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```

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*

- * This is an original implementation of the DES and the crypt(3) interfaces
- * by David Burren <davidb@werj.com.au>.

•

- * An excellent reference on the underlying algorithm (and related
- * algorithms) is:

*

- * B. Schneier, Applied Cryptography: protocols, algorithms,
- * and source code in C, John Wiley & Sons, 1994.

*

- * Note that in that book's description of DES the lookups for the initial,
- * pbox, and final permutations are inverted (this has been brought to the
- * attention of the author). A list of errata for this book has been
- $\ensuremath{^*}$ posted to the sci.crypt newsgroup by the author and is available for FTP.

*

```
* ARCHITECTURE ASSUMPTIONS:
* It is assumed that the 8-byte arrays passed by reference can be
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1.3 curl 7.21.2

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```
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*

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1.10 e2fsprogs 1.41.14

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Theodore Ts'o 23-June-2007

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his is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Common Error Description library. It is currently distributed together with the EXT2 file system utilities, which are otherwise packaged as "e2fsprogs".

This package was put together by Yann Dirson debian.org,

from sources obtained from a mirror of: tsx-11.mit.edu:/pub/linux/packages/ext2fs/

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- * \$Id: dict.c,v 1.40.2.7 2000/11/13 01:36:44 kaz Exp \$
- * \$Name: kazlib_1_20 \$

*/

/*

- * \$Header\$
- * \$Source\$
- * \$Locker\$

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*

* parse.c --- UUID parsing

*

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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- libpostproc
- optional x86 optimizations in the files

libavcodec/x86/idct_mmx.c

- the X11 grabber in libavdevice/x11grab.c

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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 (deflate format) and rfc1952.txt (gzip format).

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David Megginson, sax@megginson.com 1998-05-11

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1.15 JpegLib 6b

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DOCUMENTATION ROADMAP

This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW General description of JPEG and the IJG software.

LEGAL ISSUES Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.

REFERENCES Where to learn more about JPEG.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS Where to find newer versions of this software.

RELATED SOFTWARE Other stuff you should get.

FILE FORMAT WARS Software *not* 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.

coderules.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

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. 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.answers, and other groups. It is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/ and other news.answers archive sites, including the official news.answers archive at rtfm.mit.edu: ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/. If you don't have Web or FTP access, send e-mail to mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu with body

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RELATED SOFTWARE

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 PBMPLUS 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 PBMPLUS/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.

1.16 libpng 1.2.29

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A "png_get_copyright" function is available, for convenient use in "about" boxes and the like:

```
printf("%s",png_get_copyright(NULL));
```

Also, the PNG logo (in PNG format, of course) is supplied in the files "pngbar.png" and "pngbar.jpg (88x31) and "pngnow.png" (98x31).

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Glenn Randers-Pehrson glennrp at users.sourceforge.net

```
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* Authors and maintainers:
* libpng versions 0.71, May 1995, through 0.88, January 1996: Guy Schalnat
* libpng versions 0.89c, June 1996, through 0.96, May 1997: Andreas Dilger
* libpng versions 0.97, January 1998, through 1.2.29 - May 8, 2008: Glenn
* See also "Contributing Authors", below.
* Note about libpng version numbers:
   Due to various miscommunications, unforeseen code incompatibilities
   and occasional factors outside the authors' control, version numbering
   on the library has not always been consistent and straightforward.
   The following table summarizes matters since version 0.89c, which was
   the first widely used release:
   source
                   png.h png.h shared-lib
   version
                   string int version
  -----
                  _____
   0.89c "1.0 beta 3"
                      0.89
                              89 1.0.89
                      0.90
   0.90 "1.0 beta 4"
                              90 0.90 [should have been 2.0.90]
   0.95 "1.0 beta 5"
                      0.95
                              95 0.95 [should have been 2.0.95]
   0.96 "1.0 beta 6"
                      0.96
                              96 0.96 [should have been 2.0.96]
   0.97b "1.00.97 beta 7" 1.00.97 97 1.0.1 [should have been 2.0.97]
   0.97c
                   0.97
                          97 2.0.97
   0.98
                  0.98
                          98 2.0.98
   0.99
                  0.99
                         98 2.0.99
   0.99a-m
                    0.99 99 2.0.99
   1.00
                  1.00 100 2.1.0 [100 should be 10000]
   1.0.0
           (from here on, the 100 2.1.0 [100 should be 10000]
   1.0.1
            png.h string is 10001 2.1.0
   1.0.1a-e identical to the 10002 from here on, the shared library
   1.0.2
            source version) 10002 is 2.V where V is the source code
  1.0.2a-b
                        10003 version, except as noted.
   1.0.3
                      10003
* 1.0.3a-d
                        10004
* 1.0.4
                      10004
* 1.0.4a-f
                       10005
  1.0.5 (+ 2 patches)
                           10005
  1.0.5a-d
                        10006
```

10100 (not source compatible)

10006 (not binary compatible)

1.0.5e-r

1.0.5s-v

