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Version 2, June 1991

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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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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.

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

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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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- 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.

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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.

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

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

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Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

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When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original

library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

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freetype

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jpeg

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libpng

PNG License

libpng version 1.2.5 - October 3, 2002

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Authors and maintainers:

libpng versions 0.71, May 1995, through 0.88, January 1996: Guy Schalnat

libpng versions 0.89c, June 1996, through 0.96, May 1997: Andreas Dilger

libpng versions 0.97, January 1998, through 1.2.5 - October 3, 2002: Glenn

See also "Contributing Authors", below.

Note about libpng version numbers:

Due to various miscommunications, unforeseen code incompatibilities and occasional factors outside the authors' control, version numbering on the library has not always been consistent and straightforward.

The following table summarizes matters since version 0.89c, which was the first widely used release:

source png.h png.h shared-lib

version string int version

```
-----  
0.89c "1.0 beta 3" 0.89 89 1.0.89  
0.90 "1.0 beta 4" 0.90 90 0.90 [should have been 2.0.90]  
0.95 "1.0 beta 5" 0.95 95 0.95 [should have been 2.0.95]  
0.96 "1.0 beta 6" 0.96 96 0.96 [should have been 2.0.96]  
0.97b "1.0.97 beta 7" 1.00.97 97 1.0.1 [should have been 2.0.97]  
0.97c 0.97 97 2.0.97  
0.98 0.98 98 2.0.98  
0.99 0.99 98 2.0.99  
0.99a-m 0.99 99 2.0.99  
1.00 1.00 100 2.1.0 [100 should be 10000]  
1.0.0 (from here on, the 100 2.1.0 [100 should be 10000]  
1.0.1 png.h string is 10001 2.1.0  
1.0.1a-e identical to the 10002 from here on, the shared library  
1.0.2 source version) 10002 is 2.V where V is the source code  
1.0.2a-b 10003 version, except as noted.  
1.0.3 10003  
1.0.3a-d 10004  
1.0.4 10004  
1.0.4a-f 10005  
1.0.5 (+ 2 patches) 10005  
1.0.5a-d 10006  
1.0.5e-r 10100 (not source compatible)  
1.0.5s-v 10006 (not binary compatible)  
1.0.6 (+ 3 patches) 10006 (still binary incompatible)  
1.0.6d-f 10007 (still binary incompatible)  
1.0.6g 10007  
1.0.6h 10007 10.6h (testing xy.z so-numbering)  
1.0.6i 10007 10.6i  
1.0.6j 10007 2.1.0.6j (incompatible with 1.0.0)  
1.0.7beta11-14 DLLNUM 10007 2.1.0.7beta11-14 (binary compatible)  
1.0.7beta15-18 1 10007 2.1.0.7beta15-18 (binary compatible)  
1.0.7rc1-2 1 10007 2.1.0.7rc1-2 (binary compatible)  
1.0.7 1 10007 (still compatible)  
1.0.8beta1-4 1 10008 2.1.0.8beta1-4  
1.0.8rc1 1 10008 2.1.0.8rc1  
1.0.8 1 10008 2.1.0.8  
1.0.9beta1-6 1 10009 2.1.0.9beta1-6  
1.0.9rc1 1 10009 2.1.0.9rc1
```

