

List of open source components used by Intel® Deployment Assistant

| S. No | Component | Link for additional info |
|-------|---|---|
| 1 | ALFS 6.1 (Gerard Beekmans) | http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/ |
| 2 | autoconf-2.59.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 3 | automake-1.9.6.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 4 | bash-3.1.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 5 | bash-3.1-fixes-8.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 6 | binutils-2.16.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 7 | bison-2.2.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 8 | bzip2-1.0.3.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 9 | coreutils-6.3.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 10 | coreutils-6.3-i18n-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 11 | coreutils-6.3-suppress_uptime_kill_su-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 12 | coreutils-6.3-uname-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 13 | dejagnu-1.4.4.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 14 | diffutils-2.8.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 15 | diffutils-2.8.1-i18n-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 16 | e2fsprogs-1.39.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 17 | expect-5.43.0.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 18 | expect-5.43.0-spawn-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 19 | file-4.17.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 20 | findutils-4.2.27.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |

| | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 21 | flex-2.5.33.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 22 | gawk-3.1.5.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 23 | gawk-3.1.5-segfault_fix-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 24 | gcc-4.1.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 25 | gcc-4.1.1-specs-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 26 | gettext-0.14.5.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 27 | glibc-2.5.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 28 | glibc-2.5-inotify-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 29 | glibc-libidn-2.5.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 30 | glibc-linuxthreads-2.5.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 31 | grep-2.5.1a.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 32 | grep-2.5.1a-redhat_fixes-2.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 33 | groff-1.19.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 34 | grub-0.97.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 35 | grub-0.97-disk_geometry-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 36 | gzip-1.3.5.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 37 | gzip-1.3.5-security_fixes-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 38 | iana-etc-2.10.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 39 | inetutils-1.4.2.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 40 | inetutils-1.4.2-no_server_man_pages- | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 41 | inetutils-1.4.2-kernel_headers-1.pat | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 42 | inetutils-1.4.2-gcc4_fixes-3.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 43 | iproute2-2.6.16-060323.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 44 | iproute2-2.6.11_050330-remove_db-1.p | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 45 | kbd-1.12.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 46 | kbd-1.12-gcc4_fixes-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 47 | kbd-1.12-backspace-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 48 | less-382.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 49 | lfs-bootscripts-6.2.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 50 | lfs-bootscripts-3.2.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 51 | libtool-1.5.22.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 52 | libtool-1.5.14.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 53 | linux-2.6.18.8.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 54 | linux-libc-headers-2.6.12.0.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 55 | linux-libc-headers-2.6.12.0-inotify-3.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 56 | m4-1.4.4.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 57 | make-3.80.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 58 | man-1.5p.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 59 | mktemp-1.5.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 60 | mktemp-1.5-add_tempfile-2.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 61 | module-init-tools-3.2.2.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 62 | module-init-tools-3.2.2-modprobe-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 63 | ncurses-5.5.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 64 | ncurses-5.5-fixes-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 65 | net-tools-1.60.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 66 | net-tools-1.60-gcc34-3.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 67 | net-tools-1.60-kernel_headers-2.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 68 | net-tools-1.60-mii_ioctl-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 69 | patch-2.5.4.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 70 | perl-5.8.8.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 71 | perl-5.8.8-libc-2.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 72 | procinfo-18.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 73 | procps-3.2.6.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 74 | psmisc-21.6.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 75 | readline-5.0.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 76 | readline-5.0-fixes-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 77 | sed-4.1.5.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 78 | shadow-4.0.9.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 79 | sysklogd-1.4.1-fixes-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 80 | sysklogd-1.4.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 81 | sysvinit-2.86.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 82 | tar-1.15.1.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 83 | tar-1.15.1-sparse_fix-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 84 | tar-1.15.1-security_fixes-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 85 | tar-1.15.1-gcc4_fix_tests-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 86 | tc18.4.13-src.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 87 | texinfo-4.8.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 88 | texinfo-4.8-multibyte-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 89 | texinfo-4.8-tempfile_fix-2.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 90 | udev-096.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 91 | udev-config-3.rules | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 92 | udev-config-6.2.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |

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|-----|---|---|
| 93 | util-linux-2.12r.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 94 | util-linux-2.12r-cramfs-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 95 | vim-6.3.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 96 | vim-6.3-lang.tar.bz2 | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 97 | vim-6.3-security_fix-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 98 | zlib-1.2.3.tar.gz | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 99 | zlib-1.2.2-security_fix-1.patch | ftp://anduin.linuxfromscratch.org/LFS/lfs-packages/6.2/ |
| 100 | as86-0.16.17.tar.gz | http://homepage.ntlworld.com/robert.debath/dev86/ |
| 101 | atk-1.6.1.tar.bz2 | http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/sources/atk/1.6/atk-1.6.1.tar.bz2 |
| 102 | bin86-0.16.17.tar.gz | http://homepage.ntlworld.com/robert.debath/dev86/ |
| 103 | bootsplash-3.2.tar.bz2 | http://www.bootsplash.de/files/splashutils/ |
| 104 | bootsplash-3.1.6-2.6.18.diff | http://www.bootsplash.de/files/ |
| 105 | cdrtools.tar.gz | http://freshmeat.net/projects/cdrecord/ |
| 106 | chkconfig-1.2.24h.tar.gz | http://freshmeat.net/projects/chkconfig/ |
| 107 | CPIO Linux package | http://www.gnu.org/software/cpio/ |
| 108 | dhcpcd-1.3.22-pl4.tar.gz | http://www.phystech.com/ftp/dhcpcd-1.3.22-pl4.tar.gz |
| 109 | dialog.tar.gz | http://freshmeat.net/projects/cdialog |
| 110 | dmidecode-2.8.tar.gz | http://www.nongnu.org/dmidecode/ |
| 111 | dosfstools-2.11.src.tar.gz | ftp://ftp.uni-erlangen.de/pub/Linux/LOCAL/dosfstools |
| 112 | eject-2.1.0.tar.gz | http://eject.sourceforge.net/ |
| 113 | expat-1.95.7.tar.gz | http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/expat/expat-1.95.7.tar.gz |
| 114 | firefox-1.5.0.4-source.tar.bz2 | http://www.mozilla.org/download-mozilla.html |
| 115 | fontconfig-2.2.2.tar.bz2 | http://freedesktop.org/~fontconfig/release/fontconfig-2.2.2.tar.gz |
| 116 | freetype-2.1.7.tar.bz2 | http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/freetype/ |
| 117 | freetype-2.1.7-bytecode- interpreter.patch | http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/patches/blfs/5.1/freetype-2.1.7-bytecode-interpretter.patch |
| 118 | FUSE | http://jaist.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/fuse/fuse-2.6.5.tar.gz |
| 119 | fvwm-2.4.19.tar.gz | http://www.fvwm.org/download/ |

