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1.3 buildroot-gdb 0.9.27

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1.4 busybox 1.8.2

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1.7 gdb-6.3 6.3

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1.11 linux-libc-headers-2.4.31 2.4.31

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Author: Thomas E. Dickey <dickey@clark.net> 1996,1997 # # Master Makefile for ncurses library.

SHELL = /bin/sh

DESTDIR=@DESTDIR@ CF_MFLAGS = @cf_cv_makeflags@ DESTDIR="$(DESTDIR)"

@SET_MAKE@

NCURSES_MAJOR = @NCURSES_MAJOR@ NCURSES_MINOR = @NCURSES_MINOR@ NCURSES_PATCH = @NCURSES_PATCH@

prefix = @prefix@ exec_prefix = @exec_prefix@

bindir = @bindir@ ticdir = @TERMINFO@ includedir = @includedir@ libdir = @libdir@ mandir = @mandir@

INSTALL = @INSTALL@ INSTALL_DATA = @INSTALL_DATA@

DIRS_TO_MAKE = @DIRS_TO_MAKE@

all :: $(DIRS_TO_MAKE)

$(DIRS_TO_MAKE) :

mkdir $@

```
preinstall :
    @ echo ''
    @ echo '** Configuration summary for NCURSES $(NCURSES_MAJOR).$(NCURSES_MINOR)
$(NCURSES_PATCH):'
    @ echo ''
    @ echo ' extended funcs: `test @NCURSES_EXT_FUNCS@ != 0 && echo yes || echo no`
    @ echo ' xterm terminfo: '@WHICH_XTERM@
    @ echo ''
    @ echo ' bin directory: '$(bindir)
    @ echo ' lib directory: '$(libdir)
    @ echo ' include directory: '$(includedir)
    @ echo ' man directory: '$(mandir)
@MAKE_TERMINFO@ @ echo ' terminfo directory: '$(ticdir)
    @ echo ''
    @ test "$(includedir)" = "$(prefix)/include" || \
     echo '** Include-directory is not in a standard location'
    @ test ! -f $(includedir)/termcap.h || \
     fgrep NCURSES_VERSION $(includedir)/termcap.h >/dev/null || \
     echo '** Will overwrite non-ncurses termcap.h'
    @ test ! -f $(includedir)/curses.h || \
     fgrep NCURSES_VERSION $(includedir)/curses.h >/dev/null || \
     echo '** Will overwrite non-ncurses curses.h'
```

Put the common rules here so that we can easily construct the list of # directories to visit. all \ clean \ distclean \ mostlyclean \ realclean \ depend \ sources \ tags \ uninstall \ install ::

1.13 procps 3.2.7

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1.14 tcpdump 3.4

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This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use it for your libraries, 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 this service 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 make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients so that they can relink them with the library, after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

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

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

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

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

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

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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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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:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

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.

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

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.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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.

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) 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.

d) 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 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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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS   Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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That's all there is to it!

1.17 uClibc-0.9.28 0.9.28

1.17.1 Available under license : GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

1.18 Zlib 1.1.4

1.18.1 Available under license : License attached /* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression
library version 1.1.4, March 11th, 2002

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Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler

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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
ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1950.txt (zlib format), rfc1951.txt (deflate format) and rfc1952.txt (gzip format).
*/

1.19 zlib-1.2.3 1.2.3

1.19.1 Available under license : /* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version
1.2.3, July 18th, 2005   Copyright (C) 1995-2005 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler

  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). */

#ifndef ZLIB_H #define ZLIB_H

#include "zconf.h"

#ifdef __cplusplus extern "C" { #endif

#define ZLIB_VERSION "1.2.3" #define ZLIB_VERNUM 0x1230

/*
                            The 'zlib' compression library provides in-memory compression and
  decompression functions, including integrity checks of the uncompressed
  data. This version of the library supports only one compression method
  (deflation) but other algorithms will be added later and will have the same
  stream interface.

    Compression can be done in a single step if the buffers are large enough (for example if an input file is mmap'ed), or can be done
by   repeated calls of the compression function. In the latter case, the application must provide more input and/or consume the
output (providing more output space) before each call.

The compressed data format used by default by the in-memory functions is the zlib format, which is a zlib wrapper documented in RFC 1950, wrapped around a deflate stream, which is itself documented in RFC 1951.

The library also supports reading and writing files in gzip (.gz) format with an interface similar to that of stdio using the functions that start with "gz". The gzip format is different from the zlib format. gzip is a gzip wrapper, documented in RFC 1952, wrapped around a deflate stream.

This library can optionally read and write gzip streams in memory as well.

The zlib format was designed to be compact and fast for use in memory and on communications channels. The gzip format was designed for singlefile compression on file systems, has a larger header than zlib to maintain directory information, and uses a different, slower check method than zlib.

The library does not install any signal handler. The decoder checks the consistency of the compressed data, so the library should never crash even in case of corrupted input.
*/

typedef voidpf (*alloc_func) OF((voidpf opaque, uInt items, uInt size)); typedef void (*free_func) OF((voidpf opaque, voidpf address));

struct internal_state;

typedef struct z_stream_s { Bytef *next_in; /* next input byte */ uInt avail_in; /* number of bytes available at next_in */ uLong total_in; /* total nb of input bytes read so far */

Bytef *next_out; /* next output byte should be put there */ uInt avail_out; /* remaining free space at next_out */ uLong total_out; /* total nb of bytes output so far */

char *msg; /* last error message, NULL if no error */ struct internal_state FAR *state; /* not visible by applications */

alloc_func zalloc; /* used to allocate the internal state */ free_func zfree; /* used to free the internal state */ voidpf opaque; /* private data object passed to zalloc and zfree */

int data_type; /* best guess about the data type: binary or text */ uLong adler; /* adler32 value of the uncompressed data */

uLong reserved; /* reserved for future use */ } z_stream;

typedef z_stream FAR *z_streamp;

/* gzip header information passed to and from zlib routines. See RFC 1952
   for more details on the meanings of these fields. */ typedef struct gz_header_s {
     int text; /* true if compressed data believed to be text */ uLong time; /* modification time */ int xflags; /* extra flags (not used when
     writing a gzip file) */ int os; /* operating system */ Bytef *extra; /* pointer to extra field or Z_NULL if none */ uInt extra_len; /* extra
     field length (valid if extra != Z_NULL) */ uInt extra_max; /* space at extra (only when reading header) */ Bytef *name; /* pointer to
     zero-terminated file name or Z_NULL */ uInt name_max; /* space at name (only when reading header) */ Bytef *comment; /* pointer to
     zero-terminated comment or Z_NULL */ uInt comm_max; /* space at comment (only when reading header) */ int hcrc; /* true if there was
     or will be a header crc */ int done; /* true when done reading gzip header (not used
                     when writing a gzip file) */ } gz_header;

typedef gz_header FAR *gz_headerp;

/* The application must update next_in and avail_in when avail_in has dropped to zero. It must update next_out and avail_out when
   avail_out has dropped to zero. The application must initialize zalloc, zfree and opaque before calling the init function. All other fields are
   set by the compression library and must not be updated by the application.

   The opaque value provided by the application will be passed as the first parameter for calls of zalloc and zfree. This can be useful for
   custom memory management. The compression library attaches no meaning to the opaque value.

   zalloc must return Z_NULL if there is not enough memory for the object. If zlib is used in a multi-threaded application, zalloc and zfree
   must be thread safe.