1.0.9beta7-10 1 10009 2.1.0.9beta7-10
1.0.9rc2 1 10009 2.1.0.9rc2
1.0.9 1 10009 2.1.0.9
1.0.10beta1 1 10010 2.1.0.10beta1
1.0.10rc1 1 10010 2.1.0.10rc1
1.0.10 1 10010 2.1.0.10
1.0.11beta1-3 1 10011 2.1.0.11beta1-3
1.0.11rc1 1 10011 2.1.0.11rc1
1.0.11 1 10011 2.1.0.11
1.0.12beta1-2 2 10012 2.1.0.12beta1-2
1.0.12rc1 2 10012 2.1.0.12rc1
1.0.12 2 10012 2.1.0.12
1.1.0a-f - 10100 2.1.1.0a-f (branch abandoned)
1.2.0beta1-2 2 10200 2.1.2.0beta1-2
1.2.0beta3-5 3 10200 3.1.2.0beta3-5
1.2.0rc1 3 10200 3.1.2.0rc1
1.2.0 3 10200 3.1.2.0
1.2.1beta1-4 3 10201 3.1.2.1beta1-4
1.2.1rc1-2 3 10201 3.1.2.1rc1-2
1.2.1 3 10201 3.1.2.1
1.2.2beta1-6 12 10202 12.so.0.1.2.2beta1-6
1.0.13beta1 10 10013 10.so.0.1.0.13beta1
1.0.13rc1 10 10013 10.so.0.1.0.13rc1
1.2.2rc1 12 10202 12.so.0.1.2.2rc1
1.0.13 10 10013 10.so.0.1.0.13
1.2.2 12 10202 12.so.0.1.2.2
1.2.3rc1-6 12 10203 12.so.0.1.2.3rc1-6
1.2.3 12 10203 12.so.0.1.2.3
1.2.4beta1-3 13 10204 12.so.0.1.2.4beta1-3
1.0.14rc1 13 10014 10.so.0.1.0.14rc1
1.2.4rc1 13 10204 12.so.0.1.2.4rc1
1.0.14 10 10014 10.so.0.1.0.14
1.2.4 13 10204 12.so.0.1.2.4
1.2.5beta1-2 13 10205 12.so.0.1.2.5beta1-2
1.0.15rc1-3 10 10015 10.so.0.1.0.15rc1-3
1.2.5rc1-3 13 10205 12.so.0.1.2.5rc1-3
1.0.15 10 10015 10.so.0.1.0.15
1.2.5 13 10205 12.so.0.1.2.5

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Binary incompatibility exists only when applications make direct access to the `info_ptr` or `png_ptr` members through `png.h`, and the compiled application is loaded with a different version of the library. `DLLNUM` will change each time there are forward or backward changes in binary compatibility (e.g., when a new feature is added).

See `libpng.txt` or `libpng.3` for more information. The PNG specification is available as RFC 2083 <<ftp://ftp.uu.net/graphics/png/documents/>> and as a W3C Recommendation <<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC.png.html>>

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Dave Martindale
Guy Eric Schalnat
Paul Schmidt
Tim Wegner

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A "png_get_copyright" function is available, for convenient use in "about" boxes and the like: `printf("%s", png_get_copyright(NULL));`

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

Libpng is OSI Certified Open Source Software. OSI Certified is a certification mark of the Open Source Initiative.

The contributing authors would like to thank all those who helped with testing, bug fixes, and patience. This wouldn't have been possible without all of you.

Thanks to Frank J.T. Wojcik for helping with the documentation.

Y2K compliance in libpng:

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October 3, 2002

Since the PNG Development group is an ad-hoc body, we can't make an official declaration.

This is your unofficial assurance that libpng from version 0.71 and upward through 1.2.5 are Y2K compliant. It is my belief that earlier versions were also Y2K compliant.

Libpng only has three year fields. One is a 2-byte unsigned integer that will hold years up to 65535. The other two hold the date in text format, and will hold years up to 9999.

The integer is

"png_uint_16 year" in png_time_struct.

The strings are

"png_charp time_buffer" in png_struct and
"near_time_buffer", which is a local character string in png.c.

There are seven time-related functions:

- png.c: png_convert_to_rfc_1123() in png.c
(formerly png_convert_to_rfc_1152() in error)
- png_convert_from_struct_tm() in pngwrite.c, called in pngwrite.c
- png_convert_from_time_t() in pngwrite.c
- png_get_tIME() in pngget.c
- png_handle_tIME() in pngutil.c, called in pngread.c
- png_set_tIME() in pngset.c
- png_write_tIME() in pngwutil.c, called in pngwrite.c

All handle dates properly in a Y2K environment. The png_convert_from_time_t() function calls gmtime() to convert from system clock time, which returns (year - 1900), which we properly convert to the full 4-digit year. There is a possibility that applications using libpng are not passing 4-digit years into the png_convert_to_rfc_1123() function, or that they are incorrectly passing only a 2-digit year instead of "year - 1900" into the png_convert_from_struct_tm() function, but this is not under our control. The libpng documentation has always stated that it works with 4-digit years, and the APIs have been documented as such.

The tIME chunk itself is also Y2K compliant. It uses a 2-byte unsigned integer to hold the year, and can hold years as large as 65535.

zlib, upon which libpng depends, is also Y2K compliant. It contains no date-related code.

Glenn Randers-Pehrson
libpng maintainer
PNG Development Group

libtremor

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zlib

zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.5, April 19th, 2010

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Jean-loup Gailly
Mark Adler