

License Report

for project

cab bsp-x4-printer 5.37

created June 16, 2021, 8:53

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1 avahi

Package: avahi 0.6.31

License: LGPLv2.1+

URL: <http://avahi.org/download/avahi-0.6.31.tar.gz>

MD5: 2f22745b8f7368ad5a0a3fddac343f2d

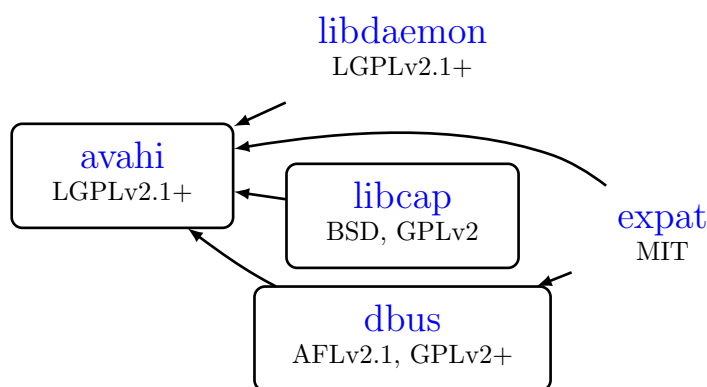


Figure 1.1: Dependency tree for avahi

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1 avahi

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!

2 bash

Package: bash 4.3.30

License: GPLv2

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/bash/bash-4.3.30.tar.gz>

MD5: a27b3ee9be83bd3ba448c0ff52b28447

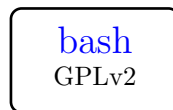


Figure 2.1: Dependency tree for bash

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3 bluez

Package: bluez 5.30

License: GPLv2+

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/bluetooth/bluez-5.30.tar.gz>

