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1.4 lua 5.2.4

1.5 libidn 1.33-2.2ubuntu2

1.5.1 Available under license :

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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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<ig25@rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>, taken over and re-packaged first by Martin

Schulze <joey@debian.org> and then by Siggy Brentrup <bsb@winnegan.de>,
and then taken over by Ryan Murray <rmurray@debian.org>.

In August 2009 the upstream development and Debian packaging were taken over
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```
/* List of signals that are sent when an invalid virtual memory address
  is accessed, or when the stack overflows.  */
#define SIGSEGV_FOR_ALL_SIGNALS(var,body) \
 { int var; var = SIGSEGV; { body } var =
 SIGBUS; { body } }
```

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```
#define SIGSEGV_FAULT_HANDLER_ARGLIST  int sig, int code, void *scp, void *addr
#define SIGSEGV_FAULT_ADDRESS  addr
```

1.11 net-tools 1.60+git20180626.aebd88e-1ubuntu1

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1.15 fonts-ubuntu 0.83-4ubuntu1

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Ubuntu Font Family Licensing FAQ

Stylistic Foundations

The Ubuntu Font Family is the first time that a libre typeface has been designed professionally and explicitly with the intent of developing a public and long-term community-based development process.

When developing an open project, it is generally necessary to have firm foundations: a font needs to maintain harmony within itself even across many type designers and writing systems. For the [1]Ubuntu Font Family, the process has been guided with the type foundry Dalton Maag setting the project up with firm stylistic foundation covering several left-to-right scripts: Latin, Greek and Cyrillic; and right-to-left scripts: Arabic and Hebrew (due in 2011).

With this starting point the community will, under the supervision of [2]Canonical and [3]Dalton Maag, be able to build on the existing font sources to expand their character coverage. Ultimately everybody will be able to use the Ubuntu Font Family in their own written languages across the whole of Unicode (and this will take some time!).

Licensing

The licence chosen by any free software project is one of the foundational decisions that sets out how derivatives and contributions can occur, and in turn what kind of community will form around the

project.

Using a licence that is compatible with other popular licences is a powerful constraint because of the [4]network effects: the freedom to share improvements between projects allows free software to reach high-quality over time. Licence-proliferation leads to many incompatible licences, undermining the network effect, the freedom to share and ultimately making the libre movement that Ubuntu is a part of less effective. For all kinds of software, writing a new licence is not to be taken lightly and is a choice that needs to be thoroughly justified if this path is taken.

Today it is not clear to Canonical what the best licence for a font project like the Ubuntu Font Family is: one that starts life designed by professionals and continues with the full range of community development, from highly commercial work in new directions to curious beginners' experimental contributions. The fast and steady pace of the Ubuntu release cycle means that an interim libre licence has been necessary to enable the consideration of the font family as part of Ubuntu 10.10 operating system release.

Before taking any decision on licensing, Canonical as sponsor and backer of the project has reviewed the many existing licenses used for libre/open fonts and engaged the stewards of the most popular licenses in detailed discussions. The current interim licence is the first step in progressing the state-of-the-art in licensing for libre/open font development.

The public discussion must now involve everyone in the (comparatively new) area of the libre/open font community; including font users, software freedom advocates, open source supporters and existing libre font developers. Most importantly, the minds and wishes of professional type designers considering entering the free software business community must be taken on board.

Conversations and discussion has taken place, privately, with individuals from the following groups (generally speaking personally on behalf of themselves, rather than their affiliations):

* [5]SIL International
* [6]Open Font Library
* [7]Software Freedom Law Center
* [8]Google Font API

Document embedding

One issue highlighted early on in the survey of existing font licences

is that of document embedding. Almost all font licences, both free and unfree, permit embedding a font into a document to a certain degree. Embedding a font with other works that make up a document creates a "combined work" and copyleft would normally require the whole document to be
distributed under the terms of the font licence. As beautiful as the font might be, such a licence makes a font too restrictive for useful general purpose digital publishing.

The situation is not entirely unique to fonts and is encountered also with tools such as GNU Bison: a vanilla GNU GPL licence would require anything generated with Bison to be made available under the terms of the GPL as well. To avoid this, Bison is [9]published with an additional permission to the GPL which allows the output of Bison to be made available under any licence.

The conflict between licensing of fonts and licensing of documents, is addressed in two popular libre font licences, the SIL OFL and GNU GPL:

* [10]SIL Open Font Licence: When OFL fonts are embedded in a document, the OFL's terms do not apply to that document. (See [11]OFL-FAQ for details.
* [12]GPL Font Exception: The situation is resolved by granting an additional permission to
allow documents to not be covered by the GPL. (The exception is being reviewed).

The Ubuntu Font Family must also resolve this conflict, ensuring that if the font is embedded and then extracted it is once again clearly under the terms of its libre licence.

Long-term licensing

Those individuals involved, especially from Ubuntu and Canonical, are interested in finding a long-term libre licence that finds broad favour across the whole libre/open font community. The deliberation during the past months has been on how to licence the Ubuntu Font Family in the short-term, while knowingly encouraging everyone to pursue a long-term goal.

* [13]Copyright assignment will be required so that the Ubuntu Font Family's licensing can be progressively expanded to one (or more) licences, as best practice continues to evolve within the libre/open font community.
* Canonical will support and fund legal work on libre font licensing.

  It is recognised that the cost and time commitments required are likely to be significant. We invite other capable parties to join in supporting this activity.

The GPL version 3 (GPLv3) will be used for Ubuntu Font Family build scripts and the CC-BY-SA for associated documentation and non-font content: all items which do not end up embedded in general works and documents.

Ubuntu Font Licence

For the short-term only, the initial licence is the [14]Ubuntu Font License (UFL). This is loosely inspired from the work on the SIL OFL 1.1, and seeks to clarify the issues that arose during discussions and legal review, from the perspective of the backers, Canonical Ltd. Those already using established licensing models such as the GPL, OFL or Creative Commons licensing should have no worries about continuing to use them. The Ubuntu Font Licence (UFL) and the SIL Open Font Licence (SIL OFL) are not identical and should not be confused with each other. Please read the terms precisely. The UFL is only intended as an interim license, and the overriding aim is to support the creation of a more suitable and generic libre font licence. As soon as such a licence is developed, the Ubuntu Font Family will migrate to itmade possible by copyright assignment in the interium. Between the OFL 1.1, and the UFL 1.0, the following changes are made to produce the Ubuntu Font Licence:

* Clarification:

1. Document embedding (see [15]embedding section above).
2. Apply at point of distribution, instead of receipt
3. Author vs. copyright holder disambiguation (type designers are authors, with the copyright holder normally being the funder)
4. Define "Propagate" (for internationalisation, similar to the GPLv3)
5. Define "Substantially Changed"
6. Trademarks are explicitly not transferred
7. Refine renaming requirement

Streamlining:

8. Remove "not to be sold separately" clause
9. Remove "Reserved Font Name(s)" declaration

A visual demonstration of how these points were implemented can be found in the accompanying coloured diff between SIL OFL 1.1 and the Ubuntu Font Licence 1.0: [16]ofl-1.1-ufl-1.0.diff.html

References

1. http://font.ubuntu.com/
2. http://www.canonical.com/
3. http://www.daltonmaag.com/
4. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_effect
5. http://scripts.sil.org/

6. http://openfontlibrary.org/
7. http://www.softwarefreedom.org/
8. http://code.google.com/webfonts
9. http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#CanIUseGPLToolsForNF
10. http://scripts.sil.org/OFL_web
11. http://scripts.sil.org/OFL-FAQ_web
12. http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#FontException
13. https://launchpad.net/~uff-contributors
14. http://font.ubuntu.com/ufl/ubuntu-font-licence-1.0.txt
15. http://font.ubuntu.com/ufl/FAQ.html#embedding
16. http://font.ubuntu.com/ufl/ofl-1.1-ufl-1.0.diff.html

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1.16 bcache-tools 1.0.8-3

1.16.1 Available under license :

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man/getbsize.3bsd
man/heapsort.3bsd
man/nlist.3bsd
man/queue.3bsd
man/radixsort.3bsd
man/reallocarray.3bsd
man/reallocf.3bsd
man/setmode.3bsd
man/strmode.3bsd
man/strnstr.3bsd
man/strtoi.3bsd
man/strtou.3bsd
man/unvis.3bsd
man/vis.3bsd
man/wcslcpy.3bsd
src/getbsize.c
src/heapsort.c
src/merge.c
src/nlist.c
src/radixsort.c
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man/expand_number.3bsd

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man/pidfile.3bsd
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 man/strlcpy.3bsd
man/strtonum.3bsd
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src/arc4random_openbsd.h
src/arc4random_uniform.c
src/arc4random_unix.h

src/arc4random_win.h
src/closefrom.c
src/getentropy_aix.c
src/getentropy_bsd.c
src/getentropy_hpux.c
src/getentropy_hurd.c
src/getentropy_linux.c
src/getentropy_osx.c
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```
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1.28 os-prober 1.74ubuntu2

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most effectively
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```
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1.31 libsodium 1.0.18-1

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1.32 kbd 2.0.4-4ubuntu2

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#
# PC Screen (console) Fonts - psf1 header
#
0      leshort        0x0436         psf screen font data
>2      byte           0              256 characters, no index
>2      byte           1              512 characters, no index
>2 byte  2  256 characters, Unicode index
>2 byte  3  512 characters, Unicode index
>2 byte  4  256 characters, Unicode level 2 index
>2 byte  5  512 characters, Unicode level 2 index
>3 byte  x  8x%d
#
# PC Screen (console) Fonts - psf2 header
#
0      lelong  0x864ab572 psf2 screen font data
>12 lelong&1 1  with Unicode index
>16 lelong  x  \b, %d glyphs
>28 lelong  x  \b, %dx
>24 lelong  x  \b%d
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rJ
0`0|`00`|p~``lvfffffb``````|`8|<<x|lllnmmmm```|ffffffllxxllf8```````vv||p0`||<f```f<```lvffffbb```|`8|8<ff<<lnmm```lvf
ffflxxlf`````<<<fff$lllllll|||0`8ll8vv000`00000000f<<f~00`||8x~|0`|<|<l|8`|0000||||~x00`0~~`00`|||8lfff|ffff<ff<lffffffl fb
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0x0000xv|x``lvffff8<ff<``flxxlf8<ffffff||fffff|``v|vf```|`8|0000006vl8ll888l~0`pppv8l6fb``|ffffff|ffffb`````6ffffffffbh
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<ff<f<`0f``|``ff``|``f8lf`|``flf``|``f`0<<<<<f<<f<<lfffffl`v`0||||8l||v||l||f<<f~`0||8l|l|ffff<<`|ffff|`|`0x|v0`x|v8lx|vvx|vlx|v8
l8x|v~~||l8`0||0||8l||l||`08<08<<f8<l8<x0x~|vffffff`0||0||8l||v||l||~~`0v0`v0xvv0~``|ffff|``l~

1.33 dash 0.5.10.2-6

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audio-channel-front-center
audio-channel-front-left
audio-channel-front-right
audio-channel-rear-center
audio-channel-rear-left
audio-channel-rear-right
audio-channel-side-left
audio-channel-side-right
audio-test-signal
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device-removed
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power-unplug
network-connectivity-established
network-connectivity-lost
message
dialog-information
dialog-warning
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phone-incoming-call
phone-outgoing-busy
phone-outgoing-calling
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service-logout
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1.36 gpm 1.20.7-5

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1.37 libfastjson 0.99.8-2

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1.38 time 1.7-25.1build1

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1.40 urllib3 1.25.8

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Contributions to the urllib3 project

Creator & Maintainer

* Andrey Petrov <andrey.petrov@shazow.net>

Contributors

In chronological order:

* victor.vde <http://code.google.com/u/victor.vde/>
 * HTTPS patch (which inspired HTTPSConnectionPool)

* erikcederstrand <http://code.google.com/u/erikcederstrand/>
 * NTLM-authenticated HTTPSConnectionPool
 * Basic-authenticated HTTPSConnectionPool (merged into make_headers)

* niphlod <niphlod@gmail.com>
 * Client-verified SSL certificates for HTTPSConnectionPool
 * Response gzip and deflate encoding support
 * Better unicode support for filepost using StringIO buffers

* btoconnor <brian@btoconnor.net>
 * Non-multipart encoding for POST requests

* p.dobrogost <http://code.google.com/u/@WBRSRlBZDhBFXQB6/>
 * Code review, PEP8 compliance, benchmark fix

* kennethreitz <me@kennethreitz.com>
 * Bugfixes, suggestions, Requests integration

* georgemarshall <https://github.com/georgemarshall>
 * Bugfixes, Improvements and Test
 coverage

* Thomas Kluyver <thomas@kluyver.me.uk>
 * Python 3 support

* brandon-rhodes <http://rhodesmill.org/brandon>
 * Design review, bugfixes, test coverage.

* studer <theo.studer@gmail.com>
 * IPv6 url support and test coverage

* Shivaram Lingamneni <slingamn@cs.stanford.edu>
 * Support for explicitly closing pooled connections

* hartator <hartator@gmail.com>
 * Corrected multipart behavior for params

* Thomas Weischuh <thomas@t-8ch.de>
 * Support for TLS SNI

* API unification of ssl_version/cert_reqs
* SSL fingerprint and alternative hostname verification
* Bugfixes in testsuite

* Sune Kirkeby <mig@ibofobi.dk>
* Optional SNI-support for Python 2 via PyOpenSSL.

* Marc Schlaich <marc.schlaich@gmail.com>
* Various bugfixes and test improvements.

* Bryce Boe <bbzbryce@gmail.com>
* Correct six.moves conflict
* Fixed pickle support of some exceptions

* Boris Figovsky <boris.figovsky@ravellosystems.com>
* Allowed to skip SSL hostname verification

* Cory Benfield
<https://lukasa.co.uk/about/>
* Stream method for Response objects.
* Return native strings in header values.
* Generate 'Host' header when using proxies.

* Jason Robinson <jaywink@basshero.org>
* Add missing WrappedSocket.fileno method in PyOpenSSL

* Audrius Butkevicius <audrius.butkevicius@elastichosts.com>
* Fixed a race condition

* Stanislav Vitkovskiy <stas.vitkovsky@gmail.com>
* Added HTTPS (CONNECT) proxy support

* Stephen Holsapple <sholsapp@gmail.com>
* Added abstraction for granular control of request fields

* Martin von Gagern <Martin.vGagern@gmx.net>
* Support for non-ASCII header parameters

* Kevin Burke <kev@inburke.com> and Pavel Kirichenko <juanych@yandex-team.ru>
* Support for separate connect and request timeouts

* Peter Waller <p@pwaller.net>
* HTTPResponse.tell() for determining amount received over the wire

* Nipunn Koorapati <nipunn1313@gmail.com>
* Ignore default ports when comparing hosts for equality

* Danilo @dbrgn <https://dbrgn.ch/>

* Disabled TLS compression by default on Python 3.2+
* Disabled TLS compression in pyopenssl contrib module
* Configurable cipher suites in pyopenssl contrib module

* Roman Bogorodskiy <roman.bogorodskiy@ericsson.com>
* Account retries on proxy errors

* Nicolas Delaby <nicolas.delaby@ezeep.com>
* Use the platform-specific CA certificate locations

* Josh Schneier <https://github.com/jschneier>
* HTTPHeaderDict and associated tests and docs
* Bugfixes, docs, test coverage

* Tahia Khan <http://tahia.tk/>
* Added Timeout examples in docs

* Arthur Grunseid <https://grunseid.com>
* source_address support and tests (with https://github.com/bui)

* Ian Cordasco <graffatcolmingov@gmail.com>
* PEP8 Compliance and Linting
* Add ability to pass socket options to an HTTP Connection

* Erik Tollerud <erik.tollerud@gmail.com>
* Support for standard library io module.

* Krishna Prasad <kprasad.iitd@gmail.com>
* Google App Engine documentation

* Aaron Meurer
<asmeurer@gmail.com>
* Added Url.url, which unparses a Url

* Evgeny Kapun <abacabadabacaba@gmail.com>
* Bugfixes

* Benjamen Meyer <bm_witness@yahoo.com>
* Security Warning Documentation update for proper capture

* Shivan Sornarajah <github@sornars.com>
* Support for using ConnectionPool and PoolManager as context managers.

* Alex Gaynor <alex.gaynor@gmail.com>
* Updates to the default SSL configuration

* Tomas Tomecek <ttomecek@redhat.com>
* Implemented generator for getting chunks from chunked responses.

* tlynn <https://github.com/tlynn>
 * Respect the warning preferences at import.

* David D. Riddle <ddriddle@illinois.edu>
 * IPv6 bugfixes in testsuite

* Thea Flowers <magicalgirl@google.com>
 * App Engine environment tests.
 * Documentation re-write.

* John Krauss <https://github.com/talos>
 * Clues to debugging problems with `cryptography` dependency in docs

* Disassem <https://github.com/Disassem>
 * Fix pool-default headers not applying for url-encoded
 requests like GET.

* James Atherfold <jlatherfold@hotmail.com>
 * Bugfixes relating to cleanup of connections during errors.

* Christian Pedersen <https://github.com/chripede>
 * IPv6 HTTPS proxy bugfix

* Jordan Moldow <https://github.com/jmoldow>
 * Fix low-level exceptions leaking from ``HTTPResponse.stream()``.
 * Bugfix for ``ConnectionPool.urlopen(release_conn=False)``.
 * Creation of ``HTTPConnectionPool.ResponseCls``.

* Predrag Gruevski <https://github.com/obi1kenobi>
 * Made cert digest comparison use a constant-time algorithm.

* Adam Talsma <https://github.com/a-tal>
 * Bugfix to ca_cert file paths.

* Evan Meagher <https://evanmeagher.net>
 * Bugfix related to `memoryview` usage in PyOpenSSL adapter

* John Vandenberg <jayvdb@gmail.com>
 * Python 2.6 fixes; pyflakes and pep8 compliance

* Andy Caldwell <andy.m.caldwell@googlemail.com>
 * Bugfix related to reusing connections in indeterminate states.

* Ville Skytt <ville.skytta@iki.fi>
 * Logging efficiency
 improvements, spelling fixes, Travis config.

* Shige Takeda <smtakeda@gmail.com>
 * Started Recipes documentation and added a recipe about handling concatenated gzip data in HTTP response

* Jess Shapiro <jesse@jesseshapiro.net>
 * Various character-encoding fixes/tweaks
 * Disabling IPv6 DNS when IPv6 connections not supported

* David Foster <http://dafoster.net/>
 * Ensure order of request and response headers are preserved.

* Jeremy Cline <jeremy@jcline.org>
 * Added connection pool keys by scheme

* Aviv Palivoda <palaviv@gmail.com>
 * History list to Retry object.
 * HTTPResponse contains the last Retry object.

* Nate Prewitt <nate.prewitt@gmail.com>
 * Ensure timeouts are not booleans and greater than zero.
 * Fixed infinite loop in ``stream`` when amt=None.
 * Added length_remaining to determine remaining data to be read.
 * Added enforce_content_length to raise exception when incorrect content-length received.

* Seth Michael Larson <sethmichaellarson@protonmail.com>
  * Created selectors backport that supports PEP 475.

* Alexandre Dias <alex.dias@smarkets.com>
 * Don't retry on timeout if method not in whitelist

* Moinuddin Quadri <moin18@gmail.com>
 * Lazily load idna package

* Tom White <s6yg1ez3@mail2tor.com>
 * Made SOCKS handler differentiate socks5h from socks5 and socks4a from socks4.

* Tim Burke <tim.burke@gmail.com>
 * Stop buffering entire deflate-encoded responses.

* Tuukka Mustonen <tuukka.mustonen@gmail.com>
 * Add counter for status_forcelist retries.

* Erik Rose <erik@mozilla.com>
 * Bugfix to pyopenssl vendoring

* Wolfgang Richter <wolfgang.richter@gmail.com>
 * Bugfix related to loading full certificate chains with PyOpenSSL backend.

* Mike Miller <github@mikeage.net>

* Logging improvements to include the HTTP(S) port when opening a new connection

* Ioannis Tziakos <mail@itziakos.gr>
* Fix ``util.selectors._fileobj_to_fd`` to accept ``long``.
* Update appveyor tox setup to use the 64bit python.

* Akamai
(through Jess Shapiro) <jshapiro@akamai.com>
* Ongoing maintenance; 2017-2018

* Dominique Leuenberger <dimstar@opensuse.org>
* Minor fixes in the test suite

* Will Bond <will@wbond.net>
* Add Python 2.6 support to ``contrib.securetransport``

* Aleksei Alekseev <alekseev.yeskela@gmail.com>
* using auth info for socks proxy

* Chris Wilcox <git@crwilcox.com>
* Improve contribution guide
* Add ``HTTPResponse.geturl`` method to provide ``urllib2.urlopen().geturl()`` behavior

* Bruce Merry <https://www.brucemerry.org.za>
* Fix leaking exceptions when system calls are interrupted with zero timeout

* Hugo van Kemenade <https://github.com/hugovk>
* Drop support for EOL Python 2.6

* Tim Bell <https://github.com/timb07>
* Bugfix for responses with Content-Type: message/* logging warnings

* Justin Bramley <https://github.com/jbramleycl>
* Add ability to handle multiple Content-Encodings

* Katsuhiko YOSHIDA <https://github.com/kyoshidajp>
* Remove Authorization header
regardless of case when redirecting to cross-site

* James Meickle <https://permadeath.com/>
* Improve handling of Retry-After header

* Chris Jerdonek <chris.jerdonek@gmail.com>
* Remove a spurious TypeError from the exception chain inside
HTTPConnectionPool._make_request(), also for BaseExceptions.

* [Your name or handle] <[email or website]>
* [Brief summary of your changes]

1.41 opendns-utils-perl 1.0

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*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/ws_local/PERMITS_SQL/1029757464_1598376050.87/0/netcat-openbsd-1-206-orig-tar-gz/netcat-openbsd-1.206/atomicio.h

1.48 ethtool 5.4-1

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src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp

. The `gxditview' output device. It is based on X11's `xditview' program and thus has the X license.

src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad

src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c

src/include/DviChar.h
src/include/XFontName.h

src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c

Macro Packages

. The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
tmac/doc-nroff
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man

. The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meintro_fr.me

doc/meref.me

Hyphenation Patterns

. The file `tmac/hyphen.us' is identical to the file `hyphen.tex', part of
the TeX system written by Donald E. Knuth; the master file can be found
at

ftp://labrea.stanford.edu/pub/tex/dist/lib/hyphen.tex .

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns available
under the filenames `hyphen.<language>', e.g. `hyphen.de' or
`hyphen.uk'.

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. The file `tmac/hyphen.fr' contains the
same patterns as the file
`frhyph.tex' (for TeX), which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex .

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. The file `tmac/hyphen.sv' is identical to the file `svhyph.tex', which
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. The files `tmac/hyphen.det' and `tmac/hyphen.den' contain the same
patterns as the files `dehypht-x-2017-03-31.pat' and
`dehyphn-x-2017-03-31.pat' (for TeX), respectively, which can be found
at

http://ctan.org/tex-archive/language/hyphenation/dehyph-exptl

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. The file `tmac/hyphen.cs' contains the same patterns as the file
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http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/macros/cstex/base/csplain.tar.gz .

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1.60 libpcap 1.9.1-3

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1.61 lvm2 2.03.07-1ubuntu1

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1.64 mawk 1.3.4.20200120-2

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1.66 libcanberra 0.30-7ubuntu1

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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 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) 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.

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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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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.

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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.

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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.

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1.68 libogg 1.3.4-0ubuntu1

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1.69 irqbalance 1.6.0-3ubuntu1

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1.70 libassuan 2.5.3-7ubuntu2

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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 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.

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a) Accompany the
work with the complete corresponding
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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.

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which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies
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1.71 iproute 5.5.0-1ubuntu1

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1.74 psmisc 23.3-1

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1.75 man-db 2.9.1-1

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1.77 libcbor 0.6.0-0ubuntu1

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1.78 libpng 1.6.37-2

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pnm2png / png2pnm --- conversion from PBM/PGM/PPM-file to PNG-file

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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.

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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.
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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.

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1.80 selinux 3.0-1build2

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1.81 grep 3.4-1

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1.84 libnftnl 1.1.5-1

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* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/misc.c
*
/opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/job.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/do_command.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/user.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/config.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/entry.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/env.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.c
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.\"
.\" @(#)bitstring.3 5.1
 (Berkeley) 12/13/89
.\"

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.\"
.\" $Id: crontab.1,v 2.4 1993/12/31 10:47:33 vixie Exp $
.\"
```

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* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/pathnames.h
*

/opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/externs.h
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.\"
.\" $Id: cron.8,v 2.2 1993/12/28 08:34:43 vixie Exp $
.\"
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$Id: INSTALL,v 2.5 1994/01/15 20:43:43 vixie Exp $

Read the comments at the top of the Makefile, then edit the area marked
```

'configurable
 stuff'.

Edit config.h. The stuff I expect you to change is down a bit from the
top of the file, but it's clearly marked. Also look at pathnames.h.

You don't have to create the /var/cron or /var/cron/tabs directories, since
both the daemon and the `crontab' program will do this the first time they
run if they don't exist. You do need to have a /var, though -- just "mkdir
/var" if you don't have one, or you can "mkdir /usr/var; ln -s /usr/var /var"
if you expect your /var to have a lot of stuff in it.

You will also need /usr/local/etc and /usr/local/bin directories unless you
change the Makefile. These will have to be created by hand, but if you are
a long-time Usenet user you probably have them already. /usr/local/man is
where I keep my man pages, but I have the source for `man' and you probably
do not. Therefore you may have to put the man pages into /usr/man/manl,
which will be hard since there will be name collisions. (Note that the man
command was originally written by
 Bill Joy before he left Berkeley, and it
contains no AT&T code, so it is in UUNET's archive of freely-distributable
BSD code.)

LINUX note: /usr/include/paths.h on some linux systems shows _PATH_SENDMAIL
 to be /usr/bin/sendmail even though sendmail is installed in /usr/lib.
 you should check this out.

say:
 make all

su and say:
 make install

Note that if I can get you to "su and say" something just by asking, you have
a very serious security problem on your system and you should look into it.

Edit your /usr/lib/crontab file into little pieces -- see the CONVERSION file
for help on this.

Use the `crontab' command to install all the little pieces you just created.
Some examples (see below before trying any of these!)

```
 crontab -u uucp -r /usr/lib/uucp/crontab.src
 crontab -u news -r /usr/lib/news/crontab.src
 crontab -u root -r /usr/adm/crontab.src
```

Notes on above examples: (1) the .src files are copied at the time the
command is issued; changing the source files later will have

no effect until
they are reinstalled with another `crontab -r' command. (2) The crontab
command will affect the crontab of the person using the command unless `-u
USER' is given; `-u' only works for root.  When using most `su' commands
under most BSD's, `crontab' will still think of you as yourself even though
you may think of yourself as root -- so use `-u' liberally.  (3) the `-r'
option stands for `replace'; check the man page for crontab(1) for other
possibilities.

Kill your existing cron daemon -- do `ps aux' and look for /etc/cron.

Edit your /etc/rc or /etc/rc.local, looking for the line that starts up
/etc/cron. Comment it out and add a line to start the new cron daemon
-- usually /usr/local/etc/cron, unless you changed it in the Makefile.

Start up this cron daemon yourself as root. Just type /usr/local/etc/cron
(or whatever); no '&' is needed since the daemon forks itself and the
process you executed returns immediately.

ATT notes: for those people unfortunate enough to
be stuck on a AT&T UNIX,
you will need the public-domain "libndir", found in the B News source and in
any comp.sources.unix archive. You will also need to hack the code some.

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* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/INSTALL
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*
* @(#)bitstring.h 5.2

(Berkeley) 4/4/90
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/bitstring.h
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*
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* Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com> uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul
*/

Vixie Cron V3.0
December 27, 1993
[V2.2 was some time in 1992]
[V2.1 was May 29, 1991]
[V2.0 was July 5, 1990]
[V2.0-beta
was December 9, 1988]
[V1.0 was May 6, 1987]
Paul Vixie

This is a version of 'cron' that is known to run on BSD 4.[23] systems. It
is functionally based on the SysV cron, which means that each user can have
their own crontab file (all crontab files are stored in a read-protected
directory, usually /var/cron/tabs). No direct support is provided for
'at'; you can continue to run 'atrun' from the crontab as you have been
doing. If you don't have atrun (i.e., System V) you are in trouble.

A messages is logged each time a command is executed; also, the files
"allow" and "deny" in /var/cron can be used to control access to the
"crontab" command (which installs crontabs). It hasn't been tested on
SysV, although some effort has gone into making the port an easy one.

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please, don't flame me for wanting my work to see a wider distribution.

To use this: Sorry, folks, there is no cutesy 'Configure' script. You'll
have to go edit a couple of files... So, here's the checklist:

```
 Read all the FEATURES, INSTALL, and CONVERSION files
 Edit config.h
 Edit Makefile
  (both of these files have instructions inside; note that
   some things in config.h are definable in Makefile and are
   therefore surrounded by #ifndef...#endif)
 'make'
 'su' and 'make install'
  (you may have to install the man pages by hand)
 kill your existing cron process
  (actually you can run your existing cron if you want, but why?)
 build new crontabs using /usr/lib/{crontab,crontab.local}
  (either put them all in "root"'s crontab, or divide it up
   and rip out all the 'su' commands, collapse the lengthy
   lists into
 ranges with steps -- basically, this step is
   as much work as you want to make it)
 start up the new cron
  (must be done as root)
 watch it. test it with 'crontab -r' and watch the daemon track your
  changes.
 if you like it, change your /etc/{rc,rc.local} to use it instead of
  the old one.
```

$Id: README,v 2.3 1993/12/28 08:34:43 vixie Exp $

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.\" *
.\" * Send bug reports, bug fixes, enhancements, requests, flames, etc., and
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.\" * Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com> uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul
.\" */
.\"
.\" $Id: crontab.5,v 2.4 1994/01/15 20:43:43 vixie Exp $
.\"

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1029757352_1619638247.49/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.5

1.86 dash 0.5.7

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1.87 glibc 2.31

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1.100 hostname 3.23

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b) Use a suitable shared library

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1.102 sed 4.7-1

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1.103 libffi 3.3-4

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1.104 base-files 11ubuntu5

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The End

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X-Notes: Originally written by Ian Murdock <imurdock@debian.org> and
Bruce Perens <bruce@pixar.com>.

Files: doc/*
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1.106 bzip2 1.0.8-2

1.106.1 Available under license :

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Julian Seward, jseward@acm.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.8 of 13 July 2019

1.107 cracklib 2.9.6-3.2

1.107.1 Available under license :

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permits such linking only if the
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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.

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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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Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6,
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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
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d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy
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Random Hacker.

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

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in released code until Nov 2009 - slow release cycle...)

Discussion thread from mailing list archive, with approval from everyone actively
involved or holding original licensing rights included.

[Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2007-10-02 01:16

Attachments: Message as HTML
looks like 2.8.11 is out and marked as "GPL-2" ... releasing libraries unde=
r=20
GPL-2 is not desirable at all ... this is why the LGPL-2.1 exists
=2Dmike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@um...> - 2007-10-02 01:18
I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec directly
and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this point,
it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what it was
released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
clarification of the licensing that was already in place.=20

-- Nathan
=20

Nathan Neulinger EMail: nneul@um...
University of Missouri - Rolla Phone: (573) 341-6679
UMR Information Technology Fax: (573) 341-4216

> -----Original Message-----
> From: cracklib-devel-bounces@li...
> [mailto:cracklib-devel-bounces@li...] On Behalf Of
> Mike Frysinger
> Sent: Monday, October 01, 2007 8:15 PM
> To: cracklib-devel@li...
> Subject: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
>=20
> looks like 2.8.11 is out and marked as "GPL-2" ... releasing
> libraries under
> GPL-2 is not desirable at all ... this is why the LGPL-2.1 exists
> -mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2007-10-02 01:33

Attachments: Message as HTML
On Monday 01 October 2007, Neulinger, Nathan
wrote:
> I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec directly
> and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this point,
> it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what it was
> released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
> clarification of the licensing that was already in place.

the original license (before moving to sourceforge -- aka, 2.7) was not=20
GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the license=
=20
change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.

unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib unless th=
eir=20
applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong. it isnt the place of =
a=20
library to dictact to application writes what license they should be using.=
=20
thus LGPL-2.1 enters to fill this void.
=2Dmike

Re: [Cracklib-devel]

cracklib license

From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@um...> - 2007-10-02 01:46

Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small bit of additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine by me.

-- Nathan

=20

Nathan Neulinger EMail: nneul@um...

University of Missouri - Rolla Phone: (573) 341-6679

UMR Information Technology Fax: (573) 341-4216

> -----Original Message-----

> From: cracklib-devel-bounces@li...

> [mailto:cracklib-devel-bounces@li...] On Behalf Of

> Mike Frysinger

> Sent: Monday, October 01, 2007 8:33 PM

> To: Neulinger, Nathan

> Cc: cracklib-devel@li...; Alec Muffett

> Subject: Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

>=20

> On Monday 01 October 2007, Neulinger, Nathan wrote:

> > I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec

> directly

> > and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this

> point,

> > it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what

> it was

> > released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a

> > clarification of the licensing that was already in place.

>=20

> the original license (before moving to sourceforge -- aka, 2.7) was

> not

> GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the

> license

> change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.

>=20

> unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib

> unless their

> applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong. it isnt the

> place of a

> library

to dictact to application writes what license they should

> be using.

> thus LGPL-2.1 enters to fill this void.

> -mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@cr...> - 2007-10-02 08:57
> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
> bit of
> additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
> by me.

I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?

What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be
linked with any code, not just GPL...

-a

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Devin Reade <gdr@gn...> - 2007-10-02 15:04
I would like to see it under LGPL as well. I
think it is in everyone's
best interests to have as secure systems as possible, and I think tainting
it via GPL will just make it less likely that the library gets used, and
will not usually cause companies/developers to GPL the dependent code
(where it is not already GPL).

I like GPL, I use it when I can, but I don't think that it's the correct
license in this situation.

Devin
--
If it's sinful, it's more fun.

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Nalin Dahyabhai <nalin@re...> - 2008-01-28 16:32
On Tue, Oct 02, 2007 at 09:57:31AM +0100, Alec Muffett wrote:
> > Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> > maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> > decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> > much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
> > bit of
> > additional

code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
> > by me.
>
> I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?
>
> What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be
> linked with any code, not just GPL...

My apologies for not chiming in in anything resembling a reasonable
timeframe.

I'd also suggest the LGPL, for the reason you noted above. Alternately,
GPLv2 with the option of using the library under a later version of the
GPL would permit applications which were released under version 3 of the
GPL to use the library, too, which would be sufficient for the packages
which are included in Fedora. FWIW, I'd personally lean toward LGPL.

In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

Cheers,

Nalin

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2008-10-05 21:27

Attachments: Message as HTML

On Monday 28 January 2008, Nalin Dahyabhai wrote:
> On Tue, Oct 02, 2007 at 09:57:31AM +0100, Alec Muffett wrote:
> > > Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> > > maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> > > decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> > > much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
> > > bit of
> > > additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
> > > by me.
> >
> > I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?
> >
> > What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be
> > linked with any code, not just GPL...
>
> My apologies for not chiming in in anything resembling a reasonable
> timeframe.
>
> I'd also suggest the LGPL, for the reason you noted above. Alternately,

> GPLv2 with the option of using
the library under a later version of the
> GPL would permit applications which were released under version 3 of the
> GPL to use the library, too, which would be sufficient for the packages
> which are included in Fedora. FWIW, I'd personally lean toward LGPL.
>
> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we make
the change now ?
-mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@cr...> - 2008-10-05 23:18
>> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.
>
> looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we make
> the change now ?

yes. go for it. thanks++

-a

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2008-10-25 22:34

Attachments: Message as HTML
On Sunday 05 October
2008, Alec Muffett wrote:
> >> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.
> >
> > looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we
> > make the change now ?
>
> yes. go for it. thanks++

Nathan Neulinger is the only one who can actually make said change ...
-mike

BELOW IS ORIGINAL LICENSING DISCUSSION RE CHANGING TO GPL from Artistic.

CrackLib was originally licensed with a variant of the Artistic license. In the

interests of wider acceptance and more modern licensing, it was switched with
the original author's blessing to GPL v2.

This approval was carried out in email discussions in 2005, and has been reconfirmed
as of 2007-10-01 with the following email from Alec Muffett.

The below email references nneul@umr.edu address, as that is the address
that was used at the time. For any future emails regarding this, please
use nneul@neulinger.org.

From
 alecm@crypticide.com Mon Oct 1 12:26:03 2007
Received: from umr-exproto2.cc.umr.edu ([131.151.0.192]) by UMR-CMAIL1.umr.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959);
  Mon, 1 Oct 2007 12:26:03 -0500
Received: from scansrv2.srv.mst.edu ([131.151.1.114]) by umr-exproto2.cc.umr.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959);
  Mon, 1 Oct 2007 12:26:02 -0500
Received: (qmail 8022 invoked from network); 1 Oct 2007 16:59:55 -0000
Received: from smtp1.srv.mst.edu (131.151.1.43)
 by scanin-ipvs.cc.umr.edu with SMTP; 1 Oct 2007 16:59:55 -0000
Received: from spunkymail-mx8.g.dreamhost.com (mx1.spunky.mail.dreamhost.com [208.97.132.47])
 by smtp1.srv.mst.edu (8.13.1/8.13.1) with ESMTP id l91Gxtpr020623
 for <nneul@umr.edu>; Mon, 1 Oct 2007 11:59:55 -0500
Received: from rutherford.zen.co.uk (rutherford.zen.co.uk [212.23.3.142])
 by spunkymail-mx8.g.dreamhost.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id 2C7734D311
 for <nneul@neulinger.org>; Mon, 1 Oct 2007 09:59:50 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from
 [82.68.43.14] (helo=[192.168.1.3])
 by rutherford.zen.co.uk with esmtp (Exim 4.50)
 id 1IcOcX-0004Qt-6L
 for nneul@neulinger.org; Mon, 01 Oct 2007 16:59:49 +0000
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v752.2)
In-Reply-To: <1b1b3fd80710010908k11dac0afp1f2dd471059ff9a4@mail.gmail.com>
References: <1190922867.3457.147.camel@localhost.localdomain>
<EC90713277D2BE41B7110CCD74E235CEF44F38@UMR-CMAIL1.umr.edu>
<1b1b3fd80710010908k11dac0afp1f2dd471059ff9a4@mail.gmail.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; delsp=yes; format=flowed
Message-Id: <117A1264-F6DC-4E25-B0DD-56FBFEBE6E9F@crypticide.com>
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@crypticide.com>
Subject: Re: cracklib license
Date: Mon, 1 Oct 2007 17:59:46 +0100
To: Nathan Neulinger <nneul@neulinger.org>

X-Mailer: Apple Mail (2.752.2)
X-Originating-Rutherford-IP: [82.68.43.14]
Return-Path: alecm@crypticide.com
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 01 Oct 2007 17:26:03.0008 (UTC) FILETIME=[2420C000:01C80450]
Status: RO
Content-Length:
585
Lines: 21

>
> ---------- Forwarded message ----------
> From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@umr.edu>
> Date: Sep 27, 2007 2:58 PM
> Subject: RE: cracklib license
> To: alecm@crypto.dircon.co.uk
>
> Any chance you could write me a self-contained email stating clearly
> that the license is being changed to GPL, so I could include that
> email
> in the repository and clean up the repository/tarballs? I have all the
> original discussion, but something succinct and self contained
> would be
> ideal.

The license for my code in the Cracklib distribution is henceforth GPL.

Happy now? :-)

-a

1.108 systemd 245.4-4ubuntu3.2

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1.109 less 551-1ubuntu0.1

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1.110 strace 5.5-3ubuntu1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.116 brotli 1.0.7-6ubuntu0.1

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1.118 liblwp-protocol-https-perl 6.07-2ubuntu2

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=head1 NAME

LWP::Protocol::https - Provide https support for LWP::UserAgent

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
 use LWP::UserAgent;

 $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new(ssl_opts => { verify_hostname => 1 });
 $res = $ua->get("https://www.example.com");

 # specify a CA path
 $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new(
     ssl_opts => {
         SSL_ca_path     => '/etc/ssl/certs',
         verify_hostname => 1,
     }
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The LWP::Protocol::https module provides support for using https schemed URLs with LWP. This module is a plug-in to the LWP protocol handling, so you don't use it directly. Once the module is installed LWP is able to access sites using HTTP over SSL/TLS.

If hostname verification is requested by LWP::UserAgent's C<ssl_opts>, and neither C<SSL_ca_file> nor C<SSL_ca_path> is set, then C<SSL_ca_file> is implied to be the one provided by Mozilla::CA. If the Mozilla::CA module isn't available SSL requests will fail. Either install this module, set up an alternative C<SSL_ca_file> or disable hostname verification.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<IO::Socket::SSL>, L<Crypt::SSLeay>, L<Mozilla::CA>

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---
abstract: 'Provide https support for LWP::UserAgent'
author:
 - 'Gisle Aas <gisle@activestate.com>'
build_requires:
 Test::More: '0'
 Test::RequiresInternet: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.24, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150005'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: LWP-Protocol-https
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
requires:
 IO::Socket::SSL: '1.54'
 LWP::UserAgent: '6.06'
 Mozilla::CA: '20110101'
 Net::HTTPS: '6'
 perl: '5.008001'
resources:
 MailingList: mailto:libwww@perl.org
 repository: http://github.com/libwww-perl/lwp-protocol-https
version: '6.07'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'

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```
##########################################################################
   LWP::Protocol::https 6.06
##########################################################################

NAME
   LWP::Protocol::https - Provide https support for LWP::UserAgent
```

SYNOPSIS

```
use LWP::UserAgent;

$ua = LWP::UserAgent->new(ssl_opts => { verify_hostname => 1 });
$res = $ua->get("https://www.example.com");
```

DESCRIPTION

The LWP::Protocol::https module provides support for using https schemed URLs with LWP. This module is a plug-in to the LWP protocol handling, so you don't use it directly. Once the module is installed LWP is able to access sites using HTTP over SSL/TLS.

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SEE ALSO

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1.119 ucf 3.0038+nmu1

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1.120 packaging 19.2

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1.121 zlib 1.2.8

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1.122 json-c 0.99.8-2

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1.123 cron 3.0pl1-136ubuntu1

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*/

$Id: INSTALL,v 2.5 1994/01/15 20:43:43 vixie Exp $

Read the comments at the top of the Makefile, then edit the area marked
'configurable
 stuff'.

Edit config.h.  The stuff I expect you to change is down a bit from the
top of the file, but it's clearly marked.  Also look at pathnames.h.

You don't have to create the /var/cron or /var/cron/tabs directories, since
both the daemon and the `crontab' program will do this the first time they
run if they don't exist.  You do need to have a /var, though -- just "mkdir
/var" if you don't have one, or you can "mkdir /usr/var; ln -s /usr/var /var"
if you expect your /var to have a lot of stuff in it.
```

You will also need /usr/local/etc and /usr/local/bin directories unless you change the Makefile. These will have to be created by hand, but if you are a long-time Usenet user you probably have them already. /usr/local/man is where I keep my man pages, but I have the source for `man' and you probably do not. Therefore you may have to put the man pages into /usr/man/manl, which will be hard since there will be name collisions. (Note that the man command was originally written by
Bill Joy before he left Berkeley, and it
contains no AT&T code, so it is in UUNET's archive of freely-distributable BSD code.)

LINUX note: /usr/include/paths.h on some linux systems shows _PATH_SENDMAIL
to be /usr/bin/sendmail even though sendmail is installed in /usr/lib.
you should check this out.

say:
make all

su and say:
make install

Note that if I can get you to "su and say" something just by asking, you have a very serious security problem on your system and you should look into it.

Edit your /usr/lib/crontab file into little pieces -- see the CONVERSION file for help on this.

Use the `crontab' command to install all the little pieces you just created. Some examples (see below before trying any of these!)

```
crontab -u uucp -r /usr/lib/uucp/crontab.src
crontab -u news -r /usr/lib/news/crontab.src
crontab -u root -r /usr/adm/crontab.src
```

Notes on above examples: (1) the .src files are copied at the time the command is issued; changing the source files later will have
no effect until
they are reinstalled with another `crontab -r' command. (2) The crontab command will affect the crontab of the person using the command unless `-u USER' is given; `-u' only works for root. When using most `su' commands under most BSD's, `crontab' will still think of you as yourself even though you may think of yourself as root -- so use `-u' liberally. (3) the `-r' option stands for `replace'; check the man page for crontab(1) for other possibilities.

Kill your existing cron daemon -- do `ps aux' and look for /etc/cron.

Edit your /etc/rc or /etc/rc.local, looking for the line that starts up

/etc/cron. Comment it out and add a line to start the new cron daemon
-- usually /usr/local/etc/cron, unless you changed it in the Makefile.

Start up this cron daemon yourself as root. Just type /usr/local/etc/cron
(or whatever); no '&' is needed since the daemon forks itself and the
process you executed returns immediately.

ATT notes: for those people unfortunate enough to
 be stuck on a AT&T UNIX,
you will need the public-domain "libndir", found in the B News source and in
any comp.sources.unix archive. You will also need to hack the code some.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/INSTALL
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/entry.c
*
 /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/misc.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/config.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/job.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/database.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/env.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/user.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/do_command.c

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 *
*/
```

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*
* @(#)bitstring.h 5.2
```

(Berkeley) 4/4/90
*/

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.\" */
.\"
.\" $Id: crontab.5,v 2.4 1994/01/15 20:43:43 vixie Exp $
.\"

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.5
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.\"
.\" $Id: crontab.1,v 2.4 1993/12/31 10:47:33 vixie Exp $
.\"

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*
/opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.1
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.\"
.\" @(#)bitstring.3 5.1
(Berkeley) 12/13/89
.\"

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.\"
.\" $Id: cron.8,v 2.2 1993/12/28 08:34:43 vixie Exp $
.\"

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 /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.8
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Vixie Cron V3.0
December 27, 1993
[V2.2 was some time in 1992]
[V2.1 was May 29, 1991]
[V2.0 was July 5, 1990]
[V2.0-beta
 was December 9, 1988]
[V1.0 was May 6, 1987]
Paul Vixie

This is a version of 'cron' that is known to run on BSD 4.[23] systems. It
is functionally based on the SysV cron, which means that each user can have
their own crontab file (all crontab files are stored in a read-protected
directory, usually /var/cron/tabs). No direct support is provided for
'at'; you can continue to run 'atrun' from the crontab as you have been
doing. If you don't have atrun (i.e., System V) you are in trouble.

A messages is logged each time a command is executed; also, the files
"allow" and "deny" in /var/cron can be used to control access to the

"crontab" command (which installs crontabs). It hasn't been tested on
SysV, although some effort has gone into making the port an easy one.

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please, don't flame me for wanting my work to see a wider distribution.

To use this: Sorry, folks, there is no cutesy 'Configure' script. You'll
have to go edit a couple of files... So, here's the checklist:

```
 Read all the FEATURES, INSTALL, and CONVERSION files
 Edit config.h
 Edit Makefile
  (both of these files have instructions inside; note that
   some things in config.h are definable in Makefile and are
   therefore surrounded by #ifndef...#endif)
 'make'
 'su' and 'make install'
  (you may have to install the man pages by hand)
 kill your existing cron process
  (actually you can run your existing cron if you want, but why?)
 build new crontabs using /usr/lib/{crontab,crontab.local}
  (either put them all in "root"'s crontab, or divide it up
   and rip out all the 'su' commands, collapse the lengthy
   lists into
 ranges with steps -- basically, this step is
   as much work as you want to make it)
 start up the new cron
  (must be done as root)
 watch it. test it with 'crontab -r' and watch the daemon track your
  changes.
 if you like it, change your /etc/{rc,rc.local} to use it instead of
  the old one.
```

$Id: README,v 2.3 1993/12/28 08:34:43 vixie Exp $

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* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/pathnames.h
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 /opt/cola/permits/1125565035_1613603088.1/0/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/externs.h
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1.124 attr 2.4.48-5

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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* configure.ac, Makefile.am: The original versions were derived from the
 ones in the XML Catalog Manager project, version 2.2.

 Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@users.sourceforge.net>

* atf-c/ui.c: The format_paragraph and format_text functions were
 derived form the ones in the Monotone project, revision
 3a0982da308228d796df35f98d787c5cff2bb5b6.

 Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@NetBSD.org>

* atf-c++/detail/io.hpp, atf-c++/detail/io.cpp, atf-c++/detail/io_test.cpp:
 These files were derived from the file_handle, systembuf, pipe and pistream
 classes and tests found in the Boost.Process library.

 Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

* admin/check-style.sh,
 admin/check-style-common.awk,
 admin/check-style-cpp.awk, admin/check-style-shell.awk: These files,
 except the first one, were first implemented in the Buildtool project.
 They were later adapted to be part of Boost.Process and, during that
 process, the shell script was created.

 Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

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vim: filetype=text:textwidth=75:expandtab:shiftwidth=2:softtabstop=2
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<!-- $Id$ -->

<!-- Generate ISC copyright comments from Docbook copyright metadata. -->

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
 xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
 xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
 xmlns:db="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook">

 <xsl:template name="isc.copyright.format">
   <xsl:param name="text"/>
   <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.leader"/>
   <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(substring-before($text, '&#10;'))"/>
   <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
   <xsl:variable name="rest" select="substring-after($text, '&#10;')"/>
   <xsl:if test="translate($rest, '&#9;&#32;', '')">
     <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
```

```
      <xsl:with-param
 name="text" select="$rest"/>
    </xsl:call-template>
  </xsl:if>
</xsl:template>

<xsl:variable name="isc.copyright.text">
  <xsl:text>
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  </xsl:text>
</xsl:variable>

<xsl:variable name="isc.copyright">
  <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
    <xsl:with-param name="text">
      <xsl:for-each select="book/info/copyright | refentry/docinfo/copyright">
  <xsl:text>Copyright (C) </xsl:text>
  <xsl:call-template name="copyright.years">
    <xsl:with-param name="years" select="year"/>
  </xsl:call-template>
  <xsl:text> </xsl:text>
  <xsl:value-of select="holder"/>
        <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.breakline"/>
  <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
</xsl:for-each>
<xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.text"/>
    </xsl:with-param>
   </xsl:call-template>
</xsl:variable>
</xsl:stylesheet>

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 - Local variables:
 - mode: sgml
 - End:
-->
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1.133 mime-support 3.64ubuntu1

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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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above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

@enumerate a
@item

The modified work must itself be a software library.

@item
You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices
stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

@item
You must
cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no
charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

@item
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.)
@end enumerate

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If
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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
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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
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a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under

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You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public
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these notices.

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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.

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the Library into a program that is not a library.

@item
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.

@item
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.

@item
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 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:

@enumerate a
@item
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.)

@item
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.

@item
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.

@item
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.

@item
Verify that the user has already received a copy of these
materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.
@end enumerate

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
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accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot
use both them and the Library together in an executable that you
distribute.

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You may place library facilities that are a work based on the

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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:

@enumerate a
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Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work
based on the Library,
uncombined with any other library
facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the
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@item
Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact
that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining
where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.
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@end enumerate

@subheading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@page
@subheading How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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smallexample

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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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
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 Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program
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a storage or distribution medium does not bring
the other work under
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@enumerate a
@item
Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable
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1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

@item
Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three
years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your
cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete
machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be
distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium
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@end enumerate

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for
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@ifinfo
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@end enumerate

@iftex
@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifinfo

@page
@heading Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the ``copyright'' line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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@end smallexample

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1.137 shared-mime-info 1.15-1

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it
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1.138 libtext-iconv-perl 1.7-7

1.138.1 Available under license :

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Text::Iconv Version 1.6

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it under the same terms as Perl itself.

Description

This module provides a Perl interface to the iconv() codeset
conversion function, as defined by the Single UNIX Specification. For
more details see the POD documentation embedded in the file Iconv.pm,
which will also be installed as Text::Iconv(3) man page.

Prerequisites

Your system should be compliant with the Single UNIX Specification or
at least provide iconv_open(), iconv() and iconv_close() functions
compliant with it.

Note that the possible conversions and the quality of the conversions
depend on the available iconv conversion tables and algorithms, which
are in most cases supplied by the operating system vendor. Some
systems also allow you to build your own tables (e.g., HP-UX,
 Tru64
UNIX, and AIX provide the genxlt(1) command).

It is also possible to use a separate iconv library such as GNU
libiconv package, just make sure that the desired library is found
(see <http://www.gnu.org/directory/localization/libiconv.html>).

Building the module

Since the Single UNIX Specification only specifies an interface,
several issues are left to the implementation to define, namely:

1. The supported codesets
2. The supported conversions

3. The names for the supported codesets

Please check your system documentation for the above points.

The module can be built using this sequence of commands:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
```

On some systems, the iconv functions are in libc; on others (and when you want to use a separate iconv library, such as GNU libiconv), you have to link with -liconv. Makefile.PL tries to automatically detect this. However, if your iconv library is in a non-standard path, you might have to help it.
You can specify library and include paths like this:

```
perl Makefile.PL LIBS='-L/path/to/lib' INC='-I/path/to/include
```

You might also have to do this if you have multiple iconv implementations installed and want to use a specific one.

The purpose of the test scripts (run by "make test") is to check if an iconv library can be found, and if the iconv functions can be called. It is neither intended to find out which conversions are supported, nor to test the quality of the conversions provided by your iconv library. However, since the iconv functions can only be tested by calling them, which in turn requires the specification of codesets to be converted. The test scripts try some conversions which seem to be widely supported. Conversions not supported by your iconv implementation are skipped, but for the purpose outlined above this is no problem, as it shows that the iconv functions are working. There is no standard way to find out which conversions are supported by an implementation.
This is also the reason why Text::Iconv can't provide platform-independent support for codeset identifiers (even if it it would be nice to have).

Installation

```
make install
```

Feedback

Text::Iconv was tested on various platforms and with different iconv

implementations.

If you built Text::Iconv on a platform where you needed to specify
additional libraries, or where none of the codeset identifiers in the
test scripts are supported, please drop me a note.

Thanks

Thanks go to all those who reported bugs and suggested features.

Michael Piotrowski <mxp@dynalabs.de>

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125674548_1611395382.31/0/libtext-iconv-perl-1-7-orig-2-tar-bz2/Text-Iconv-1.7/README

1.139 libtext-charwidth-perl 0.04-10

1.139.1 Available under license :

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1.140 lmdb 0.9.24-1

1.140.1 Available under license :

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1.141 libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl 0.04-6

1.141.1 Available under license :

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```
---
abstract: Algorithm::Diff with XS core loop
author: Audrey Tang <cpan@audreyt.org>
distribution_type: module
generated_by: Module::Install version 0.67
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.3.html
 version: 1.3
name: Algorithm-Diff-XS
no_index:
 directory:
   - inc
   - t
requires:
 Algorithm::Diff: 1.19
 perl: 5.6.0
version: 0.01
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125674286_1611416022.78/0/libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl-0-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-XS-0.04/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
'GNU public license'                    => 'gpl',         1,
'GNU lesser public license'             => 'gpl',         1,
'BSD license'                           => 'bsd',         1,
'proprietary'                           => 'proprietary', 0,
if ( $osi and $license_text =~ /All rights reserved/i ) {
warn "LEGAL WARNING: 'All rights reserved' may invalidate Open Source licenses. Consider removing it.";
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125674286_1611416022.78/0/libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl-0-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-XS-0.04/inc/Module/Install/Metadata.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=head1 NAME

Algorithm::Diff::XS - Algorithm::Diff with XS core loop
```

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  # Drop-in replacement to Algorithm::Diff, but "compact_diff"
  # and C<LCSidx> will run much faster for large data sets.
  use Algorithm::Diff::XS qw( compact_diff LCSidx );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module is a simple re-packaging of Joe Schaefer's excellent
but not very well-known L<Algorithm::LCS> with a drop-in interface
that simply re-uses the installed version of the L<Algorithm::Diff>
module.

Note that only the C<LCSidx> function is optimized in XS at the
moment, which means only C<compact_diff> will get significantly
faster for large data sets, while C<diff> and C<sdiff> will run
in identical speed as C<Algorithm::Diff>.

=head1 BENCHMARK

```
                    Rate     Algorithm::Diff Algorithm::Diff::XS
Algorithm::Diff     14.7/s                --               -98%
Algorithm::Diff::XS  806/s              5402%
                  --
```

The benchmarking script is as below:

```
  my @data = ([qw/a b d/ x 50], [qw/b a d c/ x 50]);
  cmpthese( 500, {
     'Algorithm::Diff' => sub {
        Algorithm::Diff::compact_diff(@data)
     },
     'Algorithm::Diff::XS' => sub {
        Algorithm::Diff::XS::compact_diff(@data)
     },
  });
```

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Algorithm::Diff>, L<Algorithm::LCS>.

=head1 AUTHORS

Audrey Tang E<lt>cpan@audreyt.orgE<gt>

=head1 COPYRIGHT

Copyright 2008 by Audrey Tang E<lt>cpan@audreyt.orgE<gt>.

Contains derived code copyrighted 2003 by Joe Schaefer,
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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125674286_1611416022.78/0/libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl-0-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-XS-0.04/lib/Algorithm/Diff/XS.pm
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```
/*
----------------------------------------------------------------------

   ppport.h -- Perl/Pollution/Portability Version 3.06_01

   Automatically created by Devel::PPPort running under
   perl 5.008008 on Wed Oct 22 22:33:39 2008.

   Do NOT edit this file directly! -- Edit PPPort_pm.PL and the
   includes in parts/inc/ instead.

   Use 'perldoc ppport.h' to view the documentation below.

----------------------------------------------------------------------

SKIP

=pod

=head1 NAME

ppport.h - Perl/Pollution/Portability version 3.06_01

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 perl ppport.h [options] [source files]

 Searches current directory for files if no [source files] are given

 --help                    show short help

 --patch=file              write one patch file with changes
 --copy=suffix             write changed copies with suffix
 --diff=program            use diff program and options
```

```
 --compat-version=version
   provide compatibility with Perl version
 --cplusplus              accept C++ comments

 --quiet                  don't output anything except fatal errors
 --nodiag                 don't show diagnostics
 --nohints                don't show hints
 --nochanges              don't suggest changes
 --nofilter               don't filter input files

 --list-provided          list provided API
 --list-unsupported       list unsupported API
 --api-info=name          show Perl API portability information
```

=head1 COMPATIBILITY

This version of F<ppport.h> is designed to support operation with Perl installations back to 5.003, and has been tested up to 5.9.3.

=head1 OPTIONS

=head2 --help

Display a brief usage summary.

=head2 --patch=I<file>

If this option is given, a single patch file will be created if any changes are suggested. This requires a working diff program to be installed on your system.

=head2 --copy=I<suffix>

If this option is given, a copy of each file will be saved with the given suffix that contains the suggested changes. This does not require any external programs.

If neither C<--patch> or C<--copy> are given, the default is to simply print the diffs for each file. This requires either C<Text::Diff> or a C<diff> program to be installed.

=head2 --diff=I<program>

Manually set the diff program and options to use. The default is to use C<Text::Diff>, when installed, and output unified context diffs.

=head2 --compat-version=I<version>

Tell F<ppport.h> to check for compatibility with the given
Perl version. The default is to check for compatibility with Perl
version 5.003. You can use this option to reduce the output
of F<ppport.h> if you intend to be backward compatible only
up to a certain Perl version.

=head2 --cplusplus

Usually, F<ppport.h> will detect C++ style comments and
replace them with C style comments for portability reasons.
Using this option instructs F<ppport.h> to leave C++
comments
untouched.

=head2 --quiet

Be quiet. Don't print anything except fatal errors.

=head2 --nodiag

Don't output any diagnostic messages. Only portability
alerts will be printed.

=head2 --nohints

Don't output any hints. Hints often contain useful portability
notes.

=head2 --nochanges

Don't suggest any changes. Only give diagnostic output and hints
unless these are also deactivated.

=head2 --nofilter

Don't filter the list of input files. By default, files not looking
like source code (i.e. not *.xs, *.c, *.cc, *.cpp or *.h) are skipped.

=head2 --list-provided

Lists the API elements for which compatibility is provided by
F<ppport.h>. Also lists if it must be explicitly requested,
if it has dependencies, and if there are hints for it.

=head2 --list-unsupported

Lists the API elements that are known not to be supported by
F<ppport.h> and below which version of Perl they probably
won't be available or work.

=head2 --api-info=I<name>

Show portability information for API elements matching
 I<name>.
If I<name> is surrounded by slashes, it is interpreted as a regular
expression.

=head1 DESCRIPTION

In order for a Perl extension (XS) module to be as portable as possible
across differing versions of Perl itself, certain steps need to be taken.

=over 4

=item *

Including this header is the first major one. This alone will give you
access to a large part of the Perl API that hasn't been available in
earlier Perl releases. Use

  perl ppport.h --list-provided

to see which API elements are provided by ppport.h.

=item *

You should avoid using deprecated parts of the API. For example, using
global Perl variables without the C<PL_> prefix is deprecated. Also,
some API functions used to have a C<perl_> prefix. Using this form is
also deprecated. You can safely use the supported API, as F<ppport.h>
will provide wrappers for older Perl versions.

=item *

If you use one of a few functions that were not present in earlier
versions of Perl, and that can't be provided using
 a macro, you have
to explicitly request support for these functions by adding one or
more C<#define>s in your source code before the inclusion of F<ppport.h>.

These functions will be marked C<explicit> in the list shown by
C<--list-provided>.

Depending on whether you module has a single or multiple files that use such functions, you want either C<static> or global variants.

For a C<static> function, use:

```
#define NEED_function
```

For a global function, use:

```
#define NEED_function_GLOBAL
```

Note that you mustn't have more than one global request for one function in your project.

Function	Static Request	Global Request
eval_pv()	NEED_eval_pv	NEED_eval_pv_GLOBAL
grok_bin()	NEED_grok_bin	NEED_grok_bin_GLOBAL
grok_hex()	NEED_grok_hex	NEED_grok_hex_GLOBAL
grok_number()	NEED_grok_number	NEED_grok_number_GLOBAL
grok_numeric_radix()	NEED_grok_numeric_radix	NEED_grok_numeric_radix_GLOBAL
grok_oct()	NEED_grok_oct	NEED_grok_oct_GLOBAL
newCONSTSUB()	NEED_newCONSTSUB	NEED_newCONSTSUB_GLOBAL
newRV_noinc()	NEED_newRV_noinc	NEED_newRV_noinc_GLOBAL
sv_2pv_nolen()	NEED_sv_2pv_nolen	NEED_sv_2pv_nolen_GLOBAL
sv_2pvbyte()	NEED_sv_2pvbyte	NEED_sv_2pvbyte_GLOBAL
sv_catpvf_mg()	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg_GLOBAL
sv_catpvf_mg_nocontext()	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg_nocontext	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg_nocontext_GLOBAL
sv_setpvf_mg()	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg_GLOBAL
sv_setpvf_mg_nocontext()	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg_nocontext	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg_nocontext_GLOBAL
vnewSVpvf()	NEED_vnewSVpvf	NEED_vnewSVpvf_GLOBAL

To avoid namespace conflicts, you can change the namespace of the explicitly exported functions using the C<DPPP_NAMESPACE> macro. Just C<#define> the macro before including C<ppport.h>:

```
#define DPPP_NAMESPACE MyOwnNamespace_
#include "ppport.h"
```

The default namespace is C<DPPP_>.

=back

The good thing is that most of the above can be checked by running F<ppport.h> on your source code. See the next section for details.

=head1 EXAMPLES

To verify whether F<ppport.h> is needed for your module, whether you should make any changes to your code, and whether any special defines should be used, F<ppport.h> can be run as a Perl script to check your source code. Simply say:

```
perl ppport.h
```

The result will usually be a list of patches suggesting changes that should at least be acceptable, if not necessarily the most efficient solution, or a fix for all possible problems.

If you know that your XS module uses features only available in newer Perl releases,
 if you're aware that it uses C++ comments,
and if you want all suggestions as a single patch file, you could use something like this:

```
perl ppport.h --compat-version=5.6.0 --cplusplus --patch=test.diff
```

If you only want your code to be scanned without any suggestions for changes, use:

```
perl ppport.h --nochanges
```

You can specify a different C<diff> program or options, using the C<--diff> option:

```
perl ppport.h --diff='diff -C 10'
```

This would output context diffs with 10 lines of context.

To display portability information for the C<newSVpvn> function, use:

```
perl ppport.h --api-info=newSVpvn
```

Since the argument to C<--api-info> can be a regular expression, you can use

```
perl ppport.h --api-info=/_nomg$/
```

to display portability information for all C<_nomg> functions or

```
perl ppport.h --api-info=/./
```

to display information for all known API elements.

=head1 BUGS

If this version of F<ppport.h> is causing failure during
the compilation of this module, please check if
newer versions
of either this module or C<Devel::PPPort> are available on CPAN
before sending a bug report.

If F<ppport.h> was generated using the latest version of
C<Devel::PPPort> and is causing failure of this module, please
file a bug report using the CPAN Request Tracker at L<http://rt.cpan.org/>.

Please include the following information:

=over 4

=item 1.

The complete output from running "perl -V"

=item 2.

This file.

=item 3.

The name and version of the module you were trying to build.

=item 4.

A full log of the build that failed.

=item 5.

Any other information that you think could be relevant.

=back

For the latest version of this code, please get the C<Devel::PPPort>
module from CPAN.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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```
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modify it under the same terms as Perl
 itself.

=head1 SEE ALSO

See L<Devel::PPPort>.

=cut

use strict;

my %opt = (
 quiet     => 0,
 diag      => 1,
 hints     => 1,
 changes   => 1,
 cplusplus => 0,
 filter    => 1,
);

my($ppport) = $0 =~ /([\w.]+)$/;
my $LF = '(?:\r\n|[\r\n])';   # line feed
my $HS = "[ \t]";             # horizontal whitespace

eval {
 require Getopt::Long;
 Getopt::Long::GetOptions(\%opt, qw(
   help quiet diag! filter! hints! changes! cplusplus
   patch=s copy=s diff=s compat-version=s
   list-provided list-unsupported api-info=s
 )) or usage();
};

if ($@ and grep /^-/, @ARGV) {
 usage() if "@ARGV" =~ /^--?h(?:elp)?$/;
 die "Getopt::Long not found. Please don't use any options.\n";
}

usage() if $opt{help};

if (exists $opt{'compat-version'}) {
 my($r,$v,$s) = eval { parse_version($opt{'compat-version'}) };
 if ($@) {
   die "Invalid version number format: '$opt{'compat-version'}'\n";
 }
```

```
 die "Only Perl 5 is supported\n" if $r != 5;
 die "Invalid version number: $opt{'compat-version'}\n"
 if $v >= 1000 || $s >= 1000;
 $opt{'compat-version'} = sprintf "%d.%03d%03d", $r, $v, $s;
}
else {
 $opt{'compat-version'} = 5;
}

# Never use C comments in this file!!!!!
my $ccs  = '/'.'*';
my $cce  = '*'.'/';
my $rccs = quotemeta $ccs;
my $rcce = quotemeta $cce;

my %API = map { /^(\w+)\|([^|]*)\|([^|]*)\|(\w*)$/
            ? ( $1 => {
                ($2                 ? ( base     => $2 ) : ()),
                ($3                 ? ( todo     => $3 ) : ()),
                (index($4, 'v') >= 0 ? ( varargs  => 1  ) : ()),
                (index($4, 'p') >= 0 ? ( provided => 1  ) : ()),
                (index($4, 'n') >= 0 ? ( nothxarg => 1  ) : ()),
               } )
            : die "invalid spec: $_" } qw(
AvFILLp|5.004050||p
AvFILL|||
CLASS|||n
CX_CURPAD_SAVE|||
CX_CURPAD_SV|||
CopFILEAV|5.006000||p
CopFILEGV_set|5.006000||p
CopFILEGV|5.006000||p
CopFILESV|5.006000||p
CopFILE_set|5.006000||p
CopFILE|5.006000||p
CopSTASHPV_set|5.006000||p
CopSTASHPV|5.006000||p
CopSTASH_eq|5.006000||p
CopSTASH_set|5.006000||p
CopSTASH|5.006000||p
CopyD|5.009002||p
Copy|||
CvPADLIST|||
CvSTASH|||
CvWEAKOUTSIDE|||
DEFSV|5.004050||p
END_EXTERN_C|5.005000||p
ENTER|||
```

ERRSV|5.004050||p
EXTEND|||
EXTERN_C|5.005000||p
FREETMPS|||
GIMME_V||5.004000|n
GIMME|||n
GROK_NUMERIC_RADIX|5.007002||p
G_ARRAY|||
G_DISCARD|||
G_EVAL|||
G_NOARGS|||
G_SCALAR|||
G_VOID||5.004000|
GetVars|||
GvSV|||
Gv_AMupdate|||
HEf_SVKEY||5.004000|
HeHASH||5.004000|
HeKEY||5.004000|
HeKLEN||5.004000|
HePV||5.004000|
HeSVKEY_force||5.004000|
HeSVKEY_set||5.004000|
HeSVKEY||5.004000|
HeVAL||5.004000|
HvNAME|||
INT2PTR|5.006000||p
IN_LOCALE_COMPILETIME|5.007002||p
IN_LOCALE_RUNTIME|5.007002||p
IN_LOCALE|5.007002||p
IN_PERL_COMPILETIME|5.008001||p
IS_NUMBER_GREATER_THAN_UV_MAX|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_INFINITY|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_IN_UV|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_NAN|5.007003||p
IS_NUMBER_NEG|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_NOT_INT|5.007002||p
IVSIZE|5.006000||p
IVTYPE|5.006000||p
IVdf|5.006000||p
LEAVE|||
LVRET|||
MARK|||
MY_CXT_CLONE|5.009002||p
MY_CXT_INIT|5.007003||p
MY_CXT|5.007003||p
MoveD|5.009002||p
Move|||