   On 16-bit systems, the functions zalloc and zfree must be able to allocate exactly 65536 bytes, but will not be required to allocate more
   than this if the symbol MAXSEG_64K is defined (see zconf.h). WARNING: On MSDOS, pointers returned by zalloc for objects of
   exactly 65536 bytes *must*

have their offset normalized to zero. The default allocation function
provided by this library ensures this (see zutil.c). To reduce memory requirements and avoid any allocation of 64K objects, at the expense of compression ratio, compile the library with -DMAX_WBITS=14 (see zconf.h).

  The fields total_in and total_out can be used for statistics or progress reports. After compression, total_in holds the total size of the uncompressed data and may be saved for use in the decompressor (particularly if the decompressor wants to decompress everything in a single step).
*/

              /* constants */

#define Z_NO_FLUSH 0 #define Z_PARTIAL_FLUSH 1 /* will be removed, use Z_SYNC_FLUSH instead */ #define Z_SYNC_FLUSH 2 #define Z_FULL_FLUSH 3 #define Z_FINISH 4 #define Z_BLOCK 5 /* Allowed flush values; see deflate() and inflate() below for details */

#define Z_OK 0 #define Z_STREAM_END 1 #define Z_NEED_DICT 2 #define Z_ERRNO (-1) #define Z_STREAM_ERROR (-2) #define Z_DATA_ERROR (-3) #define Z_MEM_ERROR (-4) #define Z_BUF_ERROR (-5) #define Z_VERSION_ERROR (-6) /* Return codes for the compression/decompression functions. Negative
* values are errors, positive values are used for special but normal events. */

#define Z_NO_COMPRESSION 0 #define Z_BEST_SPEED 1 #define Z_BEST_COMPRESSION 9 #define Z_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION (-1) /* compression levels
*/

#define Z_FILTERED 1 #define Z_HUFFMAN_ONLY 2 #define Z_RLE 3 #define Z_FIXED 4 #define Z_DEFAULT_STRATEGY 0 /* compression strategy; see deflateInit2() below for details */

#define Z_BINARY 0 #define Z_TEXT 1 #define Z_ASCII Z_TEXT /* for compatibility with 1.2.2 and earlier */ #define Z_UNKNOWN 2 /* Possible values of the data_type field (though see inflate()) */

#define Z_DEFLATED 8 /* The deflate compression method (the only one supported in this version) */

#define Z_NULL 0 /* for initializing zalloc, zfree, opaque */

#define zlib_version zlibVersion() /* for compatibility with versions < 1.0.2 */

                 /* basic functions */

ZEXTERN const char * ZEXPORT zlibVersion OF((void));
/* The application can compare zlibVersion and ZLIB_VERSION for consistency. If the first character differs, the library code actually
  used is not compatible with the zlib.h header file used by the application. This check is automatically made by deflateInit and inflateInit.
*/

/* ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit OF((z_streamp strm, int level));

   Initializes the internal stream state for compression. The fields zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before by the caller. If zalloc
and zfree are set to Z_NULL, deflateInit updates them to use default allocation functions.

   The compression level must be Z_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION, or between 0 and 9: 1 gives best speed, 9 gives best compression, 0
gives no compression at all (the input data is simply copied a block at a time). Z_DEFAULT_COMPRESSION requests a default
compromise between speed and compression (currently equivalent to level 6).

   deflateInit returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_STREAM_ERROR if level is not a valid
compression level, Z_VERSION_ERROR if the zlib library version (zlib_version) is incompatible with the version assumed by the caller
(ZLIB_VERSION). msg is set to null if there is no error message. deflateInit does not perform any compression: this will be done by
  deflate().
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflate OF((z_streamp strm, int flush)); /*

deflate compresses as much data as possible, and stops when the input buffer becomes empty or the output buffer becomes full. It may introduce some output latency (reading input without producing any output) except when forced to flush.

The detailed semantics are as follows. deflate performs one or both of the following actions:

-Compress more input starting at next_in and update next_in and avail_in accordingly. If not all input can be processed (because there is not enough room in the output buffer), next_in and avail_in are updated and processing will resume at this point for the next call of deflate().

-Provide more output starting at next_out and update next_out and avail_out accordingly. This action is forced if the parameter flush is non zero. Forcing flush frequently degrades the compression ratio, so this parameter should be set only when necessary (in interactive applications). Some output may be provided even if flush is not set.

Before the call of deflate(), the application should ensure that at least one of the actions is possible, by providing more input and/or consuming more output, and updating avail_in or avail_out accordingly; avail_out should never be zero before the call. The application can consume the compressed output when it wants, for example when the output buffer is full (avail_out == 0), or after each call of deflate(). If deflate returns Z_OK and with zero avail_out, it must be called again after making room in the output buffer because there might be more output pending.

Normally the parameter flush is set to Z_NO_FLUSH, which allows deflate to decide how much data to accumualte before producing output, in order to maximize compression.

If the parameter flush is set to Z_SYNC_FLUSH, all pending output is flushed to the output buffer and the output is aligned on a byte boundary, so that the decompressor can get all input data available so far. (In particular avail_in is zero after the call if enough output space has been provided before the call.) Flushing may degrade compression for some compression algorithms and so it should be used only when necessary.

If flush is set to Z_FULL_FLUSH, all output is flushed as with Z_SYNC_FLUSH, and the compression state is reset so that decompression can restart from this point if previous compressed data has been damaged or if random access is desired. Using Z_FULL_FLUSH too often can seriously degrade compression.

If deflate returns with avail_out == 0, this function must be called again with the same value of the flush parameter and more output space (updated avail_out), until the flush is complete (deflate returns with non-zero   avail_out). In the case of a Z_FULL_FLUSH or Z_SYNC_FLUSH, make sure that avail_out is greater than six to avoid repeated flush markers due to avail_out == 0 on return.

If the parameter flush is set to Z_FINISH, pending input is processed, pending output is flushed and deflate returns with Z_STREAM_END if there was enough output space; if deflate returns with Z_OK, this function must be called again with Z_FINISH and more output space (updated avail_out) but no more input data, until it returns with Z_STREAM_END or an error. After deflate has returned Z_STREAM_END, the only possible operations on the stream are deflateReset or deflateEnd.

Z_FINISH can be used immediately after deflateInit if all the compression is to be done in a single step. In this case, avail_out must be at least the value returned by deflateBound (see below). If deflate does not return Z_STREAM_END, then it must be called again as described above.

deflate() sets strm->adler to the adler32 checksum of all input read so far (that is, total_in bytes).

deflate() may update strm->data_type if it can make a good guess about the input data type (Z_BINARY or Z_TEXT). In doubt, the data is considered binary. This field is only for information purposes and does not affect the compression algorithm in any manner.

```
   deflate() returns Z_OK if some progress has been made (more input
   processed or more output produced), Z_STREAM_END if all input has been
   consumed and all output has been produced (only when flush is set to
   Z_FINISH), Z_STREAM_ERROR if the stream state was inconsistent (for example
   if next_in or next_out was NULL), Z_BUF_ERROR if no progress is possible
   (for example avail_in or avail_out was zero). Note that Z_BUF_ERROR is not
   fatal, and deflate() can be called again with more input and more output
  space to continue compressing. */


ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateEnd OF((z_streamp strm)); /*
    All dynamically allocated data structures for this stream are freed.
  This function discards any unprocessed input and does not flush any
  pending output.

    deflateEnd returns Z_OK if success, Z_STREAM_ERROR if the
  stream state was inconsistent, Z_DATA_ERROR if the stream was freed
  prematurely (some input or output was discarded). In the error case,
  msg may be set but then points to a static string (which must not be
  deallocated). */
```

/* ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit OF((z_streamp strm));

   Initializes the internal stream state for decompression. The fields next_in, avail_in, zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before by the caller. If next_in is not Z_NULL and avail_in is large enough (the exact value depends on the compression method), inflateInit determines the compression method from the zlib header and allocates all data structures accordingly; otherwise the allocation will be deferred to the first call of inflate. If zalloc and zfree are set to Z_NULL, inflateInit updates them to use default allocation functions.

                    inflateInit returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough
   memory, Z_VERSION_ERROR if the zlib library version is incompatible with the
   version assumed by the caller. msg is set to null if there is no error
   message. inflateInit does not perform any decompression apart from reading
   the zlib header if present: this will be done by inflate(). (So next_in and
   avail_in may be modified, but next_out and avail_out are unchanged.) */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflate OF((z_streamp strm, int flush)); /*
   inflate decompresses as much data as possible, and stops when the input
 buffer becomes empty or the output buffer becomes full. It may introduce
 some output latency (reading input without producing any output) except when
forced to flush.

 The detailed semantics are as follows. inflate performs one or both of the following actions:

 -Decompress more input starting at next_in and update next_in and avail_in accordingly. If not all input can be processed (because
  there is not enough room in the output buffer), next_in is updated and processing will resume at this point for the next call of
  inflate().

 -Provide more output starting at next_out and update next_out and avail_out accordingly. inflate() provides as much output as
  possible, until there is no more input data or no more space in the output buffer (see below about the flush parameter).

  Before the call of inflate(), the application should ensure that at least one of the actions is possible, by providing more input
and/or consuming more output, and updating the next_* and avail_* values accordingly. The application can consume the
uncompressed output when it wants, for example when the output buffer is full (avail_out == 0), or after each   call of inflate(). If
inflate returns Z_OK and with zero avail_out, it must be called again after making room in the output buffer because there might
be more output pending.

The flush parameter of inflate() can be Z_NO_FLUSH, Z_SYNC_FLUSH, Z_FINISH, or Z_BLOCK. Z_SYNC_FLUSH requests that inflate() flush as much output as possible to the output buffer. Z_BLOCK requests that inflate() stop if and when it gets to the next deflate block boundary. When decoding the zlib or gzip format, this will cause inflate() to return immediately after the header and before the first block. When doing a raw inflate, inflate() will go ahead and process the first block, and will return when it gets to the end of that block, or when it runs out of data.

The Z_BLOCK option assists in appending to or combining deflate streams. Also to assist in this, on return inflate() will set strm->data_type to the number of unused bits in the last byte taken from strm->next_in, plus 64 if inflate() is currently decoding the last block in the deflate stream, plus 128 if inflate() returned immediately after decoding an end-of-block code or decoding the complete header up to just before the first byte of the deflate stream. The end-of-block will not be indicated until all of the uncompressed data from that block has been written to strm->next_out. The number of unused bits may in general be greater than seven, except when bit 7 of data_type is set, in which case the number of unused bits will be less than eight.

inflate() should normally be called until it returns Z_STREAM_END or an error. However if all decompression is to be performed in a single step (a single call of inflate), the parameter flush should be set to Z_FINISH. In this case all pending input is processed and all pending output is flushed; avail_out must be large enough to hold all the uncompressed data. (The size of the uncompressed data may have been saved by the compressor for this purpose.) The next operation on this stream must be inflateEnd to deallocate the decompression state. The use of Z_FINISH is never required, but can be used to inform inflate that a faster approach may be used for the single inflate() call.

In this implementation, inflate() always flushes as much output as possible to the output buffer, and always uses the faster approach on the first call. So the only effect of the flush parameter in this implementation is on the return value of inflate(), as noted below, or when it returns early because Z_BLOCK is used.

If a preset dictionary is needed after this call (see inflateSetDictionary below), inflate sets strm->adler to the adler32 checksum of the dictionary chosen by the compressor and returns Z_NEED_DICT; otherwise it sets strm->adler to the adler32 checksum of all output produced so far (that is, total_out bytes) and returns Z_OK, Z_STREAM_END or an error code as described below. At the end of the stream, inflate() checks that its computed adler32 checksum is equal to that saved by the compressor and returns Z_STREAM_END only if the checksum is correct.

inflate() will decompress and check either zlib-wrapped or gzip-wrapped deflate data. The header type is detected automatically. Any information contained in the gzip header is not retained, so applications that need that information should instead use raw inflate, see inflateInit2() below, or inflateBack() and perform their own processing of the gzip header and trailer.

inflate() returns Z_OK if some progress has been made (more input processed or more output produced), Z_STREAM_END if the end of the compressed data has been reached and all uncompressed output has been produced, Z_NEED_DICT if a preset dictionary is needed at this point, Z_DATA_ERROR if the input data was corrupted (input stream not conforming to the zlib format or incorrect check value), Z_STREAM_ERROR if the stream structure was inconsistent (for example if next_in or next_out was NULL), Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_BUF_ERROR if no progress is possible or if there was not enough room in the output buffer when Z_FINISH is used. Note that Z_BUF_ERROR is not fatal, and inflate() can be called again with more input and more output space to continue decompressing. If Z_DATA_ERROR is returned, the application may then call inflateSync() to look for a good compression block if a partial recovery of the data is desired.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateEnd OF((z_streamp strm)); /*
     All dynamically allocated data structures for this stream are freed. This function discards any unprocessed input and does not flush any pending output.

     inflateEnd returns Z_OK if success, Z_STREAM_ERROR if the stream state was inconsistent. In the error case, msg may be set but then points to a static string (which must not be deallocated).
*/

                     /* Advanced functions */

/* The following functions are needed only in some special applications. */

/*
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit2 OF((z_streamp strm, int level, int method, int windowBits,

int memLevel, int strategy));

   This is another version of deflateInit with more compression options. The fields next_in, zalloc, zfree and opaque must be
initialized before by the caller.

   The method parameter is the compression method. It must be Z_DEFLATED in this version of the library.

   The windowBits parameter is the base two logarithm of the window size (the size of the history buffer). It should be in the
range 8..15 for this version of the library. Larger values of this parameter result in better compression at the expense of
memory usage. The default value is 15 if deflateInit is used instead.

   windowBits can also be -8..-15 for raw deflate. In this case, -windowBits determines the window size. deflate() will then
generate raw deflate data with no zlib header or trailer, and will not compute an adler32 check value.

   windowBits can also be greater than 15 for optional gzip encoding. Add 16 to windowBits to write a simple gzip header
and trailer around the compressed data instead of a zlib wrapper. The gzip header will have no file name, no extra data, no
comment, no modification time (set to zero), no header crc, and the operating system will be set to 255 (unknown). If a gzip
stream is being written, strm->adler is a crc32 instead of an adler32.

   The memLevel parameter specifies how much memory should be allocated for the internal compression state. memLevel=1
uses minimum memory but is slow and reduces compression ratio; memLevel=9 uses maximum memory for optimal speed.
The default value is 8. See zconf.h for total memory usage as a function of windowBits and memLevel.