MD5: a7b99d40cd78c7497abdfd7f024fd07b

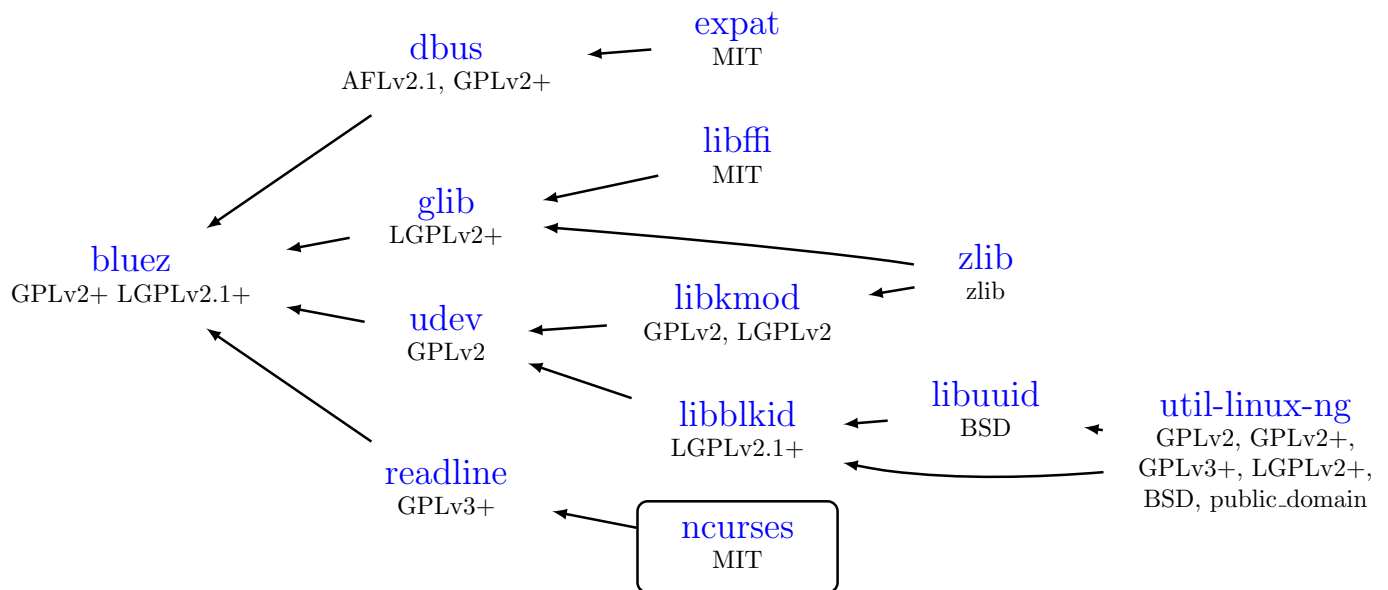


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```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the
library 'Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.
```

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

That's all there is to it!

4 boost *** Unknown License!

Package: boost 1.55.0

License: unknown

URL: http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/boost/boost_1.55.0.tar.bz2

MD5: d6eef4b4cacb2183f2bf265a5a03a354

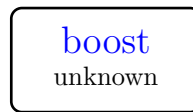


Figure 4.1: Dependency tree for boost

4.1 LICENSE_1_0.txt [automatically found]

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5 busybox

Package: busybox 1.23.1

License: GPLv2

URL: <http://www.busybox.net/downloads/busybox-1.23.1.tar.bz2>

MD5: 5c94d6301a964cd91619bd4d74605245

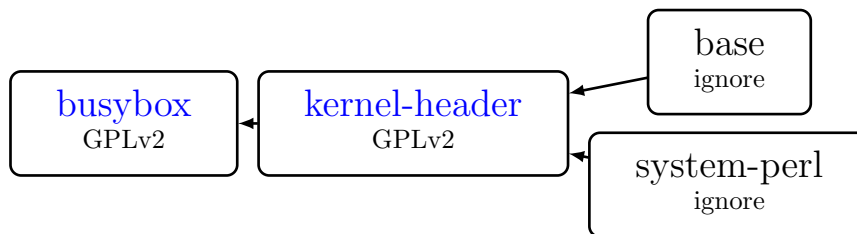


Figure 5.1: Dependency tree for busybox

5.1 LICENSE [automatically found]

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Package: ciopfs 0.4

License: unknown

URL:

MD5: b11c2a3666be100177dd1116a366d8da

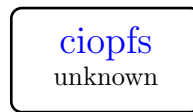


Figure 6.1: Dependency tree for ciopfs

7 coreutils

Package: coreutils 8.22

License: GPLv3

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/coreutils/coreutils-8.22.tar.xz>

MD5: 8fb0ae2267aa6e728958adc38f8163a2

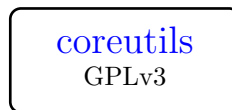


Figure 7.1: Dependency tree for coreutils

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8 cpp_asio *** Unknown License!

Package: cpp_asio 1.10.6

License: unknown

URL:

MD5: f5c0d75bda9837bef30a4e7eef0ed3c8



Figure 8.1: Dependency tree for cpp_asio

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9 crda *** Unknown License!

Package: crda 3.13

License: unknown

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/./software/network/crda/crda-3.13.tar.xz>

MD5: 66b1b0417c1ad19f0009a5c0c0c1aebc

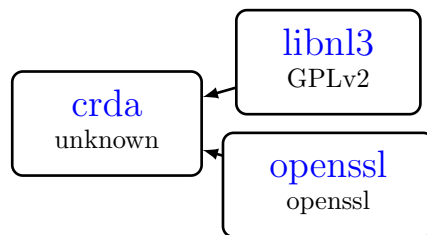


Figure 9.1: Dependency tree for crda

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10 davfs2 *** Unknown License!

Package: davfs2 1.5.6

License: unknown

URL: <https://download.savannah.nongnu.org/releases/davfs2/davfs2-1.5.6.tar.gz>

MD5: eb9948097dc08664cbc19ad06eeacd97

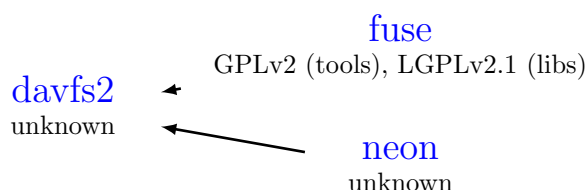


Figure 10.1: Dependency tree for davfs2

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11 dbus

Package: dbus 1.8.16

License: AFLv2.1,

URL: <http://dbus.freedesktop.org/releases/dbus/dbus-1.8.16.tar.gz>

MD5: 020824a38850501e7d6ba8307a7c5ac3

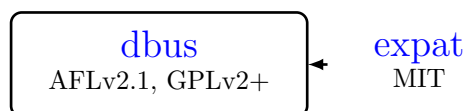


Figure 11.1: Dependency tree for dbus

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```
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This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
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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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12 dosfstools

Package: dosfstools 3.0.26

License: GPLv3

URL: <http://www.daniel-baumann.ch/files/software/dosfstools/dosfstools-3.0.26.tar.xz>

MD5: 45012f5f56f2aae3afcd62120b9e5a08

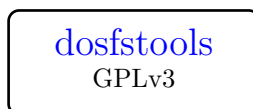


Figure 12.1: Dependency tree for dosfstools

12.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```

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13 expat

Package: expat 2.1.0

License: MIT

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/expat/expat-2.1.0.tar.gz>

MD5: dd7dab7a5fea97d2a6a43f511449b7cd

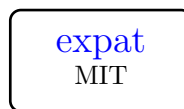


Figure 13.1: Dependency tree for expat

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14 freetype

Package: freetype 2.5.2

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URL: <http://download.savannah.gnu.org/releases/freetype/freetype-2.5.2.tar.bz2>

MD5: 10e8f4d6a019b124088d18bc26123a25

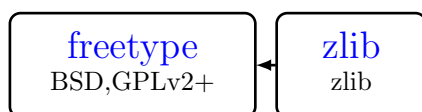


Figure 14.1: Dependency tree for freetype

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--- end of FTL.TXT ---

14.4 src_bdf_README

FreeType font driver for BDF fonts

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Introduction

BDF (Bitmap Distribution Format) is a bitmap font format defined by Adobe, which is intended to be easily understood by both humans and computers. This code implements a BDF driver for the FreeType library, following the Adobe Specification V 2.2. The specification of the BDF font format is available from Adobe's web site:

http://partners.adobe.com/public/developer/en/font/5005.BDF_Spec.pdf

Many good bitmap fonts in bdf format come with XFree86 (www.XFree86.org). They do not define vertical metrics, because the X Consortium BDF specification has removed them.

Encodings

The variety of encodings that accompanies bdf fonts appears to encompass the small set defined in `freetype.h`. On the other hand, two properties that specify encoding and registry are usually defined in bdf fonts.

I decided to make these two properties directly accessible, leaving to the client application the work of interpreting them. For instance:

```
#include FT_INTERNAL_BDF_TYPES_H

FT_Face      face;
BDF_Public_Face bdf_face;

FT_New_Face( library, ..., &face );

bdf_face = (BDF_Public_Face)face;