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| 120 | gcc-3.3.3-no_fixincludes-1.patch | http://freshmeat.net/projects/gcc/ |
| 121 | gcc-3.3.3-specs-1.patch | http://freshmeat.net/projects/gcc/ |
| 123 | gcc-core-3.3.3.tar.bz2 | http://freshmeat.net/projects/gcc/ |
| 124 | gcc-g++-3.3.3.tar.bz2 | http://freshmeat.net/projects/gcc/ |
| 125 | glib-2.4.1.tar.bz2 | http://gd.tuwien.ac.at/graphics/gimp/gtk/v2.4/glib-2.4.1.tar.bz2 |
| 126 | gtk+-2.4.1.tar.bz2 | http://gd.tuwien.ac.at/graphics/gimp/gtk/v2.4/gtk+-2.4.1.tar.bz2 |
| 127 | httpd-2.0.53.tar.gz | http://httpd.apache.org/download.cgi |
| 128 | jpegsrvc.v6b.tar.gz | http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsrvc.v6b.tar.gz |
| 129 | lcms-1.12.tar.gz | http://www.littlecms.com/lcms-1.12.tar.gz |
| 130 | libIDL-0.8.3.tar.bz2 | http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/sources/libIDL/0.8/libIDL-0.8.3.tar.bz2 |
| 131 | libmng-1.0.7.tar.gz | http://prdownloads.sourceforge.net/libmng/libmng-1.0.7.tar.gz |
| 132 | libpng-1.2.5.tar.bz2 | http://libpng.sourceforge.net/ |
| 133 | libpng-1.2.5-link-to-proper-libs.patch | http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/patches/blfs/5.1/ |
| 134 | libusb-0.1.10a.tar.gz | http://libusb.sourceforge.net/ |
| 135 | libxml2-2.6.19.tar.gz | http://xmlsoft.org/ |
| 136 | libzip-0.7.1.tar.gz | http://freshmeat.net/projects/libzip/ |
| 137 | lilo-22.7.src.tar.gz | http://www.icewalkers.com/Linux/Software/59430/lilo.html |
| 138 | ms-sys-2.0.0.tgz | http://ms-sys.sourceforge.net/ |
| 139 | NTFS 3G | http://www.ntfs-3g.org/ |
| 140 | NTFS progs | http://sourceforge.net/projects/linux-ntfs/ |
| 141 | pango-1.4.0.tar.gz | ftp://ftp.gtk.org/pub/gtk/v2.2/ |
| 142 | parted-1.7.0.tar.gz | http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/parted/ |
| 143 | pciutils-2.2.4.tar.gz | http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/utils/pciutils/ |
| 144 | pcre-5.0.tar.gz | ftp://ftp.csx.cam.ac.uk/pub/software/programming/pcre/ |
| 145 | php-5.2.2.tar.bz2 | http://www.php.net/downloads.php |
| 146 | pkgconfig-0.15.0.tar.gz | http://www.freedesktop.org/software/pkgconfig/releases/pkgconfig-0.15.0.tar.gz |
| 147 | portmap_5beta.tar.gz | ftp://ftp.porcupine.org/pub/security/portmap_5beta.tar.gz |
| 148 | portmap compilation fix patch | http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/patches/blfs/svn/portmap-5beta-compilation_fixes-3.patch |
| 149 | portmap glibc patch | http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/patches/blfs/svn/portmap-5beta-glibc_erno_fix-1.patch |

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|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 150 | samba-3.0.23d.tar.gz | http://us1.samba.org/samba/ftp/ |
| 151 | tcp_wrappers_7.6.tar.gz | ftp://ftp.porcupine.org/pub/security/tcp_wrappers_7.6.tar.gz |
| 152 | tcpwrappers shared lib patch | http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/patches/blfs/svn/tcp_wrappers-7.6-shared_lib_plus_plus-1.patch |
| 153 | tiff-v3.6.1.tar.gz | http://dl.maptools.org/dl/libtiff/ |
| 154 | unionfs-1.4.tar.gz | ftp://ftp.fsl.cs.sunysb.edu/pub/unionfs/ |
| 155 | unzip-5.52.tar.gz | http://mesh.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/infozip/unzip552.tar.gz |
| 156 | w3c-libwww-5.4.0.tgz | http://www.w3.org/Library/Distribution.html#Tar |
| 157 | which-2.16.tar.gz | http://www.xs4all.nl/~carlo17/which/which-2.16.tar.gz |
| 158 | X11R6.9.0-src.tar.bz2 | http://x.org |
| 159 | Xalan-C_1_10_0-src.tar.gz | http://xml.apache.org/xalan-c/download.html |
| 160 | xerces-c-src_2_7_0.tar.gz | http://xml.apache.org/xerces-c/download.cgi |
| 161 | xinetd-2.3.14.tar.gz | http://www.xinetd.org/xinetd-2.3.13.tar.gz |
| 162 | zip-2.3.tar.gz | http://www.mirror.ac.uk/sites/ftp.info-zip.org/pub/infozip/src/zip23.tar.gz |
| 163 | zisofs-tools-1.0.6.tar.gz | http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/fs/zisofs/ |
| 164 | JavaScript Date Picker | http://www.avdf.com/oct98/art_ot005.html |
| 165 | isolinux.tar.gz | http://syslinux.zytor.com/iso.php |
| 166 | pci.ids | http://pciids.sourceforge.net/ |
| 167 | Intel_ICH9_RHEL5.patch | intel.com |
| 168 | Intel_ICH10_2.6.18.8.patch | intel.com |
| 179 | bsdiff-4.3.tar.gz | http://www.daemonology.net/bsdiff/ |
| 170 | TreePP.pm | http://search.cpan.org/~kawasaki/XML-TreePP-0.33/lib/XML/TreePP.pm |
| 172 | i386_apicid_xapic-2.6.18.8.patch | http://lkml.org/lkml/2007/8/28/367 |
| 172 | Log4cpp | http://log4cpp.sourceforge.net/ |