   The strategy parameter is used to tune the compression algorithm. Use the value Z_DEFAULT_STRATEGY for normal data,
Z_FILTERED for data produced by a filter (or predictor), Z_HUFFMAN_ONLY to force Huffman encoding only (no string match), or
Z_RLE to limit match distances to one (run-length encoding). Filtered data consists mostly of small values with a somewhat random
distribution. In this case, the compression algorithm is tuned to compress them better. The effect of Z_FILTERED is to force more Huffman
coding and less string matching; it is somewhat intermediate between Z_DEFAULT and Z_HUFFMAN_ONLY. Z_RLE is designed to be
almost as fast as Z_HUFFMAN_ONLY, but give better compression for PNG image data. The strategy parameter only affects the
compression ratio but not the correctness of the compressed output even if it is not set appropriately. Z_FIXED prevents the use of dynamic
Huffman codes, allowing for a simpler decoder for special applications.

deflateInit2 returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_STREAM_ERROR if a parameter is invalid (such as an invalid method). msg is set to null if there is no error message. deflateInit2 does not perform any compression: this will be done by deflate().
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateSetDictionary OF((z_streamp strm, const Bytef *dictionary, uInt dictLength));
/*
Initializes the compression dictionary from the given byte sequence without producing any compressed output. This function must be called immediately after deflateInit, deflateInit2 or deflateReset, before any call of deflate. The compressor and decompressor must use exactly the same dictionary (see inflateSetDictionary).

The dictionary should consist of strings (byte sequences) that are likely to be encountered later in the data to be compressed, with the most commonly used strings preferably put towards the end of the dictionary. Using a dictionary is most useful when the data to be compressed is short and can be predicted with good accuracy; the data can then be compressed better than with the default empty dictionary.

Depending on the size of the compression data structures selected by deflateInit or deflateInit2, a part of the dictionary may in effect be discarded, for example if the dictionary is larger than the window size in deflate or deflate2. Thus the strings most likely to be useful should be put at the end of the dictionary, not at the front. In addition, the current implementation of deflate will use at most the window size minus 262 bytes of the provided dictionary.

Upon return of this function, strm->adler is set to the adler32 value of the dictionary; the decompressor may later use this value to determine which dictionary has been used by the compressor. (The adler32 value applies to the whole dictionary even if only a subset of the dictionary is actually used by the compressor.) If a raw deflate was requested, then the adler32 value is not computed and strm->adler is not set.

deflateSetDictionary returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if a parameter is invalid (such as NULL dictionary) or the stream state is inconsistent (for example if deflate has already been called for this stream or if the compression method is bsort). deflateSetDictionary does not perform any compression: this will be done by deflate().
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateCopy OF((z_streamp dest, z_streamp source)); /*

Sets the destination stream as a complete copy of the source stream.

This function can be useful when several compression strategies will be tried, for example when there are several ways of pre-processing the input data with a filter. The streams that will be discarded should then be freed by calling deflateEnd. Note that deflateCopy duplicates the internal compression state which can be quite large, so this strategy is slow and can consume lots of memory.

deflateCopy returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent (such as zalloc being NULL). msg is left unchanged in both source and destination.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateReset OF((z_streamp strm)); /*
This function is equivalent to deflateEnd followed by deflateInit, but does not free and reallocate all the internal compression state. The stream will keep the same compression level and any other attributes that may have been set by deflateInit2.

deflateReset returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent (such as zalloc or state being NULL). */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateParams OF((z_streamp strm, int level, int strategy));
/*
Dynamically update the compression level and compression strategy. The interpretation of level and strategy is as in deflateInit2. This can be used to switch between compression and straight copy of the input data, or to switch to a different kind of input data requiring a different strategy. If the compression level is changed, the input available so far is compressed with the old level (and may be flushed); the new level will take effect only at the next call of deflate().

Before the call of deflateParams, the stream state must be set as for a call of deflate(), since the currently available input may have to be compressed and flushed. In particular, strm->avail_out must be non-zero.

deflateParams returns Z_OK if success, Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent or if a parameter was invalid, Z_BUF_ERROR if strm->avail_out was zero.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateTune OF((z_streamp strm,

```
                    int good_length, int max_lazy, int nice_length, int max_chain));
/*
     Fine tune deflate's internal compression parameters. This should only be used by someone who understands the algorithm used by zlib's
deflate for searching for the best matching string, and even then only by the most fanatic optimizer trying to squeeze out the last
compressed bit for their specific input data. Read the deflate.c source code for the meaning of the max_lazy, good_length, nice_length, and
max_chain parameters.

   deflateTune() can be called after deflateInit() or deflateInit2(), and returns Z_OK on success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR for an
invalid deflate stream. */

            ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT deflateBound OF((z_streamp strm, uLong sourceLen)); /*
     deflateBound() returns an upper bound on the compressed size after deflation of sourceLen bytes. It must be called after deflateInit() or
  deflateInit2(). This would be used to allocate an output buffer for deflation in a single pass, and so would be called before deflate().
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflatePrime OF((z_streamp strm, int bits, int value));
/*
   deflatePrime() inserts bits in the deflate output stream. The intent is that this function is used to start off the deflate output with the
bits leftover from a previous deflate stream when appending to it. As such, this function can only be used for raw deflate, and must be
used before the first deflate() call after a deflateInit2() or deflateReset(). bits must be less than or equal to 16, and that many of the
least significant bits of value will be inserted in the output.

   deflatePrime returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent. */

            ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateSetHeader OF((z_streamp strm, gz_headerp head)); /*
   deflateSetHeader() provides gzip header information for when a gzip stream is requested by deflateInit2(). deflateSetHeader() may be
called after deflateInit2() or deflateReset() and before the first call of deflate(). The text, time, os, extra field, name, and comment
information
```

in the provided gz_header structure are written to the gzip header (xflag is ignored -- the extra flags are set according to the compression level). The caller must assure that, if not Z_NULL, name and comment are terminated with a zero byte, and that if extra is not Z_NULL, that extra_len bytes are available there. If hcrc is true, a gzip header crc is included. Note that the current versions of the command-line version of gzip (up through version 1.3.x) do not support header crc's, and will report that it is a "multi-part gzip file" and give up.

If deflateSetHeader is not used, the default gzip header has text false, the time set to zero, and os set to 255, with no extra, name, or comment fields. The gzip header is returned to the default state by deflateReset().

deflateSetHeader returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent. */

```
/* ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit2 OF((z_streamp strm, int
windowBits));
```

This is another version of inflateInit with an extra parameter. The fields next_in, avail_in, zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before by the caller.

The windowBits parameter is the base two logarithm of the maximum window size (the size of the history buffer). It should be in the range 8..15 for this version of the library. The default value is 15 if inflateInit is used instead. windowBits must be greater than or equal to the windowBits value provided to deflateInit2() while compressing, or it must be equal to 15 if deflateInit2() was not used. If a compressed stream with a larger window size is given as input, inflate() will return with the error code Z_DATA_ERROR instead of trying to allocate a larger window.

windowBits can also be -8..-15 for raw inflate. In this case, -windowBits determines the window size. inflate() will then process raw deflate data, not looking for a zlib or gzip header, not generating a check value, and not looking for any check values for comparison at the end of the stream. This is for use with other formats that use the deflate compressed data format such as zip. Those formats provide their own check values. If a custom format is developed using the raw deflate format for compressed data, it is recommended that a check value such as an adler32 or a crc32 be applied to the uncompressed data as is done in the zlib, gzip, and zip formats. For most applications, the zlib format should be used as is. Note that comments above on the use in deflateInit2() applies to the magnitude of windowBits.

