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Licensing Terms
Busch-ControlTouch®

License Agreement for Software for Use on Devices in the **Busch**-ControlTouch® Series

1. Definitions, Delivery of the Software

This license agreement shall be concluded between Busch-Jaeger Elektro GmbH of Lüdenscheid, Germany (hereinafter referred to as "Licensor") and the licensee, for example, by means of a download of the device firmware (which may contain parts of OSS components) ("Software") of the the Licensor from a webpage of the Licensor ("Webpage") or upon any other acknowledgment of the Licensing Terms.

The licensee is not authorized to use the Software prior to the conclusion of the license agreement.

The terms and conditions for the use of the Software are set forth below:

2. Subject of the Agreement

The Software is not functional on its own. The Software can only be properly used when installed on the licensee's products from the **Busch**-ControlTouch® series ("Devices").

The licensee is aware that, according to the current state of technology, it is not possible to create software that is fully free of errors. Therefore, this license agreement only comprises software which is for the most part consistent with the product documentation.

3. Scope of the License

The Licensor shall grant the licensee the general, non-exclusive and personal right (hereinafter also referred to as "License") to use the Software on one or several devices of the Licensor (as described in Item 1) as stipulated in Item 3 for the duration of this agreement. Any other or further use shall not be permitted. The licensee shall have the right to create a backup copy of the Software solely for backup purposes, which copy shall be subject to the same limitations and conditions as the delivered Software.

4. Special Limitations, Resellers

The licensee shall not be allowed:

a) to deliver the Software to a third party or to make the Software accessible to a third party in any other way without the prior written consent of the Licensor, wherein leasing and rental are also expressly prohibited, except where they occur in the following manner: by delivery of a device on which the Software is installed to an end customer;

b) to translate the Software or to create works derived therefrom;

c) to modify (in particular, to edit) the Software, except for in such a manner as is expressly provided for the user (installer or end customer) in the product documentation;

d) to decompile or to disassemble the Software without the prior written consent of the Licensor;

e) to reproduce the Software, except as provided in Item 2; or

f) to transfer the License (except in accordance with Subitem a) to third parties or to grant a sublicense.

However, a licensee who is a reseller (installer) shall not be allowed to create a (backup) copy of the Software; instead, said licensee shall ensure that the provisions set forth in this license agreement are complied with in respect of the licensee of the licensee ("Purchaser") (for example, that the Purchaser is subject to the same limitations regarding the creation of copies and may only create a backup copy). Therefore, the licensee shall place its licensee under corresponding obligations and limitations to the effect that the Licensor shall be entitled to assert any claims arising from a breach of this license agreement directly against the Purchaser.

5. Copyright

The Software is protected by copyright. The licensee shall only acquire a limited right of use; in no event, however, shall the licensee acquire rights to the Software itself. In particular, the Licensor reserves all publication rights, reproduction rights, editing rights and exploitation rights in the Software.

The licensee shall affix the Licensor's copyright notice to the backup copy of the Software or include said notice therein. A copyright notice present in the Software, as well as a registration number included therein, may not be removed under any circumstances.

6. Third-Party Software and "Open Source Software"

Where the licensee is provided with Software for which the Licensor possesses only a derived right of use (third-party software) or where the licensee is provided with open source software (jointly referred to as "Third-Party Software"), the terms and conditions of use governing the Third-Party Software shall apply. A list of the included Third-Party Software and the corresponding terms and conditions of use are provided at the end of this document.

Copyright and license notices in the Software or product documentation may not be deleted, removed or modified. The purchaser shall indemnify the supplier against all claims and costs/expenses which are asserted against or incurred by the supplier as a result of the use of the Third-Party Software.

For programs which are under a GNU General Public License, the Licensor will provide a machine-readable copy of the source code. The offer to provide the source code shall be valid for three years from the delivery of the Software.

Note: Any liability or warranty by the licensing author of the open source software is hereby excluded.

6 Validity and Term of the Agreement

Should the validity of the license agreement be dependent upon a public registration or approval, the date of the registration or approval shall be deemed the effective date. The licensee will, without delay, take the necessary steps for such a registration and approval and promptly notify the Licensor of the issue or refusal thereof. In the event that the registration or approval has not occured within 3 months after the date indicated in the first sentence, the Licensor shall be entitled to withdraw from the agreement (by sending a written notice to the licensee).

