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Name	Version	Licenses
avahi	0.6.32	LGPL-2.1
boost_1_58_0	1_58_0	Boost Software License http://www.boost.org/users/license.html
bridge-utils	1.5	GPL-2.0+
busybox	1.25.1	GPL-2.0
curl	7.66.0	MIT
dietsi-cgi	2018-09-28-000000	Apache-2.0
dropbear	2017.75	MIT
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expat	2.2.4	MIT
fetools	2016-01-10	GPL-2.0
fwknop	2.6.9	GPLv2
gcc-linaro-4.8-2014.04	4.8-linaro	GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception LGPL-2.1 MIT
iproute2	4.0.0	GPL-2.0
iptables	1.4.21	GPL-2.0
jansson	2.7	MIT
json-c	0.12	MIT
jsoncpp	1.9.2	MIT
jsonfilter	2018-02-04	ISC
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mtd	21	GPL-2.0+
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netifd	2015-12-16	GPL-2.0
ntp	4.2.8p11	Unique
opbcp6c	2016-02-08	GPL-2.0
openssl	1.1.1g	OpenSSL
opensrf	15.05.1	GPL-2.0
opkg	9c97d5ecd795709c8584e972bfdf3aee3a5b846d	GPL-2.0
procd	2015-11-23.1	GPL-2.0
protobuf	3.4.1	BSD-3-Clause
qca-hostap	gd75c56b-dirty	BSD-3-Clause
racd	2016-06-30	ISC
swconfig	10	GPL-2.0
u-boot	2014.10	GPL-2.0 GPL-2.0+ GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception LGPL-2.1 MIT
uClibc-ng	1.0.14	GPLv2
ubi-utils	1.5.1	GPL-2.0
ubox	2015-11-22	LGPL-2.1
ubus	2019-07-01	LGPL-2.1
uci	2019-09-01.1	ISC
uhttpd	2019-08-17	ISC
ustream-ssl	2020-03-13-5e1bc342	GPL-2.0
wireless_tools.29	29	Zlib
zlib	1.2.11	

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avahi 0.6.32

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boost_1_58_0 1_58_0

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bridge-utils 1.5

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busybox 1.25.1

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curl 7.66.0

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delos-cgi 2018-09-28-000000

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dropbear 2017.75

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ebtables-v2.0.10-4 2.0.10-4

expat 2.2.4

fstools 2016-01-10

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fwknop 2.6.9

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gcc-linaro-4.8-2014.04 4.8-linaro

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in one of these ways:

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    Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium
    customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

    d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated
    place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the
    Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no
    further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the
    Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to
    copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source
    may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party)
    that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain
    clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the
    Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the
    Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is
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    you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding
    Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no
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of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user
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the only significant mode of use of the product.

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code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because
modification has been made.

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adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and
protocols for communication across the network.

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jansson 2.7

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json-c 0.12

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jsoncpp 1.9.2

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libdaemon 0.14

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    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
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    application-supplied function or table used by this function must
    be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square
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library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.
Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

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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
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  Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may
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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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    with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that
    uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the
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    executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood
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    to use the modified definitions.)

    b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the
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    rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)
    will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if
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    interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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libiwinfo 2015-06-01

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libmesode 0.9.1

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libmicrohttpd 0.9.59

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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
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application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any
application-supplied function or table used by this function must
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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of
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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or
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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
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5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the
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However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library
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Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

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derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not.
Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be
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threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data
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functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object
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Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may
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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or
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interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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libmicroxml 2015-03-18

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         September 18, 2010

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    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.)

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

  4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or
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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
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  Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may
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whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

  6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or
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libnl 3.2.21

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libnl-tiny 0.1

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    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,
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themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those
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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
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exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or
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In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library
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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
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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 combine or
link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a
work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work
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    changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under
    Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked
    with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that
    uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the
    user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified
    executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood
    that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the
    Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application
    to use the modified definitions.)

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

    c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at
    least three years, to give the same user the materials
    specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more
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  For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the
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reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,
the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is
normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major
components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on
which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies
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  It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license
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libpcap 1.5.3

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librpc 2015-11-04

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    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
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    user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified
    executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood
    that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the
    Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application
    to use the modified definitions.)

    b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the
    Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a
    copy of the library already present on the user's computer system,
    rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)
    will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if
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   40. [43]Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
   41. [44]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
   42. [45]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [46]Damon
       Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
   43. [47]Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code
       maintenance
   44. [48]Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de>
       monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
   45. [49]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
   46. [50]Wilfredo Sánchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for
       NetInfo
   47. [51]Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
   48. [52]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a lot of
       space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
   49. [53]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
   50. [54]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
   51. [55]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock
       driver
   52. [56]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure
       makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
   53. [57]Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
   54. [58]Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast
       support
   55. [59]Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock
       driver
   56. [60]Brian Utterback <brian.utterback@oracle.com> General codebase,
       Solaris issues
   57. [61]Loganaden Velvindron <loganaden@gmail.com> Sandboxing
       (libseccomp) support
   58. [62]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic
       TrueTime clock driver
   59. [63]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and
       validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD
   _____