NEWSV|||
NOOP|5.005000||p
NUM2PTR|5.006000||p
NVTYPE|5.006000||p
NVef|5.006001||p
NVff|5.006001||p
NVgf|5.006001||p
Newc|||
Newz|||
New|||
Nullav|||
Nullch|||
Nullcv|||
Nullhv|||
Nullsv|||
ORIGMARK|||
PAD_BASE_SV|||
PAD_CLONE_VARS|||
PAD_COMPNAME_FLAGS|||
PAD_COMPNAME_GEN_set|||
PAD_COMPNAME_GEN|||
PAD_COMPNAME_OURSTASH|||
PAD_COMPNAME_PV|||
PAD_COMPNAME_TYPE|||
PAD_RESTORE_LOCAL|||
PAD_SAVE_LOCAL|||
PAD_SAVE_SETNULLPAD|||
PAD_SETSV|||
PAD_SET_CUR_NOSAVE|||
PAD_SET_CUR|||
PAD_SVl|||
PAD_SV|||
PERL_BCDVERSION|5.009003||p
PERL_GCC_BRACE_GROUPS_FORBIDDEN|5.008001||p
PERL_INT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_INT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_LONG_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_LONG_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_MAGIC_arylen|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_backref|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_bm|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_collxfrm|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_dbfile|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_dbline|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_defelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_envelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_env|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_ext|5.007002||p

PERL_MAGIC_fm|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_glob|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_isaelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_isa|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_mutex|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_nkeys|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_overload_elem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_overload_table|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_overload|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_pos|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_qr|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_regdata|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_regdatum|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_regex_global|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_shared_scalar|5.007003||p
PERL_MAGIC_shared|5.007003||p
PERL_MAGIC_sigelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_sig|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_substr|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_sv|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_taint|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_tiedelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_tiedscalar|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_tied|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_utf8|5.008001||p
PERL_MAGIC_uvar_elem|5.007003||p
PERL_MAGIC_uvar|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_vec|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_vstring|5.008001||p
PERL_QUAD_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_QUAD_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_REVISION|5.006000||p
PERL_SCAN_ALLOW_UNDERSCORES|5.007003||p
PERL_SCAN_DISALLOW_PREFIX|5.007003||p
PERL_SCAN_GREATER_THAN_UV_MAX|5.007003||p
PERL_SCAN_SILENT_ILLDIGIT|5.008001||p
PERL_SHORT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_SHORT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_SUBVERSION|5.006000||p
PERL_UCHAR_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_UCHAR_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_UINT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_UINT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_ULONG_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_ULONG_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_UNUSED_DECL|5.007002||p
PERL_UQUAD_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_UQUAD_MIN|5.004000||p

PERL_USHORT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_USHORT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_VERSION|5.006000||p
PL_DBsingle|||pn
PL_DBsub|||pn
PL_DBtrace|||n
PL_Sv|5.005000||p
PL_compiling|5.004050||p
PL_copline|5.005000||p
PL_curcop|5.004050||p
PL_curstash|5.004050||p
PL_debstash|5.004050||p
PL_defgv|5.004050||p
PL_diehook|5.004050||p
PL_dirty|5.004050||p
PL_dowarn|||pn
PL_errgv|5.004050||p
PL_hexdigit|5.005000||p
PL_hints|5.005000||p
PL_last_in_gv|||n
PL_modglobal||5.005000|n
PL_na|5.004050||pn
PL_no_modify|5.006000||p
PL_ofs_sv|||n
PL_perl_destruct_level|5.004050||p
PL_perldb|5.004050||p
PL_ppaddr|5.006000||p
PL_rsfp_filters|5.004050||p
PL_rsfp|5.004050||p
PL_rs|||n
PL_stack_base|5.004050||p
PL_stack_sp|5.004050||p
PL_stdingv|5.004050||p
PL_sv_arenaroot|5.004050||p
PL_sv_no|5.004050||pn
PL_sv_undef|5.004050||pn
PL_sv_yes|5.004050||pn
PL_tainted|5.004050||p
PL_tainting|5.004050||p
POPi|||n
POPl|||n
POPn|||n
POPpbytex||5.007001|n
POPpx||5.005030|n
POPp|||n
POPs|||n
PTR2IV|5.006000||p
PTR2NV|5.006000||p

PTR2UV|5.006000||p
PTR2ul|5.007001||p
PTRV|5.006000||p
PUSHMARK|||
PUSHi|||
PUSHmortal|5.009002||p
PUSHn|||
PUSHp|||
PUSHs|||
PUSHu|5.004000||p
PUTBACK|||
PerlIO_clearerr||5.007003|
PerlIO_close||5.007003|
PerlIO_eof||5.007003|
PerlIO_error||5.007003|
PerlIO_fileno||5.007003|
PerlIO_fill||5.007003|
PerlIO_flush||5.007003|
PerlIO_get_base||5.007003|
PerlIO_get_bufsiz||5.007003|
PerlIO_get_cnt||5.007003|
PerlIO_get_ptr||5.007003|
PerlIO_read||5.007003|
PerlIO_seek||5.007003|
PerlIO_set_cnt||5.007003|
PerlIO_set_ptrcnt||5.007003|
PerlIO_setlinebuf||5.007003|
PerlIO_stderr||5.007003|
PerlIO_stdin||5.007003|
PerlIO_stdout||5.007003|
PerlIO_tell||5.007003|
PerlIO_unread||5.007003|
PerlIO_write||5.007003|
Poison|5.008000||p
RETVAL|||n
Renewc|||
Renew|||
SAVECLEARSV|||
SAVECOMPPAD|||
SAVEPADSV|||
SAVETMPS|||
SAVE_DEFSV|5.004050||p
SPAGAIN|||
SP|||
START_EXTERN_C|5.005000||p
START_MY_CXT|5.007003||p
STMT_END|||p
STMT_START|||p

ST|||
SVt_IV|||
SVt_NV|||
SVt_PVAV|||
SVt_PVCV|||
SVt_PVHV|||
SVt_PVMG|||
SVt_PV|||
Safefree|||
Slab_Alloc|||
Slab_Free|||
StructCopy|||
SvCUR_set|||
SvCUR|||
SvEND|||
SvGETMAGIC|5.004050||p
SvGROW|||
SvIOK_UV||5.006000|
SvIOK_notUV||5.006000|
SvIOK_off|||
SvIOK_only_UV||5.006000|
SvIOK_only|||
SvIOK_on|||
SvIOKp|||
SvIOK|||
SvIVX|||
SvIV_nomg|5.009001||p
SvIV_set|||
SvIVx|||
SvIV|||
SvIsCOW_shared_hash||5.008003|
SvIsCOW||5.008003|
SvLEN_set|||
SvLEN|||
SvLOCK||5.007003|
SvMAGIC_set||5.009003|
SvNIOK_off|||
SvNIOKp|||
SvNIOK|||
SvNOK_off|||
SvNOK_only|||
SvNOK_on|||
SvNOKp|||
SvNOK|||
SvNVX|||
SvNV_set|||
SvNVx|||
SvNV|||

SvOK|||
SvOOK|||
SvPOK_off|||
SvPOK_only_UTF8||5.006000|
SvPOK_only|||
SvPOK_on|||
SvPOKp|||
SvPOK|||
SvPVX|||
SvPV_force_nomg|5.007002||p
SvPV_force|||
SvPV_nolen|5.006000||p
SvPV_nomg|5.007002||p
SvPV_set|||
SvPVbyte_force||5.009002|
SvPVbyte_nolen||5.006000|
SvPVbytex_force||5.006000|
SvPVbytex||5.006000|
SvPVbyte|5.006000||p
SvPVutf8_force||5.006000|
SvPVutf8_nolen||5.006000|
SvPVutf8x_force||5.006000|
SvPVutf8x||5.006000|
SvPVutf8||5.006000|
SvPVx|||
SvPV|||
SvREFCNT_dec|||
SvREFCNT_inc|||
SvREFCNT|||
SvROK_off|||
SvROK_on|||
SvROK|||
SvRV_set||5.009003|
SvRV|||
SvSETMAGIC|||
SvSHARE||5.007003|
SvSTASH_set||5.009003|
SvSTASH|||
SvSetMagicSV_nosteal||5.004000|
SvSetMagicSV||5.004000|
SvSetSV_nosteal||5.004000|
SvSetSV|||
SvTAINTED_off||5.004000|
SvTAINTED_on||5.004000|
SvTAINTED||5.004000|
SvTAINT|||
SvTRUE|||
SvTYPE|||

SvUNLOCK||5.007003|
SvUOK||5.007001|
SvUPGRADE|||
SvUTF8_off||5.006000|
SvUTF8_on||5.006000|
SvUTF8||5.006000|
SvUVXx|5.004000||p
SvUVX|5.004000||p
SvUV_nomg|5.009001||p
SvUV_set||5.009003|
SvUVx|5.004000||p
SvUV|5.004000||p
SvVOK||5.008001|
THIS|||n
UNDERBAR|5.009002||p
UVSIZE|5.006000||p
UVTYPE|5.006000||p
UVXf|5.007001||p
UVof|5.006000||p
UVuf|5.006000||p
UVxf|5.006000||p
XCPT_CATCH|5.009002||p
XCPT_RETHROW|5.009002||p
XCPT_TRY_END|5.009002||p
XCPT_TRY_START|5.009002||p
XPUSHi|||
XPUSHmortal|5.009002||p
XPUSHn|||
XPUSHp|||
XPUSHs|||
XPUSHu|5.004000||p
XSRETURN_EMPTY|||
XSRETURN_IV|||
XSRETURN_NO|||
XSRETURN_NV|||
XSRETURN_PV|||
XSRETURN_UNDEF|||
XSRETURN_UV|5.008001||p
XSRETURN_YES|||
XSRETURN|||
XST_mIV|||
XST_mNO|||
XST_mNV|||
XST_mPV|||
XST_mUNDEF|||
XST_mUV|5.008001||p
XST_mYES|||
XS_VERSION_BOOTCHECK|||

XS_VERSION|||
XS|||
ZeroD|5.009002||p
Zero|||
_aMY_CXT|5.007003||p
_pMY_CXT|5.007003||p
aMY_CXT_|5.007003||p
aMY_CXT|5.007003||p
aTHX_|5.006000||p
aTHX|5.006000||p
add_data|||
allocmy|||
amagic_call|||
any_dup|||
ao|||
append_elem|||
append_list|||
apply_attrs_my|||
apply_attrs_string||5.006001|
apply_attrs|||
apply|||
asIV|||
asUV|||
atfork_lock||5.007003|n
atfork_unlock||5.007003|n
av_arylen_p||5.009003|
av_clear|||
av_delete||5.006000|
av_exists||5.006000|
av_extend|||
av_fake|||
av_fetch|||
av_fill|||
av_len|||
av_make|||
av_pop|||
av_push|||
av_reify|||
av_shift|||
av_store|||
av_undef|||
av_unshift|||
ax|||n
bad_type|||
bind_match|||
block_end|||
block_gimme||5.004000|
block_start|||

boolSV|5.004000||p
boot_core_PerlIO|||
boot_core_UNIVERSAL|||
boot_core_xsutils|||
bytes_from_utf8||5.007001|
bytes_to_utf8||5.006001|
cache_re|||
call_argv|5.006000||p
call_atexit||5.006000|
call_body|||
call_list_body|||
call_list||5.004000|
call_method|5.006000||p
call_pv|5.006000||p
call_sv|5.006000||p
calloc||5.007002|n
cando|||
cast_i32||5.006000|
cast_iv||5.006000|
cast_ulong||5.006000|
cast_uv||5.006000|
check_uni|||
checkcomma|||
checkposixcc|||
ck_anoncode|||
ck_bitop|||
ck_concat|||
ck_defined|||
ck_delete|||
ck_die|||
ck_eof|||
ck_eval|||
ck_exec|||
ck_exists|||
ck_exit|||
ck_ftst|||
ck_fun|||
ck_glob|||
ck_grep|||
ck_index|||
ck_join|||
ck_lengthconst|||
ck_lfun|||
ck_listiob|||
ck_match|||
ck_method|||
ck_null|||
ck_open|||

ck_repeat|||
ck_require|||
ck_retarget|||
ck_return|||
ck_rfun|||
ck_rvconst|||
ck_sassign|||
ck_select|||
ck_shift|||
ck_sort|||
ck_spair|||
ck_split|||
ck_subr|||
ck_substr|||
ck_svconst|||
ck_trunc|||
ck_unpack|||
cl_and|||
cl_anything|||
cl_init_zero|||
cl_init|||
cl_is_anything|||
cl_or|||
closest_cop|||
convert|||
cop_free|||
cr_textfilter|||
croak_nocontext|||vn
croak|||v
csighandler||5.007001|n
custom_op_desc||5.007003|
custom_op_name||5.007003|
cv_ckproto|||
cv_clone|||
cv_const_sv||5.004000|
cv_dump|||
cv_undef|||
cx_dump||5.005000|
cx_dup|||
cxinc|||
dAXMARK||5.009003|
dAX|5.007002||p
dITEMS|5.007002||p
dMARK|||
dMY_CXT_SV|5.007003||p
dMY_CXT|5.007003||p
dNOOP|5.006000||p
dORIGMARK|||

dSP|||
dTHR|5.004050||p
dTHXa|5.006000||p
dTHXoa|5.006000||p
dTHX|5.006000||p
dUNDERBAR|5.009002||p
dXCPT|5.009002||p
dXSARGS|||
dXSI32|||
dXSTARG|5.006000||p
deb_curcv|||
deb_nocontext|||vn
deb_stack_all|||
deb_stack_n|||
debop||5.005000|
debprofdump||5.005000|
debprof|||
debstackptrs||5.007003|
debstack||5.007003|
deb||5.007003|v
del_he|||
del_sv|||
delimcpy||5.004000|
depcom|||
deprecate_old|||
deprecate|||
despatch_signals||5.007001|
die_nocontext|||vn
die_where|||
die|||v
dirp_dup|||
div128|||
djSP|||
do_aexec5|||
do_aexec|||
do_aspawn|||
do_binmode||5.004050|
do_chomp|||
do_chop|||
do_close|||
do_dump_pad|||
do_eof|||
do_exec3|||
do_execfree|||
do_exec|||
do_gv_dump||5.006000|
do_gvgv_dump||5.006000|
do_hv_dump||5.006000|

do_ipcctl|||
do_ipcget|||
do_join|||
do_kv|||
do_magic_dump||5.006000|
do_msgrcv|||
do_msgsnd|||
do_oddball|||
do_op_dump||5.006000|
do_open9||5.006000|
do_openn||5.007001|
do_open||5.004000|
do_pipe|||
do_pmop_dump||5.006000|
do_print|||
do_readline|||
do_seek|||
do_semop|||
do_shmio|||
do_spawn_nowait|||
do_spawn|||
do_sprintf|||
do_sv_dump||5.006000|
do_sysseek|||
do_tell|||
do_trans_complex_utf8|||
do_trans_complex|||
do_trans_count_utf8|||
do_trans_count|||
do_trans_simple_utf8|||
do_trans_simple|||
do_trans|||
do_vecget|||
do_vecset|||
do_vop|||
docatch_body|||
docatch|||
doeval|||
dofile|||
dofindlabel|||
doform|||
doing_taint||5.008001|n
dooneliner|||
doopen_pm|||
doparseform|||
dopoptoeval|||
dopoptolabel|||
dopoptoloop|||

dopoptosub_at|||
dopoptosub|||
dounwind|||
dowantarray|||
dump_all||5.006000|
dump_eval||5.006000|
dump_fds|||
dump_form||5.006000|
dump_indent||5.006000|v
dump_mstats|||
dump_packsubs||5.006000|
dump_sub||5.006000|
dump_vindent||5.006000|
dumpuntil|||
dup_attrlist|||
emulate_eaccess|||
eval_pv|5.006000||p
eval_sv|5.006000||p
expect_number|||
fbm_compile||5.005000|
fbm_instr||5.005000|
fd_on_nosuid_fs|||
filter_add|||
filter_del|||
filter_gets|||
filter_read|||
find_beginning|||
find_byclass|||
find_in_my_stash|||
find_runcv|||
find_rundefsvoffset||5.009002|
find_script|||
find_uninit_var|||
fold_constants|||
forbid_setid|||
force_ident|||
force_list|||
force_next|||
force_version|||
force_word|||
form_nocontext|||vn
form||5.004000|v
fp_dup|||
fprintf_nocontext|||vn
free_global_struct|||
free_tied_hv_pool|||
free_tmps|||
gen_constant_list|||

get_av|5.006000||p
get_context||5.006000|n
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sv_vcatpvf|5.006000|5.004000|p
sv_vsetpvf_mg|5.006000|5.004000|p
sv_vsetpvfn||5.004000|
sv_vsetpvf|5.006000|5.004000|p
svtype|||
swallow_bom|||
swash_fetch||5.007002|
swash_init||5.006000|
sys_intern_clear|||
sys_intern_dup|||
sys_intern_init|||
taint_env|||
taint_proper|||
tmps_grow||5.006000|
toLOWER|||
toUPPER|||
to_byte_substr|||
to_uni_fold||5.007003|
to_uni_lower_lc||5.006000|
to_uni_lower||5.007003|
to_uni_title_lc||5.006000|
to_uni_title||5.007003|
to_uni_upper_lc||5.006000|
to_uni_upper||5.007003|
to_utf8_case||5.007003|
to_utf8_fold||5.007003|
to_utf8_lower||5.007003|
to_utf8_substr|||
to_utf8_title||5.007003|
to_utf8_upper||5.007003|
tokeq|||
tokereport|||
too_few_arguments|||
too_many_arguments|||
unlnk|||
unpack_rec|||
unpack_str||5.007003|
unpackstring||5.008001|
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unshare_hek|||
unsharepvn||5.004000|
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```
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utf16rev_textfilter|||
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utf8_length||5.007001|
utf8_mg_pos_init|||
utf8_mg_pos|||
utf8_to_bytes||5.006001|
utf8_to_uvchr||5.007001|
utf8_to_uvuni||5.007001|
utf8n_to_uvchr||5.007001|
utf8n_to_uvuni||5.007001|
utilize|||
uvchr_to_utf8_flags||5.007003|
uvchr_to_utf8||5.007001|
uvuni_to_utf8_flags||5.007003|
uvuni_to_utf8||5.007001|
validate_suid|||
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vcmp||5.009000|
vcroak||5.006000|
vdeb||5.007003|
vdie|||
vform||5.006000|
visit|||
vivify_defelem|||
vivify_ref|||
vload_module||5.006000|
vmess||5.006000|
vnewSVpvf|5.006000|5.004000|p
vnormal||5.009002|
vnumify||5.009000|
vstringify||5.009000|
vwarner||5.006000|
vwarn||5.006000|
wait4pid|||
warn_nocontext|||vn
warner_nocontext|||vn
warner||5.006000|v
warn|||v
watch|||
whichsig|||
write_to_stderr|||
yyerror|||
yylex|||
yyparse|||
yywarn|||
);
```

```
if
 (exists $opt{'list-unsupported'}) {
 my $f;
 for $f (sort { lc $a cmp lc $b } keys %API) {
   next unless $API{$f}{todo};
   print "$f ", '.'x(40-length($f)), " ", format_version($API{$f}{todo}), "\n";
 }
 exit 0;
}

# Scan for possible replacement candidates

my(%replace, %need, %hints, %depends);
my $replace = 0;
my $hint = '';

while (<DATA>) {
 if ($hint) {
   if (m{^\s*\*\s(.*?)\s*$})
 {
     $hints{$hint} ||= '';  # suppress warning with older perls
     $hints{$hint} .= "$1\n";
   }
   else {
     $hint = '';
   }
 }
 $hint = $1 if m{^\s*$rccs\sHint:\s+(\w+)\s*$};

 $replace     = $1 if m{^\s*$rccs\s+Replace:\s+(\d+)\s+$rcce\s*$};
 $replace{$2} = $1 if $replace and m{^\s*#\s*define\s+(\w+)(?:\([^)]*\))?\s+(\w+)};
 $replace{$2} = $1 if m{^\s*#\s*define\s+(\w+)(?:\([^)]*\))?\s+(\w+).*$rccs\s+Replace\s+$rcce};
 $replace{$1} = $2 if m{^\s*$rccs\s+Replace (\w+) with (\w+)\s+$rcce\s*$};

 if (m{^\s*$rccs\s+(\w+)\s+depends\s+on\s+(\w+(\s*,\s*\w+)*)\s+$rcce\s*$}) {
   push @{$depends{$1}}, map { s/\s+//g; $_ } split /,/, $2;
 }

 $need{$1} = 1 if m{^#if\s+defined\(NEED_(\w+)(?:_GLOBAL)?\)};
}

if (exists $opt{'api-info'}) {
 my $f;
 my $count = 0;
 my $match = $opt{'api-info'} =~ m!^/(.*)/$! ? $1 : "^\Q$opt{'api-info'}\E\$";
 for $f (sort { lc $a cmp lc $b } keys %API) {
   next unless $f =~ /$match/;
```

```
  print "\n=== $f ===\n\n";
  my $info
 = 0;
  if ($API{$f}{base} || $API{$f}{todo}) {
    my $base = format_version($API{$f}{base} || $API{$f}{todo});
    print "Supported at least starting from perl-$base.\n";
    $info++;
  }
  if ($API{$f}{provided}) {
    my $todo = $API{$f}{todo} ? format_version($API{$f}{todo}) : "5.003";
    print "Support by $ppport provided back to perl-$todo.\n";
    print "Support needs to be explicitly requested by NEED_$f.\n" if exists $need{$f};
    print "Depends on: ", join(', ', @{$depends{$f}}), ".\n" if exists $depends{$f};
    print "$hints{$f}" if exists $hints{$f};
    $info++;
  }
  unless ($info) {
    print "No portability information available.\n";
  }
  $count++;
 }
 if ($count > 0) {
  print "\n";
 }
 else {
  print "Found no API matching '$opt{'api-info'}'.\n";
 }
 exit 0;
}

if (exists $opt{'list-provided'}) {
 my $f;
 for $f (sort { lc $a cmp lc $b } keys %API) {
  next unless $API{$f}{provided};
  my @flags;
  push @flags,
 'explicit' if exists $need{$f};
  push @flags, 'depend'   if exists $depends{$f};
  push @flags, 'hint'     if exists $hints{$f};
  my $flags = @flags ? '  ['.join(', ', @flags).']' : '';
  print "$f$flags\n";
 }
 exit 0;
}

my @files;
my @srcext = qw( xs c h cc cpp );
my $srcext = join '|', @srcext;
```

```
if (@ARGV) {
 my %seen;
 @files = grep { -f && !exists $seen{$_} } map { glob $_ } @ARGV;
}
else {
 eval {
   require File::Find;
   File::Find::find(sub {
     $File::Find::name =~ /\.($srcext)$/i
         and push @files, $File::Find::name;
   }, '.');
 };
 if ($@) {
   @files = map { glob "*.$_" } @srcext;
 }
}

if (!@ARGV || $opt{filter}) {
 my(@in, @out);
 my %xsc = map { /(.*)\.xs$/ ? ("$1.c" => 1, "$1.cc" => 1) : () } @files;
 for (@files) {
   my $out = exists $xsc{$_} || /\b\Q$ppport\E$/i || !/\.($srcext)$/i;
   push @{ $out ? \@out : \@in }, $_;
 }
 if (@ARGV && @out) {
   warning("Skipping the following files (use --nofilter to avoid this):\n| ",
 join "\n| ", @out);
 }
 @files = @in;
}

unless (@files) {
 die "No input files given!\n";
}

my(%files, %global, %revreplace);
%revreplace = reverse %replace;
my $filename;
my $patch_opened = 0;

for $filename (@files) {
 unless (open IN, "<$filename") {
   warn "Unable to read from $filename: $!\n";
   next;
 }

 info("Scanning $filename ...");
```

```
my $c = do { local $/; <IN> };
close IN;

my %file = (orig => $c, changes => 0);

# temporarily remove C comments from the code
my @ccom;
$c =~ s{
  (
      [^"'/]+
    |
      (?:"[^"\\]*(?:\\.[^"\\]*)*" [^"'/]*)+
    |
      (?:'[^'\\]*(?:\\.[^'\\]*)*' [^"'/]*)+
  )
|
  (/ (?:
      \*[^*]*\*+(?:[^$ccs][^*]*\*+)* /
      |
      /[^\r\n]*
    ))
}{
  defined $2 and push @ccom, $2;
  defined $1 ? $1 : "$ccs$#ccom$cce";
}egsx;

$file{ccom} = \@ccom;
$file{code} = $c;
$file{has_inc_ppport} = ($c =~ /#.*include.*\Q$ppport\E/);

my $func;

for $func (keys %API) {
  my $match = $func;
   $match .= "|$revreplace{$func}" if exists $revreplace{$func};
  if ($c =~ /\b(?:Perl_)?($match)\b/) {
    $file{uses_replace}{$1}++ if exists $revreplace{$func} && $1 eq $revreplace{$func};
    $file{uses_Perl}{$func}++ if $c =~ /\bPerl_$func\b/;
    if (exists $API{$func}{provided}) {
      if (!exists $API{$func}{base} || $API{$func}{base} > $opt{'compat-version'}) {
        $file{uses}{$func}++;
        my @deps = rec_depend($func);
        if (@deps) {
          $file{uses_deps}{$func} = \@deps;
          for (@deps) {
            $file{uses}{$_} = 0 unless exists $file{uses}{$_};
          }
```

```
        }
        for ($func, @deps) {
          if (exists $need{$_}) {
            $file{needs}{$_} = 'static';
          }
        }
      }
    }
    if (exists $API{$func}{todo} && $API{$func}{todo} > $opt{'compat-version'}) {
      if ($c =~ /\b$func\b/) {
        $file{uses_todo}{$func}++;
      }
    }
  }
}

while ($c =~
/^$HS*#$HS*define$HS+(NEED_(\w+?)(_GLOBAL)?)\b/mg) {
  if (exists $need{$2}) {
    $file{defined $3 ? 'needed_global' : 'needed_static'}{$2}++;
  }
  else {
    warning("Possibly wrong #define $1 in $filename");
  }
}

for (qw(uses needs uses_todo needed_global needed_static)) {
  for $func (keys %{$file{$_}}) {
    push @{$global{$_}{$func}}, $filename;
  }
}

$files{$filename} = \%file;
}

# Globally resolve NEED_'s
my $need;
for $need (keys %{$global{needs}}) {
 if (@{$global{needs}{$need}} > 1) {
  my @targets = @{$global{needs}{$need}};
  my @t = grep $files{$_}{needed_global}{$need}, @targets;
  @targets = @t if @t;
  @t = grep /\.xs$/i, @targets;
  @targets = @t if @t;
  my $target = shift @targets;
  $files{$target}{needs}{$need} = 'global';
  for (@{$global{needs}{$need}}) {
    $files{$_}{needs}{$need} = 'extern' if $_ ne $target;
```

```
    }
  }
}

for $filename (@files) {
  exists $files{$filename} or next;

  info("=== Analyzing $filename
  ===");

  my %file = %{$files{$filename}};
  my $func;
  my $c = $file{code};

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_Perl}}) {
    if ($API{$func}{varargs}) {
      my $changes = ($c =~ s{\b(Perl_$func\s*\(\s*)(?!aTHX_?)(\)|[^\s)]*\))}
                        { $1 . ($2 eq ')' ? 'aTHX' : 'aTHX_ ') . $2 }ge);
      if ($changes) {
        warning("Doesn't pass interpreter argument aTHX to Perl_$func");
        $file{changes} += $changes;
      }
    }
    else {
      warning("Uses Perl_$func instead of $func");
      $file{changes} += ($c =~ s{\bPerl_$func(\s*)\((\s*aTHX_?)?\s*}
                          {$func$1(}g);
    }
  }

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_replace}}) {
    warning("Uses $func instead of $replace{$func}");
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/\b$func\b/$replace{$func}/g);
  }

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses}}) {
    next unless $file{uses}{$func};   # if it's only a dependency
    if (exists $file{uses_deps}{$func}) {
      diag("Uses $func, which
  depends on ", join(', ', @{$file{uses_deps}{$func}}));
    }
    elsif (exists $replace{$func}) {
      warning("Uses $func instead of $replace{$func}");
      $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/\b$func\b/$replace{$func}/g);
    }
    else {
      diag("Uses $func");
    }
```

```
  hint($func);
}

for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_todo}}) {
  warning("Uses $func, which may not be portable below perl ",
          format_version($API{$func}{todo}));
}

for $func (sort keys %{$file{needed_static}}) {
  my $message = '';
  if (not exists $file{uses}{$func}) {
    $message = "No need to define NEED_$func if $func is never used";
  }
  elsif (exists $file{needs}{$func} && $file{needs}{$func} ne 'static') {
    $message = "No need to define NEED_$func when already needed globally";
  }
  if ($message) {
    diag($message);
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^$HS*#$HS*define$HS+NEED_$func\b.*$LF//mg);
  }
}

for $func (sort keys %{$file{needed_global}}) {
  my $message =
'';
  if (not exists $global{uses}{$func}) {
    $message = "No need to define NEED_${func}_GLOBAL if $func is never used";
  }
  elsif (exists $file{needs}{$func}) {
    if ($file{needs}{$func} eq 'extern') {
      $message = "No need to define NEED_${func}_GLOBAL when already needed globally";
    }
    elsif ($file{needs}{$func} eq 'static') {
      $message = "No need to define NEED_${func}_GLOBAL when only used in this file";
    }
  }
  if ($message) {
    diag($message);
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^$HS*#$HS*define$HS+NEED_${func}_GLOBAL\b.*$LF//mg);
  }
}

$file{needs_inc_ppport} = keys %{$file{uses}};

if ($file{needs_inc_ppport}) {
  my $pp = '';

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{needs}}) {
```

```
    my $type = $file{needs}{$func};
    next if $type eq 'extern';
    my $suffix = $type eq 'global' ? '_GLOBAL' : '';
    unless (exists $file{"needed_$type"}{$func}) {
      if ($type eq 'global') {
        diag("Files [@{$global{needs}{$func}}]
need $func, adding global request");
      }
      else {
        diag("File needs $func, adding static request");
      }
      $pp .= "#define NEED_$func$suffix\n";
    }
  }

  if ($pp && ($c =~ s/^(?=$HS*#$HS*define$HS+NEED_\w+)/$pp/m)) {
    $pp = '';
    $file{changes}++;
  }

  unless ($file{has_inc_ppport}) {
    diag("Needs to include '$ppport'");
    $pp .= qq(#include "$ppport"\n)
  }

  if ($pp) {
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^($HS*#$HS*define$HS+NEED_\w+.*?)^/$1$pp/ms)
                || ($c =~ s/^(?=$HS*#$HS*include.*\Q$ppport\E)/$pp/m)
                || ($c =~ s/^($HS*#$HS*include.*XSUB.*\s*?)^/$1$pp/m)
                || ($c =~ s/^/$pp/);
  }
}
else {
  if ($file{has_inc_ppport}) {
    diag("No need to include '$ppport'");
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^$HS*?#$HS*include.*\Q$ppport\E.*?$LF//m);
  }
}

# put back in our C comments
my $ix;
my $cppc = 0;
my @ccom = @{$file{ccom}};
for
$ix (0 .. $#ccom) {
  if (!$opt{cplusplus} && $ccom[$ix] =~ s!^//!!) {
    $cppc++;
    $file{changes} += $c =~ s/$rccs$ix$rcce/$ccs$ccom[$ix] $cce/;
```

```
  }
  else {
    $c =~ s/$rccs$ix$rcce/$ccom[$ix]/;
  }
}

if ($cppc) {
  my $s = $cppc != 1 ? 's' : '';
  warning("Uses $cppc C++ style comment$s, which is not portable");
}

if ($file{changes}) {
  if (exists $opt{copy}) {
    my $newfile = "$filename$opt{copy}";
    if (-e $newfile) {
      error("'$newfile' already exists, refusing to write copy of '$filename'");
    }
    else {
      local *F;
      if (open F, ">$newfile") {
        info("Writing copy of '$filename' with changes to '$newfile'");
        print F $c;
        close F;
      }
      else {
        error("Cannot open '$newfile' for writing: $!");
      }
    }
  }
  elsif (exists $opt{patch} || $opt{changes}) {
    if (exists $opt{patch}) {
      unless ($patch_opened) {
        if (open PATCH, ">$opt{patch}")
{
          $patch_opened = 1;
        }
        else {
          error("Cannot open '$opt{patch}' for writing: $!");
          delete $opt{patch};
          $opt{changes} = 1;
          goto fallback;
        }
      }
      mydiff(\*PATCH, $filename, $c);
    }
    else {
fallback:
      info("Suggested changes:");
```

```
      mydiff(\*STDOUT, $filename, $c);
    }
  }
  else {
    my $s = $file{changes} == 1 ? '' : 's';
    info("$file{changes} potentially required change$s detected");
  }
 }
 else {
  info("Looks good");
 }
}

close PATCH if $patch_opened;

exit 0;


sub mydiff
{
 local *F = shift;
 my($file, $str) = @_;
 my $diff;

 if (exists $opt{diff}) {
  $diff = run_diff($opt{diff}, $file, $str);
 }

 if (!defined $diff and can_use('Text::Diff')) {
  $diff = Text::Diff::diff($file, \$str, { STYLE => 'Unified' });
  $diff = <<HEADER . $diff;
--- $file
+++ $file.patched
HEADER
 }

 if (!defined $diff) {
  $diff =
 run_diff('diff -u', $file, $str);
 }

 if (!defined $diff) {
  $diff = run_diff('diff', $file, $str);
 }

 if (!defined $diff) {
  error("Cannot generate a diff. Please install Text::Diff or use --copy.");
  return;
```

```
 }

 print F $diff;

}

sub run_diff
{
 my($prog, $file, $str) = @_;
 my $tmp = 'dppptemp';
 my $suf = 'aaa';
 my $diff = '';
 local *F;

 while (-e "$tmp.$suf") { $suf++ }
 $tmp = "$tmp.$suf";

 if (open F, ">$tmp") {
   print F $str;
   close F;

   if (open F, "$prog $file $tmp |") {
     while (<F>) {
       s/\Q$tmp\E/$file.patched/;
       $diff .= $_;
     }
     close F;
     unlink $tmp;
     return $diff;
   }

   unlink $tmp;
 }
 else {
   error("Cannot open '$tmp' for writing: $!");
 }

 return undef;
}

sub can_use
{
 eval "use @_;";
 return $@ eq '';
}

sub rec_depend
{
```

```
 my $func = shift;
 my %seen;
 return () unless exists $depends{$func};
 grep !$seen{$_}++, map { ($_, rec_depend($_)) } @{$depends{$func}};
}

sub parse_version
{
  my $ver = shift;

 if ($ver =~ /^(\d+)\.(\d+)\.(\d+)$/) {
   return ($1, $2, $3);
 }
 elsif ($ver !~ /^\d+\.[\d_]+$/) {
   die "cannot parse version '$ver'\n";
 }

 $ver =~ s/_//g;
 $ver =~ s/$/000000/;

 my($r,$v,$s) = $ver =~ /(\d+)\.(\d{3})(\d{3})/;

 $v = int $v;
 $s = int $s;

 if ($r < 5 || ($r == 5 && $v < 6)) {
   if ($s % 10) {
     die "cannot parse version '$ver'\n";
   }
 }

 return ($r, $v, $s);
}

sub format_version
{
 my $ver = shift;

 $ver =~ s/$/000000/;
 my($r,$v,$s) = $ver =~ /(\d+)\.(\d{3})(\d{3})/;

 $v = int $v;
 $s = int $s;

 if ($r < 5 || ($r == 5 && $v < 6)) {
   if ($s % 10) {
     die "invalid version '$ver'\n";
   }
```

```
   $s /= 10;

   $ver = sprintf "%d.%03d", $r, $v;
   $s > 0 and $ver .= sprintf "_%02d", $s;

   return $ver;
 }

 return sprintf "%d.%d.%d", $r, $v, $s;
}

sub info
{
 $opt{quiet} and return;
 print @_, "\n";
}

sub diag
{
 $opt{quiet} and return;
 $opt{diag} and print @_, "\n";
}

sub warning
{
  $opt{quiet} and return;
 print "*** ", @_, "\n";
}

sub error
{
 print "*** ERROR: ", @_, "\n";
}

my %given_hints;
sub hint
{
 $opt{quiet} and return;
 $opt{hints} or return;
 my $func = shift;
 exists $hints{$func} or return;
 $given_hints{$func}++ and return;
 my $hint = $hints{$func};
 $hint =~ s/^/   /mg;
 print "   --- hint for $func ---\n", $hint;
 }

sub usage
```

```
{
 my($usage) = do { local(@ARGV,$/)=($0); <> } =~ /^=head\d$HS+SYNOPSIS\s*^(.*?)\s*^=/ms;
 my %M = ( 'I' => '*' );
 $usage =~ s/^\s*perl\s+\S+/$^X $0/;
 $usage =~ s/([A-Z])<([^>]+)>/$M{$1}$2$M{$1}/g;

 print <<ENDUSAGE;

Usage: $usage

See perldoc $0 for details.

ENDUSAGE

 exit 2;
}

__DATA__
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125674286_1611416022.78/0/libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl-0-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-XS-0.04/ppport.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
NAME
   Algorithm::Diff::XS - Algorithm::Diff with XS core loop

SYNOPSIS
       # Drop-in replacement to Algorithm::Diff, but "compact_diff"
       # and C<LCSidx> will run much faster for large data sets.
       use Algorithm::Diff::XS qw( compact_diff LCSidx );

DESCRIPTION
   This module is a simple re-packaging of Joe Schaefer's excellent but not
   very well-known Algorithm::LCS with a drop-in interface that simply
   re-uses the installed version of the Algorithm::Diff module.

   Note that only the "LCSidx" function is optimized in XS at the moment,
   which means only "compact_diff" will get significantly faster for large
   data sets, while "diff" and "sdiff" will run in identical speed as
   "Algorithm::Diff".

BENCHMARK
                      Rate     Algorithm::Diff Algorithm::Diff::XS
   Algorithm::Diff     14.7/s                --               -98%
   Algorithm::Diff::XS  806/s
```

```
        5402%              --
```

The benchmarking script is as below:

```
    my @data = ([qw/a b d/ x 50], [qw/b a d c/ x 50]);
    cmpthese( 500, {
        'Algorithm::Diff' => sub {
            Algorithm::Diff::compact_diff(@data)
        },
        'Algorithm::Diff::XS' => sub {
            Algorithm::Diff::XS::compact_diff(@data)
        },
    });
```

SEE ALSO

Algorithm::Diff, Algorithm::LCS.

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Contains derived code copyrighted 2003 by Joe Schaefer,
<joe+cpan@sunstarsys.com>.

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under the same terms as Perl itself.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125674286_1611416022.78/0/libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl-0-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-XS-0.04/README

1.142 netifaces 0.10.4-1ubuntu4

1.142.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

netifaces 0.10.4
==========

.. image:: https://drone.io/bitbucket.org/al45tair/netifaces/status.png
  :target: https://drone.io/bitbucket.org/al45tair/netifaces/latest
  :alt: Build Status

1. What is this?

It's been annoying me for some time that there's no easy way to get the address(es) of the machine's network interfaces from Python. There is a good reason for this difficulty, which is that it is virtually impossible to do so in a portable manner. However, it seems to me that there should be a package you can easy_install that will take care of working out the details of doing so on the machine you're using, then you can get on with writing Python code without concerning yourself with the nitty gritty of system-dependent low-level networking APIs.

This package attempts to solve that problem.

2. How do I use it?

First you need to install it, which you can do by typing::

```
  tar xvzf netifaces-0.10.4.tar.gz
 cd netifaces-0.10.4
 python setup.py install
```

Once that's done, you'll need to start Python and do something like the following::

```
>>> import netifaces
```

Then if you enter

```
>>> netifaces.interfaces()
['lo0', 'gif0', 'stf0', 'en0', 'en1', 'fw0']
```

you'll see the list of interface identifiers for your machine.

You can ask for the addresses of a particular interface by doing

```
>>> netifaces.ifaddresses('lo0')
{18: [{'addr': ''}], 2: [{'peer': '127.0.0.1', 'netmask': '255.0.0.0', 'addr': '127.0.0.1'}], 30: [{'peer': '::1', 'netmask':
'ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff', 'addr': '::1'}, {'peer': '', 'netmask': 'ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff::', 'addr': 'fe80::1%lo0'}]}
```

Hmmmm. That result looks a bit cryptic; let's break it apart and explain what each piece means. It returned a dictionary, so let's look there first::

```
 { 18: [...], 2: [...], 30: [...] }
```

Each of the numbers refers to a particular address family. In this case, we have three address
families listed; on my system, 18 is ``AF_LINK`` (which means the link layer interface, e.g. Ethernet), 2 is ``AF_INET`` (normal Internet

addresses), and 30 is ``AF_INET6`` (IPv6).

But wait! Don't use these numbers in your code. The numeric values here are system dependent; fortunately, I thought of that when writing netifaces, so the module declares a range of values that you might need. e.g.

```
>>> netifaces.AF_LINK
18
```

Again, on your system, the number may be different.

So, what we've established is that the dictionary that's returned has one entry for each address family for which this interface has an address. Let's take a look at the ``AF_INET`` addresses now:

```
>>> addrs = netifaces.ifaddresses('lo0')
>>> addrs[netifaces.AF_INET]
[{'peer': '127.0.0.1', 'netmask': '255.0.0.0', 'addr': '127.0.0.1'}]
```

You might be wondering why this value is a list. The reason is that it's possible for an interface to have more than one address, even within the same family. I'll say that again:
 *you can have more than one address of
the same type associated with each interface*.

Asking for "the" address of a particular interface doesn't make sense.

Right, so, we can see that this particular interface only has one address, and, because it's a loopback interface, it's point-to-point and therefore has a *peer* address rather than a broadcast address.

Let's look at a more interesting interface.

```
>>> addrs = netifaces.ifaddresses('en0')
>>> addrs[netifaces.AF_INET]
[{'broadcast': '10.15.255.255', 'netmask': '255.240.0.0', 'addr': '10.0.1.4'}, {'broadcast': '192.168.0.255', 'addr':
'192.168.0.47'}]
```

This interface has two addresses (see, I told you...) Both of them are regular IPv4 addresses, although in one case the netmask has been changed from its default. The netmask *may not* appear on your system if it's set to the default for the address range.

Because this interface isn't point-to-point, it also has broadcast addresses.

Now, say we want, instead of the IP addresses,
 to get the MAC address; that
is, the hardware address of the Ethernet adapter running this interface. We

can do

```
>>> addrs[netifaces.AF_LINK]
[{'addr': '00:12:34:56:78:9a'}]
```

Note that this may not be available on platforms without getifaddrs(), unless
they happen to implement ``SIOCGIFHWADDR``. Note also that you just get the
address; it's unlikely that you'll see anything else with an ``AF_LINK`` address.
Oh, and don't assume that all ``AF_LINK`` addresses are Ethernet; you might, for
instance, be on a Mac, in which case:

```
>>> addrs = netifaces.ifaddresses('fw0')
>>> addrs[netifaces.AF_LINK]
[{'addr': '00:12:34:56:78:9a:bc:de'}]
```

No, that isn't an exceptionally long Ethernet MAC address---it's a FireWire
address.

As of version 0.10.0, you can also obtain a list of gateways on your
machine:

```
>>> netifaces.gateways()
{2: [('10.0.1.1', 'en0', True), ('10.2.1.1', 'en1', False)], 30: [('fe80::1', 'en0', True)], 'default': { 2: ('10.0.1.1', 'en0'), 30:
('fe80::1', 'en0') }}
```

This
 dictionary is keyed on address family---in this case, ``AF_INET``---and
each entry is a list of gateways as ``(address, interface, is_default)`` tuples.
Notice that here we have two separate gateways for IPv4 (``AF_INET``); some
operating systems support configurations like this and can either route packets
based on their source, or based on administratively configured routing tables.

For convenience, we also allow you to index the dictionary with the special
value ``'default'``, which returns a dictionary mapping address families to the
default gateway in each case. Thus you can get the default IPv4 gateway with

```
>>> gws = netifaces.gateways()
>>> gws['default'][netifaces.AF_INET]
('10.0.1.1', 'en0')
```

Do note that there may be no default gateway for any given address family;
this is currently very common for IPv6 and much less common for IPv4 but it
can happen even for ``AF_INET``.

BTW, if you're trying to configure your machine to have multiple gateways for
the same address family,
 it's a very good idea to check the documentation for
your operating system *very* carefully, as some systems become extremely

confused or route packets in a non-obvious manner.

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3. This is great! What platforms does it work on?

It gets regular testing on OS X, Linux and Windows. It has also been used successfully on Solaris, and it's expected to work properly on other UNIX-like systems as well. If you are running something that is not supported, and wish to contribute a patch, please use BitBucket to send a pull request.

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Because someone released a fork of netifaces with the version 0.9.0.
Hopefully skipping the version number should remove any confusion. In

addition starting with 0.10.0 Python 3 is now supported and other
features/bugfixes have been included as well. See the CHANGELOG for a
more complete list of changes.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125673932_1611394449.3/0/netifaces-0-10-4-orig-1-tar-gz/netifaces-0.10.4/README.rst
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

license="MIT License",
'License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License',

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125673932_1611394449.3/0/netifaces-0-10-4-orig-1-tar-gz/netifaces-0.10.4/setup.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Metadata-Version: 1.1
Name: netifaces
Version: 0.10.4
Summary: Portable network interface information.
Home-page: https://bitbucket.org/al45tair/netifaces
Author: Alastair Houghton
Author-email: alastair@alastairs-place.net
License: MIT License
Description: netifaces 0.10.4
==========

.. image:: https://drone.io/bitbucket.org/al45tair/netifaces/status.png
:target: https://drone.io/bitbucket.org/al45tair/netifaces/latest
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Hopefully skipping the version number should remove any confusion. In
addition starting with 0.10.0 Python 3 is now supported and other
features/bugfixes have been included as well. See the CHANGELOG for a
more complete list of changes.

Platform: UNKNOWN
Classifier: Development Status :: 4 - Beta
Classifier: Intended Audience :: Developers
Classifier: License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License
Classifier: Topic :: System :: Networking
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.5
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.6
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.7
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1125673932_1611394449.3/0/netifaces-0-10-4-orig-1-tar-gz/netifaces-0.10.4/PKG-INFO
* /opt/cola/permits/1125673932_1611394449.3/0/netifaces-0-10-4-orig-1-tar-gz/netifaces-0.10.4/netifaces.egg-info/PKG-INFO

1.143 bsdmainutils 11.1.2ubuntu3

1.143.1 Available under license :

This is a collection of programs from 4.4BSD-Lite that have not (yet)
been re-written by FSF as GNU. It was constructed for inclusion in
Debian Linux. As programs found here become available from GNU sources,
they will be replaced.

This package was originally put together by Austin Donnelly
<and1000@debian.org>, but is heavily based on bsdutils, originally put
together by Ian Murdock <imurdock@gnu.ai.mit.edu>. Please report any
problems or suggested additions or changes to Austin Donnelly.

Then the package has been maintained by Charles Briscoe-Smith
<cpbs@debian.org>. I gathered data for the 1999-2001 calendar files
from various sources on the Internet, and I'd also like to thank Oliver
Elphick, Julian Gilbey, Daniel Martin and Jaldhar H. Vyas for providing
much useful data on the various religous calendars. I have edited the
files they provided to fit calendar's requirements, so any errors should
be attributed to me.

After cpbs@debian.org, Marco d'Itri <md@linux.it> maintained
 it for
almost two years, before Tollef Fog Heen <tfheen@debian.org> took over.
The package is now maintained by Graham Wilson <bob@decoy.wox.org>.

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1.144 console-setup 1.194ubuntu3

1.144.1 Available under license :

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== u_vga16.bdf

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<mleisher@crl.nmsu.edu>, Roman Czyborra <czyborra@cs.tu-berlin.de>,
Kosta Kostis <kosta@live.robin.de> and others.

== 8x16-IL2.bdf 8x16c.bdf

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1.145 python-nacl 1.3.0-5

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1.146 arping 2.20-1

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1.149 lsb 11.1.0ubuntu2

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1.150 libxcrypt 4.4.10-10ubuntu4

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1.151 sysv-init 2.96-2.1ubuntu1

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1.161 jinja2 2.10.1-2

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1.162 markupsafe 1.1.0-1build2

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Metadata-Version: 1.2
Name: MarkupSafe
Version: 1.1.0
Summary: Safely add untrusted strings to HTML/XML markup.
Home-page: https://www.palletsprojects.com/p/markupsafe/
Author: Armin Ronacher
Author-email: armin.ronacher@active-4.com
Maintainer: Pallets Team
Maintainer-email: contact@palletsprojects.com
License: BSD
Project-URL: Documentation, https://markupsafe.palletsprojects.com/
Project-URL: Code, https://github.com/pallets/markupsafe
Project-URL: Issue tracker, https://github.com/pallets/markupsafe/issues
Description: MarkupSafe
==========

MarkupSafe implements a text object that escapes characters so it is
safe to use in HTML and XML. Characters that have special meanings are
replaced so that they display as the actual characters. This mitigates
injection attacks, meaning untrusted user input can safely be displayed
on a page.

Installing

Install and update using `pip`_:

.. code-block:: text

    pip install -U MarkupSafe

.. _pip: https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/quickstart/

Examples

.. code-block:: pycon

```
    >>> from markupsafe import Markup, escape
    >>> # escape replaces special characters and wraps in Markup
    >>> escape('<script>alert(document.cookie);</script>')
    Markup(u'&lt;script&gt;alert(document.cookie);&lt;/script&gt;')
    >>> # wrap in Markup to mark text "safe" and prevent escaping
    >>> Markup('<strong>Hello</strong>')
    Markup('<strong>hello</strong>')
    >>> escape(Markup('<strong>Hello</strong>'))
    Markup('<strong>hello</strong>')
    >>> # Markup is a text subclass (str on Python 3, unicode on Python 2)
    >>> # methods and operators escape
their arguments
    >>> template = Markup("Hello <em>%s</em>")
    >>> template % '"World"'
    Markup('Hello <em>&#34;World&#34;</em>')
```


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.. _please donate today: https://psfmember.org/civicrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=20

Links
-----

* Website: https://www.palletsprojects.com/p/markupsafe/
* Documentation: https://markupsafe.palletsprojects.com/
* License: `BSD <https://github.com/pallets/markupsafe/blob/master/LICENSE.rst>`_
* Releases: https://pypi.org/project/MarkupSafe/
* Code: https://github.com/pallets/markupsafe
*

Issue tracker: https://github.com/pallets/markupsafe/issues

* Test status:

  * Linux, Mac: https://travis-ci.org/pallets/markupsafe
  * Windows: https://ci.appveyor.com/project/pallets/markupsafe

* Test coverage: https://codecov.io/gh/pallets/markupsafe

Platform: UNKNOWN
Classifier: Development Status :: 5 - Production/Stable
Classifier: Environment :: Web Environment
Classifier: Intended Audience :: Developers
Classifier: License :: OSI Approved :: BSD License
Classifier: Operating System :: OS Independent
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.7
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.4
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.5
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.6
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.7
Classifier: Topic :: Internet
:: WWW/HTTP :: Dynamic Content
Classifier: Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Python Modules
Classifier: Topic :: Text Processing :: Markup :: HTML
Requires-Python: >=2.7,!=3.0.*,!=3.1.*,!=3.2.*,!=3.3.*

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```
/**
* markupsafe._speedups
* ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
*
* C implementation of escaping for better performance. Used instead of
* the native Python implementation when compiled.
*
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*/
```

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1.163 init-system-helpers 1.57

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1.164 libhtml-parser-perl 3.72-5

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OVERVIEW

The HTML-Parser distribution is is a collection of modules that parse
and extract information from HTML documents. The modules present in
this collection are:

 HTML::Parser - The parser base class. It receives arbitrary sized
      chunks of the HTML text, recognizes markup elements, and

separates them from the plain text. As different kinds of markup and text are recognized, the corresponding event handlers are invoked.

HTML::Entities - Provides functions to encode and decode text with embedded HTML <entities>.

HTML::HeadParser - A lightweight HTML::Parser subclass that extracts information from the <HEAD> section of an HTML document.

HTML::LinkExtor - An HTML::Parser subclass that extracts links from an HTML document.

HTML::PullParser - An alternative interface to the basic parser that does not require event driven programming.

HTML::TokeParser - An HTML::PullParser subclass with fixed token setup and methods for extracting text. Many simple parsing needs are probably best attacked with this module.

In addition take a look at the HTML-Tree package that build on HTML::Parser to create and extract information from HTML syntax trees (similar to HTML DOM).

PREREQUISITES

In order to install and use this package you will need Perl version 5.8 or better. The HTML::Tagset module should be installed.

If you intend to use the HTML::HeadParser you probably want to install libwww-perl too.

INSTALLATION

Just follow the usual procedure:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

REPORTING BUGS

Bug reports and issues for discussion about these modules can be sent to the <libwww@perl.org> mailing list.

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

HTML::PullParser - Alternative HTML::Parser interface

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use HTML::PullParser;

$p = HTML::PullParser->new(file => "index.html",
                           start => 'event, tagname, @attr',
                           end   => 'event, tagname',
                           ignore_elements => [qw(script style)],
                          ) || die "Can't open: $!";
while (my $token = $p->get_token) {
   #...do something with $token
}
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The HTML::PullParser is an alternative interface to the HTML::Parser class.
It basically turns the HTML::Parser inside out. You associate a file
(or any IO::Handle object or string) with the parser at construction time and
then repeatedly call $parser->get_token to obtain the tags and text
found in the parsed document.

The following methods are provided:

=over 4

=item $p = HTML::PullParser->new(file => $file, %options)

=item $p

= HTML::PullParser->new(doc => \$doc, %options)

A C<HTML::PullParser> can be made to parse from either a file or a literal document based on whether the C<file> or C<doc> option is passed to the parser's constructor.

The C<file> passed in can either be a file name or a file handle object. If a file name is passed, and it can't be opened for reading, then the constructor will return an undefined value and $! will tell you why it failed. Otherwise the argument is taken to be some object that the C<HTML::PullParser> can read() from when it needs more data. The stream will be read() until EOF, but not closed.

A C<doc> can be passed plain or as a reference to a scalar. If a reference is passed then the value of this scalar should not be changed before all tokens have been extracted.

Next the information to be returned for the different token types must be set up. This is done by simply associating an argspec (as defined in L<HTML::Parser>) with the events you have an interest in. For instance, if you want C<start> tokens to be reported as the string C<'S'> followed by the tagname and the attributes you might pass an C<start>-option like this:

```
 $p = HTML::PullParser->new(
       doc   => $document_to_parse,
       start => '"S", tagname, @attr',
       end   => '"E", tagname',
      );
```

At last other C<HTML::Parser> options, like C<ignore_tags>, and C<unbroken_text>, can be passed in. Note that you should not use the I<event>_h options to set up parser handlers. That would confuse the inner logic of C<HTML::PullParser>.

=item $token = $p->get_token

This method will return the next I<token> found in the HTML document, or C<undef> at the end of the document. The token is returned as an array reference. The content of this array match the argspec set up during C<HTML::PullParser> construction.

=item $p->unget_token(@tokens)

If you find out you have read too many tokens you can push them back, so that they are returned again the next time

```
 $p->get_token is called.

=back

=head1 EXAMPLES

The 'eg/hform' script shows how we might parse the form section of
HTML::Documents using HTML::PullParser.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::Parser>, L<HTML::TokeParser>

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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=cut
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/lib/HTML/PullParser.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=head1 NAME

HTML::TokeParser - Alternative HTML::Parser interface

=head1 SYNOPSIS

require HTML::TokeParser;
$p = HTML::TokeParser->new("index.html") ||
    die "Can't open: $!";
$p->empty_element_tags(1);  # configure its behaviour

while (my $token = $p->get_token) {
   #...
}

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The C<HTML::TokeParser> is an alternative interface to the
C<HTML::Parser> class.  It is an C<HTML::PullParser> subclass with a
predeclared set of token types.  If you wish the tokens to be reported
differently you probably want to use the C<HTML::PullParser> directly.
```

The following methods are available:

=over 4

=item $p = HTML::TokeParser->new($filename, %opt);

=item $p = HTML::TokeParser->new($filehandle, %opt);

=item $p = HTML::TokeParser->new(\$document, %opt);

The object constructor argument is either a file name, a file handle
object, or the complete document to be parsed. Extra options can
be
provided as key/value pairs and are processed as documented by the base
classes.

If the argument is a plain scalar, then it is taken as the name of a
file to be opened and parsed. If the file can't be opened for
reading, then the constructor will return C<undef> and $! will tell
you why it failed.

If the argument is a reference to a plain scalar, then this scalar is
taken to be the literal document to parse. The value of this
scalar should not be changed before all tokens have been extracted.

Otherwise the argument is taken to be some object that the
C<HTML::TokeParser> can read() from when it needs more data. Typically
it will be a filehandle of some kind. The stream will be read() until
EOF, but not closed.

A newly constructed C<HTML::TokeParser> differ from its base classes
by having the C<unbroken_text> attribute enabled by default. See
L<HTML::Parser> for a description of this and other attributes that
influence how the document is parsed. It is often a good idea to enable
C<empty_element_tags>
behaviour.

Note that the parsing result will likely not be valid if raw undecoded
UTF-8 is used as a source. When parsing UTF-8 encoded files turn
on UTF-8 decoding:

```
open(my $fh, "<:utf8", "index.html") || die "Can't open 'index.html': $!";
my $p = HTML::TokeParser->new( $fh );
# ...
```

If a $filename is passed to the constructor the file will be opened in
raw mode and the parsing result will only be valid if its content is

Latin-1 or pure ASCII.

If parsing from an UTF-8 encoded string buffer decode it first:

```
utf8::decode($document);
my $p = HTML::TokeParser->new( \$document );
# ...
```

=item $p->get_token

This method will return the next I<token> found in the HTML document, or C<undef> at the end of the document. The token is returned as an array reference. The first element of the array will be a string denoting the type of this token: "S" for start tag, "E" for end tag, "T" for text, "C" for comment, "D" for declaration, and "PI" for process
instructions. The rest of the token array depend on the type like this:

```
["S",  $tag, $attr, $attrseq, $text]
["E",  $tag, $text]
["T",  $text, $is_data]
["C",  $text]
["D",  $text]
["PI", $token0, $text]
```

where $attr is a hash reference, $attrseq is an array reference and the rest are plain scalars. The L<HTML::Parser/Argspec> explains the details.

=item $p->unget_token(@tokens)

If you find you have read too many tokens you can push them back, so that they are returned the next time $p->get_token is called.

=item $p->get_tag

=item $p->get_tag(@tags)

This method returns the next start or end tag (skipping any other tokens), or C<undef> if there are no more tags in the document. If one or more arguments are given, then we skip tokens until one of the specified tag types is found. For example:

```
$p->get_tag("font", "/font");
```

will find the next start or end tag for a font-element.

The tag information is returned as an array reference in the same form as
for $p->get_token above, but the type code (first element) is missing. A start tag will be returned like this:

```
[$tag, $attr, $attrseq, $text]
```

The tagname of end tags are prefixed with "/", i.e. end tag is returned like this:

```
["/$tag", $text]
```

=item $p->get_text

=item $p->get_text(@endtags)

This method returns all text found at the current position. It will return a zero length string if the next token is not text. Any entities will be converted to their corresponding character.

If one or more arguments are given, then we return all text occurring before the first of the specified tags found. For example:

```
$p->get_text("p", "br");
```

will return the text up to either a paragraph of linebreak element.

The text might span tags that should be I<textified>. This is controlled by the $p->{textify} attribute, which is a hash that defines how certain tags can be treated as text. If the name of a start tag matches a key in this hash then this tag is converted to text. The hash
value is used to specify which tag attribute to obtain the text from. If this tag attribute is missing, then the upper case name of the tag enclosed in brackets is returned, e.g. "[IMG]". The hash value can also be a subroutine reference. In this case the routine is called with the start tag token content as its argument and the return value is treated as the text.

The default $p->{textify} value is:

```
{img => "alt", applet => "alt"}
```

This means that <IMG> and <APPLET> tags are treated as text, and that the text to substitute can be found in the ALT attribute.

=item $p->get_trimmed_text

=item $p->get_trimmed_text(@endtags)

Same as $p->get_text above, but will collapse any sequences of white space to a single space character. Leading and trailing white space is removed.

=item $p->get_phrase

This will return all text found at the current position ignoring any phrasal-level tags. Text is extracted until the first non phrasal-level tag. Textification of tags is the same as for get_text(). This method will collapse white space in the same way as get_trimmed_text() does.

The definition of phrasal-level tags is obtained from the HTML::Tagset module.

=back

=head1 EXAMPLES

This example extracts all links from a document. It will print one line for each link, containing the URL and the textual description between the <A>...</A> tags:

```
 use HTML::TokeParser;
 $p = HTML::TokeParser->new(shift||"index.html");

 while (my $token = $p->get_tag("a")) {
     my $url = $token->[1]{href} || "-";
     my $text = $p->get_trimmed_text("/a");
     print "$url\t$text\n";
 }
```

This example extract the <TITLE> from the document:

```
 use HTML::TokeParser;
 $p = HTML::TokeParser->new(shift||"index.html");
 if ($p->get_tag("title")) {
     my $title = $p->get_trimmed_text;
     print "Title: $title\n";
 }
```

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::PullParser>, L<HTML::Parser>

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/lib/HTML/TokeParser.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
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*
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*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/util.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

HTML::Parser - HTML parser class

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use HTML::Parser ();

```
# Create parser object
$p = HTML::Parser->new( api_version => 3,
                        start_h => [\&start, "tagname, attr"],
                        end_h   => [\&end,   "tagname"],
                        marked_sections => 1,
                      );

# Parse document text chunk by chunk
$p->parse($chunk1);
$p->parse($chunk2);
#...
$p->eof;                # signal end of document

# Parse directly from file
```

```
$p->parse_file("foo.html");
# or
open(my $fh, "<:utf8", "foo.html") || die;
$p->parse_file($fh);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Objects of the C<HTML::Parser> class will recognize markup and separate it from plain text (alias data content) in HTML documents. As different kinds of markup and text are recognized, the corresponding event handlers are invoked.

C<HTML::Parser> is not a generic SGML parser. We have tried to make it able to deal with the HTML that is actually "out there", and it normally parses as closely as possible to the way the popular web browsers do it instead of strictly following one of the many HTML specifications from W3C. Where there is disagreement, there is often an option that you can enable to get the official behaviour.

The document to be parsed may be supplied in arbitrary chunks. This makes on-the-fly parsing as documents are received from the network possible.

If event driven parsing does not feel right for your application, you might want to use C<HTML::PullParser>. This is an C<HTML::Parser> subclass that allows a more conventional program structure.

=head1 METHODS

The following method is used to construct a new C<HTML::Parser> object:

=over

=item $p = HTML::Parser->new(%options_and_handlers)

This class method creates a new C<HTML::Parser> object and returns it. Key/value argument pairs may be provided to assign event handlers or initialize parser options. The handlers and parser options can also be set or modified later by the method calls described below.

If a top level key is in the form "<event>_h" (e.g., "text_h") then it assigns a handler to that event, otherwise it initializes a parser option. The event handler specification value must be an array reference. Multiple handlers may also be assigned with the 'handlers => [%handlers]' option. See examples below.

If new() is called without any arguments, it will create a parser that
uses callback methods compatible with version 2 of C<HTML::Parser>.
See the section on "version 2 compatibility" below for details.

The special constructor option 'api_version => 2' can be used to
initialize version 2 callbacks while still setting other options and
handlers. The 'api_version => 3' option can be used if you don't want
to set any options and don't want to fall back to v2 compatible
mode.

Examples:

```
$p = HTML::Parser->new(api_version => 3,
                    text_h => [ sub
 {...}, "dtext" ]);
```

This creates a new parser object with a text event handler subroutine
that receives the original text with general entities decoded.

```
$p = HTML::Parser->new(api_version => 3,
   start_h => [ 'my_start', "self,tokens" ]);
```

This creates a new parser object with a start event handler method
that receives the $p and the tokens array.

```
$p = HTML::Parser->new(api_version => 3,
         handlers => { text => [\@array, "event,text"],
                       comment => [\@array, "event,text"],
                      });
```

This creates a new parser object that stores the event type and the
original text in @array for text and comment events.

=back

The following methods feed the HTML document
to the C<HTML::Parser> object:

=over

=item $p->parse($string)

Parse $string as the next chunk of the HTML document. Handlers invoked should
not attempt to modify the $string in-place until $p->parse returns.

If an invoked event handler aborts parsing

by calling $p->eof, then $p->parse()
will return a FALSE value. Otherwise the return value is a reference to the parser object ($p).

=item $p->parse($code_ref)

If a code reference is passed as the argument to be parsed, then the chunks to be parsed are obtained by invoking this function repeatedly. Parsing continues until the function returns an empty (or undefined) result. When this happens $p->eof is automatically signaled.

Parsing will also abort if one of the event handlers calls $p->eof.

The effect of this is the same as:

```
while (1) {
  my $chunk = &$code_ref();
  if (!defined($chunk) || !length($chunk)) {
     $p->eof;
     return $p;
  }
  $p->parse($chunk) || return undef;
}
```

But it is more efficient as this loop runs internally in XS code.

=item $p->parse_file($file)

Parse text directly from a file. The $file argument can be a filename, an open file handle, or a reference to an open file handle.

If $file contains a filename and the file can't be opened, then the
method returns an undefined value and $! tells why it failed. Otherwise the return value is a reference to the parser object.

If a file handle is passed as the $file argument, then the file will normally be read until EOF, but not closed.

If an invoked event handler aborts parsing by calling $p->eof, then $p->parse_file() may not have read the entire file.

On systems with multi-byte line terminators, the values passed for the offset and length argspecs may be too low if parse_file() is called on a file handle that is not in binary mode.

If a filename is passed in, then parse_file() will open the file in

binary mode.

=item $p->eof

Signals the end of the HTML document. Calling the $p->eof method
outside a handler callback will flush any remaining buffered text
(which triggers the C<text> event if there is any remaining text).

Calling $p->eof inside a handler will terminate parsing at that point
and cause $p->parse to return a FALSE value. This also terminates
parsing
by $p->parse_file().

After $p->eof has been called, the parse() and parse_file() methods
can be invoked to feed new documents with the parser object.

The return value from eof() is a reference to the parser object.

=back

Most parser options are controlled by boolean attributes.
Each boolean attribute is enabled by calling the corresponding method
with a TRUE argument and disabled with a FALSE argument. The
attribute value is left unchanged if no argument is given. The return
value from each method is the old attribute value.

Methods that can be used to get and/or set parser options are:

=over

=item $p->attr_encoded

=item $p->attr_encoded($bool)

By default, the C<attr> and C<@attr> argspecs will have general
entities for attribute values decoded. Enabling this attribute leaves
entities alone.

=item $p->backquote

=item $p->backquote($bool)

By default, only ' and " are recognized as quote characters around
attribute values. MSIE also recognizes backquotes for some
reason.
Enabling this attribute provides compatibility with this behaviour.

=item $p->boolean_attribute_value($val)

This method sets the value reported for boolean attributes inside HTML start tags. By default, the name of the attribute is also used as its value. This affects the values reported for C<tokens> and C<attr> argspecs.

=item $p->case_sensitive

=item $p->case_sensitive($bool)

By default, tagnames and attribute names are down-cased. Enabling this attribute leaves them as found in the HTML source document.

=item $p->closing_plaintext

=item $p->closing_plaintext($bool)

By default, "plaintext" element can never be closed. Everything up to the end of the document is parsed in CDATA mode. This historical behaviour is what at least MSIE does. Enabling this attribute makes closing "</plaintext>" tag effective and the parsing process will resume after seeing this tag. This emulates early gecko-based browsers.

=item $p->empty_element_tags

=item $p->empty_element_tags(
$bool)

By default, empty element tags are not recognized as such and the "/" before ">" is just treated like a normal name character (unless C<strict_names> is enabled). Enabling this attribute make C<HTML::Parser> recognize these tags.

Empty element tags look like start tags, but end with the character sequence "/>" instead of ">". When recognized by C<HTML::Parser> they cause an artificial end event in addition to the start event. The C<text> for the artificial end event will be empty and the C<tokenpos> array will be undefined even though the token array will have one element containing the tag name.

=item $p->marked_sections

=item $p->marked_sections($bool)

By default, section markings like <![CDATA[...]]> are treated like ordinary text. When this attribute is enabled section markings are honoured.

There are currently no events associated with the marked section
markup, but the text can be returned as C<skipped_text>.

=item $p->strict_comment

=item $p->strict_comment(
 $bool)

By default, comments are terminated by the first occurrence of "-->".
This is the behaviour of most popular browsers (like Mozilla, Opera and
MSIE), but it is not correct according to the official HTML
standard. Officially, you need an even number of "--" tokens before
the closing ">" is recognized and there may not be anything but
whitespace between an even and an odd "--".

The official behaviour is enabled by enabling this attribute.

Enabling of 'strict_comment' also disables recognizing these forms as
comments:

 </ comment>
 <! comment>

=item $p->strict_end

=item $p->strict_end($bool)

By default, attributes and other junk are allowed to be present on end tags in a
manner that emulates MSIE's behaviour.

The official behaviour is enabled with this attribute. If enabled,
only whitespace is allowed between the tagname and the final ">".

=item $p->strict_names

=item $p->strict_names($bool)

By default, almost anything is allowed in tag and attribute
 names.
This is the behaviour of most popular browsers and allows us to parse
some broken tags with invalid attribute values like:

  <IMG SRC=newprevlstGr.gif ALT=[PREV LIST] BORDER=0>

By default, "LIST]" is parsed as a boolean attribute, not as
part of the ALT value as was clearly intended. This is also what

Mozilla sees.

The official behaviour is enabled by enabling this attribute. If enabled, it will cause the tag above to be reported as text since "LIST]" is not a legal attribute name.

=item $p->unbroken_text

=item $p->unbroken_text($bool)

By default, blocks of text are given to the text handler as soon as possible (but the parser takes care always to break text at a boundary between whitespace and non-whitespace so single words and entities can always be decoded safely). This might create breaks that make it hard to do transformations on the text. When this attribute is enabled, blocks of text are always reported in one piece. This will delay the text event until the following (non-text) event has been recognized by the parser.

Note that the C<offset> argspec will give you the offset of the first segment of text and C<length> is the combined length of the segments. Since there might be ignored tags in between, these numbers can't be used to directly index in the original document file.

=item $p->utf8_mode

=item $p->utf8_mode($bool)

Enable this option when parsing raw undecoded UTF-8. This tells the parser that the entities expanded for strings reported by C<attr>, C<@attr> and C<dtext> should be expanded as decoded UTF-8 so they end up compatible with the surrounding text.

If C<utf8_mode> is enabled then it is an error to pass strings containing characters with code above 255 to the parse() method, and the parse() method will croak if you try.

Example: The Unicode character "\x{2665}" is "\xE2\x99\xA5" when UTF-8 encoded. The character can also be represented by the entity "♥" or "&#x2665". If we feed the parser:

 $p->parse("\xE2\x99\xA5♥");

then C<dtext> will be reported as "\xE2\x99\xA5\x{2665}" without C<utf8_mode> enabled, but as "\xE2\x99\xA5\xE2\x99\xA5" when enabled. The later string is what you want.

This option is only available with perl-5.8 or better.

=item $p->xml_mode

=item $p->xml_mode($bool)

Enabling this attribute changes the parser to allow some XML constructs. This enables the behaviour controlled by individually by the C<case_sensitive>, C<empty_element_tags>, C<strict_names> and C<xml_pic> attributes and also suppresses special treatment of elements that are parsed as CDATA for HTML.

=item $p->xml_pic

=item $p->xml_pic($bool)

By default, I<processing instructions> are terminated by ">". When this attribute is enabled, processing instructions are terminated by "?>" instead.

=back

As markup and text is recognized, handlers are invoked. The following method is used to set up handlers for different events:

=over

=item $p->handler(event => \&subroutine, $argspec)

=item
$p->handler(event => $method_name, $argspec)

=item $p->handler(event => \@accum, $argspec)

=item $p->handler(event => "");

=item $p->handler(event => undef);

=item $p->handler(event);

This method assigns a subroutine, method, or array to handle an event.

Event is one of C<text>, C<start>, C<end>, C<declaration>, C<comment>, C<process>, C<start_document>, C<end_document> or C<default>.

The C<\&subroutine> is a reference to a subroutine which is called to handle the event.

The C<$method_name> is the name of a method of $p which is called to handle the event.

The C<@accum> is an array that will hold the event information as sub-arrays.

If the second argument is "", the event is ignored.
If it is undef, the default handler is invoked for the event.

The C<$argspec> is a string that describes the information to be reported for the event. Any requested information that does not apply to a specific event is passed as C<undef>. If argspec is omitted, then it is left unchanged.

The
return value from $p->handler is the old callback routine or a reference to the accumulator array.

Any return values from handler callback routines/methods are always ignored. A handler callback can request parsing to be aborted by invoking the $p->eof method. A handler callback is not allowed to invoke the $p->parse() or $p->parse_file() method. An exception will be raised if it tries.

Examples:

```
$p->handler(start =>  "start", 'self, attr, attrseq, text' );
```

This causes the "start" method of object $p to be called for 'start' events.
The callback signature is $p->start(\%attr, \@attr_seq, $text).