```
1.0.6 (+ 3 patches)
                        10006 (still binary incompatible)
 1.0.6d-f
                     10007 (still binary incompatible)
                    10007
 1.0.6g
 1.0.6h
                    10007 10.6h (testing xy.z so-numbering)
 1.0.6i
                    10007 10.6i
 1.0.6j
                    10007 2.1.0.6j (incompatible with 1.0.0)
 1.0.7beta11-14
                   DLLNUM 10007 2.1.0.7beta11-14 (binary compatible)
 1.0.7beta15-18
                     1 10007 2.1.0.7beta15-18 (binary compatible)
 1.0.7rc1-2
                   1 10007 2.1.0.7rc1-2 (binary compatible)
 1.0.7
                 1 10007 (still compatible)
 1.0.8beta1-4
                    1 10008 2.1.0.8beta1-4
 1.0.8rc1
                  1 10008 2.1.0.8rc1
 1.0.8
                 1 10008 2.1.0.8
 1.0.9beta1-6
                    1 10009 2.1.0.9beta1-6
 1.0.9rc1
                  1 10009 2.1.0.9rc1
 1.0.9beta7-10
                    1 10009 2.1.0.9beta7-10
 1.0.9rc2
                  1 10009 2.1.0.9rc2
 1.0.9
                 1 10009 2.1.0.9
 1.0.10beta1
                   1 10010 2.1.0.10beta1
 1.0.10rc1
                  1 10010 2.1.0.10rc1
                 1 10010 2.1.0.10
 1.0.10
 1.0.11beta1-3
                    1 10011 2.1.0.11beta1-3
 1.0.11rc1
                  1 10011 2.1.0.11rc1
                 1 10011 2.1.0.11
 1.0.11
 1.0.12beta1-2
                    2 10012 2.1.0.12beta1-2
 1.0.12rc1
                  2 10012 2.1.0.12rc1
 1.0.12
                 2 10012 2.1.0.12
 1.1.0a-f
                 - 10100 2.1.1.0a-f (branch abandoned)
 1.2.0beta1-2
                    2 10200 2.1.2.0beta1-2
 1.2.0beta3-5
                   3 10200 3.1.2.0beta3-5
 1.2.0rc1
                  3 10200 3.1.2.0rc1
 1.2.0
                 3 10200 3.1.2.0
 1.2.1beta1-4
                   3 10201 3.1.2.1beta1-4
 1.2.1rc1-2
                   3 10201 3.1.2.1rc1-2
 1.2.1
                 3 10201 3.1.2.1
 1.2.2beta1-6
                   12 10202 12.so.0.1.2.2beta1-6
 1.0.13beta1
                   10 10013 10.so.0.1.0.13beta1
 1.0.13rc1
                  10 10013 10.so.0.1.0.13rc1
 1.2.2rc1
                 12 10202 12.so.0.1.2.2rc1
 1.0.13
                 10 10013 10.so.0.1.0.13
 1.2.2
                12 10202 12.so.0.1.2.2
 1.2.3rc1-6
                  12 10203 12.so.0.1.2.3rc1-6
1.2.3
                12 10203 12.so.0.1.2.3
 1.2.4beta1-3
                   13 10204 12.so.0.1.2.4beta1-3
 1.0.14rc1
                  13 10014 10.so.0.1.0.14rc1
 1.2.4rc1
                 13 10204 12.so.0.1.2.4rc1
 1.0.14
                 10 10014 10.so.0.1.0.14
 1.2.4
                13 10204 12.so.0.1.2.4
```