The term of the agreement shall be unlimited. The right of the licensee to use the Software shall automatically expire without notice if the licensee violates any provision of this agreement. If the violation does not concern a fundamental breach of contract, the consequence shall only apply (i) after repeated (that is, at least a twofold) breach of the same or a similar duty or (ii) after the licensee has, to no avail, been warned with a request to resolve the condition created by the breach of duty. In the event of a termination of the right of use, the licensee shall, at its own expense, delete or have deleted all reproduced pieces of the Software (including the Software originally downloaded) – also where said pieces have been edited in any way or where they have been delivered to third parties. The licensee shall confirm the performance of the aforementioned obligations in writing at the request of the Licensor.

7. Damages in the Event of a Breach of Contract

The licensee shall be liable for all damages suffered by the Licensor which result from a breach of this license agreement or, in connection therewith, are caused by the licensee or by parties the licensee employs in performing a contractual obligation for whom the licensee is vicariously liable or by vicarious agents of the licensee (e.g. at the Purchaser end).

8. Modifications and Updates

The Licensor shall, at its own discretion, be entitled (but not obligated) to create modifications, upgrades or updates of the Software and/or to make them available to the licensee for a fee or free of charge.

9. Defects of Quality

1. The agreed upon quality of the Software at the time of delivery shall be determined in accordance with the information contained in the program description for the Software or in a corresponding release note (jointly referred to as "Product Description"). Explanations and descriptions shall not constitute warranties (in particular, warranties of quality). In addition, a defect of quality shall only be deemed present if the normal operating conditions and the requirements specified the Product Description have been observed.

The Licensor does not accept any responsibility for ensuring that the Software is adequate for the purposes of the licensee which are not stated in the Product Description. The responsibility for the correct selection and the consequences of use of the Software shall solely lie with the licensee.

The Licensor will remedy within a reasonable period all reproducible errors of the Software reported by the licensee for which the Licensor shall be liable under this agreement. The licensee shall immediately notify the Licensor in writing of any defects of quality. The licensee will describe any defects of quality in the greatest possible detail and assist the Licensor (where reasonable: at the expense of the licensee) in identifying the cause of the defect and in remedying the defect.

The Licensor shall, at its choice, render subsequent improvement by correcting the error, providing a new Software version, or by demonstrating possible ways in which to avoid the effects of the error. A new Software version shall be accepted by the licensee, unless doing so results in unreasonable update and conversion problems for the licensee.

2. The Licensor shall initially be granted an opportunity to render subsequent performance within a reasonable period. If subsequent performance does not occur, the licensee may withdraw from the agreement. The subsequent improvement shall only be assumed to have failed if, despite a grace period stipulated in writing, the Licensor is not successfully able, even in a second attempt at subsequent improvement, to subsequently improve the defect of the Software such that a use essentially conforming to the terms of this agreement is possible by the licensee.

3. Claims of the licensee on account of expenses necessary for the subsequent performance, in particular transport, travel, labor and material costs, are hereby excluded.

4. Otherwise, Item 11 (Liability) shall apply to any claims for damages. Any further claims, or claims governed in a manner other than as stipulated in the present Item 9, or rights of the licensee against the Licensor, and against the persons the Licensor employs in performing a contractual obligation for whom the Licensor is vicariously liable, arising from a defect of quality are hereby excluded.

10. Intellectual Property Rights and Copyrights; Defects of Title

1. The Licensor shall only be liable for ensuring that the Software is free of third-party intellectual property rights and copyrights (hereinafter referred to as "Intellectual Property Rights") in an EU country. If a third party should file justified claims against the licensee on account of the violation of Intellectual Property Rights by a Software used as provided in this agreement in a country pursuant to Sentence 1, the Licensor shall be liable to the licensee as follows:

a) The Licensor will, at its choice and at its own expense, either obtain a right of use for the deliveries concerned, modify the deliveries such that the Intellectual Property Right is not violated, or replace the deliveries. Should this not be possible for the Licensor on reasonable terms, the licensee shall be entitled by law to withdraw from the agreement. The licensee may not demand compensation for expenses made to no avail.

b) The obligation of the Licensor to pay damages shall be governed by Item 11 (Liability).

c) The aforementioned obligations of the Licensor shall apply solely to the extent that the licensee immediately notifies the Licensor in writing of the claims asserted by third parties, that the licensee does not acknowledge a violation, and that all defensive measures and all settlement negotiations remain reserved by the Licensor. If the licensee discontinues the use of the delivery in order to mitigate loss or for any other good cause, it shall indicate to third parties that the discontinued use is not in relation to an acknowledgement of a violation of an Intellectual Property Right.