if ( ( bdf_face->charset_registry == "ISO10646" ) &&
      ( bdf_face->charset_encoding == "1" )
    )
    [...]
```

Thus the driver always exports 'ft_encoding_none' as `face->charmap.encoding`. `FT_Get_Char_Index`'s behavior is unmodified, that is, it converts the `ULong` value given as argument into the corresponding glyph number.

If the two properties are not available, Adobe Standard Encoding should be assumed.

Anti-Aliased Bitmaps

The driver supports an extension to the BDF format as used in Mark Leisher's `xmbdfed` bitmap font editor. Microsoft's `SBIT` tool expects bitmap fonts in that format for adding anti-aliased them to TrueType fonts. It introduces a fourth field to the 'SIZE' keyword which gives the `bpp` value (bits per pixel) of the glyph data in the font. Possible values are 1 (the default), 2 (four gray levels), 4 (16 gray levels), and 8 (256 gray levels). The driver returns either a bitmap with 1 bit per pixel or a pixmap with 8 bits per pixel (using 4, 16, and 256 gray levels, respectively).

Known problems

- A font is entirely loaded into memory. Obviously, this is not the Right Thing(TM). If you have big fonts I suggest you convert them into PCF format (using the `bdftopcf` utility): the PCF font driver of FreeType can perform incremental glyph loading.

When I have some time, I will implement on-demand glyph parsing.

- Except for encodings properties, client applications have no visibility of the `PCF_Face` object. This means that applications cannot directly access font tables and must trust FreeType.

- Currently, glyph names are ignored.

I plan to give full visibility of the BDF_Face object in an upcoming revision of the driver, thus implementing also glyph names.

- As I have never seen a BDF font that defines vertical metrics, vertical metrics are (parsed and) discarded. If you own a BDF font that defines vertical metrics, please let me know (I will implement them in 5-10 minutes).

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*** Portions of the driver (that is, bdf.c and bdf.h):

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Credits

This driver is based on excellent Mark Leisher's bdf library. If you find something good in this driver you should probably thank him, not me.

14.5 src_pcf_README

FreeType font driver for PCF fonts

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Introduction

PCF (Portable Compiled Format) is a binary bitmap font format, largely used in X world. This code implements a PCF driver for the FreeType library. Glyph images are loaded into memory only on demand, thus leading to a small memory footprint.

Information on the PCF font format can only be worked out from 'pcfread.c', and 'pcfwrite.c', to be found, for instance, in the XFree86 (www.xfree86.org) source tree (xc/lib/font/bitmap/).

Many good bitmap fonts in bdf format come with XFree86: they can be compiled into the pcf format using the 'bdf2pcf' utility.

Supported hardware

The driver has been tested on linux/x86 and sunos5.5/sparc. In both cases the compiler was gcc. When back in Paris, I will test it also on linux/alpha.

Encodings

Use 'FT_Get_BDF_Charset_ID' to access the encoding and registry.

The driver always exports 'ft_encoding_none' as face->charmap.encoding. FT_Get_Char_Index() behavior is unmodified, that is, it converts the ULong value given as argument into the corresponding glyph number.

Known problems

- dealing explicitly with encodings breaks the uniformity of freetype2 api.
- except for encodings properties, client applications have no visibility of the PCF_Face object. This means that applications cannot directly access font tables and are obliged to trust FreeType.
- currently, glyph names and ink_metrics are ignored.

I plan to give full visibility of the PCF_Face object in the next release of the driver, thus implementing also glyph names and ink_metrics.

- height is defined as (ascent - descent). Is this correct?
- if unable to read size information from the font, PCF_Init_Face sets available_size->width and available_size->height to 12.
- too many english grammar errors in the readme file :-(

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Credits

Keith Packard wrote the pcf driver found in XFree86. His work is at the same time the specification and the sample implementation of the PCF format. Undoubtedly, this driver is inspired from his work.

15 fuse

Package: fuse 2.9.3

License: GPLv2

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/fuse/fuse-2.9.3.tar.gz>

MD5: 33cae22ca50311446400daf8a6255c6a

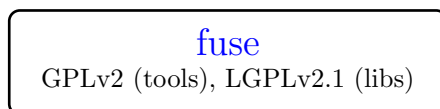


Figure 15.1: Dependency tree for fuse

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

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

That's all there is to it!

16 fuse-exfat *** Unknown License!

Package: fuse-exfat 1.2.4

License: unknown

URL: <https://github.com/relan/exfat/releases/download/v1.2.4/fuse-exfat-1.2.4.tar.gz>

MD5: 1ed881862bea9616003398cb6eab9903

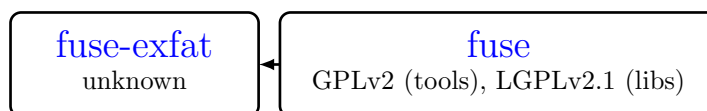


Figure 16.1: Dependency tree for fuse-exfat

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```
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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17 gcclibs *** Unknown License!

Package: gcclibs 4.9.2

License: unknown

URL:

MD5:

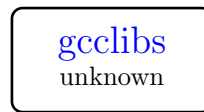


Figure 17.1: Dependency tree for gcclibs

18 gdbserver

Package: gdbserver 7.5

License: GPLv2,

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/gdb/gdb-7.5.tar.gz>

MD5: c9f5ed81008194f8f667f131234f3ef0

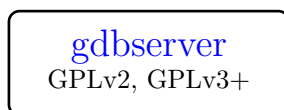


Figure 18.1: Dependency tree for gdbserver

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```
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```

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

The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate

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

