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```
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Hacker.
```

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

That's all there is to it!

1.55 libsndfile

1.55.1 Version

1.0.27

1.55.2 License

LGPLv2.1+

1.55.3 Disclaimer

1.55.3.1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.56 libsoundtouch

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2.1.1

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

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

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

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

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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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1.57 libsoxr

1.57.1 Version

0.1.2

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1.57.3.1

SoX Resampler Library

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1.57.3.2

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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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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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That's all there is to it!

1.58 libsvg

1.58.1 Version

0.1.4



1.58.2 License

LGPLv2+

1.58.3 Disclaimer

1.58.3.1

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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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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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That's all there is to it!

1.59 libsvg-cairo

1.59.1 Version

0.1.6



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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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- 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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Random Hacker.
```

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

That's all there is to it!



1.60 libtool

1.60.1 Version

2.4.6

1.60.2 License

GPLv2+

1.60.3 Disclaimer

1.60.3.1

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```

```
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1.61 libxml2

1.61.1 Version

2.9.8

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1.61.3.1

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1.62 libxslt

1.62.1 Version

1.1.29

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1.63 linux

1.63.1 Version

amlogic-4.9-dev

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1.64 lvm2

1.64.1 Version

2.02.168

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```

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

That's all there is to it!



1.65 ncurses

1.65.1 Version

5.9

1.65.2 License

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1.65.3 Disclaimer

1.65.3.1

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-----
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```
-----
-- $Id: README,v 1.23 2006/04/22 22:19:37 tom Exp $
-----
```

README file for the ncurses package

See the file ANNOUNCE for a summary of ncurses features and ports.
See the file INSTALL for instructions on how to build and install ncurses.
See the file NEWS for a release history and bug-fix notes.
See the file TO-DO for things that still need doing, including known bugs.

Browse the file misc/ncurses-intro.html for narrative descriptions of how to use ncurses and the panel, menu, and form libraries.

Browse the file doc/html/hackguide.html for a tour of the package internals.

ROADMAP AND PACKAGE OVERVIEW:

You should be reading this file in a directory called: ncurses-d.d, where d.d is the current version number (see the dist.mk file in this directory for that). There should be a number of subdirectories, including `c++', `form', `man', `menu', `misc', `ncurses', `panel', `progs', `test', `tack' and `Ada95'.

(The `tack' program may be distributed separately).

A full build/install of this package typically installs several libraries, a handful of utilities, and a database hierarchy. Here is an inventory of the pieces:

The libraries are:

libncurses.a	(normal)
libncurses.so	(shared)
libncurses_g.a	(debug and trace code enabled)
libncurses_p.a	(profiling enabled)
libpanel.a	(normal)
libpanel.so	(shared)
libpanel_g.a	(debug and trace code enabled)



libmenu.a	(normal)
libmenu.so	(shared)
libmenu_g.a	(debug enabled)
libform.a	(normal)
libform.so	(shared)
libform_g.a	(debug enabled)

If you configure using the `--enable-widec` option, a "w" is appended to the library names (e.g., `libncursesw.a`), and the resulting libraries support wide-characters, e.g., via a UTF-8 locale. The corresponding header files are compatible with the non-wide-character configuration; wide-character features are provided by `ifdef`'s in the header files. The wide-character library interfaces are not binary-compatible with the non-wide-character version.

The ncurses libraries implement the curses API. The panel, menu and forms libraries implement clones of the SVr4 panel, menu and forms APIs. The source code for these lives in the ``ncurses'`, ``panel'`, ``menu'`, and ``form'` directories respectively.

In the ``c++'` directory, you'll find code that defines an interface to the curses, forms, menus and panels library packaged as C++ classes, and a demo program in C++ to test it. These class definition modules are not installed by the `'make install.libs'` rule as `libncurses++`.

In the ``Ada95'` directory, you'll find code and documentation for an Ada95 binding of the curses API, to be used with the GNAT compiler. This binding is built by a normal top-level `'make'` if configure detects an usable version of GNAT (3.11 or above). It is not installed automatically. See the Ada95 directory for more build and installation instructions and for documentation of the binding.