```
$p->handler(start =>  \&start, 'attr, attrseq, text' );
```

This causes subroutine start() to be called for 'start' events.
The callback signature is start(\%attr, \@attr_seq, $text).

```
$p->handler(start =>  \@accum, "'S", attr, attrseq, text' );
```

This causes 'start' event information to be saved in @accum.
The array elements will be ['S', \%attr, \@attr_seq, $text].

```
$p->handler(start => "");
```

This causes 'start' events to be ignored. It also suppresses invocations of any default handler for start events. It is in most cases equivalent to $p->handler(start => sub {}), but is more efficient. It is different from the empty-sub-handler in that

C<skipped_text> is not reset by it.

```
  $p->handler(start => undef);
```

This causes no handler to be associated with start events.
If there is a default handler it will be invoked.

=back

Filters based on tags can be set up to limit the number of events reported. The main bottleneck during parsing is often the huge number of callbacks made from the parser. Applying filters can improve performance significantly.

The following methods control filters:

=over

=item $p->ignore_elements(@tags)

Both the C<start> event and the C<end> event as well as any events that would be reported in between are suppressed. The ignored elements can contain nested occurrences of itself. Example:

```
  $p->ignore_elements(qw(script
 style));
```

The C<script> and C<style> tags will always nest properly since their content is parsed in CDATA mode. For most other tags C<ignore_elements> must be used with caution since HTML is often not I<well formed>.

=item $p->ignore_tags(@tags)

Any C<start> and C<end> events involving any of the tags given are suppressed. To reset the filter (i.e. don't suppress any C<start> and C<end> events), call C<ignore_tags> without an argument.

=item $p->report_tags(@tags)

Any C<start> and C<end> events involving any of the tags I<not> given are suppressed. To reset the filter (i.e. report all C<start> and C<end> events), call C<report_tags> without an argument.

=back

Internally, the system has two filter lists, one for C<report_tags> and one for C<ignore_tags>, and both filters are applied. This

effectively gives C<ignore_tags> precedence over C<report_tags>.

Examples:

```
  $p->ignore_tags(qw(style));
  $p->report_tags(qw(script style));
```

results in only C<script>
 events being reported.

=head2 Argspec

Argspec is a string containing a comma-separated list that describes
the information reported by the event. The following argspec
identifier names can be used:

=over

=item C<attr>

Attr causes a reference to a hash of attribute name/value pairs to be
passed.

Boolean attributes' values are either the value set by
$p->boolean_attribute_value, or the attribute name if no value has been
set by $p->boolean_attribute_value.

This passes undef except for C<start> events.

Unless C<xml_mode> or C<case_sensitive> is enabled, the attribute
names are forced to lower case.

General entities are decoded in the attribute values and
one layer of matching quotes enclosing the attribute values is removed.

The Unicode character set is assumed for entity decoding.

=item C<@attr>

Basically the same as C<attr>, but keys and values are passed as
individual arguments and the original sequence of the attributes is
kept. The parameters passed will be the same as
 the @attr calculated
here:

```
  @attr = map { $_ => $attr->{$_} } @$attrseq;
```

assuming $attr and $attrseq here are the hash and array passed as the

result of C<attr> and C<attrseq> argspecs.

This passes no values for events besides C<start>.

=item C<attrseq>

Attrseq causes a reference to an array of attribute names to be
passed. This can be useful if you want to walk the C<attr> hash in
the original sequence.

This passes undef except for C<start> events.

Unless C<xml_mode> or C<case_sensitive> is enabled, the attribute
names are forced to lower case.

=item C<column>

Column causes the column number of the start of the event to be passed.
The first column on a line is 0.

=item C<dtext>

Dtext causes the decoded text to be passed. General entities are
automatically decoded unless the event was inside a CDATA section or
was between literal start and end tags (C<script>, C<style>,
C<xmp>, C<iframe>, C<title>, C<textarea> and C<plaintext>).

The Unicode character set is assumed for
 entity decoding. With Perl
version 5.6 or earlier only the Latin-1 range is supported, and
entities for characters outside the range 0..255 are left unchanged.

This passes undef except for C<text> events.

=item C<event>

Event causes the event name to be passed.

The event name is one of C<text>, C<start>, C<end>, C<declaration>,
C<comment>, C<process>, C<start_document> or C<end_document>.

=item C<is_cdata>

Is_cdata causes a TRUE value to be passed if the event is inside a CDATA
section or between literal start and end tags (C<script>,
C<style>, C<xmp>, C<iframe>, C<title>, C<textarea> and C<plaintext>).

if the flag is FALSE for a text event, then you should normally

either use C<dtext> or decode the entities yourself before the text is processed further.

=item C<length>

Length causes the number of bytes of the source text of the event to be passed.

=item C<line>

Line causes the line number of the start of the event to be passed. The first line in the document is 1. Line counting doesn't start until at least one handler requests this value to be reported.

=item C<offset>

Offset causes the byte position in the HTML document of the start of the event to be passed. The first byte in the document has offset 0.

=item C<offset_end>

Offset_end causes the byte position in the HTML document of the end of the event to be passed. This is the same as C<offset> + C<length>.

=item C<self>

Self causes the current object to be passed to the handler. If the handler is a method, this must be the first element in the argspec.

An alternative to passing self as an argspec is to register closures that capture $self by themselves as handlers. Unfortunately this creates circular references which prevent the HTML::Parser object from being garbage collected. Using the C<self> argspec avoids this problem.

=item C<skipped_text>

Skipped_text returns the concatenated text of all the events that have been skipped since the last time an event was reported. Events might be skipped because no handler is registered for them or because some filter applies. Skipped text also includes marked section markup, since there are no events that can catch it.

If an C<"">-handler is registered for an event, then the text for this event is not included in C<skipped_text>. Skipped text both before and after the C<"">-event is included in the next reported

C<skipped_text>.

=item C<tag>

Same as C<tagname>, but prefixed with "/" if it belongs to an C<end>
event and "!" for a declaration. The C<tag> does not have any prefix
for C<start> events, and is in this case identical to C<tagname>.

=item C<tagname>

This is the element name (or I<generic identifier> in SGML jargon) for
start and end tags. Since HTML is case insensitive, this name is
forced to lower case to ease string matching.

Since XML is case sensitive, the tagname case is not changed when
C<xml_mode> is enabled. The same happens if the C<case_sensitive> attribute
is set.

The declaration type of declaration
 elements is also passed as a tagname,
even if that is a bit strange.
In fact, in the current implementation tagname is
identical to C<token0> except that the name may be forced to lower case.

=item C<token0>

Token0 causes the original text of the first token string to be
passed. This should always be the same as $tokens->[0].

For C<declaration> events, this is the declaration type.

For C<start> and C<end> events, this is the tag name.

For C<process> and non-strict C<comment> events, this is everything
inside the tag.

This passes undef if there are no tokens in the event.

=item C<tokenpos>

Tokenpos causes a reference to an array of token positions to be
passed. For each string that appears in C<tokens>, this array
contains two numbers. The first number is the offset of the start of
the token in the original C<text> and the second number is the length
of the token.

Boolean attributes in a C<start> event will have (0,0) for the
attribute value offset and length.

This
 passes undef if there are no tokens in the event (e.g., C<text>)
and for artificial C<end> events triggered by empty element tags.

If you are using these offsets and lengths to modify C<text>, you
should either work from right to left, or be very careful to calculate
the changes to the offsets.

=item C<tokens>

Tokens causes a reference to an array of token strings to be passed.
The strings are exactly as they were found in the original text,
no decoding or case changes are applied.

For C<declaration> events, the array contains each word, comment, and
delimited string starting with the declaration type.

For C<comment> events, this contains each sub-comment. If
$p->strict_comments is disabled, there will be only one sub-comment.

For C<start> events, this contains the original tag name followed by
the attribute name/value pairs. The values of boolean attributes will
be either the value set by $p->boolean_attribute_value, or the
attribute name if no value has been set by
$p->boolean_attribute_value.

For
 C<end> events, this contains the original tag name (always one token).

For C<process> events, this contains the process instructions (always one
token).

This passes C<undef> for C<text> events.

=item C<text>

Text causes the source text (including markup element delimiters) to be
passed.

=item C<undef>

Pass an undefined value. Useful as padding where the same handler
routine is registered for multiple events.

=item C<'...'>

A literal string of 0 to 255 characters enclosed

in single (') or double (") quotes is passed as entered.

=back

The whole argspec string can be wrapped up in C<'@{...}'> to signal
that the resulting event array should be flattened. This only makes a
difference if an array reference is used as the handler target.
Consider this example:

```
  $p->handler(text => [], 'text');
  $p->handler(text => [], '@{text}']);
```

With two text events; C<"foo">, C<"bar">; then the first example will end
up with [["foo"], ["bar"]] and the second with ["foo",
 "bar"] in
the handler target array.

=head2 Events

Handlers for the following events can be registered:

=over

=item C<comment>

This event is triggered when a markup comment is recognized.

Example:

```
 <!-- This is a comment -- -- So is this -->
```

=item C<declaration>

This event is triggered when a I<markup declaration> is recognized.

For typical HTML documents, the only declaration you are
likely to find is <!DOCTYPE ...>.

Example:

```
 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
     "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

DTDs inside <!DOCTYPE ...> will confuse HTML::Parser.

=item C<default>

This event is triggered for events that do not have a specific handler. You can set up a handler for this event to catch stuff you did not want to catch explicitly.

=item C<end>

This event is triggered when an end tag is recognized.

Example:

```
</A>
```

=item C<end_document>

This event is triggered when $p->eof is called and after any remaining text is flushed. There is
no document text associated with this event.

=item C<process>

This event is triggered when a processing instructions markup is recognized.

The format and content of processing instructions are system and application dependent.

Examples:

```
<? HTML processing instructions >
<? XML processing instructions ?>
```

=item C<start>

This event is triggered when a start tag is recognized.

Example:

```
<A HREF="http://www.perl.com/">
```

=item C<start_document>

This event is triggered before any other events for a new document. A handler for it can be used to initialize stuff. There is no document text associated with this event.

=item C<text>

This event is triggered when plain text (characters) is recognized.

The text may contain multiple lines. A sequence of text may be broken between several text events unless $p->unbroken_text is enabled.

The parser will make sure that it does not break a word or a sequence of whitespace between two text events.

=back

=head2 Unicode

C<HTML::Parser>
 can parse Unicode strings when running under perl-5.8 or better. If Unicode is passed to $p->parse() then chunks of Unicode will be reported to the handlers. The offset and length argspecs will also report their position in terms of characters.

It is safe to parse raw undecoded UTF-8 if you either avoid decoding entities and make sure to not use I<argspecs> that do, or enable the C<utf8_mode> for the parser. Parsing of undecoded UTF-8 might be useful when parsing from a file where you need the reported offsets and lengths to match the byte offsets in the file.

If a filename is passed to $p->parse_file() then the file will be read in binary mode. This will be fine if the file contains only ASCII or Latin-1 characters. If the file contains UTF-8 encoded text then care must be taken when decoding entities as described in the previous paragraph, but better is to open the file with the UTF-8 layer so that it is decoded properly:

```
  open(my $fh, "<:utf8", "index.html") || die "...:
 $!";
  $p->parse_file($fh);
```

If the file contains text encoded in a charset besides ASCII, Latin-1 or UTF-8 then decoding will always be needed.

=head1 VERSION 2 COMPATIBILITY

When an C<HTML::Parser> object is constructed with no arguments, a set of handlers is automatically provided that is compatible with the old HTML::Parser version 2 callback methods.

This is equivalent to the following method calls:

```
  $p->handler(start   => "start",   "self, tagname, attr, attrseq, text");
  $p->handler(end     => "end",     "self, tagname, text");
  $p->handler(text    => "text",    "self, text, is_cdata");
  $p->handler(process => "process", "self, token0, text");
```

```
 $p->handler(comment =>
         sub {
  my($self, $tokens) = @_;
  for (@$tokens) {$self->comment($_);}},
         "self, tokens");
 $p->handler(declaration =>
         sub {
  my $self = shift;
  $self->declaration(substr($_[0], 2, -1));},
         "self, text");
```

Setting up these handlers can also be
requested with the "api_version =>
2" constructor option.

=head1 SUBCLASSING

The C<HTML::Parser> class is subclassable. Parser objects are plain
hashes and C<HTML::Parser> reserves only hash keys that start with
"_hparser". The parser state can be set up by invoking the init()
method, which takes the same arguments as new().

=head1 EXAMPLES

The first simple example shows how you might strip out comments from
an HTML document. We achieve this by setting up a comment handler that
does nothing and a default handler that will print out anything else:

```
 use HTML::Parser;
 HTML::Parser->new(default_h => [sub { print shift }, 'text'],
                   comment_h => [""],
                  )->parse_file(shift || die) || die $!;
```

An alternative implementation is:

```
 use HTML::Parser;
 HTML::Parser->new(end_document_h => [sub { print shift },
                                      'skipped_text'],
                   comment_h      => [""],
                  )->parse_file(shift ||
 die) || die $!;
```

This will in most cases be much more efficient since only a single
callback will be made.

The next example prints out the text that is inside the <title>
element of an HTML document. Here we start by setting up a start
handler. When it sees the title start tag it enables a text handler

that prints any text found and an end handler that will terminate
parsing as soon as the title end tag is seen:

```
 use HTML::Parser ();

 sub start_handler
 {
   return if shift ne "title";
   my $self = shift;
   $self->handler(text => sub { print shift }, "dtext");
   $self->handler(end  => sub { shift->eof if shift eq "title"; },
            "tagname,self");
 }

 my $p = HTML::Parser->new(api_version => 3);
 $p->handler( start => \&start_handler, "tagname,self");
 $p->parse_file(shift || die) || die $!;
 print "\n";
```

More examples are found in the F<eg/> directory of the C<HTML-Parser>
distribution: the program C<hrefsub> shows how you can edit all links
found in a document;
 the program C<htextsub> shows how to edit the text only; the
program C<hstrip> shows how you can strip out certain tags/elements
and/or attributes; and the program C<htext> show how to obtain the
plain text, but not any script/style content.

You can browse the F<eg/> directory online from the I<[Browse]> link on
the http://search.cpan.org/~gaas/HTML-Parser/ page.

=head1 BUGS

The <style> and <script> sections do not end with the first "</", but
need the complete corresponding end tag. The standard behaviour is
not really practical.

When the I<strict_comment> option is enabled, we still recognize
comments where there is something other than whitespace between even
and odd "--" markers.

Once $p->boolean_attribute_value has been set, there is no way to
restore the default behaviour.

There is currently no way to get both quote characters
into the same literal argspec.

Empty tags, e.g. "<>" and "</>", are not recognized. SGML allows them
to repeat the previous start tag or close

the previous start tag
respectively.

NET tags, e.g. "code/.../" are not recognized. This is SGML
shorthand for "<code>...</code>".

Unclosed start or end tags, e.g. "<tt...</tt>" are not
recognized.

=head1 DIAGNOSTICS

The following messages may be produced by HTML::Parser. The notation
in this listing is the same as used in L<perldiag>:

=over

=item Not a reference to a hash

(F) The object blessed into or subclassed from HTML::Parser is not a
hash as required by the HTML::Parser methods.

=item Bad signature in parser state object at %p

(F) The _hparser_xs_state element does not refer to a valid state structure.
Something must have changed the internal value
stored in this hash element, or the memory has been overwritten.

=item _hparser_xs_state element is not a reference

(F) The _hparser_xs_state element has been destroyed.

=item Can't find '_hparser_xs_state' element in HTML::Parser hash

(F) The _hparser_xs_state element is missing from the parser hash.
It was
either deleted, or not created when the object was created.

=item API version %s not supported by HTML::Parser %s

(F) The constructor option 'api_version' with an argument greater than
or equal to 4 is reserved for future extensions.

=item Bad constructor option '%s'

(F) An unknown constructor option key was passed to the new() or
init() methods.

=item Parse loop not allowed

(F) A handler invoked the parse() or parse_file() method.
This is not permitted.

=item marked sections not supported

(F) The $p->marked_sections() method was invoked in a HTML::Parser
module that was compiled without support for marked sections.

=item Unknown boolean attribute (%d)

(F) Something is wrong with the internal logic that set up aliases for
boolean attributes.

=item Only code or array references allowed as handler

(F) The second argument for $p->handler must be either a subroutine
reference, then name of a subroutine or method, or a reference to an
array.

=item No handler for %s events

(F)
The first argument to $p->handler must be a valid event name; i.e. one
of "start", "end", "text", "process", "declaration" or "comment".

=item Unrecognized identifier %s in argspec

(F) The identifier is not a known argspec name.
Use one of the names mentioned in the argspec section above.

=item Literal string is longer than 255 chars in argspec

(F) The current implementation limits the length of literals in
an argspec to 255 characters. Make the literal shorter.

=item Backslash reserved for literal string in argspec

(F) The backslash character "\" is not allowed in argspec literals.
It is reserved to permit quoting inside a literal in a later version.

=item Unterminated literal string in argspec

(F) The terminating quote character for a literal was not found.

=item Bad argspec (%s)

(F) Only identifier names, literals, spaces and commas

are allowed in argspecs.

=item Missing comma separator in argspec

(F) Identifiers in an argspec must be separated with ",".

=item Parsing
 of undecoded UTF-8 will give garbage when decoding entities

(W) The first chunk parsed appears to contain undecoded UTF-8 and one
or more argspecs that decode entities are used for the callback
handlers.

The result of decoding will be a mix of encoded and decoded characters
for any entities that expand to characters with code above 127. This
is not a good thing.

The recommended solution is to apply Encode::decode_utf8() on the data before
feeding it to the $p->parse(). For $p->parse_file() pass a file that has been
opened in ":utf8" mode.

The alternative solution is to enable the C<utf8_mode> and not decode before
passing strings to $p->parse(). The parser can process raw undecoded UTF-8
sanely if the C<utf8_mode> is enabled, or if the "attr", "@attr" or "dtext"
argspecs are avoided.

=item Parsing string decoded with wrong endianness

(W) The first character in the document is U+FFFE. This is not a
legal Unicode character but a byte swapped BOM. The result of parsing
will likely
 be garbage.

=item Parsing of undecoded UTF-32

(W) The parser found the Unicode UTF-32 BOM signature at the start
of the document. The result of parsing will likely be garbage.

=item Parsing of undecoded UTF-16

(W) The parser found the Unicode UTF-16 BOM signature at the start of
the document. The result of parsing will likely be garbage.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::Entities>, L<HTML::PullParser>, L<HTML::TokeParser>, L<HTML::HeadParser>,

L<HTML::LinkExtor>, L<HTML::Form>

L<HTML::TreeBuilder> (part of the I<HTML-Tree> distribution)

L<http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/>

More information about marked sections and processing instructions may
be found at L<http://www.is-thought.co.uk/book/sgml-8.htm>.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

Copyright 1996-2016 Gisle Aas. All rights reserved.
Copyright 1999-2000 Michael A. Chase. All rights reserved.

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/Parser.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

HTML::Entities - Encode or decode strings with HTML entities

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use HTML::Entities;

$a = "Våre norske tegn bør &#230res";
decode_entities($a);
encode_entities($a, "\200-\377");

For example, this:

$input = "vis-à-vis Beyoncé's naïve\npapier-mâché résumé";
print encode_entities($input), "\n"

Prints this out:

vis-à-vis Beyoncé's naïve
papier-mâché résumé

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module deals with encoding and decoding of strings with HTML character entities. The module provides the following functions:

=over 4

=item decode_entities($string, ...)

This routine replaces HTML entities found in the $string with the corresponding Unicode character. Unrecognized entities are left alone.

If multiple strings are provided as argument they are each decoded separately and the same number of strings are returned.

If
 called in void context the arguments are decoded in-place.

This routine is exported by default.

=item _decode_entities($string, \%entity2char)

=item _decode_entities($string, \%entity2char, $expand_prefix)

This will in-place replace HTML entities in $string. The %entity2char hash must be provided. Named entities not found in the %entity2char hash are left alone. Numeric entities are expanded unless their value overflow.

The keys in %entity2char are the entity names to be expanded and their values are what they should expand into. The values do not have to be single character strings. If a key has ";" as suffix,
then occurrences in $string are only expanded if properly terminated with ";". Entities without ";" will be expanded regardless of how they are terminated for compatibility with how common browsers treat entities in the Latin-1 range.

If $expand_prefix is TRUE then entities without trailing ";" in %entity2char will even be expanded as a prefix of a longer unrecognized
 name. The longest matching name in %entity2char will be used. This is mainly present for compatibility with an MSIE misfeature.

```
  $string = "foo&nbspbar";
  _decode_entities($string, { nb => "@", nbsp => "\xA0" }, 1);
  print $string;  # will print "foo bar"
```

This routine is exported by default.

=item encode_entities($string)

=item encode_entities($string, $unsafe_chars)

This routine replaces unsafe characters in $string with their entity representation. A second argument can be given to specify which characters to consider unsafe. The unsafe characters is specified using the regular expression character class syntax (what you find within brackets in regular expressions).

The default set of characters to encode are control chars, high-bit chars, and the C<< < >>, C<< & >>, C<< > >>, C<< ' >> and C<< " >> characters. But this, for example, would encode I<just> the C<< < >>, C<< & >>, C<< > >>, and C<< " >> characters:

```
 $encoded = encode_entities($input, '<>&"');
```

and
this would only encode non-plain ascii:

```
 $encoded = encode_entities($input, '^\n\x20-\x25\x27-\x7e');
```

This routine is exported by default.

=item encode_entities_numeric($string)

=item encode_entities_numeric($string, $unsafe_chars)

This routine works just like encode_entities, except that the replacement entities are always C<&#xI<hexnum>;> and never C<&I<entname>;>. For example, C<encode_entities("r\xF4le")> returns "rôle", but C<encode_entities_numeric("r\xF4le")> returns "rôle".

This routine is I<not> exported by default. But you can always export it with C<use HTML::Entities qw(encode_entities_numeric);> or even C<use HTML::Entities qw(:DEFAULT encode_entities_numeric);>

=back

All these routines modify the string passed as the first argument, if called in a void context. In scalar and array contexts, the encoded or decoded string is returned (without changing the input string).

If you prefer not to import these routines into your namespace, you can
call them as:

```
 use HTML::Entities ();
 $decoded = HTML::Entities::decode($a);
 $encoded = HTML::Entities::encode($a);
 $encoded = HTML::Entities::encode_numeric($a);
```

The module can also export the %char2entity and the %entity2char
hashes, which contain the mapping from all characters to the
corresponding entities (and vice versa, respectively).

=head1 COPYRIGHT

Copyright 1995-2006 Gisle Aas. All rights reserved.

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/lib/HTML/Entities.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=back

=head1 EXAMPLE

This is an example showing how you can extract links from a document
received using LWP:

```
 use LWP::UserAgent;
 use HTML::LinkExtor;
 use URI::URL;

 $url = "http://www.perl.org/";  # for instance
 $ua = LWP::UserAgent->new;

 # Set up a callback that collect image links
 my @imgs = ();
 sub callback {
    my($tag, %attr) = @_;
    return if $tag ne 'img';  # we only look closer at <img ...>
    push(@imgs, values %attr);
 }

 # Make the parser.  Unfortunately, we don't know the base yet
 # (it might be different from $url)
```

```
 $p = HTML::LinkExtor->new(\&callback);

 # Request document and parse it as it arrives
 $res = $ua->request(HTTP::Request->new(GET => $url),
                     sub {$p->parse($_[0])});

 # Expand all image URLs to absolute ones
 my $base = $res->base;
 @imgs = map { $_ = url($_, $base)->abs; } @imgs;

 # Print them out
 print join("\n", @imgs), "\n";

=head1
 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::Parser>, L<HTML::Tagset>, L<LWP>, L<URI::URL>

=head1 COPYRIGHT

Copyright 1996-2001 Gisle Aas.

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modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/lib/HTML/LinkExtor.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* Copyright 1999-2016, Gisle Aas
* Copyright 1999-2000, Michael A. Chase
*
* This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
* modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/hparser.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/hparser.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
abstract: 'HTML parser class'
author:
 - 'Gisle Aas <gisle@activestate.com>'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: 0
 Test::More: 0
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: 0
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 6.66, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.133380'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: 1.4
name: HTML-Parser
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
recommends:
 HTTP::Headers: 0
requires:
 HTML::Tagset: 3
 XSLoader: 0
 perl: 5.008
resources:
 MailingList: mailto:libwww@perl.org
 repository: http://github.com/gisle/html-parser
version: 3.72

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-
3.72/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=back

=head1 EXAMPLE

$h = HTTP::Headers->new;
$p = HTML::HeadParser->new($h);
$p->parse(<<EOT);
<title>Stupid example</title>
<base href="http://www.linpro.no/lwp/">
Normal text starts here.
EOT
undef $p;
print $h->title;   # should print "Stupid example"
```

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::Parser>, L<HTTP::Headers>

The C<HTTP::Headers> class is distributed as part of the
I<libwww-perl> package. If you don't have that distribution installed
you need to provide the $header argument to the C<HTML::HeadParser>
constructor with your own object that implements the documented
protocol.

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* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/lib/HTML/HeadParser.pm
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=head1 NAME

HTML::Filter - Filter HTML text through the parser

=head1 NOTE

B<This module is deprecated.> The C<HTML::Parser> now provides the
functionally of C<HTML::Filter> much more efficiently with the
C<default> handler.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
require HTML::Filter;
$p = HTML::Filter->new->parse_file("index.html");
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

C<HTML::Filter> is an HTML parser that by default prints the
original text of each HTML element (a slow version of cat(1) basically).
The callback methods may be overridden to modify the filtering for some
HTML elements and you can override output() method which is called to
print the HTML text.

C<HTML::Filter> is a subclass of C<HTML::Parser>. This means that the document should be given to the parser by calling the $p->parse() or $p->parse_file() methods.

=head1 EXAMPLES

The first example is a filter that will remove all comments from an HTML file. This is achieved by simply overriding the comment method to do nothing.

```
 package CommentStripper;
 require HTML::Filter;
 @ISA=qw(HTML::Filter);
 sub comment { }  # ignore comments
```

The second example shows a filter that will remove any E<lt>TABLE>s found in the HTML file. We specialize the start() and end() methods to count table tags and then make output not happen when inside a table.

```
 package TableStripper;
 require HTML::Filter;
 @ISA=qw(HTML::Filter);
 sub start
 {
    my $self = shift;
    $self->{table_seen}++ if $_[0] eq "table";
    $self->SUPER::start(@_);
 }

 sub end
 {
    my $self = shift;
    $self->SUPER::end(@_);
    $self->{table_seen}-- if $_[0] eq "table";
 }

 sub output
 {
     my $self = shift;
     unless ($self->{table_seen}) {
   $self->SUPER::output(@_);
     }
 }
```

If you want to collect the parsed text internally you might want to do something like this:

```
package FilterIntoString;
require HTML::Filter;
@ISA=qw(HTML::Filter);
sub output { push(@{$_[0]->{fhtml}},
$_[1]) }
sub filtered_html { join("", @{$_[0]->{fhtml}}) }

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::Parser>

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```

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```
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```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1135169270_1613462977.8/0/libhtml-parser-perl-3-72-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Parser-3.72/Parser.xs

1.165 fcgi 0.79-1

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1.166 libcgi-pm-perl 4.46-1

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1.167 libfcgi-perl 0.79-1

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1.168 iconv 2.31

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1.169 tzdata 2020a-0ubuntu0.20.04

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1.170 scowl 2018.04.16-1

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Alan Beale <biljir@pobox.com> also deserves special credit as he has, in addition to providing the 12Dicts package and being a major contributor to the ENABLE word list, given me an incredible amount of feedback and created a number of special lists (those found in the Supplement) in order to help improve the overall
quality of SCOWL.

The 10 level includes the 1000 most common English words (according to the Moby (TM) Words II [MWords] package), a subset of the 1000 most common words on the Internet (again, according to Moby Words II), and frequently class 16 from Brian Kelk's "UK English Wordlist with Frequency Classification".

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> grady@northcoast.com

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Date: Sat, 08 Jul 2000 20:27:21
+0100
From: Brian Kelk <Brian.Kelk@cl.cam.ac.uk>

> I was wondering what the copyright status of your "UK English
> Wordlist With Frequency Classification" word list as it seems to
> be lacking any copyright notice.

There were many many sources in total, but any text marked
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source. An earlier version of the list resided in a filespace called PUBLIC on the University mainframe, because it was considered public domain.

Date: Tue, 11 Jul 2000 19:31:34 +0100

> So are you saying your word list is also in the public domain?

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The 35 level includes frequency classes 2-6 and words appearing in at least 11 of 12 dictionaries as indicated in the 12Dicts package. All words from the 12Dicts package have had likely inflections added via my inflection database.

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The 50 level includes Brian's frequency class 1, words appearing
in at least 5 of 12 of the dictionaries as indicated
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package, and uppercase words in at least 4 of the previous 12
dictionaries. A decent number of proper names is also included: The
top 1000 male, female, and Last names from the 1990 Census report; a
list of names sent to me by Alan Beale; and a few names that I added
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The name files form the Census report is a government document which I
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The 60 level includes all words appearing in
at least 2 of the 12
dictionaries as indicated by the 12Dicts package.

The 70 level includes Brian's frequency class 0 and the 74,550 common
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added. The 70 level also included the 5desk list from version 4.0 of
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The 80 level includes the ENABLE word list, all the lists in the
ENABLE supplement package (except for ABLE), the "UK Advanced Cryptics
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1.172 debconf 1.5.73

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1.173 libencode-locale-perl 1.05-1

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Encode-Locale
==========

The purpose of this Perl module is try determine what encodings should be used
when interfacing to various external interfaces. You will need perl-5.8 or
better to use this module.

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---
abstract: 'Determine the locale encoding'
author:
 - 'Gisle Aas <gisle@activestate.com>'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
 Test::More: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.0401, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150001'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: Encode-Locale
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
recommends:
 I18N::Langinfo: '0'
requires:
 Encode: '2'

```
 Encode::Alias: '0'
 perl: '5.008'
resources:
 repository: http://github.com/gisle/encode-locale
version: '1.05'
```

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=head1 NAME

Encode::Locale - Determine the locale encoding

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
 use Encode::Locale;
 use Encode;

 $string = decode(locale => $bytes);
 $bytes = encode(locale => $string);

 if (-t) {
    binmode(STDIN, ":encoding(console_in)");
    binmode(STDOUT, ":encoding(console_out)");
    binmode(STDERR, ":encoding(console_out)");
 }

 # Processing file names passed in as arguments
 my $uni_filename = decode(locale => $ARGV[0]);
 open(my $fh, "<", encode(locale_fs => $uni_filename))
   || die "Can't open '$uni_filename': $!";
 binmode($fh, ":encoding(locale)");
 ...
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

In many applications it's wise to let Perl use Unicode for the strings it processes. Most of the interfaces Perl has to the outside world are still byte based. Programs therefore need to decode byte strings that enter the program from the outside and encode them again on the way out.

The POSIX locale system is used to specify both the language conventions requested by the user and the preferred character set to consume and output. The C<Encode::Locale> module looks up the charset and encoding (called a CODESET in the locale jargon) and arranges for the L<Encode> module to know

this encoding under the name "locale". It means bytes obtained from the environment can be converted to Unicode strings by calling C<< Encode::encode(locale => $bytes) >> and converted back again with C<< Encode::decode(locale => $string) >>.

Where file systems interfaces pass file names in and out of the program we also need care. The trend is for operating systems to use a fixed file encoding that don't actually depend on the locale; and this module determines the most appropriate encoding for file names. The L<Encode> module will know this encoding under the name "locale_fs". For traditional Unix systems this will be an alias to the same encoding as "locale".

For programs running in a terminal window (called a "Console" on some systems) the "locale" encoding is usually a good choice for what to expect as input and output. Some systems allows us to query the encoding set for the terminal and C<Encode::Locale> will do that if available and make these encodings known under the C<Encode> aliases "console_in" and "console_out". For systems where we can't determine the terminal encoding these will be aliased as the same encoding as "locale". The advice is to use "console_in" for input known to come from the terminal and "console_out" for output to the terminal.

In addition to arranging for various Encode aliases the following functions and variables are provided:

=over

=item decode_argv( )

=item decode_argv(Encode::FB_CROAK)

This will decode the command line arguments to perl (the C<@ARGV> array) in-place.

The function will by default replace characters that can't be decoded by "\x{FFFD}", the Unicode replacement character.

Any argument provided is passed as CHECK to underlying Encode::decode() call. Pass the value C<Encode::FB_CROAK> to have the decoding croak if not all the command line arguments can be decoded. See L<Encode/"Handling Malformed Data"> for details on other options for CHECK.

=item env($uni_key)

=item env($uni_key => $uni_value)

Interface to get/set environment variables. Returns the current value as a Unicode string. The $uni_key and $uni_value arguments are expected to be

Unicode strings as well. Passing C<undef> as $uni_value deletes the environment variable named $uni_key.

The returned value will have the characters that can't be decoded replaced by "\x{FFFD}", the Unicode replacement character.

There is no interface to request alternative CHECK behavior as for decode_argv(). If you need that you need to call encode/decode yourself. For example:

```
  my $key = Encode::encode(locale => $uni_key, Encode::FB_CROAK);
  my $uni_value = Encode::decode(locale => $ENV{$key}, Encode::FB_CROAK);
```

=item reinit( )

=item reinit($encoding
)

Reinitialize the encodings from the locale. You want to call this function if you changed anything in the environment that might influence the locale.

This function will croak if the determined encoding isn't recognized by the Encode module.

With argument force $ENCODING_... variables to set to the given value.

=item $ENCODING_LOCALE

The encoding name determined to be suitable for the current locale. L<Encode> know this encoding as "locale".

=item $ENCODING_LOCALE_FS

The encoding name determined to be suitable for file system interfaces involving file names. L<Encode> know this encoding as "locale_fs".

=item $ENCODING_CONSOLE_IN

=item $ENCODING_CONSOLE_OUT

The encodings to be used for reading and writing output to the a console. L<Encode> know these encodings as "console_in" and "console_out".

=back

=head1 NOTES

This table summarizes the mapping of the encodings set up
by the C<Encode::Locale> module:

```
 Encode      |         |              |
 Alias       | Windows |
 Mac OS X     | POSIX
 -------------+---------+---------------+------------
 locale      | ANSI    | nl_langinfo  | nl_langinfo
 locale_fs   | ANSI    | UTF-8        | nl_langinfo
 console_in  | OEM     | nl_langinfo  | nl_langinfo
 console_out | OEM     | nl_langinfo  | nl_langinfo
```

=head2 Windows

Windows has basically 2 sets of APIs. A wide API (based on passing UTF-16
strings) and a byte based API based a character set called ANSI. The
regular Perl interfaces to the OS currently only uses the ANSI APIs.
Unfortunately ANSI is not a single character set.

The encoding that corresponds to ANSI varies between different editions of
Windows. For many western editions of Windows ANSI corresponds to CP-1252
which is a character set similar to ISO-8859-1. Conceptually the ANSI
character set is a similar concept to the POSIX locale CODESET so this module
figures out what the ANSI code page is and make this available as
$ENCODING_LOCALE and the "locale" Encoding alias.

Windows systems
 also operate with another byte based character set.
It's called the OEM code page. This is the encoding that the Console
takes as input and output. It's common for the OEM code page to
differ from the ANSI code page.

=head2 Mac OS X

On Mac OS X the file system encoding is always UTF-8 while the locale
can otherwise be set up as normal for POSIX systems.

File names on Mac OS X will at the OS-level be converted to
NFD-form. A file created by passing a NFC-filename will come
in NFD-form from readdir(). See L<Unicode::Normalize> for details
of NFD/NFC.

Actually, Apple does not follow the Unicode NFD standard since not all
character ranges are decomposed. The claim is that this avoids problems with
round trip conversions from old Mac text encodings. See L<Encode::UTF8Mac> for
details.

=head2 POSIX (Linux and other Unixes)

File systems might vary in what encoding is to be used for
filenames. Since this module has no way to actually figure out
what the is correct it goes with the
 best guess which is to
assume filenames are encoding according to the current locale.
Users are advised to always specify UTF-8 as the locale charset.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<I18N::Langinfo>, L<Encode>, L<Term::Encoding>

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1.174 distro-info-data 0.43ubuntu1.1

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1.175 pymacaroons 0.13.0-3

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1.178 man-pages 5.05-1

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```
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#
# find_dot_no_parens.sh
#
```

```
# Look for function names after /^.[BIR]/ that aren't
# followed by "()".
#
# This script is designed to help with "by hand" tidy-ups after
# the automated changes made by add_parens_for_own_funcs.sh.
#
# The first argument to this script names a manual page directory where
# 'man2' and 'man3' subdirectories can be found.  The pages names in
# these directories are used to generate a series of regular expressions
# that can be used to search the manual page files that are named in
# the remaining command-line arguments.
#
# Example usage:
#
#    cd man-pages-x.yy
#    sh find_dots_no_parens.sh . man?/*.? > matches.log
#
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1.182 python-distro 1.4.0-1

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
"""
A library to support the Internationalised Domain Names in Applications
(IDNA) protocol as specified in RFC 5890 et.al. This new methodology,
known as IDNA 2008, can generate materially different results to the
previous standard. The library can act as a drop-in replacement for
the "encodings.idna" module.
"""

import io, sys
from setuptools import setup


def main():

  python_version = sys.version_info[:2]
  if python_version < (2,7):
      raise SystemExit("Sorry, Python 2.7 or newer required")

  package_data = {}
  exec(open('idna/package_data.py').read(), package_data)

  arguments = {
      'name': 'idna',
      'packages': ['idna'],
      'version': package_data['__version__'],
      'description': 'Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)',
      'long_description': io.open("README.rst", encoding="UTF-8").read(),
      'author': 'Kim Davies',
      'author_email': 'kim@cynosure.com.au',
       'license': 'BSD-like',
      'url': 'https://github.com/kjd/idna',
      'classifiers': [
          'Development Status :: 5 - Production/Stable',
```

```
        'Intended Audience :: Developers',
        'Intended Audience :: System Administrators',
        'License :: OSI Approved :: BSD License',
        'Operating System :: OS Independent',
        'Programming Language :: Python',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 2',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 2.7',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 3',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.4',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.5',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 3.6',
        'Topic :: Internet :: Name Service (DNS)',
        'Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Python Modules',
        'Topic :: Utilities',
    ],
    'python_requires': '>=2.7, !=3.0.*, !=3.1.*, !=3.2.*, !=3.3.*',
     'test_suite': 'tests',
  }

  setup(**arguments)

if __name__ == '__main__':
  main()
```

Found in path(s):
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Metadata-Version: 1.2
Name: idna
Version: 2.8
Summary: Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)
Home-page: https://github.com/kjd/idna
Author: Kim Davies
Author-email: kim@cynosure.com.au
License: BSD-like
Description: Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA)

```
    ======================================================

    Support for the Internationalised Domain Names in Applications
    (IDNA) protocol as specified in `RFC 5891 <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5891>`_.
    This is the latest version of the protocol and is sometimes referred to as
    “IDNA 2008”.

    This library also provides support for Unicode Technical Standard 46,
    `Unicode IDNA Compatibility Processing <http://unicode.org/reports/tr46/>`_.

    This acts as a suitable replacement for the “encodings.idna” module that
```

comes with the Python standard library,
but only supports the
old, deprecated IDNA specification (`RFC 3490 <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3490>`_).

Basic functions are simply executed:

.. code-block:: pycon

```
# Python 3
>>> import idna
>>> idna.encode('.')
b'xn--eckwd4c7c.xn--zckzah'
>>> print(idna.decode('xn--eckwd4c7c.xn--zckzah'))
.

# Python 2
>>> import idna
>>> idna.encode(u'.')
'xn--eckwd4c7c.xn--zckzah'
>>> print idna.decode('xn--eckwd4c7c.xn--zckzah')
.
```

Packages

The latest tagged release version is published in the PyPI repository:

.. image:: https://badge.fury.io/py/idna.svg
:target: http://badge.fury.io/py/idna

Installation

To install this library,
you can use pip:

.. code-block:: bash

```
$ pip install idna
```

Alternatively, you can install the package using the bundled setup script:

.. code-block:: bash

```
$ python setup.py install
```

This library works with Python 2.7 and Python 3.4 or later.

Usage

For typical usage, the ``encode`` and ``decode`` functions will take a domain name argument and perform a conversion to A-labels or U-labels respectively.

.. code-block:: pycon

```
# Python 3
>>> import idna
>>> idna.encode('.')
b'xn--eckwd4c7c.xn--zckzah'
>>> print(idna.decode('xn--eckwd4c7c.xn--zckzah'))
.
```

You may use the codec encoding and decoding methods using the ``idna.codec`` module:

.. code-block:: pycon

```
 # Python 2
>>> import idna.codec
>>> print u'.'.encode('idna')
xn--80ahd1agd.xn--80akhbyknj4f
>>> print 'xn--80ahd1agd.xn--80akhbyknj4f'.decode('idna')
.
```

Conversions can be applied at a per-label basis using the ``ulabel`` or ``alabel`` functions if necessary:

.. code-block:: pycon

```
# Python 2
>>> idna.alabel(u'')
'xn--0zwm56d'
```

Compatibility Mapping (UTS #46)
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

As described in `RFC 5895 <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5895>`_, the IDNA specification no longer normalizes input from different potential ways a user may input a domain name. This functionality, known as a “mapping”, is now considered by the specification to be a local user-interface issue distinct from IDNA conversion functionality.

This library provides one such mapping, that was developed by the Unicode
Consortium. Known as `Unicode IDNA Compatibility Processing <http://unicode.org/reports/tr46/>`_,
it provides for both a regular mapping for typical applications, as well as
a transitional mapping to help migrate from older IDNA 2003 applications.

For example, “Königsgäßchen” is not a permissible label as *LATIN CAPITAL
LETTER K* is not allowed (nor are capital letters in general). UTS 46 will
convert this into lower case prior to applying the IDNA conversion.

.. code-block:: pycon

```
# Python 3
>>> import idna
>>> idna.encode(u'Königsgäßchen')
...
idna.core.InvalidCodepoint: Codepoint U+004B at position 1 of 'Königsgäßchen' not allowed
>>> idna.encode('Königsgäßchen', uts46=True)
b'xn--knigsgchen-b4a3dun'
>>> print(idna.decode('xn--knigsgchen-b4a3dun'))
 königsgäßchen
```

Transitional processing provides conversions to help transition from the older
2003 standard to the current standard. For example, in the original IDNA
specification, the *LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S* (ß) was converted into two
LATIN SMALL LETTER S (ss), whereas in the current IDNA specification this
conversion is not performed.

.. code-block:: pycon

```
# Python 2
>>> idna.encode(u'Königsgäßchen', uts46=True, transitional=True)
'xn--knigsgsschen-lcb0w'
```

Implementors should use transitional processing with caution, only in rare
cases where conversion from legacy labels to current labels must be performed
(i.e. IDNA implementations that pre-date 2008). For typical applications
that just need to convert labels, transitional processing is unlikely to be
beneficial and could produce
unexpected incompatible results.

``encodings.idna`` Compatibility
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Function calls from the Python built-in ``encodings.idna`` module are
mapped to their IDNA 2008 equivalents using the ``idna.compat`` module.
Simply substitute the ``import`` clause in your code to refer to the
new module name.

Exceptions

All errors raised during the conversion following the specification should raise an exception derived from the ``idna.IDNAError`` base class.

More specific exceptions that may be generated as ``idna.IDNABidiError`` when the error reflects an illegal combination of left-to-right and right-to-left characters in a label; ``idna.InvalidCodepoint`` when a specific codepoint is an illegal character in an IDN label (i.e. INVALID); and ``idna.InvalidCodepointContext`` when the codepoint is
illegal based on its positional context (i.e. it is CONTEXTO or CONTEXTJ but the contextual requirements are not satisfied.)

Building and Diagnostics

The IDNA and UTS 46 functionality relies upon pre-calculated lookup tables for performance. These tables are derived from computing against eligibility criteria in the respective standards. These tables are computed using the command-line script ``tools/idna-data``.

This tool will fetch relevant tables from the Unicode Consortium and perform the required calculations to identify eligibility. It has three main modes:

* ``idna-data make-libdata``. Generates ``idnadata.py`` and ``uts46data.py``, the pre-calculated lookup tables using for IDNA and UTS 46 conversions. Implementors who wish to track this library against a different Unicode version may use this tool to manually
generate a different version of the ``idnadata.py`` and ``uts46data.py`` files.

* ``idna-data make-table``. Generate a table of the IDNA disposition (e.g. PVALID, CONTEXTJ, CONTEXTO) in the format found in Appendix B.1 of RFC 5892 and the pre-computed tables published by `IANA <http://iana.org/>`_.

* ``idna-data U+0061``. Prints debugging output on the various properties associated with an individual Unicode codepoint (in this case, U+0061), that are used to assess the IDNA and UTS 46 status of a codepoint. This is helpful in debugging or analysis.

The tool accepts a number of arguments, described using ``idna-data -h``. Most notably, the ``--version`` argument allows the specification of the version of Unicode to use in computing the table data. For example, ``idna-data --version 9.0.0 make-libdata`` will generate library data against Unicode 9.0.0.

Note that this script requires Python 3, but all generated library data will work

in Python 2.7.

Testing

The library has a test suite based on each rule of the IDNA specification, as
well as tests that are provided as part of the Unicode Technical Standard 46,
`Unicode IDNA Compatibility Processing <http://unicode.org/reports/tr46/>`_.

The tests are run automatically on each commit at Travis CI:

.. image:: https://travis-ci.org/kjd/idna.svg?branch=master
  :target: https://travis-ci.org/kjd/idna

Platform: UNKNOWN
Classifier: Development Status :: 5 - Production/Stable
Classifier: Intended Audience :: Developers
Classifier: Intended Audience :: System Administrators
Classifier: License :: OSI Approved :: BSD License
Classifier: Operating System :: OS Independent
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python
Classifier: Programming Language
 :: Python :: 2
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.7
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.4
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.5
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.6
Classifier: Topic :: Internet :: Name Service (DNS)
Classifier: Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Python Modules
Classifier: Topic :: Utilities
Requires-Python: >=2.7, !=3.0.*, !=3.1.*, !=3.2.*, !=3.3.*

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1.184 alsa-topology-conf 1.2.2-1

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1.185 chardet 3.0.4-4build1

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1.187 thin-provisioning-tools 0.8.5-4build1

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1.188 blinker 1.4+dfsg1-0.3ubuntu1

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1.189 libtry-tiny-perl 0.30-1

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1.190 libhtml-tree-perl 5.07-2

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1.191 python-jsonpointer 2.0-0ubuntu1

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1.192 lxd-agent-loader 0.4

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1.193 pyserial 3.4-5.1

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1.194 python-importlib-metadata 1.5.0-1

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1.195 python-zipp 1.0.0-1

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1.196 python-attrs 19.3.0-2

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1.197 python-jsonschema 3.2.0-0ubuntu2

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1.198 htop 2.2.0-2build1

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1.200 python-jsonpatch 1.23-3

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/* checkTag : validation tool for libzstd
* command :
* $ ./checkTag tag
* checkTag validates tags of following format : v[0-9].[0-9].[0-9]{any}
* The tag is then compared to zstd version number.
* They are compatible if first 3 digits are identical.
* Anything beyond that is free, and doesn't impact validation.
* Example : tag v1.8.1.2 is compatible with version 1.8.1
* When tag and version are not compatible, program exits with error code 1.
* When they are compatible, it exists with a code 0.
* checkTag is intended to be used in automated testing environment.
*/

1.205 libtasn 4.16.0-2

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1.206 libcurses-ui-perl 0.9609-1

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=head1 AUTHOR

Curtis "Ovid" Poe, C<< <ovid@cpan.org> >>

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=head1 SEE ALSO

This test module uses L<JSON::Any> and L<Test::Differences>.

=head1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this module was sponsored by Kineticode,
L<http://www.kineticode.com/>, the leading provider of services for the
Bricolage content management system, L<http://www.bricolage.cc/>.

Thanks to Makamaka Hannyaharamitu C<makamaka@cpan.org> for a patch to make
this work with JSON 2.0.

Thanks to Stevan Little for suggesting a switch to L<JSON::Any>. This makes
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Test-JSON

This module allows for easy testing of JSON data.

INSTALLATION

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```
perl Build.PL
./Build
./Build test
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version: 0.11
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abstract: Test JSON data
license: perl
resources:
 license: ~
requires:
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 Test::Differences: 0.47
 Test::Simple: 0.62
 Test::Tester: 0.107
provides:
 Test::JSON:
  file: lib/Test/JSON.pm
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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The End

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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short
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<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
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<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

1.211 libauthen-sasl-perl 2.1600-1

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The End

1.212 libtypes-serialiser-perl 1.0-1

1.212.1 Available under license :

This module is licensed under the same terms as perl itself.

1.213 libfont-afm-perl 1.20-2

1.213.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
NAME
  Font::AFM - Interface to Adobe Font Metrics files

SYNOPSIS
   use Font::AFM;
   $h = new Font::AFM "Helvetica";
   $copyright = $h->Notice;
   $w = $h->Wx->{"aring"};
   $w = $h->stringwidth("Gisle", 10);
   $h->dump;  # for debugging

DESCRIPTION
  This module implements the Font::AFM class. Objects of this
  class are initialised from an AFM-file and allows you to obtain
  information about the font and the metrics of the various glyphs
  in the font.

  All measurements in AFM files are given in terms of units equal
  to 1/1000 of the scale factor of the font being used. To compute
  actual sizes in a document, these amounts should be multiplied
  by (scale factor of font)/1000.

  The following methods are available:

  $afm = Font::AFM->new($fontname)
    Object constructor. Takes the name of the font as argument.
    It will croak if the font can not be found.


  $afm->latin1_wx_table()
    Returns a 256 element array, where each element contains the
    width of the corresponding character in the iso-8859-1
    character set.

  $afm->stringwidth($string, [$fontsize])
    Returns the width of the string passed as argument. The
```

string is assumed to be encoded in the iso-8859-1 character set. A second argument can be used to scale the width according to the font size.

$afm->FontName
The name of the font as presented to the PostScript language `findfont' operator, for instance "Times-Roman".

$afm->FullName
Unique, human-readable name for an individual font, for instance "Times Roman".

$afm->FamilyName
Human-readable name for a group of fonts that are stylistic variants of a single design. All fonts that are member of such a group should have exactly the same `FamilyName'. Example of a family name is "Times".

$afm->Weight
Human-readable name for the weight, or "boldness", attribute of a font. Exampes are `Roman', `Bold', `Light'.

$afm->ItalicAngle
Angle in degrees counterclockwise from the vertical of the dominant vertical strokes of the font.

$afm->IsFixedPitch
If the value is `true', it indicated that the font is a fixed-pitch (monospaced) font.

$afm->FontBBox
A string of four numbers giving the lower-left x, lower-left y, upper-right x, and upper-right y of the font bounding box. The font bounding box is the smallest rectangle enclosing the shape that would result if all the characters of the font were placed with their origins coincident, and then painted.

$afm->UnderlinePosition
Recommended distance from the baseline for positioning underline stokes. This number is the y coordinate of the center of the stroke.

$afm->UnderlineThickness
Recommended stroke width for underlining.

$afm->Version

Version number of the font.

$afm->Notice
Trademark or copyright notice, if applicable.

$afm->Comment
Comments found in the AFM file.

$afm->EncodingScheme
The name of the standard encoding scheme for the font. Most Adobe fonts use the `AdobeStandardEncoding'. Special fonts might state `FontSpecific'.

$afm->CapHeight
Usually the y-value of the top of the capital H.

$afm->XHeight
Typically the y-value of the top of the lowercase x.

$afm->Ascender
Typically the y-value of the top of the lowercase d.

$afm->Descender
Typically the y-value of the bottom of the lowercase p.

$afm->Wx
Returns a hash table that maps from glyph names to the width of that glyph.

$afm->BBox
Returns a hash table that maps from glyph names to bounding box information. The bounding box consist of 4 numbers: llx, lly, urx, ury.

$afm->dump
Dumps the content
of the Font::AFM object to STDOUT. Might sometimes be useful for debugging.

The AFM specification can be found at:

ftp://ftp.adobe.com/pub/adobe/DeveloperSupport/TechNotes/PSfiles/5004.AFM_Spec.ps

ENVIRONMENT
METRICS Contains the path to seach for AFM-files. Format is as for the PATH environment variable. The default path built into this library is:

/usr/lib/afm:/usr/local/lib/afm:/usr/openwin/lib/fonts/afm/:.

BUGS

Kerning data and composite character data is not yet parsed.
Ligature data is not parsed.

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/README
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license: ~

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

Font::AFM - Interface to Adobe Font Metrics files

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Font::AFM;
$h = new Font::AFM "Helvetica";
$copyright = $h->Notice;
$w = $h->Wx->{"aring"};
$w = $h->stringwidth("Gisle", 10);
$h->dump;  # for debugging
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module implements the Font::AFM class. Objects of this class are
initialised from an AFM (Adobe Font Metrics) file and allow you to obtain information
about the font and the metrics of the various glyphs in the font.

All measurements in AFM files are given in terms of units equal to
1/1000 of the scale factor of the font being used. To compute actual
sizes in a document, these amounts should be multiplied by (scale
factor of font)/1000.

The following methods are available:

=over 3

=item $afm = Font::AFM->new($fontname)

Object constructor. Takes the name of the font as argument.
Croaks if the font can not be found.

=item $afm->latin1_wx_table()

Returns
 a 256-element array, where each element contains the width
of the corresponding character in the iso-8859-1 character set.

=item $afm->stringwidth($string, [$fontsize])

Returns the width of the argument string. The string is
assumed to be encoded in the iso-8859-1 character set. A second
argument can be used to scale the width according to the font size.

=item $afm->FontName

The name of the font as presented to the PostScript language
C<findfont> operator, for instance "Times-Roman".

=item $afm->FullName

Unique, human-readable name for an individual font, for instance
"Times Roman".

=item $afm->FamilyName

Human-readable name for a group of fonts that are stylistic variants
of a single design. All fonts that are members of such a group should
have exactly the same C<FamilyName>. Example of a family name is
"Times".

=item $afm->Weight

Human-readable name for the weight, or "boldness", attribute of a font.
Examples are C<Roman>, C<Bold>, C<Light>.

=item $afm->ItalicAngle

Angle
 in degrees counterclockwise from the vertical of the dominant
vertical strokes of the font.

=item $afm->IsFixedPitch

If C<true>, the font is a fixed-pitch
(monospaced) font.

=item $afm->FontBBox

A string of four numbers giving the lower-left x, lower-left y,
upper-right x, and upper-right y of the font bounding box. The font
bounding box is the smallest rectangle enclosing the shape that would
result if all the characters of the font were placed with their
origins coincident, and then painted.

=item $afm->UnderlinePosition

Recommended distance from the baseline for positioning underline
strokes. This number is the y coordinate of the center of the stroke.

=item $afm->UnderlineThickness

Recommended stroke width for underlining.

=item $afm->Version

Version number of the font.

=item $afm->Notice

Trademark or copyright notice, if applicable.

=item $afm->Comment

Comments found in the AFM file.

=item $afm->EncodingScheme

The name of the standard encoding scheme for
the font. Most Adobe
fonts use the C<AdobeStandardEncoding>. Special fonts might state
C<FontSpecific>.

=item $afm->CapHeight

Usually the y-value of the top of the capital H.

=item $afm->XHeight

Typically the y-value of the top of the lowercase x.

=item $afm->Ascender

Typically the y-value of the top of the lowercase d.

=item $afm->Descender

Typically the y-value of the bottom of the lowercase p.

=item $afm->Wx

Returns a hash table that maps from glyph names to the width of that glyph.

=item $afm->BBox

Returns a hash table that maps from glyph names to bounding box information.
The bounding box consist of four numbers: llx, lly, urx, ury.

=item $afm->dump

Dumps the content of the Font::AFM object to STDOUT. Might sometimes
be useful for debugging.

=back

The AFM specification can be found at:

http://partners.adobe.com/asn/developer/pdfs/tn/5004.AFM_Spec.pdf

=head1 ENVIRONMENT

=over 10

=item METRICS

Contains the path to search for AFM-files. Format is as for the
PATH
environment variable. The default path built into this library is:

/usr/lib/afm:/usr/local/lib/afm:/usr/openwin/lib/fonts/afm/:.

=back

=head1 BUGS

Kerning data and composite character data are not yet parsed.

Ligature data is not parsed.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/AFM.pm
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/HelveticaBold.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/HelveticaBoldOblique.pm
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/Helvetica.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/HelveticaOblique.pm
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/TimesRoman.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/TimesBold.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/TimesItalic.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/TimesBoldItalic.pm

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/CourierOblique.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/CourierBoldOblique.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/CourierBold.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895069_1616098494.04/0/libfont-afm-perl-1-20-orig-1-tar-gz/Font-AFM-1.20/lib/Font/Metrics/Courier.pm

1.214 libnet-smtp-ssl-perl 1.04-1

1.214.1 Available under license :

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```
---
abstract: 'SSL support for Net::SMTP'
author:
 - 'Casey West <casey@geeknest.com>'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.16, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150005'
license: unknown
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: Net-SMTP-SSL
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
requires:
 IO::Socket::SSL: '0'
 Net::SMTP: '0'
 Test::More: '0.47'
version: '1.04'
x_deprecated: 1
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1144894765_1616107099.35/0/libnet-smtp-ssl-perl-1-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Net-SMTP-SSL-1.04/META.yml
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NAME
  Net::SMTP::SSL - SSL support for Net::SMTP

SYNOPSIS
    use Net::SMTP::SSL;

    my $smtps = Net::SMTP::SSL->new("example.com", Port => 465);

DESCRIPTION
  Implements the same API as Net::SMTP, but uses IO::Socket::SSL for its
  network operations. Due to the nature of "Net::SMTP"'s "new" method, it
  is not overridden to make use of a default port for the SMTPS service.
  Perhaps future versions will be smart like that. Port 465 is usually
  what you want, and it's not a pain to specify that.

  For interface documentation, please see Net::SMTP.

SEE ALSO
  Net::SMTP, IO::Socket::SSL, perl.

AUTHOR
  Casey West, <casey@geeknest.com>.

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144894765_1616107099.35/0/libnet-smtp-ssl-perl-1-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Net-SMTP-SSL-1.04/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

Net::SMTP::SSL - SSL support for Net::SMTP

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 use Net::SMTP::SSL;

 my $smtps = Net::SMTP::SSL->new("example.com", Port => 465);

=head1 DEPRECATED

B<Hey! Read this!>

Since Net::SMTP v1.28 (2014-10-08), Net::SMTP itself has support for SMTP over
SSL, and also for STARTTLS. Use Net::SMTP, not Net::SMTP::SSL.

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Implements the same API as L<Net::SMTP|Net::SMTP>, but uses
L<IO::Socket::SSL|IO::Socket::SSL> for its network operations. Due to
the nature of C<Net::SMTP>'s C<new> method, it is not overridden to make
use of a default port for the SMTPS service. Perhaps future versions
will be smart like that. Port C<465> is usually what you want, and it's
not a pain to specify that.

For interface documentation, please see L<Net::SMTP|Net::SMTP>.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Net::SMTP>,
L<IO::Socket::SSL>,
L<perl>.

=head1 AUTHOR

Casey West, <F<casey@geeknest.com>>.

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* /opt/cola/permits/1144894765_1616107099.35/0/libnet-smtp-ssl-perl-1-04-orig-1-tar-gz/Net-SMTP-SSL-1.04/lib/Net/SMTP/SSL.pm

1.215 libdata-dump-perl 1.23-1

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---
abstract: 'Pretty printing of data structures'
author:

```
 - 'Gisle Aas <gisle@activestate.com>'
build_requires:
 Test: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.0401, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150001'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: Data-Dump
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
recommends:
 MIME::Base64: '0'
requires:
 Symbol: '0'
 perl: '5.006'
resources:
 repository: http://github.com/gisle/data-dump
version: '1.23'

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1144895079_1616101129.69/0/libdata-dump-perl-1-23-orig-1-tar-gz/Data-Dump-
1.23/META.yml
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=head1 NAME

Data::Dump - Pretty printing of data structures

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use Data::Dump qw(dump);

$str = dump(@list);
@copy_of_list = eval $str;

# or use it for easy debug printout
use Data::Dump; dd localtime;

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module provide a few functions that traverse their
argument and produces a string as its result.  The string contains
```

Perl code that, when C<eval>ed, produces a deep copy of the original
arguments.

The main feature of the module is that it strives to produce output
that is easy to read. Example:

```
@a = (1, [2, 3], {4 => 5});
dump(@a);
```

Produces:

```
"(1, [2, 3], { 4 => 5 })"
```

If you dump just a little data, it is output on a single line. If
you dump data that is more complex or there is a lot of it, line breaks
are automatically added to keep it easy to read.

The following functions are provided (only the dd* functions are exported by default):

=over

=item dump(
...)

=item pp(...)

Returns a string containing a Perl expression. If you pass this
string to Perl's built-in eval() function it should return a copy of
the arguments you passed to dump().

If you call the function with multiple arguments then the output will
be wrapped in parenthesis "(..., ...)". If you call the function with a
single argument the output will not have the wrapping. If you call the function with
a single scalar (non-reference) argument it will just return the
scalar quoted if needed, but never break it into multiple lines. If you
pass multiple arguments or references to arrays of hashes then the
return value might contain line breaks to format it for easier
reading. The returned string will never be "\n" terminated, even if
contains multiple lines. This allows code like this to place the
semicolon in the expected place:

```
print '$obj = ', dump($obj), ";\n";
```

If dump() is called in void context, then the dump is printed on
STDERR and then "\n" terminated.
You might find this useful for quick
debug printouts, but the dd*() functions might be better alternatives
for this.

There is no difference between dump() and pp(), except that dump()
shares its name with a not-so-useful perl builtin. Because of this
some might want to avoid using that name.

=item quote($string)

Returns a quoted version of the provided string.

It differs from C<dump($string)> in that it will quote even numbers and
not try to come up with clever expressions that might shorten the
output. If a non-scalar argument is provided then it's just stringified
instead of traversed.

=item dd(...)

=item ddx(...)

These functions will call dump() on their argument and print the
result to STDOUT (actually, it's the currently selected output handle, but
STDOUT is the default for that).

The difference between them is only that ddx() will prefix the lines
it prints with "# " and mark the first line with the file and line
number where it was called. This is meant to
 be useful for debug
printouts of state within programs.

=item dumpf(..., \&filter)

Short hand for calling the dump_filtered() function of L<Data::Dump::Filtered>.
This works like dump(), but the last argument should be a filter callback
function. As objects are visited the filter callback is invoked and it
can modify how the objects are dumped.

=back

=head1 CONFIGURATION

There are a few global variables that can be set to modify the output
generated by the dump functions. It's wise to localize the setting of
these.

=over

=item $Data::Dump::INDENT

This holds the string that's used for indenting multiline data structures.

It's default value is " " (two spaces). Set it to "" to suppress indentation.
Setting it to "| " makes for nice visuals even if the dump output then fails to
be valid Perl.

=item $Data::Dump::TRY_BASE64

How long must a binary string be before we try to use the base64 encoding
for the dump output. The default is 50. Set it to 0 to disable base64 dumps.

=back

=head1
 LIMITATIONS

Code references will be dumped as C<< sub { ... } >>. Thus, C<eval>ing them will
not reproduce the original routine. The C<...>-operator used will also require
perl-5.12 or better to be evaled.

If you forget to explicitly import the C<dump> function, your code will
core dump. That's because you just called the builtin C<dump> function
by accident, which intentionally dumps core. Because of this you can
also import the same function as C<pp>, mnemonic for "pretty-print".

=head1 HISTORY

The C<Data::Dump> module grew out of frustration with Sarathy's
in-most-cases-excellent C<Data::Dumper>. Basic ideas and some code
are shared with Sarathy's module.

The C<Data::Dump> module provides a much simpler interface than
C<Data::Dumper>. No OO interface is available and there are fewer
configuration options to worry about. The other benefit is
that the dump produced does not try to set any variables. It only
returns what is needed to produce a copy of the arguments.
  This means
that C<dump("foo")> simply returns C<'"foo"'>, and C<dump(1..3)> simply
returns C<'(1, 2, 3)'>.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Data::Dump::Filtered>, L<Data::Dump::Trace>, L<Data::Dumper>, L<JSON>,
L<Storable>

=head1 AUTHORS

The C<Data::Dump> module is written by Gisle Aas <gisle@aas.no>, based
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NAME

Data::Dump - Pretty printing of data structures

SYNOPSIS

```
use Data::Dump qw(dump ddx);

$str = dump(@list);
@copy_of_list = eval $str;

# or use it for easy debug printout
ddx localtime;
```

DESCRIPTION

This module provide functions that takes a list of values as their argument and produces a string as its result. The string contains Perl code that, when "eval"ed, produces a deep copy of the original arguments.

The main feature of the module is that it strives to produce output that is easy to read. Example:

```
@a = (1, [2, 3], {4 => 5});
dump(@a);
```

Produces:

```
(1, [2, 3], { 4 => 5 })
```

If you dump just a little data, it is output on a single line. If you dump data that is more complex or there is a lot of it, line breaks are automatically added to keep it easy to read.

AUTHORS

The "Data::Dump" module is written by Gisle

Aas <gisle@aas.no>, based on
"Data::Dumper" by Gurusamy Sarathy <gsar@umich.edu>.

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=head1 NAME

Data::Dump::Trace - Helpers to trace function and method calls

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Data::Dump::Trace qw(autowrap mcall);

autowrap("LWP::UserAgent" => "ua", "HTTP::Response" => "res");

use LWP::UserAgent;
$ua = mcall(LWP::UserAgent => "new");      # instead of LWP::UserAgent->new;
$ua->get("http://www.example.com")->dump;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The following functions are provided:

=over

=item autowrap($class)

=item autowrap($class => $prefix)

=item autowrap($class1 => $prefix1, $class2 => $prefix2, ...)

=item autowrap($class1 => \%info1, $class2 => \%info2, ...)

Register classes whose objects are automatically wrapped when
returned by one of the call functions below. If $prefix is provided
it will be used as to name the objects.

Alternative is to pass an %info hash for each class. The recognized keys are:

=over

=item prefix => $string

The prefix string used to name objects
 of this type.

=item proto => \%hash

A hash of prototypes to use for the methods when an object is wrapped.

=back

=item wrap(name => $str, func => \&func, proto => $proto)

=item wrap(name => $str, obj => $obj, proto => \%hash)

Returns a wrapped function or object. When a wrapped function is
invoked then a trace is printed after the underlying function has returned.
When a method on a wrapped object is invoked then a trace is printed
after the methods on the underlying objects has returned.

See L</"Prototypes"> for description of the C<proto> argument.

=item call($name, \&func, $proto, @ARGS)

Calls the given function with the given arguments. The trace will use
$name as the name of the function.

See L</"Prototypes"> for description of the $proto argument.

=item mcall($class, $method, $proto, @ARGS)

=item mcall($object, $method, $proto, @ARGS)

Calls the given method with the given arguments.

See L</"Prototypes"> for description of the $proto argument.

=item trace(
 $symbol, $prototype)

Replaces the function given by $symbol with a wrapped function.

=back

=head2 Prototypes

B<Note: The prototype string syntax described here is experimental and likely to change in revisions of this interface>.

The $proto argument to call() and mcall() can optionally provide a prototype for the function call. This give the tracer hints about how to best format the argument lists and if there are I<in/out> or I<out> arguments. The general form for the prototype string is:

<arguments> = <return_value>

The default prototype is "@ = @"; list of values as input and list of values as output.

The value '%' can be used for both arguments and return value to say that key/value pair style lists are used.

Alternatively, individual positional arguments can be listed each represented by a letter:

=over

=item C<i>

input argument

=item C<o>

output argument

=item C<O>

both input and output argument

=back

If the return value prototype has C<!> appended, then
it signals that
this function sets errno ($!) when it returns a false value. The trace will display the current value of errno in that case.

If the return value prototype looks like a variable name (with C<$> prefix), and the function returns a blessed object, then the variable name will be used as prefix and the returned object automatically traced.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Data::Dump>

=head1 AUTHOR

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1.216 libhtml-format-perl 2.12-1

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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this

when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19xx name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. Here a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all
copyright interest in the
program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

That's all there is to it!

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The End

1.218 libhtml-tagset-perl 3.20-4

1.218.1 Available under license :

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=head1 CAVEATS

You may find it useful to alter the behavior of modules (like
C<HTML::Element> or C<HTML::TreeBuilder>) that use C<HTML::Tagset>'s
data tables by altering the data tables themselves. You are welcome
to try, but be careful; and be aware that different modules may or may
react differently to the data tables being changed.

Note that it may be inappropriate to use these tables for I<producing>
HTML -- for example, C<%isHeadOrBodyElement> lists the tagnames
for all elements that can appear either in the head or in the body,
such as "script". That doesn't mean that I am saying your code that
produces HTML should feel free to put script elements in either place!
If you are producing programs that spit out HTML, you should be
I<intimately> familiar with the DTDs for HTML or XHTML (available at
C<http://www.w3.org/>), and you should slavishly obey them, not
the data tables in this document.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<HTML::Element>,
 L<HTML::TreeBuilder>, L<HTML::LinkExtor>

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Copyright 2000-2005 Sean M. Burke.

Copyright 2005-2008 Andy Lester.

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=head1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Most of the code/data in this module was adapted from code written
by Gisle Aas for C<HTML::Element>, C<HTML::TreeBuilder>, and
C<HTML::LinkExtor>. Then it was maintained by Sean M. Burke.

=head1 AUTHOR

Current maintainer: Andy Lester, C<< <andy at petdance.com> >>

=head1 BUGS

Please report any bugs or feature requests to
C<bug-html-tagset at rt.cpan.org>, or through the web interface at
L<http://rt.cpan.org/NoAuth/ReportBug.html?Queue=HTML-Tagset>. I will
be notified, and then you'll automatically be notified of progress on
your bug as I make changes.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693911_1616601054.92/0/libhtml-tagset-perl-3-20-orig-1-tar-gz/HTML-Tagset-3.20/Tagset.pm
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README for HTML::Tagset

HTML::Tagset

This module contains data tables useful in dealing with HTML.

It provides no functions or methods.

PREREQUISITES

This suite requires Perl 5.

HTML::Tagset doesn't use any nonstandard modules.

INSTALLATION

You install HTML::Tagset, as you would install any perl module
library, by running these commands:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

If you want to install a private copy of HTML::Tagset in your home
directory, then you should try to produce the initial Makefile with
something like this command:

```
perl Makefile.PL LIB=~/perl
```

DOCUMENTATION

POD-format documentation is included in Tagset.pm. POD is readable with the 'perldoc' utility. See ChangeLog for recent changes.

MACPERL INSTALLATION NOTES

Don't bother with the makefiles. Just make a HTML directory in your MacPerl site_lib or lib directory, and move Tagset.pm into there.

SUPPORT

Questions, bug reports, and suggestions for HTML::Tagset should just be sent to me at sburke@cpan.org

AVAILABILITY

The latest version of HTML::Tagset is available from the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN). Visit <http://www.perl.com/CPAN/> to find a CPAN site near you.

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license: ~

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1.219 inotify-tools 3.14-8

1.219.1 Available under license :

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1.220 libjson-perl 4.02000-2

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=head1 NAME

JSON - JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) encoder/decoder

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use JSON; # imports encode_json, decode_json, to_json and from_json.

simple and fast interfaces (expect/generate UTF-8)

$utf8_encoded_json_text = encode_json $perl_hash_or_arrayref;
$perl_hash_or_arrayref = decode_json $utf8_encoded_json_text;

OO-interface

$json = JSON->new->allow_nonref;

```
$json_text   = $json->encode( $perl_scalar );
$perl_scalar = $json->decode( $json_text );

$pretty_printed = $json->pretty->encode( $perl_scalar ); # pretty-printing
```

=head1 VERSION

4.02

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module is a thin wrapper for L<JSON::XS>-compatible modules with a few
additional features. All the backend modules convert a Perl data structure
to a JSON text and vice versa. This module uses L<JSON::XS> by default,
and when JSON::XS is not available, falls back on L<JSON::PP>, which is
in the Perl core since
5.14. If JSON::PP is not available either, this
module then falls back on JSON::backportPP (which is actually JSON::PP
in a different .pm file) bundled in the same distribution as this module.
You can also explicitly specify to use L<Cpanel::JSON::XS>, a fork of
JSON::XS by Reini Urban.

All these backend modules have slight incompatibilities between them,
including extra features that other modules don't support, but as long as you
use only common features (most important ones are described below), migration
from backend to backend should be reasonably easy. For details, see each
backend module you use.

=head1 CHOOSING BACKEND

This module respects an environmental variable called C<PERL_JSON_BACKEND>
when it decides a backend module to use. If this environmental variable is
not set, it tries to load JSON::XS, and if JSON::XS is not available, it
falls back on JSON::PP, and then JSON::backportPP if JSON::PP is not available
either.

If you always don't want it to fall back on pure
perl modules, set the
variable like this (C<export> may be C<setenv>, C<set> and the likes,
depending on your environment):

```
> export PERL_JSON_BACKEND=JSON::XS
```

If you prefer Cpanel::JSON::XS to JSON::XS, then:

```
> export PERL_JSON_BACKEND=Cpanel::JSON::XS,JSON::XS,JSON::PP
```

You may also want to set this variable at the top of your test files, in order
not to be bothered with incompatibilities between backends (you need to wrap
this in C<BEGIN>, and set before actually C<use>-ing JSON module, as it decides
its backend as soon as it's loaded):

```
 BEGIN { $ENV{PERL_JSON_BACKEND}='JSON::backportPP'; }
 use JSON;
```

=head1 USING OPTIONAL FEATURES

There are a few options you can set when you C<use> this module.
These historical options are only kept for backward compatibility,
and should not be used in a new application.

=over

=item -support_by_pp

```
  BEGIN { $ENV{PERL_JSON_BACKEND} = 'JSON::XS' }

  use JSON -support_by_pp;

  my $json = JSON->new;
  # escape_slash is for
 JSON::PP only.
  $json->allow_nonref->escape_slash->encode("/");
```

With this option, this module loads its pure perl backend along with
its XS backend (if available), and lets the XS backend to watch if you set
a flag only JSON::PP supports. When you do, the internal JSON::XS object
is replaced with a newly created JSON::PP object with the setting copied
from the XS object, so that you can use JSON::PP flags (and its slower
C<decode>/C<encode> methods) from then on. In other words, this is not
something that allows you to hook JSON::XS to change its behavior while
keeping its speed. JSON::XS and JSON::PP objects are quite different
(JSON::XS object is a blessed scalar reference, while JSON::PP object is
a blessed hash reference), and can't share their internals.

To avoid needless overhead (by copying settings), you are advised not
to use this option and just to use JSON::PP explicitly when you need
JSON::PP features.

=item -convert_blessed_universally

```
  use JSON -convert_blessed_universally;

   my $json = JSON->new->allow_nonref->convert_blessed;
  my $object = bless {foo => 'bar'}, 'Foo';
```

```
  $json->encode($object); # => {"foo":"bar"}
```

JSON::XS-compatible backend modules don't encode blessed objects by default (except for their boolean values, which are typically blessed JSON::PP::Boolean objects). If you need to encode a data structure that may contain objects, you usually need to look into the structure and replace objects with alternative non-blessed values, or enable C<convert_blessed> and provide a C<TO_JSON> method for each object's (base) class that may be found in the structure, in order to let the methods replace the objects with whatever scalar values the methods return.

If you need to serialise data structures that may contain arbitrary objects, it's probably better to use other serialisers (such as L<Sereal> or L<Storable> for example), but if you do want to use this module for that purpose, C<-convert_blessed_universally> option may help, which tweaks
 C<encode> method of the backend to install C<UNIVERSAL::TO_JSON> method (locally) before encoding, so that all the objects that don't have their own C<TO_JSON> method can fall back on the method in the C<UNIVERSAL> namespace. Note that you still need to enable C<convert_blessed> flag to actually encode objects in a data structure, and C<UNIVERSAL::TO_JSON> method installed by this option only converts blessed hash/array references into their unblessed clone (including private keys/values that are not supposed to be exposed). Other blessed references will be converted into null.

This feature is experimental and may be removed in the future.

=item -no_export

When you don't want to import functional interfaces from a module, you usually supply C<()> to its C<use> statement.