windowBits can also be greater than 15 for optional gzip decoding. Add 32 to windowBits to enable zlib and gzip decoding with automatic header

detection, or add 16 to decode only the gzip format (the zlib format will return a Z_DATA_ERROR). If a gzip stream is being decoded, strm->adler is a crc32 instead of an adler32.

   inflateInit2 returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_STREAM_ERROR if a parameter is invalid (such as a null strm). msg is set to null if there is no error message. inflateInit2 does not perform any decompression apart from reading the zlib header if present: this will be done by inflate(). (So next_in and avail_in may be modified, but next_out and avail_out are unchanged.)
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateSetDictionary OF((z_streamp strm, const Bytef *dictionary, uInt dictLength));
/*
   Initializes the decompression dictionary from the given uncompressed byte sequence. This function must be called immediately after a call of inflate, if that call returned Z_NEED_DICT. The dictionary chosen by the compressor can be determined from the adler32 value returned by that call of inflate. The compressor and decompressor must use exactly the same dictionary (see deflateSetDictionary). For raw inflate, this function can be called immediately after inflateInit2() or inflateReset() and before any call of inflate() to set the dictionary. The application must insure that the dictionary that was used for compression is provided.

   inflateSetDictionary returns Z_OK if success, Z_STREAM_ERROR if a parameter is invalid (such as NULL dictionary) or the stream state is inconsistent, Z_DATA_ERROR if the given dictionary doesn't match the expected one (incorrect adler32 value). inflateSetDictionary does not perform any decompression: this will be done by subsequent calls of inflate().
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateSync OF((z_streamp strm)); /*
   Skips invalid compressed data until a full flush point (see above the description of deflate with Z_FULL_FLUSH) can be found, or until all available input is skipped. No output is provided.

   inflateSync returns Z_OK if a full flush point has been found, Z_BUF_ERROR if no more input was provided, Z_DATA_ERROR if no flush point has been found, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the stream structure was inconsistent. In the success case, the application may save the current current value of total_in which indicates where valid compressed data was found. In the error case, the application may repeatedly call inflateSync, providing more input each time, until success or end of the input data.
*/

XPORT inflateCopy OF((z_streamp dest, z_streamp source)); /* Sets the destination stream as a complete copy of the source stream.

This function can be useful when randomly accessing a large stream. The first pass through the stream can periodically record the inflate state, allowing restarting inflate at those points when randomly accessing the stream.

inflateCopy returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent (such as zalloc being NULL). msg is left unchanged in both source and destination.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateReset OF((z_streamp strm)); /*
This function is equivalent to inflateEnd followed by inflateInit, but does not free and reallocate all the internal decompression state. The stream will keep attributes that may have been set by inflateInit2.

inflateReset returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent (such as zalloc or state being NULL). */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflatePrime OF((z_streamp strm, int bits, int value));
/*
This function inserts bits in the inflate input stream. The intent is that this function is used to start inflating at a bit position in the middle of a byte. The provided bits will be used before any bytes are used from next_in. This function should only be used with raw inflate, and should be used before the first inflate() call after inflateInit2() or inflateReset(). bits must be less than or equal to 16, and that many of the least significant bits of value will be inserted in the input.

inflatePrime returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateGetHeader OF((z_streamp strm, gz_headerp head)); /*
inflateGetHeader() requests that gzip header information be stored in the provided gz_header structure. inflateGetHeader() may be called after

inflateInit2() or inflateReset(), and before the first call of inflate(). As inflate() processes the gzip stream, head->done is zero until the header is completed, at which time head->done is set to one. If a zlib stream is being decoded, then head->done is set to -1 to indicate that there will be no gzip header information forthcoming. Note that Z_BLOCK can be used to force inflate() to return immediately after header processing is complete and before any actual data is decompressed.

The text, time, xflags, and os fields are filled in with the gzip header contents. hcrc is set to true if there is a header CRC. (The header CRC was valid if done is set to one.) If extra is not Z_NULL, then extra_max contains the maximum number of bytes to write to extra. Once done is true, extra_len contains the actual extra field length, and extra contains the extra field, or that field truncated if extra_max is less than extra_len. If name is not Z_NULL, then up to name_max characters are written there, terminated with a zero unless the length is greater than name_max. If comment is not Z_NULL, then up to comm_max characters are written there, terminated with a zero unless the length is greater than comm_max. When any of extra, name, or comment are not Z_NULL and the respective field is not present in the header, then that field is set to Z_NULL to signal its absence. This allows the use of deflateSetHeader() with the returned structure to duplicate the header. However if those fields are set to allocated memory, then the application will need to save those pointers elsewhere so that they can be eventually freed.

If inflateGetHeader is not used, then the header information is simply discarded. The header is always checked for validity, including the header CRC if present. inflateReset() will reset the process to discard the header information. The application would need to call inflateGetHeader() again to retrieve the header from the next gzip stream.

inflateGetHeader returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the source stream state was inconsistent. */

```
        /* ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBackInit OF((z_streamp strm, int windowBits,
        unsigned char FAR *window));
```

Initialize the internal stream state for decompression using inflateBack() calls. The fields zalloc, zfree and opaque in strm must be initialized before the call. If zalloc and zfree are Z_NULL, then the default libraryderived memory allocation routines are used. windowBits is the base two logarithm of the window size, in the range 8..15. window is a caller supplied buffer of that size. Except for special applications where it is assured that deflate was used with small window sizes, windowBits must be 15 and a 32K byte window must be supplied to be able to decompress general deflate streams.

See inflateBack() for the usage of these routines.

inflateBackInit will return Z_OK on success, Z_STREAM_ERROR if any of
the paramaters are invalid, Z_MEM_ERROR if the internal state could not
be allocated, or Z_VERSION_ERROR if the version of the library does not
match the version of the header file. */

typedef unsigned (*in_func) OF((void FAR *, unsigned char FAR * FAR *)); typedef int (*out_func) OF((void FAR *, unsigned char
FAR *, unsigned));

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBack OF((z_streamp strm,
                    in_func in, void FAR *in_desc,
                    out_func out, void FAR *out_desc)); /*
    inflateBack() does a raw inflate with a single call using a call-back
    interface for input and output. This is more efficient than inflate() for
    file i/o applications in that it avoids copying between the output and the
    sliding window by simply making the window itself the output buffer. This
    function trusts the application to not change the output buffer passed by
    the output function, at least until inflateBack() returns.

    inflateBackInit() must be called first to allocate the internal state and to initialize the state with the user-provided window buffer.
inflateBack() may then be used multiple times to inflate a complete, raw deflate stream with each call. inflateBackEnd() is then called to
free the allocated state.

    A raw deflate stream is one with no zlib or gzip header or trailer. This routine would normally be used in a utility that reads zip or gzip
files and writes out uncompressed files. The utility would decode the header and process the trailer on its own, hence this routine expects
only the raw deflate stream to decompress. This is different from the normal behavior of inflate(), which expects either a zlib or gzip
header and trailer around the deflate stream.

    inflateBack() uses two subroutines supplied by the caller that are then called by inflateBack() for input and output. inflateBack() calls
those routines until it reads a complete deflate stream and writes out all of the uncompressed data, or until it encounters an error. The
function's parameters and return types are defined above in the in_func and out_func typedefs. inflateBack() will call in(in_desc, &buf)
which should return the number of bytes of provided input, and a pointer to that input in buf. If there is no input available, in() must return
zero--buf is ignored in that case--and inflateBack() will return a buffer error. inflateBack() will call out(out_desc, buf, len) to write the
uncompressed data buf[0..len-1]. out() should return zero on success, or non-zero on failure. If out() returns

non-zero, inflateBack() will return with an error. Neither in() nor out()
are permitted to change the contents of the window provided to
inflateBackInit(), which is also the buffer that out() uses to write from.
The length written by out() will be at most the window size. Any non-zero
amount of input may be provided by in().