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To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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

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19 glib

Package: glib 2.42.1

License: LGPLv2+

URL: <http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/sources/glib/2.42/glib-2.42.1.tar.xz>

MD5: 89c4119e50e767d3532158605ee9121a

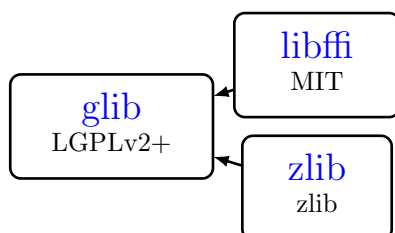


Figure 19.1: Dependency tree for glib

19.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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

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

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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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```

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

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

That's all there is to it!

20 glibc

Package: glibc 2.20

License: GPLv2,

URL:

MD5:

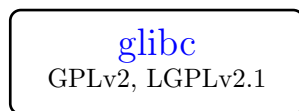


Figure 20.1: Dependency tree for glibc

21 gnutls

Package: gnutls 3.3.13

License: LGPLv3+

URL: <ftp://ftp.gnutls.org/gcrypt/gnutls/v3.3/gnutls-3.3.13.tar.xz>

MD5: a7387fe8bf3e604bf518a6da9ab2a4e6

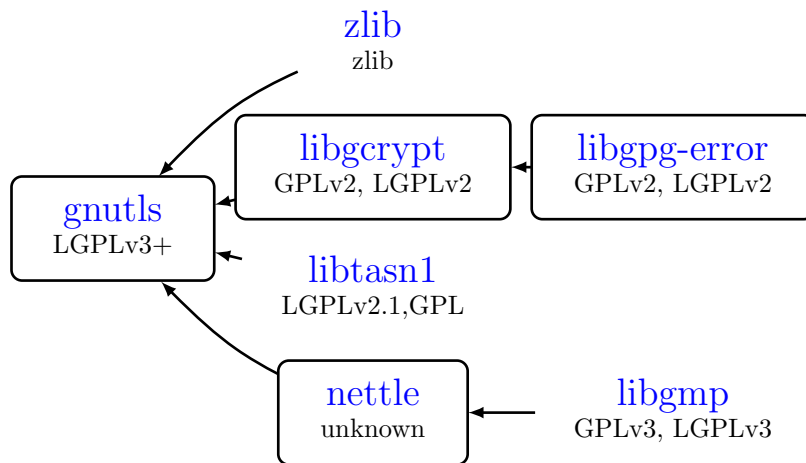


Figure 21.1: Dependency tree for gnutls

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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

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1. Source Code.

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

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22 googletest *** Unknown License!

Package: googletest 1.8.0

License: unknown

URL:

MD5: 16877098823401d1bf2ed7891d7dce36



Figure 22.1: Dependency tree for googletest

23 ifplugd *** Unknown License!

Package: ifplugd 0.28

License: unknown

URL: <http://0pointer.de/lennart/projects/ifplugd/ifplugd-0.28.tar.gz>

MD5: df6f4bab52f46fffd6eb1f5912d4ccee3

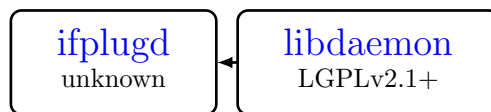


Figure 23.1: Dependency tree for ifplugd

23.1 LICENSE [automatically found]

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This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
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'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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24 initmethod-bbinit *** Unknown License!

Package: initmethod-bbinit 1.0.0

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URL:

MD5:

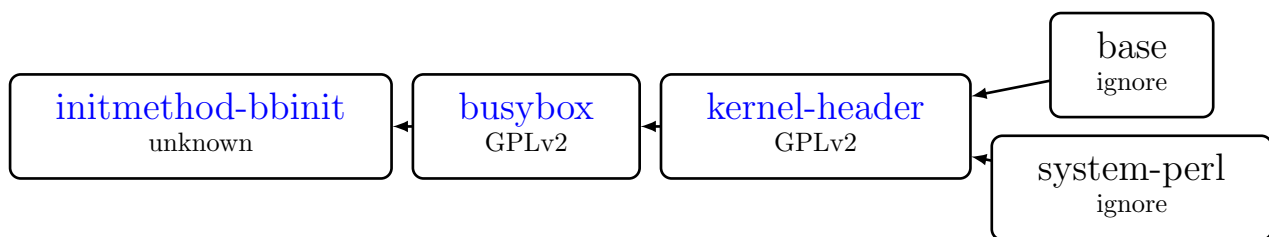


Figure 24.1: Dependency tree for initmethod-bbinit

25 inotify-tools *** Unknown License!

Package: inotify-tools 3.13

License: unknown

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/inotify-tools/inotify-tools-3.13.tar.gz>

MD5: 35d7178297390f18bae451e083362acf

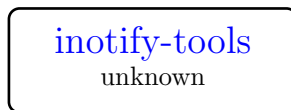


Figure 25.1: Dependency tree for inotify-tools

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```

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26 iw *** Unknown License!

Package: iw 3.14

License: unknown

URL: <http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/network/iw/iw-3.14.tar.xz>

MD5: 66e41053f6fc0781b683b5b688442de6

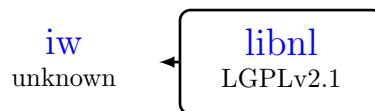


Figure 26.1: Dependency tree for iw

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Copyright (c) 2007	Andy Lutomirski
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27 kernel

Package: kernel 3.10.4

License: GPLv2

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v3.x/linux-3.10.4.tar.xz>

MD5: 0378156d0a4ebf155d083531c3cb3826

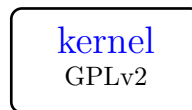


Figure 27.1: Dependency tree for kernel

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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28 kernel-header

Package: kernel-header 3.10.4

License: GPLv2

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v3.x/linux-3.10.4.tar.xz>

MD5: 0378156d0a4ebf155d083531c3cb3826

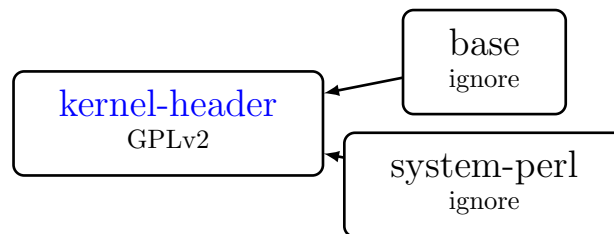


Figure 28.1: Dependency tree for kernel-header

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

Package: less 443

License: GPLv3+,

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/less/less-443.tar.gz>

MD5: 47db098fb3cdaf847b3c4be05ee954fc



Figure 29.1: Dependency tree for less

29.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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```
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```

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30 libblkid

Package: libblkid

License: LGPLv2.1+

URL:

MD5:

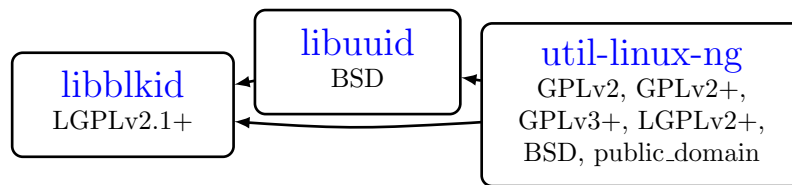


Figure 30.1: Dependency tree for libblkid

31 libc *** Unknown License!

Package: libc

License: unknown

URL:

MD5:

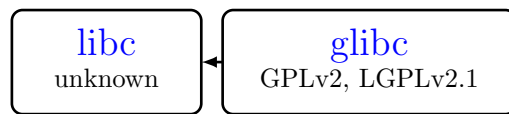


Figure 31.1: Dependency tree for libc

32 libcap

Package: libcap 2.22

License: BSD,

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/security/linux-privs/libcap2/libcap-2.22.tar.bz2>

MD5: ce64058bdb3f086ddbfc8ce6c919845

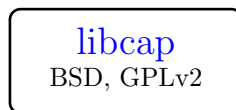


Figure 32.1: Dependency tree for libcap

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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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33 libdaemon

Package: libdaemon 0.14

License: LGPLv2.1+

URL: <http://0pointer.de/lennart/projects/libdaemon/libdaemon-0.14.tar.gz>

MD5: 509dc27107c21bcd9fbf2f95f5669563

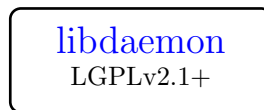


Figure 33.1: Dependency tree for libdaemon

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

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34 libffi

Package: libffi 3.2.1

License: MIT

URL: <http://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/sources.redhat.com/libffi/libffi-3.2.1.tar.gz>

MD5: 83b89587607e3eb65c70d361f13bab43



Figure 34.1: Dependency tree for libffi

34.1 LICENSE [automatically found]

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35 libgcrypt