```
   use JSON (); # no functional interfaces
```

If you don't want to import functional interfaces, but you also want to use any of the above options, add C<-no_export> to the option list.

```
  # no functional interfaces,
 while JSON::PP support is enabled.
  use JSON -support_by_pp, -no_export;
```

=back

=head1 FUNCTIONAL INTERFACE

This section is taken from JSON::XS. C<encode_json> and C<decode_json> are exported by default.

This module also exports C<to_json> and C<from_json> for backward compatibility. These are slower, and may expect/generate different stuff from what C<encode_json> and C<decode_json> do, depending on their options. It's better just to use Object-Oriented interfaces than using these two functions.

=head2 encode_json

```
$json_text = encode_json $perl_scalar
```

Converts the given Perl data structure to a UTF-8 encoded, binary string (that is, the string contains octets only). Croaks on error.

This function call is functionally identical to:

```
$json_text = JSON->new->utf8->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Except being faster.

=head2 decode_json

```
$perl_scalar = decode_json $json_text
```

The opposite of C<encode_json>: expects an UTF-8 (binary) string and tries to parse that as an
UTF-8 encoded JSON text, returning the resulting
reference. Croaks on error.

This function call is functionally identical to:

```
$perl_scalar = JSON->new->utf8->decode($json_text)
```

Except being faster.

=head2 to_json

```
$json_text = to_json($perl_scalar[, $optional_hashref])
```

Converts the given Perl data structure to a Unicode string by default.
Croaks on error.

Basically, this function call is functionally identical to:

```
$json_text = JSON->new->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Except being slower.

You can pass an optional hash reference to modify its behavior, but
that may change what C<to_json> expects/generates (see
C<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> for details).

```
$json_text = to_json($perl_scalar, {utf8 => 1, pretty => 1})
# => JSON->new->utf8(1)->pretty(1)->encode($perl_scalar)
```

=head2 from_json

```
$perl_scalar = from_json($json_text[, $optional_hashref])
```

The opposite of C<to_json>: expects a Unicode string and tries
to parse it, returning the resulting reference. Croaks on error.

Basically,
this function call is functionally identical to:

```
$perl_scalar = JSON->new->decode($json_text)
```

You can pass an optional hash reference to modify its behavior, but
that may change what C<from_json> expects/generates (see
C<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> for details).

```
$perl_scalar = from_json($json_text, {utf8 => 1})
# => JSON->new->utf8(1)->decode($json_text)
```

=head2 JSON::is_bool

```
$is_boolean = JSON::is_bool($scalar)
```

Returns true if the passed scalar represents either JSON::true or
JSON::false, two constants that act like C<1> and C<0> respectively
and are also used to represent JSON C<true> and C<false> in Perl strings.

See L<MAPPING>, below, for more information on how JSON values are mapped to
Perl.

=head1 COMMON OBJECT-ORIENTED INTERFACE

This section is also taken from JSON::XS.

The object oriented interface lets you configure your own encoding or
decoding style, within the limits of supported formats.

=head2 new

```
   $json = JSON->new
```

Creates
 a new JSON::XS-compatible backend object that can be used to de/encode JSON
strings. All boolean flags described below are by default I<disabled>
(with the exception of C<allow_nonref>, which defaults to I<enabled> since
version C<4.0>).

The mutators for flags all return the backend object again and thus calls can
be chained:

```
  my $json = JSON->new->utf8->space_after->encode({a => [1,2]})
  => {"a": [1, 2]}
```

=head2 ascii

```
   $json = $json->ascii([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_ascii
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will not
generate characters outside the code range C<0..127> (which is ASCII). Any
Unicode characters outside that range will be escaped using either a
single \uXXXX (BMP characters) or a double \uHHHH\uLLLLL escape sequence,
as per RFC4627. The resulting encoded JSON text can be treated as a native
Unicode string, an ascii-encoded, latin1-encoded or UTF-8 encoded string,
or any other superset of ASCII.

If C<$enable> is false,
 then the C<encode> method will not escape Unicode
characters unless required by the JSON syntax or other flags. This results
in a faster and more compact format.

See also the section I<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> later in this document.

The main use for this flag is to produce JSON texts that can be
transmitted over a 7-bit channel, as the encoded JSON texts will not
contain any 8 bit characters.

```
 JSON->new->ascii(1)->encode([chr 0x10401])
 => ["\ud801\udc01"]
```

=head2 latin1

```
   $json = $json->latin1([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_latin1
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will encode the resulting JSON text as latin1 (or iso-8859-1), escaping any characters outside the code range C<0..255>. The resulting string can be treated as a latin1-encoded JSON text or a native Unicode string. The C<decode> method will not be affected in any way by this flag, as C<decode> by default expects Unicode, which is a strict superset of latin1.

If C<$enable>
 is false, then the C<encode> method will not escape Unicode characters unless required by the JSON syntax or other flags.

See also the section I<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> later in this document.

The main use for this flag is efficiently encoding binary data as JSON text, as most octets will not be escaped, resulting in a smaller encoded size. The disadvantage is that the resulting JSON text is encoded in latin1 (and must correctly be treated as such when storing and transferring), a rare encoding for JSON. It is therefore most useful when you want to store data structures known to contain binary data efficiently in files or databases, not when talking to other JSON encoders/decoders.

```
 JSON->new->latin1->encode (["\x{89}\x{abc}"]
 => ["\x{89}\\u0abc"]    # (perl syntax, U+abc escaped, U+89 not)
```

=head2 utf8

```
   $json = $json->utf8([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_utf8
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will encode the JSON result into UTF-8,
 as required by many protocols, while the C<decode> method expects to be handled an UTF-8-encoded string. Please note that UTF-8-encoded strings do not contain any characters outside the range C<0..255>, they are thus useful for bytewise/binary I/O. In future versions, enabling this option might enable autodetection of the UTF-16 and UTF-32 encoding families, as described in RFC4627.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will return the JSON string as a (non-encoded) Unicode string, while C<decode> expects thus a Unicode string. Any decoding or encoding (e.g. to UTF-8 or UTF-16) needs to be done yourself, e.g. using the Encode module.

See also the section I<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> later in this document.

Example, output UTF-16BE-encoded JSON:

```
 use Encode;
 $jsontext = encode "UTF-16BE", JSON->new->encode ($object);
```

Example, decode UTF-32LE-encoded JSON:

```
 use Encode;
 $object = JSON->new->decode (decode "UTF-32LE", $jsontext);
```

=head2 pretty

```
   $json =
 $json->pretty([$enable])
```

This enables (or disables) all of the C<indent>, C<space_before> and
C<space_after> (and in the future possibly more) flags in one call to
generate the most readable (or most compact) form possible.

=head2 indent

```
   $json = $json->indent([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_indent
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will use a multiline
format as output, putting every array member or object/hash key-value pair
into its own line, indenting them properly.

If C<$enable> is false, no newlines or indenting will be produced, and the
resulting JSON text is guaranteed not to contain any C<newlines>.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

=head2 space_before

```
   $json = $json->space_before([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_space_before
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will add an extra
optional space before the C<:> separating keys from values in JSON objects.

If C<$enable> is false,
 then the C<encode> method will not add any extra
space at those places.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts. You will also
most likely combine this setting with C<space_after>.

Example, space_before enabled, space_after and indent disabled:

```
{"key" :"value"}
```

=head2 space_after

```
$json = $json->space_after([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_space_after
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will add an extra optional space after the C<:> separating keys from values in JSON objects and extra whitespace after the C<,> separating key-value pairs and array members.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will not add any extra space at those places.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

Example, space_before and indent disabled, space_after enabled:

```
{"key": "value"}
```

=head2 relaxed

```
$json = $json->relaxed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_relaxed
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<decode> will accept some extensions to normal JSON syntax (see below). C<encode> will not be affected in any way. I<Be aware that this option makes you accept invalid JSON texts as if they were valid!>. I suggest only to use this option to parse application-specific files written by humans (configuration files, resource files etc.)

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<decode> will only accept valid JSON texts.

Currently accepted extensions are:

=over 4

=item * list items can have an end-comma

JSON I<separates> array elements and key-value pairs with commas. This

can be annoying if you write JSON texts manually and want to be able to
quickly append elements, so this extension accepts comma at the end of
such items not just between them:

```
 [
    1,
    2, <- this comma not normally allowed
 ]
 {
    "k1": "v1",
    "k2": "v2", <- this comma not normally allowed
 }
```

=item * shell-style '#'-comments

Whenever JSON allows whitespace, shell-style comments are
additionally
allowed. They are terminated by the first carriage-return or line-feed
character, after which more white-space and comments are allowed.

```
 [
    1, # this comment not allowed in JSON
       # neither this one...
 ]
```

=back

=head2 canonical

```
   $json = $json->canonical([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_canonical
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will output JSON objects
by sorting their keys. This is adding a comparatively high overhead.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will output key-value
pairs in the order Perl stores them (which will likely change between runs
of the same script, and can change even within the same run from 5.18
onwards).

This option is useful if you want the same data structure to be encoded as
the same JSON text (given the same overall settings). If it is disabled,
the same hash might be encoded differently even if contains the same data,
as key-value pairs have no inherent ordering in Perl.

This

setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

This setting has currently no effect on tied hashes.

=head2 allow_nonref

```
$json = $json->allow_nonref([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_nonref
```

Unlike other boolean options, this opotion is enabled by default beginning
with version C<4.0>.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method can convert a
non-reference into its corresponding string, number or null JSON value,
which is an extension to RFC4627. Likewise, C<decode> will accept those JSON
values instead of croaking.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will croak if it isn't
passed an arrayref or hashref, as JSON texts must either be an object
or array. Likewise, C<decode> will croak if given something that is not a
JSON object or array.

Example, encode a Perl scalar as JSON value with enabled C<allow_nonref>,
resulting in an invalid JSON text:

```
JSON->new->allow_nonref->encode ("Hello, World!")
=> "Hello, World!"
```

=head2
allow_unknown

```
$json = $json->allow_unknown ([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_unknown
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode> will I<not> throw an
exception when it encounters values it cannot represent in JSON (for
example, filehandles) but instead will encode a JSON C<null> value. Note
that blessed objects are not included here and are handled separately by
c<allow_blessed>.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will throw an
exception when it encounters anything it cannot encode as JSON.

This option does not affect C<decode> in any way, and it is recommended to
leave it off unless you know your communications partner.

=head2 allow_blessed

$json = $json->allow_blessed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_blessed

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION> for details.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will not
barf when it encounters a blessed reference that it cannot convert
otherwise. Instead, a JSON
C<null> value is encoded instead of the object.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will throw an
exception when it encounters a blessed object that it cannot convert
otherwise.

This setting has no effect on C<decode>.

=head2 convert_blessed

$json = $json->convert_blessed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_convert_blessed

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION> for details.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode>, upon encountering a
blessed object, will check for the availability of the C<TO_JSON> method
on the object's class. If found, it will be called in scalar context and
the resulting scalar will be encoded instead of the object.

The C<TO_JSON> method may safely call die if it wants. If C<TO_JSON>
returns other blessed objects, those will be handled in the same
way. C<TO_JSON> must take care of not causing an endless recursion cycle
(== crash) in this case. The name of C<TO_JSON> was chosen because other
methods called by the Perl core (== not
by the user of the object) are
usually in upper case letters and to avoid collisions with any C<to_json>
function or method.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will not consider
this type of conversion.

This setting has no effect on C<decode>.

=head2 allow_tags (since version 3.0)

```
$json = $json->allow_tags([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_tags
```

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION> for details.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode>, upon encountering a blessed object, will check for the availability of the C<FREEZE> method on the object's class. If found, it will be used to serialise the object into a nonstandard tagged JSON value (that JSON decoders cannot decode).

It also causes C<decode> to parse such tagged JSON values and deserialise them via a call to the C<THAW> method.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will not consider this type of conversion, and tagged JSON values will cause a parse error in C<decode>, as if tags
were not part of the grammar.

=head2 boolean_values (since version 4.0)

```
$json->boolean_values([$false, $true])

($false,  $true) = $json->get_boolean_values
```

By default, JSON booleans will be decoded as overloaded C<$JSON::false> and C<$JSON::true> objects.

With this method you can specify your own boolean values for decoding - on decode, JSON C<false> will be decoded as a copy of C<$false>, and JSON C<true> will be decoded as C<$true> ("copy" here is the same thing as assigning a value to another variable, i.e. C<$copy = $false>).

This is useful when you want to pass a decoded data structure directly to other serialisers like YAML, Data::MessagePack and so on.

Note that this works only when you C<decode>. You can set incompatible boolean objects (like L<boolean>), but when you C<encode> a data structure with such boolean objects, you still need to enable C<convert_blessed> (and add a C<TO_JSON> method if necessary).

Calling this method without any arguments will reset the
booleans
to their default values.

C<get_boolean_values> will return both C<$false> and C<$true> values, or the empty list when they are set to the default.

=head2 filter_json_object

```
   $json = $json->filter_json_object([$coderef])
```

When C<$coderef> is specified, it will be called from C<decode> each time it decodes a JSON object. The only argument is a reference to the newly-created hash. If the code references returns a single scalar (which need not be a reference), this value (or rather a copy of it) is inserted into the deserialised data structure. If it returns an empty list (NOTE: I<not> C<undef>, which is a valid scalar), the original deserialised hash will be inserted. This setting can slow down decoding considerably.

When C<$coderef> is omitted or undefined, any existing callback will be removed and C<decode> will not change the deserialised hash in any way.

Example, convert all JSON objects into the integer 5:

```
  my $js = JSON->new->filter_json_object(sub { 5 });
  #
 returns [5]
  $js->decode('[{}]');
  # returns 5
  $js->decode('{"a":1, "b":2}');
```

=head2 filter_json_single_key_object

```
   $json = $json->filter_json_single_key_object($key [=> $coderef])
```

Works remotely similar to C<filter_json_object>, but is only called for JSON objects having a single key named C<$key>.

This C<$coderef> is called before the one specified via C<filter_json_object>, if any. It gets passed the single value in the JSON object. If it returns a single value, it will be inserted into the data structure. If it returns nothing (not even C<undef> but the empty list), the callback from C<filter_json_object> will be called next, as if no single-key callback were specified.

If C<$coderef> is omitted or undefined, the corresponding callback will be disabled. There can only ever be one callback for a given key.

As this callback gets called less often then the C<filter_json_object> one, decoding speed will not usually suffer as much. Therefore, single-key objects make excellent
 targets to serialise Perl objects into, especially
as single-key JSON objects are as close to the type-tagged value concept

as JSON gets (it's basically an ID/VALUE tuple). Of course, JSON does not support this in any way, so you need to make sure your data never looks like a serialised Perl hash.

Typical names for the single object key are C<__class_whatever__>, or C<$__dollars_are_rarely_used__$> or C<}ugly_brace_placement>, or even things like C<__class_md5sum(classname)__>, to reduce the risk of clashing with real hashes.

Example, decode JSON objects of the form C<< { "__widget__" => <id> } >> into the corresponding C<< $WIDGET{<id>} >> object:

```
 # return whatever is in $WIDGET{5}:
 JSON
   ->new
   ->filter_json_single_key_object (__widget__ => sub {
        $WIDGET{ $_[0] }
      })
   ->decode ('{"__widget__": 5')

 # this can be used with a TO_JSON method in some "widget" class
 # for serialisation to json:
 sub WidgetBase::TO_JSON {
   my
($self) = @_;

   unless ($self->{id}) {
     $self->{id} = ..get..some..id..;
     $WIDGET{$self->{id}} = $self;
   }

   { __widget__ => $self->{id} }
 }
```

=head2 max_depth

```
  $json = $json->max_depth([$maximum_nesting_depth])

  $max_depth = $json->get_max_depth
```

Sets the maximum nesting level (default C<512>) accepted while encoding or decoding. If a higher nesting level is detected in JSON text or a Perl data structure, then the encoder and decoder will stop and croak at that point.

Nesting level is defined by number of hash- or arrayrefs that the encoder needs to traverse to reach a given point or the number of C<{> or C<[> characters without their matching closing parenthesis crossed to reach a

given character in a string.

Setting the maximum depth to one disallows any nesting, so that ensures
that the object is only a single hash/object or array.

If no argument is given, the highest possible setting will be used, which
is rarely useful.

See L<JSON::XS/SECURITY
 CONSIDERATIONS> for more info on why this is useful.

=head2 max_size

  $json = $json->max_size([$maximum_string_size])

  $max_size = $json->get_max_size

Set the maximum length a JSON text may have (in bytes) where decoding is
being attempted. The default is C<0>, meaning no limit. When C<decode>
is called on a string that is longer then this many bytes, it will not
attempt to decode the string but throw an exception. This setting has no
effect on C<encode> (yet).

If no argument is given, the limit check will be deactivated (same as when
C<0> is specified).

See L<JSON::XS/SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS> for more info on why this is useful.

=head2 encode

  $json_text = $json->encode($perl_scalar)

Converts the given Perl value or data structure to its JSON
representation. Croaks on error.

=head2 decode

  $perl_scalar = $json->decode($json_text)

The opposite of C<encode>: expects a JSON text and tries to parse it,
returning the resulting simple scalar or reference.
 Croaks on error.

=head2 decode_prefix

  ($perl_scalar, $characters) = $json->decode_prefix($json_text)

This works like the C<decode> method, but instead of raising an exception

when there is trailing garbage after the first JSON object, it will
silently stop parsing there and return the number of characters consumed
so far.

This is useful if your JSON texts are not delimited by an outer protocol
and you need to know where the JSON text ends.

```
JSON->new->decode_prefix ("[1] the tail")
=> ([1], 3)
```

=head1 ADDITIONAL METHODS

The following methods are for this module only.

=head2 backend

```
$backend = $json->backend
```

Since 2.92, C<backend> method returns an abstract backend module used currently,
which should be JSON::Backend::XS (which inherits JSON::XS or Cpanel::JSON::XS),
or JSON::Backend::PP (which inherits JSON::PP), not to monkey-patch the actual
backend module globally.

If you need to know what is used actually, use C<isa>, instead of string comparison.

=head2
is_xs

```
$boolean = $json->is_xs
```

Returns true if the backend inherits JSON::XS or Cpanel::JSON::XS.

=head2 is_pp

```
$boolean = $json->is_pp
```

Returns true if the backend inherits JSON::PP.

=head2 property

```
$settings = $json->property()
```

Returns a reference to a hash that holds all the common flag settings.

```
$json = $json->property('utf8' => 1)
$value = $json->property('utf8') # 1
```

You can use this to get/set a value of a particular flag.

=head2 boolean

$boolean_object = JSON->boolean($scalar)

Returns $JSON::true if $scalar contains a true value, $JSON::false otherwise.
You can use this as a full-qualified function (C<JSON::boolean($scalar)>).

=head1 INCREMENTAL PARSING

This section is also taken from JSON::XS.

In some cases, there is the need for incremental parsing of JSON
texts. While this module always has to keep both JSON text and resulting
Perl data structure in memory at one time, it does allow you to parse a
JSON stream incrementally. It does so by
accumulating text until it has
a full JSON object, which it then can decode. This process is similar to
using C<decode_prefix> to see if a full JSON object is available, but
is much more efficient (and can be implemented with a minimum of method
calls).

This module will only attempt to parse the JSON text once it is sure it
has enough text to get a decisive result, using a very simple but
truly incremental parser. This means that it sometimes won't stop as
early as the full parser, for example, it doesn't detect mismatched
parentheses. The only thing it guarantees is that it starts decoding as
soon as a syntactically valid JSON text has been seen. This means you need
to set resource limits (e.g. C<max_size>) to ensure the parser will stop
parsing in the presence if syntax errors.

The following methods implement this incremental parser.

=head2 incr_parse

$json->incr_parse([$string]) # void context

$obj_or_undef = $json->incr_parse([$string]) # scalar context

@obj_or_empty = $json->incr_parse([$string]) # list context

This is the central parsing function. It can both append new text and
extract objects from the stream accumulated so far (both of these
functions are optional).

If C<$string> is given, then this string is appended to the already
existing JSON fragment stored in the C<$json> object.

After that, if the function is called in void context, it will simply return without doing anything further. This can be used to add more text in as many chunks as you want.

If the method is called in scalar context, then it will try to extract exactly I<one> JSON object. If that is successful, it will return this object, otherwise it will return C<undef>. If there is a parse error, this method will croak just as C<decode> would do (one can then use C<incr_skip> to skip the erroneous part). This is the most common way of using the method.

And finally, in list context, it will try to extract as many objects from the stream as it can find and return them, or the empty list otherwise. For this to work, there must be no separators (other than whitespace) between the JSON objects or arrays, instead they must be concatenated back-to-back. If an error occurs, an exception will be raised as in the scalar context case. Note that in this case, any previously-parsed JSON texts will be lost.

Example: Parse some JSON arrays/objects in a given string and return them.

```
   my @objs = JSON->new->incr_parse ("[5][7][1,2]");
```

=head2 incr_text

```
   $lvalue_string = $json->incr_text
```

This method returns the currently stored JSON fragment as an lvalue, that is, you can manipulate it. This I<only> works when a preceding call to C<incr_parse> in I<scalar context> successfully returned an object. Under all other circumstances you must not call this function (I mean it. although in simple tests it might actually work, it I<will> fail under real world conditions). As a special exception, you can also call this method before having parsed anything.

That means you can only use this function to look at or manipulate text before or after complete JSON objects, not while the parser is in the middle of parsing a JSON object.

This function is useful in two cases: a) finding the trailing text after a JSON object or b) parsing multiple JSON objects separated by non-JSON text (such as commas).

=head2 incr_skip

$json->incr_skip

This will reset the state of the incremental parser and will remove
the parsed text from the input buffer so far. This is useful after
C<incr_parse> died, in which case the input buffer and incremental parser
state is left unchanged, to skip the text parsed so far and to reset the
parse state.

The difference to C<incr_reset> is that only text until the parse error
occurred is removed.

=head2 incr_reset

$json->incr_reset

This completely resets the incremental parser, that is, after this call,
it will be as if the parser had never parsed anything.

This is useful if you want to repeatedly parse JSON
objects and want to
ignore any trailing data, which means you have to reset the parser after
each successful decode.

=head1 MAPPING

Most of this section is also taken from JSON::XS.

This section describes how the backend modules map Perl values to JSON values and
vice versa. These mappings are designed to "do the right thing" in most
circumstances automatically, preserving round-tripping characteristics
(what you put in comes out as something equivalent).

For the more enlightened: note that in the following descriptions,
lowercase I<perl> refers to the Perl interpreter, while uppercase I<Perl>
refers to the abstract Perl language itself.

=head2 JSON -> PERL

=over 4

=item object

A JSON object becomes a reference to a hash in Perl. No ordering of object
keys is preserved (JSON does not preserver object key ordering itself).

=item array

A JSON array becomes a reference to an array in Perl.

=item string

A JSON string becomes a string scalar in Perl - Unicode codepoints in JSON are
represented by the same codepoints in the Perl string, so no manual decoding is necessary.

=item number

A JSON number becomes either an integer, numeric (floating point) or string scalar in perl, depending on its range and any fractional parts. On the Perl level, there is no difference between those as Perl handles all the conversion details, but an integer may take slightly less memory and might represent more values exactly than floating point numbers.

If the number consists of digits only, this module will try to represent it as an integer value. If that fails, it will try to represent it as a numeric (floating point) value if that is possible without loss of precision. Otherwise it will preserve the number as a string value (in which case you lose roundtripping ability, as the JSON number will be re-encoded to a JSON string).

Numbers containing a fractional or exponential part will always be represented as numeric (floating point) values, possibly at a loss of precision
(in which case you might lose perfect roundtripping ability, but the JSON number will still be re-encoded as a JSON number).

Note that precision is not accuracy - binary floating point values cannot represent most decimal fractions exactly, and when converting from and to floating point, this module only guarantees precision up to but not including the least significant bit.

=item true, false

These JSON atoms become C<JSON::true> and C<JSON::false>, respectively. They are overloaded to act almost exactly like the numbers C<1> and C<0>. You can check whether a scalar is a JSON boolean by using the C<JSON::is_bool> function.

=item null

A JSON null atom becomes C<undef> in Perl.

=item shell-style comments (C<< # I<text> >>)

As a nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax that is enabled by the

C<relaxed> setting, shell-style comments are allowed. They can start
anywhere outside strings and go till the end of the line.

=item tagged values (C<< (I<tag>)I<value> >>).

Another nonstandard
 extension to the JSON syntax, enabled with the
C<allow_tags> setting, are tagged values. In this implementation, the
I<tag> must be a perl package/class name encoded as a JSON string, and the
I<value> must be a JSON array encoding optional constructor arguments.

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION>, below, for details.

=back

=head2 PERL -> JSON

The mapping from Perl to JSON is slightly more difficult, as Perl is a
truly typeless language, so we can only guess which JSON type is meant by
a Perl value.

=over 4

=item hash references

Perl hash references become JSON objects. As there is no inherent
ordering in hash keys (or JSON objects), they will usually be encoded
in a pseudo-random order. This module can optionally sort the hash keys
(determined by the I<canonical> flag), so the same data structure will
serialise to the same JSON text (given same settings and version of
the same backend), but this incurs a runtime overhead and is only rarely useful,
e.g. when you want to compare some
 JSON text against another for equality.

=item array references

Perl array references become JSON arrays.

=item other references

Other unblessed references are generally not allowed and will cause an
exception to be thrown, except for references to the integers C<0> and
C<1>, which get turned into C<false> and C<true> atoms in JSON. You can
also use C<JSON::false> and C<JSON::true> to improve readability.

```
  encode_json [\0,JSON::true]      # yields [false,true]
```

=item JSON::true, JSON::false, JSON::null

These special values become JSON true and JSON false values,
respectively. You can also use C<\1> and C<\0> directly if you want.

=item blessed objects

Blessed objects are not directly representable in JSON, but C<JSON::XS>
allows various ways of handling objects. See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION>,
below, for details.

=item simple scalars

Simple Perl scalars (any scalar that is not a reference) are the most
difficult objects to encode: this module will encode undefined scalars as
JSON
 C<null> values, scalars that have last been used in a string context
before encoding as JSON strings, and anything else as number value:

```
  # dump as number
  encode_json [2]                      # yields [2]
  encode_json [-3.0e17]                # yields [-3e+17]
  my $value = 5; encode_json [$value]  # yields [5]

  # used as string, so dump as string
  print $value;
  encode_json [$value]                 # yields ["5"]

  # undef becomes null
  encode_json [undef]                  # yields [null]
```

You can force the type to be a string by stringifying it:

```
  my $x = 3.1; # some variable containing a number
  "$x";        # stringified
  $x .= "";    # another, more awkward way to stringify
  print $x;    # perl does it for you, too, quite often
```

You can force the type to be a number by numifying it:

```
  my $x = "3"; # some variable containing a string
  $x += 0;     # numify it, ensuring it will be dumped as a number
  $x *= 1;     # same thing, the choice is yours.
```

You
 can not currently force the type in other, less obscure, ways. Tell me
if you need this capability (but don't forget to explain why it's needed
:).

Since version 2.91_01, JSON::PP uses a different number detection logic
that converts a scalar that is possible to turn into a number safely.
The new logic is slightly faster, and tends to help people who use older
perl or who want to encode complicated data structure. However, this may
results in a different JSON text from the one JSON::XS encodes (and
thus may break tests that compare entire JSON texts). If you do
need the previous behavior for better compatibility or for finer control,
set PERL_JSON_PP_USE_B environmental variable to true before you
C<use> JSON.

Note that numerical precision has the same meaning as under Perl (so
binary to decimal conversion follows the same rules as in Perl, which
can differ to other languages). Also, your perl interpreter might expose
extensions to the floating point numbers of your platform,
such as
infinities or NaN's - these cannot be represented in JSON, and it is an
error to pass those in.

JSON.pm backend modules trust what you pass to C<encode> method
(or C<encode_json> function) is a clean, validated data structure with
values that can be represented as valid JSON values only, because it's
not from an external data source (as opposed to JSON texts you pass to
C<decode> or C<decode_json>, which JSON backends consider tainted and
don't trust). As JSON backends don't know exactly what you and consumers
of your JSON texts want the unexpected values to be (you may want to
convert them into null, or to stringify them with or without
normalisation (string representation of infinities/NaN may vary
depending on platforms), or to croak without conversion), you're advised
to do what you and your consumers need before you encode, and also not
to numify values that may start with values that look like a number
(including infinities/NaN), without validating.

=back

=head2 OBJECT
SERIALISATION

As JSON cannot directly represent Perl objects, you have to choose between
a pure JSON representation (without the ability to deserialise the object
automatically again), and a nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax,
tagged values.

=head3 SERIALISATION

What happens when this module encounters a Perl object depends on the
C<allow_blessed>, C<convert_blessed> and C<allow_tags> settings, which
are used in this order:

=over 4

=item 1. C<allow_tags> is enabled and the object has a C<FREEZE> method.

In this case, C<JSON> creates a tagged JSON value, using a nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax.

This works by invoking the C<FREEZE> method on the object, with the first argument being the object to serialise, and the second argument being the constant string C<JSON> to distinguish it from other serialisers.

The C<FREEZE> method can return any number of values (i.e. zero or more). These values and the paclkage/classname of the object will then be encoded as a tagged
JSON value in the following format:

```
("classname")[FREEZE return values...]
```

e.g.:

```
("URI")["http://www.google.com/"]
("MyDate")[2013,10,29]
("ImageData::JPEG")["Z3...VlCg=="]
```

For example, the hypothetical C<My::Object> C<FREEZE> method might use the objects C<type> and C<id> members to encode the object:

```
sub My::Object::FREEZE {
   my ($self, $serialiser) = @_;

   ($self->{type}, $self->{id})
}
```

=item 2. C<convert_blessed> is enabled and the object has a C<TO_JSON> method.

In this case, the C<TO_JSON> method of the object is invoked in scalar context. It must return a single scalar that can be directly encoded into JSON. This scalar replaces the object in the JSON text.

For example, the following C<TO_JSON> method will convert all L<URI> objects to JSON strings when serialised. The fact that these values originally were L<URI> objects is lost.

```
sub URI::TO_JSON {
   my ($uri) = @_;
   $uri->as_string
}
```

=item 3. C<allow_blessed> is enabled.

The
 object will be serialised as a JSON null value.

=item 4. none of the above

If none of the settings are enabled or the respective methods are missing,
this module throws an exception.

=back

=head3 DESERIALISATION

For deserialisation there are only two cases to consider: either
nonstandard tagging was used, in which case C<allow_tags> decides,
or objects cannot be automatically be deserialised, in which
case you can use postprocessing or the C<filter_json_object> or
C<filter_json_single_key_object> callbacks to get some real objects our of
your JSON.

This section only considers the tagged value case: a tagged JSON object
is encountered during decoding and C<allow_tags> is disabled, a parse
error will result (as if tagged values were not part of the grammar).

If C<allow_tags> is enabled, this module will look up the C<THAW> method
of the package/classname used during serialisation (it will not attempt
to load the package as a Perl module). If there is no such method, the
decoding
 will fail with an error.

Otherwise, the C<THAW> method is invoked with the classname as first
argument, the constant string C<JSON> as second argument, and all the
values from the JSON array (the values originally returned by the
C<FREEZE> method) as remaining arguments.

The method must then return the object. While technically you can return
any Perl scalar, you might have to enable the C<allow_nonref> setting to
make that work in all cases, so better return an actual blessed reference.

As an example, let's implement a C<THAW> function that regenerates the
C<My::Object> from the C<FREEZE> example earlier:

```
  sub My::Object::THAW {
     my ($class, $serialiser, $type, $id) = @_;

     $class->new (type => $type, id => $id)
```

}

=head1 ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES

This section is taken from JSON::XS.

The interested reader might have seen a number of flags that signify encodings or codesets - C<utf8>, C<latin1> and C<ascii>. There seems to be some confusion on what these do,
so here is a short comparison:

C<utf8> controls whether the JSON text created by C<encode> (and expected by C<decode>) is UTF-8 encoded or not, while C<latin1> and C<ascii> only control whether C<encode> escapes character values outside their respective codeset range. Neither of these flags conflict with each other, although some combinations make less sense than others.

Care has been taken to make all flags symmetrical with respect to C<encode> and C<decode>, that is, texts encoded with any combination of these flag values will be correctly decoded when the same flags are used - in general, if you use different flag settings while encoding vs. when decoding you likely have a bug somewhere.

Below comes a verbose discussion of these flags. Note that a "codeset" is simply an abstract set of character-codepoint pairs, while an encoding takes those codepoint numbers and I<encodes> them, in our case into octets. Unicode is (among other things) a codeset, UTF-8 is an encoding, and ISO-8859-1
(= latin 1) and ASCII are both codesets I<and> encodings at
the same time, which can be confusing.

=over 4

=item C<utf8> flag disabled

When C<utf8> is disabled (the default), then C<encode>/C<decode> generate and expect Unicode strings, that is, characters with high ordinal Unicode values (> 255) will be encoded as such characters, and likewise such characters are decoded as-is, no changes to them will be done, except "(re-)interpreting" them as Unicode codepoints or Unicode characters, respectively (to Perl, these are the same thing in strings unless you do funny/weird/dumb stuff).

This is useful when you want to do the encoding yourself (e.g. when you want to have UTF-16 encoded JSON texts) or when some other layer does the encoding for you (for example, when printing to a terminal using a filehandle that transparently encodes to UTF-8 you certainly do NOT want

to UTF-8 encode your data first and have Perl encode it another time).

=item C<utf8> flag enabled

If the C<utf8>-flag
is enabled, C<encode>/C<decode> will encode all
characters using the corresponding UTF-8 multi-byte sequence, and will
expect your input strings to be encoded as UTF-8, that is, no "character"
of the input string must have any value > 255, as UTF-8 does not allow
that.

The C<utf8> flag therefore switches between two modes: disabled means you
will get a Unicode string in Perl, enabled means you get an UTF-8 encoded
octet/binary string in Perl.

=item C<latin1> or C<ascii> flags enabled

With C<latin1> (or C<ascii>) enabled, C<encode> will escape characters
with ordinal values > 255 (> 127 with C<ascii>) and encode the remaining
characters as specified by the C<utf8> flag.

If C<utf8> is disabled, then the result is also correctly encoded in those
character sets (as both are proper subsets of Unicode, meaning that a
Unicode string with all character values < 256 is the same thing as a
ISO-8859-1 string, and a Unicode string with all character values < 128 is
the same thing as an ASCII
string in Perl).

If C<utf8> is enabled, you still get a correct UTF-8-encoded string,
regardless of these flags, just some more characters will be escaped using
C<\uXXXX> then before.

Note that ISO-8859-1-I<encoded> strings are not compatible with UTF-8
encoding, while ASCII-encoded strings are. That is because the ISO-8859-1
encoding is NOT a subset of UTF-8 (despite the ISO-8859-1 I<codeset> being
a subset of Unicode), while ASCII is.

Surprisingly, C<decode> will ignore these flags and so treat all input
values as governed by the C<utf8> flag. If it is disabled, this allows you
to decode ISO-8859-1- and ASCII-encoded strings, as both strict subsets of
Unicode. If it is enabled, you can correctly decode UTF-8 encoded strings.

So neither C<latin1> nor C<ascii> are incompatible with the C<utf8> flag -
they only govern when the JSON output engine escapes a character or not.

The main use for C<latin1> is to relatively efficiently store binary data
as JSON, at the expense of breaking

compatibility with most JSON decoders.

The main use for C<ascii> is to force the output to not contain characters with values > 127, which means you can interpret the resulting string as UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, ASCII, KOI8-R or most about any character set and 8-bit-encoding, and still get the same data structure back. This is useful when your channel for JSON transfer is not 8-bit clean or the encoding might be mangled in between (e.g. in mail), and works because ASCII is a proper subset of most 8-bit and multibyte encodings in use in the world.

=back

=head1 BACKWARD INCOMPATIBILITY

Since version 2.90, stringification (and string comparison) for C<JSON::true> and C<JSON::false> has not been overloaded. It shouldn't matter as long as you treat them as boolean values, but a code that expects they are stringified as "true" or "false" doesn't work as you have expected any more.

```
  if (JSON::true eq 'true') {  # now fails

  print "The result is $JSON::true now."; # => The result is
 1 now.
```

And now these boolean values don't inherit JSON::Boolean, either. When you need to test a value is a JSON boolean value or not, use C<JSON::is_bool> function, instead of testing the value inherits a particular boolean class or not.

=head1 BUGS

Please report bugs on backend selection and additional features this module provides to RT or GitHub issues for this module:

L<https://rt.cpan.org/Public/Dist/Display.html?Queue=JSON>

L<https://github.com/makamaka/JSON/issues>

As for bugs on a specific behavior, please report to the author of the backend module you are using.

As for new features and requests to change common behaviors, please ask the author of JSON::XS (Marc Lehmann, E<lt>schmorp[at]schmorp.deE<gt>) first, by email (important!), to keep compatibility among JSON.pm backends.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<JSON::XS>, L<Cpanel::JSON::XS>, L<JSON::PP> for backends.

L<JSON::MaybeXS>, an alternative that prefers Cpanel::JSON::XS.

C<RFC4627>(L<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4627.txt>)

RFC7159
(L<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7159.txt>)

RFC8259 (L<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc8259.txt>)

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JSON::XS was written by Marc Lehmann E<lt>schmorp[at]schmorp.deE<gt>

The release of this new version owes to the courtesy of Marc Lehmann.

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=head1 COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

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Most of the documentation is taken from JSON::XS by Marc Lehmann

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it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/lib/JSON.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
use strict;
use warnings;
use Benchmark qw( cmpthese timethese );

our $VERSION = '1.00';

my $wanttime = $ARGV[1] || 5;

use JSON qw( -support_by_pp -no_export ); # for JSON::PP::Boolean inheritance
```

```
use JSON::PP ();
use JSON::XS ();
use utf8;

my $pp   = JSON::PP->new->utf8;
my $xs   = JSON::XS->new->utf8;

local $/;

my $json = <>;
my $perl = JSON::XS::decode_json $json;
my $result;


printf( "JSON::PP %s\n", JSON::PP->VERSION );
printf( "JSON::XS %s\n", JSON::XS->VERSION );


print "-----------------------------------\n";
print "->encode()\n";
print "-----------------------------------\n";

$result = timethese( -$wanttime,
   {
      'JSON::PP' => sub { $pp->encode( $perl ) },
      'JSON::XS' => sub { $xs->encode( $perl ) },
   },
   'none'
);
cmpthese( $result );

print "-----------------------------------\n";
print "->pretty->canonical->encode()\n";
print "-----------------------------------\n";

$pp->pretty->canonical;
$xs->pretty->canonical;

$result
 = timethese( -$wanttime,
   {
      'JSON::PP' => sub { $pp->encode( $perl ) },
      'JSON::XS' => sub { $xs->encode( $perl ) },
   },
   'none'
);
cmpthese( $result );
```

```
print "-----------------------------------\n";


__END__

=pod

=head1 SYNOPSYS

 bench_encode.pl json-file
 # or
 bench_encode.pl json-file minimum-time

=head1 DESCRIPTION

L<JSON::PP> and L<JSON::XS> encoding benchmark.

=head1 AUTHOR

makamaka

=head1 LISENCE

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/eg/bench_encode.pl
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=pod

=head1 NAME

JSON::PP5005 - Helper module in using JSON::PP in Perl 5.005

=head1 DESCRIPTION

JSON::PP calls internally.

=head1 AUTHOR

Makamaka Hannyaharamitu, E<lt>makamaka[at]cpan.orgE<gt>
```

=head1 COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

Copyright 2007-2012 by Makamaka Hannyaharamitu

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/lib/JSON/backportPP/Compat5005.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=pod

=head1 NAME

JSON::PP56 - Helper module in using JSON::PP in Perl 5.6

=head1 DESCRIPTION

JSON::PP calls internally.

=head1 AUTHOR

Makamaka Hannyaharamitu, E<lt>makamaka[at]cpan.orgE<gt>

=head1 COPYRIGHT AND LICENSE

Copyright 2007-2012 by Makamaka Hannyaharamitu

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/lib/JSON/backportPP/Compat5006.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

JSON::PP::Boolean - dummy module providing JSON::PP::Boolean

=head1 SYNOPSIS

do not "use" yourself

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module exists only to provide overload resolution for Storable and similar modules. See
L<JSON::PP> for more info about this class.

=head1 AUTHOR

This idea is from L<JSON::XS::Boolean> written by Marc Lehmann <schmorp[at]schmorp.de>

=head1 LICENSE

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/lib/JSON/backportPP/Boolean.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

NAME
 JSON - JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) encoder/decoder

SYNOPSIS
```
  use JSON; # imports encode_json, decode_json, to_json and from_json.

  # simple and fast interfaces (expect/generate UTF-8)

  $utf8_encoded_json_text = encode_json $perl_hash_or_arrayref;
  $perl_hash_or_arrayref  = decode_json $utf8_encoded_json_text;

  # OO-interface

  $json = JSON->new->allow_nonref;

  $json_text   = $json->encode( $perl_scalar );
  $perl_scalar = $json->decode( $json_text );

  $pretty_printed = $json->pretty->encode( $perl_scalar ); # pretty-printing
```

VERSION
    2.93

DESCRIPTION

This module is a thin wrapper for JSON::XS-compatible modules with a few additional features. All the backend modules convert a Perl data structure to a JSON text as of RFC4627 (which we know is obsolete but we still stick to; see below for an option to support part of RFC7159) and vice versa. This module uses JSON::XS by
default, and when JSON::XS is not available, this module falls back on JSON::PP, which is in the Perl core since 5.14. If JSON::PP is not available either, this module then falls back on JSON::backportPP (which is actually JSON::PP in a different .pm file) bundled in the same distribution as this module. You can also explicitly specify to use Cpanel::JSON::XS, a fork of JSON::XS by Reini Urban.

All these backend modules have slight incompatibilities between them, including extra features that other modules don't support, but as long as you use only common features (most important ones are described below), migration from backend to backend should be reasonably easy. For details, see each backend module you use.

CHOOSING BACKEND

This module respects an environmental variable called "PERL_JSON_BACKEND" when it decides a backend module to use. If this environmental variable is not set, it tries to load JSON::XS, and if JSON::XS is not available,
it falls back on JSON::PP, and
then JSON::backportPP if JSON::PP is not available either.

If you always don't want it to fall back on pure perl modules, set the variable like this ("export" may be "setenv", "set" and the likes, depending on your environment):

```
> export PERL_JSON_BACKEND=JSON::XS
```

If you prefer Cpanel::JSON::XS to JSON::XS, then:

```
> export PERL_JSON_BACKEND=Cpanel::JSON::XS,JSON::XS,JSON::PP
```

You may also want to set this variable at the top of your test files, in order not to be bothered with incompatibilities between backends (you need to wrap this in "BEGIN", and set before actually "use"-ing JSON module, as it decides its backend as soon as it's loaded):

```
BEGIN { $ENV{PERL_JSON_BACKEND}='JSON::backportPP'; }
use JSON;
```

USING OPTIONAL FEATURES

There are a few options you can set when you "use" this module:

-support_by_pp

```
BEGIN { $ENV{PERL_JSON_BACKEND} = 'JSON::XS' }

use JSON -support_by_pp;


my $json = JSON->new;
# escape_slash is for JSON::PP only.
$json->allow_nonref->escape_slash->encode("/");
```

With this option, this module loads its pure perl backend along with its XS backend (if available), and lets the XS backend to watch if you set a flag only JSON::PP supports. When you do, the internal JSON::XS object is replaced with a newly created JSON::PP object with the setting copied from the XS object, so that you can use JSON::PP flags (and its slower "decode"/"encode" methods) from then on. In other words, this is not something that allows you to hook JSON::XS to change its behavior while keeping its speed. JSON::XS and JSON::PP objects are quite different (JSON::XS object is a blessed scalar reference, while JSON::PP object is a blessed hash reference), and can't share their internals.

To avoid needless overhead (by copying settings), you are advised not to use this option
and just to use JSON::PP
explicitly when you need JSON::PP features.

-convert_blessed_universally

```
use JSON -convert_blessed_universally;

my $json = JSON->new->allow_nonref->convert_blessed;
my $object = bless {foo => 'bar'}, 'Foo';
$json->encode($object); # => {"foo":"bar"}
```

JSON::XS-compatible backend modules don't encode blessed objects by default (except for their boolean values, which are typically blessed JSON::PP::Boolean objects). If you need to encode a data structure that may contain objects, you usually need to look into the structure and replace objects with alternative non-blessed values, or enable "convert_blessed" and provide a "TO_JSON" method for each object's (base) class that may be found in the structure, in order to let the methods replace the objects with whatever scalar values the methods return.

If you need to serialise data structures that may contain
arbitrary objects, it's probably better to use other
serialisers (such as Sereal or Storable for example), but if
you do want to use this module for that purpose,
"-convert_blessed_universally" option may help, which tweaks
"encode" method of the backend to install "UNIVERSAL::TO_JSON"
method (locally) before encoding, so that all the objects that
don't have their own "TO_JSON" method can fall back on the
method in the "UNIVERSAL" namespace. Note that you still need
to enable "convert_blessed" flag to actually encode objects in
a data structure, and "UNIVERSAL::TO_JSON" method installed by
this option only converts blessed hash/array references into
their unblessed clone (including private keys/values that are
not supposed to be exposed). Other blessed references will be
converted into null.

This feature is experimental and may be removed in the future.

-no_export
When you don't want
to import functional interfaces from a
module, you usually supply "()" to its "use" statement.

```
use JSON (); # no functional interfaces
```

If you don't want to import functional interfaces, but you
also want to use any of the above options, add "-no_export" to
the option list.

```
# no functional interfaces, while JSON::PP support is enabled.
use JSON -support_by_pp, -no_export;
```

FUNCTIONAL INTERFACE
This section is taken from JSON::XS. "encode_json" and
"decode_json" are exported by default.

This module also exports "to_json" and "from_json" for backward
compatibility. These are slower, and may expect/generate different
stuff from what "encode_json" and "decode_json" do, depending on
their options. It's better just to use Object-Oriented interfaces
than using these two functions.

encode_json
$json_text = encode_json $perl_scalar

Converts the given Perl data structure to a UTF-8 encoded, binary
string (that

is, the string contains octets only). Croaks on
error.

This function call is functionally identical to:

```
$json_text = JSON->new->utf8->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Except being faster.

decode_json

```
$perl_scalar = decode_json $json_text
```

The opposite of "encode_json": expects an UTF-8 (binary) string
and tries to parse that as an UTF-8 encoded JSON text, returning
the resulting reference. Croaks on error.

This function call is functionally identical to:

```
$perl_scalar = JSON->new->utf8->decode($json_text)
```

Except being faster.

to_json

```
$json_text = to_json($perl_scalar[, $optional_hashref])
```

Converts the given Perl data structure to a Unicode string by
default. Croaks on error.

Basically, this function call is functionally identical to:

```
$json_text = JSON->new->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Except being slower.

You can pass an optional hash reference to modify its behavior,
but that may change what "to_json" expects/generates (see
"ENCODING/CODESET
FLAG NOTES" for details).

```
$json_text = to_json($perl_scalar, {utf8 => 1, pretty => 1})
# => JSON->new->utf8(1)->pretty(1)->encode($perl_scalar)
```

from_json

```
$perl_scalar = from_json($json_text[, $optional_hashref])
```

The opposite of "to_json": expects a Unicode string and tries to
parse it, returning the resulting reference. Croaks on error.

Basically, this function call is functionally identical to:

```
$perl_scalar = JSON->new->decode($json_text)
```

You can pass an optional hash reference to modify its behavior, but that may change what "from_json" expects/generates (see "ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES" for details).

```
$perl_scalar = from_json($json_text, {utf8 => 1})
# => JSON->new->utf8(1)->decode($json_text)
```

JSON::is_bool

```
$is_boolean = JSON::is_bool($scalar)
```

Returns true if the passed scalar represents either JSON::true or JSON::false, two constants that act like 1 and 0 respectively and are also used to represent JSON "true" and "false" in Perl strings.

See MAPPING, below, for more information on how JSON values are mapped to Perl.

COMMON OBJECT-ORIENTED INTERFACE

This section is also taken from JSON::XS.

The object oriented interface lets you configure your own encoding or decoding style, within the limits of supported formats.

new

```
$json = JSON->new
```

Creates a new JSON::XS-compatible backend object that can be used to de/encode JSON strings. All boolean flags described below are by default *disabled*.

The mutators for flags all return the backend object again and thus calls can be chained:

```
my $json = JSON->new->utf8->space_after->encode({a => [1,2]})
=> {"a": [1, 2]}
```

ascii

```
$json = $json->ascii([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_ascii
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will not

generate characters outside the code range 0..127 (which is
ASCII). Any Unicode characters outside that range will be escaped
using
either a single \uXXXX (BMP characters) or a double
\uHHHH\uLLLLL escape sequence, as per RFC4627. The resulting
encoded JSON text can be treated as a native Unicode string, an
ascii-encoded, latin1-encoded or UTF-8 encoded string, or any
other superset of ASCII.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will not escape
Unicode characters unless required by the JSON syntax or other
flags. This results in a faster and more compact format.

See also the section *ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES* later in this
document.

The main use for this flag is to produce JSON texts that can be
transmitted over a 7-bit channel, as the encoded JSON texts will
not contain any 8 bit characters.

```
  JSON->new->ascii(1)->encode([chr 0x10401])
  => ["\ud801\udc01"]
```

latin1

```
    $json = $json->latin1([$enable])

    $enabled = $json->get_latin1
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will
encode the resulting JSON text as latin1 (or iso-8859-1), escaping
any characters outside the code range 0..255. The resulting string
can be treated as a latin1-encoded JSON text or a native Unicode
string. The "decode" method will not be affected in any way by
this flag, as "decode" by default expects Unicode, which is a
strict superset of latin1.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will not escape
Unicode characters unless required by the JSON syntax or other
flags.

See also the section *ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES* later in this
document.

The main use for this flag is efficiently encoding binary data as
JSON text, as most octets will not be escaped, resulting in a
smaller encoded size. The disadvantage is that the resulting JSON
text is encoded in latin1 (and must correctly be treated as such
when storing and transferring), a rare encoding for JSON. It is

therefore most useful when you want to store data structures known
to contain binary data efficiently in files or databases, not when
talking
to other JSON encoders/decoders.

```
JSON->new->latin1->encode (["\x{89}\x{abc}"]
=> ["\x{89}\\u0abc"]    # (perl syntax, U+abc escaped, U+89 not)
```

utf8

```
$json = $json->utf8([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_utf8
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will
encode the JSON result into UTF-8, as required by many protocols,
while the "decode" method expects to be handled an UTF-8-encoded
string. Please note that UTF-8-encoded strings do not contain any
characters outside the range 0..255, they are thus useful for
bytewise/binary I/O. In future versions, enabling this option
might enable autodetection of the UTF-16 and UTF-32 encoding
families, as described in RFC4627.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will return the JSON
string as a (non-encoded) Unicode string, while "decode" expects
thus a Unicode string. Any decoding or encoding (e.g. to UTF-8 or
UTF-16) needs to be done yourself, e.g. using the Encode module.

See also the section *ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES* later in this
document.

Example, output UTF-16BE-encoded JSON:

```
use Encode;
$jsontext = encode "UTF-16BE", JSON->new->encode ($object);
```

Example, decode UTF-32LE-encoded JSON:

```
use Encode;
$object = JSON->new->decode (decode "UTF-32LE", $jsontext);
```

pretty

```
$json = $json->pretty([$enable])
```

This enables (or disables) all of the "indent", "space_before" and
"space_after" (and in the future possibly more) flags in one call
to generate the most readable (or most compact) form possible.

indent

```
$json = $json->indent([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_indent
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will use a multiline format as output, putting every array member or object/hash key-value pair into its own line, indenting them properly.

If $enable is false, no newlines or indenting will be produced, and the resulting JSON text is guaranteed not to contain any "newlines".

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

space_before

```
$json = $json->space_before([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_space_before
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will add an extra optional space before the ":" separating keys from values in JSON objects.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will not add any extra space at those places.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts. You will also most likely combine this setting with "space_after".

Example, space_before enabled, space_after and indent disabled:

```
{"key" :"value"}
```

space_after

```
$json = $json->space_after([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_space_after
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will add an extra optional space after the ":" separating keys from values in JSON objects and extra whitespace after the "," separating key-value pairs and array members.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will not add any extra space at those places.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

Example, space_before and indent disabled, space_after enabled:

```
{"key": "value"}
```

relaxed

```
$json = $json->relaxed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_relaxed
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then "decode" will accept some extensions to normal JSON syntax (see below). "encode" will not be affected in anyway. *Be aware that this option makes you accept invalid JSON texts as if they were valid!*. I suggest only to use this option to parse application-specific files written by humans (configuration files, resource files etc.)

If $enable is false (the default), then "decode" will only accept valid JSON texts.

Currently accepted extensions are:

* list items can have an end-comma

  JSON *separates* array elements and key-value pairs with commas. This can be annoying if you write JSON texts manually and want to be able to quickly append elements, so this extension accepts comma at the end of such items not just between them:

```
[
  1,
  2, <- this comma not normally allowed
]
{
  "k1": "v1",
  "k2": "v2", <- this comma not normally allowed
}
```

* shell-style '#'-comments

  Whenever JSON allows whitespace, shell-style comments are additionally allowed. They are terminated by the first carriage-return or line-feed character, after which more white-space and comments are allowed.

```
[
   1, # this comment not allowed in JSON
     # neither this one...
]
```

canonical

```
$json = $json->canonical([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_canonical
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will output JSON objects by sorting their keys. This is adding a comparatively high overhead.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will output key-value pairs in the order Perl stores them (which will likely change between runs of the same script, and can change even within the same run from 5.18 onwards).

This option is useful if you want the same data structure to be encoded as the same JSON text (given the same overall settings). If it is disabled, the same hash might be encoded differently even if contains the same data, as key-value pairs have no inherent ordering in Perl.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

This setting has currently no effect on tied hashes.

allow_nonref

```
$json = $json->allow_nonref([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_nonref
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method can convert a non-reference into its corresponding string, number or null JSON value, which is an extension to RFC4627. Likewise, "decode" will accept those JSON values instead of croaking.

If $enable is false, then the "encode" method will croak if it isn't passed an arrayref or hashref, as JSON texts must either be an object or array. Likewise, "decode" will croak if given something that is not a JSON object or array.

Example, encode a Perl scalar as JSON value with enabled

"allow_nonref", resulting in an invalid JSON text:

```
JSON->new->allow_nonref->encode ("Hello, World!")
=> "Hello, World!"
```

allow_unknown

```
$json = $json->allow_unknown ([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_unknown
```

If $enable is true (or missing), then "encode" will *not* throw an exception when it encounters values it cannot represent in JSON (for example, filehandles) but instead will encode a JSON "null" value. Note that blessed objects are not included here and are handled separately by c<allow_nonref>.

If $enable is false (the default), then "encode" will throw an exception when it encounters anything it cannot encode as JSON.

This option does not affect "decode" in any way, and it is recommended to leave it off unless you know your communications partner.

allow_blessed

```
$json = $json->allow_blessed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_blessed
```

See "OBJECT SERIALISATION" for details.

If $enable is true (or missing), then the "encode" method will not barf when it encounters a blessed reference that it cannot convert otherwise. Instead, a JSON "null" value is encoded instead of the object.

If $enable is false (the default), then "encode" will throw an exception when it encounters a blessed object that it cannot convert otherwise.

This setting has no effect on "decode".

convert_blessed

```
$json = $json->convert_blessed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_convert_blessed
```

See "OBJECT SERIALISATION" for details.

If $enable is true (or missing), then "encode", upon encountering a blessed object, will check for the availability of the "TO_JSON" method on the object's class. If found, it will be called in scalar context and the resulting scalar will be encoded instead of the object.

The "TO_JSON" method may safely call die if it wants. If "TO_JSON" returns other blessed objects, those will be handled in the same way. "TO_JSON" must take care of not causing an endless recursion cycle (== crash) in this case. The name of "TO_JSON" was chosen because other methods called by the Perl core (== not by the user of the object) are usually in upper case letters and to avoid collisions with any "to_json" function or method.

If $enable is false (the default), then "encode" will not consider this type of conversion.

This setting has no effect on "decode".

filter_json_object

```
$json = $json->filter_json_object([$coderef])
```

When $coderef is specified, it will be called from "decode" each time it decodes a JSON object. The only argument is a reference to the newly-created hash. If the code references returns a single scalar (which need not be a reference), this value (i.e. a copy of that scalar to avoid aliasing) is inserted into the deserialised data structure. If it returns an empty list (NOTE: *not* "undef", which is a valid scalar), the original deserialised hash will be inserted. This setting can slow down decoding considerably.

When $coderef is omitted or undefined, any existing callback will be removed and "decode" will not change the deserialised hash in any way.

Example, convert all JSON objects into the integer 5:

```
my $js = JSON->new->filter_json_object (sub { 5 });
# returns [5]
$js->decode ('[{}]'); # the given subroutine takes a hash reference.
# throw an exception because allow_nonref is not enabled
# so a lone 5 is not allowed.
$js->decode ('{"a":1, "b":2}');
```

filter_json_single_key_object

```
$json = $json->filter_json_single_key_object($key [=> $coderef])
```

Works remotely similar to "filter_json_object", but is only called for JSON objects having a single key named $key.

This $coderef is called before the one specified via "filter_json_object", if any. It gets passed the single value in the JSON object. If it returns a single value, it will be inserted into the data structure. If it returns nothing (not even "undef" but the empty list), the callback from "filter_json_object" will be called next, as if no single-key callback were specified.

If $coderef is omitted or undefined, the corresponding callback will be disabled. There can only ever be one callback for a given key.

As this callback gets called less often then the "filter_json_object" one, decoding speed will not usually suffer as much. Therefore, single-key objects make excellent targets to serialise Perl objects into, especially as single-key JSON objects are as close to the type-tagged value concept as JSON gets (it's basically an ID/VALUE tuple). Of course, JSON does not support this in any way, so you need to make sure your data never looks like a serialised Perl hash.

Typical names for the single object key are "__class_whatever__", or "$__dollars_are_rarely_used__$" or "}ugly_brace_placement", or even things like "__class_md5sum(classname)__", to reduce the risk of clashing with real hashes.

Example, decode JSON objects of the form "{ "__widget__" => <id> }" into the corresponding $WIDGET{<id>} object:

```
# return whatever is in $WIDGET{5}:
JSON
   ->new
   ->filter_json_single_key_object (__widget__ => sub {
         $WIDGET{ $_[0] }
      })
   ->decode ('{"__widget__": 5')

# this can be used with a TO_JSON method in some "widget" class
# for serialisation to json:
sub WidgetBase::TO_JSON {
   my ($self) = @_;

   unless ($self->{id}) {
```

```
        $self->{id} = ..get..some..id..;
        $WIDGET{$self->{id}} = $self;
      }

      { __widget__ => $self->{id} }
    }
```

max_depth

```
    $json = $json->max_depth([$maximum_nesting_depth])

    $max_depth = $json->get_max_depth
```

Sets the maximum nesting level (default 512) accepted while encoding or decoding. If a higher nesting level is detected in JSON text or a Perl data structure, then the encoder and decoder will stop and croak at that point.

Nesting level is defined by number of hash- or arrayrefs that the encoder needs to traverse to reach a given point or the number of "{" or "[" characters without their matching closing parenthesis crossed to reach a given character in a string.

Setting the maximum depth to one disallows any nesting, so that ensures that the object is only a single hash/object or array.

If no argument is given, the highest possible setting will be used, which is rarely useful.

max_size

```
    $json = $json->max_size([$maximum_string_size])

    $max_size = $json->get_max_size
```

Set the maximum length a JSON text may have (in bytes) where decoding is being attempted. The default is 0, meaning no limit. When "decode" is called on a string that is longer then this many bytes, it will not attempt to decode the string but throw an exception. This setting has no effect on "encode" (yet).

If no argument is given, the limit check will be deactivated (same as when 0 is specified).

encode

```
    $json_text = $json->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Converts the given Perl value or data structure to its JSON representation. Croaks on error.

decode

```
$perl_scalar = $json->decode($json_text)
```

The opposite of "encode": expects a JSON text and tries to parse it, returning the resulting simple scalar or reference. Croaks on error.

decode_prefix

```
($perl_scalar, $characters) = $json->decode_prefix($json_text)
```

This works like the "decode" method, but instead of raising an exception when there is trailing garbage after the first JSON object, it will silently stop parsing there and return the number of characters consumed so far.

This is useful if your JSON texts are not delimited by an outer protocol and you need to know where the JSON text ends.