Detailed License Texts

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Apache Software License 1.1 | 10 |
| 2. Apache License 2.0..... | 11 |
| 3. BSD License | 15 |
| 4. bsdiff license | 16 |
| 5. bzip2 License | 17 |
| 6. Tigr Calendar License | 18 |
| 7. Expat License..... | 20 |
| 8. Expect License | 21 |
| 9. File License..... | 28 |
| 10. Flex License | 29 |
| 11. fontcf License..... | 30 |
| 12. Fontconfig License..... | 31 |
| 13. FreeType 2 font License | 32 |
| 14. FreeType License..... | 33 |
| 15. FreeType Patents..... | 37 |
| 16. GPL v1 | 38 |
| 17. GPL v2..... | 43 |
| 18. IANA License | 50 |
| 19. JPEG License | 54 |
| 20. LCMS License | 62 |
| 21. LGPL v1.1..... | 63 |
| 22. LGPL v2.0..... | 71 |
| 23. libmng License..... | 80 |
| 24. libpng License..... | 83 |
| 25. MIT License..... | 85 |
| 26. Mozilla Public License Version 1.1..... | 86 |
| 27. PHP License..... | 94 |
| 28. TCL License..... | 96 |
| 29. TCP Wrappers..... | 97 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 30. TIFF License | 99 |
| 31. Info-ZIP License (Unzip tool) | 100 |
| 32. Vim License | 102 |
| 33. W3C License..... | 105 |
| 34. X. Org License | 106 |
| 35. Xinetd License | 110 |
| 36. Info-ZIP License | 111 |
| 37. zlib License | 113 |

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```
\"-
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.\" STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING
.\" IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
.\" POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
.\"
.\" $FreeBSD: src/usr.bin/bsdiff/bsdiff/bsdiff.1,v 1.1 2005/08/06 01:59:05
cperciva Exp
```


5. bzip2 License

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.

jseward@acm.org

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.3 of 15 February 2005

6. Tigra Calendar License

Dear William,

The page is:

http://www.softcomplex.com/products/tigra_calendar/docs/#terms_cond

The exact text is:

There is no license fee or royalty fee to be paid at any time for using the Tigra Calendar

You may include the source code or modified source code within your own projects for either personal or commercial use but excluding the restrictions outlined below. The following restrictions apply to all parts of the component, including all source code, samples and documentation.

- The above items CAN NOT be sold as are, either individually or together.
- The above items CAN NOT be modified and then sold as a library component, either individually or together.

[end of quote]

So basically you can use original or modified version of the script at no charge.

Monday, February 13, 2006, 8:51:19 AM, you wrote:

JWE> Hi Denis,

JWE> Thanks for your reply.

JWE> When you state that the license is at the end of the documentation page,
JWE> can you send me that information? I am not sure what page you are
JWE> referring to.

JWE> If we were to include this script into our application, what are the
JWE> requirements? Is it required that we give attribution in the banner?
JWE> Other?
JWE> Also, if we change this script, what are the requirements, if any?

JWE> Thanks
JWE> Bill

JWE> -----Original Message-----
JWE> From: Denis Grisak
JWE> Sent: Sunday, February 12, 2006 4:58 PM
JWE> To: Jacobs, William E
JWE> Subject: Re: License question

JWE> Dear William,

JWE> Thank You for your interest to products of SoftComplex!
JWE> The license information is at the end of the documentation page.

JWE> Basically the script is free for any kind of applications. If you
JWE> can't use free product we can come up with some "special" version.

JWE> Don't hesitate to contact us again if you have any further questions.

JWE> Sunday, February 12, 2006, 5:35:35 PM, you wrote:

JWE>> I'd like to know how to license Tigra Calendar code.
JWE>> I could not locate this info on your web site.
JWE>> Please provide a pointer to the right page or provide the
JWE>> licensing info in-line in response to this email.

JWE> --

JWE> Denis Grisak
JWE> SoftComplex Inc.

JWE> web: www.softcomplex.com
JWE> phone: 970.242.0749
JWE> fax: 800.848.9093

--

Denis Grisak
SoftComplex Inc.

web: www.softcomplex.com
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fax: 800.848.9093

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8. Expect License

NOTE: ALPHA AND BETA RELEASES OF TCL/TK ARE NOT SUPPORTED!

Introduction

This is the README file for Expect, a program that performs programmed dialogue with other interactive programs. It is briefly described by its man page, expect(1). This directory contains the source and man page for Expect.

This README file covers Expect 5.38 and up. These versions of Expect work with Tcl 8.2 and up and Tk 8.2 and up. Significant changes and other news can be found in the NEWS file.

The Expect home page is: <http://expect.nist.gov>
The Expect FAQ is: <http://expect.nist.gov/FAQ.html>

Getting Started - The Preferable Way

A book on Expect is available from O'Reilly with the title "Exploring Expect: A Tcl-Based Toolkit for Automating Interactive Applications", ISBN 1-56592-090-2.

The book is filled with detailed examples and explanations, and is a comprehensive tutorial to Expect. The book also includes a tutorial on Tcl written specifically for Expect users (so you don't have to read the Expect papers or the man pages). Exploring Expect is 602 pages.

Getting Started - The Hacker Way

While the book is the best way to learn about Expect, it is not absolutely necessary. There are man pages after all and there are numerous articles and papers on Expect. All of my own papers are in the public domain and can be received free. If you are a hacker on a tight budget, this may appeal to you. Nonetheless, I think you will find the book pays for itself very quickly. It is much more readable than the man pages, it includes well-written and explained examples, and it describes everything in the papers as a coherent whole. The concepts in the papers actually only make up a small fraction of the book.

The 1990 USENIX paper (see "Readings" below) is probably the best one for understanding Expect conceptually. The 1991 Computing Systems and

the LISA IV papers provide a nice mix of examples. The only downside is, the examples in these papers don't actually work anymore - some aspects (e.g., syntax) of both Expect and Tcl have changed. The papers still make interesting reading - just don't study the examples too closely! Fortunately, most of the examples from the papers also accompany this distribution - and all of these are up to date.

For all the details, read the man page. It is long but you can get started just by skimming the sections on the following commands:

```
spawn      (starts a process)
send       (sends to a process)
expect     (waits for output from a process)
interact   (lets you interact with a process)
```

To print out the Expect man page, invoke your local troff using the -man macros, such as either of:

```
ptroff -man expect.man
ditroff -man expect.man
```

If Expect is installed, you can read the man pages using the "usual" man commands, such as "man expect". If not installed, view the man page on your screen by saying something like:

```
nrroff -man expect.man | more
```

Expect uses Tcl as the underlying language for expressing things such as procedures, loops, file I/O, and arithmetic expressions. For many simple scripts, it is not necessary to learn about Tcl. Just by studying the examples, you will learn enough Tcl to get by. But if you would like to learn more about Tcl or use it in your own applications, read the Tcl README file which provides pointers to the extensive Tcl documentation. Or read Exploring Expect. Chapter 2 of Exploring Expect is a Tcl tutorial specifically designed for Expect users.

An interactive debugger is bundled with Expect. The debugger has its own documentation that comes separately. It is listed in the Readings below. Again, it is slightly out of date. An up-to-date description of the debugger appears in Chapter 18 of Exploring Expect. This chapter also contains additional advice and tips for debugging.

You may get the feeling that the Expect documentation is somewhat scattered and disorganized. This was true prior to publication of Exploring Expect. The book contains everything you need to know, all up-to-date, and with examples of every concept. (The book contains no references to any of the Expect papers because none are necessary.)

```
-----
Examples
-----
```

This distribution contains many example scripts. (All of the substantive examples in the book are included.) They can be found in the example directory of this distribution. The README file in that directory briefly describes all of the example scripts. Many of the

more sophisticated examples have man pages of their own.

Other interesting scripts are available separately in the directory <http://expect.nist.gov/scripts/> (ftpable as <ftp://ftp.nist.gov/mel/div826/subject/expect/scripts>). (See below for how to retrieve these.) You are welcome to send me scripts to add to this directory. A number of Expect scripts are also available in the Tcl archive, available at <ftp://ftp.neosoft.com/pub/tcl>.

Readings on Expect

The implementation, philosophy, and design are discussed in "expect: Curing Those Uncontrollable Fits of Interaction", Proceedings of the Summer 1990 USENIX Conference, Anaheim, CA, June 11-15, 1990.

Examples and discussion, specifically aimed at system administrators, are in "Using expect to Automate System Administration Tasks", Proceedings of the 1990 USENIX Large Systems Administration Conference (LISA) IV, Colorado Springs, CO, October 17-19, 1990.

A comprehensive paper of example scripts is "expect: Scripts for Controlling Interactive Programs", Computing Systems, Vol. 4, No. 2, University of California Press Journals, 1991.

Regression and conformance testing is discussed in "Regression Testing and Conformance Testing Interactive Programs", Proceedings of the Summer 1992 USENIX Conference, San Antonio, TX, June 8-12, 1992.

An explanation of some of the more interesting source code to an early version of Expect is in Chapter 36 ("Expect") of "Obfuscated C and Other Mysteries", John Wiley & Sons, ISBN 0-471-57805-3, January 1993.

A paper on connecting multiple interactive programs together using Expect is "Kibitz - Connecting Multiple Interactive Programs Together", Software - Practice & Experience, Vol. 23, No. 5, May 1993.

The debugger is discussed in "A Debugger for Tcl Applications", Proceedings of the 1993 Tcl/Tk Workshop, Berkeley, CA, June 10-11, 1993.

Using Expect with Tk is described in the paper "X Wrappers for Non-Graphic Interactive Programs", Proceedings of Xhibition '94, San Jose, CA, June 20-24, 1994.

Simple techniques to allow secure handling of passwords in background processes are covered in "Handling Passwords with Security and Reliability in Background Processes", Proceedings of the 1994 USENIX LISA VIII Conference, San Diego, CA, September 19-23, 1994.

More publications can be found in the Expect home page (see elsewhere).

How to Get the Latest Version of Expect or the Readings

Expect may be ftp'd as mel/div826/subject/expect/expect.tar.gz from expect.nist.gov. (Yes, the URL is much shorter: http://expect.nist.gov/expect.tar.Z) Request email delivery by mailing to "library@cm.e.nist.gov". The contents of the message should be (no subject line) "send pub/expect/expect.tar.Z".

Once you have retrieved the system, read the INSTALL file. The papers mentioned above can be retrieved separately (from the same directories listed above) as:

```
doc/seminal.ps.Z      (USENIX '90 - Intro and Implementation)
doc/sysadm.ps.Z      (LISA '90 - System Administration)
doc/scripts.ps.Z    (Comp. Systems '91 - Overview of Scripts)
doc/regress.ps.Z    (USENIX '92 - Testing)
doc/kibitz.ps.Z      (SP&E '93 - Automating Multiple
                    Interactive Programs Simultaneously)
doc/tcl-debug.ps.Z   (Tcl/Tk '93 - Tcl/Tk Debugger)
doc/expectk.ps.Z    (Xhibition '94 - Using Expect with Tk)
doc/bgpasswd.ps.Z   (LISA '94 - Passwds in Background Procs)
doc/chargraph.ps.Z  (SP&E '96 - Testing and Automation
                    of Character Graphic Applications)
```

The book "Exploring Expect" is described in more detail earlier in this file.

The book "Obfuscated C and Other Mysteries" is not on-line but is available in bookstores or directly from the publisher (Wiley).

Overhead transparencies I've used at conferences are also available in the same way as the papers themselves. The transparencies are sketchy and not meant for personal education - however if you are familiar with Expect and just want to give a short talk on it to your colleagues, you may find the transparencies useful. They vary in length from 15 to 20 minutes in length. These are:

```
doc/seminal-talk.ps.Z (USENIX '90 - Intro and Implementation)
doc/sysadm-talk.ps.Z  (LISA '90 - System Administration)
doc/regress-talk.ps.Z (USENIX '92 - Testing)
doc/tcl-debug-talk.ps.Z (Tcl/Tk '93 - Tcl/Tk Debugger)
doc/expectk-talk.ps.Z (Xhibition '94 - Expect + Tk = Expectk)
doc/bgpasswd-talk.ps.Z (LISA '94 - Passwords in the Background)
```

All of the documents are compressed PostScript files and should be uncompressed and sent to a PostScript printer. The documents are intended for printing at 8.5"x11" and may fail on some ISO A4 printers. According to Hans Mayer <Hans.Mayer@gmd.de>, you can make them A4-able by searching for "FMVERSION" and changing the next line from:

```
1 1 0 0 612 792 0 1 13 FMDOCUMENT
to:
1 1 0 0 594 841 0 1 13 FMDOCUMENT
```

Using Expect with and without Tcl and/or Tk.

The usual way of using Expect is as a standalone program with Tcl as the control language. Since you may already have Tcl, it is available separately. Tcl may be retrieved as tcl.tar.Z in the same way as described above for Expect. When new releases of Tcl appear, I will try to check them out for Expect as soon as possible. If you would like to get the newest Tcl release without waiting, ftp it from ftp.scriptics.com (directory pub/tcl).

Expect may also be built using the Tk library, a Tcl interface to the X Window System. Tk is available in the same way as Tcl.

It is possible to embed the Expect/Tcl core and optionally Tk in your own C programs. This is described in libexpect(3).

Expect can also be used from a C or C++ program without Tcl. This is described in libexpect(3). While I consider this library to be easy to use, the standalone Expect program is much, much easier to use than working with the C compiler and its usual edit, compile, debug cycle. Unlike typical programming, most of the debugging isn't getting the C compiler to accept your programs - rather, it is getting the dialogue correct. Also, translating scripts from Expect to C is usually not necessary. For example, the speed of interactive dialogues is virtually never an issue. So please try 'expect' first. It is a more appropriate tool than the library for most people.

Systems Supported

I do not know of any UNIX systems on which Expect will not run. Systems which do not support select or poll can use Expect, but without the ability to run multiple processes simultaneously. I am willing to work with you to complete a port.

Before sending me changes, please download or verify that you have the latest version of Expect (see above). Then send me a "diff -c" along with a suitable English explanation. If your diff involves something specific to a machine, give me diffs for configure.in as well or give me a hint about when the diffs should be done so I can write the configure support myself. Also please include the version of the OS and whether it is beta, current, recent, or totally out-of-date and unsupported.

Installing Expect

Expect comes with a configure script that provides for an automated installation. I believe you will find that Expect is very easy to install. (Tcl and Tk, too.)

For more information, read the INSTALL file.

Support from Don Libes or NIST

Although I can't promise anything in the way of support, I'd be interested to hear about your experiences using it (good or bad). I'm also interested in hearing bug reports and suggestions for improvement even though I can't promise to implement them.

If you send me a bug, fix, or question, include the version of Expect (as reported by `expect -d`), version of Tcl, and name and version of the OS that you are using. Before sending mail, it may be helpful to verify that your problem still exists in the latest version. You can check on the current release and whether it addresses your problems by retrieving the latest HISTORY file (see "History" above).

Awards, love letters, and bug reports may be sent to:

Don Libes
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Bldg 220, Rm A-127
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
(301) 975-3535
libes@nist.gov

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Especially significant contributions were made by John Ousterhout, Henry Spencer, and Rob Savoye. See the HISTORY file for others.

Commercial Support, Classes

Several companies provide commercial support for Expect. If your company has a financial investment in Expect or you wish to be assured of continuing support for Expect, you can buy a support contract this way. These companies currently include:

Cygnus Support
1937 Landings Drive
Mountain View, CA 94043
+1 (415) 903-1400
info@cygnus.com
<http://www.cygnus.com>

Computerized Processes Unlimited (CPU)
4200 S. I-10 Service Rd., Suite 205
Metairie, LA 70006
+1 (504) 889-2784

info@cpu.com

<http://www.cpu.com>

<http://www.cpu.com/cpu/expect.htm> (Expect class page)

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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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```
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```

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


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The Independent JPEG Group's JPEG software
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README for release 6b of 27-Mar-1998
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Serious users of this software (particularly those incorporating it into larger programs) should contact IJG at jpeg-info@uunet.uu.net to be added to our electronic mailing list. Mailing list members are notified of updates and have a chance to participate in technical discussions, etc.

This software is the work of Tom Lane, Philip Gladstone, Jim Boucher, Lee Crocker, Julian Minguillon, Luis Ortiz, George Phillips, Davide Rossi, Guido Vollbeding, Ge' Weijers, and other members of the Independent JPEG Group.

IJG is not affiliated with the official ISO JPEG standards committee.

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. |
| RELATED SOFTWARE | Other stuff you should get. |
| FILE FORMAT WARS | Software <i>*not*</i> to get. |
| TO DO | Plans for future IJG releases. |

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

User documentation:

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

Programmer and internal documentation:

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

Please read at least the files install.doc and usage.doc. Useful 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 compression and decompression. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and gray-scale images. JPEG is intended for compressing "real-world" scenes; line drawings, cartoons and other non-realistic images are not its strong suit. JPEG is lossy, meaning that the output image is not exactly identical to the input image. Hence you must not use JPEG if you have to have identical output bits. However, on typical photographic images, very good compression levels can be obtained with no visible change, and remarkably high compression levels are possible if you can tolerate a low-quality image. For more details, see the references, or just experiment with various compression settings.

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. For legal reasons, we are not distributing code for the arithmetic-coding variants of JPEG; see LEGAL ISSUES. 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, ltconfig, ltmain.sh). Another support script, install-sh, is copyright by M.I.T. but is also freely distributable.

It appears that the arithmetic coding option of the JPEG spec is covered by patents owned by IBM, AT&T, and Mitsubishi. Hence arithmetic coding cannot legally be used without obtaining one or more licenses. For this reason, support for arithmetic coding has been removed from the free JPEG software. (Since arithmetic coding provides only a marginal gain over the unpatented Huffman mode, it is unlikely that very many implementations will support it.) So far as we are aware, there are no patent restrictions on the remaining code.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent, GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

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REFERENCES

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We highly 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 PostScript file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is
available at ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/wallace.ps.gz. 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 full 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). This is by far the most complete exposition of JPEG
in existence, and we highly recommend it.

The JPEG standard itself is not available electronically; you must order a
paper copy through ISO or ITU. (Unless you feel a need to own a certified
official copy, we recommend buying the Pennebaker and Mitchell book instead;
it's much cheaper and includes a great deal of useful explanatory material.)
In the USA, copies of the standard may be ordered from ANSI Sales at (212)
642-4900, or from Global Engineering Documents at (800) 854-7179. (ANSI
doesn't take credit card orders, but Global does.) It's not cheap: as of
1992, ANSI was charging \$95 for Part 1 and \$47 for Part 2, plus 7%