2. Licensee claims where the licensee is responsible for the violation of the Intellectual Property Right are hereby excluded. Furthermore, licensee claims are excluded where the Intellectual Property Right violation is caused by special specifications of the licensee, by an application which cannot be foreseen by the Licensor, or in that the delivery is modified by the licensee or used by the licensee in combination with products which were not supplied by the Licensor.

3. In the event of any other defects in title, the provisions of Item 9 (Defects of Quality) shall apply accordingly.

4. Any further claims, or claims governed in a manner other than as stipulated in the present Item 10, of the licensee against the Licensor, and against the persons the Licensor employs in performing a contractual obligation for whom the Licensor is vicariously liable, on account of a defect of title are hereby excluded.

11. General Provisions Contingent upon the Registered Office of the Licensee

Paragraph A:
The provisions of the present Paragraph A shall (only) apply to licensees whose registered office or ordinary place of residence is located in Germany:

a.1 Period of limitation for claims for subsequent performance

Claims for subsequent performance shall be time-barred after 12 months. The period shall begin on the date of the delivery of the Software for the licensee. The period shall not apply: where the law prescribes lengthier periods pursuant to Sections 438 (1) no. 2 (building work and items for building work), 479 (1) (claims under a right of recourse) and 634a (1) no. 2 (building defects) German Civil Code (BGB), in the event of wrongful intent, malicious concealment of the defect, and in the event of the failure to satisfy a guaranty of quality. The legal provisions concerning the suspension of the expiration of the periods, the interruption of the periods and the recommencement of the periods shall be unaffected hereby.

a.2 Liability

1. Unless otherwise stipulated in this license agreement, licensee claims for damages, for any cause in law whatsoever, in particular for a breach of duties under the obligatory relationship and for tortious acts, are hereby excluded.

2. This shall not apply where liability is provided as follows:
a) pursuant to product liability laws,
b) in the event of wrongful intent,
c) in the event of gross negligence by owners, legal representatives or senior management,
d) in the event of malice,
e) in the event of a failure to satisfy a guaranty,
f) on account of the intentional or negligent injury to life, limb or health, or
g) on account of the intentional or negligent fundamental breach of contract.

However, any claim for damages for a fundamental breach of contract shall be limited to the foreseeable damage provided in standard contractual provisions, unless any one of the aforementioned circumstances is present.

3. No change in the burden of proof to the detriment of the licensee is associated with the preceding provisions.

a.3 Applicable law

This agreement, including the construction thereof, shall be subject to German law excluding the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the principles on conflicts of law.

a.4 Dispute resolution

The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes arising directly or indirectly from the contractual relationship shall be the location of the Licensor's registered office. However, the Licensor shall also be entitled to take legal action at the licensee's principle place of business.

Paragraph B:
The provisions of the present Paragraph B shall (only) apply to licensees whose registered office or ordinary place of residence is <u>not</u> located Germany:

b.1 Period of limitations for defects

Claims on account of defects shall be time-barred 12 months from the delivery of the Software.

b.2 Liability

Except where otherwise provided in this license agreement, any liability of the Licensor (including the liability of its employees, agents or subcontractors) – for any cause in law whatsoever (for example, in connection with defects, default, Intellectual Property Rights, indemnity) – shall be limited as follows:

a) Under no circumstances shall the Licensor be liable for loss of profits, lost income, loss of use, loss of production, costs of capital or costs associated with an interruption of operations, the loss of anticipated savings, or indirect or consequential damage or losses, regardless of the nature thereof;

b) The joint and several liability of the Licensor in respect of all claims which may arise in relation to performance or non-performance under this agreement will not under any circumstances exceed 100% of the respective license fee.

The foregoing provisions on the exclusion of liability shall not apply to unlawful intent or gross negligence on the part of the Licensor, but they shall also apply to unlawful intent or gross negligence on the part of proxies.

b.3 Applicable law

This agreement, including the construction thereof, shall be subject to Swiss law excluding the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the principles on conflicts of law.

b.4 Dispute resolution

If the licensee is a merchant, the exclusive place of jurisdiction for all disputes arising directly or indirectly from the contractual relationship shall be the location of the Licensor's registered office. However, the Licensor shall also be entitled to take legal action at the licensee's principle place of business.

