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Product information: 640 Local HMI

Package	License
base-files	GPLv2
busybox	GPLv2 & bzip2
cryptodev-module	GPLv2
devmem2	GPLv2+
directfb	LGPLv2.1
dropbear	MIT & BSD-3-Clause & BSD-2-Clause & PD
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fbset	GPLv2
fbset-modes	MIT
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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK. jseward@bzip.org bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006

cryptodev-module

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/*

```
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*
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*
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*

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

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*	
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*

```
* Petr Vandrovec <vandrove@vc.cvut.cz>:
```

grayscale, -rgba, -nonstd, VGA modes reporting

```
*
```

* Brad Midgley <brad@exodus.pht.com>:

```
* -match
```

```
*
```

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fbset-modes

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init-ifupdow

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/* Code to take an iptables-style command line and do it. */

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jpeg

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The Independent JPEG Group's JPEG software

README for release 8d of 15-Jan-2012

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IJG is not affiliated with the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (also known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16).

DOCUMENTATION ROADMAP

This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW	General description of JPEG and the IJG software.
LEGAL ISSUES	Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.
REFERENCES	Where to learn more about JPEG.
ARCHIVE LOCATIC	NS Where to find newer versions of this software.
ACKNOWLEDGMEN	ITS Special thanks.
FILE FORMAT WAR	S Software *not* to get.
TO DO P	ans for future IJG releases.

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

User documentation:

install.txt	How to configure and install the IJG software.	
usage.txt	Usage instructions for cjpeg, djpeg, jpegtran,	
1	djpgcom, and wrjpgcom.	
*.1	Unix-style man pages for programs (same info as usage.txt).	
wizard.txt	Advanced usage instructions for JPEG wizards only.	
change.log	Version-to-version change highlights.	
Programmer and internal documentation:		
libjpeg.txt	How to use the JPEG library in your own programs.	
example.c	Sample code for calling the JPEG library.	
structure.txt	Overview of the JPEG library's internal structure.	
filelist.txt	Road map of IJG files.	
coderules.txt	Coding style rules please read if you contribute code.	

Please read at least the files install.txt and usage.txt. Some information can also be found in the JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article. See ARCHIVE LOCATIONS below to find out where to obtain the FAQ article.

If you want to understand how the JPEG code works, we suggest reading one or more of the REFERENCES, then looking at the documentation files (in roughly the order listed) before diving into the code.

OVERVIEW

=======

This package contains C software to implement JPEG image encoding, decoding, and transcoding. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and gray-scale images.

This software implements JPEG baseline, extended-sequential, and progressive compression processes. Provision is made for supporting all variants of these processes, although some uncommon parameter settings aren't implemented yet. We have made no provision for supporting the hierarchical or lossless processes defined in the standard.

We provide a set of library routines for reading and writing JPEG image files, plus two sample applications "cjpeg" and "djpeg", which use the library to perform conversion between JPEG and some other popular image file formats. The library is intended to be reused in other applications.



In order to support file conversion and viewing software, we have included considerable functionality beyond the bare JPEG coding/decoding capability; for example, the color quantization modules are not strictly part of JPEG decoding, but they are essential for output to colormapped file formats or colormapped displays. These extra functions can be compiled out of the library if not required for a particular application.

We have also included "jpegtran", a utility for lossless transcoding between different JPEG processes, and "rdjpgcom" and "wrjpgcom", two simple applications for inserting and extracting textual comments in JFIF files.

The emphasis in designing this software has been on achieving portability and flexibility, while also making it fast enough to be useful. In particular, the software is not intended to be read as a tutorial on JPEG. (See the REFERENCES section for introductory material.) Rather, it is intended to be reliable, portable, industrial-strength code. We do not claim to have achieved that goal in every aspect of the software, but we strive for it.

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The Unix configuration script "configure" was produced with GNU Autoconf. It is copyright by the Free Software Foundation but is freely distributable. The same holds for its supporting scripts (config.guess, config.sub, Itmain.sh). Another support script, install-sh, is copyright by X Consortium but is also freely distributable.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent, GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