References

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protobuf 3.4.1

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---

qca-hostap gd75c56b-dirty

wpa_supplicant and hostapd

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Source code files were moved around in v0.6.x releases and compared to
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```
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 *
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 */
```

---

swconfig 10

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u-boot 2014.10

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uClibc-ng 1.0.14

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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.

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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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table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses
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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.)

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Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest
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In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library
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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 combine or
link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a
work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work
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modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse
engineering for debugging such modifications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the
Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library

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ubox 2015-11-22

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---

ubus 2019-07-01

```
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 */
```

---

uci 2019-09-01.1

```
/*
 * blob.c - uci <-> blobmsg conversion layer
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 *
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 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.  See the
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 */
```

---

uhttpd 2019-08-17

```
/*
 * uhttpd - Tiny single-threaded httpd
 *
 *   Copyright (C) 2010-2013 Jo-Philipp Wich <xm@subsignal.org>
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 *
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 */
```

---

ustream-ssl 2020-03-13-5e1bc342

```
/*
 * ustream-ssl - library for SSL over ustream
 *
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 */
```

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wireless_tools.29 29

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zlib 1.2.11

ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

zlib 1.2.11 is a general purpose data compression library. All the code is
thread safe. The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs
(Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files
http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1950 (zlib format), rfc1951 (deflate format) and
rfc1952 (gzip format).

All functions of the compression library are documented in the file zlib.h
(volunteer to write man pages welcome, contact zlib@gzip.org). A usage example
of the library is given in the file test/example.c which also tests that
the library is working correctly. Another example is given in the file
test/minigzip.c. The compression library itself is composed of all source
files in the root directory.

To compile all files and run the test program, follow the instructions given at
the top of Makefile.in. In short "./configure; make test", and if that goes
well, "make install" should work for most flavors of Unix. For Windows, use
one of the special makefiles in win32/ or contrib/vstudio/ . For VMS, use
make_vms.com.

Questions about zlib should be sent to <zlib@gzip.org>, or to Gilles Vollant
<info@winimage.com> for the Windows DLL version. The zlib home page is
http://zlib.net/ . Before reporting a problem, please check this site to
verify that you have the latest version of zlib; otherwise get the latest
version and check whether the problem still exists or not.

PLEASE read the zlib FAQ http://zlib.net/zlib_faq.html before asking for help.

Mark Nelson <markn@ieee.org> wrote an article about zlib for the Jan. 1997
issue of Dr. Dobb's Journal; a copy of the article is available at
http://marknelson.us/1997/01/01/zlib-engine/ .

The changes made in version 1.2.11 are documented in the file ChangeLog.

Unsupported third party contributions are provided in directory contrib/ .

zlib is available in Java using the java.util.zip package, documented at
http://java.sun.com/developer/technicalArticles/Programming/compression/ .

A Perl interface to zlib written by Paul Marquess <pmqs@cpan.org> is available
at CPAN (Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) sites, including
http://search.cpan.org/~pmqs/IO-Compress-Zlib/ .

A Python interface to zlib written by A.M. Kuchling <amk@amk.ca> is
available in Python 1.5 and later versions, see
http://docs.python.org/library/zlib.html .

zlib is built into tcl: http://wiki.tcl.tk/4610 .

An experimental package to read and write files in .zip format, written on top
of zlib by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>, is available in the
contrib/minizip directory of zlib.

Notes for some targets:

- For Windows DLL versions, please see win32/DLL_FAQ.txt

- For 64-bit Irix, deflate.c must be compiled without any optimization. With
  -O, one libpng test fails. The test works in 32 bit mode (with the -n32
  compiler flag). The compiler bug has been reported to SGI.

- zlib doesn't work with gcc 2.6.3 on a DEC 3000/300LX under OSF/1 2.1 it works
  when compiled with cc.

- On Digital Unix 4.0D (formerly OSF/1) on AlphaServer, the cc option -std1 is
  necessary to get gzprintf working correctly. This is done by configure.

- zlib doesn't work on HP-UX 9.05 with some versions of /bin/cc. It works with
  other compilers. Use "make test" to check your compiler.

- gzdopen is not supported on RISCOS or BEOS.

- For PalmOs, see http://palmzlib.sourceforge.net/

Acknowledgments:

  The deflate format used by zlib was defined by Phil Katz. The deflate and
  zlib specifications were written by L. Peter Deutsch. Thanks to all the
  people who reported problems and suggested various improvements in zlib; they
  are too numerous to cite here.

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  Jean-loup Gailly   Mark Adler
  jloup@gzip.org   madler@alumni.caltech.edu

If you use the zlib library in a product, we would appreciate *not* receiving
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warranty of any kind. The library has been entirely written by Jean-loup
Gailly and Mark Adler; it does not include third-party code.

If you redistribute modified sources, we would appreciate that you include in
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