12. Final Provisions

The terms and conditions set forth herein shall apply exclusively. Licensee terms and conditions which deviate from or supplement said terms and conditions shall not be binding on the Licensor, even where the Licensor does not state any objection. This shall also apply in the event that the licensee states its intent to conclude the agreement solely on its own terms.

Any amendments and additions to these licensing terms must be made in writing.

Should individual clauses of this agreement become invalid, the validity of the remaining clauses of the agreement shall not be affected thereby. The invalid clauses should be replaced by a provision which most closely approximates the economic intent of the invalid clauses.

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Third Party Software (components, notices and licenses)

This product uses software from third-party sources.

The software packages used in this product are described in

the following.

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arpscan-1.9

Tool to scan arp lists.

http://www.nta-monitor.com/tools-resources/security-tools/arp-scan

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Preamble

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The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you

have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

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.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated

conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section 7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7

additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions. Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work,

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Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or

c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or

e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

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busybox-1.24.1

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makes Julian Fries.

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bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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cairo-1.14.4

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output devices. Currently supported output targets include
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cpuload-v0.3

cpuload is a simple tool to obtain intuitive vision of CPU load (including total, user, system, irq and softirq) within a certain time, which is especially useful for embedded system without GUI.

https://github.com/kelvincheung/cpuload

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e2fsprogs-1.42.13

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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e2tools-3158ef18a903ca4a98b8fa220c9fc5c133d8bdf6

E2tools is a simple set of GPL'ed utilities to read, write, and manipulate files in an ext2/ext3 filesystem. These utilities access a filesystem directly using the ext2fs library.

https://github.com/ndim/e2tools

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ethtool-4.2

ethtool is a small utility for examining and tuning your
ethernet-based network interface.

http://sourceforge.net/projects/gkernel/

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eventlog-0.2.12

eventlog is a library for creating structured events from
applications, and is the workhorse behind syslog-ng's own
messages.

https://my.balabit.com/downloads/eventlog/

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expat-2.1.0

The Expat XML Parser.

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fbv-1.0b

fbv is a very simple graphic file viewer for the framebuffer console,
capable of displaying GIF, JPEG, PNG and BMP files using libungif,
libjpeg and libpng.

http://freshmeat.net/projects/fbv/

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The package is licensed under the GPL license, version 2.

It was to large to include it here (bigger than the whole source).

Obtain your copy from http://www.gnu.org

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fontconfig-2.11.1

Fontconfig is a library for configuring and customizing font access.

http://www.fontconfig.org/

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freetype-2.6.1

a free, high-quality and portable font engine.

http://www.freetype.org/

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gettext-0.19.6

The GNU `gettext' utilities are a set of tools that provide a framework to help other GNU packages produce multi-lingual messages.

Only the libintl library will be installed in the target. The full gettext suite, including tools, will be installed in the staging directory.

http://www.gnu.org/software/gettext/

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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giflib-5.1.1

giflib is a library for reading and writing gif images.

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glib-networking-2.46.1

Network-related GIO modules for glib.

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****

glog-v0.3.4

C++ implementation of the Google logging module

https://github.com/google/glog

****

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gmp-6.0.0a

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gssdp-0.13.2

GSSDP implements resource discovery and announcement over SSDP.

http://www.gupnp.org

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gupnp-0.19.4

GUPnP implements the UPnP specification: resource announcement and discovery, description, control, event notification, and presentation.

http://www.gupnp.org/

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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.

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

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A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"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.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

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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.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(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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3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

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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) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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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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 source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

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gupnp-av-0.11.6

GUPnP-AV is a collection of helpers for building AV (audio/video) applications using GUPnP.

http://www.gupnp.org/

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2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

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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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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.

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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.

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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****

harfbuzz-1.0.6

HarfBuzz is an OpenType text shaping engine

http://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/HarfBuzz/

Harfbuzz can make optional use of cairo, freetype, glib2 and icu packages if they are selected.