   For convenience, inflateBack() can be provided input on the first call by setting strm->next_in and strm->avail_in. If that input is
exhausted, then in() will be called. Therefore strm->next_in must be initialized before calling inflateBack(). If strm->next_in is Z_NULL,
then in() will be called immediately for input. If strm->next_in is not Z_NULL, then strm->avail_in must also be initialized, and then if
strm->avail_in is not zero, input will initially be taken from strm->next_in[0 .. strm->avail_in - 1].

   The in_desc and out_desc parameters of inflateBack() is passed as the first parameter of in() and out() respectively when they are called.
These descriptors can be optionally used to pass any information that the callersupplied in() and out() functions need to do their job.

   On return, inflateBack() will set strm->next_in and strm->avail_in to
pass back any unused input that was provided by the last in() call. The
return values of inflateBack() can be Z_STREAM_END on success, Z_BUF_ERROR
if in() or out() returned an error, Z_DATA_ERROR if there was a format
error in the deflate stream (in which case strm->msg is set to indicate the
nature of the error), or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the stream was not properly
initialized. In the case of Z_BUF_ERROR, an input or output error can be
distinguished using strm->next_in which will be Z_NULL only if in() returned
an error. If strm->next is not Z_NULL, then the Z_BUF_ERROR was due to
out() returning non-zero. (in() will always be called before out(), so
strm->next_in is assured to be defined if out() returns non-zero.) Note
that inflateBack() cannot return Z_OK. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBackEnd OF((z_streamp strm)); /*
   All memory allocated by inflateBackInit() is freed.

   inflateBackEnd() returns Z_OK on success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the stream state was
inconsistent. */

ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT zlibCompileFlags OF((void)); /* Return flags indicating compile-time options.

   Type sizes, two bits each, 00 = 16 bits, 01 = 32, 10 = 64, 11 = other:
    1.0: size of uInt
    3.2: size of uLong
    5.4: size of voidpf (pointer)

7.6: size of z_off_t

Compiler, assembler, and debug options:
 8: DEBUG
 9: ASMV or ASMINF -- use ASM code
 10: ZLIB_WINAPI -- exported functions use the WINAPI calling convention
 11: 0 (reserved)

One-time table building (smaller code, but not thread-safe if true):
 12: BUILDFIXED -- build static block decoding tables when needed
 13: DYNAMIC_CRC_TABLE -- build CRC calculation tables when needed 14,15: 0 (reserved)

Library content (indicates missing functionality):
 16: NO_GZCOMPRESS -- gz* functions cannot compress (to avoid linking deflate code when not needed)
 17: NO_GZIP -- deflate can't write gzip streams, and inflate can't detect
        and decode gzip streams (to avoid linking crc code) 18-19: 0 (reserved)

Operation variations (changes in library functionality):
 20: PKZIP_BUG_WORKAROUND -- slightly more permissive inflate
 21: FASTEST -- deflate algorithm with only one, lowest compression level 22,23: 0 (reserved)

The sprintf variant used by gzprintf (zero is best):
 24: 0 = vs*, 1 = s* -- 1 means limited to 20 arguments after the format
 25: 0 = *nprintf, 1 = *printf -- 1 means gzprintf() not secure!
 26: 0 = returns value, 1 = void -- 1 means inferred string length returned

Remainder:
 27-31: 0 (reserved) */

            /* utility functions */

/*
    The following utility functions are implemented on top of the
  basic stream-oriented functions. To simplify the interface, some
  default options are assumed (compression level and memory usage,
  standard memory allocation functions). The source code of these
  utility functions can easily be modified if you need special options. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT compress OF((Bytef *dest, uLongf *destLen,
                const Bytef *source, uLong sourceLen)); /*

Compresses the source buffer into the destination buffer. sourceLen is the byte length of the source buffer. Upon entry, destLen is the total size of the destination buffer, which must be at least the value returned by compressBound(sourceLen). Upon exit, destLen is the actual size of the compressed buffer.

This function can be used to compress a whole file at once if the input file is mmap'ed.

compress returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_BUF_ERROR if there was not enough room in the output buffer.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT compress2 OF((Bytef *dest, uLongf *destLen, const Bytef *source, uLong sourceLen, int level));
/*
Compresses the source buffer into the destination buffer. The level parameter has the same meaning as in deflateInit. sourceLen is the byte length of the source buffer. Upon entry, destLen is the total size of the destination buffer, which must be at least the value returned by compressBound(sourceLen). Upon exit, destLen is the actual size of the compressed buffer.

compress2 returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_BUF_ERROR if there was not enough room in the output buffer, Z_STREAM_ERROR if the level parameter is invalid.
*/

ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT compressBound OF((uLong sourceLen)); /*
compressBound() returns an upper bound on the compressed size after compress() or compress2() on sourceLen bytes. It would be used before a compress() or compress2() call to allocate the destination buffer.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT uncompress OF((Bytef *dest, uLongf *destLen, const Bytef *source, uLong sourceLen)); /*
Decompresses the source buffer into the destination buffer. sourceLen is the byte length of the source buffer. Upon entry, destLen is the total size of the destination buffer, which must be large enough to hold the entire uncompressed data. (The size of the uncompressed data must have been saved previously by the compressor and transmitted to the decompressor by some mechanism outside the scope of this compression library.) Upon exit, destLen is the actual size of the compressed buffer.

This function can be used to decompress a whole file at once if the input file is mmap'ed.

uncompress returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough memory, Z_BUF_ERROR if there was not enough room in the output buffer, or Z_DATA_ERROR if the input data was corrupted or incomplete.
*/

typedef voidp gzFile;

ZEXTERN gzFile ZEXPORT gzopen OF((const char *path, const char *mode)); /*
     Opens a gzip (.gz) file for reading or writing. The mode parameter is as in fopen ("rb" or "wb") but can also include a compression level ("wb9") or a strategy: 'f' for filtered data as in "wb6f", 'h' for Huffman only compression as in "wb1h", or 'R' for run-length encoding as in "wb1R". (See the description of deflateInit2 for more information about the strategy parameter.)

     gzopen can be used to read a file which is not in gzip format; in this case gzread will directly read from the file without decompression.

     gzopen returns NULL if the file could not be opened or if there was insufficient memory to allocate the (de)compression state; errno can be checked to distinguish the two cases (if errno is zero, the zlib error is Z_MEM_ERROR). */

ZEXTERN gzFile ZEXPORT gzdopen OF((int fd, const char *mode)); /*
     gzdopen() associates a gzFile with the file descriptor fd. File descriptors are obtained from calls like open, dup, creat, pipe or fileno (in the file has been previously opened with fopen). The mode parameter is as in gzopen.
     The next call of gzclose on the returned gzFile will also close the file descriptor fd, just like fclose(fdopen(fd), mode) closes the file descriptor fd. If you want to keep fd open, use gzdopen(dup(fd), mode).
     gzdopen returns NULL if there was insufficient memory to allocate the (de)compression state. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzsetparams OF((gzFile file, int level, int strategy)); /* Dynamically update the
compression level or strategy. See the description of deflateInit2 for the meaning of these parameters.
gzsetparams returns Z_OK if success, or Z_STREAM_ERROR if the file was not opened for writing. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzread OF((gzFile file, voidp buf, unsigned len)); /*