```
JSON->new->decode_prefix ("[1] the tail")
=> ([1], 3)
```

ADDITIONAL METHODS

The following methods are for this module only.

backend

```
$backend = $json->backend
```

Since 2.92, "backend" method returns an abstract backend module used currently, which should be JSON::Backend::XS (which inherits JSON::XS or Cpanel::JSON::XS), or JSON::Backend::PP (which inherits JSON::PP), not to monkey-patch the actual backend module globally.

If you need to know what is used actually, use "isa", instead of string comparison.

is_xs

```
$boolean = $json->is_xs
```

Returns true if the backend inherits JSON::XS or Cpanel::JSON::XS.

is_pp

```
$boolean = $json->is_pp
```

Returns true if the backend inherits JSON::PP.

property

```
$settings = $json->property()
```

Returns a reference to a hash that holds all the common flag settings.

```
$json = $json->property('utf8' => 1)
$value
= $json->property('utf8') # 1
```

You can use this to get/set a value of a particular flag.

INCREMENTAL PARSING

This section is also taken from JSON::XS.

In some cases, there is the need for incremental parsing of JSON texts. While this module always has to keep both JSON text and resulting Perl data structure in memory at one time, it does allow you to parse a JSON stream incrementally. It does so by accumulating text until it has a full JSON object, which it then can decode. This process is similar to using "decode_prefix" to see if a full JSON object is available, but is much more efficient (and can be implemented with a minimum of method calls).

This module will only attempt to parse the JSON text once it is sure it has enough text to get a decisive result, using a very simple but truly incremental parser. This means that it sometimes won't stop as early as the full parser, for example, it doesn't detect mismatched parentheses. The only thing it guarantees is
that it starts decoding as soon as a syntactically valid JSON text has been seen. This means you need to set resource limits (e.g. "max_size") to ensure the parser will stop parsing in the presence if syntax errors.

The following methods implement this incremental parser.

incr_parse

```
$json->incr_parse( [$string] ) # void context

$obj_or_undef = $json->incr_parse( [$string] ) # scalar context

@obj_or_empty = $json->incr_parse( [$string] ) # list context
```

This is the central parsing function. It can both append new text and extract objects from the stream accumulated so far (both of these functions are optional).

If $string is given, then this string is appended to the already

existing JSON fragment stored in the $json object.

After that, if the function is called in void context, it will simply return without doing anything further. This can be used to add more text in as many chunks as you want.

If the method is called
in scalar context, then it will try to
extract exactly *one* JSON object. If that is successful, it will return this object, otherwise it will return "undef". If there is a parse error, this method will croak just as "decode" would do (one can then use "incr_skip" to skip the erroneous part). This is the most common way of using the method.

And finally, in list context, it will try to extract as many objects from the stream as it can find and return them, or the empty list otherwise. For this to work, there must be no separators (other than whitespace) between the JSON objects or arrays, instead they must be concatenated back-to-back. If an error occurs, an exception will be raised as in the scalar context case. Note that in this case, any previously-parsed JSON texts will be lost.

Example: Parse some JSON arrays/objects in a given string and return them.

```
    my @objs = JSON->new->incr_parse ("[5][7][1,2]");
```

incr_text

```
    $lvalue_string = $json->incr_text
```

This method returns the currently stored JSON fragment as an lvalue, that is, you can manipulate it. This *only* works when a preceding call to "incr_parse" in *scalar context* successfully returned an object. Under all other circumstances you must not call this function (I mean it. although in simple tests it might actually work, it *will* fail under real world conditions). As a special exception, you can also call this method before having parsed anything.

That means you can only use this function to look at or manipulate text before or after complete JSON objects, not while the parser is in the middle of parsing a JSON object.

This function is useful in two cases: a) finding the trailing text after a JSON object or b) parsing multiple JSON objects separated by non-JSON text (such as commas).

incr_skip

$json->incr_skip

This will reset the state of the incremental parser and will remove the parsed text from the input buffer so far. This is useful after "incr_parse" died, in which case the input buffer and incremental parser state is left unchanged, to skip the text parsed so far and to reset the parse state.

The difference to "incr_reset" is that only text until the parse error occurred is removed.

incr_reset

$json->incr_reset

This completely resets the incremental parser, that is, after this call, it will be as if the parser had never parsed anything.

This is useful if you want to repeatedly parse JSON objects and want to ignore any trailing data, which means you have to reset the parser after each successful decode.

MAPPING

Most of this section is also taken from JSON::XS.

This section describes how the backend modules map Perl values to JSON values and vice versa. These mappings are designed to "do the right thing" in most circumstances automatically, preserving round-tripping characteristics (what you put in comes out as something equivalent).

For the more enlightened: note that in the following descriptions, lowercase *perl* refers to the Perl interpreter, while uppercase *Perl* refers to the abstract Perl language itself.

JSON -> PERL

object

A JSON object becomes a reference to a hash in Perl. No ordering of object keys is preserved (JSON does not preserver object key ordering itself).

array

A JSON array becomes a reference to an array in Perl.

string

A JSON string becomes a string scalar in Perl - Unicode

codepoints in JSON are represented by the same codepoints in the Perl string, so no manual decoding is necessary.

number

A JSON number becomes either an integer, numeric (floating point) or string scalar in perl, depending on its range and any fractional parts. On the Perl level, there is no difference between those as Perl handles all the conversion details, but an integer may take slightly less memory and might represent more values exactly than floating point numbers.

If the number consists of digits only, this module will try to represent it as an integer value. If that fails, it will try to represent it as a numeric (floating point) value if that is possible without loss of precision. Otherwise it will preserve the number as a string value (in which case you lose roundtripping ability, as the JSON number will be re-encoded to a JSON string).

Numbers containing a fractional or exponential part will always be represented as numeric (floating point) values, possibly at a loss of precision (in which case you might lose perfect roundtripping ability, but the JSON number will still be re-encoded as a JSON number).

Note that precision is not accuracy - binary floating point values cannot represent most decimal fractions exactly, and when converting from and to floating point, this module only guarantees precision up to but not including the least significant bit.

true, false

These JSON atoms become "JSON::true" and "JSON::false", respectively. They are overloaded to act almost exactly like the numbers 1 and 0. You can check whether a scalar is a JSON boolean by using the "JSON::is_bool" function.

null

A JSON null atom becomes "undef" in Perl.

shell-style comments ("# *text*")

As a nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax that is enabled by the "relaxed" setting, shell-style comments are allowed. They can start anywhere outside strings and go till the end of the line.

PERL -> JSON

The mapping from Perl to JSON is slightly more difficult, as Perl is a truly typeless language, so we can only guess which JSON type is meant by a Perl value.

hash references

Perl hash references become JSON objects. As there is no inherent ordering in hash keys (or JSON objects), they will usually be encoded in a pseudo-random order.

This module can optionally sort the hash keys (determined by the *canonical* flag), so the same data structure will serialise to the same JSON text (given same settings and version of the same backend), but this incurs a runtime overhead and is only rarely useful, e.g. when you want to compare some JSON text against another for equality.

array references

Perl array references become JSON arrays.

other references

Other unblessed references are generally not allowed and will cause an exception to be thrown, except for references to the integers 0 and 1, which get turned into "false" and "true" atoms in JSON. You can also use "JSON::false" and "JSON::true" to improve readability.

```
encode_json [\0,JSON::true]      # yields [false,true]
```

JSON::true, JSON::false, JSON::null

These special values become JSON true and JSON false values, respectively. You can also use "\1" and "\0" directly if you want.

blessed objects

Blessed objects are not directly representable in JSON, but "JSON::XS" allows various ways of handling objects. See "OBJECT SERIALISATION", below, for details.

simple scalars

Simple Perl scalars (any scalar that is not a reference) are the most difficult objects to encode: this module will encode undefined scalars as JSON "null" values, scalars that have last been used in a string context before encoding as JSON strings, and anything else as number value:

```
# dump as number
encode_json [2]                    # yields [2]
encode_json [-3.0e17]              # yields [-3e+17]
my $value = 5; encode_json [$value]  # yields [5]

# used as string, so dump as string
print $value;
encode_json [$value]               # yields ["5"]

# undef becomes null
encode_json [undef]                # yields [null]
```

You can force the type to be a string by stringifying it:

```
my $x = 3.1; # some variable containing a number
"$x";        # stringified
$x .= "";    # another, more awkward way to stringify
print $x;    # perl does it for you, too, quite often
```

You can force the type to be a number by numifying it:

```
my $x = "3"; # some variable containing a string
$x += 0;     # numify it, ensuring it will be dumped as a number
$x *= 1;     # same thing, the choice is yours.
```

You can not currently force the type in other, less obscure, ways. Tell me if you need this capability (but don't forget to explain why it's needed :).

Note that numerical precision has the same meaning as under Perl (so binary to decimal conversion follows the same rules as in Perl, which can differ to other languages). Also, your perl interpreter might expose extensions to the floating point numbers of your platform, such as infinities or NaN's - these cannot be represented in JSON, and it is an error to pass those in.

OBJECT SERIALISATION

As for Perl objects, this module only supports a pure JSON representation (without the ability to deserialise the object automatically again).

SERIALISATION

What happens when this module encounters a Perl object depends on the "allow_blessed" and "convert_blessed" settings, which are used in this order:

1. "convert_blessed" is enabled and the object has a "TO_JSON" method.

   In this case, the "TO_JSON" method of the object is invoked in scalar context. It must return a single scalar that can be directly encoded into JSON. This scalar replaces the object in the JSON text.

   For example, the following "TO_JSON" method will convert all URI objects to JSON strings when serialised. The fact that these values originally were URI objects is lost.

```
sub URI::TO_JSON {
   my ($uri) = @_;

 $uri->as_string
}
```

2. "allow_blessed" is enabled.

   The object will be serialised as a JSON null value.

3. none of the above

   If none of the settings are enabled or the respective methods are missing, this module throws an exception.

ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES

This section is taken from JSON::XS.

The interested reader might have seen a number of flags that signify encodings or codesets - "utf8", "latin1" and "ascii". There seems to be some confusion on what these do, so here is a short comparison:

"utf8" controls whether the JSON text created by "encode" (and expected by "decode") is UTF-8 encoded or not, while "latin1" and "ascii" only control whether "encode" escapes character values outside their respective codeset range. Neither of these flags conflict with each other, although some combinations make less sense than others.

Care has been taken to make all flags symmetrical with respect to "encode" and "decode", that
is, texts encoded with any combination
of these flag values will be correctly decoded when the same flags are used - in general, if you use different flag settings while encoding vs. when decoding you likely have a bug somewhere.

Below comes a verbose discussion of these flags. Note that a

"codeset" is simply an abstract set of character-codepoint pairs, while an encoding takes those codepoint numbers and *encodes* them, in our case into octets. Unicode is (among other things) a codeset, UTF-8 is an encoding, and ISO-8859-1 (= latin 1) and ASCII are both codesets *and* encodings at the same time, which can be confusing.

"utf8" flag disabled

When "utf8" is disabled (the default), then "encode"/"decode" generate and expect Unicode strings, that is, characters with high ordinal Unicode values (> 255) will be encoded as such characters, and likewise such characters are decoded as-is, no changes to them will be done, except "(re-)interpreting" them as Unicode codepoints or Unicode characters, respectively (to Perl, these are the same thing in strings unless you do funny/weird/dumb stuff).

This is useful when you want to do the encoding yourself (e.g. when you want to have UTF-16 encoded JSON texts) or when some other layer does the encoding for you (for example, when printing to a terminal using a filehandle that transparently encodes to UTF-8 you certainly do NOT want to UTF-8 encode your data first and have Perl encode it another time).

"utf8" flag enabled

If the "utf8"-flag is enabled, "encode"/"decode" will encode all characters using the corresponding UTF-8 multi-byte sequence, and will expect your input strings to be encoded as UTF-8, that is, no "character" of the input string must have any value > 255, as UTF-8 does not allow that.

The "utf8" flag therefore switches between two modes: disabled means you will get a Unicode string in Perl, enabled means you get an UTF-8 encoded octet/binary string in Perl.

"latin1" or "ascii" flags enabled

With "latin1" (or "ascii") enabled, "encode" will escape characters with ordinal values > 255 (> 127 with "ascii") and encode the remaining characters as specified by the "utf8" flag.

If "utf8" is disabled, then the result is also correctly encoded in those character sets (as both are proper subsets of Unicode, meaning that a Unicode string with all character values < 256 is the same thing as a ISO-8859-1 string, and a Unicode string with all character values < 128 is the same

thing as an ASCII string in Perl).

If "utf8" is enabled, you still get a correct UTF-8-encoded string, regardless of these flags, just some more characters will be escaped using "\uXXXX" then before.

Note that ISO-8859-1-*encoded* strings are not compatible with UTF-8 encoding, while
ASCII-encoded strings are. That is
because the ISO-8859-1 encoding is NOT a subset of UTF-8 (despite the ISO-8859-1 *codeset* being a subset of Unicode), while ASCII is.

Surprisingly, "decode" will ignore these flags and so treat all input values as governed by the "utf8" flag. If it is disabled, this allows you to decode ISO-8859-1- and ASCII-encoded strings, as both strict subsets of Unicode. If it is enabled, you can correctly decode UTF-8 encoded strings.

So neither "latin1" nor "ascii" are incompatible with the "utf8" flag - they only govern when the JSON output engine escapes a character or not.

The main use for "latin1" is to relatively efficiently store binary data as JSON, at the expense of breaking compatibility with most JSON decoders.

The main use for "ascii" is to force the output to not contain characters with values > 127, which means you can interpret the resulting
string as UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, ASCII, KOI8-R or
most about any character set and 8-bit-encoding, and still get the same data structure back. This is useful when your channel for JSON transfer is not 8-bit clean or the encoding might be mangled in between (e.g. in mail), and works because ASCII is a proper subset of most 8-bit and multibyte encodings in use in the world.

BACKWARD INCOMPATIBILITY

Since version 2.90, stringification (and string comparison) for "JSON::true" and "JSON::false" has not been overloaded. It shouldn't matter as long as you treat them as boolean values, but a code that expects they are stringified as "true" or "false" doesn't work as you have expected any more.

```
if (JSON::true eq 'true') {  # now fails

print "The result is $JSON::true now."; # => The result is 1 now.
```

And now these boolean values don't inherit JSON::Boolean, either.
When you need to test a value is a JSON boolean value or not, use
"JSON::is_bool"
function, instead of testing the value inherits a
particular boolean class or not.

BUGS

Please report bugs on backend selection and additional features
this module provides to RT or GitHub issues for this module:

https://rt.cpan.org/Public/Dist/Display.html?Queue=JSON
https://github.com/makamaka/JSON/issues

Please report bugs and feature requests on decoding/encoding and
boolean behaviors to the author of the backend module you are
using.

SEE ALSO

JSON::XS, Cpanel::JSON::XS, JSON::PP for backends.

JSON::MaybeXS, an alternative that prefers Cpanel::JSON::XS.

"RFC4627"(<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4627.txt>)

AUTHOR

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JSON::XS was written by Marc Lehmann <schmorp[at]schmorp.de>

The release of this new version owes to the courtesy of Marc
Lehmann.

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modify it
under the same terms as Perl itself.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

---
abstract: 'JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) encoder/decoder'
author:
- 'Makamaka Hannyaharamitu, E<lt>makamaka[at]cpan.orgE<gt>'

```
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.24, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: JSON
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
recommends:
 JSON::XS: '2.34'
requires:
 Test::More: '0'
resources:
 bugtracker: https://github.com/makamaka/JSON/issues
 repository: https://github.com/makamaka/JSON
version: '4.02'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.012'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
use strict;
use warnings;
use Benchmark qw( cmpthese timethese );

our $VERSION = '1.00';

my $wanttime = $ARGV[1] || 5;

use JSON qw( -support_by_pp -no_export ); # for JSON::PP::Boolean inheritance
use JSON::PP ();
use JSON::XS ();
use utf8;

my $pp   = JSON::PP->new->utf8;
my $xs   = JSON::XS->new->utf8;

local $/;

my $json = <>;
```

```
my $perl = JSON::XS::decode_json $json;
my $result;


printf( "JSON::PP %s\n", JSON::PP->VERSION );
printf( "JSON::XS %s\n", JSON::XS->VERSION );


print "-----------------------------------\n";
print "->decode()\n";
print "-----------------------------------\n";

$result = timethese( -$wanttime,
   {
      'JSON::PP' => sub { $pp->decode( $json ) },
      'JSON::XS' => sub { $xs->decode( $json ) },
   },
   'none'
);
cmpthese( $result );

print "-----------------------------------\n";


__END__

=pod

=head1 SYNOPSYS

 bench_decode.pl json-file
 # or
 bench_decode.pl json-file
 minimum-time

=head1 DESCRIPTION

L<JSON::PP> and L<JSON::XS> decoding benchmark.

=head1 AUTHOR

makamaka

=head1 LISENCE

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
under the same terms as Perl itself.
```

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/eg/bench_decode.pl
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=pod

=head1 NAME

JSON::PP - JSON::XS compatible pure-Perl module.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use JSON::PP;

exported functions, they croak on error
and expect/generate UTF-8

$utf8_encoded_json_text = encode_json $perl_hash_or_arrayref;
$perl_hash_or_arrayref = decode_json $utf8_encoded_json_text;

OO-interface

$json = JSON::PP->new->ascii->pretty->allow_nonref;

$pretty_printed_json_text = $json->encode($perl_scalar);
$perl_scalar = $json->decode($json_text);

Note that JSON version 2.0 and above will automatically use
JSON::XS or JSON::PP, so you should be able to just:

use JSON;

=head1 VERSION

  4.02

=head1 DESCRIPTION

JSON::PP is a pure perl JSON decoder/encoder, and (almost) compatible to much
faster L<JSON::XS> written by Marc Lehmann in C. JSON::PP works as
a fallback module when you use L<JSON> module without having
installed JSON::XS.

Because of this fallback feature of JSON.pm,

JSON::PP tries not to
be more JavaScript-friendly than JSON::XS (i.e. not to escape extra
characters such as U+2028 and U+2029, etc),
in order for you not to lose such JavaScript-friendliness silently
when you use JSON.pm and install JSON::XS for speed or by accident.
If you need JavaScript-friendly RFC7159-compliant pure perl module,
try L<JSON::Tiny>, which is derived from L<Mojolicious> web
framework and is also smaller and faster than JSON::PP.

JSON::PP has been in the Perl core since Perl 5.14, mainly for
CPAN toolchain modules to parse META.json.

=head1 FUNCTIONAL INTERFACE

This section is taken from JSON::XS almost verbatim. C<encode_json>
and C<decode_json> are exported by default.

=head2 encode_json

```
$json_text = encode_json $perl_scalar
```

Converts the given Perl data structure to a UTF-8 encoded, binary string
(that is, the string contains octets only). Croaks on error.

This function call is functionally identical to:

```
$json_text = JSON::PP->new->utf8->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Except
being faster.

=head2 decode_json

```
$perl_scalar = decode_json $json_text
```

The opposite of C<encode_json>: expects an UTF-8 (binary) string and tries
to parse that as an UTF-8 encoded JSON text, returning the resulting
reference. Croaks on error.

This function call is functionally identical to:

```
$perl_scalar = JSON::PP->new->utf8->decode($json_text)
```

Except being faster.

=head2 JSON::PP::is_bool

```
$is_boolean = JSON::PP::is_bool($scalar)
```

Returns true if the passed scalar represents either JSON::PP::true or
JSON::PP::false, two constants that act like C<1> and C<0> respectively
and are also used to represent JSON C<true> and C<false> in Perl strings.

See L<MAPPING>, below, for more information on how JSON values are mapped to
Perl.

=head1 OBJECT-ORIENTED INTERFACE

This section is also taken from JSON::XS.

The object oriented interface lets you configure your own encoding or
decoding style, within the limits of supported formats.

=head2 new

  $json
 = JSON::PP->new

Creates a new JSON::PP object that can be used to de/encode JSON
strings. All boolean flags described below are by default I<disabled>
(with the exception of C<allow_nonref>, which defaults to I<enabled> since
version C<4.0>).

The mutators for flags all return the JSON::PP object again and thus calls can
be chained:

  my $json = JSON::PP->new->utf8->space_after->encode({a => [1,2]})
  => {"a": [1, 2]}

=head2 ascii

  $json = $json->ascii([$enable])

  $enabled = $json->get_ascii

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will not
generate characters outside the code range C<0..127> (which is ASCII). Any
Unicode characters outside that range will be escaped using either a
single \uXXXX (BMP characters) or a double \uHHHH\uLLLLL escape sequence,
as per RFC4627. The resulting encoded JSON text can be treated as a native
Unicode string, an ascii-encoded, latin1-encoded or UTF-8 encoded string,
or any other superset of ASCII.

If C<$enable>
 is false, then the C<encode> method will not escape Unicode
characters unless required by the JSON syntax or other flags. This results

in a faster and more compact format.

See also the section I<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> later in this document.

The main use for this flag is to produce JSON texts that can be
transmitted over a 7-bit channel, as the encoded JSON texts will not
contain any 8 bit characters.

```
 JSON::PP->new->ascii(1)->encode([chr 0x10401])
 => ["\ud801\udc01"]
```

=head2 latin1

```
   $json = $json->latin1([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_latin1
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will encode
the resulting JSON text as latin1 (or iso-8859-1), escaping any characters
outside the code range C<0..255>. The resulting string can be treated as a
latin1-encoded JSON text or a native Unicode string. The C<decode> method
will not be affected in any way by this flag, as C<decode> by default
expects Unicode, which is a strict superset of latin1.

If
 C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will not escape Unicode
characters unless required by the JSON syntax or other flags.

See also the section I<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> later in this document.

The main use for this flag is efficiently encoding binary data as JSON
text, as most octets will not be escaped, resulting in a smaller encoded
size. The disadvantage is that the resulting JSON text is encoded
in latin1 (and must correctly be treated as such when storing and
transferring), a rare encoding for JSON. It is therefore most useful when
you want to store data structures known to contain binary data efficiently
in files or databases, not when talking to other JSON encoders/decoders.

```
 JSON::PP->new->latin1->encode (["\x{89}\x{abc}"]
 => ["\x{89}\\u0abc"]    # (perl syntax, U+abc escaped, U+89 not)
```

=head2 utf8

```
   $json = $json->utf8([$enable])

   $enabled = $json->get_utf8
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will encode

the
JSON result into UTF-8, as required by many protocols, while the
C<decode> method expects to be handled an UTF-8-encoded string. Please
note that UTF-8-encoded strings do not contain any characters outside the
range C<0..255>, they are thus useful for bytewise/binary I/O. In future
versions, enabling this option might enable autodetection of the UTF-16
and UTF-32 encoding families, as described in RFC4627.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will return the JSON
string as a (non-encoded) Unicode string, while C<decode> expects thus a
Unicode string. Any decoding or encoding (e.g. to UTF-8 or UTF-16) needs
to be done yourself, e.g. using the Encode module.

See also the section I<ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES> later in this document.

Example, output UTF-16BE-encoded JSON:

```
use Encode;
$jsontext = encode "UTF-16BE", JSON::PP->new->encode ($object);
```

Example, decode UTF-32LE-encoded JSON:

```
use Encode;
$object = JSON::PP->new->decode (decode "UTF-32LE", $jsontext);
```

=head2
pretty

```
$json = $json->pretty([$enable])
```

This enables (or disables) all of the C<indent>, C<space_before> and
C<space_after> (and in the future possibly more) flags in one call to
generate the most readable (or most compact) form possible.

=head2 indent

```
$json = $json->indent([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_indent
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will use a multiline
format as output, putting every array member or object/hash key-value pair
into its own line, indenting them properly.

If C<$enable> is false, no newlines or indenting will be produced, and the
resulting JSON text is guaranteed not to contain any C<newlines>.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

The default indent space length is three.
You can use C<indent_length> to change the length.

=head2 space_before

```
$json = $json->space_before([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_space_before
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode>
method will add an extra
optional space before the C<:> separating keys from values in JSON objects.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will not add any extra
space at those places.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts. You will also
most likely combine this setting with C<space_after>.

Example, space_before enabled, space_after and indent disabled:

```
{"key" :"value"}
```

=head2 space_after

```
$json = $json->space_after([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_space_after
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will add an extra
optional space after the C<:> separating keys from values in JSON objects
and extra whitespace after the C<,> separating key-value pairs and array
members.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will not add any extra
space at those places.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

Example, space_before and indent disabled, space_after enabled:

```
{"key": "value"}
```

=head2 relaxed

```
$json = $json->relaxed([$enable])
```

```
$enabled = $json->get_relaxed
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<decode> will accept some extensions to normal JSON syntax (see below). C<encode> will not be affected in anyway. I<Be aware that this option makes you accept invalid JSON texts as if they were valid!>. I suggest only to use this option to parse application-specific files written by humans (configuration files, resource files etc.)

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<decode> will only accept valid JSON texts.

Currently accepted extensions are:

=over 4

=item * list items can have an end-comma

JSON I<separates> array elements and key-value pairs with commas. This can be annoying if you write JSON texts manually and want to be able to quickly append elements, so this extension accepts comma at the end of such items not just between them:

```
 [
   1,
   2, <- this comma not normally allowed
 ]
 {
   "k1": "v1",
   "k2": "v2", <- this comma
not normally allowed
 }
```

=item * shell-style '#'-comments

Whenever JSON allows whitespace, shell-style comments are additionally allowed. They are terminated by the first carriage-return or line-feed character, after which more white-space and comments are allowed.

```
[
  1, # this comment not allowed in JSON
    # neither this one...
]
```

=item * C-style multiple-line '/* */'-comments (JSON::PP only)

Whenever JSON allows whitespace, C-style multiple-line comments are additionally allowed. Everything between C</*> and C<*/> is a comment, after which

more white-space and comments are allowed.

```
[
   1, /* this comment not allowed in JSON */
      /* neither this one... */
]
```

=item * C++-style one-line '//'-comments (JSON::PP only)

Whenever JSON allows whitespace, C++-style one-line comments are additionally allowed. They are terminated by the first carriage-return or line-feed character, after which more white-space and comments are allowed.

```
[
   1, // this comment
not allowed in JSON
      // neither this one...
]
```

=item * literal ASCII TAB characters in strings

Literal ASCII TAB characters are now allowed in strings (and treated as C<\t>).

```
[
   "Hello\tWorld",
   "Hello<TAB>World", # literal <TAB> would not normally be allowed
]
```

=back

=head2 canonical

```
  $json = $json->canonical([$enable])

  $enabled = $json->get_canonical
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will output JSON objects by sorting their keys. This is adding a comparatively high overhead.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will output key-value pairs in the order Perl stores them (which will likely change between runs of the same script, and can change even within the same run from 5.18 onwards).

This option is useful if you want the same data structure to be encoded as the same JSON text (given the same overall settings). If it is disabled, the same hash might be encoded differently even if contains the same

data,
as key-value pairs have no inherent ordering in Perl.

This setting has no effect when decoding JSON texts.

This setting has currently no effect on tied hashes.

=head2 allow_nonref

```
$json = $json->allow_nonref([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_nonref
```

Unlike other boolean options, this opotion is enabled by default beginning
with version C<4.0>.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method can convert a
non-reference into its corresponding string, number or null JSON value,
which is an extension to RFC4627. Likewise, C<decode> will accept those JSON
values instead of croaking.

If C<$enable> is false, then the C<encode> method will croak if it isn't
passed an arrayref or hashref, as JSON texts must either be an object
or array. Likewise, C<decode> will croak if given something that is not a
JSON object or array.

Example, encode a Perl scalar as JSON value without enabled C<allow_nonref>,
resulting in an error:

```
JSON::PP->new->allow_nonref(0)->encode
("Hello, World!")
=> hash- or arrayref expected...
```

=head2 allow_unknown

```
$json = $json->allow_unknown([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_unknown
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode> will I<not> throw an
exception when it encounters values it cannot represent in JSON (for
example, filehandles) but instead will encode a JSON C<null> value. Note
that blessed objects are not included here and are handled separately by
c<allow_blessed>.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will throw an
exception when it encounters anything it cannot encode as JSON.

This option does not affect C<decode> in any way, and it is recommended to leave it off unless you know your communications partner.

=head2 allow_blessed

```
$json = $json->allow_blessed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_blessed
```

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION> for details.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then the C<encode> method will not barf when it encounters a blessed reference that it cannot convert otherwise. Instead, a JSON C<null> value is encoded instead of the object.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will throw an exception when it encounters a blessed object that it cannot convert otherwise.

This setting has no effect on C<decode>.

=head2 convert_blessed

```
$json = $json->convert_blessed([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_convert_blessed
```

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION> for details.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode>, upon encountering a blessed object, will check for the availability of the C<TO_JSON> method on the object's class. If found, it will be called in scalar context and the resulting scalar will be encoded instead of the object.

The C<TO_JSON> method may safely call die if it wants. If C<TO_JSON> returns other blessed objects, those will be handled in the same way. C<TO_JSON> must take care of not causing an endless recursion cycle (== crash) in this case. The name of C<TO_JSON> was chosen because other methods called by the Perl core (== not by the user of the object) are usually in upper case letters and to avoid collisions with any C<to_json> function or method.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will not consider this type of conversion.

This setting has no effect on C<decode>.

=head2 allow_tags

```
$json = $json->allow_tags([$enable])

$enabled = $json->get_allow_tags
```

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION> for details.

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode>, upon encountering a
blessed object, will check for the availability of the C<FREEZE> method on
the object's class. If found, it will be used to serialise the object into
a nonstandard tagged JSON value (that JSON decoders cannot decode).

It also causes C<decode> to parse such tagged JSON values and deserialise
them via a call to the C<THAW> method.

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<encode> will not consider
this type of conversion, and tagged JSON values will
cause a parse error
in C<decode>, as if tags were not part of the grammar.

=head2 boolean_values

```
$json->boolean_values([$false, $true])

($false,  $true) = $json->get_boolean_values
```

By default, JSON booleans will be decoded as overloaded
C<$JSON::PP::false> and C<$JSON::PP::true> objects.

With this method you can specify your own boolean values for decoding -
on decode, JSON C<false> will be decoded as a copy of C<$false>, and JSON
C<true> will be decoded as C<$true> ("copy" here is the same thing as
assigning a value to another variable, i.e. C<$copy = $false>).

This is useful when you want to pass a decoded data structure directly
to other serialisers like YAML, Data::MessagePack and so on.

Note that this works only when you C<decode>. You can set incompatible
boolean objects (like L<boolean>), but when you C<encode> a data structure
with such boolean objects, you still need to enable C<convert_blessed>
(and add a C<TO_JSON> method if necessary).

Calling this method
without any arguments will reset the booleans
to their default values.

C<get_boolean_values> will return both C<$false> and C<$true> values, or the empty list when they are set to the default.

=head2 filter_json_object

```
$json = $json->filter_json_object([$coderef])
```

When C<$coderef> is specified, it will be called from C<decode> each time it decodes a JSON object. The only argument is a reference to the newly-created hash. If the code references returns a single scalar (which need not be a reference), this value (or rather a copy of it) is inserted into the deserialised data structure. If it returns an empty list (NOTE: I<not> C<undef>, which is a valid scalar), the original deserialised hash will be inserted. This setting can slow down decoding considerably.

When C<$coderef> is omitted or undefined, any existing callback will be removed and C<decode> will not change the deserialised hash in any way.

Example, convert all JSON objects into the integer 5:

```
 my $js = JSON::PP->new->filter_json_object(sub
{ 5 });
 # returns [5]
 $js->decode('[{}]');
 # returns 5
 $js->decode('{"a":1, "b":2}');
```

=head2 filter_json_single_key_object

```
$json = $json->filter_json_single_key_object($key [=> $coderef])
```

Works remotely similar to C<filter_json_object>, but is only called for JSON objects having a single key named C<$key>.

This C<$coderef> is called before the one specified via C<filter_json_object>, if any. It gets passed the single value in the JSON object. If it returns a single value, it will be inserted into the data structure. If it returns nothing (not even C<undef> but the empty list), the callback from C<filter_json_object> will be called next, as if no single-key callback were specified.

If C<$coderef> is omitted or undefined, the corresponding callback will be disabled. There can only ever be one callback for a given key.

As this callback gets called less often then the C<filter_json_object> one, decoding speed will not usually suffer as much.

Therefore, single-key
objects make excellent targets to serialise Perl objects into, especially
as single-key JSON objects are as close to the type-tagged value concept
as JSON gets (it's basically an ID/VALUE tuple). Of course, JSON does not
support this in any way, so you need to make sure your data never looks
like a serialised Perl hash.

Typical names for the single object key are C<__class_whatever__>, or
C<$__dollars_are_rarely_used__$> or C<}ugly_brace_placement>, or even
things like C<__class_md5sum(classname)__>, to reduce the risk of clashing
with real hashes.

Example, decode JSON objects of the form C<< { "__widget__" => <id> } >>
into the corresponding C<< $WIDGET{<id>} >> object:

```
 # return whatever is in $WIDGET{5}:
 JSON::PP
   ->new
   ->filter_json_single_key_object (__widget__ => sub {
        $WIDGET{ $_[0] }
      })
   ->decode ('{"__widget__": 5')

 # this can be used with a TO_JSON method in some "widget" class
 # for serialisation to
json:
 sub WidgetBase::TO_JSON {
   my ($self) = @_;

   unless ($self->{id}) {
     $self->{id} = ..get..some..id..;
     $WIDGET{$self->{id}} = $self;
   }

   { __widget__ => $self->{id} }
 }
```

=head2 shrink

```
  $json = $json->shrink([$enable])

  $enabled = $json->get_shrink
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), the string returned by C<encode> will
be shrunk (i.e. downgraded if possible).

The actual definition of what shrink does might change in future versions,
but it will always try to save space at the expense of time.

If C<$enable> is false, then JSON::PP does nothing.

=head2 max_depth

```
$json = $json->max_depth([$maximum_nesting_depth])

$max_depth = $json->get_max_depth
```

Sets the maximum nesting level (default C<512>) accepted while encoding
or decoding. If a higher nesting level is detected in JSON text or a Perl
data structure, then the encoder and decoder will stop and croak at that
point.

Nesting level is defined by number of
hash- or arrayrefs that the encoder
needs to traverse to reach a given point or the number of C<{> or C<[>
characters without their matching closing parenthesis crossed to reach a
given character in a string.

Setting the maximum depth to one disallows any nesting, so that ensures
that the object is only a single hash/object or array.

If no argument is given, the highest possible setting will be used, which
is rarely useful.

See L<JSON::XS/SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS> for more info on why this is useful.

=head2 max_size

```
$json = $json->max_size([$maximum_string_size])

$max_size = $json->get_max_size
```

Set the maximum length a JSON text may have (in bytes) where decoding is
being attempted. The default is C<0>, meaning no limit. When C<decode>
is called on a string that is longer then this many bytes, it will not
attempt to decode the string but throw an exception. This setting has no
effect on C<encode> (yet).

If no argument is given, the limit check will be deactivated (same
as when
C<0> is specified).

See L<JSON::XS/SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS> for more info on why this is useful.

=head2 encode

```
   $json_text = $json->encode($perl_scalar)
```

Converts the given Perl value or data structure to its JSON
representation. Croaks on error.

=head2 decode

```
   $perl_scalar = $json->decode($json_text)
```

The opposite of C<encode>: expects a JSON text and tries to parse it,
returning the resulting simple scalar or reference. Croaks on error.

=head2 decode_prefix

```
   ($perl_scalar, $characters) = $json->decode_prefix($json_text)
```

This works like the C<decode> method, but instead of raising an exception
when there is trailing garbage after the first JSON object, it will
silently stop parsing there and return the number of characters consumed
so far.

This is useful if your JSON texts are not delimited by an outer protocol
and you need to know where the JSON text ends.

```
  JSON::PP->new->decode_prefix ("[1] the tail")
  => ([1], 3)
```

=head1 FLAGS FOR JSON::PP ONLY

The
following flags and properties are for JSON::PP only. If you use
any of these, you can't make your application run faster by replacing
JSON::PP with JSON::XS. If you need these and also speed boost,
you might want to try L<Cpanel::JSON::XS>, a fork of JSON::XS by
Reini Urban, which supports some of these (with a different set of
incompatibilities). Most of these historical flags are only kept
for backward compatibility, and should not be used in a new application.

=head2 allow_singlequote

```
   $json = $json->allow_singlequote([$enable])
   $enabled = $json->get_allow_singlequote
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<decode> will accept
invalid JSON texts that contain strings that begin and end with
single quotation marks. C<encode> will not be affected in any way.
I<Be aware that this option makes you accept invalid JSON texts
as if they were valid!>. I suggest only to use this option to

parse application-specific files written by humans (configuration
files, resource files etc.)

If
 C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<decode> will only accept
valid JSON texts.

```
   $json->allow_singlequote->decode(qq|{"foo":'bar'}|);
   $json->allow_singlequote->decode(qq|{'foo':"bar"}|);
   $json->allow_singlequote->decode(qq|{'foo':'bar'}|);
```

=head2 allow_barekey

```
   $json = $json->allow_barekey([$enable])
   $enabled = $json->get_allow_barekey
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<decode> will accept
invalid JSON texts that contain JSON objects whose names don't
begin and end with quotation marks. C<encode> will not be affected
in any way. I<Be aware that this option makes you accept invalid JSON
texts as if they were valid!>. I suggest only to use this option to
parse application-specific files written by humans (configuration
files, resource files etc.)

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<decode> will only accept
valid JSON texts.

```
   $json->allow_barekey->decode(qq|{foo:"bar"}|);
```

=head2 allow_bignum

```
   $json = $json->allow_bignum([$enable])
    $enabled = $json->get_allow_bignum
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<decode> will convert
big integers Perl cannot handle as integer into L<Math::BigInt>
objects and convert floating numbers into L<Math::BigFloat>
objects. C<encode> will convert C<Math::BigInt> and C<Math::BigFloat>
objects into JSON numbers.

```
  $json->allow_nonref->allow_bignum;
  $bigfloat = $json->decode('2.000000000000000000000000001');
  print $json->encode($bigfloat);
  # => 2.000000000000000000000000001
```

See also L<MAPPING>.

=head2 loose

```
   $json = $json->loose([$enable])
   $enabled = $json->get_loose
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<decode> will accept
invalid JSON texts that contain unescaped [\x00-\x1f\x22\x5c]
characters. C<encode> will not be affected in any way.
I<Be aware that this option makes you accept invalid JSON texts
as if they were valid!>. I suggest only to use this option to
parse application-specific files written by humans (configuration
files, resource files
 etc.)

If C<$enable> is false (the default), then C<decode> will only accept
valid JSON texts.

```
   $json->loose->decode(qq|["abc
                            def"]|);
```

=head2 escape_slash

```
   $json = $json->escape_slash([$enable])
   $enabled = $json->get_escape_slash
```

If C<$enable> is true (or missing), then C<encode> will explicitly
escape I<slash> (solidus; C<U+002F>) characters to reduce the risk of
XSS (cross site scripting) that may be caused by C<< </script> >>
in a JSON text, with the cost of bloating the size of JSON texts.

This option may be useful when you embed JSON in HTML, but embedding
arbitrary JSON in HTML (by some HTML template toolkit or by string
interpolation) is risky in general. You must escape necessary
characters in correct order, depending on the context.

C<decode> will not be affected in any way.

=head2 indent_length

```
   $json = $json->indent_length($number_of_spaces)
   $length = $json->get_indent_length
```

This option is only useful when you
 also enable C<indent> or C<pretty>.

JSON::XS indents with three spaces when you C<encode> (if requested
by C<indent> or C<pretty>), and the number cannot be changed.
JSON::PP allows you to change/get the number of indent spaces with these
mutator/accessor. The default number of spaces is three (the same as

JSON::XS), and the acceptable range is from C<0> (no indentation;
it'd be better to disable indentation by C<indent(0)>) to C<15>.

=head2 sort_by

```
$json = $json->sort_by($code_ref)
$json = $json->sort_by($subroutine_name)
```

If you just want to sort keys (names) in JSON objects when you
C<encode>, enable C<canonical> option (see above) that allows you to
sort object keys alphabetically.

If you do need to sort non-alphabetically for whatever reasons,
you can give a code reference (or a subroutine name) to C<sort_by>,
then the argument will be passed to Perl's C<sort> built-in function.

As the sorting is done in the JSON::PP scope, you usually need to
prepend C<JSON::PP::>
to the subroutine name, and the special variables
C<$a> and C<$b> used in the subrontine used by C<sort> function.

Example:

```
my %ORDER = (id => 1, class => 2, name => 3);
$json->sort_by(sub {
    ($ORDER{$JSON::PP::a} // 999) <=> ($ORDER{$JSON::PP::b} // 999)
    or $JSON::PP::a cmp $JSON::PP::b
});
print $json->encode([
    {name => 'CPAN', id => 1, href => 'http://cpan.org'}
]);
# [{"id":1,"name":"CPAN","href":"http://cpan.org"}]
```

Note that C<sort_by> affects all the plain hashes in the data structure.
If you need finer control, C<tie> necessary hashes with a module that
implements ordered hash (such as L<Hash::Ordered> and L<Tie::IxHash>).
C<canonical> and C<sort_by> don't affect the key order in C<tie>d
hashes.

```
use Hash::Ordered;
tie my %hash, 'Hash::Ordered',
    (name => 'CPAN', id => 1, href => 'http://cpan.org');
print $json->encode([\%hash]);
# [{"name":"CPAN","id":1,"href":"http://cpan.org"}] # order is kept
```

=head1 INCREMENTAL PARSING

This

section is also taken from JSON::XS.

In some cases, there is the need for incremental parsing of JSON texts. While this module always has to keep both JSON text and resulting Perl data structure in memory at one time, it does allow you to parse a JSON stream incrementally. It does so by accumulating text until it has a full JSON object, which it then can decode. This process is similar to using C<decode_prefix> to see if a full JSON object is available, but is much more efficient (and can be implemented with a minimum of method calls).

JSON::PP will only attempt to parse the JSON text once it is sure it has enough text to get a decisive result, using a very simple but truly incremental parser. This means that it sometimes won't stop as early as the full parser, for example, it doesn't detect mismatched parentheses. The only thing it guarantees is that it starts decoding as soon as a syntactically valid JSON text has been seen. This means you need to set resource limits (e.g. C<max_size>) to ensure the parser will stop parsing in the presence if syntax errors.

The following methods implement this incremental parser.

=head2 incr_parse

```
$json->incr_parse( [$string] ) # void context

$obj_or_undef = $json->incr_parse( [$string] ) # scalar context

@obj_or_empty = $json->incr_parse( [$string] ) # list context
```

This is the central parsing function. It can both append new text and extract objects from the stream accumulated so far (both of these functions are optional).

If C<$string> is given, then this string is appended to the already existing JSON fragment stored in the C<$json> object.

After that, if the function is called in void context, it will simply return without doing anything further. This can be used to add more text in as many chunks as you want.

If the method is called in scalar context, then it will try to extract exactly I<one> JSON object. If that is successful, it will return this object, otherwise it will return C<undef>. If there is a parse error, this method will croak just as C<decode> would do (one can then use C<incr_skip> to skip the erroneous part). This is the most common way of

using the method.

And finally, in list context, it will try to extract as many objects from the stream as it can find and return them, or the empty list otherwise. For this to work, there must be no separators (other than whitespace) between the JSON objects or arrays, instead they must be concatenated back-to-back. If an error occurs, an exception will be raised as in the scalar context case. Note that in this case, any previously-parsed JSON texts will be lost.

Example: Parse some JSON arrays/objects in a given string and return them.

```
   my @objs = JSON::PP->new->incr_parse ("[5][7][1,2]");
```

=head2 incr_text

```
   $lvalue_string = $json->incr_text
```

This method returns the currently stored JSON fragment as an lvalue, that is, you can manipulate it. This I<only> works when a preceding call to C<incr_parse> in I<scalar
 context> successfully returned an object. Under all other circumstances you must not call this function (I mean it. although in simple tests it might actually work, it I<will> fail under real world conditions). As a special exception, you can also call this method before having parsed anything.

That means you can only use this function to look at or manipulate text before or after complete JSON objects, not while the parser is in the middle of parsing a JSON object.

This function is useful in two cases: a) finding the trailing text after a JSON object or b) parsing multiple JSON objects separated by non-JSON text (such as commas).

=head2 incr_skip

```
   $json->incr_skip
```

This will reset the state of the incremental parser and will remove the parsed text from the input buffer so far. This is useful after C<incr_parse> died, in which case the input buffer and incremental parser state is left unchanged, to skip the text parsed so far and to reset the parse state.

The difference

to C<incr_reset> is that only text until the parse error
occurred is removed.

=head2 incr_reset

$json->incr_reset

This completely resets the incremental parser, that is, after this call,
it will be as if the parser had never parsed anything.

This is useful if you want to repeatedly parse JSON objects and want to
ignore any trailing data, which means you have to reset the parser after
each successful decode.

=head1 MAPPING

Most of this section is also taken from JSON::XS.

This section describes how JSON::PP maps Perl values to JSON values and
vice versa. These mappings are designed to "do the right thing" in most
circumstances automatically, preserving round-tripping characteristics
(what you put in comes out as something equivalent).

For the more enlightened: note that in the following descriptions,
lowercase I<perl> refers to the Perl interpreter, while uppercase I<Perl>
refers to the abstract Perl language itself.

=head2 JSON -> PERL

=over 4

=item object

A JSON object
becomes a reference to a hash in Perl. No ordering of object
keys is preserved (JSON does not preserve object key ordering itself).

=item array

A JSON array becomes a reference to an array in Perl.

=item string

A JSON string becomes a string scalar in Perl - Unicode codepoints in JSON
are represented by the same codepoints in the Perl string, so no manual
decoding is necessary.

=item number

A JSON number becomes either an integer, numeric (floating point) or string scalar in perl, depending on its range and any fractional parts. On the Perl level, there is no difference between those as Perl handles all the conversion details, but an integer may take slightly less memory and might represent more values exactly than floating point numbers.

If the number consists of digits only, JSON::PP will try to represent it as an integer value. If that fails, it will try to represent it as a numeric (floating point) value if that is possible without loss of precision. Otherwise it will preserve the number as a string value (in which case you lose roundtripping ability, as the JSON number will be re-encoded to a JSON string).

Numbers containing a fractional or exponential part will always be represented as numeric (floating point) values, possibly at a loss of precision (in which case you might lose perfect roundtripping ability, but the JSON number will still be re-encoded as a JSON number).

Note that precision is not accuracy - binary floating point values cannot represent most decimal fractions exactly, and when converting from and to floating point, JSON::PP only guarantees precision up to but not including the least significant bit.

When C<allow_bignum> is enabled, big integer values and any numeric values will be converted into L<Math::BigInt> and L<Math::BigFloat> objects respectively, without becoming string scalars or losing precision.

=item true, false

These JSON atoms become C<JSON::PP::true> and C<JSON::PP::false>, respectively. They are overloaded to act almost exactly like the numbers C<1> and C<0>. You can check whether a scalar is a JSON boolean by using the C<JSON::PP::is_bool> function.

=item null

A JSON null atom becomes C<undef> in Perl.

=item shell-style comments (C<< # I<text> >>)

As a nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax that is enabled by the C<relaxed> setting, shell-style comments are allowed. They can start anywhere outside strings and go till the end of the line.

=item tagged values (C<< (I<tag>)I<value> >>).

Another nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax, enabled with the C<allow_tags> setting, are tagged values. In this implementation, the I<tag> must be a perl package/class name encoded as a JSON string, and the I<value> must be a JSON array encoding optional constructor arguments.

See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION>, below, for details.

=back

=head2 PERL -> JSON

The mapping from Perl to JSON is slightly more difficult, as Perl is a truly typeless language, so we can only guess which JSON type is meant by a Perl
value.

=over 4

=item hash references

Perl hash references become JSON objects. As there is no inherent ordering in hash keys (or JSON objects), they will usually be encoded in a pseudo-random order. JSON::PP can optionally sort the hash keys (determined by the I<canonical> flag and/or I<sort_by> property), so the same data structure will serialise to the same JSON text (given same settings and version of JSON::PP), but this incurs a runtime overhead and is only rarely useful, e.g. when you want to compare some JSON text against another for equality.

=item array references

Perl array references become JSON arrays.

=item other references

Other unblessed references are generally not allowed and will cause an exception to be thrown, except for references to the integers C<0> and C<1>, which get turned into C<false> and C<true> atoms in JSON. You can also use C<JSON::PP::false> and C<JSON::PP::true> to improve readability.

```
  to_json [\0, JSON::PP::true]      # yields [false,true]
```

=item

JSON::PP::true, JSON::PP::false

These special values become JSON true and JSON false values, respectively. You can also use C<\1> and C<\0> directly if you want.

=item JSON::PP::null

This special value becomes JSON null.

=item blessed objects

Blessed objects are not directly representable in JSON, but C<JSON::PP> allows various ways of handling objects. See L<OBJECT SERIALISATION>, below, for details.

=item simple scalars

Simple Perl scalars (any scalar that is not a reference) are the most difficult objects to encode: JSON::PP will encode undefined scalars as JSON C<null> values, scalars that have last been used in a string context before encoding as JSON strings, and anything else as number value:

```
# dump as number
encode_json [2]                      # yields [2]
encode_json [-3.0e17]                # yields [-3e+17]
my $value = 5; encode_json [$value]  # yields [5]

# used as string, so dump as string
print $value;
encode_json [$value]
      # yields ["5"]

# undef becomes null
encode_json [undef]                  # yields [null]
```

You can force the type to be a JSON string by stringifying it:

```
my $x = 3.1; # some variable containing a number
"$x";       # stringified
$x .= "";    # another, more awkward way to stringify
print $x;    # perl does it for you, too, quite often
            # (but for older perls)
```

You can force the type to be a JSON number by numifying it:

```
my $x = "3"; # some variable containing a string
$x += 0;     # numify it, ensuring it will be dumped as a number
$x *= 1;     # same thing, the choice is yours.
```

You can not currently force the type in other, less obscure, ways.

Since version 2.91_01, JSON::PP uses a different number detection logic
that converts a scalar that is possible to turn into a number safely.
The new logic is slightly faster, and tends to help people who use older
perl or who want to encode complicated data structure. However, this may
results
in a different JSON text from the one JSON::XS encodes (and
thus may break tests that compare entire JSON texts). If you do
need the previous behavior for compatibility or for finer control,
set PERL_JSON_PP_USE_B environmental variable to true before you
C<use> JSON::PP (or JSON.pm).

Note that numerical precision has the same meaning as under Perl (so
binary to decimal conversion follows the same rules as in Perl, which
can differ to other languages). Also, your perl interpreter might expose
extensions to the floating point numbers of your platform, such as
infinities or NaN's - these cannot be represented in JSON, and it is an
error to pass those in.

JSON::PP (and JSON::XS) trusts what you pass to C<encode> method
(or C<encode_json> function) is a clean, validated data structure with
values that can be represented as valid JSON values only, because it's
not from an external data source (as opposed to JSON texts you pass to
C<decode> or C<decode_json>, which JSON::PP considers tainted
and
doesn't trust). As JSON::PP doesn't know exactly what you and consumers
of your JSON texts want the unexpected values to be (you may want to
convert them into null, or to stringify them with or without
normalisation (string representation of infinities/NaN may vary
depending on platforms), or to croak without conversion), you're advised
to do what you and your consumers need before you encode, and also not
to numify values that may start with values that look like a number
(including infinities/NaN), without validating.

=back

=head2 OBJECT SERIALISATION

As JSON cannot directly represent Perl objects, you have to choose between
a pure JSON representation (without the ability to deserialise the object
automatically again), and a nonstandard extension to the JSON syntax,
tagged values.

=head3 SERIALISATION

What happens when C<JSON::PP> encounters a Perl object depends on the

C<allow_blessed>, C<convert_blessed>, C<allow_tags> and C<allow_bignum>
settings, which are used in
this order:

=over 4

=item 1. C<allow_tags> is enabled and the object has a C<FREEZE> method.

In this case, C<JSON::PP> creates a tagged JSON value, using a nonstandard
extension to the JSON syntax.

This works by invoking the C<FREEZE> method on the object, with the first
argument being the object to serialise, and the second argument being the
constant string C<JSON> to distinguish it from other serialisers.

The C<FREEZE> method can return any number of values (i.e. zero or
more). These values and the paclkage/classname of the object will then be
encoded as a tagged JSON value in the following format:

```
("classname")[FREEZE return values...]
```

e.g.:

```
("URI")["http://www.google.com/"]
("MyDate")[2013,10,29]
("ImageData::JPEG")["Z3...VlCg=="]
```

For example, the hypothetical C<My::Object> C<FREEZE> method might use the
objects C<type> and C<id> members to encode the object:

```
sub My::Object::FREEZE {
   my ($self, $serialiser) = @_;

   ($self->{type}, $self->{id})
  }
```

=item 2. C<convert_blessed> is enabled and the object has a C<TO_JSON> method.

In this case, the C<TO_JSON> method of the object is invoked in scalar
context. It must return a single scalar that can be directly encoded into
JSON. This scalar replaces the object in the JSON text.

For example, the following C<TO_JSON> method will convert all L<URI>
objects to JSON strings when serialised. The fact that these values
originally were L<URI> objects is lost.

```
sub URI::TO_JSON {
   my ($uri) = @_;
```

```
    $uri->as_string
  }
```

=item 3. C<allow_bignum> is enabled and the object is a C<Math::BigInt> or C<Math::BigFloat>.

The object will be serialised as a JSON number value.

=item 4. C<allow_blessed> is enabled.

The object will be serialised as a JSON null value.

=item 5. none of the above

If none of the settings are enabled or the respective methods are missing,
C<JSON::PP> throws an exception.

=back

=head3 DESERIALISATION

For deserialisation there are only two cases to consider:
either
nonstandard tagging was used, in which case C<allow_tags> decides,
or objects cannot be automatically be deserialised, in which
case you can use postprocessing or the C<filter_json_object> or
C<filter_json_single_key_object> callbacks to get some real objects our of
your JSON.

This section only considers the tagged value case: a tagged JSON object
is encountered during decoding and C<allow_tags> is disabled, a parse
error will result (as if tagged values were not part of the grammar).

If C<allow_tags> is enabled, C<JSON::PP> will look up the C<THAW> method
of the package/classname used during serialisation (it will not attempt
to load the package as a Perl module). If there is no such method, the
decoding will fail with an error.

Otherwise, the C<THAW> method is invoked with the classname as first
argument, the constant string C<JSON> as second argument, and all the
values from the JSON array (the values originally returned by the
C<FREEZE> method) as remaining arguments.

The
method must then return the object. While technically you can return
any Perl scalar, you might have to enable the C<allow_nonref> setting to
make that work in all cases, so better return an actual blessed reference.

As an example, let's implement a C<THAW> function that regenerates the

C<My::Object> from the C<FREEZE> example earlier:

```
sub My::Object::THAW {
   my ($class, $serialiser, $type, $id) = @_;

   $class->new (type => $type, id => $id)
}
```

=head1 ENCODING/CODESET FLAG NOTES

This section is taken from JSON::XS.

The interested reader might have seen a number of flags that signify encodings or codesets - C<utf8>, C<latin1> and C<ascii>. There seems to be some confusion on what these do, so here is a short comparison:

C<utf8> controls whether the JSON text created by C<encode> (and expected by C<decode>) is UTF-8 encoded or not, while C<latin1> and C<ascii> only control whether C<encode> escapes character values outside their respective codeset range. Neither
of these flags conflict with each other, although
some combinations make less sense than others.

Care has been taken to make all flags symmetrical with respect to C<encode> and C<decode>, that is, texts encoded with any combination of these flag values will be correctly decoded when the same flags are used - in general, if you use different flag settings while encoding vs. when decoding you likely have a bug somewhere.

Below comes a verbose discussion of these flags. Note that a "codeset" is simply an abstract set of character-codepoint pairs, while an encoding takes those codepoint numbers and I<encodes> them, in our case into octets. Unicode is (among other things) a codeset, UTF-8 is an encoding, and ISO-8859-1 (= latin 1) and ASCII are both codesets I<and> encodings at the same time, which can be confusing.

=over 4

=item C<utf8> flag disabled

When C<utf8> is disabled (the default), then C<encode>/C<decode> generate and expect Unicode strings, that is, characters with high
ordinal Unicode
values (> 255) will be encoded as such characters, and likewise such characters are decoded as-is, no changes to them will be done, except "(re-)interpreting" them as Unicode codepoints or Unicode characters, respectively (to Perl, these are the same thing in strings unless you do

funny/weird/dumb stuff).

This is useful when you want to do the encoding yourself (e.g. when you want to have UTF-16 encoded JSON texts) or when some other layer does the encoding for you (for example, when printing to a terminal using a filehandle that transparently encodes to UTF-8 you certainly do NOT want to UTF-8 encode your data first and have Perl encode it another time).

=item C<utf8> flag enabled

If the C<utf8>-flag is enabled, C<encode>/C<decode> will encode all characters using the corresponding UTF-8 multi-byte sequence, and will expect your input strings to be encoded as UTF-8, that is, no "character" of the input string must have any value > 255, as UTF-8 does not allow that.

The
C<utf8> flag therefore switches between two modes: disabled means you will get a Unicode string in Perl, enabled means you get an UTF-8 encoded octet/binary string in Perl.

=item C<latin1> or C<ascii> flags enabled

With C<latin1> (or C<ascii>) enabled, C<encode> will escape characters with ordinal values > 255 (> 127 with C<ascii>) and encode the remaining characters as specified by the C<utf8> flag.

If C<utf8> is disabled, then the result is also correctly encoded in those character sets (as both are proper subsets of Unicode, meaning that a Unicode string with all character values < 256 is the same thing as a ISO-8859-1 string, and a Unicode string with all character values < 128 is the same thing as an ASCII string in Perl).

If C<utf8> is enabled, you still get a correct UTF-8-encoded string, regardless of these flags, just some more characters will be escaped using C<\uXXXX> then before.

Note that ISO-8859-1-I<encoded> strings are not compatible with UTF-8 encoding, while
ASCII-encoded strings are. That is because the ISO-8859-1
encoding is NOT a subset of UTF-8 (despite the ISO-8859-1 I<codeset> being a subset of Unicode), while ASCII is.

Surprisingly, C<decode> will ignore these flags and so treat all input values as governed by the C<utf8> flag. If it is disabled, this allows you to decode ISO-8859-1- and ASCII-encoded strings, as both strict subsets of Unicode. If it is enabled, you can correctly decode UTF-8 encoded strings.

So neither C<latin1> nor C<ascii> are incompatible with the C<utf8> flag -
they only govern when the JSON output engine escapes a character or not.

The main use for C<latin1> is to relatively efficiently store binary data
as JSON, at the expense of breaking compatibility with most JSON decoders.

The main use for C<ascii> is to force the output to not contain characters
with values > 127, which means you can interpret the resulting string
as UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, ASCII, KOI8-R or most about any character set and
8-bit-encoding,
 and still get the same data structure back. This is useful
when your channel for JSON transfer is not 8-bit clean or the encoding
might be mangled in between (e.g. in mail), and works because ASCII is a
proper subset of most 8-bit and multibyte encodings in use in the world.

=back

=head1 BUGS

Please report bugs on a specific behavior of this module to RT or GitHub
issues (preferred):

L<https://github.com/makamaka/JSON-PP/issues>

L<https://rt.cpan.org/Public/Dist/Display.html?Queue=JSON-PP>

As for new features and requests to change common behaviors, please
ask the author of JSON::XS (Marc Lehmann, E<lt>schmorp[at]schmorp.deE<gt>)
first, by email (important!), to keep compatibility among JSON.pm backends.

Generally speaking, if you need something special for you, you are advised
to create a new module, maybe based on L<JSON::Tiny>, which is smaller and
written in a much cleaner way than this module.

=head1 SEE ALSO

The F<json_pp> command line utility for quick experiments.

L<JSON::XS>,
 L<Cpanel::JSON::XS>, and L<JSON::Tiny> for faster alternatives.
L<JSON> and L<JSON::MaybeXS> for easy migration.

L<JSON::backportPP::Compat5005> and L<JSON::backportPP::Compat5006> for older perl users.

RFC4627 (L<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4627.txt>)

RFC7159 (L<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc7159.txt>)

RFC8259 (L<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc8259.txt>)

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146693972_1616600962.38/0/libjson-perl-4-02000-orig-1-tar-gz/JSON-4.02/lib/JSON/backportPP.pm

1.221 libtext-diff-perl 1.45-1

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1.222 libnet-libidn-perl 0.12.ds-3build2

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1.223 libcrypt-ssleay-perl 0.73.06-1build3

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1.224 mingetty 1.08-2build1

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1.225 libdigest-bubblebabble-perl 0.02-2

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1.226 libcpanel-json-xs-perl 4.19-1build1

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1.227 libjson-any-perl 1.39-2

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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

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If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this
when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19xx name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the
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commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show
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```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims
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program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

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1.228 libcurses-perl 1.36-1build4

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The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

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1.229 libx86 1.1+ds1-11

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1.230 libmailtools-perl 2.21-1

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```
=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Filter - filter mail through multiple subroutines

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use Mail::Filter;

my $filter = Mail::Filter->new( \&filter1, \&filter2 );

my $mail   = Mail::Internet->new( [<>] );
my $mail   = $filter->filter($mail);

my $folder = Mail::Folder->new( .... );
my $filter->filter($folder);

=head1 DESCRIPTION

C<Mail::Filter> provides an interface to filtering Email through multiple
subroutines.

C<Mail::Filter> filters mail by calling each filter subroutine in turn. Each
filter subroutine is called with two arguments, the first is the filter
object and the second is the mail or folder object being filtered.

The result from each filter sub is passed to the next filter as the mail
object. If a filter subroutine returns undef, then C<Mail::Filter> will abort
```

and return immediately.

The function returns the result from the last subroutine to operate on the
mail object.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item Mail::Filter-E<gt>B<new>(@filters)

Create a new C<Mail::Filter> object with the given filter subroutines. Each
filter may be either a code reference or the name of a method to call
on the <Mail::Filter> object.

=back

=head2 Accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<add>(@filters)

Add the given @filters to the end of the filter list.

=back

=head2 Processing

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<filter>($mail|$folder)

If the first argument is a L<Mail::Internet|Mail::Internet> object, then this object will
be passed through the filter list. If the first argument is a Mail::Folder
object, then each message in turn will be passed through the filter list.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<folder>()

While the L<filter()|Mail::Filter/"Processing"> method is called with a Mail::Folder object, these
filter subroutines can call this method to obtain the folder object that is
being processed.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<msgnum>()

If the L<filter()|Mail::Filter/"Processing">
 method is called with a Mail::Folder object, then the
filter subroutines may call this method to obtain the message number
of the message that is being processed.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
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---
abstract: 'Various ancient e-mail related modules'
author:
 - 'Mark Overmeer <markov@cpan.org>'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.3, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: perl
meta-spec:

```
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: MailTools
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
requires:
 Date::Format: '0'
 Date::Parse: '0'
 IO::Handle: '0'
 Net::Domain: '1.05'
 Net::SMTP: '1.03'
 Test::More: '0'
resources:
 homepage: http://perl.overmeer.net/CPAN/
 license: http://dev.perl.org/licenses/
 repository: https://github.com/markov2/perl5-MailTools.git
version: '2.21'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.011'
```

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```
=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Internet - manipulate email messages

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 use Mail::Internet;
 my $msg = Mail::Internet->new(\*STDIN);

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This package implements reading, creating, manipulating, and writing email
messages.  Sometimes, the implementation tries to be too smart, but in
the general case it works as expected.

If you start writing a B<new application>, you should use the L<Mail::Box>
distribution, which has more features and handles messages much better
according to the RFCs.  See L<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailbox/>.
You may also chose L<MIME::Entity>, to get at least some multipart
support in your application.
```

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<dup>()

Duplicate the message as a whole. Both header and body will be
deep-copied: a new L<Mail::Internet|Mail::Internet> object is returned.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<extract>(\@lines)

Extract header
 and body from an ARRAY of message lines. Requires an
object already created with L<new()|Mail::Internet/"Constructors">, which contents will get overwritten.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<new>([$arg], [%options])

=item Mail::Internet-E<gt>B<new>([$arg], [%options])

$arg is optional and may be either a file descriptor (reference to a GLOB)
or a reference to an array. If given the new object will be
initialized with headers and body either from the array of read from
the file descriptor.

The L<Mail::Header::new()|Mail::Header/"Constructors"> %options C<Modify>, C<MailFrom> and
C<FoldLength>
may also be given.

-Option--Default
 Body []
 Header undef

=over 2

=item Body => ARRAY-of-LINES

The value of this option should be a reference to an array which contains
the lines for the body of the message. Each line should be terminated with
C<\n> (LF). If Body is given then C<Mail::Internet> will not attempt to
read the body from C<$arg> (even if it is specified).

=item Header => Mail::Header

The
 value of this option should be a L<Mail::Header|Mail::Header> object. If given then
C<Mail::Internet> will not attempt to read a mail header from C<$arg>, if

it was specified.

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<read>($fh)

Read a message from the $fh into an already existing message
object. Better use L<new()|Mail::Internet/"Constructors"> with the $fh as first argument.

=back

=head2 Accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<body>([$body])

Returns the body of the message. This is a reference to an array.
Each entry in the array represents a single line in the message.

If I<$body> is given, it can be a reference to an array or an array, then
the body will be replaced. If a reference is passed, it is used directly
and not copied, so any subsequent changes to the array will change the
contents of the body.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<head>()

Returns the C<Mail::Header> object which holds the headers for the current
message

=back

=head2 Processing the message as a whole

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<as_mbox_string>(
 [$already_escaped])

Returns the message as a string in mbox format. C<$already_escaped>, if
given and true, indicates that L<escape_from()|Mail::Internet/"High-level functionality"> has already been called on
this object.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<as_string>()

Returns the message as a single string.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<print>([$fh])

Print the header, body or whole message to file descriptor I<$fh>.
I<$fd> should be a reference to a GLOB. If I<$fh> is not given the
output will be sent to STDOUT.

example:

```
  $mail->print( \*STDOUT );  # Print message to STDOUT
```

=item $obj-E<gt>B<print_body>([$fh])

Print only the body to the $fh (default STDOUT).

=item $obj-E<gt>B<print_header>([$fh])

Print only the header to the $fh (default STDOUT).

=back

=head2 Processing the header

Most of these methods are simply wrappers around methods provided
by L<Mail::Header|Mail::Header>.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<add>(PAIRS)

The PAIRS are field-name and field-content.
  For each PAIR,
L<Mail::Header::add()|Mail::Header/"Processing"> is called. All fields are added after
existing fields. The last addition is returned.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<combine>($tag, [$with])

See L<Mail::Header::combine()|Mail::Header/"Processing">.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<delete>($tag, [$tags])

Delete all fields with the name $tag. L<Mail::Header::delete()|Mail::Header/"Processing"> is doing the
work.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<fold>([$length])

See L<Mail::Header::fold()|Mail::Header/"Processing">.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<fold_length>([$tag], [$length])

See L<Mail::Header::fold_length()|Mail::Header/"Accessors">.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<get>($tag, [$tags])

In LIST context, all fields with the name $tag are returned. In SCALAR
context, only the first field which matches the earliest $tag is returned.
L<Mail::Header::get()|Mail::Header/"Processing"> is called to collect the data.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<header>(\@lines)

See L<Mail::Header::header()|Mail::Header/""Fake" constructors">.

=item
 $obj-E<gt>B<replace>(PAIRS)

The PAIRS are field-name and field-content. For each PAIR,
L<Mail::Header::replace()|Mail::Header/"Processing"> is called with index 0. If a $field is already
in the header, it will be removed first. Do not specified the same
field-name twice.

=back

=head2 Processing the body

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<remove_sig>([$nlines])

Attempts to remove a user's signature from the body of a message. It does this
by looking for a line equal to C<'-- '> within the last C<$nlines> of the
message. If found then that line and all lines after it will be removed. If
C<$nlines> is not given a default value of 10 will be used. This would be of
most use in auto-reply scripts.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<sign>(%options)

Add your signature to the body. L<remove_sig()|Mail::Internet/"Processing the body"> will strip existing
signatures first.

-Option --Default
 File undef
 Signature []

=over 2

=item File => FILEHANDLE

Take from the FILEHANDLE all lines starting

from the first C<< -- >>.

=item Signature => STRING|ARRAY-of-LINES

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<tidy_body>()

Removes all leading and trailing lines from the body that only contain
white spaces.

=back

=head2 High-level functionality

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<escape_from>()

It can cause problems with some applications if a message contains a line
starting with C<`From '>, in particular when attempting to split a folder.
This method inserts a leading C<`>'> on any line that matches the regular
expression C</^>*From/>

=item $obj-E<gt>B<nntppost>([%options])

Post an article via NNTP. Requires Net::NNTP to be installed.

-Option--Default
 Debug <false>
 Host <required>
 Port 119

=over 2

=item Debug => BOOLEAN

Debug value to pass to Net::NNTP, see L<Net::NNTP>

=item Host => HOSTNAME|Net::NNTP object

Name of NNTP server to connect to, or a Net::NNTP object to use.

=item Port => INTEGER

Port number to connect to on remote host

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<reply>(%options)

Create
 a new object with header initialised for a reply to the current
object. And the body will be a copy of the current message indented.

The C<.mailhdr> file in your home directory (if exists) will be read
first, to provide defaults.

-Option --Default
 Exclude   []
 Indent   '>'
 Keep   []
 ReplyAll false

=over 2

=item Exclude => ARRAY-of-FIELDS

Remove the listed FIELDS from the produced message.

=item Indent => STRING

Use as indentation string. The string may contain C<%%> to get a single C<%>,
C<%f> to get the first from name, C<%F> is the first character of C<%f>,
C<%l> is the last name, C<%L> its first character, C<%n> the whole from
string, and C<%I> the first character of each of the names in the from string.

=item Keep => ARRAY-of-FIELDS

Copy the listed FIELDS from the original message.

=item ReplyAll => BOOLEAN

Automatically include all To and Cc addresses of the original mail,
excluding those mentioned in the Bcc list.

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<send>(
 [$type, [$args...]])

Send a Mail::Internet message using L<Mail::Mailer|Mail::Mailer>. $type and $args are
passed on to L<Mail::Mailer::new()|Mail::Mailer/"Constructors">.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<smtpsend>([%options])

Send a Mail::Internet message using direct SMTP to the given ADDRESSES, each can be either a string or a reference to a list of email addresses. If none of C<To>, <Cc> or C<Bcc> are given then the addresses are extracted from the message being sent.

The return value will be a list of email addresses that the message was sent to. If the message was not sent the list will be empty.

Requires Net::SMTP and Net::Domain to be installed.