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i2c-tools-3.1.2

Heterogeneous set of I2C tools for Linux

This package contains a heterogeneous set of I2C tools for Linux:
a bus probing tool, a chip dumper, register-level access helpers,
EEPROM decoding scripts, and more.

http://www.lm-sensors.org/wiki/I2CTools

****

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iperf-2.0.5

Internet Protocol bandwidth measuring tool for measuring
TCP/UDP performance.

http://dast.nlanr.net/projects/iperf/

****

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iproute2-4.2.0

Kernel routing and traffic control utilities. Provides things
like ip and tc.

http://www.linuxfoundation.org/collaborate/workgroups/networking/iproute2

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****

json-c-json-c-0.12-20140410

JSON-C - A JSON implementation in C

JSON-C implements a reference counting object model that
allows you to easily construct JSON objects in C, output
them as JSON formatted strings and parse JSON formatted
strings back into the C representation of JSON objects.

https://github.com/json-c/json-c/

****

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****

kmod-20

Install kmod module utilities (depmod, insmod, lsmod,
modinfo, modprobe, rmmod).

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****

libconfig-1.5

Libconfig is a simple library for manipulating structured configuration files. The file format is more compact and more readable than XML. And unlike XML, it is type-aware, so it is not necessary to do string parsing in application code.

http://www.hyperrealm.com/libconfig/

****

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libcurl-7.45.0

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http://curl.haxx.se/

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libevent-2.0.22-stable

Userspace library for handling asynchronous notifications

http://monkey.org/~provos/

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libffi-3.2.1

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libglib2-2.46.1

Low-level core library that forms the basis of GTK+ and GNOME.

http://www.gtk.org/

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Version 2, June 1991

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****

libhttpparser-v2.5.0

This is a parser for HTTP messages written in C. It parses both requests and responses. The parser is designed to be used in performance HTTP applications. It does not make any syscalls nor allocations, it does not buffer data, it can be interrupted at anytime. Depending on your architecture, it only requires about 40 bytes of data per message stream (in a web server that is per connection).

https://github.com/joyent/http-parser

****

http_parser.c is based on src/http/ngx_http_parse.c from NGINX copyright Igor Sysoev.

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****

libiconv-1.14

unicode conversion library

http://ftp.gnu.org/pub/gnu/libiconv

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liboauth-1.0.3

liboauth is a collection of c functions implementing the oAuth
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libpcap-1.7.4

A system-independent library for user-level network packet capture.

http://www.tcpdump.org/

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librsync-0.9.7

librsync implements the rolling-checksum algorithm of
remote file synchronization that was popularized by the

rsync utility and is used in rproxy.

http://sourceforge.net/projects/librsync/

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libsha1-0.3

libsha1 is a tiny library providing SHA1 implementation,
created for facilitating X server compilation on devices
when larger libraries containing SHA1 implementations
(OpenSSL, Mozilla NSS) are not needed.

https://github.com/dottedmag/libsha1

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libsoup-2.52.1

libsoup is an HTTP client/server library. It uses GObject
and the GLib main loop, to integrate well with GNOME
applications.

http://live.gnome.org/LibSoup

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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libssh-0.7.2

libssh is a multiplatform C library implementing the SSHv2 and SSHv1 protocol on client and server side. With libssh, you can remotely execute programs, transfer files, use a secure and transparent tunnel for your remote applications.

http://www.libssh.org/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

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Linking with OpenSSL

17. In addition, as a special exception, we give permission to link the code of its release of libssh with the OpenSSL project's "OpenSSL" library (or with modified versions of it that use the same license as the "OpenSSL" library), and distribute the linked executables. You must obey the GNU Lesser General Public License in all respects for all of the code used other than "OpenSSL". If you modify this file, you may extend this exception to your version of the file, but you are not obligated to do so. If you do not wish to do so, delete this exception statement from your version.