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REFERENCES

We recommend reading one or more of these references before trying to understand the innards of the JPEG software.

The best short technical introduction to the JPEG compression algorithm is Wallace, Gregory K. "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard", Communications of the ACM, April 1991 (vol. 34 no. 4), pp. 30-44. (Adjacent articles in that issue discuss MPEG motion picture compression, applications of JPEG, and related topics.) If you don't have the CACM issue handy, a PostScript file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is available at http://www.ijg.org/files/wallace.ps.gz. The file (actually a preprint for an article that appeared in IEEE Trans. Consumer Electronics) omits the sample images that appeared in CACM, but it includes corrections and some added material. Note: the Wallace article is copyright ACM and IEEE, and it may not be used for commercial purposes.

A somewhat less technical, more leisurely introduction to JPEG can be found in "The Data Compression Book" by Mark Nelson and Jean-loup Gailly, published by



M&T Books (New York), 2nd ed. 1996, ISBN 1-55851-434-1. This book provides good explanations and example C code for a multitude of compression methods including JPEG. It is an excellent source if you are comfortable reading C code but don't know much about data compression in general. The book's JPEG sample code is far from industrial-strength, but when you are ready to look at a full implementation, you've got one here...

The best currently available description of JPEG is the textbook "JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard" by William B. Pennebaker and Joan L. Mitchell, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, ISBN 0-442-01272-1. Price US\$59.95, 638 pp. The book includes the complete text of the ISO JPEG standards (DIS 10918-1 and draft DIS 10918-2).

Although this is by far the most detailed and comprehensive exposition of JPEG publicly available, we point out that it is still missing an explanation of the most essential properties and algorithms of the underlying DCT technology.

If you think that you know about DCT-based JPEG after reading this book, then you are in delusion. The real fundamentals and corresponding potential of DCT-based JPEG are not publicly known so far, and that is the reason for all the mistaken developments taking place in the image coding domain.

The original JPEG standard is divided into two parts, Part 1 being the actual specification, while Part 2 covers compliance testing methods. Part 1 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 1: Requirements and guidelines" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-1, ITU-T T.81. Part 2 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 2: Compliance testing" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-2, ITU-T T.83.

IJG JPEG 8 introduces an implementation of the JPEG SmartScale extension which is specified in two documents: A contributed document at ITU and ISO with title "ITU-T JPEG-Plus Proposal for Extending ITU-T T.81 for Advanced Image Coding", April 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. The latest version of this document is Revision 3. And a contributed document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N 5799 with title "Evolution of JPEG", June/July 2011, Berlin, Germany.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file format. For the omitted details we follow the "JFIF" conventions, revision 1.02. JFIF 1.02 has been adopted as an Ecma International Technical Report and thus received a formal publication status. It is available as a free download in PDF format from

http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/techreports/E-TR-098.htm. A PostScript version of the JFIF document is available at http://www.ijg.org/files/jfif.ps.gz. There is also a plain text version at http://www.ijg.org/files/jfif.txt.gz, but it is missing the figures.

The TIFF 6.0 file format specification can be obtained by FTP from ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/TIFF6.ps.gz. The JPEG incorporation scheme found in the TIFF 6.0 spec of 3-June-92 has a number of serious problems. IJG does not recommend use of the TIFF 6.0 design (TIFF Compression tag 6). Instead, we recommend the JPEG design proposed by TIFF Technical Note #2 (Compression tag 7). Copies of this Note can be obtained from http://www.ijg.org/files/. It is expected that the next revision of the TIFF spec will replace the 6.0 JPEG design with the Note's design. Although IJG's own code does not support TIFF/JPEG, the free libtiff library uses our library to implement TIFF/JPEG per the Note.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

The "official" archive site for this software is www.ijg.org. The most recent released version can always be found there in directory "files". This particular version will be archived as http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsrc.v8d.tar.gz, and in Windows-compatible "zip" archive format as http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsr8d.zip.

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a source of some general information about JPEG.

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

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==================

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Thank to Thomas Wiegand and Gary Sullivan for inviting me to the Joint Video Team (MPEG & ITU) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thank to Thomas Richter and Daniel Lee for inviting me to the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 (also known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) meeting in Berlin, Germany.