To do its job, the ncurses code needs your terminal type to be set in the environment variable `TERM` (normally set by your OS; under UNIX, `getty(1)` typically does this, but you can override it in your `.profile`); and, it needs a database of terminal descriptions in which to look up your terminal type's capabilities.

In older (V7/BSD) versions of curses, the database was a flat text file, `/etc/termcap`; in newer (USG/USL) versions, the database is a hierarchy of fast-loading binary description blocks under `/usr/lib/terminfo`. These binary blocks are compiled from an improved editable text representation called `'terminfo'` format (documented in `man/terminfo.5`). The ncurses library can use either `/etc/termcap` or the compiled binary terminfo blocks, but prefers the second form.

In the ``misc'` directory, there is a text file `terminfo.src`, in editable terminfo format, which can be used to generate the terminfo binaries (that's



what make install.data does). If the package was built with the --enable-termcap option enabled, and the ncurses library cannot find a terminfo description for your terminal, it will fall back to the termcap file supplied with your system (which the ncurses package installation leaves strictly alone).

The utilities are as follows:

tic	-- terminfo source to binary compiler
infocmp	-- terminfo binary to source decompiler/comparator
clear	-- emits clear-screen for current terminal
tput	-- shell-script access to terminal capabilities.
toe	-- table of entries utility
tset	-- terminal-initialization utility

The first two (tic and infocmp) are used for manipulating terminfo descriptions; the next two (clear and tput) are for use in shell scripts. The last (tset) is provided for 4.4BSD compatibility. The source code for all of these lives in the `progs' directory.

Detailed documentation for all libraries and utilities can be found in the `man' and `doc' directories. An HTML introduction to ncurses, panels, and menus programming lives in the `doc/html' directory. Manpages in HTML format are under `doc/html/man'.

The `test' directory contains programs that can be used to verify or demonstrate the functions of the ncurses libraries. See test/README for descriptions of these programs. Notably, the `ncurses' utility is designed to help you systematically exercise the library functions.

AUTHORS:

Pavel Curtis:
wrote the original ncurses

Zeyd M. Ben-Halim:
port of original to Linux and many enhancements.

Thomas Dickey (maintainer for 1.9.9g through 4.1, resuming with FSF's 5.0):
configuration scripts, porting, mods to adhere to XSI Curses in the areas of background color, terminal modes. Also memory leak testing, the wresize, default colors and key definition extensions and numerous bug fixes (more than half of those enumerated in NEWS beginning with the internal release 1.8.9).

Florian La Roche (official maintainer for FSF's ncurses 4.2)
Beginning with release 4.2, ncurses is distributed under an MIT-style license.

Eric S. Raymond:



the man pages, infocmp(1), tput(1), clear(1), captinfo(1), tset(1), toe(1), most of tic(1), trace levels, the HTML intro, wgetnstr() and many other entry points, the cursor-movement optimization, the scroll-pack optimizer for vertical motions, the mouse interface and xterm mouse support, and the ncurses test program.

Juergen Pfeifer

The menu and form libraries, C++ bindings for ncurses, menus, forms and panels, as well as the Ada95 binding. Ongoing support for panel.

CONTRIBUTORS:

Alexander V. Lukyanov

for numerous fixes and improvements to the optimization logic.

David MacKenzie

for first-class bug-chasing and methodical testing.

Ross Ridge

for the code that hacks termcap parameterized strings into terminfo.

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for writing and sending the panel library.

Hellmuth Michaelis,

for many patches and testing the optimization code.

Eric Newton, Ulrich Drepper, and Anatoly Ivasyuk:

the C++ code.

Jonathan Ross,

for lessons in using sed.

Keith Bostic (maintainer of 4.4BSD curses)

for help, criticism, comments, bug-finding, and being willing to deep-six BSD curses for this one when it grew up.

Richard Stallman,

for his commitment to making ncurses free software.

Countless other people have contributed by reporting bugs, sending fixes, suggesting improvements, and generally whining about ncurses :-)

BUGS:

See the INSTALL file for bug and developer-list addresses. The Hacker's Guide in the doc directory includes some guidelines on how to report bugs in ways that will get them fixed most quickly.