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libssh2-1.5.0

libssh2 is a client-side C library implementing the SSH2
protocol as defined by Internet Drafts: SECSH-TRANS(22),
SECSH-USERAUTH(25), SECSH-CONNECTION(23), SECSH-ARCH(20),
SECSH-FILEXFER(06)*, SECSH-DHGEX(04), and SECSH-NUMBERS(10)

http://www.libssh2.org/

****

```
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*/
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libsvg-0.1.4

Libsvg provides a parser for SVG content in files or buffers.
Libsvg does not do any rendering, but instead provides a function-based interface that can be used by various rendering engines.

http://cairographics.org/snapshots/

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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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.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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****

libsvg-cairo-0.1.6

Libsvg-cairo provides the ability to render SVG content from files or buffers. All rendering is performed using the cairo rendering library.

http://cairographics.org

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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libupnp-1.6.19

The portable SDK for UPnP(tm) Devices (libupnp) provides developers with an API and open source code for building control points, devices, and bridges that are compliant with Version 1.0 of the Universal Plug and Play Device Architecture Specification

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libusb-1.0.19

Userspace library for accessing USB devices

http://libusb.info/

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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.

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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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That's all there is to it!

****

libxml2-2.9.2

XML C Parser

http://xmlsoft.org/

****

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linux-headers-4.1.12

Kernel Headers

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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linux-linux-4.1-at91

Linux Kernel

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Version 2, June 1991

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****

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lzip-1.15

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Lzip is about as fast as gzip, compresses most files more than
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Lzip is a clean implementation of the LZMA algorithm.

http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/lzip

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lzo-2.09

Portable lossless data compression library written in ANSI C.

http://www.oberhumer.com/opensource/lzo/

****

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memtester-4.3.0

A userspace utility for testing the memory subsystem for faults.

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mii-diag-2.11

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mtd-1.5.2

Build mtd, jffs2 and ubi/ubifs tools

http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/

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ncurses-5.9

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curses in System V Release 4.0, and more.

This package installs only a few vital termcap entries

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nettle-3.1.1

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in more or less any context: In crypto toolkits for object-oriented
languages, in applications like LSH or GNUPG, or even in kernel space

http://www.lysator.liu.se/~nisse/nettle/

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****

ntp-4.2.8p4

Network Time Protocol suite/programs.
Provides things like ntpd, ntpdate, ntpq, etc...

http://www.ntp.org/

****

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****

openssh-7.1p1

A free version of the SSH protocol suite of network connectivity
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http://www.openssh.com/

****

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* @version 3.0 (December 2000)
*
* 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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openssl-1.0.2d

A collaborative effort to develop a robust, commercial-grade, fully
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Note: Some helper scripts need perl.

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****

pcre-8.37

This option builds the pcre library with Unicode properties
support (implies UTF-8/16/32 support)'

****

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picocom-2.0

picocom is a minimal dumb-terminal emulation program. It is, in
principle, very much like minicom, only it's pico instead of mini!

https://github.com/npat-efault/picocom/

****

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pixman-0.32.8

Cairo pixel manager

http://cairographics.org/releases/

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popt-1.16

Popt is a C library for parsing command line parameters.

http://rpm5.org

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pv-1.5.7

Pipe Viewer - is a terminal-based tool for
monitoring the progress of data through a
pipeline.

http://www.ivarch.com/programs/pv.shtml

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rng-tools-5

Daemon to use hardware random number generators.

http://sourceforge.net/projects/gkernel/

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rsync-3.1.1

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statserial-1.1

Displays a table of the signals on a standard
9-pin or 25-pin serial port, and indicates the
status of the handshaking lines. It can be
useful for debugging problems with serial
ports or modems.

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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. 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.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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tslib-1.1

Tslib is an abstraction layer for touchscreen panel events.

https://github.com/kergoth/tslib

****

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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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****

uclibc-1.0.8

uClibc Library

****

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util-linux-2.27

Various useful/essential linux libraries and utilities.

Things like mkfs, mkswap, swapon, fdisk, mount, dmesg, etc...

http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/

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valgrind-3.11.0

Tool for debugging and profiling Linux programs.

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xz-5.2.2

XZ is the successor to the Lempel-Ziv/Markov-chain Algorithm
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        compression (often better than bzip2) and fast, easy decompression.

        This package provides the command line tools for working with XZ
        compression, including xz, unxz, xzcat, xzgrep, and so on. They can
        also handle the older LZMA format, and if invoked via appropriate
        symlinks will emulate the behavior of the commands in the lzma
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        http://tukaani.org/xz/

****

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****

zlib-1.2.8

Standard (de)compression library. Used by things like
gzip and libpng.

http://www.gzip.org/zlib/

****

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zxing-cpp

ZXing-cpp (pronounced "zebra crossing") is an open-source,
multi-format 1D/2D barcode image processing library
implemented in Java, with ports to other languages. This
compiles the C++ port.

https://github.com/glassechidna/zxing-cpp

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