shipping/handling. The 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.

Some extensions to the original JPEG standard are defined in JPEG Part 3,
a newer ISO standard numbered ISO/IEC IS 10918-3 and ITU-T T.84. IJG
currently does not support any Part 3 extensions.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file
format. For the omitted details we follow the "JFIF" conventions, revision
1.02. A copy of the JFIF spec is available from:

Literature Department
C-Cube Microsystems, Inc.
1778 McCarthy Blvd.

Milpitas, CA 95035

phone (408) 944-6300, fax (408) 944-6314

A PostScript version of this document is available by FTP at <ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/jfif.ps.gz>. There is also a plain text version at <ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/jfif.txt.gz>, but it is missing the figures.

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 <ftp.sgi.com> or from <ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/>. 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. libtiff is available from <ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/>.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

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The "official" archive site for this software is <ftp.uu.net> (Internet address 192.48.96.9). The most recent released version can always be found there in directory [graphics/jpeg](ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/). This particular version will be archived as <ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/jpeg/jpegsrc.v6b.tar.gz>. If you don't have direct Internet access, UUNET's archives are also available via UUCP; contact help@uunet.uu.net for information on retrieving files that way.

Numerous Internet sites maintain copies of the UUNET files. However, only <ftp.uu.net> is guaranteed to have the latest official version.

You can also obtain this software in DOS-compatible "zip" archive format from the SimTel archives (<ftp://ftp.simtel.net/pub/simtelnet/msdos/graphics/>), or on CompuServe in the Graphics Support forum (GO CIS:GRAPHSUP), library 12 "JPEG Tools". Again, these versions may sometimes lag behind the <ftp.uu.net> release.

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a useful source of general information about JPEG. It is updated constantly and therefore is not included in this distribution. The FAQ is posted every two weeks to Usenet newsgroups [comp.graphics.misc](news:comp.graphics.misc), [news.answers](news:news.answers), and other groups. It is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/> and other [news.answers](news:news.answers) archive sites, including the official [news.answers](news:news.answers) archive at <rtfm.mit.edu>: <ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/>.

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send usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/part1

send usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/part2

RELATED SOFTWARE

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Numerous viewing and image manipulation programs now support JPEG. (Quite a

few of them use this library to do so.) The JPEG FAQ described above lists some of the more popular free and shareware viewers, and tells where to obtain them on Internet.

If you are on a Unix machine, we highly recommend Jef Poskanzer's free PBPLUS software, which provides many useful operations on PPM-format image files. In particular, it can convert PPM images to and from a wide range of other formats, thus making cjpeg/djpeg considerably more useful. The latest version is distributed by the NetPBM group, and is available from numerous sites, notably <ftp://wuarchive.wustl.edu/graphics/graphics/packages/NetPBM/>. Unfortunately PBPLUS/NETPBM is not nearly as portable as the IJG software is; you are likely to have difficulty making it work on any non-Unix machine.

A different free JPEG implementation, written by the PVRG group at Stanford, is available from <ftp://havefun.stanford.edu/pub/jpeg/>. This program is designed for research and experimentation rather than production use; it is slower, harder to use, and less portable than the IJG code, but it is easier to read and modify. Also, the PVRG code supports lossless JPEG, which we do not. (On the other hand, it doesn't do progressive JPEG.)

FILE FORMAT WARS =====

Some JPEG programs produce files that are not compatible with our library. The root of the problem is that the ISO JPEG committee failed to specify a concrete file format. Some vendors "filled in the blanks" on their own, creating proprietary formats that no one else could read. (For example, none of the early commercial JPEG implementations for the Macintosh were able to exchange compressed files.)

The file format we have adopted is called JFIF (see REFERENCES). This format has been agreed to by a number of major commercial JPEG vendors, and it has become the de facto standard. JFIF is a minimal or "low end" representation. We recommend the use of TIFF/JPEG (TIFF revision 6.0 as modified by TIFF Technical Note #2) for "high end" applications that need to record a lot of additional data about an image. TIFF/JPEG is fairly new and not yet widely supported, unfortunately.

The upcoming JPEG Part 3 standard defines a file format called SPIFF. SPIFF is interoperable with JFIF, in the sense that most JFIF decoders should be able to read the most common variant of SPIFF. SPIFF has some technical advantages over JFIF, but its major claim to fame is simply that it is an official standard rather than an informal one. At this point it is unclear whether SPIFF will supersede JFIF or whether JFIF will remain the de-facto standard. IJG intends to support SPIFF once the standard is frozen, but we have not decided whether it should become our default output format or not. (In any case, our decoder will remain capable of reading JFIF indefinitely.)

Various proprietary file formats incorporating JPEG compression also exist. We have little or no sympathy for the existence of these formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on common, open format standards for JPEG files. Don't use a proprietary file format!

TO DO
=====

The major thrust for v7 will probably be improvement of visual quality. The current method for scaling the quantization tables is known not to be very good at low Q values. We also intend to investigate block boundary smoothing, "poor man's variable quantization", and other means of improving quality-vs-file-size performance without sacrificing compatibility.

In future versions, we are considering supporting some of the upcoming JPEG Part 3 extensions --- principally, variable quantization and the SPIFF file format.

As always, speeding things up is of great interest.

Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to jpeg-info@uunet.uu.net.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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/* * *
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/* * *****
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/* * *
*/
/* * Parts of this software have been adapted from the libpng package. *
*/
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*/
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*/
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*/
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*/
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*/
/* * *
*/
/* * This library's function is primarily to read and display MNG *
*/
/* * animations. It is not meant as a full-featured image-editing *
*/
/* * component! It does however offer creation and editing functionality *
*/
/* * at the chunk level. *
*/
/* * *
*/
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*/
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```


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32. Vim License

README.txt for version 6.3 of Vim: Vi IMproved.

WHAT IS VIM

Vim is an almost compatible version of the UNIX editor Vi. Many new features have been added: multi-level undo, syntax highlighting, command line history, on-line help, filename completion, block operations, etc. There is also a Graphical User Interface (GUI) available. See "runtime/doc/vi_diff.txt" for differences with Vi.

This editor is very useful for editing programs and other plain ASCII files. All commands are given with normal keyboard characters, so those who can type with ten fingers can work very fast. Additionally, function keys can be defined by the user, and the mouse can be used.