Package: libgcrypt 1.5.3

License: GPLv2,

URL: <http://artfiles.org/gnupg.org/libgcrypt/libgcrypt-1.5.3.tar.bz2>

MD5: 993159b2924ae7b0e4eaff0743c2db35

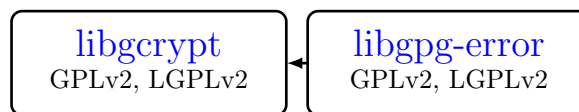


Figure 35.1: Dependency tree for libgcrypt

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```
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```

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

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```
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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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36 libgmp

Package: libgmp 6.0.0a

License: GPLv3,

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/gmp/gmp-6.0.0a.tar.bz2>

MD5: b7ff2d88cae7f8085bd5006096eed470

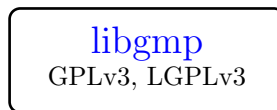


Figure 36.1: Dependency tree for libgmp

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```

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37 libgpg-error

Package: libgpg-error 1.12

License: GPLv2,

URL: <http://artfiles.org/gnupg.org/libgpg-error/libgpg-error-1.12.tar.bz2>

MD5: 8f0eb41a344d19ac2aa9bd101dfb9ce6

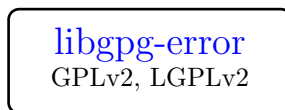


Figure 37.1: Dependency tree for libgpg-error

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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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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever

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

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

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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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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!

38 libjpeg

Package: libjpeg 9a

License: jpeg

URL: <http://ijg.org/files/jpegsrc.v9a.tar.gz>

MD5: 3353992aecaee1805ef4109aadd433e7



Figure 38.1: Dependency tree for libjpeg

39 libkmod

Package: libkmod 20

License: GPLv2,

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/kmod/kmod-20.tar.xz>

MD5: d6f4fef718a50bd88080de6a43bc64d8

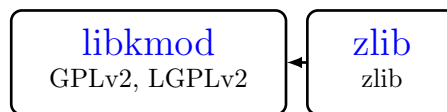


Figure 39.1: Dependency tree for libkmod

39.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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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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- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
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(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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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.

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

40 libnl

Package: libnl 1.1

License: LGPLv2.1

URL: <http://people.suug.ch/tgr/libnl/files/libnl-1.1.tar.gz>

MD5: ae970ccd9144e132b68664f98e7ceeb1

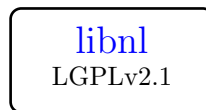


Figure 40.1: Dependency tree for libnl

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41 libnl3

Package: libnl3 3.2.25

License: GPLv2

URL: <http://www.infradead.org/tgr/libnl/files/libnl-3.2.25.tar.gz>

MD5: 03f74d0cd5037cad8cd8fa313bbd195c

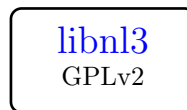


Figure 41.1: Dependency tree for libnl3

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

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42 libpcre

Package: libpcre 8.32

License: BSD

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/pcre/pcre-8.32.tar.bz2>

MD5: 62f02a76bb57a40bc66681760ed511d5



Figure 42.1: Dependency tree for libpcre

42.1 LICENCE

PCRE LICENCE

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THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

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

University of Cambridge Computing Service,
Cambridge, England.

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PCRE JUST-IN-TIME COMPILATION SUPPORT

Written by: Zoltan Herczeg
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End

43 libpng

Package: libpng 1.2.50

License: libpng

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/libpng/libpng-1.2.50.tar.xz>

MD5: a3e00fccbfe356174ab515b5c00641c7

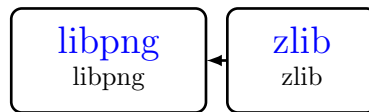


Figure 43.1: Dependency tree for libpng

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```
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glennrp at users.sourceforge.net
July 10, 2012

44 libssh2 *** Unknown License!

Package: libssh2 1.2.4

License: unknown

URL: <http://www.libssh2.org/download/libssh2-1.2.4.tar.gz>

MD5: 4d65a66d5f232e5bb1d05b311e43d46d

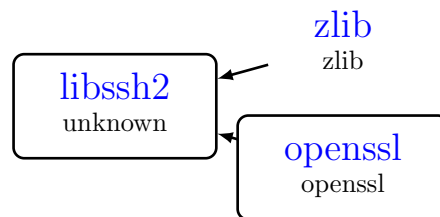


Figure 44.1: Dependency tree for libssh2

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*/

45 libsysfs

Package: libsysfs 2.1.0

License: GPLv2,

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/linux-diag/sysfsutils-2.1.0.tar.gz>

MD5: 14e7dcd0436d2f49aa403f67e1ef7ddc

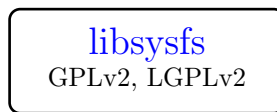


Figure 45.1: Dependency tree for libsysfs

45.1 cmd_GPL

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45.2 lib_LGPL

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46 libtasn1

Package: libtasn1 3.2

License: LGPLv2.1,GPL

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/libtasn1/libtasn1-3.2.tar.gz>

MD5: 1b07629163025b9693aae9b8957842b2

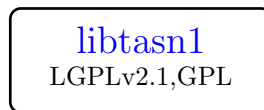


Figure 46.1: Dependency tree for libtasn1

46.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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```

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

That's all there is to it!

47 libusb

Package: libusb 1.0.18

License: LGPLv2.1

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/libusb/libusb-1.0.18.tar.bz2>

MD5: 4a6d049923efc6496f1d383054dac1a6

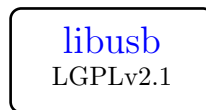


Figure 47.1: Dependency tree for libusb

