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Contents

1- attr version 2.4.28

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

10- e2fsprogs version 1.42.8

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version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on
the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software
patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free
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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary
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The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

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

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

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

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

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"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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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.

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

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

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during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

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c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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11- expat version 2.2.9

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13- GCC Libgcc version 4.6.0

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14- GCC Libstdc plus plus version v1.0.1.104

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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17- iproute2 version 4.0.0

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20- libpcap version 1.5.3

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(one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.)
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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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

```
(signature of Ty Coon), 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

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23- uClibc version 0.9.33.2

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

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24- wireless-tools version 29

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25- zlib version 1.2.8

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