Vim currently runs under Amiga DOS, MS-DOS, MS-Windows 95/98/Me/NT/2000/XP, Atari MiNT, Macintosh, BeOS, VMS, RISC OS, OS/2 and almost all flavours of UNIX. Porting to other systems should not be very difficult.

DISTRIBUTION

There are separate distributions for Unix, PC, Amiga and some other systems. This README.txt file comes with the runtime archive. It includes the documentation, syntax files and other files that are used at runtime. To run Vim you must get either one of the binary archives or a source archive. Which one you need depends on the system you want to run it on and whether you want or must compile it yourself. Check "<http://www.vim.org/download.php>" for an overview of currently available distributions.

DOCUMENTATION

The best is to use ":help" in Vim. If you don't have an executable yet, read "runtime/doc/help.txt". It contains pointers to the other documentation files. The User Manual reads like a book and is recommended to learn to use Vim. See ":help user-manual".

The vim tutor is a one hour training course for beginners. Mostly it can be started as "vimtutor". See ":help tutor" for more information.

COPYING

Vim is Charityware. You can use and copy it as much as you like, but you are encouraged to make a donation to orphans in Uganda. Please read the file

"runtime/doc/uganda.txt" for details (do ":help uganda" inside Vim).

Summary of the license: There are no restrictions on using or distributing an unmodified copy of Vim. Parts of Vim may also be distributed, but the license text must always be included. For modified versions a few restrictions apply. The license is GPL compatible, you may compile Vim with GPL libraries and distribute it.

COMPILING

If you obtained a binary distribution you don't need to compile Vim. If you obtained a source distribution, all the stuff for compiling Vim is in the "src" directory. See src/INSTALL for instructions.

INSTALLATION

See one of these files for system-specific instructions:

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| README_ami.txt | Amiga |
| README_unix.txt | Unix |
| README_dos.txt | MS-DOS and MS-Windows |
| README_os2.txt | OS/2 |
| README_mac.txt | Macintosh |
| README_vms.txt | VMS |

INFORMATION

The latest news about Vim can be found on the Vim home page:
<http://www.vim.org/>

If you have problems, have a look at the Vim FAQ:
<http://vimdoc.sf.net/vimfaq.html>

Send bug reports to:
Bram Moolenaar <Bram@vim.org>

There are four mailing lists for Vim:

<vim@vim.org>

For discussions about using existing versions of Vim: Useful mappings, questions, answers, where to get a specific version, etc.

Archive: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vim>

<vim-dev@vim.org>

For discussions about changing Vim: New features, porting, beta-test versions, etc.

Archive: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vimdev>

<vim-announce@vim.org>

Announcements about new versions of Vim; also beta-test versions and ports to different systems.

Archive: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vimannounce>

<vim-multibyte@vim.org>

For discussions about using and improving the multi-byte aspects of Vim: XIM, Hangul, fontset, etc.

Archive: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vim-multibyte>

<vim-mac@vim.org>

For discussions about using and improving Vim on the Macintosh.
Archive: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/vim-mac>

See "<http://www.vim.org/maillist.php>"

NOTE:

- You can only send messages to these lists if you have subscribed!
- You need to send the messages from the same location as where you subscribed
from (to avoid spam mail).
- Maximum message size is 40000 characters.

If you want to join a maillist, send a message to

<vim-help@vim.org>

Make sure that your "From:" address is correct. Then the list server will send you a help message.

MAIN AUTHOR

Send any other comments, patches, pizza and suggestions to:

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34. X.Org License

README for X11R6.9 and X11R7.0

The X.Org Foundation

21 December 2005

Abstract

X11R6.9 and X11R7.0 are Open Source versions of the X Window System that supports many UNIX(R) and UNIX-like operating systems (such as Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD and Solaris x86) on Intel and other platforms. This version is compatible with X11R6.8 and other X window system implementations which support the X11R6 standard.

1. What are X11R6.9 and X11R7.0?

X11R6.9 is the ninth and final full release in the X11R6 series, and X11R7.0 is the first release in the new X11R7 series.

The 6.9 version is a new release that includes additional hardware support, functional enhancements and bug fixes. The 7.0 version is built from the same source code as the 6.9 so it contains the same additional hardware support, functional enhancements and bug fixes; however, it has been split into logical modules that can be developed, built and maintained separately, but still fit together coherently into the larger source code base as they have in the 6.9 tree. Specific release enhancements can be viewed in the Release Notes.

X11R6.9 and X11R7.0 are being released at the same time to assist in the transition from the older monolithic source tree to the new modular source tree. It will take time for everyone to make this transition, so we will maintain the older X11R6 series through update releases to both X11R6.9 and X11R6.8.

Most modern PC video hardware is supported in both releases, and most PC video hardware that isn't supported explicitly can be used with the "vesa" driver. The Release Notes has a table showing the drivers provided with X11R6.9 and X11R7.0, and links to related documentation.

The X.Org Foundation X releases are produced by the X.Org Foundation. The X.Org Foundation has been formed as a Delaware corporation organized to operate as a scientific charity under IRS code 501(c)(3) chartered to develop and execute effective strategies which provide world-wide stewardship of the X Window System technology and standards. Membership in the X.Org Foundation is free to all participants. Applications for Membership are now being accepted, and active participants in the further development of the X Window Technology are invited to complete a membership application
<URL:http://www.x.org/XOrg_Foundation_Membership.html>. The X11R6.9 and X11R7.0 codebase forms the fourth X Window System release since the formation

of the X.Org Foundation and includes code from the X Consortium, the Open Group and the XFree86[tm] project. This release is dedicated to the greater X community, developers and users alike.

2. Licensing

X Window System source code is covered by many licenses. All of these licenses have in common the fact that they do not impose significant conditions on the modification or redistribution of either source code or binaries beyond requiring one or more of the following:

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3. Pointers to additional information

The documentation for this release can be found online at the X.Org web site <URL:http://wiki.x.org/>. Information about binary distributions and the attendant installation instructions can be found in the Installation Document.

The X11 version numbering system (including historical information) can be found in the Versions Document.

Additional information may be available at the X.Org Foundation Wiki <URL:http://wiki.x.org/>.

4. The Public Mailing Lists

Current information about the X.Org Foundation public mailing lists is available on the X.Org mailing list page <URL:http://lists.x.org/mailman/listinfo/> and related desktop technology mailing lists can be found on Freedesktop.org's mailing list page <URL:http://freedesktop.org/mailman/listinfo/>.

5. Contributing to the X.Org Foundation's X efforts.

If you have any new work or enhancements/bug fixes for existing work, please send them to <xorg@freedesktop.org> or to our bug tracking system

<URL:https://bugs.freedesktop.org/> using the xorg component. This will help ensure that they are included in future releases.

6. How to get the release

Information about X11R6.9 and X11R7.0 can be found from the X.Org Foundation wiki at <URL:http://wiki.x.org>, and at mirrors of this server. Information about obtaining and installing binary distributions of this release can be found in the Installation Document.

Note that both X11R6.9 and X11R7.0 are being released simultaneously but only one source tree is required to build the release. Information about obtaining the release in source form is given below.

6.1 X11R6.9

The source for version 6.9.0 is available as a single tarball:

```
X11R6.9.0-src.tar.gz
```

and also is available split into seven separate tarballs:

```
X11R6.9.0-src1.tar.gz  
X11R6.9.0-src2.tar.gz  
X11R6.9.0-src3.tar.gz  
X11R6.9.0-src4.tar.gz  
X11R6.9.0-src5.tar.gz  
X11R6.9.0-src6.tar.gz  
X11R6.9.0-src7.tar.gz
```

The first three of the separate tarballs contain everything except the fonts and general X11 documentation. Those three are sufficient for building X11R6.9 if you already have a set of fonts. The fourth and fifth contain the fonts. The sixth contains the source for the general X11 documentation. The seventh contains the general X11 documentation in hardcopy format.

6.2 X11R7.0

This is the first release of the new modular source code tree. The source code has been split into nine logical modules: app, data, doc, driver, font, lib. proto, util and xserver. Each of these modules contain one or more packages that can be configured, built and installed separately. Please see an X11R7.0 release site for a complete list of the tarballs.

For information on how to build the modular tree packages see the Modular Developer's Guide <URL:http://wiki.x.org/wiki/ModularDevelopersGuide>. This guide also contains information for developers who want to help improve the modular build system and modular code base.

6.3 The current development tree

The X source code for this and all releases/snapshots as well as development versions can also be accessed via the Freedesktop.org CVS repository. It's also possible to browse the freedesktop CVS repository <URL:http://cvs.freedesktop.org/xorg/>. The CVS tag for the 6.9 version is "XORG-6_9_0" and the CVS tag for the 7.0 version is "XORG-7_0_0". The CVS tag for the stable branch for the %relvers; release is "XORG-6_9-branch".

To check out the latest development version, don't specify any tag.

7. Reporting Bugs

Bugs should be reported to bug tracking system <URL:https://bugs.freedesktop.org/> using the xorg component. Before reporting bugs, please check the server log file, which can be found at /var/log/Xorg.0.log on most platforms. If you can't resolve the problem yourself, send the entire log file with your bug report but not the operating system core dump. Do not edit the log file as our developers use it to reproduce and debug your problem. Please attach it to your bug report.

Generated from Id: README.sgml,v 1.6 alanc Exp \$.

\$XdotOrg: xc/README,v 1.4 2005/12/21 05:39:04 kem Exp \$

35. Xinetd License

ORIGINAL LICENSE:

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1. The version number will be modified as follows:
 - a. The first 3 components of the version number (i.e <number>.<number>.<number>) will remain unchanged.
 - b. A new component will be appended to the version number to indicate the modification level. The form of this component is up to the author of the modifications.
2. The author of the modifications will include his/her name by appending it along with the new version number to this file and will be responsible for any wrong behavior of the modified software.

The author makes no representations about the suitability of this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without any express or implied warranty.

Modifications:

Version: 2.1.8.7-current

Copyright 1998-2001 by Rob Braun

Sensor Addition

Version: 2.1.8.9pre14a

Copyright 2001 by Steve Grubb

This is an excerpt from an email I received from the original author, allowing xinetd as maintained by me, to use the higher version numbers:

I appreciate your maintaining the version string guidelines as specified in the copyright. But I did not mean them to last as long as they did.

So, if you want, you may use any 2.N.* (N >= 3) version string for future xinetd versions that you release. Note that I am excluding the 2.2.* line; using that would only create confusion. Naming the next release 2.3.0

would put to rest the confusion about 2.2.1 and 2.1.8.*.

36. Info-ZIP License

This is version 1999-Oct-05 of the Info-ZIP copyright and license. The definitive version of this document should be available at <ftp://ftp.cdrom.com/pub/infozip/license.html> indefinitely.

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37. zlib License

ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

zlib 1.2.3 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://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1950.txt> (zlib format), [rfc1951.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1951.txt) (deflate format) and [rfc1952.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1952.txt) (gzip format). These documents are also available in other formats from <ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/png/documents/zlib/zdoc-index.html>

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 `example.c` which also tests that the library is working correctly. Another example is given in the file `minigzip.c`. The compression library itself is composed of all source files except `example.c` and `minigzip.c`.

To compile all files and run the test program, follow the instructions given at the top of `Makefile`. In short "make test; make install" should work for most machines. For Unix: `./configure; make test; make install`. For MSDOS, use one of the special makefiles such as `Makefile.msc`. 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://www.zlib.org> or <http://www.gzip.org/zlib/> 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://www.gzip.org/zlib/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. Dobb's Journal; a copy of the article is available in <http://dogma.net/markn/articles/zlibtool/zlibtool.htm>

The changes made in version 1.2.3 are documented in the file `ChangeLog`.

Unsupported third party contributions are provided in directory "contrib".

A Java implementation of zlib is available in the Java Development Kit <http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.2/docs/api/java/util/zip/package-summary.html> See the zlib home page <http://www.zlib.org> for details.

A Perl interface to zlib written by Paul Marquess <pmqs@cpan.org> is in the CPAN (Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) sites
<http://www.cpan.org/modules/by-module/Compress/>

A Python interface to zlib written by A.M. Kuchling <amk@amk.ca> is available in Python 1.5 and later versions, see
<http://www.python.org/doc/lib/module-zlib.html>

A zlib binding for TCL written by Andreas Kupries <a.kupries@westend.com> is available at http://www.oche.de/~akupries/soft/trf/trf_zip.html

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, BEOS and by some Mac compilers.
- For PalmOs, see <http://palmzlib.sourceforge.net/>
- When building a shared, i.e. dynamic library on Mac OS X, the library must be installed before testing (do "make install" before "make test"), since the library location is specified in the library.

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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jloup@gzip.org

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.