47.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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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.

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

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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.
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Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

48 libuuid

Package: libuuid

License: BSD

URL:

MD5:

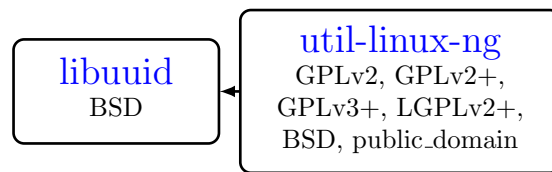


Figure 48.1: Dependency tree for libuuid

49 lighttpd

Package: lighttpd 1.4.50

License: BSD-3-Clause

URL: <http://download.lighttpd.net/lighttpd/releases-1.4.x/lighttpd-1.4.50.tar.xz>

MD5: 0547831efda8492648b7f0c652865dfd

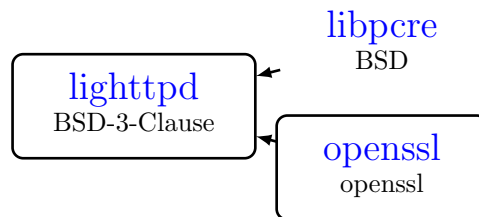


Figure 49.1: Dependency tree for lighttpd

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50 locales *** Unknown License!

Package: locales 1.0

License: unknown

URL:

MD5:



Figure 50.1: Dependency tree for locales

51 mbedtls *** Unknown License!

Package: mbedtls 2.7.0

License: unknown

URL:

MD5: 0c2fc845da79b799c112e3ffdf6e75b4

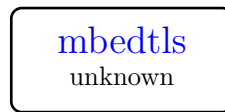


Figure 51.1: Dependency tree for mbedtls

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52 module-init-tools

Package: module-init-tools 3.16

License: GPLv2

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/module-init-tools/module-init-tools-3.16.tar.bz2>

MD5: bc44832c6e41707b8447e2847d2019f5



module-init-tools
GPLv2

Figure 52.1: Dependency tree for module-init-tools

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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Package: mplayer 1.0rc4

License: unknown

URL: <http://www.mplayerhq.hu/MPlayer/releases/MPlayer-1.0rc4.tar.bz2>

MD5: 1699c94de39da9c4c5d34e8f58e418f0

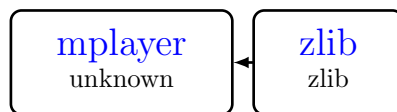


Figure 53.1: Dependency tree for mplayer

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```
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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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54 mtd-utils

Package: mtd-utils 1.5.1

License: GPLv2+

URL: <ftp://ftp.infradead.org/pub/mtd-utils/mtd-utils-1.5.1.tar.bz2>

MD5: 4ad1f758d49615efe14edb107eddac5c

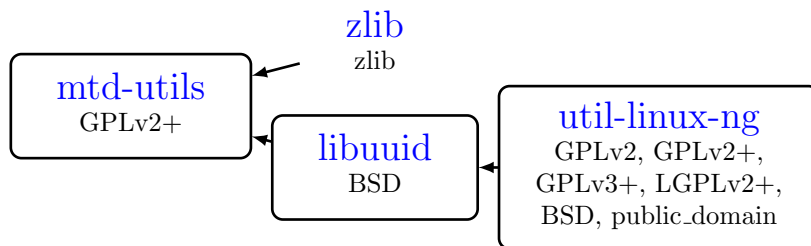


Figure 54.1: Dependency tree for mtd-utils

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

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Public License instead of this License.

55 nano *** Unknown License!

Package: nano 2.3.1

License: unknown

URL: <http://www.nano-editor.org/dist/v2.3/nano-2.3.1.tar.gz>

MD5: af09f8828744b0ea0808d6c19a2b4bfd

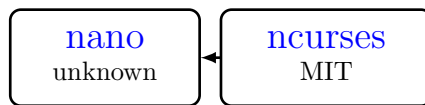


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56 ncurses

Package: ncurses 5.9

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URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/ncurses/ncurses-5.9.tar.gz>

MD5: 8cb9c412e5f2d96bc6f459aa8c6282a1



ncurses
MIT

Figure 56.1: Dependency tree for ncurses

57 neon *** Unknown License!

Package: neon 0.30.2

License: unknown

URL: <http://www.webdav.org/neon/neon-0.30.2.tar.gz>

MD5: e28d77bf14032d7f5046b3930704ef41

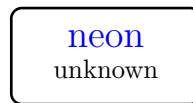


Figure 57.1: Dependency tree for neon

58 net-snmp *** Unknown License!

Package: net-snmp 5.7.2

License: unknown

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/net-snmp/net-snmp-5.7.2.tar.gz>

MD5: 5bddd02e2f82b62daa79f82717737a14

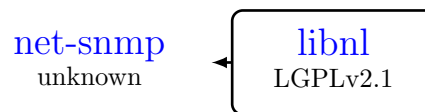


Figure 58.1: Dependency tree for net-snmp

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MD5: 003d5147911317931dd453520eb234a5

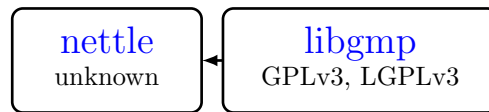


Figure 59.1: Dependency tree for nettle

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60 openssh

Package: openssh 6.6p1

License: BSD,

URL: <http://openbsd.cs.fau.de/pub/OpenBSD/OpenSSH/portable/openssh-6.6p1.tar.gz>

MD5: 3e9800e6bca1fbac0eea4d41baa7f239

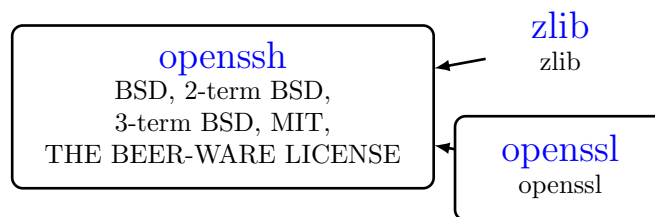


Figure 60.1: Dependency tree for openssh

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[Tatu continues]

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```
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*
* Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)
*
* @author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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\$OpenBSD: LICENCE,v 1.19 2004/08/30 09:18:08 markus Exp \$

61 openssl

Package: openssl 1.0.1m

License: openssl

URL: <http://www.openssl.org/source/openssl-1.0.1m.tar.gz>

MD5: d143d1555d842a069cb7cc34ba745a06



Figure 61.1: Dependency tree for openssl

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```

62 procps

Package: procps 3.2.8

License: GPLv2

URL: <http://procps.sourceforge.net/procps-3.2.8.tar.gz>

MD5: 9532714b6846013ca9898984ba4cd7e0

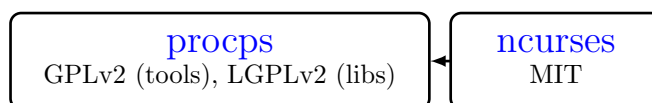


Figure 62.1: Dependency tree for procps

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MD5: 7899c75c1fed7dbad0352eb31080e066

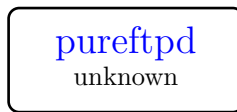


Figure 63.1: Dependency tree for pureftpd

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64 qt4

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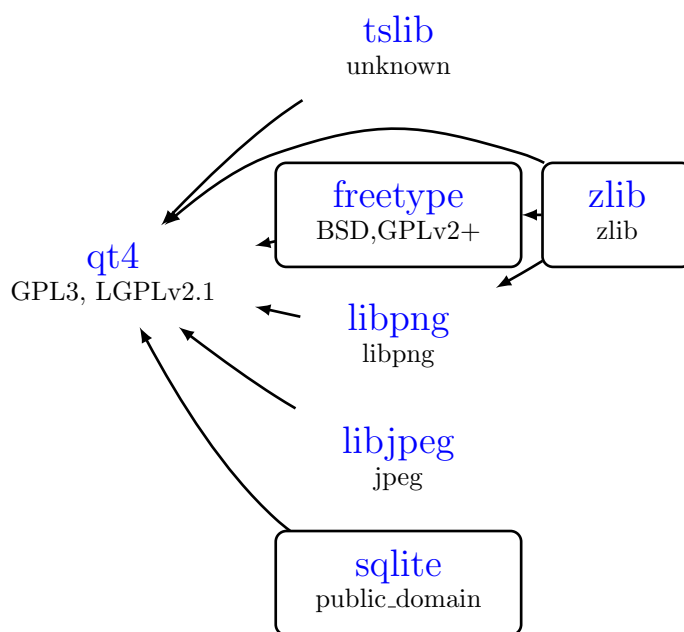


Figure 64.1: Dependency tree for qt4

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

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```

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

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

65 rdate *** Unknown License!

Package: rdate 1.2

License: unknown

URL:

MD5: 7b47529d008f36f71ecf6914dca17412

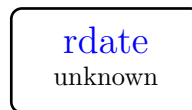


Figure 65.1: Dependency tree for rdate

65.1 COPYING [automatically found]

The code for openrdate is under various versions of the BSD-license. The following are the different licenses and the files they apply to.

arc4random.c, arc4random.h:

```
/*
 * Arc4 random number generator for OpenBSD.
 * Copyright 1996 David Mazieres <dm@lcs.mit.edu>.
 *
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 */
```

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```
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 *
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*
*/

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*/

rdate.c, rfc868time.c:
/*
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*
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*/
```

66 readline

Package: readline 6.2

License: GPLv3+

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/readline/readline-6.2.tar.gz>

MD5: 67948acb2ca081f23359d0256e9a271c

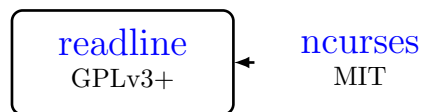


Figure 66.1: Dependency tree for readline

66.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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67 socat *** Unknown License!

Package: socat 1.7.3.0

License: unknown

URL: <http://www.dest-unreach.org/socat/download/socat-1.7.3.0.tar.gz>

MD5: de46e3f726f783271226eb94d5109bf8

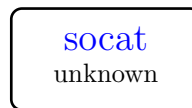


Figure 67.1: Dependency tree for socat

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```

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

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67.2 COPYING.OpenSSL [automatically found]

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```

68 sqlite

Package: sqlite 3080801

License: public_domain

URL: <http://www.sqlite.org/2015/sqlite-autoconf-3080801.tar.gz>

MD5: a6381941ffe8817ba19669ec0c0ede6f



Figure 68.1: Dependency tree for sqlite

69 strace

Package: strace 4.9

License: BSD

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/strace/strace-4.9.tar.xz>

MD5: 885eafadb10f6c60464a266d3929a2a4

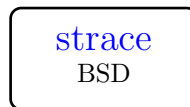


Figure 69.1: Dependency tree for strace

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70 tslib *** Unknown License!

Package: tslib 1.1

License: unknown

URL: <https://github.com/kergoth/tslib/releases/download/1.1/tslib-1.1.tar.bz2>

MD5: 6ee9bf26c18f06cfc0ceb278bb927589

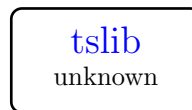


Figure 70.1: Dependency tree for tslib

70.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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

That's all there is to it!

71 tz-database *** Unknown License!

Package: tz-database 2014e

License: unknown

URL:

MD5:

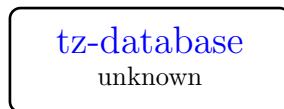


Figure 71.1: Dependency tree for tz-database

72 u-boot *** Unknown License!