Reads the given number of uncompressed bytes from the compressed file. If the input file was not in gzip format, gzread copies the given number of bytes into the buffer.

gzread returns the number of uncompressed bytes actually read (0 for end of file, -1 for error). */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzwrite OF((gzFile file, voidpc buf, unsigned len)); /*

Writes the given number of uncompressed bytes into the compressed file. gzwrite returns the number of uncompressed bytes actually written (0 in case of error).
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORTVA gzprintf OF((gzFile file, const char *format, ...)); /*

Converts, formats, and writes the args to the compressed file under control of the format string, as in fprintf. gzprintf returns the number of uncompressed bytes actually written (0 in case of error). The number of uncompressed bytes written is limited to 4095. The caller should assure that this limit is not exceeded. If it is exceeded, then gzprintf() will return return an error (0) with nothing written. In this case, there may also be a buffer overflow with unpredictable consequences, which is possible only if zlib was compiled with the insecure functions sprintf() or vsprintf() because the secure snprintf() or vsnprintf() functions were not available.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzputs OF((gzFile file, const char *s)); /* Writes the given null-terminated string to the compressed file, excluding the terminating null character. gzputs returns the number of characters written, or -1 in case of error. */

ZEXTERN char * ZEXPORT gzgets OF((gzFile file, char *buf, int len)); /*

Reads bytes from the compressed file until len-1 characters are read, or a newline character is read and transferred to buf, or an end-of-file condition is encountered. The string is then terminated with a null character.

gzgets returns buf, or Z_NULL in case of error. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzputc OF((gzFile file, int c)); /* Writes c, converted to an unsigned char, into the compressed file. gzputc returns the value that was written, or -1 in case of error. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzgetc OF((gzFile file)); /* Reads one byte from the compressed file.
gzgetc returns this byte or -1 in case of end of file or error. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzungetc OF((int c, gzFile file)); /*
    Push one character back onto the stream to be read again later. Only one character of push-back is allowed. gzungetc() returns the
character pushed, or -1 on failure. gzungetc() will fail if a character has been pushed but not read yet, or if c is -1. The pushed character will
be discarded if the stream is repositioned with gzseek() or gzrewind().
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzflush OF((gzFile file, int flush)); /*
    Flushes all pending output into the compressed file. The parameter flush is as in the deflate() function. The return value is the zlib error
number (see function gzerror below). gzflush returns Z_OK if the flush parameter is Z_FINISH and all output could be flushed.
    gzflush should be called only when strictly necessary because it can degrade compression. */

                ZEXTERN z_off_t ZEXPORT gzseek OF((gzFile file, z_off_t offset, int whence)); /*
    Sets the starting position for the next gzread or gzwrite on the given compressed file. The offset represents a number of bytes in the
uncompressed data stream. The whence parameter is defined as in lseek(2); the value SEEK_END is not supported.
    If the file is opened for reading, this function is emulated but can be extremely slow. If the file is opened for writing, only forward seeks
are supported; gzseek then compresses a sequence of zeroes up to the new starting position.

    gzseek returns the resulting offset location as measured in bytes from the beginning of the uncompressed stream, or -1 in case of error,
in particular if the file is opened for writing and the new starting position would be before the current position.
*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzrewind OF((gzFile file)); /* Rewinds the given file. This
function is supported only for reading.

gzrewind(file) is equivalent to (int)gzseek(file, 0L, SEEK_SET) */

ZEXTERN z_off_t ZEXPORT gztell OF((gzFile file)); /*
    Returns the starting position for the next gzread or gzwrite on the given compressed file. This position represents a number of bytes in the uncompressed data stream.

   gztell(file) is equivalent to gzseek(file, 0L, SEEK_CUR) */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzeof OF((gzFile file)); /* Returns 1 when EOF has previously been detected reading the given input stream, otherwise zero. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzdirect OF((gzFile file)); /* Returns 1 if file is being read directly without decompression, otherwise zero. */

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzclose OF((gzFile file)); /*
    Flushes all pending output if necessary, closes the compressed file and deallocates all the (de)compression state. The return value is the zlib error number (see function gzerror below).
*/

ZEXTERN const char * ZEXPORT gzerror OF((gzFile file, int *errnum)); /*
    Returns the error message for the last error which occurred on the given compressed file. errnum is set to zlib error number. If an error occurred in the file system and not in the compression library, errnum is set to Z_ERRNO and the application may consult errno to get the exact error code.
*/

ZEXTERN void ZEXPORT gzclearerr OF((gzFile file)); /*
    Clears the error and end-of-file flags for file. This is analogous to the clearerr() function in stdio. This is useful for continuing to read a gzip file that is being written concurrently.
/ / checksum functions */

/*
    These functions are not related to compression but are exported anyway because they might be useful in applications using the compression library.
*/

ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT adler32 OF((uLong adler, const Bytef *buf, uInt len)); /*
    Update a running Adler-32 checksum with the bytes buf[0..len-1] and return the updated checksum. If buf is NULL, this function returns the required initial value for the checksum. An Adler-32 checksum is almost as reliable as a CRC32 but can be computed much faster. Usage example:

    uLong adler = adler32(0L, Z_NULL, 0);

    while (read_buffer(buffer, length) != EOF) {
     adler = adler32(adler, buffer, length); } if (adler != original_adler) error();
*/

        ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT adler32_combine OF((uLong adler1, uLong adler2, z_off_t len2)); /*
    Combine two Adler-32 checksums into one. For two sequences of bytes, seq1 and seq2 with lengths len1 and len2, Adler-32 checksums were calculated for each, adler1 and adler2. adler32_combine() returns the Adler-32 checksum of seq1 and seq2 concatenated, requiring only adler1, adler2, and len2.
*/

ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT crc32 OF((uLong crc, const Bytef *buf, uInt len)); /*
    Update a running CRC-32 with the bytes buf[0..len-1] and return the updated CRC-32. If buf is NULL, this function returns the required initial value for the for the crc. Pre- and post-conditioning (one's complement) is performed within this function so it shouldn't be done by the application. Usage example:

    uLong crc = crc32(0L, Z_NULL, 0);

    while (read_buffer(buffer, length) != EOF) {
     crc = crc32(crc, buffer, length); } if (crc != original_crc) error();
*/

ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT crc32_combine OF((uLong crc1, uLong crc2, z_off_t len2));

/*
    Combine two CRC-32 check values into one. For two sequences of bytes, seq1 and seq2 with lengths len1 and len2, CRC-32 check
  values were calculated for each, crc1 and crc2. crc32_combine() returns the CRC-32 check value of seq1 and seq2 concatenated, requiring
  only crc1, crc2, and len2.
*/

                    /* various hacks, don't look :) */

/* deflateInit and inflateInit are macros to allow checking the zlib version
* and the compiler's view of z_stream: */ ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit_ OF((z_streamp strm, int level,
                                const char *version, int stream_size)); ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit_
            OF((z_streamp strm, const char *version, int stream_size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit2_ OF((z_streamp strm, int level, int method, int windowBits, int memLevel, int strategy, const char
                            *version, int stream_size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit2_ OF((z_streamp strm, int windowBits, const char *version, int stream_size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBackInit_ OF((z_streamp strm, int windowBits, unsigned char FAR *window, const char *version, int
                            stream_size));
    #define deflateInit(strm, level) \ deflateInit_((strm), (level), ZLIB_VERSION, sizeof(z_stream)) #define
        inflateInit(strm) \ inflateInit_((strm), ZLIB_VERSION, sizeof(z_stream)) #define deflateInit2(strm,
        level, method, windowBits, memLevel, strategy) \
        deflateInit2_((strm),(level),(method),(windowBits),(memLevel),\ (strategy), ZLIB_VERSION,
        sizeof(z_stream)) #define inflateInit2(strm, windowBits) \ inflateInit2_((strm), (windowBits),
        ZLIB_VERSION, sizeof(z_stream))
#define inflateBackInit(strm, windowBits, window) \ inflateBackInit_((strm), (windowBits), (window), \
    ZLIB_VERSION, sizeof(z_stream))