```
1.2.5beta1-2
                  13 10205 12.so.0.1.2.5beta1-2
1.0.15rc1-3
                  10 10015 10.so.0.1.0.15rc1-3
1.2.5rc1-3
                 13 10205 12.so.0.1.2.5rc1-3
1.0.15
                10 10015 10.so.0.1.0.15
1.2.5
               13 10205 12.so.0.1.2.5
1.2.6beta1-4
                 13 10206 12.so.0.1.2.6beta1-4
1.0.16
                10 10016 10.so.0.1.0.16
1.2.6
               13 10206 12.so.0.1.2.6
1.2.7beta1-2
                 13 10207 12.so.0.1.2.7beta1-2
1.0.17rc1
                 10 10017 10.so.0.1.0.17rc1
1.2.7rc1
                13 10207 12.so.0.1.2.7rc1
1.0.17
                10 10017 10.so.0.1.0.17
1.2.7
               13 10207 12.so.0.1.2.7
1.2.8beta1-5
                  13 10208 12.so.0.1.2.8beta1-5
1.0.18rc1-5
                  10 10018 10.so.0.1.0.18rc1-5
                 13 10208 12.so.0.1.2.8rc1-5
1.2.8rc1-5
1.0.18
                10 10018 10.so.0.1.0.18
1.2.8
               13 10208 12.so.0.1.2.8
1.2.9beta1-3
                  13 10209 12.so.0.1.2.9beta1-3
1.2.9beta4-11
                   13 10209 12.so.0.9[.0]
1.2.9rc1
                13 10209 12.so.0.9[.0]
1.2.9
               13 10209 12.so.0.9[.0]
1.2.10beta1-8
                  13 10210 12.so.0.10[.0]
1.2.10rc1-3
                  13 10210 12.so.0.10[.0]
1.2.10
                13 10210 12.so.0.10[.0]
1.2.11beta1-4
                  13 10211 12.so.0.11[.0]
1.0.19rc1-5
                  10 10019 10.so.0.19[.0]
1.2.11rc1-5
                 13 10211 12.so.0.11[.0]
1.0.19
                10 10019 10.so.0.19[.0]
1.2.11
                13 10211 12.so.0.11[.0]
1.0.20
                10 10020 10.so.0.20[.0]
1.2.12
                13 10212 12.so.0.12[.0]
1.2.13beta1
                  13 10213 12.so.0.13[.0]
1.0.21
                10 10021 10.so.0.21[.0]
1.2.13
                13 10213 12.so.0.13[.0]
1.2.14beta1-2
                  13 10214 12.so.0.14[.0]
1.0.22rc1
                 10 10022 10.so.0.22[.0]
1.2.14rc1
                 13 10214 12.so.0.14[.0]
1.0.22
                10 10022 10.so.0.22[.0]
1.2.14
                13 10214 12.so.0.14[.0]
1.2.15beta1-6
                 13 10215 12.so.0.15[.0]
1.0.23rc1-5
                  10 10023 10.so.0.23[.0]
1.2.15rc1-5
                  13 10215 12.so.0.15[.0]
1.0.23
                10 10023 10.so.0.23[.0]
1.2.15
                13 10215 12.so.0.15[.0]
1.2.16beta1-2
                 13 10216 12.so.0.16[.0]
1.2.16rc1
                 13 10216 12.so.0.16[.0]
1.0.24
                10 10024 10.so.0.24[.0]
```