1.66 ntp

1.66.1 Version

4.2.8p15

1.66.2 License

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1.66.3 Disclaimer

1.66.3.1

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The following individuals contributed in part to the Network Time Protocol Distribution Version 4 and are acknowledged as authors of this work.

1. [1]Takao Abe <takao_abe@xurb.jp> Clock driver for JJY receivers
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3. [3]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial line and PCI-bus devices
4. [4]Viraj Bais <vbais@mailman1.intel.com> and [5]Clayton Kirkwood <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
5. [6]Michael Barone <michael.barone@lmco.com> GPSVME fixes
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13. [14]Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
14. [15]Casey Crellin <casey@csc.co.za> vxWorks (Tornado) port and help with target configuration
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 27. [29]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
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 29. [32]Johannes Maximilian Kuehn <kuehn@ntp.org> Rewrote sntp to comply with NTPv4 specification, ntpq saveconfig
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 33. [36]George Lindholm <lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
 34. [37]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
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 37. [40]David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation, precision kernel; clock drivers: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 18, 19, 22, 36
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 41. [44]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
 42. [45]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [46]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
 43. [47]Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code maintenance
 44. [48]Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
 45. [49]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
 46. [50]Wilfredo S  nchez <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)
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 56. [60]Brian Utterback <brian.utterback@oracle.com> General codebase, Solaris issues
 57. [61]Loganaden Velvindron <loganaden@gmail.com> Sandboxing (libseccomp) support

- 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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1.67 openssh

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7.4p1

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1.70 pango

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1.71 pcre

1.71.1 Version

8.42



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THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

Written by: Philip Hazel
Email local part: ph10
Email domain: cam.ac.uk

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1.74 protobuf-c

1.74.1 Version

v1.1.1

1.74.2 License

BSD-2c

1.74.3 Disclaimer

1.74.3.1

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1.75 pulseaudio

1.75.1 Version

8.0

1.75.2 License

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1.75.3.1

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However, the server side has optional GPL dependencies. These include the libamplerate and glib (core libraries), LIRC (lirc module) and FFTW (equalizer module), although others may also be included in the future. If PulseAudio is compiled with these optional components, this effectively downgrades the license of the server part to GPL (see the file GPL for details), exercising section 3 of the LGPL. In such circumstances, you should treat the client library (libpulse) of PulseAudio as being LGPL licensed and the server part (libpulsecore) as being GPL licensed. Since the PulseAudio daemon, tests, various utilities/helpers and the modules link to libpulsecore and/or the afore mentioned optional GPL dependencies they are of course also GPL licensed also in this scenario.

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While we attempt to provide a summary here, it is the ultimate responsibility of the packager to ensure the components they use in their build of PulseAudio meets their license requirements.

1.75.3.2

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1.76 sbc

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1.3

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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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1.81 tslib

1.81.1 Version

1.5

1.81.2 License

GPLv2

1.81.3 Disclaimer

1.81.3.1

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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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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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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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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS



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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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Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston,  
MA 02111-1307, USA
```

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

1.82 tzdata

1.82.1 Version

2016j



1.82.2 License

Public domain

1.82.3 Disclaimer

1.82.3.1

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1.83 uboot

1.83.1 Version

next-2015-dev

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GPLv2+

1.83.3 Disclaimer

1.83.3.1

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- 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.

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1.84 util-linux

1.84.1 Version

2.29.2

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```

```
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```

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

That's all there is to it!

1.84.3.5

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1.85 wpa_supplicant

1.85.1 Version

2.6

1.85.2 License

BSD-3c

1.85.3 Disclaimer

1.85.3.1

wpa_supplicant and hostapd

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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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1.86 zlib

1.86.1 Version

1.2.11

1.86.2 License

zlib license



1.86.3 Disclaimer

1.86.3.1

ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

zlib 1.2.11 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). 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 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 1.2.11 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>, 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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Mark Adler
madler@alumni.caltech.edu

If you use the zlib library in a product, we would appreciate *not* receiving lengthy legal documents to sign. The sources are provided for free but without warranty of any kind. The library has been entirely written by Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler; it does not include third-party code.

If you redistribute modified sources, we would appreciate that you include in the file ChangeLog history information documenting your changes. Please read the FAQ for more information on the distribution of modified source versions.