```
-Option  --Default
 Bcc       undef
 Cc        undef
 Debug     <false>
 Hello     localhost.localdomain
 Host      $ENV{SMTPHOSTS}
 MailFrom  Mail::Util::mailaddress()
 Port      25
 To        undef
```

=over 2

=item Bcc => ADDRESSES

=item Cc => ADDRESSES

=item Debug => BOOLEAN

Debug value to pass to Net::SMTP, see <Net::SMTP>

=item
 Hello => STRING

Send a HELO (or EHLO) command to the server with the given name.

=item Host => HOSTNAME

Name of the SMTP server to connect to, or a Net::SMTP object to use

If C<Host> is not given then the SMTP host is found by attempting connections first to hosts specified in C<$ENV{SMTPHOSTS}>, a colon separated list, then C<mailhost> and C<localhost>.

=item MailFrom => ADDRESS

The e-mail address which is used as sender. By default, L<Mail::Util::mailaddress()|Mail::Util/"FUNCTIONS"> provides the address of the sender.

=item Port => INTEGER

Port number to connect to on remote host

=item To => ADDRESSES

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<unescape_from>(())

Remove the escaping added by L<escape_from()|Mail::Internet/"High-level functionality">.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without
 commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

MailTools - bundle of ancient email modules

=head1 SYNOPSIS

This is a place-holder for the distribution

=head1 DESCRIPTION

MailTools is a bundle: an ancient form of combining packages into one
distribution. Gladly, it can be distributed as if it is a normal
distribution as well.

B<Be warned:> The code you find here is very old. It works for simple
emails, but when you start with new code then please use more
sofisticated libraries. The main reason that you still find this code
on CPAN, is because many books use it as example.

=head2 Component

In this distribution, you find

=over 4

=item Mail::Address

Parse email address from a header line.

=item Mail::Cap

Interpret mailcap files: mappings of file-types to applications as used
by many command-line email programs.

=item Mail::Field

Simplifies access to (some) email header fields. Used by L<Mail::Header|Mail::Header>.

=item
 Mail::Filter

Process L<Mail::Internet|Mail::Internet> messages.

=item Mail::Header

Collection of L<Mail::Field|Mail::Field> objects, representing the header of a
L<Mail::Internet|Mail::Internet> object.

=item Mail::Internet

Represents a single email message, with header and body.

=item Mail::Mailer

Send L<Mail::Internet|Mail::Internet> emails via direct smtp or local MTA's.

=item Mail::Send

Build a L<Mail::Internet|Mail::Internet> object, and then send it out using
L<Mail::Mailer|Mail::Mailer>.

=item Mail::Util

"Smart functions" you should not depend on.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Cap - understand mailcap files

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
my $mc   = Mail::Cap->new;

my $desc = $mc->description('image/gif');
print "GIF desc: $desc\n";

my $cmd  = $mc->viewCmd('text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1', 'file.txt');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Parse mailcap files as specified in "RFC 1524 --A User Agent
Configuration Mechanism For Multimedia Mail Format Information>. In
the description below C<$type> refers to the MIME type as specified in
the C<Content-Type> header of mail or HTTP messages. Examples of
types are:

```
 image/gif
 text/html
 text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1
```

You could also take a look at the File::MimeInfo distribution, which
are accessing tables which are used by many applications on a system,
and therefore have succeeded the mail-cap specifications on modern
(UNIX) systems.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item Mail::Cap-E<gt>B<new>(%options)

Create
 and initialize a new Mail::Cap object. If you give it an
argument it will try to parse the specified file. Without any
arguments it will search for the mailcap file using the standard
mailcap path, or the MAILCAPS environment variable if it is defined.

```
-Option  --Default
 filename  undef
 take      'FIRST'
```

=over 2

=item filename => FILENAME

Add the specified file to the list to standard locations. This file
is tried first.

=item take => 'ALL'|'FIRST'

Include all mailcap files you can find. By default, only the first
file is parsed, however the RFC tells us to include ALL. To maintain
backwards compatibility, the default only takes the FIRST.

=back

example:

```
 $mcap = new Mail::Cap;
 $mcap = new Mail::Cap "/mydir/mailcap";
 $mcap = new Mail::Cap filename => "/mydir/mailcap";
 $mcap = new Mail::Cap take => 'ALL';
 $mcap = Mail::Cap->new(take => 'ALL');
```

=back

=head2 Run commands

These methods invoke a suitable program presenting or manipulating the
media object in
 the specified file. They all return C<1> if a command
was found, and C<0> otherwise. You might test C<$?> for the outcome
of the command.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<compose>($type, $file)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<edit>($type, $file)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<print>($type, $file)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<view>($type, $file)

=back

=head2 Command creator

These methods return a string that is suitable for feeding to system()
in order to invoke a suitable program presenting or manipulating the
media object in the specified file. It will return C<undef> if no
suitable specification exists.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<composeCmd>($type, $file)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<editCmd>($type, $file)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<printCmd>($type, $file)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<viewCmd>($type, $file)

=back

=head2 Look-up definitions

Methods return the corresponding mailcap field for the type.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<description>($type)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<field>($type, $field)

Returns the specified field for the type. Returns undef
 if no
specification exists.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<nametemplate>($type)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<textualnewlines>($type)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<x11_bitmap>($type)

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Field::Date - a date header field

=head1 INHERITANCE

Mail::Field::Date
  is a Mail::Field

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
 use HTTP::Date 'time2iso';
 my $field = Mail::Field->new(Date => time2iso());
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Represents one "Date" header field.

Extends L<"DESCRIPTION" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"DESCRIPTION">.

=head1 METHODS

Extends L<"METHODS" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"METHODS">.

=head2 Constructors

Extends L<"Constructors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Constructors">.

=over 4

=item Mail::Field::Date-E<gt>B<combine>($fields)

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=item Mail::Field::Date-E<gt>B<extract>($tag, $head [, $index])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=item Mail::Field::Date-E<gt>B<new>($tag [, STRING | %options])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=back

=head2 "Fake" constructors

Extends L<""Fake" constructors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/""Fake"
 constructors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<create>(%options)

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<parse>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">

=back

=head2 Accessors

Extends L<"Accessors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Accessors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<set>(%options)

-Option --Default
 Time undef
 TimeStr undef

=over 2

=item Time => SECONDS

=item TimeStr => STRING

A string acceptable to Date::Parse.

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<stringify>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<tag>()

=item Mail::Field::Date-E<gt>B<tag>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=back

=head2 Smart accessors

Extends L<"Smart accessors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Smart accessors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<text>([STRING])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Smart accessors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<time>([$time])

Query (or change) the $time (as stored in the field) in seconds.

=back

=head1
DETAILS

Extends L<"DETAILS" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"DETAILS">.

=head1 DIAGNOSTICS

=over 4

=item Error: Undefined subroutine <method> called

Mail::Field objects use autoloading to compile new functionality.
Apparently, the method called is not implemented for the specific
class of the field object.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
For other contributors see ChangeLog.

=head1 LICENSE

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under the same terms as Perl itself.
See F<http://www.perl.com/perl/misc/Artistic.html>

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Field/Date.pod
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Filter.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer/rfc822.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Util.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Send.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-

2.21/lib/Mail/Field/Date.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Field/AddrList.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/MailTools.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Field.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer/qmail.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Address.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Field/Generic.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Cap.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer/testfile.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Header.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer/smtp.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Internet.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer/smtps.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer/sendmail.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Field::AddrList - object representation of e-mail address lists

=head1 INHERITANCE

Mail::Field::AddrList
  is a Mail::Field

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 use Mail::Field::AddrList;

```
$to   = Mail::Field->new('To');
$from = Mail::Field->new('From', 'poe@daimi.aau.dk (Peter Orbaek)');

$from->create('foo@bar.com' => 'Mr. Foo', poe => 'Peter');
$from->parse('foo@bar.com (Mr Foo), Peter Orbaek <poe>');

# make a RFC822 header string
print $from->stringify(),"\n";

# extract e-mail addresses and names
@addresses = $from->addresses(); # strings
@names     = $from->names();     # strings
@addr      = $from->addr_list(); # Mail::Address objects (v2.00)

# adjoin a new address to the list
$from->set_address('foo@bar.com', 'Mr. Foo');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Defines parsing and formatting of address field, for the following
fields: C<To>, C<From>, C<Cc>, C<Reply-To>, and C<Sender>.

All
 the normally used features of the address field specification of
RFC2822 are implemented, but some complex (and therefore hardly ever used)
constructs will not be understood. Use Mail::Message::Field::Full
in MailBox if you need full RFC compliance.

Extends L<"DESCRIPTION" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"DESCRIPTION">.

=head1 METHODS

Extends L<"METHODS" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"METHODS">.

=head2 Constructors

Extends L<"Constructors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Constructors">.

=over 4

=item Mail::Field::AddrList-E<gt>B<combine>($fields)

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=item Mail::Field::AddrList-E<gt>B<extract>($tag, $head [, $index])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=item Mail::Field::AddrList-E<gt>B<new>($tag [, STRING | %options])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=back

=head2 "Fake" constructors

Extends L<""Fake" constructors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<create>(%options)

Inherited,
 see L<Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<parse>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">

=back

=head2 Accessors

Extends L<"Accessors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Accessors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<set>(%options)

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<stringify>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<tag>()

=item Mail::Field::AddrList-E<gt>B<tag>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=back

=head2 Smart accessors

Extends L<"Smart accessors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Smart accessors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<addr_list>()

Returns the collected L<Mail::Address|Mail::Address> objects.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<addresses>()

Returns a list if email addresses, found in the field content.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<names>()

Returns a list of nicely formatted named, for each of the addresses
found in the content.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<set_address>($email, $name)

Add/replace an $email
 address to the field.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<text>([STRING])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Smart accessors">

=back

=head1 DETAILS

Extends L<"DETAILS" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"DETAILS">.

=head1 DIAGNOSTICS

=over 4

=item Error: Undefined subroutine <method> called

Mail::Field objects use autoloading to compile new functionality.
Apparently, the method called is not implemented for the specific
class of the field object.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
For other contributors see ChangeLog.

=head1 LICENSE

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See F<http://www.perl.com/perl/misc/Artistic.html>

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Field/AddrList.pod
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w

# Note by Mark Overmeer:
#   This script does work, but Mail::Send may provide a nicer interface

# NAME
#  mail-mailer.pl - Smtp client written in Perl
#
# SYNOPSIS
#  mail-mailer.pl -s "Test" --smtp=my-smtp-server.com admin@net1.net
#
# INTRODUCTION
#  This script can be an alternative to the 'mail' Unix command when
#  sending e-mails.
#  It reads the mail body from the standard input.
#   If your system is Windows, use the '--smtp' option to send your
# e-mails.
# This script works in Linux, Unix and Windows environments.
#
# OPTIONS
# -f    From
# -s    Subject
# -c    Cc-address
```

```
# -b    bcc-address
# --sendmail  Use sendmail to send the e-mail
# --qmail   Use qmail-inject to send the e-mail
# --smtp=HOSTNAME Use HOSTNAME as the SMTP server.
# --help   Prints the help info and exits
#
# EXAMPLES
#  cat mailbody.txt | mail-mailer.pl -f me@mydom.com -s "Hy dude" --sendmail friend@dom.com
#
#
 AUTHOR
# Bruno Negrao G Zica <bnegrao@engepel.com.br>
#
# COPYRIGHT
# Copyright (c) 2004 Bruno Negrao G Zica. All rights reserved.
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the same terms as Perl itself.
#
# LAST MODIFIED
# 01/12/2004
#######################################################################
use Mail::Mailer;
use Getopt::Long;
use strict;

# hash that'll receive the arguments and options
my %opt;
GetOptions ( \%opt, 'help', 'f=s', 's=s', 'c=s', 'b=s', 'sendmail',
 'qmail', 'smtp=s' );

if ($opt{help}) { help(); exit 0; }

$opt{to} = $ARGV[$#ARGV]; # the "To" address is the last argument
die "Error: You didn't specify a destination e-mail address.\n"
 unless ( $opt{to} || $opt{c} || $opt{b} );

# Defining the method to send the message
my $mailer;  # Mail::Mailer object
if ($opt{sendmail}) {
 $mailer = new Mail::Mailer 'sendmail';
} elsif ($opt{qmail}) {
 $mailer = new Mail::Mailer 'qmail';
} elsif ($opt{smtp}) {
 $mailer = new Mail::Mailer
 'smtp', Server => $opt{smtp};
} else {
 die "Error: you didn't specify the delivery method. ".
  "Possible methods are:\n'--qmail', '--sendmail', and ".
```

```
  "--smtp=HOSTNAME\n";
}
# Setting the headers
my %headers; # hash with the e-mail headers
$headers{To}  = $opt{to};
$headers{From}  = $opt{f} if defined $opt{f};
$headers{Cc}  = $opt{c} if defined $opt{c};
$headers{Bcc}  =  $opt{b} if defined $opt{b};
$headers{Subject} = $opt{s} if defined $opt{s};
$mailer->open(\%headers);

# Reading and feeding the e-mail body
while (<STDIN>) {
 last if ( $_ =~ /^\.$/ );
 print $mailer $_;
}

# Finishing
$mailer->close();

# Subroutines
sub help {
 print '
Example 1: Entering the e-mail body by hand:
mail-mailer.pl -s "Hy buddy" --qmail friend@domain.com
[ ENTER YOU MESSAGE BODY ]
[ A SINGLE . (dot sign) ALONE IN ONE LINE TO SAY ]
[ YOU FINISHED YOUR E-MAIL ]
.

Example 2: Using the output of another program as the body:
dir c:\ | perl mail-mailer.pl -f me@mydom.com -s "My c:\" admin@mydom.com
 --smtp=server1.mydom.com

OPTIONS
-f  addr  From address.
-s  TEXT  Subject.
-c  addr  Cc-address.
-b  addr  bcc-address.
--sendmail  Use sendmail to send the e-mail.
--qmail   Use qmail-inject to send the e-mail.
--smtp  HOSTNAME Use HOSTNAME as the SMTP server.
--help   Prints this help text.
';
}

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-
```

2.21/examples/mail-mailer.pl
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Send - Simple electronic mail interface

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 require Mail::Send;

 $msg = Mail::Send->new;
 $msg = Mail::Send->new(Subject => 'example', To => 'timbo');

 $msg->to('user@host');
 $msg->to('user@host', 'user2@example.com');
 $msg->subject('example subject');
 $msg->cc('user@host');
 $msg->bcc('someone@else');

 $msg->set($header, @values);
 $msg->add($header, @values);
 $msg->delete($header);

 # Launch mailer and set headers. The filehandle returned
 # by open() is an instance of the Mail::Mailer class.
 # Arguments to the open() method are passed to the Mail::Mailer
 # constructor.

 $fh = $msg->open;   # some default mailer
 $fh = $msg->open('sendmail'); # explicit
 print $fh "Body of message";
 $fh->close          # complete the message and send it
    or die "couldn't send whole message: $!\n";

=head1 DESCRIPTION

L<Mail::Send|Mail::Send> creates
 e-mail messages without using the L<Mail::Header|Mail::Header>
knowledge, which means that all escaping and folding must be done by
you!  Also: do not forget to escape leading dots.  Simplicity has its price.

When you have time, take a look at Mail::Transport which is part of
the MailBox suite.

=head1 METHODS
```

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item Mail::Send-E<gt>B<new>(PAIRS)

A list of header fields (provided as key-value PAIRS) can be used to
initialize the object, limited to the few provided as method: C<to>,
C<subject>, C<cc>, and C<bcc>. For other header fields, use L<add()|Mail::Send/"Header fields">.

=back

=head2 Header fields

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<add>($fieldname, @values)

Add values to the list of defined values for the $fieldname.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<bcc>(@values)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<cc>(@values)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<delete>($fieldname)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<set>($fieldname, @values)

The @values will replace the old values for the $fieldname. Returned is
the LIST of
 values after modification.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<subject>(@values)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<to>(@values)

=back

=head2 Sending

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<open>(%options)

The %options are used to initiate a mailer object via
L<Mail::Mailer::new()|Mail::Mailer/"Constructors">. Then L<Mail::Mailer::open()|Mail::Mailer/"Constructors"> is
called

with the knowledge collected in this C<Mail::Send> object.

Be warned: this module implements raw smtp, which means that you have
to escape lines which start with a dot, by adding one in front.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Field - base-class for manipulation of mail header fields

=head1 INHERITANCE

Mail::Field is extended by
  Mail::Field::AddrList
  Mail::Field::Date

Mail::Field::Generic

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use Mail::Field;

my $field = Mail::Field->new('Subject', 'some subject text');
my $field = Mail::Field->new(Subject => 'some subject text');
print $field->tag,": ",$field->stringify,"\n";

my $field = Mail::Field->subject('some subject text');

=head1 DESCRIPTION

C<Mail::Field> creates and manipulates fields in MIME headers, collected
within a L<Mail::Header|Mail::Header> object. Different field types have their
own sub-class (extension), defining additional useful accessors to the
field content.

People are invited to merge their implementation to special fields into
MailTools, to maintain a consistent set of packages and documentation.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

Mail::Field
(and it's sub-classes) define several methods which return
new objects. These can all be categorized as constructor.

=over 4

=item Mail::Field-E<gt>B<combine>($fields)

Take a LIST of C<Mail::Field> objects (which should all be of the same
sub-class) and create a new object in that same class.

=item Mail::Field-E<gt>B<extract>($tag, $head [, $index])

Takes as arguments the tag name, a C<Mail::Head> object
and optionally an index.

If the index argument is given then C<extract> will retrieve the given tag
from the C<Mail::Head> object and create a new C<Mail::Field> based object.
I<undef> will be returned in the field does not exist.

If the index argument is not given the result depends on the context
in which C<extract> is called. If called in a scalar context the result

will be as if C<extract> was called with an index value of zero. If called
in an array context then all tags will be retrieved and a list of
C<Mail::Field> objects will be returned.

=item Mail::Field-E<gt>B<new>(
 $tag [, STRING | %options])

Create an object in the class which defines the field specified by
the $tag argument.

=back

=head2 "Fake" constructors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<create>(%options)

This constructor is used internally with preprocessed field information.
When called on an existing object, its original content will get
replaced.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<parse>()

Parse a field line.

=back

=head2 Accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<set>(%options)

Change the settings (the content, but then smart) of this field.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<stringify>()

Returns the field as a string.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<tag>()

=item Mail::Field-E<gt>B<tag>()

Return the tag (in the correct case) for this item. Well, actually any
casing is OK, because the field tags are treated case-insensitive; however
people have some preferences.

=back

=head2 Smart accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<text>([STRING])

Without arguments, the field is returned as L<stringify()|Mail::Field/"Accessors">
 does. Otherwise,
the STRING is parsed with L<parse()|Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors"> to replace the object's content.

It is more clear to call either L<stringify()|Mail::Field/"Accessors"> or L<parse()|Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">
directly, because
this method does not add additional processing.

=back

=head1 DETAILS

=head2 SUB-CLASS PACKAGE NAMES

All sub-classes should be called Mail::Field::I<name> where I<name> is
derived from the tag using these rules.

=over 4

=item *

Consider a tag as being made up of elements separated by '-'

=item *

Convert all characters to lowercase except the first in each element, which
should be uppercase.

=item *

I<name> is then created from these elements by using the first
N characters from each element.

=item *

N is calculated by using the formula :-

   int((7 + #elements) / #elements)

=item *

I<name> is then limited to a maximum of 8 characters, keeping the first 8
characters.

=back

For an example of this take a look at
 the definition of the
C<_header_pkg_name()> subroutine in C<Mail::Field>

=head1 DIAGNOSTICS

=over 4

=item Error: Undefined subroutine <method> called

Mail::Field objects use autoloading to compile new functionality.
Apparently, the method called is not implemented for the specific
class of the field object.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
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Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
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Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Field.pod
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Mailer - send simple emails

=head1 INHERITANCE

Mail::Mailer
  is an IO::Handle

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 use Mail::Mailer;
 use Mail::Mailer qw(mail);    # specifies default mailer

 $mailer = Mail::Mailer->new;
 $mailer = Mail::Mailer->new($type, @args);

 $mailer->open(\%headers);
 print $mailer $body;
 $mailer->close
     or die "couldn't send whole message: $!\n";

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Sends mail using any of the built-in methods.  As TYPE argument
to L<new()|Mail::Mailer/"Constructors">, you can specify any of

=over 4

=item C<sendmail>

Use the C<sendmail> program to deliver the mail.

=item C<smtp>

Use the C<smtp> protocol via Net::SMTP to deliver the mail. The server
to use can be specified in C<@args> with

$mailer = Mail::Mailer->new('smtp', Server => $server);

The smtp mailer does not handle C<Cc> and C<Bcc> lines, neither their
C<Resent-*> fellows. The C<Debug> options
```

enables debugging output
from C<Net::SMTP>.

[added 2.21] You may also use the C<< StartTLS => 1 >> options to upgrade the connection with STARTTLS. You need C<libnet> version 1.28 (2014) for this to work.

You may also use the C<< Auth => [$user, $password] >> option for SASL authentication. To make this work, you have to install the L<Authen::SASL> distribution yourself: it is not automatically installed.

=item C<smtps>

This option is B<deprecated> when you have C<libnet> 1.28 (2014) and above.

Use the smtp over ssl protocol via L<Net::SMTP::SSL> to deliver the mail. Usage is identical to C<smtp>. You have to install Authen::SASL as well.

$mailer = Mail::Mailer->new('smtps', Server => $server);

=item C<qmail>

Use qmail's qmail-inject program to deliver the mail.

=item C<testfile>

Used for debugging, this displays the data to the file named in C<$Mail::Mailer::testfile::config{outfile}> which defaults to a file named C<mailer.testfile>. No mail is ever sent.

=back

C<Mail::Mailer>
will search for executables in the above order. The default mailer will be the first one found.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item Mail::Mailer-E<gt>B<new>($type, %options)

The $type is one of the back-end sender implementations, as described in the DESCRIPTION chapter of this manual page. The %options are passed to that back-end.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<open>(HASH)

The HASH consists of key and value pairs, the key being the name of
the header field (eg, C<To>), and the value being the corresponding
contents of the header field. The value can either be a scalar
(eg, C<gnat@frii.com>) or a reference to an array of scalars
(C<< eg, ['gnat@frii.com', 'Tim.Bunce@ig.co.uk'] >>).

=back

=head1 DETAILS

=head2 ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

=over 4

=item PERL_MAILERS

Augments/override the build in choice for binary used to send out
our mail messages.

Format:

  "type1:mailbinary1;mailbinary2;...:type2:mailbinaryX;...:..."

Example: assume you want you use private
 sendmail binary instead
of mailx, one could set C<PERL_MAILERS> to:

  "mail:/does/not/exists:sendmail:$HOME/test/bin/sendmail"

On systems which may include C<:> in file names, use C<|> as separator
between type-groups.

  "mail:c:/does/not/exists|sendmail:$HOME/test/bin/sendmail"

=back

=head2 BUGS

Mail::Mailer does not help with folding, and does not protect
against various web-script hacker attacks, for instance where
a new-line is inserted in the content of the field.

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,

F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
For other contributors see ChangeLog.

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under the same terms as Perl itself.
See F<http://www.perl.com/perl/misc/Artistic.html>

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Mailer.pod
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

MailTools

 * My extended documentation: <http://perl.overmeer.net/CPAN/>
 * Development via GitHub: <https://github.com/markov2/perl5-MailTools>
 * Download from CPAN: <ftp://ftp.cpan.org/pub/CPAN/authors/id/M/MA/MARKOV/>
 * Indexed from CPAN: <http://search.cpan.org/~markov/MailTools/>
   and <https://metacpan.org/release/MailTools>

MailTools is one of the oldest modules on CPAN. It started off in 1995,
the year Perl 5.0 got released! That's just in the beginning of the
MIME standards.

Email has become more complex over the years. The components of
MailTools only understand very basic emails and fairly simple mime
headers. Fixing some things will break existing applications.

The only reason for still maintaining it, is because it is used as example
in many books and therefore applications still use it. Not because it
is good. Sometimes it is good enough, though.

Later, this module got extended by the

MIME::Entity modules to support
multiparts and more smartness. But even those modules are quite limited,
considering modern emails.

Please note: When you start all over, please consider Mail::Box!
For a feature overview, take a look at the
[MailBox overview](http://perl.overmeer.net/mailbox/html/Mail_Box-Overview/)
and
[MailBox features](http://perl.overmeer.net/mailbox/html/Mail_Box-Index/)
pages.

Development → Release

Important to know, is that I use an extension on POD to write the manuals.
The "raw" unprocessed version is visible on GitHub. It will run without
problems, but does not contain manual-pages.

Releases to CPAN are different: "raw" documentation gets removed from
the code and translated into real POD and clean HTML. This reformatting
is implemented with the OODoc distribution (A name I chose before OpenOffice
existed, sorry for the confusion)

Clone from github for the "raw" version. For instance, when you want
to contribute a new feature.

On github,
you can find the processed version for each release. But the
better source is CPAN; to get it installed simply run:

```sh
cpan -i MailTools
```

Contributing

When you want to contribute to this module, you do not need to provide
a perfect patch... actually: it is nearly impossible to create a patch
which I will merge without modification. Usually, I need to adapt the
style of code and documentation to my own strict rules.

When you submit an extension, please contribute a set with

1. code

2. code documentation

3. regression tests in t/

Please note:
When you contribute in any way, you agree to transfer the copyrights to
Mark Overmeer (you will get the honors in the code and/or ChangeLog).
You also automatically agree that your contribution is released under
the same license as this project: licensed as perl itself.

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Graham Barr wrote most of these components, since 2001 maintained by
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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Field::Generic - implementation for inspecific fields

=head1 INHERITANCE

Mail::Field::Generic
  is a Mail::Field

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use Mail::Field;
my $field = Mail::Field->new('Subject', 'some subject text');
my $field = Mail::Field->new(subject => 'some subject text');

=head1 DESCRIPTION

A generic implementation for header fields without own
implementation. This is fine for fields like C<Subject>, C<X-Mailer>,
etc., where the field holds only a string of no particular
importance/format.

Extends L<"DESCRIPTION" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"DESCRIPTION">.

=head1 METHODS

Extends L<"METHODS" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"METHODS">.

=head2 Constructors

Extends L<"Constructors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Constructors">.

=over 4

=item Mail::Field::Generic-E<gt>B<combine>($fields)

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=item Mail::Field::Generic-E<gt>B<extract>($tag,
 $head [, $index])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=item Mail::Field::Generic-E<gt>B<new>($tag [, STRING | %options])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Constructors">

=back

=head2 "Fake" constructors

Extends L<""Fake" constructors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/""Fake" constructors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<create>(%options)

-Option--Default
 Text   "

=over 2

=item Text => STRING

=back

=item $obj-E<gt>B<parse>([STRING])

Set the new text, which is empty when no STRING is provided.

=back

=head2 Accessors

Extends L<"Accessors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Accessors">.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<set>(%options)

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<stringify>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=item $obj-E<gt>B<tag>()

=item Mail::Field::Generic-E<gt>B<tag>()

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Accessors">

=back

=head2 Smart accessors

Extends L<"Smart accessors" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"Smart accessors">.

=over
4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<text>([STRING])

Inherited, see L<Mail::Field/"Smart accessors">

=back

=head1 DETAILS

Extends L<"DETAILS" in Mail::Field|Mail::Field/"DETAILS">.

=head1 DIAGNOSTICS

=over 4

=item Error: Undefined subroutine <method> called

Mail::Field objects use autoloading to compile new functionality.
Apparently, the method called is not implemented for the specific
class of the field object.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
Mail::Mailer and Mail::Send by Tim Bunce E<lt>Tim.Bunce@ig.co.ukE<gt>.
For other contributors see ChangeLog.

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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Header - manipulate MIME headers

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use Mail::Header;

my $head = Mail::Header->new;
my $head = Mail::Header->new(*STDIN);
my $head = Mail::Header->new([<>], Modify => 0);

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Read, write, create, and manipulate MIME headers, the leading part
of each modern e-mail message, but also used in other protocols
like HTTP. The fields are kept in L<Mail::Field|Mail::Field> objects.

Be aware that the header fields each have a name part, which shall
be treated case-insensitive, and a content part, which may be folded
over multiple lines.

Mail::Header does not always follow the RFCs strict enough, does not
help you with character encodings. It does not use weak references
where it could (because those did not exist when the module was written)
which costs some performance and make the implementation a little more
complicated. The Mail::Message::Head
 implementation is much newer
and therefore better.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<dup>()

Create a duplicate of the current object.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<new>([$source], [%options])

=item Mail::Header-E<gt>B<new>([$source], [%options])

The $source may be either a file descriptor (reference to a GLOB)
or a reference to an array. If given the new object will be
initialized with headers either from the array of read from
the file descriptor.

%options is a list of options given in the form of key-value
pairs, just like a hash table. Valid options are

-Option --Default
 FoldLength 79
 MailFrom 'KEEP'
 Modify false

=over 2

=item FoldLength => INTEGER

The default length of line to be used when folding header lines.

See L<fold_length()|Mail::Header/"Accessors">.

=item MailFrom => 'IGNORE'|'COERCE'|'KEEP'|'ERROR'

See method L<mail_from()|Mail::Header/"Accessors">.

=item Modify => BOOLEAN

If this value is I<true> then the headers
will be re-formatted,
otherwise the format of the header lines will remain unchanged.

=back

=back

=head2 "Fake" constructors

Be warned that the next constructors all require an already created
header object, of which the original content will be destroyed.

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<empty>()

Empty an existing C<Mail::Header> object of all lines.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<extract>(ARRAY)

Extract a header from the given array into an existing Mail::Header
object. C<extract> B<will modify> this array.
Returns the object that the method was called on.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<header>([ARRAY])

C<header> does multiple operations. First it will extract a header from
the ARRAY, if given. It will then reformat the header (if reformatting
is permitted), and finally return a reference to an array which
contains the header in a printable form.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<header_hashref>([HASH])

As L<header()|Mail::Header/""Fake" constructors">, but it will eventually set headers from a hash reference,
and it will return the headers as a hash reference.

example:

```
$fields->{From} = 'Tobias Brox <tobix@cpan.org>';
$fields->{To}   = ['you@somewhere', 'me@localhost'];
$head->header_hashref($fields);
```

=item $obj-E<gt>B<read>($fh)

Read a header from the given file descriptor into an existing Mail::Header
object.

=back

=head2 Accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<fold_length>([$tag], [$length])

Set the default fold length for all tags or just one. With no arguments
the default fold length is returned. With two arguments it sets the fold
length for the given tag and returns the previous value. If only C<$length>
is given it sets the default fold length for the current object.

In the two argument form C<fold_length> may be called as a static method,
setting default fold lengths for tags that will be used by B<all>
C<Mail::Header> objects. See the C<fold> method for
a description on how C<Mail::Header> uses these values.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<mail_from>('IGNORE'|'COERCE'|'KEEP'|'ERROR')

This
 specifies what to do when a C<`From '> line is encountered.
Valid values are C<IGNORE> - ignore and discard the header,
C<ERROR> - invoke an error (call die), C<COERCE> - rename them as Mail-From
and C<KEEP> - keep them.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<modify>([$value])

If C<$value> is I<false> then C<Mail::Header> will not do any automatic
reformatting of the headers, other than to ensure that the line
starts with the tags given.

=back

=head2 Processing

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<add>($tag, $line [, $index])

Add a new line to the header. If $tag is C<undef> the tag will be
extracted from the beginning of the given line. If $index is given,
the new line will be inserted into the header at the given point, otherwise
the new line will be appended to the end of the header.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<as_string>()

Returns the header as a single string.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<cleanup>()

Remove any header line that, other than the tag, only contains whitespace

=item $obj-E<gt>B<combine>($tag [,
 $with])

Combine all instances of $tag into one. The lines will be
joined together $with, or a single space if not given. The new
item will be positioned in the header where the first instance was, all
other instances of $tag will be removed.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<count>($tag)

Returns the number of times the given atg appears in the header

=item $obj-E<gt>B<delete>($tag [, $index])

Delete a tag from the header. If an $index id is given, then the Nth instance
of the tag will be removed. If no $index is given, then all instances
of tag will be removed.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<fold>([$length])

Fold the header. If $length is not given, then C<Mail::Header> uses the
following rules to determine what length to fold a line.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<get>($tag [, $index])

Get the text from a line. If an $index is given, then the text of the Nth
instance will be returned. If it is not given the return value depends on the
context in which C<get> was called. In an array context a list of all the
text
 from all the instances of the $tag will be returned. In a scalar context
the text for the first instance will be returned.

The lines are unfolded, but still terminated with a new-line (see C<chomp>)

=item $obj-E<gt>B<print>([$fh])

Print the header to the given file descriptor, or C<STDOUT> if no
file descriptor is given.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<replace>($tag, $line [, $index])

Replace a line in the header. If $tag is C<undef> the tag will be
extracted from the beginning of the given line. If $index is given
the new line will replace the Nth instance of that tag, otherwise the
first instance of the tag is replaced. If the tag does not appear in the
header then a new line will be appended to the header.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<tags>()

Returns an array of all the tags that exist in the header. Each tag will
only appear in the list once. The order of the tags is not specified.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<unfold>([$tag])

Unfold all instances of the given tag so that they do not spread across
multiple
 lines. If C<$tag> is not given then all lines are unfolded.

The unfolding process is wrong but (for compatibility reasons) will
not be repaired: only one blank at the start of the line should be
removed, not all of them.

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

Mail::Cap by Gisle Aas E<lt>aas@oslonett.noE<gt>.
Mail::Field::AddrList by Peter Orbaek E<lt>poe@cit.dkE<gt>.
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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Address - parse mail addresses

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Mail::Address;
my @addrs = Mail::Address->parse($line);

foreach $addr (@addrs) {
   print $addr->format,"\n";
}
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

C<Mail::Address> extracts and manipulates email addresses from a message
header. It cannot be used to extract addresses from some random text.
You can use this module to create RFC822 compliant fields.

Although C<Mail::Address> is a very popular subject for books, and is
used in many applications, it does a very poor job on the more complex
message fields. It does only handle simple address formats (which
covers about 95% of what can be found). Problems are with

=over 4

=item *

no support for address groups, even not with the semi-colon as
separator between addresses;

=item *

limited support for escapes in phrases and comments. There are

cases where it can get wrong; and

=item *

you
 have to take care of most escaping when you create an address yourself:
C<Mail::Address> does not do that for you.

=back

Often requests are made to the maintainers of this code improve this
situation, but this is not a good idea, where it will break zillions
of existing applications. If you wish for a fully RFC2822 compliant
implementation you may take a look at L<Mail::Message::Field::Full>,
part of MailBox.

B<. Example>

```
 my $s = Mail::Message::Field::Full->new($from_header);
 # ref $s isa Mail::Message::Field::Addresses;

 my @g = $s->groups;          # all groups, at least one
 # ref $g[0] isa Mail::Message::Field::AddrGroup;
 my $ga = $g[0]->addresses;   # group addresses

 my @a = $s->addresses;       # all addresses
 # ref $a[0] isa Mail::Message::Field::Address;
```

=head1 METHODS

=head2 Constructors

=over 4

=item Mail::Address-E<gt>B<new>($phrase, $address, [$comment])

Create a new C<Mail::Address> object which represents an address with the
elements given. In
 a message these 3 elements would be seen like:

PHRASE <ADDRESS> (COMMENT)
ADDRESS (COMMENT)

example:

```
Mail::Address->new("Perl5 Porters", "perl5-porters@africa.nicoh.com");
```

=item $obj-E<gt>B<parse>($line)

Parse the given line a return a list of extracted C<Mail::Address> objects.
The line would normally be one taken from a To,Cc or Bcc line in a message

example:

my @addr = Mail::Address->parse($line);

=back

=head2 Accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<address>()

Return the address part of the object.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<comment>()

Return the comment part of the object

=item $obj-E<gt>B<format>(@addresses)

Return a string representing the address in a suitable form to be placed
on a C<To>, C<Cc>, or C<Bcc> line of a message. This method is called on
the first address to be used; other specified addresses will be appended,
separated by commas.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<phrase>()

Return the phrase part of the object.

=back

=head2 Smart accessors

=over 4

=item $obj-E<gt>B<host>()

Return
the address excluding the user id and '@'

=item $obj-E<gt>B<name>()

Using the information contained within the object attempt to identify what
the person or groups name is.

B<Note:> This function tries to be smart with the "phrase" of the
email address, which is probably a very bad idea. Consider to use
L<phrase()|Mail::Address/"Accessors"> itself.

=item $obj-E<gt>B<user>()

Return the address excluding the '@' and the mail domain

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

=head1 AUTHORS

The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
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=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Mail::Util - mail utility functions

=head1 INHERITANCE

Mail::Util
  is a Exporter

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 use Mail::Util qw(...);

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This package provides several mail related utility functions. Any function
required must by explicitly listed on the use line to be exported into
the calling package.

=head1 FUNCTIONS

=over 4

=item B<mailaddress>([$address])

Return a guess at the current users mail address. The user can force
the return value by setting the MAILADDRESS environment variable.
[2.10] You may set the $address via the parameter.

WARNING:
When not supplied via the environment variable, <mailaddress> looks at
various configuration files and other environmental data. Although this
seems to be smart behavior, this is not predictable enough (IMHO) to
be used. Please set the MAILADDRESS explicitly, and do not trust on
the "automatic detection", even when that
 produces a correct address
(on the moment)

example:

in your main script
$ENV{MAILADDRESS} = 'me@example.com';

everywhere else
use Mail::Util 'mailaddress';
print mailaddress;

since v2.10
mailaddress "me@example.com";

=item B<maildomain>()

Attempt to determine the current user mail domain string via the following

methods

=over 4

=item * Look for the MAILDOMAIN environment variable, which can be set from outside the program. This is by far the best way to configure the domain.

=item * Look for a sendmail.cf file and extract DH parameter

=item * Look for a smail config file and usr the first host defined in hostname(s)

=item * Try an SMTP connect (if Net::SMTP exists) first to mailhost then localhost

=item * Use value from Net::Domain::domainname (if Net::Domain exists)

=back

WARNING:
On modern machines, there is only one good way to provide information to
this method: the first; always explicitly configure the MAILDOMAIN.

example:

```
# in your main script
 $ENV{MAILDOMAIN} = 'example.com';

# everywhere else
use Mail::Util 'maildomain';
print maildomain;
```

=item B<read_mbox>($file)

Read $file, a binmail mailbox file, and return a list of references.
Each reference is a reference to an array containing one message.

WARNING:
This method does not quote lines which accidentally also start with the
message separator C<From>, so this implementation can be considered
broken. See Mail::Box::Mbox

=back

=head1 SEE ALSO

This module is part of the MailTools distribution,
F<http://perl.overmeer.net/mailtools/>.

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The MailTools bundle was developed by Graham Barr. Later, Mark
Overmeer took over maintenance without commitment to further development.

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For other contributors see ChangeLog.

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929080_1616812141.62/0/libmailtools-perl-2-21-orig-1-tar-gz/MailTools-2.21/lib/Mail/Util.pod

1.231 finalrd 5

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1.233 libhttp-server-simple-perl 0.52-1

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1.234 sosreport 3.9.1-1ubuntu0.20.04.2

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1.236 libnet-dns-perl 1.22-1

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name MR newname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Mail Rename (MR) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented

by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 newname

```
$newname = $rr->newname;
$rr->newname( $newname );
```

A domain name which specifies a mailbox which is the proper rename of the specified mailbox.

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L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.8

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name RT preference intermediate');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Route Through (RT) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
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=head2 preference

```
$preference = $rr->preference;
$rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit integer representing the preference of the route.
Smaller numbers indicate more preferred routes.

=head2 intermediate

```
$intermediate = $rr->intermediate;
$rr->intermediate( $intermediate );
```

The domain name of a host which will serve as an intermediate
in reaching the host specified by the owner name.
The DNS RRs associated with the
intermediate host are expected
to include at least one A, X25, or ISDN record.

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L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1183 Section 3.3

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN AAAA address');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name => 'example.com',
 type => 'AAAA',
 address => '2001:DB8::8:800:200C:417A'
```

```
);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS IPv6 Address (AAAA) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

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Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
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=head2 address

```
$IPv6_address = $rr->address;
```

Returns the text representation of the IPv6 address.

=head2 address_long

```
$IPv6_address = $rr->address_long;
```

Returns the text representation specified in RFC3513, 2.2(1).

=head2 address_short

```
$IPv6_address = $rr->address_short;
```

Returns the textual form of address recommended
by RFC5952.

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L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC3596, RFC3513, RFC5952

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use Net::DNS::Resolver;

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class implements the OS specific portions of C<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR("zone. ZONEMD 2018121500 1 0
 FEBE3D4CE2EC2FFA4BA99D46CD69D6D29711E55217057BEE
 7EB1A7B641A47BA7FED2DD5B97AE499FAFA4F22C6BD647DE");
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Zone Message Digest (ZONEMD) resource record.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 serial

```
$serial = $rr->serial;
$rr->serial( $serial );
```

Unsigned 32-bit integer zone serial number.

=head2 digtype

```
$digtype = $rr->digtype;
$rr->digtype( $digtype );
```

8-bit integer digest type field.

=head2 parameter

```
$parameter = $rr->parameter;
$rr->parameter( $parameter );
```

Digest algorithm parameter
field.

=head2 digest

```
$digest = $rr->digest;
$rr->digest( $digest );
```

Hexadecimal representation of the digest over the zone content.

=head2 digestbin

```
$digestbin = $rr->digestbin;
$rr->digestbin( $digestbin );
```

Binary representation of the digest over the zone content.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, draft-wessels-dns-zone-digest

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/ZONEMD.pm
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Net::DNS - Perl DNS Resolver Module
==========

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1. DESCRIPTION

Net::DNS is a DNS resolver implemented in Perl. It allows the programmer to perform nearly any type of DNS query from a Perl script. For details and examples, please read the Net::DNS manual page.

To read about the latest features, see the Changes file. To find out about known bugs and to see what is planned for future versions, see the CPAN RT ticket list.

The author invites feedback on Net::DNS. If there is something you would like to have added, please let me know. If you find a bug, please send me the information described
in the BUGS section below.

See http://www.net-dns.org/blog/ for announcements about Net::DNS.

2. AVAILABILITY

You can get the latest version of Net::DNS from the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN) or from the module's homepage:

https://metacpan.org/release/Net-DNS

or through

http://www.net-dns.org/

Additionally a subversion repository is made available through

http://www.net-dns.org/svn/net-dns/

The version on the "trunk" (http://www.net-dns.org/svn/net-dns/trunk) is the version that is targeted for next release.

Please note that the SVN version at any given moment may be broken.

3. PREREQUISITES

The availability of prerequisites for Net::DNS is tested at installation time. These are the core packages that need to be available:

```
Digest::HMAC
Digest::MD5
Digest::SHA
File::Spec
IO::Socket
MIME::Base64
Time::Local
Test::More
```

The availability of these optional packages is tested at runtime:

```
Digest::BubbleBabble
IO::Socket::IP
Net::DNS::SEC
Net::LibIDN2
```

You can obtain the latest version of Perl from:

http://www.cpan.org

Some of the demonstration and contributed scripts may require additional modules -- see demo/README and contrib/README for details.

Note that the Test::More module is actually part of the Test-Simple distribution. See the FAQ (lib/Net/DNS/FAQ.pod) for more information.

4. INSTALLATION

Please install any modules mentioned in the PREREQUISITES section above. If you do not, some features of Net::DNS will not work. When you run "perl Makefile.PL", Perl should complain if any of the required modules is missing.

To build this module, run the following commands:

```
tar xvzf Net-DNS-?.??.tar.gz
```

```
cd  Net-DNS-?.??
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

If you do not wish to run the online tests, the '--no-online-tests' option can be used. Similarly, '--online-tests' will enable the online tests. Online tests will be run by default, but the result will not adversely affect the outcome of test suite.

Also, if you do not wish to run the IPv6 tests, the '--no-IPv6-tests' option can be used. Similarly, '--IPv6-tests' will enable the IPv6 tests.

5. RUNNING TESTS

If any of the tests fail, please contact the author with the output from the following command:

```
make test TEST_VERBOSE=1
```

6. DEMONSTRATION SCRIPTS

There are a few demonstration scripts in the demo/ directory -- see demo/README for more information. Contributed scripts are in the contrib/ directory -- see contrib/README.

The author would be happy to include any contributed scripts in future versions of this module. All I ask is that they be documented (preferably using POD) and that the contributor's name and contact information be mentioned somewhere.

7. DYNAMIC UPDATES

Net::DNS supports DNS dynamic updates as documented in RFC 2136; for more information and examples, please see the Net::DNS::Update manual page.

Here is a summary of the update semantics for those interested (see RFC 2136 for details):

```
PREREQUISITE SECTION
            # RRs   NAME   TTL   CLASS   TYPE   RDLENGTH   RDATA
            -----   ----   ---   -----   ----   --------   -----
yxrrset        1     name    0     ANY    type       0      empty
yxrrset        1+    name    0    class   type   rdlength   rdata
nxrrset        1     name    0     NONE   type       0      empty
yxdomain       1     name    0     ANY     ANY       0      empty
nxdomain       1     name    0     NONE    ANY       0      empty


UPDATE SECTION
            # RRs   NAME   TTL   CLASS   TYPE   RDLENGTH   RDATA
            -----   ----   ---   -----   ----   --------   -----
add RRs        1+    name   ttl   class   type   rdlength   rdata
del RRset      1     name    0     ANY    type       0      empty
del all RRsets  1    name    0     ANY
 ANY       0      empty
del RRs        1+    name    0     NONE   type   rdlength   rdata
```

8. SIGNED QUERIES & UPDATES

Net::DNS supports the TSIG resource record to perform signed queries and updates (RFC 2845). See the Net::DNS::Packet and Net::DNS::Update manual pages for examples.

If you're using the BIND nameserver, the BIND FAQ shows how to generate keys and configure the nameserver to use them:

http://www.nominum.com/resources/faqs/bind-faq.html

TSIG support is new and isn't yet complete. Please use with caution on production systems. Feedback on TSIG functionality would be most welcome.

9. DNSSEC

The extensions to enable the DNSSEC signature generation and verification functions are distributed separately as Net::DNS::SEC. The package is available from CPAN.

10. BUGS

Net::DNS, although begun in 1997, is still under development and may still

contain a few bugs. Please see CPAN RT and Changes file for more information.

We recommend that you exercise caution when using Net::DNS to maintain a production nameserver via dynamic updates. Always test your code *thoroughly*. The Net::DNS authors accept no blame if you corrupt your zone. That warning in place, We are aware of one large company that has used Net::DNS to make thousands of dynamic updates per day for at least three years without any problems.

Please use the following form to submit bug reports:

https://rt.cpan.org/NoAuth/ReportBug.html?Queue=Net-DNS

If you find any bugs, please report each in a separate "rt.cpan.org" report along with the following information:

* subject field containing a concise descriptive summary
* version of Perl (output of 'perl -V' is best)
* version of Net::DNS
* operating system type and version
* version of nameserver (if known)
* exact text of error message or description of problem
* the shortest possible program that exhibits the problem
* the specific queries you are making, if the fault can be

demonstrated using Internet nameservers

If we do not have access to a system similar to yours, you may be asked to insert some debugging lines and report back on the results. The more focussed the help and information you provide, the better.

Net::DNS is currently maintained at NLnet Labs (www.nlnetlabs.nl) by:
Willem Toorop.

Between 2005 and 2012 Net::DNS was maintained by:
Olaf Kolkman and his team.

Between 2002 and 2004 Net::DNS was maintained by Chris Reinhardt.

Net::DNS was created in 1997 by Michael Fuhr.

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13. STAYING TUNED
---

http://www.net-dns.org is a web site dedicated to the development of
Net::DNS. Announcements about Net::DNS and Net::DNS::SEC will be done
through the Net::DNS weblog at http://www.net-dns.org/blog/. An RSS feed
for the weblog is available.

If you want
to have access to the latest and greatest code a subversion
repository is made available through

http://www.net-dns.org/svn/net-dns/

The version on the "trunk" (http://www.net-dns.org/svn/net-dns/trunk) is
the version that is targeted for next release.

Please note that code from the SVN repositories trunk and development
branches may be broken at any time.

14. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Mike for letting me take care of his baby.

Thanks to Chris for maintaining Net::DNS for a couple of years.

Thanks to Olaf for maintaining Net::DNS for over eight years.

Thanks to Rob Brown and Dick Franks for all their patches and input.

Thanks to all who have used Net::DNS and reported bugs, made suggestions, contributed code, and encouraged me to add certain features. Many of these people are mentioned by name in the Changes file; lack of mention should be considered an oversight and not a conscious act of omission.

Thanks to Larry Wall and all who have made Perl possible.

Thanks
 to Paul Albitz and Cricket Liu for allowing me [OK: that is Mike]
to write the Net::DNS section in the programming chapter of DNS and BIND, 3rd Edition. This chapter in earlier editions was very helpful while I was developing Net::DNS, and I was proud to contribute to it.

Thanks to Paul Vixie and all who have worked on the BIND nameserver, which I've used exclusively while developing Net::DNS.

Thanks to Andreas Gustafsson for DNAME support, and for all the work he has done on BIND 9.

Olaf acknowledges the RIPE NCC for allowing Net::DNS maintenance to take place as part of 'the job'.

Thanks to the team that maintains wireshark. Without its marvelous interface, debugging of bugs in wireformat would be so much more difficult.

Thanks to the thousands who participate in the open-source community. I have always developed Net::DNS using open-source systems and I am proud to make Net::DNS freely available to the world.

---- $Id: README 1692 2018-07-06 08:55:39Z willem $

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name CDNSKEY flags protocol algorithm publickey');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS Child DNSKEY resource record

This is a clone of the DNSKEY record and inherits all properties of
the Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY class.

Please see the L<Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY> perl documentation for details.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY>, RFC7344, RFC8078(erratum 5049)

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/CDNSKEY.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name ISDN ISDNaddress sa');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS ISDN resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 ISDNaddress

=head2 address

```
$address = $rr->address;
$rr->address( $address );
```

The ISDN-address is a string of characters, normally decimal digits, beginning with the E.163 country code and ending with the DDI if any.

=head2 sa

```
  $sa = $rr->sa;
  $rr->sa( $sa );
```

The optional subaddress (SA) is a string of hexadecimal digits.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
 RFC1183 Section 3.2

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/ISDN.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS::Resolver;

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class implements the OS specific portions of C<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
for all your resolving needs.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-
1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver/android.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS
```

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name CNAME cname');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name  => 'alias.example.com',
 type  => 'CNAME',
 cname => 'example.com',
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Canonical Name (CNAME) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 cname

```
  $cname = $rr->cname;
  $rr->cname( $cname );
```

A domain name which specifies the canonical or primary name for
the owner. The owner name is an alias.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
 RFC1035 Section 3.3.1

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/CNAME.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN NID preference nodeid');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name    => 'example.com',
 type    => 'NID',
 preference => 10,
 nodeid    => '8:800:200C:417A'
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Node Identifier (NID) resource records.

The Node Identifier (NID) DNS resource record is used to hold values
for Node Identifiers that will be used for ILNP-capable nodes.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
$preference = $rr->preference;
$rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit unsigned integer in network byte order that indicates the relative preference for
this NID record among other NID records
associated with this owner name. Lower values are preferred over higher values.

=head2 nodeid

```
$nodeid = $rr->nodeid;
```

The NodeID field is an unsigned 64-bit value in network byte order. The text representation uses the same syntax (i.e., groups of 4 hexadecimal digits separated by a colons) that is already used for IPv6 interface identifiers.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6742

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NID.pm
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=head1 NAME

Net::DNS::Parameters - DNS parameter assignments

=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use Net::DNS::Parameters;

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Net::DNS::Parameters is a Perl package representing the DNS parameter allocation (key,value) tables as recorded in the definitive registry maintained and published by IANA.

=head1 FUNCTIONS

=head2 classbyname, typebyname, opcodebyname, rcodebyname, ednsoptionbyname, dsotypebyname

Access functions which return the numerical code corresponding to the given mnemonic.

=head2 classbyval, typebyval, opcodebyval, rcodebyval, ednsoptionbyval, dsotypebyval

Access functions which return the canonical mnemonic corresponding to

the given numerical code.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>,
L<IANA Registry|http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-parameters>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Parameters.pm
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##

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::DomainName>, L<Net::DNS::Packet>,
RFC 1035 Section 4.1.2

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Question.pm
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=head1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This package is an improved and compatible reimplementation of the
Net::DNS::Resolver::Recurse.pm created by Rob Brown in 2002,
whose contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

=cut

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS::Resolver;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class implements the OS specific portions of C<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
for all your resolving needs.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver/cygwin.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name NAPTR order preference flags service regexp replacement');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS Naming Authority Pointer (NAPTR) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 order

```
$order = $rr->order;
$rr->order( $order );
```

A 16-bit unsigned integer specifying the order in which the NAPTR records must be processed to ensure the correct ordering of rules. Low numbers are processed before high numbers.

=head2 preference

```
$preference = $rr->preference;
$rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16-bit unsigned integer that specifies the order in which NAPTR records
with equal "order" values should be processed, low numbers being processed before high numbers.

=head2 flags

```
$flags = $rr->flags;
$rr->flags( $flags );
```

A string containing flags to control aspects of the rewriting and interpretation of the fields in the record. Flags are single characters from the set [A-Z0-9].

=head2 service

```
$service = $rr->service;
$rr->service( $service );
```

Specifies the service(s) available down this rewrite path. It may also specify the protocol used to communicate with the service.

=head2 regexp

```
$regexp = $rr->regexp;
$rr->regexp;
```

A string containing a substitution expression that is applied to the original string held by the client in order to construct the next domain name to lookup.

=head2 replacement

```
$replacement = $rr->replacement;
$rr->replacement( $replacement );
```

The next NAME to query for NAPTR, SRV, or address records depending on the value of the flags field.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC2915, RFC2168, RFC3403

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NAPTR.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IPSECKEY precedence gatetype algorithm gateway key');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS IPSEC Key Storage (IPSECKEY) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 precedence

```
$precedence = $rr->precedence;
$rr->precedence( $precedence );
```

This is an 8-bit precedence for this record. Gateways listed in
IPSECKEY records with lower precedence are to be attempted first.

=head2 gatetype

```
$gatetype = $rr->gatetype;
```

The gateway type field indicates the format of the information that is

stored in the gateway field.

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
 $rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The algorithm type field identifies the public keys cryptographic algorithm and determines the format of the public key field.

=head2 gateway

```
$gateway = $rr->gateway;
$rr->gateway( $gateway );
```

The gateway field indicates a gateway to which an IPsec tunnel may be created in order to reach the entity named by this resource record.

=head2 pubkey

=head2 key

```
$key = $rr->key;
$rr->key( $key );
```

Base64 representation of the optional public key block for the resource record.

=head2 keybin

```
$keybin = $rr->keybin;
$rr->keybin( $keybin );
```

Binary representation of the public key block for the resource record.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC4025

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/IPSECKEY.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

---
abstract: 'Perl Interface to the Domain Name System'
author:
 - 'Dick Franks'
 - 'Olaf Kolkman'
 - 'Michael Fuhr'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.34, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: mit
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: Net-DNS
no_index:
 directory:

```
  - t
  - inc
recommends:
 Digest::BubbleBabble: '0.01'
 Net::LibIDN2: '1'
requires:
 Digest::HMAC: '1.03'
 Digest::MD5: '2.13'
 Digest::SHA: '5.23'
 File::Spec: '0.86'
 IO::File: '1.08'
 IO::Select: '1.14'
 IO::Socket::IP: '0.38'
 MIME::Base64: '2.13'
 PerlIO: '1.05'
 Scalar::Util: '1.25'
 Test::More: '0.52'
 Time::Local: '1.19'
 perl: '5.006'
version: '1.22'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN L32 preference locator32');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name    => 'example.com',
 type    => 'L32',
 preference => 10,
 locator32  => '10.1.02.0'
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS 32-bit Locator (L32) resource records.

The L32 resource record is used to hold 32-bit Locator values for
ILNPv4-capable nodes.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented

by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
$preference = $rr->preference;
$rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit unsigned integer in network byte order that indicates the relative preference for this L32 record among other L32 records associated
with this owner name. Lower values are preferred over higher values.

=head2 locator32

```
$locator32 = $rr->locator32;
```

The Locator32 field is an unsigned 32-bit integer in network byte order that has the same syntax and semantics as a 32-bit IPv4 routing prefix.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6742

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/L32.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $tsig = create Net::DNS::RR::TSIG( $keyfile );

  $tsig = create Net::DNS::RR::TSIG( $keyfile,
    fudge => 300
    );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Transaction Signature (TSIG) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
  $algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
  $rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

A domain name which specifies the name of the algorithm.

=head2 key

```
$rr->key( $key );
```

Base64 representation of the key material.

=head2 keybin

```
$rr->keybin( $keybin );
```

Binary representation of the key material.

=head2 time_signed

```
$time_signed = $rr->time_signed;
 $rr->time_signed( $time_signed );
```

Signing time as the number of seconds since 1 Jan 1970 00:00:00 UTC.
The default signing time is the current time.

=head2 fudge

```
$fudge = $rr->fudge;
$rr->fudge( $fudge );
```

"fudge" represents the permitted error in the signing time.
The default fudge is 300 seconds.

=head2 mac

```
$rr->mac( $mac );
```

Message authentication code (MAC).
The programmer must call the Net::DNS::Packet data()
object method before this will return anything meaningful.

=head2 macbin

```
$macbin = $rr->macbin;
$rr->macbin( $macbin );
```

Binary message authentication code (MAC).

=head2 prior_mac

```
$prior_mac = $rr->prior_mac;
$rr->prior_mac( $prior_mac );
```

Prior message authentication code (MAC).

=head2 prior_macbin

```
$prior_macbin = $rr->prior_macbin;
$rr->prior_macbin( $prior_macbin );
```

Binary prior message authentication code.

=head2 request_mac

```
$request_mac = $rr->request_mac;
$rr->request_mac( $request_mac );
```

Request message authentication
code (MAC).

=head2 request_macbin

```
$request_macbin = $rr->request_macbin;
$rr->request_macbin( $request_macbin );
```

Binary request message authentication code.

=head2 original_id

```
$original_id = $rr->original_id;
$rr->original_id( $original_id );
```

The message ID from the header of the original packet.

=head2 error

=head2 vrfyerrstr

```
$rcode = $tsig->error;
```

Returns the RCODE covering TSIG processing. Common values are
NOERROR, BADSIG, BADKEY, and BADTIME. See RFC 2845 for details.

=head2 other

```
$other = $tsig->other;
```

This field should be empty unless the error is BADTIME, in which
case it will contain the server time as the number of seconds since

1 Jan 1970 00:00:00 UTC.

=head2 sig_function

```
  sub signing_function {
 my ( $keybin, $data ) = @_;

 my $hmac = new Digest::HMAC( $keybin, 'Digest::MD5' );
 $hmac->add( $data );
 return $hmac->digest;
  }

  $tsig->sig_function( \&signing_function );
```

This sets the signing function to be used
 for this TSIG record.
The default signing function is HMAC-MD5.

=head2 sig_data

```
   $sigdata = $tsig->sig_data($packet);
```

Returns the packet packed according to RFC2845 in a form for signing. This
is only needed if you want to supply an external signing function, such as is
needed for TSIG-GSS.

=head2 create

```
  $tsig = create Net::DNS::RR::TSIG( $keyfile );

  $tsig = create Net::DNS::RR::TSIG( $keyfile,
    fudge => 300
    );
```

Returns a TSIG RR constructed using the parameters in the specified
key file, which is assumed to have been generated by dnssec-keygen.

```
  $tsig = create Net::DNS::RR::TSIG( $keyname, $key );
```

The two argument form is supported for backward compatibility.

=head2 verify

```
  $verify = $tsig->verify( $data );
  $verify = $tsig->verify( $packet );
```

```
$verify = $tsig->verify( $reply,  $query );

$verify = $tsig->verify( $packet, $prior );
```

The boolean verify method will return true if the hash over the
packet data conforms to the data in the
TSIG itself

=head1 TSIG Keys

TSIG keys are symmetric keys generated using dnssec-keygen:

```
$ dnssec-keygen -a HMAC-SHA1 -b 160 -n HOST <keyname>
```

The key will be stored as a private and public keyfile pair
K<keyname>+161+<keyid>.private and K<keyname>+161+<keyid>.key

where
<keyname> is the DNS name of the key.

<keyid> is the (generated) numerical identifier used to
distinguish this key.

Other algorithms may be substituted for HMAC-SHA1 in the above example.

It is recommended that the keyname be globally unique and incorporate
the fully qualified domain names of the resolver and nameserver in
that order. It should be possible for more than one key to be in use
simultaneously between any such pair of hosts.

Although the formats differ, the private and public keys are identical
and both should be stored and handled as secret data.

=head1 Configuring BIND Nameserver

The following lines must be added to the /etc/named.conf file:

```
key <keyname> {
algorithm HMAC-SHA1;
secret
"<keydata>";
};
```

<keyname> is the name of the key chosen when the key was generated.

<keydata> is the key string extracted from the generated key file.

=head1 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Most of the code in the Net::DNS::RR::TSIG module was contributed
by Chris Turbeville.

Support for external signing functions was added by Andrew Tridgell.

TSIG verification, BIND keyfile handling and support for HMAC-SHA1,
HMAC-SHA224, HMAC-SHA256, HMAC-SHA384 and HMAC-SHA512 functions was
added by Dick Franks.

=head1 BUGS

A 32-bit representation of time is used, contrary to RFC2845 which
demands 48 bits. This design decision will need to be reviewed
before the code stops working on 7 February 2106.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC2845, RFC4635

L<TSIG Algorithm Names|http://www.iana.org/assignments/tsig-algorithm-names>

=cut

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/TSIG.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name SRV priority weight port target');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Service (SRV) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 priority

```
$priority = $rr->priority;
$rr->priority( $priority );
```

Returns the priority for this target host.

=head2 weight

```
$weight = $rr->weight;
$rr->weight( $weight );
```

Returns the weight for this target host.

=head2 port

```
$port = $rr->port;
$rr->port( $port );
```

Returns the port number for the service on this target host.

=head2 target

```
$target = $rr->target;
$rr->target( $target );
```

Returns the
domain name of the target host.

=head1 Sorting of SRV Records

By default, rrsort() returns the SRV records sorted from lowest to highest
priority and for equal priorities from highest to lowest weight.

Note: This is NOT the order in which connections should be attempted.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC2782

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/SRV.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 new

```
  $nameserver = new Net::DNS::Nameserver(
 LocalAddr => ['::1' , '127.0.0.1'],
 ZoneFile => "filename"
 );

  $nameserver = new Net::DNS::Nameserver(
 LocalAddr => '10.1.2.3',
 LocalPort => 5353,
 ReplyHandler => \&reply_handler,
 Verbose  => 1,
 Truncate => 0
  );
```

Returns a Net::DNS::Nameserver object, or undef if the object
could not be created.

Each instance is configured using the following optional arguments:

```
  LocalAddr  IP address on which to listen Defaults to loopback address
  LocalPort  Port on which to listen  Defaults to 53
  ZoneFile  Name of file containing RRs
  accessed using the default
```

reply-handling subroutine
ReplyHandler Reference to customised
reply-handling subroutine
NotifyHandler Reference to reply-handling
subroutine for queries with
opcode NOTIFY (RFC1996)
UpdateHandler Reference to reply-handling
subroutine for queries
with
opcode UPDATE (RFC2136)
Verbose Report internal activity Defaults to 0 (off)
Truncate Truncates UDP packets that
are too big for the reply Defaults to 1 (on)
IdleTimeout TCP clients are disconnected
if they are idle longer than
this duration Defaults to 120 (secs)

The LocalAddr attribute may alternatively be specified as a list of IP addresses to listen to.
If the IO::Socket::IP library package is available on the system this may also include IPv6 addresses.

The ReplyHandler subroutine is passed the query name, query class, query type and optionally an argument containing the peerhost, the incoming query, and the name of the incoming socket (sockethost). It must either return the response code and references to the answer, authority, and additional sections of the response, or undef to leave the query unanswered. Common response codes are:

NOERROR No error
FORMERR Format error
SERVFAIL Server failure
NXDOMAIN Non-existent domain (name
doesn't exist)
NOTIMP Not implemented
REFUSED Query refused

For advanced usage it may also contain a headermask containing an hashref with the settings for the C<aa>, C<ra>, and C<ad> header bits. The argument is of the form
C<< { ad => 1, aa => 0, ra => 1 } >>.

EDNS options may be specified in a similar manner using optionmask
C<< { $optioncode => $value, $optionname => $value } >>.

See RFC 1035 and the IANA dns-parameters file for more information:

ftp://ftp.rfc-editor.org/in-notes/rfc1035.txt
http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/dns-parameters

The nameserver will listen for both UDP and TCP connections. On
Unix-like systems, the program will probably have to run as root
to listen on the default port, 53. A non-privileged user should
be able to listen on ports 1024 and higher.

UDP reply truncation functionality was introduced in VERSION 830.
The size limit is determined by the EDNS0 size advertised in the query,
otherwise 512 is used.
If you want to do
packet truncation yourself you should set C<Truncate>
to 0 and truncate the reply packet in the code of the ReplyHandler.

See L</EXAMPLE> for an example.

=head2 main_loop

```
$ns->main_loop;
```

Start accepting queries. Calling main_loop never returns.

=head2 loop_once

```
$ns->loop_once( [TIMEOUT_IN_SECONDS] );
```

Start accepting queries, but returns. If called without a parameter, the
call will not return until a request has been received (and replied to).
Otherwise, the parameter specifies the maximum time to wait for a request.
A zero timeout forces an immediate return if there is nothing to do.

Handling a request and replying obviously depends on the speed of
ReplyHandler. Assuming a fast ReplyHandler, loop_once should spend just a
fraction of a second, if called with a timeout value of 0.0 seconds. One
exception is when an AXFR has requested a huge amount of data that the OS
is not ready to receive in full. In that case, it will remain in a loop
(while servicing new requests)
until the reply has been sent.

In case loop_once accepted a TCP connection it will immediately check if
there is data to be read from the socket. If not it will return and you
will have to call loop_once() again to check if there is any data waiting
on the socket to be processed. In most cases you will have to count on
calling "loop_once" twice.

A code fragment like:

```
  $ns->loop_once(10);
  while( $ns->get_open_tcp() ){
$ns->loop_once(0);
  }
```

Would wait for 10 seconds for the initial connection and would then process all TCP sockets until none is left.

=head2 get_open_tcp

In scalar context returns the number of TCP connections for which state is maintained. In array context it returns IO::Socket objects, these could be useful for troubleshooting but be careful using them.

=head1 EXAMPLE

The following example will listen on port 5353 and respond to all queries for A records with the IP address 10.1.2.3. All other queries will be answered with NXDOMAIN. Authority and
additional sections are left empty.
The $peerhost variable catches the IP address of the peer host, so that additional filtering on its basis may be applied.

```
  #!/usr/bin/perl

  use strict;
  use warnings;
  use Net::DNS::Nameserver;

  sub reply_handler {
my ( $qname, $qclass, $qtype, $peerhost, $query, $conn ) = @_;
my ( $rcode, @ans, @auth, @add );

print "Received query from $peerhost to " . $conn->{sockhost} . "\n";
$query->print;

if ( $qtype eq "A" && $qname eq "foo.example.com" ) {
 my ( $ttl, $rdata ) = ( 3600, "10.1.2.3" );
 my $rr = new Net::DNS::RR("$qname $ttl $qclass $qtype $rdata");
 push @ans, $rr;
 $rcode = "NOERROR";
} elsif ( $qname eq "foo.example.com" ) {
 $rcode = "NOERROR";
```

```
} else {
 $rcode = "NXDOMAIN";
}

# mark the answer as authoritative (by setting the 'aa' flag)
my $headermask = {aa => 1};

# specify EDNS options { option => value }
my $optionmask = {};

return ( $rcode, \@ans, \@auth, \@add, $headermask, $optionmask );
  }


   my $ns = new Net::DNS::Nameserver(
LocalPort    => 5353,
ReplyHandler => \&reply_handler,
Verbose      => 1
) || die "couldn't create nameserver object\n";


  $ns->main_loop;
```

=head1 BUGS

Limitations in perl 5.8.6 makes it impossible to guarantee that replies to UDP queries from Net::DNS::Nameserver are sent from the IP-address they were received on. This is a problem for machines with multiple IP-addresses and causes violation of RFC2181 section 4. Thus a UDP socket created listening to INADDR_ANY (all available IP-addresses) will reply not necessarily with the source address being the one to which the request was sent, but rather with the address that the operating system chooses. This is also often called "the closest address". This should really only be a problem on a server which has more than one IP-address (besides localhost - any experience with IPv6 complications here, would be nice). If this is a problem for you, a work-around would be to not listen to INADDR_ANY
 but to specify each
address that you want this module to listen on. A separate set of sockets will then be created for each IP-address.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>, L<Net::DNS::Packet>,
L<Net::DNS::Update>, L<Net::DNS::Header>, L<Net::DNS::Question>,
L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC 1035

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Nameserver.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name MINFO rmailbx emailbx');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Mailbox Information (MINFO) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 rmailbx

```
$rmailbx = $rr->rmailbx;
$rr->rmailbx( $rmailbx );
```

A domain name which specifies a mailbox which is
responsible for the mailing list or mailbox. If this
domain name names the root, the owner of the MINFO RR is
responsible for itself. Note that many existing mailing
lists use a mailbox X-request to identify the maintainer
of mailing list X, e.g., Msgroup-request for Msgroup.
This field provides a more general
 mechanism.

=head2 emailbx

```
$emailbx = $rr->emailbx;
$rr->emailbx( $emailbx );
```

A domain name which specifies a mailbox which is to
receive error messages related to the mailing list or
mailbox specified by the owner of the MINFO RR (similar
to the ERRORS-TO: field which has been proposed).
If this domain name names the root, errors should be
returned to the sender of the message.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.7

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/MINFO.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name OPENPGPKEY key');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for OpenPGP Key (OPENPGPKEY) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data

structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 key

```
$key = $rr->key;
$rr->key( $key );
```

Base64 encoded representation of the OpenPGP public key material.