```
1.2.16
                   13 10216 12.so.0.16[.0]
   1.2.17beta1-2
                    13 10217 12.so.0.17[.0]
   1.0.25rc1
                   10 10025 10.so.0.25[.0]
   1.2.17rc1-3
                   13 10217 12.so.0.17[.0]
   1.0.25
                   10 10025 10.so.0.25[.0]
   1.2.17
                   13 10217 12.so.0.17[.0]
   1.0.26
                   10 10026 10.so.0.26[.0]
   1.2.18
                   13 10218 12.so.0.18[.0]
   1.2.19beta1-31
                    13 10219 12.so.0.19[.0]
                   10 10027 10.so.0.27[.0]
   1.0.27rc1-6
   1.2.19rc1-6
                    13 10219 12.so.0.19[.0]
                   10 10027 10.so.0.27[.0]
   1.0.27
   1.2.19
                   13 10219 12.so.0.19[.0]
                    13 10220 12.so.0.20[.0]
   1.2.20beta01-04
                    10 10028 10.so.0.28[.0]
   1.0.28rc1-6
                   13 10220 12.so.0.20[.0]
   1.2.20rc1-6
   1.0.28
                   10 10028 10.so.0.28[.0]
   1.2.20
                  13 10220 12.so.0.20[.0]
                    13 10221 12.so.0.21[.0]
   1.2.21beta1-2
   1.2.21rc1-3
                    13 10221 12.so.0.21[.0]
   1.0.29
                   10 10029 10.so.0.29[.0]
   1.2.21
                   13 10221 12.so.0.21[.0]
   1.2.22beta1-4
                   13 10222 12.so.0.22[.0]
                    10 10030 10.so.0.30[.0]
   1.0.30rc1
                   13 10222 12.so.0.22[.0]
   1.2.22rc1
   1.0.30
                   10 10030 10.so.0.30[.0]
                   13 10222 12.so.0.22[.0]
   1.2.22
   1.2.23beta01-05
                     13 10223 12.so.0.23[.0]
   1.2.23rc01
                    13 10223 12.so.0.23[.0]
   1.2.23
                   13 10223 12.so.0.23[.0]
   1.2.24beta01-02
                     13 10224 12.so.0.24[.0]
*
                    13 10224 12.so.0.24[.0]
   1.2.24rc01
   1.2.24
                   13 10224 12.so.0.24[.0]
                     13 10225 12.so.0.25[.0]
   1.2.25beta01-06
*
                      13 10225 12.so.0.25[.0]
   1.2.25rc01-02
   1.0.31
                  10 10031 10.so.0.31[.0]
   1.2.25
                   13 10225 12.so.0.25[.0]
*
   1.2.26beta01-06
                    13 10226 12.so.0.26[.0]
   1.2.26rc01
                    13 10226 12.so.0.26[.0]
   1.2.26
                   13 10226 12.so.0.26[.0]
*
   1.0.32
                   10 10032 10.so.0.32[.0]
   1.2.27beta01-06
                      13 10227 12.so.0.27[.0]
   1.2.27rc01
                    13 10227 12.so.0.27[.0]
   1.0.33
                   10 10033 10.so.0.33[.0]
   1.2.27
                   13 10227 12.so.0.27[.0]
                   10 10034 10.so.0.34[.0]
   1.0.34
   1.2.28
                   13 10228 12.so.0.28[.0]
   1.2.29beta01-03
                       13 10229 12.so.0.29[.0]
```

```
1.2.29rc01
                      13 10229 12.so.0.29[.0]
   1.0.35
                    10 10035 10.so.0.35[.0]
   1.2.29
                    13 10229 12.so.0.29[.0]
   Henceforth the source version will match the shared-library major
   and minor numbers; the shared-library major version number will be
   used for changes in backward compatibility, as it is intended. The
   PNG LIBPNG VER macro, which is not used within libpng but is available
   for applications, is an unsigned integer of the form xyyzz corresponding
   to the source version x.y.z (leading zeros in y and z). Beta versions
   were given the previous public release number plus a letter, until
   version 1.0.6j; from then on they were given the upcoming public
   release number plus "betaNN" or "rcNN".
   Binary incompatibility exists only when applications make direct access
   to the info ptr or png ptr members through png.h, and the compiled
   application is loaded with a different version of the library.
   DLLNUM will change each time there are forward or backward changes
   in binary compatibility (e.g., when a new feature is added).
* See libpng.txt or libpng.3 for more information. The PNG specification
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* printf("%s",png_get_copyright(NULL));
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*/
* The contributing authors would like to thank all those who helped
* with testing, bug fixes, and patience. This wouldn't have been
* possible without all of you.
* Thanks to Frank J. T. Wojcik for helping with the documentation.
*/
* Y2K compliance in libpng:
```

```
May 8, 2008
Since the PNG Development group is an ad-hoc body, we can't make
an official declaration.
This is your unofficial assurance that libpng from version 0.71 and
upward through 1.2.29 are Y2K compliant. It is my belief that earlier
versions were also Y2K compliant.
Libpng only has three year fields. One is a 2-byte unsigned integer
that will hold years up to 65535. The other two hold the date in text
format, and will hold years up to 9999.
The integer is
   "png_uint_16 year" in png_time_struct.
The strings are
  "png charp time buffer" in png struct and
  "near time buffer", which is a local character string in png.c.
There are seven time-related functions:
  png.c: png_convert_to_rfc_1123() in png.c
    (formerly png_convert_to_rfc_1152() in error)
  png convert from struct tm() in pngwrite.c, called in pngwrite.c
  png_convert_from_time_t() in pngwrite.c
  png get tIME() in pngget.c
  png handle tIME() in pngrutil.c, called in pngread.c
  png_set_tIME() in pngset.c
  png_write_tIME() in pngwutil.c, called in pngwrite.c
All handle dates properly in a Y2K environment. The
png convert from time t() function calls gmtime() to convert from system
clock time, which returns (year - 1900), which we properly convert to
the full 4-digit year. There is a possibility that applications using
libpng are not passing 4-digit years into the png_convert_to_rfc_1123()
function, or that they are incorrectly passing only a 2-digit year
instead of "year - 1900" into the png convert from struct tm() function,
but this is not under our control. The libpng documentation has always
```

- stated that it works with 4-digit years, and the APIs have been
- documented as such.

The tIME chunk itself is also Y2K compliant. It uses a 2-byte unsigned

- integer to hold the year, and can hold years as large as 65535.
- zlib, upon which libpng depends, is also Y2K compliant. It contains
- no date-related code.
- Glenn Randers-Pehrson

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```
* libpng maintainer* PNG Development Group
```