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Thank to Richard F. Lyon (then of Foveon Inc.) for fruitful communication about JPEG configuration in Sigma Photo Pro software.

Thank to Andrew Finkenstadt for hosting the ijg.org site.

Last but not least special thank to Thomas G. Lane for the original design and development of this singular software package.

FILE FORMAT WARS

The ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (also known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) currently promotes different formats containing the name "JPEG" which is misleading because these formats are incompatible with original DCT-based JPEG and are based on faulty technologies.



IJG therefore does not and will not support such momentary mistakes (see REFERENCES).

There exist also distributions under the name "OpenJPEG" promoting such kind of formats which is misleading because they don't support original JPEG images.

We have no sympathy for the promotion of inferior formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on common, interoperable format standards for JPEG files. Don't use an incompatible file format!

(In any case, our decoder will remain capable of reading existing JPEG image files indefinitely.)

Furthermore, the ISO committee pretends to be "responsible for the popular JPEG" in their public reports which is not true because they don't respond to actual requirements for the maintenance of the original JPEG specification.

There are currently distributions in circulation containing the name "libjpeg" which claim to be a "derivative" or "fork" of the original libjpeg, but don't have the features and are incompatible with formats supported by actual IJG libjpeg distributions. Furthermore, they violate the license conditions as described under LEGAL ISSUES above. We have no sympathy for the release of misleading and illegal distributions derived from obsolete code bases. Don't use an obsolete code base!

TO DO =====

Version 8 is the first release of a new generation JPEG standard to overcome the limitations of the original JPEG specification. More features are being prepared for coming releases...

Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to <u>jpeg-info@jpegclub.org</u>.

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libinput

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[1] <u>http://cgit.freedesktop.org/wayland/libinput/tree/include/linux/input.h</u>

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*/

/*

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

- *
- * printf("%s", png_get_copyright(NULL)); *
- * Also, the PNG logo (in PNG format, of course) is supplied in the
- * files "pngbar.png" and "pngbar.jpg (88x31) and "pngnow.png" (98x31). */

/*

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- */

/*

- * 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:
- *
- * December 22, 2014
- *
- * 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 1.6.16 are Y2K compliant. It is my belief that
- * earlier versions were also Y2K compliant.
- *

ABB

- * Libpng only has two year fields. One is a 2-byte unsigned integer
- * that will hold years up to 65535. The other, which is deprecated,
- * holds the date in text format, and will hold years up to 9999.
- * The integer is
- * "png_uint_16 year" in png_time_struct.
 *
- * The string is
- * "char time_buffer[29]" in png_struct. This is no longer used
- * in libpng-1.6.x and will be removed from libpng-1.7.0.
- * There are seven time-related functions:
- * png.c: png_convert_to_rfc_1123_buffer() in png.c
- * (formerly png_convert_to_rfc_1123() prior to libpng-1.5.x and * png_convert_to_rfc_1152() in error prior to libpng-0.98)
- * png_convert_from_struct_tm() in pngwrite.c, called in pngwrite.c
- * png_convert_from_time_t() in pngwrite.c
- * png_get_tIME() in pngget.c
- * png_handle_tIME() in pngrutil.c, called in pngread.c
- * png_set_tIME() in pngset.c
- * png_write_tIME() in pngwutil.c, called in pngwrite.c
 *
- * All handle dates properly in a Y2K environment. The
- * png_convert_from_time_t() function calls gmtime() to convert from system
- * clock time, which returns (year 1900), which we properly convert to
- * the full 4-digit year. There is a possibility that libping applications
- * are not passing 4-digit years into the png_convert_to_rfc_1123_buffer()
- * 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
- */

libxml2

License: MIT

/*

*

- * hash.c: chained hash tables
- * Reference: Your favorite introductory book on algorithms *
- * Copyright (C) 2000,2012 Bjorn Reese and Daniel Veillard.

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/*

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opkg command line frontend using libopkg

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Send patches to sysvinit-devel@nongnu.org

The of the start-stop-daemon

* A rewrite of the original Debian's start-stop-daemon Perl script

* in C (faster - it is executed many times during system startup).

*

* Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>,

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zlib

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zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.8, April 28th, 2013

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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 http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1950 (zlib format), rfc1951 (deflate format) and rfc1952 (gzip format).

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GCC-exception

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Change information

Revision	Date	Note
А	30.11.2018	First revision



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