=head2 keybin

```
$keybin = $rr->keybin;
$rr->keybin( $keybin );
```

OpenPGP public key material consisting of
a single OpenPGP transferable public key in RFC4880 format.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC7929

=cut

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/OPENPGPKEY.pm
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=head1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This package is designed as an improved and compatible replacement
for Net::DNS::ZoneFile 1.04 which was created by Luis Munoz in 2002
as a separate CPAN module.

The present implementation is the result of an agreement to merge our
two different approaches into one package integrated into Net::DNS.
The contribution of Luis Munoz is gratefully acknowledged.

Thanks are also due to Willem Toorop for his constructive criticism
of the initial version and invaluable assistance during testing.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 5.1,
RFC2308, BIND 9 Administrator Reference Manual

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/ZoneFile.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS::Resolver;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class implements the OS specific portions of C<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
for all your resolving needs.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver/os390.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name LOC latitude longitude altitude size hp vp');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS geographical location (LOC) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 latitude

```
$latitude = $rr->latitude;
($deg, $min, $sec, $ns ) = $rr->latitude;

$rr->latitude( 42.357990 );
$rr->latitude( 42, 21, 28.764, 'N' );
$rr->latitude( '42 21 28.764 N' );
```

When invoked in scalar context, latitude is returned in degrees,
a negative ordinate being south of the equator.

When invoked in list context, latitude is returned as a list of separate degree, minute, and second values followed by N or S as appropriate.

Optional replacement values may be represented as single value, list or formatted string. Trailing zero values are optional.

=head2 longitude

```
$longitude = $rr->longitude;
($deg, $min, $sec, $ew ) = $rr->longitude;

$rr->longitude( -71.014338 );
$rr->longitude( 71, 0, 51.617, 'W' );
$rr->longitude( '71 0 51.617 W' );
```

When invoked in scalar context, longitude is returned in degrees, a negative ordinate being west of the prime meridian.

When invoked in list context, longitude is returned as a list of separate degree, minute, and second values followed by E or W as appropriate.

=head2 altitude

```
$altitude = $rr->altitude;
```

Represents altitude, in metres, relative to the WGS 84 reference spheroid used by GPS.

=head2 size

```
$size = $rr->size;
```

Represents the diameter, in metres, of a sphere enclosing the described entity.

=head2 hp

```
$hp = $rr->hp;
```

Represents the horizontal precision of the data expressed as the diameter, in metres, of the circle of error.

=head2 vp

```
$vp = $rr->vp;
```

Represents the vertical precision of the data expressed as the
total spread, in metres, of the distribution of possible values.

=head2 latlon

```
($lat, $lon) = $rr->latlon;
$rr->latlon($lat, $lon);
```

Representation of the latitude and longitude coordinate pair as
signed floating-point degrees.

=head2 version

```
$version = $rr->version;
```

Version of LOC protocol.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1876

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/LOC.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

Net::DNS::Resolver::Base - DNS resolver base class

=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use base qw(Net::DNS::Resolver::Base);

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class is the common base class for the different platform
sub-classes of L<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
for all your resolving needs.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 new, domain, searchlist, nameserver, nameservers,

=head2 search, query, send, bgsend, bgbusy, bgread, axfr,

=head2 force_v4, force_v6, prefer_v4, prefer_v6,

=head2 dnssec, srcaddr, tsig, udppacketsize,

=head2 print, string, errorstring, replyfrom

See L<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver/Base.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

##

=head1 BUGS

Coding strategy is intended to avoid creating unnecessary argument
lists and stack frames. This improves efficiency at the expense of
code readability.

Platform specific character coding features are conditionally
compiled into the code.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, RFC1035, RFC3629, Unicode TR#16

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Text.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name URI priority weight target');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Service (URI) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 priority

```
$priority = $rr->priority;
$rr->priority( $priority );
```

The priority of the target URI in this RR.
The range of this number is 0-65535.
A client MUST attempt to contact the URI with the lowest-numbered
priority it can reach; weighted selection being used to distribute
load across targets with equal priority.

=head2 weight

```
$weight = $rr->weight;
$rr->weight( $weight );
```

A server selection mechanism. The weight
field specifies a relative
weight for entries with the same priority. Larger weights SHOULD be
given a proportionately higher probability of being selected. The
range of this number is 0-65535.

=head2 target

```
$target = $rr->target;
$rr->target( $target );
```

The URI of the target. Resolution of the URI is according to the
definitions for the Scheme of the URI.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
RFC7553

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/URI.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name CDS keytag algorithm digtype digest');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS Child DS resource record

This is a clone of the DS record and inherits all properties of
the Net::DNS::RR::DS class.

Please see the L<Net::DNS::RR::DS> perl documentation for details.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::RR::DS>, RFC7344, RFC8078(erratum 5049)

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/CDS.pm
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=head1 NAME

mresolv - Perform multiple DNS lookups in parallel

=head1 SYNOPSIS

B<mresolv> S<[B<-d>]> S<[B<-n> I<number>]> S<[B<-t> I<timeout>]>
S<[I<filename>...]>

=head1 DESCRIPTION

B<mresolv> performs multiple DNS lookups in parallel. Names to query
are read from the list of files given on the command line, or from the
standard input.

=head1 OPTIONS

=over 4

=item B<-d>

Turn on debugging output.

=item B<-n> I<number>

Set the number of queries to have outstanding at any time.

=item B<-t> I<timeout>

Set the timeout in seconds. If no replies are received for this
amount of time, all outstanding queries will be flushed and new
names will be read from the input stream.

=back

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl(1)>, L<axfr>, L<check_soa>, L<check_zone>, L<mx>, L<perldig>,

L<Net::DNS>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/demo/mresolv
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 EXAMPLES

The first example below shows a complete program.
Subsequent examples show only the creation of the update packet.

Although the examples are presented using the string form of RRs,
the corresponding (name => value) form may also be used.

=head2 Add a new host

```
  #!/usr/bin/perl

  use Net::DNS;

  # Create the update packet.
  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');

  # Prerequisite is that no address records exist for the name.
  $update->push( pre => nxrrset('foo.example.com. A') );
  $update->push( pre => nxrrset('foo.example.com. AAAA') );

  # Add two address records for the name.
  $update->push( update => rr_add('foo.example.com. 86400 A 192.0.2.1') );
  $update->push( update => rr_add('foo.example.com. 86400 AAAA 2001:DB8::1') );

  # Send the update to the zone's primary master.
  my $resolver = new Net::DNS::Resolver;
  $resolver->nameservers('primary-master.example.com');

   my $reply = $resolver->send($update);

  # Did it work?
  if ($reply) {
    if ( $reply->header->rcode eq 'NOERROR' ) {
     print "Update succeeded\n";
    } else {
     print 'Update failed: ', $reply->header->rcode, "\n";
    }
  } else {
    print 'Update failed: ', $resolver->errorstring, "\n";
```

```
  }


=head2 Add an MX record for a name that already exists

  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');
  $update->push( prereq => yxdomain('example.com') );
  $update->push( update => rr_add('example.com MX 10 mailhost.example.com') );

=head2 Add a TXT record for a name that does not exist

  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');
  $update->push( prereq => nxdomain('info.example.com') );
  $update->push( update => rr_add('info.example.com TXT "yabba dabba doo"') );

=head2 Delete all A records for a name

  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');
  $update->push( prereq => yxrrset('foo.example.com A')
 );
  $update->push( update => rr_del('foo.example.com A') );

=head2 Delete all RRs for a name

  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');
  $update->push( prereq => yxdomain('byebye.example.com') );
  $update->push( update => rr_del('byebye.example.com') );

=head2 Perform a DNS update signed using a BIND private key file

  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');
  $update->push( update => rr_add('foo.example.com AAAA 2001:DB8::1') );
  $update->sign_tsig( "$dir/Khmac-sha512.example.com.+165+01018.private" );
  my $reply = $resolver->send( $update );
  $reply->verify( $update ) || die $reply->verifyerr;

=head2 Signing the DNS update using a BIND public key file

  $update->sign_tsig( "$dir/Khmac-sha512.example.com.+165+01018.key" );

=head2 Signing the DNS update using a customised TSIG record

  $update->sign_tsig( "$dir/Khmac-sha512.example.com.+165+01018.private",
  fudge => 60
  );

=head2 Another way to sign a DNS update
```

```
  my $key_name
 = 'tsig-key';
  my $key  = 'awwLOtRfpGE+rRKF2+DEiw==';

  my $tsig = new Net::DNS::RR("$key_name TSIG $key");
  $tsig->fudge(60);

  my $update = new Net::DNS::Update('example.com');
  $update->push( update     => rr_add('foo.example.com AAAA 2001:DB8::1') );
  $update->push( additional => $tsig );
```

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Packet>, L<Net::DNS::Header>,
L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>, RFC 2136, RFC 2845

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Update.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name SSHFP algorithm fptype fp');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS SSH Fingerprint (SSHFP) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
$rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The 8-bit algorithm number describes the algorithm used to
construct the public key.

=head2 fptype

```
$fptype = $rr->fptype;
$rr->fptype( $fptype );
```

The 8-bit fingerprint type number describes the message-digest
algorithm used to calculate the fingerprint of the public key.

=head2 fingerprint

=head2 fp

```
$fp = $rr->fp;
$rr->fp( $fp );
```

Hexadecimal
representation of the fingerprint digest.

=head2 fpbin

```
$fpbin = $rr->fpbin;
$rr->fpbin( $fpbin );
```

Returns opaque octet string representing the fingerprint digest.

=head2 babble

```
print $rr->babble;
```

The babble() method returns the 'BabbleBubble' representation of the fingerprint if the Digest::BubbleBabble package is available, otherwise an empty string is returned.

Bubble babble represents a message digest as a string of "real" words, to make the fingerprint easier to remember. The "words" are not necessarily real words, but they look more like words than a string of hex characters.

Bubble babble fingerprinting is used by the SSH2 suite (and consequently by Net::SSH::Perl, the Perl SSH implementation) to display easy-to-remember key fingerprints.

The 'BubbleBabble' string is appended as a comment when the string method is called.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
RFC4255

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/SSHFP.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN EUI48 address');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
name => 'example.com',
type => 'EUI48',
address => '00-00-5e-00-53-2a'
);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS resource records for 48-bit Extended Unique Identifier (EUI48).

The EUI48 resource record is used to represent IEEE Extended Unique
Identifiers used in various layer-2 networks, ethernet for example.

EUI48 addresses SHOULD NOT be published in the public DNS.
RFC7043 describes potentially severe privacy implications resulting
from indiscriminate publication of link-layer addresses in the DNS.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2
address
The address field is a 6-octet layer-2 address in network byte order.

The presentation format is hexadecimal separated by "-".

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC7043

=cut

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN APL aplist');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS Address Prefix List (APL) record

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 aplist

```
@aplist = $rr->aplist;

@aplist = $rr->aplist( '1:192.168.32.0/21', '!1:192.168.38.0/28' );

@aplist = $rr->aplist( '1:224.0.0.0/4', '2:FF00:0:0:0:0:0:0:0/8' );

@aplist = $rr->aplist( negate  => 1,
   family  => 1,
   address => '192.168.38.0',
   prefix  => 28,
   );
```

Ordered, possibly empty, list of address prefix items.
Additional items, if present, are appended to the existing list
with neither prefix aggregation
nor reordering.

=head2 Net::DNS::RR::APL::Item

Each element of the prefix list is a Net::DNS::RR::APL::Item object which is inextricably bound to the APL record which created it.

=head2 negate

```
$rr->negate(1);

if ( $rr->negate ) {
...
}
```

Boolean attribute indicating the prefix to be an address range exclusion.

=head2 family

```
$family = $rr->family;
$rr->family( $family );
```

Address family discriminant.

=head2 prefix

```
$prefix = $rr->prefix;
$rr->prefix( $prefix );
```

Number of bits comprising the address prefix.

=head2 address

```
$address = $object->address;
```

Address portion of the prefix list item.

=head2 string

```
$string = $object->string;
```

Returns the prefix list item in the form required in zone files.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC3123

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/APL.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name DNAME target');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Non-Terminal Name Redirection (DNAME) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 target

```
$target = $rr->target;
$rr->target( $target );
```

Redirection target domain name which is to be substituted
for its owner as a suffix of a domain name.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6672

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name DS keytag algorithm digtype digest');

  use Net::DNS::SEC;
  $ds = create Net::DNS::RR::DS(
 $dnskeyrr,
 digtype => 'SHA256',
 ttl => 3600
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Delegation Signer (DS) resource record.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 keytag

```
  $keytag = $rr->keytag;
  $rr->keytag( $keytag );
```

The 16-bit numerical key tag of the key. (RFC2535 4.1.6)

=head2 algorithm

```
  $algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
  $rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

Decimal representation of the 8-bit algorithm field.

algorithm() may also be invoked as a class method or
simple function
to perform mnemonic and numeric code translation.

=head2 digtype

```
$digtype = $rr->digtype;
$rr->digtype( $digtype );
```

Decimal representation of the 8-bit digest type field.

digtype() may also be invoked as a class method or simple function
to perform mnemonic and numeric code translation.

=head2 digest

```
$digest = $rr->digest;
$rr->digest( $digest );
```

Hexadecimal representation of the digest over the label and key.

=head2 digestbin

```
$digestbin = $rr->digestbin;
$rr->digestbin( $digestbin );
```

Binary representation of the digest over the label and key.

=head2 babble

```
print $rr->babble;
```

The babble() method returns the 'BubbleBabble' representation of the
digest if the Digest::BubbleBabble package is available, otherwise
an empty string is returned.

BubbleBabble represents a message digest as a string of plausible
words, to make the digest easier to verify. The "words" are not
necessarily real words, but they look more like words than a string
of
hex characters.

The 'BubbleBabble' string is appended as a comment when the string
method is called.

=head2 create

```
use Net::DNS::SEC;

$dsrr = create Net::DNS::RR::DS($keyrr, digtype => 'SHA-256' );
$keyrr->print;
$dsrr->print;
```

This constructor takes a key object as argument and will return the corresponding DS RR object.

The digest type defaults to SHA-1.

=head2 verify

```
$verify = $dsrr->verify($keyrr);
```

The boolean verify method will return true if the hash over the key RR provided as the argument conforms to the data in the DS itself i.e. the DS points to the DNSKEY from the argument.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC4034, RFC3658

L<Algorithm Numbers|http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-sec-alg-numbers>,
L<Digest Types|http://www.iana.org/assignments/ds-rr-types>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/DS.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN HIP algorithm hit key servers');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Host Identity Protocol (HIP) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
$rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The PK algorithm field indicates the public key cryptographic
algorithm and the implied public key field format.
The values are those defined for the IPSECKEY algorithm type [RFC4025].

=head2 hit

```
$hit = $rr->hit;
```

```
$rr->hit( $hit );
```

The hexadecimal representation of the host identity tag.

=head2 hitbin

```
$hitbin = $rr->hitbin;
 $rr->hitbin( $hitbin );
```

The binary representation of the host identity tag.

=head2 key

```
$key = $rr->key;
$rr->key( $key );
```

The hexadecimal representation of the public key.

=head2 keybin

```
$keybin = $rr->keybin;
$rr->keybin( $keybin );
```

The binary representation of the public key.

=head2 servers

```
@servers = $rr->servers;
```

Optional list of domain names of rendezvous servers.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC8005

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/HIP.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name KEY flags protocol algorithm publickey');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS KEY resource record

This is a clone of the DNSKEY record and inherits all properties of
the Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY class.

Please see the L<Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY> documentation for details.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY>, RFC3755, RFC2535

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/KEY.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name TLSA usage selector matchingtype certificate');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The Transport Layer Security Authentication (TLSA) DNS resource record is used to associate a TLS server certificate or public key with the domain name where the record is found, forming a "TLSA certificate association". The semantics of how the TLSA RR is interpreted are described in RFC6698.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 usage

```
$usage = $rr->usage;
$rr->usage( $usage );
```

8-bit integer value which specifies the provided association that will be used to match the certificate presented in the TLS handshake.

=head2 selector

```
$selector = $rr->selector;
$rr->selector( $selector );
```

8-bit integer value which specifies which part of the TLS certificate presented by the server will be matched against the association data.

=head2 matchingtype

```
$matchingtype = $rr->matchingtype;
$rr->matchingtype( $matchingtype );
```

8-bit integer value which specifies how the certificate association is presented.

=head2 certificate

=head2 cert

```
$cert = $rr->cert;
$rr->cert( $cert );
```

Hexadecimal representation of the certificate data.

=head2 certbin

```
$certbin = $rr->certbin;
$rr->certbin( $certbin );
```

Binary representation of the certificate data.

=head2 babble

```
print $rr->babble;
```

The babble() method returns the 'BubbleBabble' representation of the digest if the Digest::BubbleBabble package is available, otherwise an empty string is returned.

BubbleBabble represents a message digest as a string of plausible words, to make the digest easier to verify.
The "words" are not necessarily real words, but they look more like words than a string of hex characters.

The 'BubbleBabble' string is appended as a comment when the string method is called.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6698

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/TLSA.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name SOA mname rname 0 14400 3600 1814400 3600');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Start of Authority (SOA) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 mname

```
  $mname = $rr->mname;
  $rr->mname( $mname );
```

The domain name of the name server that was the
original or primary source of data for this zone.

=head2 rname

```
$rname = $rr->rname;
$rr->rname( $rname );
```

The mailbox which identifies the person responsible
for maintaining this zone.

=head2 serial

```
$serial = $rr->serial;
$serial = $rr->serial(value);
```

Unsigned 32 bit version number of
the original copy of the zone.
Zone transfers preserve this value.

RFC1982 defines a strict (irreflexive) partial ordering for zone
serial numbers. The serial number will be incremented unless the
replacement value argument satisfies the ordering constraint.

=head2 refresh

```
$refresh = $rr->refresh;
$rr->refresh( $refresh );
```

A 32 bit time interval before the zone should be refreshed.

=head2 retry

```
$retry = $rr->retry;
$rr->retry( $retry );
```

A 32 bit time interval that should elapse before a
failed refresh should be retried.

=head2 expire

```
$expire = $rr->expire;
$rr->expire( $expire );
```

A 32 bit time value that specifies the upper limit on
the time interval that can elapse before the zone is no
longer authoritative.

=head2 minimum

```
$minimum = $rr->minimum;
$rr->minimum( $minimum );
```

The unsigned 32 bit minimum TTL field that should be
exported with any RR from this zone.

=head1 Zone Serial Number Management

The internal logic of the serial() method
 offers support for several
widely used zone serial numbering policies.

=head2 Strictly Sequential

```
$successor = $soa->serial( SEQUENTIAL );
```

The existing serial number is incremented modulo 2**32 because the
value returned by the auxiliary SEQUENTIAL() function can never
satisfy the serial number ordering constraint.

=head2 Date Encoded

```
$successor = $soa->serial( YYYYMMDDxx );
```

The 32 bit value returned by the auxiliary YYYYMMDDxx() function will
be used if it satisfies the ordering constraint, otherwise the serial
number will be incremented as above.

Serial number increments must be limited to 100 per day for the date
information to remain useful.

=head2 Time Encoded

```
$successor = $soa->serial( UNIXTIME );
```

The 32 bit value returned by the auxiliary UNIXTIME() function will
used if it satisfies the ordering constraint, otherwise the existing
serial number will be incremented as above.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.13, RFC1982

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/SOA.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name HINFO cpu os');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Hardware Information (HINFO) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 cpu

```
$cpu = $rr->cpu;
$rr->cpu( $cpu );
```

Returns the CPU type for this RR.

=head2 os

```
$os = $rr->os;
$rr->os( $os );
```

Returns the operating system type for this RR.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.2

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/HINFO.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN EUI64 address');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name => 'example.com',
 type => 'EUI64',
 address => '00-00-5e-ef-10-00-00-2a'
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS resource records for 64-bit Extended Unique Identifier (EUI64).

The EUI64 resource record is used to represent IEEE Extended Unique Identifiers used in various layer-2 networks, ethernet for example.

EUI64 addresses SHOULD NOT be published in the public DNS. RFC7043 describes potentially severe privacy implications resulting from indiscriminate publication of link-layer addresses in the DNS.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2
 address
The address field is a 8-octet layer-2 address in network byte order.

The presentation format is hexadecimal separated by "-".

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC7043

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/EUI64.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name SIG typecovered algorithm labels
   orgttl sigexpiration siginception
```

```
 keytag signame signature');

  use Net::DNS::SEC;
  $sigrr = create Net::DNS::RR::SIG( $string, $keypath,
    sigval => 10 # minutes
    );

  $sigrr->verify( $string, $keyrr ) || die $sigrr->vrfyerrstr;
  $sigrr->verify( $packet, $keyrr ) || die $sigrr->vrfyerrstr;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS digital signature (SIG) resource records.

In addition to the regular methods inherited from Net::DNS::RR the
class contains a method to sign packets and scalar data strings
using private keys (create) and a method for verifying signatures.

The SIG RR is an implementation of RFC2931.
See L<Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG> for an implementation of RFC4034.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in
 this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
  $algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
```

The algorithm number field identifies the cryptographic algorithm
used to create the signature.

algorithm() may also be invoked as a class method or simple function
to perform mnemonic and numeric code translation.

=head2 sigexpiration and siginception times

=head2 sigex sigin sigval

```
  $expiration = $rr->sigexpiration;
  $expiration = $rr->sigexpiration( $value );
```

```
$inception = $rr->siginception;
$inception = $rr->siginception( $value );
```

The signature expiration and inception fields specify a validity time interval for the signature.

The value may be specified by a string with format 'yyyymmddhhmmss' or a Perl time() value.

Return values are dual-valued, providing either a string value or numerical Perl time() value.

=head2 keytag

```
$keytag = $rr->keytag;
$rr->keytag( $keytag );
```

The keytag field contains the key tag value of the KEY RR that validates this signature.

=head2 signame

```
$signame = $rr->signame;
$rr->signame( $signame );
```

The signer name field value identifies the owner name of the KEY RR that a validator is supposed to use to validate this signature.

=head2 signature

=head2 sig

```
$sig = $rr->sig;
$rr->sig( $sig );
```

The Signature field contains the cryptographic signature that covers the SIG RDATA (excluding the Signature field) and the subject data.

=head2 sigbin

```
$sigbin = $rr->sigbin;
$rr->sigbin( $sigbin );
```

Binary representation of the cryptographic signature.

=head2 create

Create a signature over scalar data.

```
use Net::DNS::SEC;

$keypath = '/home/olaf/keys/Kbla.foo.+001+60114.private';

$sigrr = create Net::DNS::RR::SIG( $data, $keypath );

$sigrr = create Net::DNS::RR::SIG( $data, $keypath,
  sigval => 10
  );
$sigrr->print;


 # Alternatively use Net::DNS::SEC::Private

$private = Net::DNS::SEC::Private->new($keypath);

$sigrr= create Net::DNS::RR::SIG( $data, $private );
```

create() is an alternative constructor for a SIG RR object.

This method returns a SIG with the signature over the data made with the private key stored in the key file.

The first argument is a scalar that contains the data to be signed.

The second argument is a string which specifies the path to a file containing the private key as generated using dnssec-keygen, a program that comes with the ISC BIND distribution.

The optional remaining arguments consist of (name => value) pairs as follows:

```
 sigin  => 20191201010101, # signature inception
 sigex  => 20191201011101, # signature expiration
 sigval => 10,   # validity window (minutes)
```

The sigin and sigex values may be specified as Perl time values or as a string with the format 'yyyymmddhhmmss'. The default for sigin is the time of signing.

The sigval argument specifies
 the signature validity window in minutes
(sigex = sigin + sigval).

By default the signature is valid for 10 minutes.

=over 4

=item *

Do not change the name of the private key file.
The create method uses the filename as generated by dnssec-keygen
to determine the keyowner, algorithm, and the keyid (keytag).

=back

=head2 verify

```
$verify = $sigrr->verify( $data, $keyrr );
$verify = $sigrr->verify( $data, [$keyrr, $keyrr2, $keyrr3] );
```

The verify() method performs SIG0 verification of the specified data
against the signature contained in the $sigrr object itself using
the public key in $keyrr.

If a reference to a Net::DNS::Packet is supplied, the method performs
a SIG0 verification on the packet data.

The second argument can either be a Net::DNS::RR::KEYRR object or a
reference to an array of such objects. Verification will return
successful as soon as one of the keys in the array leads to positive
validation.

Returns false on error and sets $sig->vrfyerrstr

=head2
vrfyerrstr

```
$sig0 = $packet->sigrr || die 'not signed';
print $sig0->vrfyerrstr unless $sig0->verify( $packet, $keyrr );

$sigrr->verify( $packet, $keyrr ) || die $sigrr->vrfyerrstr;
```

=head1 REMARKS

The code is not optimised for speed.

If this code is still around in 2100 (not a leap year) you will
need to check for proper handling of times after 28th February.

=head1 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although their original code may have disappeared following redesign of

Net::DNS, Net::DNS::SEC and the OpenSSL API, the following individual
contributors deserve to be recognised for their significant influence
on the development of the SIG package.

Andy Vaskys (Network Associates Laboratories) supplied code for RSA.

T.J. Mather provided support for the DSA algorithm.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
 L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
RFC4034, RFC3755, RFC2535, RFC2931, RFC3110, RFC3008,
L<Net::DNS::SEC::DSA>,

L<Net::DNS::SEC::RSA>

L<Algorithm Numbers|http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-sec-alg-numbers>

L<BIND 9 Administrator Reference Manual|http://www.bind9.net/manuals>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/SIG.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN A address');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name => 'example.com',
 type => 'A',
 address => '192.0.2.1'
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Address (A) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 address

```
  $IPv4_address = $rr->address;
  $rr->address( $IPv4_address );
```

Version 4 IP address represented using dotted-quad notation.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.4.1

=cut

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name RRSIG typecovered algorithm labels
   orgttl sigexpiration siginception
   keytag signame signature');

  use Net::DNS::SEC;
  $sigrr = create Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG( \@rrset, $keypath,
    sigex => 20191231010101
```

```
    sigin => 20191201010101
    );

  $sigrr->verify( \@rrset, $keyrr ) || die $sigrr->vrfyerrstr;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS digital signature (RRSIG) resource records.

In addition to the regular methods inherited from Net::DNS::RR the
class contains a method to sign RRsets using private keys (create)
and a method for verifying signatures over RRsets (verify).

The RRSIG RR is an implementation of RFC4034.
See L<Net::DNS::RR::SIG> for an implementation of SIG0 (RFC2931).

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented
 package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 typecovered

```
  $typecovered = $rr->typecovered;
```

The typecovered field identifies the type of the RRset that is
covered by this RRSIG record.

=head2 algorithm

```
  $algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
```

The algorithm number field identifies the cryptographic algorithm
used to create the signature.

algorithm() may also be invoked as a class method or simple function
to perform mnemonic and numeric code translation.

=head2 labels

```
  $labels = $rr->labels;
  $rr->labels( $labels );
```

The labels field specifies the number of labels in the original RRSIG
RR owner name.

=head2 orgttl

```
$orgttl = $rr->orgttl;
$rr->orgttl( $orgttl );
```

The original TTL field specifies the TTL of the covered RRset as it
appears in the authoritative zone.

=head2 sigexpiration and siginception times

=head2 sigex sigin sigval

```
$expiration
= $rr->sigexpiration;
$expiration = $rr->sigexpiration( $value );

$inception = $rr->siginception;
$inception = $rr->siginception( $value );
```

The signature expiration and inception fields specify a validity
time interval for the signature.

The value may be specified by a string with format 'yyyymmddhhmmss'
or a Perl time() value.

Return values are dual-valued, providing either a string value or
numerical Perl time() value.

=head2 keytag

```
$keytag = $rr->keytag;
$rr->keytag( $keytag );
```

The keytag field contains the key tag value of the DNSKEY RR that
validates this signature.

=head2 signame

```
$signame = $rr->signame;
$rr->signame( $signame );
```

The signer name field value identifies the owner name of the DNSKEY
RR that a validator is supposed to use to validate this signature.

=head2 signature

=head2 sig

```
$sig = $rr->sig;
$rr->sig( $sig );
```

The Signature field contains the cryptographic signature that covers
the RRSIG RDATA (excluding the Signature
field) and the RRset
specified by the RRSIG owner name, RRSIG class, and RRSIG type
covered fields.

=head2 sigbin

```
$sigbin = $rr->sigbin;
$rr->sigbin( $sigbin );
```

Binary representation of the cryptographic signature.

=head2 create

Create a signature over a RR set.

```
use Net::DNS::SEC;

$keypath = '/home/olaf/keys/Kbla.foo.+001+60114.private';

$sigrr = create Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG( \@rrsetref, $keypath );

$sigrr = create Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG( \@rrsetref, $keypath,
  sigex => 20191231010101
  sigin => 20191201010101
  );
$sigrr->print;


# Alternatively use Net::DNS::SEC::Private

$private = Net::DNS::SEC::Private->new($keypath);

$sigrr= create Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG( \@rrsetref, $private );
```

create() is an alternative constructor for a RRSIG RR object.

This method returns an RRSIG with the signature over the subject rrset
(an array of RRs) made with the private key stored in the key file.

The first argument is a reference to
 an array that contains the RRset
that needs to be signed.

The second argument is a string which specifies the path to a file
containing the private key as generated by dnssec-keygen.

The optional remaining arguments consist of (name => value) pairs
as follows:

```
 sigex  => 20191231010101, # signature expiration
 sigin  => 20191201010101, # signature inception
 sigval => 30,   # validity window (days)
 ttl    => 3600   # TTL
```

The sigin and sigex values may be specified as Perl time values or as
a string with the format 'yyyymmddhhmmss'. The default for sigin is
the time of signing.

The sigval argument specifies the signature validity window in days
(sigex = sigin + sigval).

By default the signature is valid for 30 days.

By default the TTL matches the RRset that is presented for signing.

=head2 verify

```
   $verify = $sigrr->verify( $rrsetref, $keyrr );
   $verify = $sigrr->verify( $rrsetref, [$keyrr, $keyrr2, $keyrr3] );
```

$rrsetref contains a reference to an array of RR objects
 and the
method verifies the RRset against the signature contained in the
$sigrr object itself using the public key in $keyrr.

The second argument can either be a Net::DNS::RR::KEYRR object or a
reference to an array of such objects. Verification will return
successful as soon as one of the keys in the array leads to positive
validation.

Returns 0 on error and sets $sig->vrfyerrstr

=head2 vrfyerrstr

```
   $verify = $sigrr->verify( $rrsetref, $keyrr );
   print $sigrr->vrfyerrstr unless $verify;
```

```
  $sigrr->verify( $rrsetref, $keyrr ) || die $sigrr->vrfyerrstr;
```

=head1 KEY GENERATION

Private key files and corresponding public DNSKEY records
are most conveniently generated using dnssec-keygen,
a program that comes with the ISC BIND distribution.

```
  dnssec-keygen -a 10 -b 2048 -f ksk rsa.example.
  dnssec-keygen -a 10 -b 1024  rsa.example.

  dnssec-keygen -a 14 -f ksk ecdsa.example.
  dnssec-keygen -a 14  ecdsa.example.
```

Do not change the name of the private key file.
The create
 method uses the filename as generated by dnssec-keygen
to determine the keyowner, algorithm, and the keyid (keytag).

=head1 REMARKS

The code is not optimised for speed.
It is probably not suitable to be used for signing large zones.

If this code is still around in 2100 (not a leap year) you will
need to check for proper handling of times after 28th February.

=head1 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Although their original code may have disappeared following redesign of
Net::DNS, Net::DNS::SEC and the OpenSSL API, the following individual
contributors deserve to be recognised for their significant influence
on the development of the RRSIG package.

Andy Vaskys (Network Associates Laboratories) supplied code for RSA.

T.J. Mather provided support for the DSA algorithm.

Dick Franks added support for elliptic curve and Edwards curve algorithms.

Mike McCauley created the Crypt::OpenSSL::ECDSA perl extension module
specifically for this development.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
RFC4034, RFC6840, RFC3755,
L<Net::DNS::SEC::DSA>,
L<Net::DNS::SEC::ECDSA>,
L<Net::DNS::SEC::EdDSA>,
L<Net::DNS::SEC::RSA>

L<Algorithm Numbers|http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-sec-alg-numbers>

L<BIND 9 Administrator Reference Manual|http://www.bind9.net/manuals>

=cut

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/RRSIG.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN LP preference FQDN');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name    => 'example.com',
 type    => 'LP',
 preference => 10,
 target    => 'target.example.com.'
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Locator Pointer (LP) resource records.

The LP DNS resource record (RR) is used to hold the name of a subnetwork for ILNP. The name is an FQDN which can then be used to look up L32 or L64 records. LP is, effectively, a Locator Pointer to L32 and/or L64 records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
  $preference = $rr->preference;
  $rr->preference( $preference );
```

A
 16 bit unsigned integer in network byte order that indicates the relative preference for this LP record among other LP records associated with this owner name. Lower values are preferred over higher values.

=head2 FQDN, fqdn

=head2 target

```
$target = $rr->target;
$rr->target( $target );
```

The FQDN field contains the DNS target name that is used to
reference L32 and/or L64 records.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6742

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS TSIG Key (TKEY) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
$rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The algorithm name is in the form of a domain name with the same meaning as in [RFC 2845]. The algorithm determines how the secret keying material agreed to using the TKEY RR is actually used to derive the algorithm specific key.

=head2 inception

```
$inception = $rr->inception;
$rr->inception( $inception );
```

Time expressed as the number of non-leap seconds modulo 2**32 since the beginning of January 1970 GMT.

=head2
expiration

```
$expiration = $rr->expiration;
$rr->expiration( $expiration );
```

Time expressed as the number of non-leap seconds modulo 2**32 since the beginning of January 1970 GMT.

=head2 mode

```
$mode = $rr->mode;
$rr->mode( $mode );
```

The mode field specifies the general scheme for key agreement or the
purpose of the TKEY DNS message, as defined in [RFC2930(2.5)].

=head2 error

```
$error = $rr->error;
$rr->error( $error );
```

The error code field is an extended RCODE.

=head2 key

```
$key = $rr->key;
$rr->key( $key );
```

Sequence of octets representing the key exchange data.
The meaning of this data depends on the mode.

=head2 other

```
$other = $rr->other;
$rr->other( $other );
```

Content not defined in the [RFC2930] specification but may be used
in future extensions.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC2930

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/TKEY.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name GPOS latitude longitude altitude');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Geographical Position (GPOS) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 latitude

```
$latitude = $rr->latitude;
$rr->latitude( $latitude );
```

Floating-point representation of latitude, in degrees.

=head2 longitude

```
$longitude = $rr->longitude;
$rr->longitude( $longitude );
```

Floating-point representation of longitude, in degrees.

=head2 altitude

```
$altitude = $rr->altitude;
$rr->altitude( $altitude );
```

Floating-point representation of altitude, in metres.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1712

=cut

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=head1 NAME

check_soa - Check nameservers for a domain

=head1 SYNOPSIS

  check_soa [-d] [-n] [-s] [-t] [-v] domain [nameserver]

=head1 DESCRIPTION

B<check_soa> builds a list of nameservers for the zone
which contains the specified domain name.
The program queries each nameserver for the relevant SOA record
and reports the zone serial number.

Error reports are generated for nameservers which reply with incorrect,
non-authoritative or outdated information.

=over 8

=item I<domain>

Fully qualified domain name to be tested.
Domains within ip6.arpa or in-addr.arpa namespaces may be specified
using the appropriate IP address or prefix notation.

=item I<nameserver>

Optional name or list of IP addresses of specific nameserver to be tested.
Addresses are used in the sequence they appear in the argument list.

=back

SOA query packets are sent to the nameservers as rapidly as the underlying hardware will allow.
The
 program waits for a response only when it is needed for analysis.
Execution time is determined by the slowest nameserver.

This perldoc(1) documentation page is displayed if the I<domain> argument is omitted.

The program is based on the B<check_soa> idea described by Albitz and Liu.

=head1 OPTIONS

=over 8

=item B<-d>

Turn on resolver diagnostics.

=item B<-n>

Report negative cache TTL.

=item B<-s>

Request DNSSEC resource records.

=item B<-t>

Ignore UDP datagram truncation.

=item B<-v>

Verbose output including address records for each nameserver.

=back

=head1 EXAMPLES

=over 8

=item check_soa example.com

Query all nameservers for the specified domain.

=item check_soa 192.0.2.1

Query nameservers for the corresponding in-addr.arpa subdomain.

=item check_soa 2001:DB8::8:800:200C:417A

Query nameservers for the corresponding ip6.arpa subdomain.

=item check_soa 2001:DB8:0:CD30::/60

As above, for IPv6 address prefix of specified length.

=item check_soa 192.0.2.1 z.arin.net

Query
 specific nameserver as above.

=back

=head1 BUGS

The program can become confused by zones which originate,
or appear to originate, from more than one primary server.

The timeout code uses the perl 4-argument select() function.
This is not guaranteed to work in non-Unix environments.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

Paul Albitz, Cricket Liu.
DNS and BIND, 5th Edition.
O'Reilly, 2006.

Andrews, M.,
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RFC6303, IETF, 2011.

Andrews, M.,
Negative Caching of DNS Queries,
RFC2308, IETF Network Working Group, 1998.

Elz, R., Bush, R.,
Clarifications to the DNS Specification,
RFC2181, IETF Network Working Group, 1997.

Mockapetris, P.,
Domain Names - Implementation and Specification,
RFC 1035, USC/ISI, 1987.

Larry Wall, Tom Christiansen, Jon Orwant.
Programming Perl, 3rd Edition.
O'Reilly, 2000.

=cut

Found in
path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/contrib/check_soa
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Question>,
L<Net::DNS::Packet>, L<Net::DNS::Update>,
RFC1035 Section 4.1.3, RFC1123, RFC3597

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name KX preference exchange');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS Key Exchange Delegation (KX) record

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
$preference = $rr->preference;
$rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit integer which specifies the preference
given to this RR among others at the same owner.
Lower values are preferred.

=head2 exchange

```
$exchange = $rr->exchange;
$rr->exchange( $exchange );
```

A domain name which specifies a host willing
to act as a key exchange for the owner name.

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=head1
 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC2230

=cut

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
   use Net::DNS;
```

```
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name AFSDB subtype hostname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS AFS Data Base (AFSDB) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 subtype

```
  $subtype = $rr->subtype;
  $rr->subtype( $subtype );
```

A 16 bit integer which indicates the service offered by the
listed host.

=head2 hostname

```
  $hostname = $rr->hostname;
  $rr->hostname( $hostname );
```

The hostname field is a domain name of a host that has a server
for the cell named by the owner name of the RR.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1183, RFC5864

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/AFSDB.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN L64 preference locator64');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name    => 'example.com',
 type    => 'L64',
 preference => 10,
 locator64  => '2001:0DB8:1140:1000'
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS 64-bit Locator (L64) resource records.

The L64 resource record is used to hold 64-bit Locator values for
ILNPv6-capable nodes.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
$preference = $rr->preference;
$rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit unsigned integer in network byte order that indicates the relative preference for this L64 record among other L64 records associated
with this owner name. Lower values are preferred over higher values.

=head2 locator64

```
$locator64 = $rr->locator64;
```

The Locator64 field is an unsigned 64-bit integer in network byte order that has the same syntax and semantics as a 64-bit IPv6 routing prefix.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6742

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/L64.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name DNSKEY flags protocol algorithm publickey');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNSSEC Key (DNSKEY) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 flags

```
$flags = $rr->flags;
$rr->flags( $flags );
```

Unsigned 16-bit number representing Boolean flags.

=over 4

=item zone

```
$rr->zone(1);

if ( $rr->zone ) {
 ...
}
```

Boolean Zone flag.

=back

=over 4

=item revoke

```
$rr->revoke(1);

if ( $rr->revoke ) {
 ...
}
```

Boolean Revoke flag.

=back

=over 4

=item sep

```
$rr->sep(1);

if ( $rr->sep ) {
 ...
}
```

Boolean Secure Entry Point flag.

=back

=head2 protocol

```
    $protocol = $rr->protocol;
   $rr->protocol( $protocol );
```

The 8-bit protocol number. This field MUST have value 3.

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
$rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The 8-bit algorithm number describes the public key algorithm.

algorithm() may also be invoked as a class method or simple function
to perform mnemonic and numeric code translation.

=head2 publickey

=head2 key

```
$key = $rr->key;
$rr->key( $key );
```

Base64 representation of the public key material.

=head2 keybin

```
$keybin = $rr->keybin;
$rr->keybin( $keybin );
```

Opaque octet string representing the public key material.

=head2 privatekeyname

```
$privatekeyname = $rr->privatekeyname;
```

Returns the name of the privatekey as it would be generated by
the BIND dnssec-keygen program. The format of that name being:

K<fqdn>+<algorithm>+<keyid>.private

=head2 signame

Returns the canonical signer name of the privatekey.

=head2 keylength

Returns the length (in bits) of
the modulus calculated from the key text.

=head2 keytag

```
print "keytag = ", $rr->keytag, "\n";
```

Returns the 16-bit numerical key tag of the key. (RFC2535 4.1.6)

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC4034, RFC3755

L<Algorithm Numbers|http://www.iana.org/assignments/dns-sec-alg-numbers>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/DNSKEY.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
```

```
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name MX preference exchange');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS Mail Exchanger (MX) resource record

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
  $preference = $rr->preference;
  $rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit integer which specifies the preference
given to this RR among others at the same owner.
Lower values are preferred.

=head2 exchange

```
  $exchange = $rr->exchange;
  $rr->exchange( $exchange );
```

A domain name which specifies a host willing
to act as a mail exchange for the owner name.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.9

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/MX.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $packet = new Net::DNS::Packet( ... );

  $packet->header->do(1);   # extended flag

  $packet->edns->size(1280);   # UDP payload size

  $packet->edns->option( COOKIE => $cookie );

  $packet->edns->print;

  ;; EDNS version 0
  ;;     flags:  8000
  ;;     rcode:  NOERROR
  ;;     size:   1280
  ;;     option: DAU    => ( 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 )
  ;;      DHU    => ( 1, 2, 4 )
```

```
;;      COOKIE => ( CLIENT-COOKIE => 7261776279746573,
;;    SERVER-COOKIE =>  )
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

EDNS OPT pseudo resource record.

The OPT record supports EDNS protocol extensions and is not intended to be created, accessed or modified directly by user applications.

All EDNS features are performed indirectly by operations on the objects returned by the $packet->header and $packet->edns creator methods. The underlying mechanisms are entirely hidden from the user.

=head1
METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 version

```
$version = $rr->version;
$rr->version( $version );
```

The version of EDNS supported by this OPT record.

=head2 size

```
$size = $packet->edns->size;
$more = $packet->edns->size(1280);
```

size() advertises the maximum size (octets) of UDP packet that can be reassembled in the network stack of the originating host.

=head2 rcode

```
$extended_rcode   = $packet->header->rcode;
$incomplete_rcode = $packet->edns->rcode;
```

The 12 bit extended RCODE. The most significant 8 bits reside in the OPT record. The least significant 4 bits can only be obtained from the packet

header.

=head2 flags

```
$edns_flags = $packet->edns->flags;

$do = $packet->header->do;
$packet->header->do(1);
```

16
bit field containing EDNS extended header flags.

=head2 options, option

```
@option = $packet->edns->options;

$octets = $packet->edns->option($option_code);

$packet->edns->option( COOKIE => $cookie );
$packet->edns->option( 10     => $cookie );
```

When called in a list context, options() returns a list of option codes
found in the OPT record.

When called in a scalar context with a single argument,
option() returns the uninterpreted octet string
corresponding to the specified option.
The method returns undef if the specified option is absent.

Options can be added or replaced by providing the (name => string) pair.
The option is deleted if the value is undefined.

When option() is called in a list context with a single argument,
the returned array provides a structured interpretation
appropriate to the specified option.

For the example above:

```
%hash = $packet->edns->option(10);

%hash = (
 'CLIENT-COOKIE' => 'rawbytes',
 'SERVER-COOKIE' => ''
 );
```

For some options,

an array is more appropriate:

```
@algorithms = $packet->edns->option(6);
```

Similar forms of array or hash syntax may be used to construct the
option value:

```
$packet->edns->option( DHU => [1, 2, 4] );

$packet->edns->option( COOKIE => {'CLIENT-COOKIE' => $cookie} );
```

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6891, RFC3225

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/OPT.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name SMIMEA usage selector matchingtype certificate');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The SMIMEA DNS resource record (RR) is used to associate an end
entity certificate or public key with the associated email address,
thus forming a "SMIMEA certificate association".
The semantics of how the SMIMEA RR is interpreted are described in
RFC6698.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 usage

```
$usage = $rr->usage;
$rr->usage( $usage );
```

8-bit integer value which specifies the provided association that
will be used to match the certificate.

=head2 selector

```
$selector = $rr->selector;
 $rr->selector( $selector );
```

8-bit integer value which specifies which part of the certificate
presented by the server will be matched against the association data.

=head2 matchingtype

```
$matchingtype = $rr->matchingtype;
$rr->matchingtype( $matchingtype );
```

8-bit integer value which specifies how the certificate association
is presented.

=head2 certificate

=head2 cert

```
$cert = $rr->cert;
$rr->cert( $cert );
```

Hexadecimal representation of the certificate data.

=head2 certbin

```
$certbin = $rr->certbin;
$rr->certbin( $certbin );
```

Binary representation of the certificate data.

=head2 babble

```
print $rr->babble;
```

The babble() method returns the 'BubbleBabble' representation of the
digest if the Digest::BubbleBabble package is available, otherwise
an empty string is returned.

BubbleBabble represents a message digest as a string of plausible
words, to make the digest easier to verify. The "words" are not
necessarily real words, but they look more like words
than a string
of hex characters.

The 'BubbleBabble' string is appended as a comment when the string
method is called.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

Copyright (c)2016 Dick Franks.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC8162,
RFC6698

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/SMIMEA.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;

  $resolver = new Net::DNS::Resolver();

  # Perform a lookup, using the searchlist if appropriate.
  $reply = $resolver->search( 'example.com' );

  # Perform a lookup, without the searchlist
  $reply = $resolver->query( 'example.com', 'MX' );

  # Perform a lookup, without pre or post-processing
  $reply = $resolver->send( 'example.com', 'MX', 'IN' );
```

```
  # Send a prebuilt query packet
  $query = new Net::DNS::Packet( ... );
  $reply = $resolver->send( $query );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Instances of the Net::DNS::Resolver class represent resolver objects.
A program may have multiple resolver objects, each maintaining its
own state information such as the nameservers to be queried, whether
recursion is desired, etc.

=head1 METHODS

=head2 new

```
  # Use the default configuration
  $resolver = new Net::DNS::Resolver();

  # Use my own configuration file
  $resolver
= new Net::DNS::Resolver( config_file => '/my/dns.conf' );

  # Set options in the constructor
  $resolver = new Net::DNS::Resolver(
nameservers => [ '2001:DB8::1', 'ns.example.com' ],
recurse     => 0,
debug     => 1
);
```

Returns a resolver object. If no arguments are supplied, C<new()>
returns an object having the default configuration.

On Unix and Linux systems,
the default values are read from the following files,
in the order indicated:

=over

F</etc/resolv.conf>,
F<$HOME/.resolv.conf>,
F<./.resolv.conf>

=back

The following keywords are recognised in resolver configuration files:

=over

B<nameserver> address

IP address of a name server that the resolver should query.

B<domain> localdomain

The domain suffix to be appended to a short non-absolute name.

B<search> domain ...

A space-separated list of domains in the desired search path.

B<options> option:value ...

A space-separated list of key:value items.

=back

Except for F</etc/resolv.conf>, files will only
be read if owned by the
effective userid running the program. In addition, several environment
variables may contain configuration information; see L</ENVIRONMENT>.

Note that the domain and searchlist keywords are mutually exclusive.
If both are present, the resulting behaviour is unspecified.
If neither is present, the domain is determined from the local hostname.

On Windows systems, an attempt is made to determine the system defaults
using the registry. Systems with many dynamically configured network
interfaces may confuse L<Net::DNS>.

```
  # Use my own configuration file
  $resolver = new Net::DNS::Resolver( config_file => '/my/dns.conf' );
```

You can include a configuration file of your own when creating a
resolver object. This is supported on both Unix and Windows.

If a custom configuration file is specified at first instantiation,
all other configuration files and environment variables are ignored.

```
  # Set options in the constructor
  $resolver = new Net::DNS::Resolver(
 nameservers
 => [ '2001:DB8::1', 'ns.example.com' ],
 recurse     => 0
```

```
);
```

Explicit arguments to C<new()> override the corresponding configuration
variables. The argument list consists of a sequence of (name=>value)
pairs, each interpreted as an invocation of the corresponding method.

=head2 print

```
$resolver->print;
```

Prints the resolver state on the standard output.

=head2 query

```
$packet = $resolver->query( 'mailhost' );
$packet = $resolver->query( 'mailhost.example.com' );
$packet = $resolver->query( '2001:DB8::1' );
$packet = $resolver->query( 'example.com', 'MX' );
$packet = $resolver->query( 'annotation.example.com', 'TXT', 'IN' );
```

Performs a DNS query for the given name; the search list is not applied.
If C<defnames> is true, the default domain will be appended to unqualified names.

The record type and class can be omitted; they default to A and IN.
If the name looks like an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6),
then a query within in-addr.arpa or ip6.arpa
will be performed.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::Packet> object, or C<undef> if no answers were found.
The reason for failure may be determined using C<errorstring()>.

If you need to examine the response packet, whether it contains
any answers or not, use the C<send()> method instead.

=head2 search

```
$packet = $resolver->search( 'mailhost' );
$packet = $resolver->search( 'mailhost.example.com' );
$packet = $resolver->search( '2001:DB8::1' );
$packet = $resolver->search( 'example.com', 'MX' );
$packet = $resolver->search( 'annotation.example.com', 'TXT', 'IN' );
```

Performs a DNS query for the given name, applying the searchlist if
appropriate. The search algorithm is as follows:

If the name contains one or more non-terminal dots,
perform an initial query using the unmodified name.

If the number of dots is less than C<ndots>, and there is no terminal dot,
try appending each suffix in the search list.

The record type and class can be omitted; they default to A and IN.
If
 the name looks like an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6),
then a query within in-addr.arpa or ip6.arpa will be performed.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::Packet> object, or C<undef> if no answers were found.
The reason for failure may be determined using C<errorstring()>.

If you need to examine the response packet, whether it contains
any answers or not, use the C<send()> method instead.

=head2 send

```
$packet = $resolver->send( $query );

$packet = $resolver->send( 'mailhost.example.com' );
$packet = $resolver->send( '2001:DB8::1' );
$packet = $resolver->send( 'example.com', 'MX' );
$packet = $resolver->send( 'annotation.example.com', 'TXT', 'IN' );
```

Performs a DNS query for the given name.
Neither the searchlist nor the default domain will be appended.

The argument list can be either a pre-built query L<Net::DNS::Packet>
or a list of strings.
The record type and class can be omitted; they default to A and IN.
If the name looks like an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6),
then a query
 within in-addr.arpa or ip6.arpa will be performed.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::Packet> object whether there were any answers or not.
Use C<< $packet->header->ancount >> or C<< $packet->answer >> to find out
if there were any records in the answer section.
Returns C<undef> if no response was received.

=head2 axfr

```
@zone = $resolver->axfr();
@zone = $resolver->axfr( 'example.com' );
@zone = $resolver->axfr( 'example.com', 'IN' );
```

```
$iterator = $resolver->axfr();
$iterator = $resolver->axfr( 'example.com' );
$iterator = $resolver->axfr( 'example.com', 'IN' );

$rr = $iterator->();
```

Performs a zone transfer using the resolver nameservers list,
attempted in the order listed.

If the zone is omitted, it defaults to the first zone listed
in the resolver search list.

If the class is omitted, it defaults to IN.

When called in list context, C<axfr()> returns a list of L<Net::DNS::RR>
objects. The redundant SOA record that terminates the zone transfer
is not returned
to the caller.

In deferrence to RFC1035(6.3), a complete zone transfer is expected
to return all records in the zone or nothing at all.
When no resource records are returned by C<axfr()>,
the reason for failure may be determined using C<errorstring()>.

Here is an example that uses a timeout and TSIG verification:

```
$resolver->tcp_timeout( 10 );
$resolver->tsig( 'Khmac-sha1.example.+161+24053.private' );
@zone = $resolver->axfr( 'example.com' );

foreach $rr (@zone) {
$rr->print;
}
```

When called in scalar context, C<axfr()> returns an iterator object.
Each invocation of the iterator returns a single L<Net::DNS::RR>
or C<undef> when the zone is exhausted.

An exception is raised if the zone transfer can not be completed.

The redundant SOA record that terminates the zone transfer is not
returned to the caller.

Here is the example above, implemented using an iterator:

```
   $resolver->tcp_timeout( 10 );
   $resolver->tsig( 'Khmac-sha1.example.+161+24053.private' );
    $iterator = $resolver->axfr( 'example.com' );

   while ( $rr = $iterator->() ) {
 $rr->print;
   }
```

=head2 bgsend

```
   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( $packet ) || die $resolver->errorstring;

   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( 'mailhost.example.com' );
   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( '2001:DB8::1' );
   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( 'example.com', 'MX' );
   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( 'annotation.example.com', 'TXT', 'IN' );
```

Performs a background DNS query for the given name and returns immediately
without waiting for the response. The program can then perform other tasks
while awaiting the response from the nameserver.

The argument list can be either a L<Net::DNS::Packet> object or a list
of strings. The record type and class can be omitted; they default to
A and IN. If the name looks like an IP address (IPv4 or IPv6),
then a query within in-addr.arpa or ip6.arpa will be performed.

Returns an opaque handle which is passed to subsequent invocations of
the C<bgbusy()> and
 C<bgread()> methods.
Errors are indicated by returning C<undef> in which case
the reason for failure may be determined using C<errorstring()>.

The response L<Net::DNS::Packet> object is obtained by calling C<bgread()>.

B<BEWARE>:
Programs should make no assumptions about the nature of the handles
returned by C<bgsend()> which should be used strictly as described here.

=head2 bgread

```
   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( 'www.example.com' );
   $packet = $resolver->bgread($handle);
```

Reads the response following a background query.
The argument is the handle returned by C<bgsend()>.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::Packet> object or C<undef> if no response was
received before the timeout interval expired.

=head2 bgbusy

```
   $handle = $resolver->bgsend( 'foo.example.com' );

   while ($resolver->bgbusy($handle)) {
 ...
   }

   $packet = $resolver->bgread($handle);
```

Returns true while awaiting the response or for the transaction to time out.
The argument is the handle returned by C<bgsend()>.

Truncated
 UDP packets will be retried transparently using TCP while
continuing to assert busy to the caller.

=head2 debug

```
   print 'debug flag: ', $resolver->debug, "\n";
   $resolver->debug(1);
```

Get or set the debug flag.
If set, calls to C<search()>, C<query()>, and C<send()> will print
debugging information on the standard output.
The default is false.

=head2 defnames

```
   print 'defnames flag: ', $resolver->defnames, "\n";
   $resolver->defnames(0);
```

Get or set the defnames flag.
If true, calls to C<query()> will append the default domain to
resolve names that are not fully qualified.
The default is true.

=head2 dnsrch

```
   print 'dnsrch flag: ', $resolver->dnsrch, "\n";
   $resolver->dnsrch(0);
```

Get or set the dnsrch flag.
If true, calls to C<search()> will apply the search list to resolve
names that are not fully qualified.
The default is true.

=head2 domain

```
$domain = $resolver->domain;
$resolver->domain( 'domain.example' );
```

Gets or sets the resolver default
domain.

=head2 igntc

```
print 'igntc flag: ', $resolver->igntc, "\n";
$resolver->igntc(1);
```

Get or set the igntc flag.
If true, truncated packets will be ignored.
If false, the query will be retried using TCP.
The default is false.

=head2 nameserver, nameservers

```
@nameservers = $resolver->nameservers();
$resolver->nameservers( '2001:DB8::1', '192.0.2.1' );
$resolver->nameservers( 'ns.domain.example.' );
```

Gets or sets the nameservers to be queried.

Also see the IPv6 transport notes below

=head2 persistent_tcp

```
print 'Persistent TCP flag: ', $resolver->persistent_tcp, "\n";
$resolver->persistent_tcp(1);
```

Get or set the persistent TCP setting.
If true, L<Net::DNS> will keep a TCP socket open for each host:port
to which it connects.
This is useful if you are using TCP and need to make a lot of queries
or updates to the same nameserver.

The default is false unless you are running a SOCKSified Perl,
in which case the default is true.

=head2 persistent_udp

```
 print 'Persistent UDP flag: ', $resolver->persistent_udp, "\n";
$resolver->persistent_udp(1);
```

Get or set the persistent UDP setting.
If true, a L<Net::DNS> resolver will use the same UDP socket
for all queries within each address family.

This avoids the cost of creating and tearing down UDP sockets,
but also defeats source port randomisation.

=head2 port

```
print 'sending queries to port ', $resolver->port, "\n";
$resolver->port(9732);
```

Gets or sets the port to which queries are sent.
Convenient for nameserver testing using a non-standard port.
The default is port 53.

=head2 recurse

```
print 'recursion flag: ', $resolver->recurse, "\n";
$resolver->recurse(0);
```

Get or set the recursion flag.
If true, this will direct nameservers to perform a recursive query.
The default is true.

=head2 retrans

```
print 'retrans interval: ', $resolver->retrans, "\n";
$resolver->retrans(3);
```

Get or set the retransmission interval
The default is 5 seconds.

=head2 retry

```
 print 'number of tries: ', $resolver->retry, "\n";
$resolver->retry(2);
```

Get or set the number of times to try the query.
The default is 4.

=head2 searchlist

```
@searchlist = $resolver->searchlist;
$resolver->searchlist( 'a.example', 'b.example', 'c.example' );
```

Gets or sets the resolver search list.

=head2 srcaddr

```
$resolver->srcaddr('2001::DB8::1');
```

Sets the source address from which queries are sent.
Convenient for forcing queries from a specific interface on a
multi-homed host. The default is to use any local address.

=head2 srcport

```
$resolver->srcport(5353);
```

Sets the port from which queries are sent.
The default is 0, meaning any port.

=head2 tcp_timeout

```
print 'TCP timeout: ', $resolver->tcp_timeout, "\n";
$resolver->tcp_timeout(10);
```

Get or set the TCP timeout in seconds.
The default is 120 seconds (2 minutes).

=head2 udp_timeout

```
print 'UDP timeout: ', $resolver->udp_timeout, "\n";
$resolver->udp_timeout(10);
```

Get or set the

bgsend() UDP timeout in seconds.
The default is 30 seconds.

=head2 udppacketsize

```
print "udppacketsize: ", $resolver->udppacketsize, "\n";
$resolver->udppacketsize(2048);
```

Get or set the UDP packet size.
If set to a value not less than the default DNS packet size,
an EDNS extension will be added indicating support for
large UDP datagrams.

=head2 usevc

```
print 'usevc flag: ', $resolver->usevc, "\n";
$resolver->usevc(1);
```

Get or set the usevc flag.
If true, queries will be performed using virtual circuits (TCP)
instead of datagrams (UDP).
The default is false.

=head2 replyfrom

```
print 'last response was from: ', $resolver->replyfrom, "\n";
```

Returns the IP address from which the most recent packet was
received in response to a query.

=head2 errorstring

```
print 'query status: ', $resolver->errorstring, "\n";
```

Returns a string containing error information from the most recent
DNS protocol interaction.
C<errorstring()> is meaningful only when interrogated immediately
after
the corresponding method call.

=head2 dnssec

```
print "dnssec flag: ", $resolver->dnssec, "\n";
```

```
  $resolver->dnssec(0);
```

The dnssec flag causes the resolver to transmit DNSSEC queries
and to add a EDNS0 record as required by RFC2671 and RFC3225.
The actions of, and response from, the remote nameserver is
determined by the settings of the AD and CD flags.

Calling the C<dnssec()> method with a non-zero value will also set the
UDP packet size to the default value of 2048. If that is too small or
too big for your environment, you should call the C<udppacketsize()>
method immediately after.

```
 $resolver->dnssec(1);  # DNSSEC using default packetsize
 $resolver->udppacketsize(1250); # lower the UDP packet size
```

A fatal exception will be raised if the C<dnssec()> method is called
but the L<Net::DNS::SEC> library has not been installed.

=head2 adflag

```
  $resolver->dnssec(1);
  $resolver->adflag(1);
  print "authentication desired flag: ", $resolver->adflag, "\n";
```

Gets
 or sets the AD bit for dnssec queries. This bit indicates that
the caller is interested in the returned AD (authentic data) bit but
does not require any dnssec RRs to be included in the response.
The default value is false.

=head2 cdflag

```
  $resolver->dnssec(1);
  $resolver->cdflag(1);
  print "checking disabled flag: ", $resolver->cdflag, "\n";
```

Gets or sets the CD bit for dnssec queries. This bit indicates that
authentication by upstream nameservers should be suppressed.
Any dnssec RRs required to execute the authentication procedure
should be included in the response.
The default value is false.

=head2 tsig

```
  $resolver->tsig( $tsig );
```

```
  $resolver->tsig( 'Khmac-sha1.example.+161+24053.private' );

  $resolver->tsig( 'Khmac-sha1.example.+161+24053.key' );

  $resolver->tsig( 'Khmac-sha1.example.+161+24053.key',
 fudge => 60
 );

  $resolver->tsig( $key_name, $key );

  $resolver->tsig( undef );
```

Set the TSIG record used to automatically sign outgoing
 queries, zone
transfers and updates. Automatic signing is disabled if called with
undefined arguments.

The default resolver behaviour is not to sign any packets. You must
call this method to set the key if you would like the resolver to
sign and verify packets automatically.

Packets can also be signed manually; see the L<Net::DNS::Packet>
and L<Net::DNS::Update> manual pages for examples. TSIG records
in manually-signed packets take precedence over those that the
resolver would add automatically.

=head1 ENVIRONMENT

The following environment variables can also be used to configure
the resolver:

=head2 RES_NAMESERVERS

```
  # Bourne Shell
  RES_NAMESERVERS="2001:DB8::1 192.0.2.1"
  export RES_NAMESERVERS

  # C Shell
  setenv RES_NAMESERVERS "2001:DB8::1 192.0.2.1"
```

A space-separated list of nameservers to query.

=head2 RES_SEARCHLIST

```
  # Bourne Shell
  RES_SEARCHLIST="a.example.com b.example.com c.example.com"
```

```
export RES_SEARCHLIST

# C Shell
setenv RES_SEARCHLIST
"a.example.com b.example.com c.example.com"
```

A space-separated list of domains to put in the search list.

=head2 LOCALDOMAIN

```
# Bourne Shell
LOCALDOMAIN=example.com
export LOCALDOMAIN

# C Shell
setenv LOCALDOMAIN example.com
```

The default domain.

=head2 RES_OPTIONS

```
# Bourne Shell
RES_OPTIONS="retrans:3 retry:2 inet6"
export RES_OPTIONS

# C Shell
setenv RES_OPTIONS "retrans:3 retry:2 inet6"
```

A space-separated list of resolver options to set. Options that take values are specified as C<option:value>.

=head1 IPv4 TRANSPORT

The C<force_v4()>, C<force_v6()>, C<prefer_v4()>, and C<prefer_v6()> methods with non-zero argument may be used to configure transport selection.

The behaviour of the C<nameserver()> method illustrates the transport selection mechanism. If, for example, IPv4 transport has been forced, the C<nameserver()> method will only return IPv4 addresses:

```
$resolver->nameservers( '192.0.2.1', '192.0.2.2', '2001:DB8::3'
);
$resolver->force_v4(1);
print join ' ', $resolver->nameservers();
```

will print

```
  192.0.2.1 192.0.2.2
```

=head1 CUSTOMISED RESOLVERS

Net::DNS::Resolver is actually an empty subclass. At compile time a
super class is chosen based on the current platform. A side benefit of
this allows for easy modification of the methods in Net::DNS::Resolver.
You can simply add a method to the namespace!

For example, if we wanted to cache lookups:

```
  package Net::DNS::Resolver;

  my %cache;

  sub search {
 $self = shift;

 $cache{"@_"} ||= $self->SUPER::search(@_);
  }
```

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Packet>, L<Net::DNS::Update>, L<Net::DNS::Header>, L<Net::DNS::Question>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<resolver(5)>, RFC 1034, RFC 1035

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Update>, L<Net::DNS::Header>,
L<Net::DNS::Question>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::RR::TSIG>,
RFC1035 Section 4.1, RFC2136 Section 2, RFC2845

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Packet.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name NSEC3PARAM algorithm flags iterations salt');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNSSEC NSEC3PARAM resource records.

The NSEC3PARAM RR contains the NSEC3 parameters (hash algorithm,
flags, iterations and salt) needed to calculate hashed ownernames.

The presence of an NSEC3PARAM RR at a zone apex indicates that the
specified parameters may be used by authoritative servers to choose
an appropriate set of NSEC3 records for negative responses.

The NSEC3PARAM RR is not used by validators or resolvers.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
 $rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The Hash Algorithm field is represented as an unsigned decimal integer. The value has a maximum of 255.

=head2 flags

```
$flags = $rr->flags;
$rr->flags( $flags );
```

The Flags field is represented as an unsigned decimal integer. The value has a maximum of 255.

=head2 iterations

```
$iterations = $rr->iterations;
$rr->iterations( $iterations );
```

The Iterations field is represented as an unsigned decimal integer. The value is between 0 and 65535, inclusive.

=head2 salt

```
$salt = $rr->salt;
$rr->salt( $salt );
```

The Salt field is represented as a contiguous sequence of hexadecimal digits. A "-" (unquoted) is used in string format to indicate that the salt field is absent.

=head2 saltbin

```
$saltbin = $rr->saltbin;
$rr->saltbin( $saltbin );
```

The Salt field as a sequence of octets.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
RFC5155

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NSEC3PARAM.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN CERT certtype keytag algorithm cert');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Certificate (CERT) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 certtype

```
$certtype = $rr->certtype;
```

Returns the certtype code for the certificate (in numeric form).

=head2 keytag

```
$keytag = $rr->keytag;
$rr->keytag( $keytag );
```

Returns the key tag for the public key in the certificate

=head2 algorithm

```
$algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
```

Returns the algorithm used by the certificate (in numeric form).

=head2 certificate

=head2 certbin

```
$certbin = $rr->certbin;

$rr->certbin( $certbin );
```

Binary representation of the certificate.

=head2 cert

```
$cert = $rr->cert;
$rr->cert( $cert );
```

Base64 representation of the certificate.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC4398

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/CERT.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name PTR ptrdname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Pointer (PTR) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 ptrdname

```
$ptrdname = $rr->ptrdname;
$rr->ptrdname( $ptrdname );
```

A domain name which points to some location in the
domain name space.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.12

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/PTR.pm
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```
=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR( 'name TXT  txtdata ...' );

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR( name    => 'name',
     type    => 'TXT',
     txtdata => 'single text string'
     );

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR( name    => 'name',
     type    => 'TXT',
     txtdata => [ 'multiple', 'strings', ... ]
     );

  use utf8;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR( 'jp TXT    ' );

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Text (TXT) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.


=head2 txtdata

  $string = $rr->txtdata;
  @list   = $rr->txtdata;

  $rr->txtdata( @list );

When invoked in scalar context, txtdata()
 returns a concatenation
of the descriptive text elements each separated by a single space
```

character.

In a list context, txtdata() returns a list of the text elements.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.14, RFC3629

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/TXT.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
```

```
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name NULL \# length hexdata ...');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS null (NULL) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 rdlength

```
  $rdlength = $rr->rdlength;
```

Returns the length of the record data section.

=head2 rdata

```
  $rdata = $rr->rdata;
  $rr->rdata( $rdata );
```

Returns the record data section as binary data.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.10

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NULL.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name RP mbox txtdname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Responsible Person (RP) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 mbox

```
$mbox = $rr->mbox;
$rr->mbox( $mbox );
```

A domain name which specifies the mailbox for the person responsible for this domain. The format in master files uses the DNS encoding convention

for mailboxes, identical to that used for the RNAME mailbox field in the
SOA RR. The root domain name (just ".") may be specified to indicate that
no mailbox is available.

=head2 txtdname

```
  $txtdname = $rr->txtdname;
  $rr->txtdname( $txtdname
);
```

A domain name identifying TXT RRs. A subsequent query can be performed to
retrieve the associated TXT records. This provides a level of indirection
so that the entity can be referred to from multiple places in the DNS. The
root domain name (just ".") may be specified to indicate that there is no
associated TXT RR.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1183 Section 2.2

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/RP.pm
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::DomainName>, RFC1035, RFC5322 (RFC822)

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Mailbox.pm

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name NS nsdname');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
 name => 'example.com',
 type => 'NS',
 nsdname => 'ns.example.com',
 );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Name Server (NS) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 nsdname

```
  $nsdname = $rr->nsdname;
  $rr->nsdname( $nsdname );
```

A domain name which specifies a host which should be
authoritative for the specified class and domain.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.11

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NS.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name IN CAA flags tag value');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) DNS resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 flags

```
  $flags = $rr->flags;
  $rr->flags( $flags );
```

Unsigned 8-bit number representing Boolean flags.

=over 4

=item critical

```
$rr->critical(1);

if ( $rr->critical ) {
 ...
}
```

Issuer critical flag.

=back

=head2 tag

```
  $tag = $rr->tag;
  $rr->tag( $tag );
```

The property identifier, a sequence of ASCII characters.

Tag values may contain ASCII characters a-z, A-Z, and 0-9.
Tag values should not contain
 any other characters.
Matching of tag values is not case sensitive.

=head2 value

```
  $value = $rr->value;
  $rr->value( $value );
```

A sequence of octets representing the property value.
Property values are encoded as binary values and may employ
sub-formats.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC6844

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR( 'name NSEC nxtdname typelist' );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNSSEC NSEC resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 nxtdname

```
$nxtdname = $rr->nxtdname;
$rr->nxtdname( $nxtdname );
```

The Next Domain field contains the next owner name (in the canonical ordering of the zone) that has authoritative data or contains a delegation point NS RRset.