*/

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@SET_MAKE@

ltmain.sh (GNU libtool 1.2971 2008-04-29) 2.2.3a

Written by Gordon Matzigkeit <gord@gnu.ai.mit.edu>, 1996

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ltmain.sh (GNU libtool 1.2971 2008-04-29) 2.2.3a

Written by Gordon Matzigkeit <gord@gnu.ai.mit.edu>, 1996

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```
/* nicstar.c v0.22 Jawaid Bazyar (bazyar@hypermall.com)
```

- * nicstar.c, M. Welsh (matt.welsh@cl.cam.ac.uk)
- *
- * Hacked October, 1997 by Jawaid Bazyar, Interlink Advertising Services Inc.
- * http://www.hypermall.com/
- * 10/1/97 commented out CFG_PHYIE bit we don't care when the PHY
- * interrupts us (except possibly for removal/insertion of the cable?)
- * 10/4/97 began heavy inline documentation of the code. Corrected typos
- * and spelling mistakes.
- * 10/5/97 added code to handle PHY interrupts, disable PHY on
- * loss of link, and correctly re-enable PHY when link is
- * re-established. (put back CFG_PHYIE)

*

* Modified to work with the IDT7721 nicstar -- AAL5 (tested) only.

*

* R. D. Rechenmacher <ron@fnal.gov>, Aug. 6, 1997

*

- * Linux driver for the IDT77201 NICStAR PCI ATM controller.
- * PHY component is expected to be 155 Mbps S/UNI-Lite or IDT 77155;
- * see init_nicstar() for PHY initialization to change this. This driver
- * expects the Linux ATM stack to support scatter-gather lists
- * (skb->atm.iovcnt != 0) for Rx skb's passed to vcc->push.

*

- * Implementing minimal-copy of received data:
- * IDT always receives data into a small buffer, then large buffers
- * as needed. This means that data must always be copied to create
- * the linear buffer needed by most non-ATM protocol stacks (e.g. IP)
- * Fix is simple: make large buffers large enough to hold entire
- * SDU, and leave <small_buffer_data> bytes empty at the start. Then
- * copy small buffer contents to head of large buffer.

```
* Trick is to avoid fragmenting Linux, due to need for a lot of large
* buffers. This is done by 2 things:
* 1) skb->destructor / skb->atm.recycle_buffer
* combined, allow nicstar_free_rx_skb to be called to
* recycle large data buffers
* 2) skb_clone of received buffers
* See nicstar_free_rx_skb and linearize_buffer for implementation
* details.
```

*

*

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*

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*

* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996

*

*/

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1.19 mtd-utils baafd8a

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/*_________

Utility to create an FTL partition in a memory region

ftl check.c 1.10 1999/10/25 20:01:35

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- --disable-macros
- --disable-root-environ
- --enable-expanded
- --enable-getcap

```
--enable-getcap-cache
--enable-sp-funcs
--enable-termcap
--with-develop
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1.21 openssl 0.9.8h

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1.22 procps 3.2.8

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1.24 sdparm 1.06

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1.27 xlobject 38

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1.28 zlib 1.2.3

1.28.1 Available under 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 (deflate format) and 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>, or to Gilles Vollant <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> 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 availlable 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 libping test fails. The test works in 32 bit mode (with the -n32 compiler flag). The compiler bug has been reported to SGI.
- zlib doesn't work with gcc 2.6.3 on a DEC 3000/300LX under OSF/1 2.1 it works when compiled with cc.
- On Digital Unix 4.0D (formely OSF/1) on AlphaServer, the cc option -std1 is necessary to get gzprintf working correctly. This is done by configure.
- zlib doesn't work on HP-UX 9.05 with some versions of /bin/cc. It works with other compilers. Use "make test" to check your compiler.
- gzdopen is not supported on RISCOS, 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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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.

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