#if !defined(ZUTIL_H) && !defined(NO_DUMMY_DECL) struct internal_state {int dummy;}; /* hack for buggy compilers */ #endif

ZEXTERN const char * ZEXPORT zError OF((int)); ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
inflateSyncPoint OF((z_streamp z)); ZEXTERN const uLongf * ZEXPORT get_crc_table
OF((void));

#ifdef __cplusplus } #endif

#endif /* ZLIB_H */

ARM-TOOL-CHAIN

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BASH

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        to allow support for making hard links (though hard links support is
        not yet implemented), and for munging file permissions and ownership* on the fly using --faketime,
--squash, --devtable. And I plugged a
        few memory leaks, adjusted the error handling and fixed some little
        nits here and there. *
        I also added a sample device table file. See device_table.txt * -Erik, September 2001*
        Cleanmarkers support added by Axis Communications AB*
        Rewritten again. Cleanly separated host and target filsystem
        activities (mainly so I can reuse all the host handling stuff as I
        rewrite other mkfs utils). Added a verbose option to list types
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    The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is thatthey blur the distinction we usually
make between modifying or adding to aprogram and simply using it. Linking a program with a library,
withoutchanging the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and isanalogous to running a utility
program or application program. However, ina textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined
work, aderivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public Licensetreats it as such.

    Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary GeneralPublic License for libraries
did not effectively promote softwaresharing, 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 theusers of those programs of all benefit
from the free status of thelibraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended topermit
developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, whilepreserving your freedom as a user of such programs
to change the freelibraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achievethis as regards
changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regardschanges in the actual functions of the Library.)
The hope is that thiswill lead to faster development of free libraries.

    The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution andmodification 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 onlyworks together with the
library.

    Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinaryGeneral Public License rather
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"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work formaking modifications to it. For a library, complete source code meansall the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associatedinterface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilationand installation of the library.

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion orderivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable formunder the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompanyit with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, whichmust 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 copyfrom a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy thesource code from the same place satisfies the requirement todistribute the source code, even though third parties are notcompelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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

  However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Librarycreates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because itcontains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses thelibrary". 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 filethat is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be aderivative work of the Library even though the source code is not.Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can belinked 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, datastructure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inlinefunctions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the objectfile is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivativework. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of theLibrary will still fall under Section 6.)

  Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you maydistribute 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 orlink a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce awork containing portions of the Library, and distribute that workunder terms of your choice, provided that the terms permitmodification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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   b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for atleast three years, to give the same user the materialsspecified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no morethan the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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   For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses theLibrary" must include any data and utility programs needed forreproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,the source code distributed need not include anything that is normallydistributed (in either source or binary form) with the majorcomponents (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system onwhich the executable runs, unless that component itself accompaniesthe executable.

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion orderivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable formunder the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompanyit with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, whichmust 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 copyfrom a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy thesource code from the same place satisfies the requirement todistribute the source code, even though third parties are notcompelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you maydistribute 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.

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.)

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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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Most of the FreeS/WAN software has been done by Richard Guy Briggs(KLIPS), D. Hugh Redelmeier (Pluto), Michael Richardson (technical lead,KLIPS, testing, etc.), Henry Spencer (past technical lead, scripts,libraries, packaging, etc.), Sandy Harris (documentation), ClaudiaSchmeing (support, documentation), and Sam Sgro (support, releases).Peter Onion has collaborated extensively with RGB on PFKEY2 stuff. The original version of our IPComp code came from Svenning Soerensen, who hasalso contributed various bug fixes and improvements.

The first versions of Pluto were done by Angelos D. Keromytis<angelos@dsl.cis.upenn.edu>.

The MD2 implementation is from RSA Data Security Inc., so this package mustinclude the following phrase: "RSA Data Security, Inc. MD2 Message DigestAlgorithm" It is not under the GPL; see details in programs/pluto/md2.c.

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The SHA-1 code is derived from Steve Reid's; it is public domain.

Some bits of Linux code, notably drivers/net/new_tunnel.c and net/ipv4/ipip.c,are used in heavily modified forms.

The lib/pfkeyv2.h header file contains public-domain material published inRFC 2367.

Delete SA code and Notification messages were contributed by Mathieu Lafon.He also implemented the vital NAT traversal support.

Peter Onion has been immensely helpful in finding portability bugs ingeneral, and in making FreeS/WAN work on the Alpha in particular. Rob Hatfield likewise found and fixed some problems making it work on theNetwinder.

John S. Denker of AT&T Shannon Labs has found a number of bugs the hardway, has pointed out various problems (some of which we have fixed!) inusing the software in production applications, and has suggested somesubstantial improvements to the documentation.

Marc Boucher <marc@mbsi.ca> did a quick-and-dirty port of KLIPS to theLinux 2.2.x kernels, at a time when we needed it badly, and has helpedchase down 2.2.xx bugs and keep us current with 2.4.x development.

John Gilmore organized the FreeS/WAN project and continues to direct it.Hugh Daniel handles day-to-day management, customer interface, and bothconstructive and destructive testing. See the project's web page<http://www.freeswan.org> for other contributors to this project andrelated ones.

Herbert Xu ported the FreeS/WAN code to the native IPsec stackof the Linux 2.6 kernel.

Kai Martius added initial support of OpenPGP certificates.

Andreas Steffen introduced the support of X.509 certificates in 2000and has been both maintaining the X.509 code and adding extensionsto it ever since.

Andreas Hess, Patric Lichtsteiner, and Roger Wegmann implemented thethe initial X.509 certificate support, relying on Kai Martius's work.

Marco Bertossa and Andreas Schleiss implemented the verification ofthe X.509 chain from the peer certificate up to the root CA.

Ueli Galizzi and Ariane Seiler did the original work on the supportof attribute certificates.

Martin Berner and Lukas Suter implemented the definition of groupattributes and dynamic fetching of attribute certificates.

Christoph Gysin and Simon Zwahlen implemented PKCS#15-basedsmartcard suppport and contributed a fully operational OCSP client.

David Buechi and Michael Meier implemented the PKCS#11 smartcardinterface.

The support of port and protocol selectors was based on Stephen J.Bevan's original work.

Stephane Laroche donated the original LDAP and HTTP fetching codebased on pthreads.

JuanJo Ciarlante introduced the modular support of alternativeencryption and authentication algorithms (AES, Serpent, twofish, etc).

The ipsec starter is based on Mathieu Lafon's original work.

Jan Hutter and Martin Willi developed the scepclient which fullysupports Cisco's Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP).

Tobias Brunner and Daniel Roethlisberger implemented NAT traversal anddead peer detection for the IKEv2 keying daemon.

Daniel Wydler implemented the integrity test of the libstrongswan codeusing the FIPS_canister code from the OpenSSL-FIPS project.

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