Package: u-boot 2016.01

License: unknown

URL: <ftp://ftp.denx.de/pub/u-boot/u-boot-2016.01.tar.bz2>

MD5: 7d4f65fd43d4d706f5c5650e020d899d

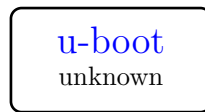


Figure 72.1: Dependency tree for u-boot

73 u-boot-tools

Package: u-boot-tools 2016.01

License: GPLv2

URL: <ftp://ftp.denx.de/pub/u-boot/u-boot-2016.01.tar.bz2>

MD5: 7d4f65fd43d4d706f5c5650e020d899d



Figure 73.1: Dependency tree for u-boot-tools

74 udev

Package: udev 182

License: GPLv2

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/hotplug/udev-182.tar.bz2>

MD5: e31c83159b017e8ab0fa2f4bca758a41

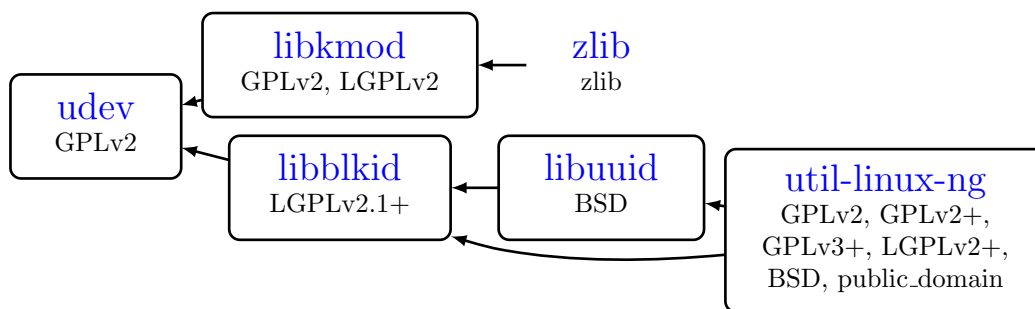


Figure 74.1: Dependency tree for udev

74.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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```
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```
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75 usbutils

Package: usbutils 007

License: GPLv2

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/usb/usbutils/usbutils-007.tar.xz>

MD5: c9df5107ae9d26b10a1736a261250139

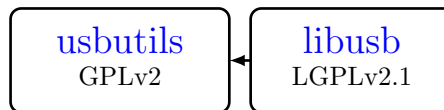


Figure 75.1: Dependency tree for usbutils

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76 util-linux-ng

Package: util-linux-ng 2.26.1

License: GPLv2,

URL: <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/v2.26/util-linux-2.26.1.tar.xz>

MD5: 2308850946766677f3fabe0685e85de8

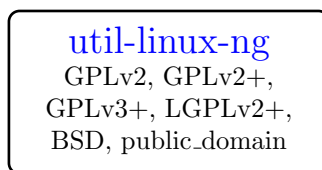


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```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the
library 'Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.
```

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

That's all there is to it!

77 wget *** Unknown License!

Package: wget 1.19

License: unknown

URL: <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/wget/wget-1.19.tar.gz>

MD5: f9e928e293e4d7de73ff6f19e0c4b423

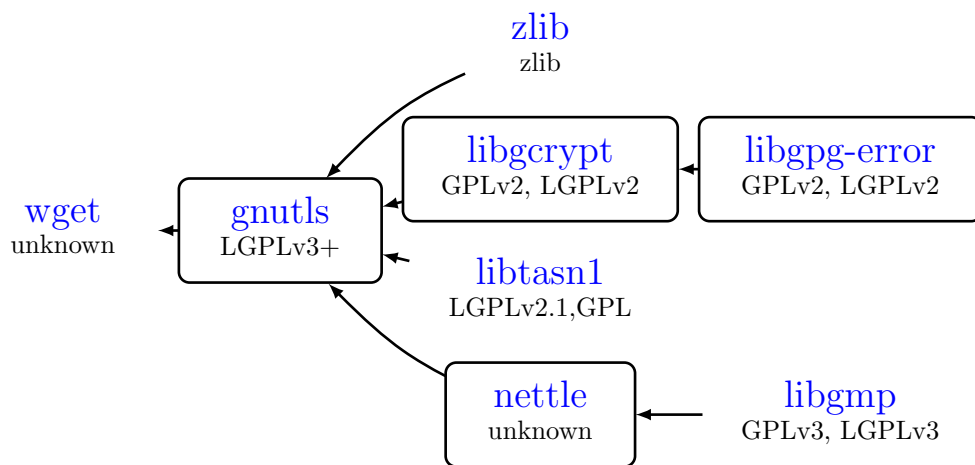


Figure 77.1: Dependency tree for wget

77.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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```
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78 wireless *** Unknown License!

Package: wireless 30

License: unknown

URL: http://www.hpl.hp.com/personal/Jean_Tourrilhes/Linux/wireless_tools.30.pre9.tar.gz

MD5: ca91ba7c7eff9bfff6926b1a34a4697d

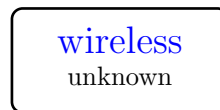


Figure 78.1: Dependency tree for wireless

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```
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```

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

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79 wpa_supplicant

Package: wpa_supplicant 2.6

License: GPLv2

URL: https://w1.fi/releases/wpa_supplicant-2.6.tar.gz

MD5: 091569eb4440b7d7f2b4276dbfc03c3c

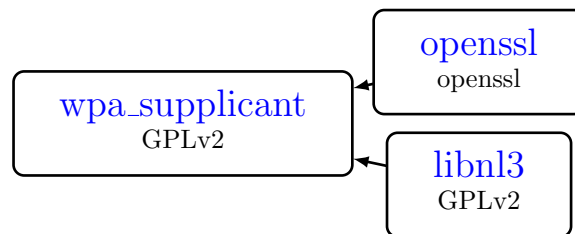


Figure 79.1: Dependency tree for wpa_supplicant

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wpa_supplicant and hostapd

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80 zint

Package: zint 2.6.3

License: GPLv3

URL: https://vorboss.dl.sourceforge.net/project/zint/zint/2.6.3/zint-2.6.3_final.tar.gz

MD5: 8ff37c74fd0b47cadfb6565ec81487e1

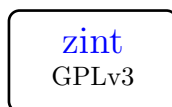


Figure 80.1: Dependency tree for zint

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

```
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the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.
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```
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under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.
```

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81 zip *** Unknown License!

Package: zip 3.0

License: unknown

URL: <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/infozip/zip30.tar.gz>

MD5: 7b74551e63f8ee6aab6fbc86676c0d37

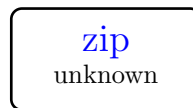


Figure 81.1: Dependency tree for zip

81.1 LICENSE [automatically found]

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82 zlib

Package: zlib 1.2.8

License: zlib

URL: <http://zlib.net/zlib-1.2.8.tar.xz>

MD5: 28f1205d8dd2001f26fec1e8c2cebe37



Figure 82.1: Dependency tree for zlib

82.1 README

ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

zlib 1.2.8 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 1.2.8 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> 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> 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 (formerly 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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