

Third Party Software Licenses and Copyrights

Used in Yamaha DSP-RX V4.0 or later

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1 Third Party Software List

Each category name indicates the following license type.

Please see each section below for detailed terms and conditions.

- LGPLv2.1 = GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2.1
- LGPLv2 = GNU LIBRARY GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2
- GPLv3 = GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 3
- GPLv2 = GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2
- BSD2 = The 2-Clause BSD License
- BSD3 = The 3-Clause BSD License
- MIT = The MIT License
- BZIP2 = bzip2 and libbzip2 License
- SSL = OpenSSL toolkit License

[LGPLv2.1]

- libacl1
- libc6
- libcgroup
- libkmod2

- libnl-3-200
- libnl-3-cli
- libnl-3-genl
- libnl-idiag-3-200
- libnl-nf-3-200
- libnl-route-3-200
- libusb-0.1-4
- libusb-1.0-0

[GPLv3]

- coreutils
- coreutils-dev

[GPLv2]

- base-files
- base-passwd
- bash
- bash-completion
- busybox
- busybox-hwclock
- busybox-syslog
- ca-certificates
- cryptodev-linux
- cryptodev-module
- dbus-1
- e2fsprogs-badblocks
- e2fsprogs-e2fsck
- e2fsprogs-mke2fs

e2fsprogs-tune2fs

ethtool

gettext

i2c-tools

initscripts-functions

init-ifupdown

initscripts

input-utils

iproute2

iproute2-tc

iptables

libdbus-1-3

libgettextlib

libgettextsrc

libopkg1

libreadline5

mmc-utils

mtd-utils

netbase

opkg

rng-tools

smcroute

strongswan

systemd-serialgetty

timestamping

uim

update-alternatives-opkg

update-rc.d

[GPLv2/BSD3]

libcap2

libpam

libpam-runtime

pam-plugin-deny

pam-plugin-env

pam-plugin-faildelay

pam-plugin-group

pam-plugin-lastlog

pam-plugin-limits

pam-plugin-mail

pam-plugin-motd

pam-plugin-nologin

pam-plugin-permit

pam-plugin-rootok

pam-plugin-securetty

pam-plugin-shells

pam-plugin-unix

pam-plugin-warn

[GPLv2/GPLv3/LGPLv2.1]

libgcrypt

[GPLv2/LGPL2]

procps

[GPLv2/LGPLv2.1]

attr	util-linux-mount
bc	util-linux-mountpoint
kmod	util-linux-readprofile
libattr1	util-linux-runuser
libgpg-error0	util-linux-sfdisk
libsystemd0	util-linux-sulogin
libudev1	util-linux-swaponoff
systemd	util-linux-umount
systemd-extra-utils	
systemd-vconsole-setup	[GPLv2/LGPLv2.1/MIT/BSD3]
trace-cmd	libss2
udev	
udev-hwdb	[GPLv2/LGPLv2/MIT/BSD3]
[GPLv2/LGPLv2.1/BSD3]	e2fsprogs
libblkid1	libcom-err2
libfdisk1	libe2p2
libform5	libext2fs2
libmount1	[GPLv2/MIT]
libsmartcols1	run-postinsts
libuuid1	systemd-compat-units
util-linux	udev-extraconf
util-linux-agetty	
util-linux-cfdisk	[GPLv2/MIT/BSD3]
util-linux-fdisk	nfs-utils-client
util-linux-fsck	
util-linux-losetup	[GPLv2 + Exception Terms]
util-linux-mkfs	libasm1

libdw1

libelf1

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(Exception Terms)

This file describes the limits of the Exception under which you are allowed to distribute Non-GPL Code in linked combination with Red Hat elfutils.

For the full text of the license, please see one of the header files included with the source distribution or the file COPYING found in the top level directory of the source.

The Approved Interfaces are the functions declared in the files:

libelf.h

libdw.h

libdwfl.h

-----

[BSD2]

dhcpcd

[BSD3]

eventdump

libarchive13

libevent

libnfsidmap0

parse-ip

ptpd

shadow

shadow-base

strace

[MIT]

expat

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libevdev

libffi6

libformw5

libncurses5

libncursesw5

libpopt0

libstdc++6

libthread-db1

libtic5

libtinfo5

libubsan0

libxml2

ncurses

ncurses-terminfo

ncurses-terminfo-base

ncurses-tools

opkg-arch-config

oscpack

os-release

shadow-securetty

volatile-binds

xz  
libexpat1  
Copyright (c) 1998, 1999, 2000 Thai Open Source Software Center Ltd and Clark Cooper  
Copyright (c) 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 Expat maintainers.  
SimpleFileWatcher  
Copyright (c) 2009 James Wynn (james@jameswynn.com)

[BZIP2]

bzip2  
libbz2-1

[SSL]

libcrypto1.0.0  
libssl1.0.0

## 2 List of Licene Terms

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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.

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, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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(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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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

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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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

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"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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(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 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:

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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.

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

facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions

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Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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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.

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Julian Seward, [jseward@bzip.org](mailto:jseward@bzip.org)

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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