=head2 typelist

```
@typelist = $rr->typelist;
$typelist = $rr->typelist;
```

typelist() identifies the RRset types that exist at the NSEC RR owner name. When called in scalar context, the list is interpolated into
a string.

=head2 typemap

```
$exists = $rr->typemap($rrtype);
```

typemap() returns a Boolean true value if the specified RRtype occurs in the type bitmap of the NSEC record.

=head2 match

```
$matched = $rr->match( 'example.foo' );
```

match() returns a Boolean true value if the canonical form of the name argument matches the canonical owner name of the NSEC RR.

=head2 covers

```
$covered = $rr->covers( 'example.foo' );
```

covers() returns a Boolean true value if the canonical form of the name, or one of its ancestors, falls between the owner name and the nxtdname field of the NSEC record.

=head2 encloser, nextcloser, wildcard

```
$encloser = $rr->encloser( 'example.foo' );
print "encloser: $encloser\n" if $encloser;
```

encloser() returns the name of a provable encloser of the query name argument obtained from the NSEC RR.

nextcloser() returns the next closer name, which is one label longer than the closest encloser.
This is only valid after encloser() has returned a valid domain name.

wildcard() returns the unexpanded wildcard name from which the next closer name was possibly synthesised.
This is only valid after encloser() has returned a valid domain name.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC4034, RFC3755

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NSEC.pm
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Packet>, L<Net::DNS::RR::OPT>
RFC 1035 Section 4.1.1

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Header.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use Net::DNS::Resolver;

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class implements the OS specific portions of C<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
for all your resolving needs.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver/os2.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name PX preference map822 mapx400');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS X.400 Mail Mapping Information (PX) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 preference

```
  $preference = $rr->preference;
  $rr->preference( $preference );
```

A 16 bit integer which specifies the preference
given to this RR among others at the same owner.
Lower values are preferred.

=head2 map822

```
  $map822 = $rr->map822;
  $rr->map822( $map822 );
```

A domain name element containing <rfc822-domain>, the
RFC822 part of the MIXER Conformant Global Address Mapping.

=head2 mapx400

```
  $mapx400
 = $rr->mapx400;
  $rr->mapx400( $mapx400 );
```

A <domain-name> element containing the value of
<x400-in-domain-syntax> derived from the X.400 part of
the MIXER Conformant Global Address Mapping.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC2163

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/PX.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name MG mgmname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Mail Group (MG) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 mgmname

```
$mgmname = $rr->mgmname;
$rr->mgmname( $mgmname );
```

A domain name which specifies a mailbox which is a member
of the mail group specified by the owner name.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.6

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/MG.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name SPF spfdata ...');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR( name    => 'name',
     type    => 'SPF',
     spfdata => 'single text string'
     );

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR( name    => 'name',
     type    => 'SPF',
     spfdata => [ 'multiple', 'strings', ... ]
     );
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Sender Policy Framework (SPF) resource records.

SPF records inherit most of the properties of the Net::DNS::RR::TXT class.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 spfdata

=head2 txtdata

```
  $string = $rr->spfdata;
  @list   = $rr->spfdata;

  $rr->spfdata( @list
 );
```

When invoked in scalar context, spfdata() returns the policy text as a single string, with text elements concatenated without intervening spaces.

In a list context, spfdata() returns a list of the text elements.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, L<Net::DNS::RR::TXT>, RFC7208

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/SPF.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('client.example.com. DHCID ( AAAB
xLmlskllE0MVjd57zHcWmEH3pCQ6VytcKD//7es/deY=');

  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR(
name        => 'client.example.com',
type        => 'DHCID',
digest        => 'ObfuscatedIdentityData',
digesttype     => 1,
identifiertype => 2,
);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

DNS RR for Encoding DHCP Information (DHCID)

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 identifiertype

```
  $identifiertype = $rr->identifiertype;
  $rr->identifiertype( $identifiertype );
```

The 16-bit identifier type describes the form of host identifier
used to construct the DHCP identity information.

=head2

digesttype

```
$digesttype = $rr->digesttype;
$rr->digesttype( $digesttype );
```

The 8-bit digest type number describes the message-digest algorithm used to obfuscate the DHCP identity information.

=head2 digest

```
$digest = $rr->digest;
$rr->digest( $digest );
```

Binary representation of the digest of DHCP identity information.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC4701

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/DHCID.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name CSYNC SOAserial flags typelist');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNSSEC CSYNC resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 SOAserial

=head2 soaserial

```
$soaserial = $rr->soaserial;
$rr->soaserial( $soaserial );
```

The SOA Serial field contains a copy of the 32-bit SOA serial number from
the child zone.

=head2 flags

```
$flags = $rr->flags;
$rr->flags( $flags );
```

The flags field contains 16 bits of boolean flags that define operations
which affect the processing of the CSYNC record.

=over 4

=item immediate

```
$rr->immediate(1);

if ( $rr->immediate
 ) {
 ...
}
```

If not set, a parental agent must not process the CSYNC record until the zone administrator approves the operation through an out-of-band mechanism.

=back

=over 4

=item soaminimum

```
$rr->soaminimum(1);

if ( $rr->soaminimum ) {
 ...
}
```

If set, a parental agent querying child authoritative servers must not act on data from zones advertising an SOA serial number less than the SOAserial value.

=back

=head2 typelist

```
  @typelist = $rr->typelist;
  $typelist = $rr->typelist;
```

The type list indicates the record types to be processed by the parental agent. When called in scalar context, the list is interpolated into a string.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC7477

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/CSYNC.pm
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=head2 Resolver Objects

A resolver object is an instance of the L<Net::DNS::Resolver> class.
A program may have multiple resolver objects, each maintaining its
own state information such as the nameservers to be queried, whether
recursion is desired, etc.

=head2 Packet Objects

L<Net::DNS::Resolver> queries return L<Net::DNS::Packet> objects.
A packet object has five sections:

=over 3

=item *

header, represented by a L<Net::DNS::Header> object

=item *

question, a list of no more than one L<Net::DNS::Question> object

=item *

answer, a list of L<Net::DNS::RR> objects

=item *

authority, a list of L<Net::DNS::RR> objects

=item *

additional, a list of L<Net::DNS::RR> objects

=back

=head2 Update Objects

L<Net::DNS::Update> is a subclass of L<Net::DNS::Packet>
used to create dynamic update requests.

=head2 Header Object

The L<Net::DNS::Header> object mediates access to the header data
which resides within
 the corresponding L<Net::DNS::Packet>.

=head2 Question Object

The L<Net::DNS::Question> object represents the content of the question
section of the DNS packet.

=head2 RR Objects

L<Net::DNS::RR> is the base class for DNS resource record (RR) objects
in the answer, authority, and additional sections of a DNS packet.

Do not assume that RR objects will be of the type requested.
The type of an RR object must be checked before calling any methods.

=head1 METHODS

Net::DNS exports methods and auxiliary functions to support
DNS updates, zone serial number management, and simple DNS queries.

=head2 version

```
use Net::DNS;
print Net::DNS->version, "\n";
```

Returns the version of Net::DNS.

=head2 rr

```
# Use a default resolver -- can not get an error string this way.
use Net::DNS;
my @rr = rr("example.com");
my @rr = rr("example.com", "AAAA");
my @rr = rr("example.com", "AAAA", "IN");

# Use your own resolver object.
my $res = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
 my @rr  = rr($res, "example.com" ... );

my ($ptr) = rr("2001:DB8::dead:beef");
```

The C<rr()> method provides simple RR lookup for scenarios where
the full flexibility of Net::DNS is not required.

Returns a list of L<Net::DNS::RR> objects for the specified name
or an empty list if the query failed or no record was found.

See L</EXAMPLES> for more complete examples.

=head2 mx

```
# Use a default resolver -- can not get an error string this way.
use Net::DNS;
my @mx = mx("example.com");

# Use your own resolver object.
my $res = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
my @mx  = mx($res, "example.com");
```

Returns a list of L<Net::DNS::RR::MX> objects representing the MX
records for the specified name.
The list will be sorted by preference.

Returns an empty list if the query failed or no MX record was found.

This method does not look up address records; it resolves MX only.

=head1 Dynamic DNS Update Support

The Net::DNS module provides auxiliary functions which support
dynamic
 DNS update requests.

=head2 yxrrset

Use this method to add an "RRset exists" prerequisite to a dynamic
update packet. There are two forms, value-independent and
value-dependent:

```
  # RRset exists (value-independent)
  $update->push( pre => yxrrset("host.example.com AAAA") );
```

Meaning: At least one RR with the specified name and type must
exist.

```
  # RRset exists (value-dependent)
  $update->push( pre => yxrrset("host.example.com AAAA 2001:DB8::dead:beef") );
```

Meaning: At least one RR with the specified name and type must
exist and must have matching data.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::RR> object or C<undef> if the object could not
be created.

=head2 nxrrset

Use this method to add an "RRset does not exist" prerequisite to
a dynamic update packet.

```
  $update->push( pre => nxrrset("host.example.com AAAA") );
```

Meaning: No RRs with the specified name and type can exist.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::RR> object or C<undef> if the object could not
be created.

=head2 yxdomain

Use

this method to add a "name is in use" prerequisite to a dynamic update packet.

```
$update->push( pre => yxdomain("host.example.com") );
```

Meaning: At least one RR with the specified name must exist.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::RR> object or C<undef> if the object could not be created.

=head2 nxdomain

Use this method to add a "name is not in use" prerequisite to a dynamic update packet.

```
$update->push( pre => nxdomain("host.example.com") );
```

Meaning: No RR with the specified name can exist.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::RR> object or C<undef> if the object could not be created.

=head2 rr_add

Use this method to add RRs to a zone.

```
$update->push( update => rr_add("host.example.com AAAA 2001:DB8::dead:beef") );
```

Meaning: Add this RR to the zone.

RR objects created by this method should be added to the "update" section of a dynamic update packet. The TTL defaults to 86400 seconds (24 hours) if not specified.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::RR> object or C<undef> if the object could not be created.

=head2
rr_del

Use this method to delete RRs from a zone. There are three forms: delete all RRsets, delete an RRset, and delete a specific RR.

```
# Delete all RRsets.
$update->push( update => rr_del("host.example.com") );
```

Meaning: Delete all RRs having the specified name.

```
  # Delete an RRset.
  $update->push( update => rr_del("host.example.com AAAA") );
```

Meaning: Delete all RRs having the specified name and type.

```
  # Delete a specific RR.
  $update->push( update => rr_del("host.example.com AAAA 2001:DB8::dead:beef") );
```

Meaning: Delete the RR which matches the specified argument.

RR objects created by this method should be added to the "update"
section of a dynamic update packet.

Returns a L<Net::DNS::RR> object or C<undef> if the object could not
be created.

=head1 Zone Serial Number Management

The Net::DNS module provides auxiliary functions which support
policy-driven zone serial numbering regimes.

=head2 SEQUENTIAL

```
  $successor = $soa->serial( SEQUENTIAL
 );
```

The existing serial number is incremented modulo 2**32.

=head2 UNIXTIME

```
  $successor = $soa->serial( UNIXTIME );
```

The Unix time scale will be used as the basis for zone serial
numbering. The serial number will be incremented if the time
elapsed since the previous update is less than one second.

=head2 YYYYMMDDxx

```
  $successor = $soa->serial( YYYYMMDDxx );
```

The 32 bit value returned by the auxiliary C<YYYYMMDDxx()> function
will be used as the base for the date-coded zone serial number.
Serial number increments must be limited to 100 per day for the
date information to remain useful.

=head1 Sorting of RR arrays

C<rrsort()> provides functionality to help you sort RR arrays. In most cases
this will give you the result that you expect, but you can specify your
own sorting method by using the C<< Net::DNS::RR::FOO->set_rrsort_func() >>
class method. See L<Net::DNS::RR> for details.

=head2 rrsort

```
  use Net::DNS;

  my @sorted = rrsort( $rrtype, $attribute, @rr_array
);
```

C<rrsort()> selects all RRs from the input array that are of the type defined
by the first argument. Those RRs are sorted based on the attribute that is
specified as second argument.

There are a number of RRs for which the sorting function is defined in the
code.

For instance:

```
  my @prioritysorted = rrsort( "SRV", "priority", @rr_array );
```

returns the SRV records sorted from lowest to highest priority and for
equal priorities from highest to lowest weight.

If the function does not exist then a numerical sort on the attribute
value is performed.

```
  my @portsorted = rrsort( "SRV", "port", @rr_array );
```

If the attribute is not defined then either the C<default_sort()> function or
"canonical sorting" (as defined by DNSSEC) will be used.

C<rrsort()> returns a sorted array containing only elements of the specified
RR type. Any other RR types are silently discarded.

C<rrsort()> returns an empty list when arguments are incorrect.

=head1 EXAMPLES

The following brief examples
illustrate some of the features of Net::DNS.
The documentation for individual modules and the demo scripts included
with the distribution provide more extensive examples.

See L<Net::DNS::Update> for an example of performing dynamic updates.

=head2 Look up host addresses.

```
  use Net::DNS;
  my $res   = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
  my $reply = $res->search("www.example.com", "AAAA");

  if ($reply) {
foreach my $rr ($reply->answer) {
    print $rr->address, "\n" if $rr->can("address");
}
  } else {
warn "query failed: ", $res->errorstring, "\n";
  }
```

=head2 Find the nameservers for a domain.

```
  use Net::DNS;
  my $res   = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
  my $reply = $res->query("example.com", "NS");

  if ($reply) {
foreach $rr (grep { $_->type eq "NS" } $reply->answer) {
    print $rr->nsdname, "\n";
}
  } else {
warn "query failed: ", $res->errorstring, "\n";
  }
```

=head2 Find the MX records for a domain.

```
  use Net::DNS;
  my $name = "example.com";
   my $res  = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
  my @mx   = mx($res, $name);

  if (@mx) {
foreach $rr (@mx) {
    print $rr->preference, "\t", $rr->exchange, "\n";
}
  } else {
warn "Can not find MX records for $name: ", $res->errorstring, "\n";
  }
```

=head2 Print domain SOA record in zone file format.

```
  use Net::DNS;
  my $res   = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
  my $reply = $res->query("example.com", "SOA");

  if ($reply) {
 foreach my $rr ($reply->answer) {
    $rr->print;
 }
  } else {
 warn "query failed: ", $res->errorstring, "\n";
  }
```

=head2 Perform a zone transfer and print all the records.

```
  use Net::DNS;
  my $res  = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
  $res->tcp_timeout(20);
  $res->nameservers("ns.example.com");

  my @zone = $res->axfr("example.com");

  foreach $rr (@zone) {
 $rr->print;
  }

  warn $res->errorstring if $res->errorstring;
```

=head2 Perform a background query and print the reply.

```
  use Net::DNS;
  my $res    = Net::DNS::Resolver->new;
   $res->udp_timeout(10);
  $res->tcp_timeout(20);
  my $socket = $res->bgsend("host.example.com", "AAAA");

  while ( $res->bgbusy($socket) ) {
 # do some work here while waiting for the response
 # ...and some more here
  }

  my $packet = $res->bgread($socket);
  if ($packet) {
```

```
 $packet->print;
   } else {
 warn "query failed: ", $res->errorstring, "\n";
   }
```

=head1 BUGS

Net::DNS is slow.

For other items to be fixed, or if you discover a bug in this
distribution please use the CPAN bug reporting system.

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=head1 AUTHOR INFORMATION

Net::DNS is maintained at NLnet Labs (www.nlnetlabs.nl) by Willem Toorop.

Between 2005 and 2012 Net::DNS was maintained by Olaf Kolkman.

Between 2002 and 2004 Net::DNS was maintained by Chris Reinhardt.

Net::DNS was created
in 1997 by Michael Fuhr.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>, L<Net::DNS::Question>, L<Net::DNS::RR>,
L<Net::DNS::Packet>, L<Net::DNS::Update>,
RFC1035, L<http://www.net-dns.org/>,
I<DNS and BIND> by Paul Albitz & Cricket Liu

=cut

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##

=head1 BUGS

Coding strategy is intended to avoid creating unnecessary argument
lists and stack frames. This improves efficiency at the expense of
code readability.

Platform specific character coding features are conditionally
compiled into the code.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::LibIDN2>, RFC1034, RFC1035, RFC5891, Unicode TR#16

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Domain.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name X25 PSDNaddress');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS X25 resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 PSDNaddress

=head2 address

```
$address = $rr->address;
$rr->address( $address );
```

The PSDN-address is a string of decimal digits, beginning with
the 4 digit DNIC (Data Network Identification Code), as specified
in X.121.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1183 Section 3.1

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L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>

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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use Net::DNS;
  $rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name NSEC3 algorithm flags iterations salt hnxtname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNSSEC NSEC3 resource records.

The NSEC3 Resource Record (RR) provides authenticated denial of existence for DNS Resource Record Sets.

The NSEC3 RR lists RR types present at the original owner name of the NSEC3 RR. It includes the next hashed owner name in the hash order of the zone. The complete set of NSEC3 RRs in a zone indicates which RRSets exist for the original owner name of the RR and form a chain of hashed owner names in the zone.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or other unpredictable behaviour.

=head2 algorithm

```
 $algorithm = $rr->algorithm;
$rr->algorithm( $algorithm );
```

The Hash Algorithm field is represented as an unsigned decimal integer. The value has a maximum of 255.

algorithm() may also be invoked as a class method or simple function to perform mnemonic and numeric code translation.

=head2 flags

```
$flags = $rr->flags;
$rr->flags( $flags );
```

The Flags field is an unsigned decimal integer interpreted as eight concatenated Boolean values.

=over 4

=item optout

```
$rr->optout(1);

if ( $rr->optout ) {
 ...
}
```

Boolean Opt Out flag.

=back

=head2 iterations

```
$iterations = $rr->iterations;
$rr->iterations( $iterations );
```

The Iterations field is represented as an unsigned decimal integer. The value is between 0 and 65535, inclusive.

=head2 salt

```
$salt = $rr->salt;
$rr->salt( $salt );
```

The Salt field is represented as a contiguous sequence of hexadecimal digits. A "-" (unquoted) is used in string format to indicate that the salt field is absent.

=head2
saltbin

```
$saltbin = $rr->saltbin;
$rr->saltbin( $saltbin );
```

The Salt field as a sequence of octets.

=head2 hnxtname

```
$hnxtname = $rr->hnxtname;
$rr->hnxtname( $hnxtname );
```

The Next Hashed Owner Name field points to the next node that has authoritative data or contains a delegation point NS RRset.

=head2 typelist

```
@typelist = $rr->typelist;
$typelist = $rr->typelist;
$rr->typelist( @typelist );
```

typelist() identifies the RRset types that exist at the domain name matched by the NSEC3 RR. When called in scalar context, the list is interpolated into a string.

=head2 typemap

```
$exists = $rr->typemap($rrtype);
```

typemap() returns a Boolean true value if the specified RRtype occurs in the type bitmap of the NSEC3 record.

=head2 match

```
$matched = $rr->match( 'example.foo' );
```

match() returns a Boolean true value if the hash of the domain name argument matches the hashed owner name of the NSEC3 RR.

=head2 covers

```
$covered = $rr->covers( 'example.foo'
```

```
);
```

covers() returns a Boolean true value if the hash of the domain name
argument, or ancestor of that name, falls between the owner name and
the next hashed owner name of the NSEC3 RR.

=head2 encloser, nextcloser, wildcard

```
  $encloser = $rr->encloser( 'example.foo' );
  print "encloser: $encloser\n" if $encloser;
```

encloser() returns the name of a provable encloser of the query name
argument obtained from the NSEC3 RR.

nextcloser() returns the next closer name, which is one label longer
than the closest encloser.
This is only valid after encloser() has returned a valid domain name.

wildcard() returns the unexpanded wildcard name from which the next
closer name was possibly synthesised.
This is only valid after encloser() has returned a valid domain name.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC5155, RFC4648

L<Hash
 Algorithms|http://www.iana.org/assignments/dnssec-nsec3-parameters>

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/RR/NSEC3.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS;
$rr = new Net::DNS::RR('name MB madname');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Class for DNS Mailbox (MB) resource records.

=head1 METHODS

The available methods are those inherited from the base class augmented
by the type-specific methods defined in this package.

Use of undocumented package features or direct access to internal data
structures is discouraged and could result in program termination or
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=head2 madname

```
$madname = $rr->madname;
$rr->madname( $madname );
```

A domain name which specifies a host which has the
specified mailbox.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::RR>, RFC1035 Section 3.3.3

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Domain>, RFC1035, RFC2535,
RFC3597, RFC4034

=cut

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/DomainName.pm
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=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Net::DNS::Resolver;
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This class implements the OS specific portions of C<Net::DNS::Resolver>.

No user serviceable parts inside, see L<Net::DNS::Resolver>
for all your resolving needs.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::Resolver>

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928913_1616836868.34/0/libnet-dns-perl-1-22-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-1.22/lib/Net/DNS/Resolver/MSWin32.pm

1.237 python-retrying 1.3.3-4

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1.238 libmath-random-isaac-xs-perl 1.004-2build5

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1.239 libterm-readkey-perl 2.38-1build1

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1.240 libcapture-tiny-perl 0.48-1

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1.241 libtest-differences-perl 0.67-1

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1.242 libhttp-message-perl 6.22-1

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1.243 libnet-http-perl 6.19-1

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1.244 libnet-ssleay-perl 1.88-2ubuntu1

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1.246 libtimedate-perl 2.3200-1

1.246.1 Available under license :

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```
=encoding utf8

=head1 NAME

Date::Language::Bulgarian - localization for Date::Format

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This is Bulgarian localization for Date::Format.
It is important to note that this module source code is in utf8.
All strings which it outputs are in utf8, so it is safe to use it
currently only with English. You are left alone to try and convert
the output when using different Date::Language::* in the same application.
This should be addresed in the future.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use strict;
  use warnings;
  use Date::Language;
  local $\=$/;
  my $template ='%a %b %e %T %Y (%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S)';
  my $time=1290883821; #or just use time();
  my @lt = localtime($time);
  my %languages = qw(English GMT German EEST Bulgarian EET);
  binmode(select,':utf8');

  foreach my $l(keys %languages){
     my $lang = Date::Language->new($l);
     my $zone = $languages{$l};
     print $/. "$l
 $zone";
     print $lang->time2str($template, $time);
     print $lang->time2str($template, $time, $zone);

     print $lang->strftime($template, \@lt);
  }

=head1 AUTHOR

Krasimir Berov (berov@cpan.org)
```

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928942_1616812368.9/0/libtimedate-perl-2-3200-orig-1-tar-gz/TimeDate-2.32/lib/Date/Language/Bulgarian.pm
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* /opt/cola/permits/1146928942_1616812368.9/0/libtimedate-perl-2-3200-orig-1-tar-gz/TimeDate-2.32/lib/Date/Parse.pm
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928942_1616812368.9/0/libtimedate-perl-2-3200-orig-1-tar-gz/TimeDate-2.32/lib/Date/Format.pm
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=head1 NAME

Date::Language::Hungarian - Magyar format for Date::Format

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
 my $lang = Date::Language->new('Hungarian');
 print $lang->time2str("%a %b %e %T %Y", time);

 @lt = localtime(time);
 print $lang->time2str($template, time);
 print $lang->strftime($template, @lt);

 print $lang->time2str($template, time, $zone);
 print $lang->strftime($template, @lt, $zone);

 print $lang->ctime(time);
 print $lang->asctime(@lt);

 print $lang->ctime(time, $zone);
 print $lang->asctime(@lt, $zone);
```

See L<Date::Format>.

=head1 AUTHOR

Paula Goddard (paula -at- paulacska -dot- com)

=head1 LICENCE

Made available under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928942_1616812368.9/0/libtimedate-perl-2-3200-orig-1-tar-gz/TimeDate-2.32/lib/Date/Language/Hungarian.pm
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This is the perl5 TimeDate distribution. It requires perl version 5.003
or later

This distribution replaces my earlier GetDate distribution, which was
only a date parser. The date parser contained in this distribution is
far superior to the yacc based parser, and a *lot* fatser.

The parser contained here will only parse absolute dates, if you want a
date parser that can parse relative dates then take a look at the Time
modules by David Muir on CPAN.

You install the library by running these commands:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

Please report any bugs/suggestions to <gbarr@pobox.com>

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Graham <gbarr@pobox.com>

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---
abstract: unknown

```
author:
 - 'Graham Barr <gbarr@pobox.com>'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.44, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: TimeDate
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
resources:
 bugtracker: https://github.com/atoomic/perl-TimeDate/issues
 repository: https://github.com/atoomic/perl-TimeDate
version: '2.32'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146928942_1616812368.9/0/libtimedate-perl-2-3200-orig-1-tar-gz/TimeDate-2.32/META.yml

1.247 libnet-dns-sec-perl 1.15-1

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```
=head1 NAME

key2ds - Utility to create DS records from DNSKEY RRs read from stdin.

=head1 SYNOPSIS

 key2ds <keys.txt >ds.txt

=head1 DESCRIPTION

C<key2ds> reads the key data from STDIN and prints the corresponding
DS record on STDOUT.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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```

it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929098_1616836858.24/0/libnet-dns-sec-perl-1-15-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-SEC-1.15/demo/key2ds
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##

=head1 METHODS

=head2 new

```
  require Net::DNS::SEC::Digest;
  $object = new Net::DNS::SEC::Digest::SHA( $algorithm );
```

Creates and initialises a new digest object instance for the specified
algorithm.

=head2 add

```
  $object->add($text);
  $object->add($more);
```

Append specified text to digest stream.

=head2 digest

```
  $digest = $object->digest;
```

Returns the digest encoded as a binary string.

=head1 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks are due to Eric Young and the many developers and
contributors to the OpenSSL cryptographic library.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
L<OpenSSL|http://www.openssl.org/docs>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929098_1616836858.24/0/libnet-dns-sec-perl-1-15-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-SEC-1.15/lib/Net/DNS/SEC/Digest.pm
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=head1 NAME

getkeyset.pl - DS extraction demo

=head1 SYNOPSIS

getkeyset.pl <domain> [auth_nameserver]

=head1 DESCRIPTION

The program queries for the key-set of 'domain'. Spits out the DS
records and writes the keyset to the current directory.

If the second argument is specified the query is performed to that

nameserver.

=head1 TODO

This is only a demonstration program to show how the interface can be used.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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Net::DNS::SEC - DNSSEC extensions to Net::DNS
==========

1. DESCRIPTION

This module is designed as an extension the Net::DNS package
(https://metacpan.org/release/Net-DNS).

The module implements the cryptographic signature generation and
verification functions that are relevant for DNSSEC operations.

```
**
**  ***************
**  **  WARNING  **
**  ***************
** THE USE AND/OR HANDLING OF STRONG ENCRYPTION TECHNOLOGIES IS
** PROHIBITED OR SEVERELY RESTRICTED IN MANY TERRITORIES.
** PLEASE BE SURE THAT YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL POSITION
** IN YOUR COUNTRY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL THIS MODULE OR
** ANY OF THE PREREQUISITE CRYPTOGRAPHY PACKAGES.
**
```

Net::DNS::SEC also provides a class for handling keysets.
Keysets are administrative files used by the BIND tools for key
maintenance tasks. Net::DNS::SEC::Keyset provides an abstract
interface for doing fun
 things with them.

See also the 'pod' documentation in:
 Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY
 Net::DNS::RR::DS
 Net::DNS::RR::NSEC
 Net::DNS::RR::NSEC3
 Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG
 Net::DNS::SEC::Private
and for the use of SIG0 see:
 Net::DNS::Packet (sign_sig0)
 Net::DNS::RR::SIG

2. AVAILABILITY

You can get the latest version of Net::DNS::SEC from the
Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN):

 https://metacpan.org/release/Net-DNS-SEC

or through

 http://www.net-dns.org/

Additionally a subversion repository is made available through

 http://www.net-dns.org/svn/net-dns-sec/

The version on the "trunk" (http://www.net-dns.org/svn/net-dns-sec/trunk)
is the version that is targeted for next release.

Please note that the SVN version at any given moment may be broken.

3. PREREQUISITES

This package relies on Net-DNS version 1.01 or later which has
features specifically designed to support Net::DNS::SEC.

The availability of prerequisites for Net::DNS::SEC is tested at
installation
time. These are the packages that need to be
available:

```
File::Find
File::Spec
MIME::Base64
Test::More
```

The cryptographic heavy lifting is performed using the OpenSSL
libcrypto library distributed under separate license.

You will also require a C compiler.

4. INSTALLATION

Please install any modules mentioned in the PREREQUISITES section
above. When you run "perl Makefile.PL", Perl should complain if
any of the required modules is missing.

To build this module, run the following commands:

```
tar xvzf Net-DNS-SEC-1.??.tar.gz
cd  Net-DNS-SEC-1.??
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

'make test' will do some tests that should all succeed once all
dependencies are satisfied. Please report any failure during the
test phase.

Alternatively, install the package using CPAN:

```
perl -MCPAN -e shell;
cpan> install Net::DNS::SEC
```

To build the libcrypto.so library, run the following:

```
tar xvzf openssl-1.1.*.tar.gz
cd openssl-1.1.*
./config
shared
make # require only libcrypto.so.1.1 and include/openssl/*.h
```

5. MAINTENANCE

Please use the CPAN request tracker to report bugs in the extensions. The request tracker is available through:

https://rt.cpan.org/NoAuth/ReportBug.html?Queue=Net-DNS-SEC

6. STAYING UP TO DATE

Announcements about Net::DNS::SEC will be published on http://www.net-dns.org/blog/. An RSS feed is available.

7. DEMOS

demo/getkeyset.pl A small demonstration program that will
fetch the keyset for a specified domain,
store the keys and print DS RRs to STDOUT.

demo/key2ds Reads the key data from STDIN and prints
the corresponding DS record on STDOUT.
Contributed by Miek Gieben

demo/make-signed-keyset Creates a self-signed keyset from a BIND
public key specified on the command line.
Contributed by Wes Griffin

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$Id: README 1677 2018-05-22 11:59:10Z willem $

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
RFC8017, RFC3110,
L<OpenSSL|http://www.openssl.org/docs>

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929098_1616836858.24/0/libnet-dns-sec-perl-1-15-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-SEC-1.15/lib/Net/DNS/SEC/RSA.pm
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>, L<Digest::GOST>,
RFC4357, RFC4490, RFC5832, RFC5933, RFC7091

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929098_1616836858.24/0/libnet-dns-sec-perl-1-15-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-SEC-1.15/lib/Net/DNS/SEC/ECCGOST.pm
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L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
RFC6090, RFC6605,
L<OpenSSL|http://www.openssl.org/docs>

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929098_1616836858.24/0/libnet-dns-sec-perl-1-15-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-SEC-1.15/lib/Net/DNS/SEC/ECDSA.pm
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```
abstract: 'DNSSEC extensions to Net::DNS'
author:
 - 'Dick Franks'
 - 'Olaf Kolkman'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.34, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: mit
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: Net-DNS-SEC
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
recommends: {}
requires:
 DynaLoader: '1.04'
 File::Find: '1.05'
 File::Spec: '0.86'
 IO::File: '1.08'
 MIME::Base64: '2.13'
 Net::DNS: '1.08'
 Test::More: '0.47'
 perl: '5.006'
version: '1.15'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'
```

Found in path(s):
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```
=head1 METHODS

=head2 new (from private keyfile)

   $keypath = '/home/foo/Kexample.com.+013+26512.private';
   $private = new Net::DNS::SEC::Private( $keypath );

The argument is the full path to a private key file generated by the
BIND dnssec-keygen tool.  Note that the filename contains information
about the algorithm and keytag.
```

=head2 new (from private key parameters)

```
  $private = new Net::DNS::SEC::Private(
 'algorithm'  => '13',
 'keytag'     => '26512',
 'privatekey' => 'h/mc+iq9VDUbNAjQgi8S8JzlEX29IALchwJmNM3QYKk=',
 'signname'    => 'example.com.'
 );
```

The arguments define the private key parameters as (name,value) pairs.
The name and data representation are identical to that used in a BIND
private keyfile.

=head2 private_key_format

```
  $format = $private->private_key_format;
```

Returns a string which identifies the format of the private key file.

=head2 algorithm, keytag, signname

```
  $algorithm
 = $private->algorithm;
  $keytag    = $private->keytag;
  $signname   = $private->signname;
```

Returns the corresponding attribute determined from the filename.

=head2 Private key attributes

```
  $attribute = $private->attribute;
```

Returns the value as it appears in the private key file.
The attribute names correspond to the tag in the key file, modified
to form an acceptable Perl subroutine name.

=head2 created, publish, activate

```
  $created  = $private->created;
  $publish  = $private->publish;
  $activate = $private->activate;
```

Returns a string which represents a date in the form 20141212123456.

Returns undefined value for key formats older than v1.3.

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
L<Net::DNS::RR::DNSKEY>, L<Net::DNS::RR::RRSIG>

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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929098_1616836858.24/0/libnet-dns-sec-perl-1-15-orig-tar-gz/Net-DNS-SEC-1.15/lib/Net/DNS/SEC/Private.pm
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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Net::DNS>, RFC4033, RFC4034, RFC4035,
L<OpenSSL|http://www.openssl.org/docs>

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=head1 SEE ALSO

L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
RFC8032, RFC8080,
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package Net::DNS::SEC::libcrypto;

#
$Id: libcrypto.pod 1616 2018-01-22 08:54:52Z willem $
#

=head1 NAME

Net::DNS::SEC::libcrypto - Perl interface to OpenSSL libcrypto

=head1 DESCRIPTION

Perl XS extension providing access to the OpenSSL libcrypto library
upon which the Net::DNS::SEC cryptographic components are built.

=cut

1;
__END__

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L<Net::DNS>, L<Net::DNS::SEC>,
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1.248 libwww-perl 6.43-1

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when it starts in an interactive mode:

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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the
appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the
commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show
c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your
program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary. Here a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all
copyright interest in the
program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

--- The Artistic License 1.0 ---

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This is free software, licensed under:

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The Artistic License

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d) make other distribution arrangements with the Copyright Holder.

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b) accompany the distribution with the machine-readable source of the Package with your modifications.

c) accompany any non-standard executables with their corresponding Standard Version executables, giving the non-standard executables non-standard names, and clearly documenting the differences in manual pages (or equivalent), together with instructions on where to get the Standard Version.

d) make other distribution arrangements with the Copyright Holder.

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The End

1.249 daemon-tools 0.76-7

1.249.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: -sigaction */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hassgact.h1
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: +waitpid */
#define HASWAITPID 1

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/haswaitp.h2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

#ifndef UINT64_H
#define UINT64_H

/* sysdep: -ulong64 */

typedef unsigned long long uint64;

#endif

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-

0.76/src/uint64.h1
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: +mkfifo */
#define HASMKFIFO 1
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hasmkffo.h2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Public domain. */

#ifndef UINT64_H
#define UINT64_H

/* sysdep: +ulong64 */

typedef unsigned long uint64;

#endif
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/uint64.h2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: -waitpid */
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/haswaitp.h1
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: +shortsetgroups */
#define HASSHORTSETGROUPS 1
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hasshsgr.h2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: -flock */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hasflock.h1
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: -sigprocmask */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hassgprm.h1
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: -shortsetgroups */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hasshsgr.h1
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: +flock */
#define HASFLOCK 1

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hasflock.h2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/taia_less.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/sig_pause.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/ndelay.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/x86cpuid.c

* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/trypoll.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/str_start.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/ndelay_on.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/stralloc_eady.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/stralloc.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/byte_copy.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/trycpp.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/strerr_sys.c
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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/stralloc_pend.c
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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/stralloc_cats.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/pathexec_env.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/tryulong64.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/buffer.h
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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/ndelay_off.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/openreadclose.h
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* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/tryshsgr.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/select.h2
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/select.h1
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/trywaitp.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/lock_ex.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/strerr_die.c
*
/opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/byte_cr.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/error.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/gen_allocdefs.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-

0.76/src/error.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/open_read.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/error_str.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/seek.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/readclose.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/readclose.c
*
/opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/sig_catch.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/buffer_put.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/trysgact.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/tryflock.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/direntry.h1
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/iopause.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/prot.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/coe.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/wait_nohang.c
*
/opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/byte.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/fd.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/coe.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/tai_sub.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/prot.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/alloc_re.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/stralloc_cat.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/seek_set.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: +sigaction */
#define HASSIGACTION 1
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hassgact.h2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: +sigprocmask */
#define HASSIGPROCMASK 1

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hassgprm.h2
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/* Public domain. */

/* sysdep: -mkfifo */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929125_1617008988.83/0/daemontools-0-76-orig-tar-gz/admin/daemontools-0.76/src/hasmkffo.h1

1.250 ifupdown 0.8.35ubuntu1

1.250.1 Available under license :

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1.251 libperlcorelibsperl 0.004-2

1.251.1 Available under license :

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---
abstract: 'libraries historically supplied with Perl 4'
author:
- 'Brandon S. Allbery'
- 'John Bazik'
- 'Tom Christiansen <tchrist@convex.com>'
- 'Alexandr Ciornii (alexchorny at gmail.com)'
- 'Charles Collins'
- 'Joe Doupnik <JRD@CC.USU.EDU>'
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- 'Marc Horowitz <marc@mit.edu>'
- 'Waldemar Kebsch <kebsch.pad@nixpbe.UUCP>'
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- 'Randal L. Schwartz <merlyn@stonehenge.com>'
- 'Aaron Sherman <asherman@fmrco.com>'
- 'David Sundstrom <sunds@asictest.sc.ti.com>'
- 'Wayne Thompson'
- 'Larry Wall <lwall@jpl-devvax.jpl.nasa.gov>'
- 'Ilya Zakharevich'
- 'Andrew Main (Zefram) <zefram@fysh.org>'
build_requires:
  Config: '0'
  IO::Handle: '0'
  Module::Build: '0.26'
  Test::More: '0'
  perl: '5.006'
  strict: '0'
  warnings: '0'
configure_requires:
  Module::Build:
  '0.26'
  perl: '5.006'
  strict: '0'
  warnings: '0'
dynamic_config: 0
generated_by: 'Module::Build version 0.4224, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: perl
meta-spec:
  url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
  version: '1.4'
name: Perl4-CoreLibs
provides:
  Perl4::CoreLibs:
    file: lib/Perl4/CoreLibs.pm
    version: '0.004'
requires:
  File::Find: '0'
  Getopt::Long: '0'
  IPC::Open2: '0'
  IPC::Open3: '0'
  Socket: '0'
  Text::ParseWords: '3.25'
  Time::Local: '0'
  perl: '5.006'
  strict: '0'
  warnings: '0'

```
 warnings::register: '0'
resources:
 bugtracker: https://rt.cpan.org/Public/Dist/Display.html?Name=Perl4-CoreLibs
 license: http://dev.perl.org/licenses/
version: '0.004'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.012'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929476_1617009919.03/0/libperl4-corelibs-perl-0-004-orig-1-tar-gz/Perl4-CoreLibs-0.004/META.yml
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NAME

Perl4::CoreLibs - libraries historically supplied with Perl 4

DESCRIPTION

This is a collection of ".pl" files that were bundled with the Perl core until core version 5.15.1. Relying on their presence in the core distribution is deprecated; they should be acquired from this CPAN distribution instead. From core version 5.13.3 until their removal, the core versions of these libraries emit a deprecation warning when loaded. The CPAN version does not emit such a warning.

The entire Perl 4 approach to libraries was largely superseded in Perl 5.000 by the system of module namespaces and ".pm" files. Most of the libraries in this collection predate Perl 5.000, but a handful were first introduced in that version. Functionally, most have been directly superseded by modules in the Perl 5 style. These libraries should not be used by new code. This collection exists to support old Perl programs that predates satisfactory
 replacements.

Most of these libraries have not been substantially maintained in the course of Perl 5 development. They are now very antiquated in style, making no use of the language facilities introduced since Perl 4. They should therefore not be used as programming examples.

INSTALLATION

```
 perl Build.PL
 ./Build
 ./Build test
 ./Build install
```

AUTHOR

Known contributing authors for the libraries in this package are
Brandon S. Allbery, John Bazik, Tom Christiansen <tchrist@convex.com>,
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and David Sundstrom <sunds@asictest.sc.ti.com>.

Andrew Main (Zefram) <zefram@fysh.org> built the Perl4::CoreLibs package.

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Known contributing authors for the libraries in this package are
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Andrew Main (Zefram) <zefram@fysh.org> built the Perl4::CoreLibs package.

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929476_1617009919.03/0/libperl4-corelibs-perl-0-004-orig-1-tar-gz/Perl4-CoreLibs-0.004/lib/Perl4/CoreLibs.pm

1.252 tcptraceroute 1.5beta7+debian-4.1

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1.253 libjson-xs-perl 4.020-1build1

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1.254 v86d 0.1.10-1build1

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If you have any questions about this, please send email to
x86emu@linuxlabs.com or KendallB@scitechsoft.com for
clarification.

```
CFLAGS = -g -Wall
RANLIB = ranlib
OS != uname -s

sources = lrmi.c lrmi.h
objects = lrmi.o
pic_objects = lrmi.lo
all = liblrmi.a liblrmi.so vbetest
.if ${OS}=="NetBSD" || ${OS}=="OpenBSD"
libs= -li386
.endif

all: $(all)

.c.o:
 $(CC) -c $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -o ${.TARGET} ${.IMPSRC}

.SUFFIXES: .lo
.c.lo:
 $(CC) -c $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -fPIC -o ${.TARGET} ${.IMPSRC}
```

```
liblrmi.a: $(objects)
 $(AR) -r ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC}
 $(RANLIB) ${.TARGET}

liblrmi.so: $(pic_objects)
 $(CC) $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -fPIC -shared -o ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC} ${libs}

vbetest: vbetest.o liblrmi.a
 $(CC) $(CPPFLAGS) $(CFLAGS) -o ${.TARGET} ${.ALLSRC} ${libs}

.PHONY: clean
clean:
 rm -f $(objects) $(pic_objects) vbetest.o $(all) *.core
```

1.255 libcgi-fast-perl 2.15-1

1.255.1 Available under license :

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```
# NAME

CGI::Fast - CGI Interface for Fast CGI

<div>

  <a href='https://travis-ci.org/leejo/cgi-fast?branch=master'><img src='https://travis-ci.org/leejo/cgi-fast.svg?branch=master' alt='Build Status' /></a>
  <a href='https://coveralls.io/r/leejo/cgi-fast?branch=master'><img src='https://coveralls.io/repos/leejo/cgi-fast/badge.png?branch=master' alt='Coverage Status' /></a>
</div>

# SYNOPSIS

  use CGI::Fast
     socket_path  => '9000',
     socket_perm  => 0777,
     listen_queue => 50;

  use CGI qw/ :standard /;

  $COUNTER = 0;

  # optional, will default to STDOUT, STDERR
  CGI::Fast->file_handles({
     fcgi_output_file_handle => IO::Handle->new,
     fcgi_error_file_handle  => IO::Handle->new,
  });
```

```
  while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
      process_request($q);
  }
```

DESCRIPTION

CGI::Fast is a subclass of the CGI object created by CGI.pm. It is specialized to work with the FCGI module, which greatly speeds up CGI scripts by turning them into persistently running server processes. Scripts that perform time-consuming initialization processes, such as loading large modules or opening persistent database connections, will see large performance improvements.

Note that as CGI::Fast is based on CGI.pm it is no longer advised as a way to write Perl web apps. See https://metacpan.org/pod/CGI#CGI.pm-HAS-BEEN-REMOVED-FROM-THE-PERL-CORE for more information about this

OTHER PIECES OF THE PUZZLE

In order to use CGI::Fast you'll need the FCGI module. See http://www.cpan.org/ for details.

WRITING FASTCGI PERL SCRIPTS

FastCGI scripts are persistent: one or more copies of the script are started up when the server initializes, and stay around until the server exits or they die a natural death. After performing whatever one-time initialization it needs, the script enters a loop waiting for incoming connections, processing the request, and waiting some more.

A typical FastCGI script will look like this:

```
  #!perl
  use CGI::Fast;
  do_some_initialization();
  while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
      process_request($q);
  }
```

Each time there's a new request, CGI::Fast returns a CGI object to your loop. The rest of the time your script waits in the call to new(). When the server requests that your script be terminated, new() will return undef. You can

of course exit earlier if you choose. A new version of the
script will be respawned to take its place (this may be
necessary in order to avoid Perl memory leaks in long-running
scripts).

CGI.pm's default CGI object mode also works. Just modify the loop
this way:

```
while (CGI::Fast->new) {
    process_request();
}
```

Calls to header(), start_form(), etc. will all operate on the
current request.

INSTALLING FASTCGI SCRIPTS

See the FastCGI developer's kit documentation for full details. On
the Apache
 server, the following line must be added to srm.conf:

```
AddType application/x-httpd-fcgi .fcgi
```

FastCGI scripts must end in the extension .fcgi. For each script you
install, you must add something like the following to srm.conf:

```
FastCgiServer /usr/etc/httpd/fcgi-bin/file_upload.fcgi -processes 2
```

This instructs Apache to launch two copies of file_upload.fcgi at
startup time.

USING FASTCGI SCRIPTS AS CGI SCRIPTS

Any script that works correctly as a FastCGI script will also work
correctly when installed as a vanilla CGI script. However it will
not see any performance benefit.

EXTERNAL FASTCGI SERVER INVOCATION

FastCGI supports a TCP/IP transport mechanism which allows FastCGI scripts to run
external to the webserver, perhaps on a remote machine. To configure the
webserver to connect to an external FastCGI server, you would add the following
to your srm.conf:

```
FastCgiExternalServer /usr/etc/httpd/fcgi-bin/file_upload.fcgi -host sputnik:8888
```

Two environment variables

affect how the `CGI::Fast` object is created,
allowing `CGI::Fast` to be used as an external FastCGI server. (See `FCGI`
documentation for `FCGI::OpenSocket` for more information.)

You can set these as ENV variables or imports in the use CGI::Fast statement.
If the ENV variables are set then these will be favoured so you can override
the import statements on the command line, etc.

- FCGI_SOCKET_PATH / socket_path

  The address (TCP/IP) or path (UNIX Domain) of the socket the external FastCGI
  script to which bind an listen for incoming connections from the web server.

- FCGI_SOCKET_PERM / socket_perm

  Permissions for UNIX Domain socket.

- FCGI_LISTEN_QUEUE / listen_queue

  Maximum length of the queue of pending connections, defaults to 100.

For example:

```
use CGI::Fast
    socket_path  => "sputnik:8888",
    listen_queue => "50"
;

use CGI qw/ :standard /;

do_some_initialization();

while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
    process_request($q);
 }
```

Or:

```
use CGI::Fast;
use CGI qw/ :standard /;

do_some_initialization();

$ENV{FCGI_SOCKET_PATH} = "sputnik:8888";
$ENV{FCGI_LISTEN_QUEUE} = 50;

while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
    process_request($q);
```

```
}
```

Note the importance of having use CGI after use CGI::Fast as this will prevent any CGI import pragmas being overwritten by CGI::Fast. You can use CGI::Fast as a drop in replacement like so:

```
use CGI::Fast qw/ :standard /
```

FILE HANDLES

FCGI defaults to using STDOUT and STDERR as its output filehandles - this may lead to unexpected redirect of output if you migrate scripts from CGI.pm to CGI::Fast. To get around this you can use the file_handles method, which you must do **before** the first call to CGI::Fast->new. For example using IO::Handle:

```
CGI::Fast->file_handles({
    fcgi_output_file_handle => IO::Handle->new,
    fcgi_error_file_handle  => IO::Handle->new,
});

while (CGI::Fast->new) {
    ..
 }
```

Overriding STDIN using the `fcgi_input_file_handle` key is also possible, however doing so is likely to break at least POST requests.

CAVEATS

I haven't tested this very much.

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Address bug reports and comments to:

```
https://github.com/leejo/cgi-fast
```

BUGS

This section intentionally left blank.

SEE ALSO

[CGI::Carp](https://metacpan.org/pod/CGI::Carp), [CGI](https://metacpan.org/pod/CGI)

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=head1 NAME

CGI::Fast - CGI Interface for Fast CGI

=for html

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
  use CGI::Fast
     socket_path  => '9000',
     socket_perm  => 0777,
     listen_queue => 50;

  use CGI qw/ :standard /;

  $COUNTER = 0;

  # optional, will default to STDOUT, STDERR
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     fcgi_output_file_handle => IO::Handle->new,
     fcgi_error_file_handle  => IO::Handle->new,
  });

  while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
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Scripts that perform time-consuming initialization processes, such as
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install, you must add something like the following to srm.conf:

```
FastCgiServer /usr/etc/httpd/fcgi-bin/file_upload.fcgi -processes 2
```

This instructs Apache to launch two copies of file_upload.fcgi at
startup time.

=head1 USING FASTCGI SCRIPTS AS CGI SCRIPTS

Any script that works correctly as a FastCGI script will also work
correctly when installed as a vanilla CGI script. However it will
not see any performance benefit.

=head1 EXTERNAL FASTCGI SERVER INVOCATION

FastCGI supports a TCP/IP transport mechanism which allows FastCGI scripts to run
external to the webserver, perhaps on a remote machine. To configure the
webserver to connect to an external FastCGI server, you would add the following
to your srm.conf:

```
FastCgiExternalServer /usr/etc/httpd/fcgi-bin/file_upload.fcgi -host sputnik:8888
```

Two environment variables affect how the C<CGI::Fast> object is
 created,
allowing C<CGI::Fast> to be used as an external FastCGI server. (See C<FCGI>
documentation for C<FCGI::OpenSocket> for more information.)

You can set these as ENV variables or imports in the use CGI::Fast statement.
If the ENV variables are set then these will be favoured so you can override
the import statements on the command line, etc.

=over

=item FCGI_SOCKET_PATH / socket_path

The address (TCP/IP) or path (UNIX Domain) of the socket the external FastCGI
script to which bind an listen for incoming connections from the web server.

=item FCGI_SOCKET_PERM / socket_perm

Permissions for UNIX Domain socket.

=item FCGI_LISTEN_QUEUE / listen_queue

Maximum length of the queue of pending connections, defaults to 100.

=back

For example:

```
  use CGI::Fast
      socket_path  => "sputnik:8888",
      listen_queue => "50"
  ;

  use CGI qw/ :standard /;

  do_some_initialization();

  while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
      process_request($q);
  }
```

Or:

```
  use CGI::Fast;
   use CGI qw/ :standard /;

  do_some_initialization();

  $ENV{FCGI_SOCKET_PATH} = "sputnik:8888";
  $ENV{FCGI_LISTEN_QUEUE} = 50;

  while ($q = CGI::Fast->new) {
      process_request($q);
  }
```

Note the importance of having use CGI after use CGI::Fast as this will prevent any CGI import pragmas being overwritten by CGI::Fast. You can use CGI::Fast as a drop in replacement like so:

```
  use CGI::Fast qw/ :standard /
```

=head1 FILE HANDLES

FCGI defaults to using STDOUT and STDERR as its output filehandles - this may lead to unexpected redirect of output if you migrate scripts from CGI.pm to CGI::Fast. To get around this you can use the file_handles method, which you must do B<before> the first call to CGI::Fast->new. For example using IO::Handle:

```
  CGI::Fast->file_handles({
      fcgi_output_file_handle => IO::Handle->new,
      fcgi_error_file_handle  => IO::Handle->new,
  });

  while (CGI::Fast->new) {
      ..
  }
```

Overriding STDIN using the C<fcgi_input_file_handle>
 key is also possible,
however doing so is likely to break at least POST requests.

=head1 CAVEATS

I haven't tested this very much.

=head1 LICENSE

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Address bug reports and comments to:

  https://github.com/leejo/cgi-fast

=head1 BUGS

This section intentionally left blank.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<CGI::Carp>, L<CGI>

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1146929234_1616812377.37/0/libcgi-fast-perl-2-15-orig-1-tar-gz/CGI-Fast-2.15/lib/CGI/Fast.pm

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---
abstract: unknown
author:
 - unknown
build_requires:
 File::Temp: '0'
 Test::More: '0'
configure_requires: {}
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.34, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: CGI-Fast
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
   - t
requires:
 CGI: '4'
 Carp: '0'
 FCGI: '0.67'
 if: '0'
 perl: '5.008001'
resources:
 bugtracker: https://github.com/leejo/cgi-fast/issues
 homepage: https://metacpan.org/module/CGI::Fast
 license: http://dev.perl.org/licenses/
 repository: https://github.com/leejo/cgi-fast
version: '2.15'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'

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1.256 libbytes-random-secure-perl 0.29-1

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1.257 pynacl 1.3.0

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1.260 pyyaml 5.3.1-1ubuntu0.1

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1.261 lz4 1.9.2-2ubuntu0.20.04.1

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1.262 python-stdlib-extensions 3.8.10-0ubuntu1~20.04

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# A grammar to describe tree matching patterns.
# Not shown here:
# - 'TOKEN' stands for any token (leaf node)
# - 'any' stands for any node (leaf or interior)
# With 'any' we can still specify the sub-structure.

# The start symbol is 'Matcher'.

Matcher: Alternatives ENDMARKER

Alternatives: Alternative ('|' Alternative)*

Alternative: (Unit | NegatedUnit)+

Unit: [NAME '='] ( STRING [Repeater]
            | NAME [Details] [Repeater]
            | '(' Alternatives ')' [Repeater]
            | '[' Alternatives ']'
  )

NegatedUnit: 'not' (STRING | NAME [Details] | '(' Alternatives ')')

Repeater: '*' | '+' | '{' NUMBER [',' NUMBER] '}'

Details: '<' Alternatives '>'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
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```
('binary-only', None,
"cannot supply both '--source-only' and '--binary-only'")
'License: ' + self.distribution.get_license(),
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
*
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py
*
/opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py

* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
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/opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
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*
/opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py

* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
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*
/opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py
*
/opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py

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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py
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version.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_wininst.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_wininst.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py

* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
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executable.

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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/distutils/spawn.py
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/distutils/spawn.py
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file.write('License: %s\n' % self.get_license())

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.6/Lib/distutils/dist.py
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* /opt/cola/permits/1168963812_1622802919.99/0/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-8-2-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.8.2/3.8/Lib/distutils/dist.py

1.263 libnettle6 3.5.1+really3.5.1-2ubuntu0.2

1.263.1 Available under license :

/* nettle-internal.c

Things that are used only by the testsuite and benchmark, and
not included in the library.

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Upstream-Name: Nettle
Upstream-Contact: Niels Mller <nisse@lysator.liu.se>
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.
A list of the supported algorithms, their origins and licenses (from
the manual):
.
AES
The implementation of the AES cipher (also known as rijndael) is
written by Rafael Sevilla. Assembler for x86 by Rafael Sevilla and
Niels Mller, Sparc assembler by Niels Mller. Released under the
LGPL.
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1.268 tdb 1.45.5

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1.271 libogg 1.3.4-0ubuntu1

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1.272 alsa 1.2.2-2.1ubuntu2.5

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1.273 perl-openssl-defaults 4

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1.274 icu 66.1-2ubuntu2.1

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## Commands to generate dependency files
GEN_DEPS.c= $(CC) -E -MM $(DEFS) $(CPPFLAGS)
GEN_DEPS.cc= $(CXX) -E -MM $(DEFS) $(CPPFLAGS)

## Flags for position independent code
SHAREDLIBCFLAGS = -fPIC
SHAREDLIBCXXFLAGS = -fPIC
SHAREDLIBCPPFLAGS = -DPIC

## Additional flags when building libraries and with threads
THREADSCPPFLAGS = -D_REENTRANT
LIBCPPFLAGS =

## Compiler switch to embed a runtime search path
LD_RPATH=
LD_RPATH_PRE= -Wl,-rpath,

## Compiler switch to embed a library name
LD_SONAME = -Wl,-soname -Wl,$(notdir $(MIDDLE_SO_TARGET))

## Shared library options
LD_SOOPTIONS= -Wl,-Bsymbolic

## Shared object suffix
SO = so
## Non-shared intermediate object suffix
STATIC_O = ao

## Compilation
 rules
%.$(STATIC_O): $(srcdir)/%.c
 $(COMPILE.c) $(STATICCPPFLAGS) $(STATICCFLAGS) -o $@ $<
%.o: $(srcdir)/%.c
 $(COMPILE.c) $(DYNAMICCPPFLAGS) $(DYNAMICCFLAGS) -o $@ $<

%.$(STATIC_O): $(srcdir)/%.cpp
 $(COMPILE.cc) $(STATICCPPFLAGS) $(STATICCXXFLAGS) -o $@ $<
%.o: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
 $(COMPILE.cc) $(DYNAMICCPPFLAGS) $(DYNAMICCXXFLAGS) -o $@ $<
```

```
## Dependency rules
%.d: $(srcdir)/%.c
 @echo "generating dependency information for $<"
 @$(SHELL) -ec '$(GEN_DEPS.c) $< \
  | sed '\"s/\($*\)\.o[ :]*/\1.o $@ : /g'\" > $@; \
  [ -s $@ ] || rm -f $@'

%.d: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
 @echo "generating dependency information for $<"
 @$(SHELL) -ec '$(GEN_DEPS.cc) $< \
  | sed '\"s/\($*\)\.o[ :]*/\1.o $@ : /g'\" > $@; \
  [ -s $@ ] || rm -f $@'

## Versioned libraries rules

%.$(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION_MAJOR): %.$(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION)
 $(RM) $@ && ln -s ${<F} $@
%.$(SO): %.$(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION_MAJOR)
 $(RM) $@ && ln -s ${*F}.$(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION) $@

##  Bind internal references

# LDflags that pkgdata will use
BIR_LDFLAGS= -Wl,-Bsymbolic

# Dependencies [i.e. map files] for the final library
BIR_DEPS=

## Remove shared library 's'
STATIC_PREFIX_WHEN_USED =
STATIC_PREFIX =

## End BSD-specific setup
```

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1.275 python 3.8.2-0ubuntu2

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This package was put together by Klee Dienes <klee@debian.org> from sources from ftp.python.org:/pub/python, based on the Debianization by the previous maintainers Bernd S. Brentrup <bsb@uni-muenster.de> and Bruce Perens.

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In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National
 Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope

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1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.2	2.1.1	2001	PSF	yes
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2.5.1	2.5	2007	PSF	yes
2.5.2	2.5.1	2008	PSF	yes
2.5.3	2.5.2	2008	PSF	yes
2.6	2.5	2008	PSF	yes
2.6.1	2.6	2008	PSF	yes
2.6.2	2.6.1	2009	PSF	yes
2.6.3	2.6.2	2009	PSF	yes

2.6.4	2.6.3	2009	PSF	yes
3.0	2.6	2008	PSF	yes
3.0.1	3.0	2009	PSF	yes
3.1	3.0.1	2009	PSF	yes
3.1.1	3.1	2009	PSF	yes

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1239464796_1673583002.9241648/0/libio-socket-ssl-perl-2-067-orig-tar-gz/IO-Socket-SSL-2.067/lib/IO/Socket/SSL/PublicSuffix.pm
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```
---
abstract: 'Nearly transparent SSL encapsulation for IO::Socket::INET.'
author:
 - 'Steffen Ullrich <sullr@cpan.org>, Peter Behroozi, Marko Asplund'
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
 Net::SSLeay: '1.46'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.24, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'
license: perl
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: IO-Socket-SSL
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
```

```
requires:
 Mozilla::CA: '0'
 Net::SSLeay: '1.46'
 Scalar::Util: '0'
resources:
 bugtracker: https://rt.cpan.org/Dist/Display.html?Queue=IO-Socket-SSL
 homepage: https://github.com/noxxi/p5-io-socket-ssl
 license: http://dev.perl.org/licenses/
 repository: https://github.com/noxxi/p5-io-socket-ssl
version: '2.067'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'
```

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1239464796_1673583002.9241648/0/libio-socket-ssl-perl-2-067-orig-tar-gz/IO-Socket-SSL-2.067/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=head1 NAME

IO::Socket::SSL - SSL sockets with IO::Socket interface

=head1 SYNOPSIS

  use strict;
  use IO::Socket::SSL;

  # simple client
  my $cl = IO::Socket::SSL->new('www.google.com:443');
  print $cl "GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";
  print <$cl>;

  # simple server
  my $srv = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
 LocalAddr => '0.0.0.0:1234',
 Listen => 10,
 SSL_cert_file => 'server-cert.pem',
 SSL_key_file => 'server-key.pem',
  );
  $srv->accept;

=head1 DESCRIPTION

IO::Socket::SSL makes using SSL/TLS much easier by wrapping the necessary
functionality into the familiar L<IO::Socket> interface and providing secure
defaults whenever possible.
This way, existing applications can be made SSL-aware without much effort, at
least if you do blocking I/O and don't use select or poll.
```

But, under the hood, SSL is a complex beast.
So there are lots of methods to make it do what you need if the default behavior is not
adequate.
Because it is easy to inadvertently introduce critical security bugs or just hard to debug problems, I would recommend studying the following documentation carefully.

The documentation consists of the following parts:

=over 4

=item * L</"Essential Information About SSL/TLS">

=item * L</"Basic SSL Client">

=item * L</"Basic SSL Server">

=item * L</"Common Usage Errors">

=item * L</"Common Problems with SSL">

=item * L</"Using Non-Blocking Sockets">

=item * L</"Advanced Usage">

=item * L</"Integration Into Own Modules">

=item * L</"Description Of Methods">

=back

Additional documentation can be found in

=over 4

=item * L<IO::Socket::SSL::Intercept> - Doing Man-In-The-Middle with SSL

=item * L<IO::Socket::SSL::Utils> - Useful functions for certificates etc

=back

=head1 Essential Information About SSL/TLS

SSL (Secure Socket Layer) or its successor TLS (Transport Layer Security) are protocols to facilitate end-to-end security. These protocols are used when

accessing
web sites (https), delivering or retrieving email, and in lots of other
use cases.
In the following documentation we will refer to both SSL and TLS as simply 'SSL'.

SSL enables end-to-end security by providing two essential functions:

=over 4

=item Encryption

This part encrypts the data for transit between the communicating parties, so
that nobody in between can read them. It also provides tamper resistance so that
nobody in between can manipulate the data.

=item Identification

This part makes sure that you talk to the right peer.
If the identification is done incorrectly it is easy to mount man-in-the-middle
attacks, e.g. if Alice wants to talk to Bob it would be possible for Mallory to
put itself in the middle, so that Alice talks to Mallory and Mallory to Bob.
All the data would still be encrypted, but not end-to-end between Alice and Bob,
but only between Alice and Mallory and then between Mallory and Bob.
Thus Mallory would be able to read and modify all traffic between
Alice and Bob.

=back

Identification is the part which is the hardest to understand and the easiest
to get wrong.

With SSL, the Identification is usually done with B<certificates> inside a B<PKI>
(Public Key Infrastructure).
These Certificates are comparable to an identity card, which contains
information about the owner of the card. The card then is somehow B<signed> by
the B<issuer> of the card, the B<CA> (Certificate Agency).

To verify the identity of the peer the following must be done inside SSL:

=over 4

=item *

Get the certificate from the peer.
If the peer does not present a certificate we cannot verify it.

=item *

Check if we trust the certificate, e.g. make sure it's not a forgery.

We believe that a certificate is not a fake if we either know the certificate already or if we B<trust> the issuer (the CA) and can verify the issuers signature on the certificate.
In reality there is often a hierarchy of certificate agencies and we only directly trust the root of this
hierarchy.
In this case the peer not only sends his own certificate, but also all B<intermediate certificates>.
Verification will be done by building a B<trust path> from the trusted root up to the peers certificate and checking in each step if the we can verify the issuer's signature.

This step often causes problems because the client does not know the necessary trusted root certificates. These are usually stored in a system dependent CA store, but often the browsers have their own CA store.

=item *

Check if the certificate is still valid.
Each certificate has a lifetime and should not be used after that time because it might be compromised or the underlying cryptography got broken in the mean time.

=item *

Check if the subject of the certificate matches the peer.
This is like comparing the picture on the identity card against the person representing the identity card.

When connecting to a server this is usually done by comparing the hostname used for connecting against the names
represented in the certificate.
A certificate might contain multiple names or wildcards, so that it can be used for multiple hosts (e.g. *.example.com and *.example.org).

Although nobody sane would accept an identity card where the picture does not match the person we see, it is a common implementation error with SSL to omit this check or get it wrong.

=item *

Check if the certificate was revoked by the issuer.
This might be the case if the certificate was compromised somehow and now somebody else might use it to claim the wrong identity.
Such revocations happened a lot after the heartbleed attack.

For SSL there are two ways to verify a revocation, CRL and OCSP.
With CRLs (Certificate Revocation List) the CA provides a list of serial numbers for revoked certificates. The client somehow has to download the list (which can be huge) and keep it up to date.
With OCSP (Online Certificate Status Protocol) the client can check a single certificate directly by asking the issuer.

Revocation
is the hardest part of the verification and none of today's browsers get it fully correct. But, they are still better than most other implementations which don't implement revocation checks or leave the hard parts to the developer.

=back

When accessing a web site with SSL or delivering mail in a secure way the identity is usually only checked one way, e.g. the client wants to make sure it talks to the right server, but the server usually does not care which client it talks to.
But, sometimes the server wants to identify the client too and will request a certificate from the client which the server must verify in a similar way.

=head1 Basic SSL Client

A basic SSL client is simple:

```
  my $client = IO::Socket::SSL->new('www.example.com:443')
 or die "error=$!, ssl_error=$SSL_ERROR";
```

This will take the OpenSSL default CA store as the store for the trusted CA.
This usually works on UNIX systems.
If there are no certificates in the store it will try use L<Mozilla::CA> which provides
the default CAs of Firefox.

In the default settings, L<IO::Socket::SSL> will use a safer cipher set and SSL version, do a proper hostname check against the certificate, and use SNI (server name indication) to send the hostname inside the SSL handshake. This is necessary to work with servers which have different certificates behind the same IP address.
It will also check the revocation of the certificate with OCSP, but currently only if the server provides OCSP stapling (for deeper checks see C<ocsp_resolver> method).

Lots of options can be used to change ciphers, SSL version, location of CA and much more. See documentation of methods for details.

With protocols like SMTP it is necessary to upgrade an existing socket to SSL.
This can be done like this:

```
  my $client = IO::Socket::INET->new('mx.example.com:25') or die $!;
  # .. read greeting from server
  # .. send EHLO and read response
  # .. send STARTTLS command and read response
  # .. if response was successful we
can upgrade the socket to SSL now:
  IO::Socket::SSL->start_SSL($client,
# explicitly set hostname we should use for SNI
SSL_hostname => 'mx.example.com'
  ) or die $SSL_ERROR;
```

A more complete example for a simple HTTP client:

```
  my $client = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
# where to connect
PeerHost => "www.example.com",
PeerPort => "https",

# certificate verification - VERIFY_PEER is default
SSL_verify_mode => SSL_VERIFY_PEER,

# location of CA store
# need only be given if default store should not be used
SSL_ca_path => '/etc/ssl/certs', # typical CA path on Linux
SSL_ca_file => '/etc/ssl/cert.pem', # typical CA file on BSD

# or just use default path on system:
IO::Socket::SSL::default_ca(), # either explicitly
# or implicitly by not giving SSL_ca_*

# easy hostname verification
# It will use PeerHost as default name a verification
# scheme as default, which is safe enough for most purposes.
SSL_verifycn_name => 'foo.bar',
SSL_verifycn_scheme => 'http',

# SNI
support - defaults to PeerHost
SSL_hostname => 'foo.bar',

  ) or die "failed connect or ssl handshake: $!,$SSL_ERROR";

  # send and receive over SSL connection
  print $client "GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n";
  print <$client>;
```

And to do revocation checks with OCSP (only available with OpenSSL 1.0.0 or higher and L<Net::SSLeay> 1.59 or higher):

```
  # default will try OCSP stapling and check only leaf certificate
  my $client = IO::Socket::SSL->new($dst);

  # better yet: require checking of full chain
  my $client = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
PeerAddr => $dst,
SSL_ocsp_mode => SSL_OCSP_FULL_CHAIN,
  );

  # even better: make OCSP errors fatal
  # (this will probably fail with lots of sites because of bad OCSP setups)
  # also use common OCSP response cache
  my $ocsp_cache = IO::Socket::SSL::OCSP_Cache->new;
  my $client = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
PeerAddr => $dst,
SSL_ocsp_mode => SSL_OCSP_FULL_CHAIN|SSL_OCSP_FAIL_HARD,
SSL_ocsp_cache => $ocsp_cache,
  );

  #
disable OCSP stapling in case server has problems with it
  my $client = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
PeerAddr => $dst,
SSL_ocsp_mode => SSL_OCSP_NO_STAPLE,
  );

  # check any certificates which are not yet checked by OCSP stapling or
  # where we have already cached results. For your own resolving combine
  # $ocsp->requests with $ocsp->add_response(uri,response).
  my $ocsp = $client->ocsp_resolver();
  my $errors = $ocsp->resolve_blocking();
  if ($errors) {
warn "OCSP verification failed: $errors";
close($client);
  }
```

=head1 Basic SSL Server

A basic SSL server looks similar to other L<IO::Socket> servers, only that it also contains settings for certificate and key:

```
  # simple server
  my $server = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
# where to listen
```

```
 LocalAddr => '127.0.0.1',
 LocalPort => 8080,
 Listen => 10,

 # which certificate to offer
 # with SNI support there can be different certificates per hostname
 SSL_cert_file => 'cert.pem',
 SSL_key_file => 'key.pem',

 ) or die "failed to listen: $!";

   # accept client
   my $client = $server->accept or die
 "failed to accept or ssl handshake: $!,$SSL_ERROR";
```

This will automatically use a secure set of ciphers and SSL version and also supports Forward Secrecy with (Elliptic-Curve) Diffie-Hellmann Key Exchange.

If you are doing a forking or threading server, we recommend that you do the SSL handshake inside the new process/thread so that the master is free for new connections.
We recommend this because a client with improper or slow SSL handshake could make the server block in the handshake which would be bad to do on the listening socket:

```
   # inet server
   my $server = IO::Socket::INET->new(
 # where to listen
 LocalAddr => '127.0.0.1',
 LocalPort => 8080,
 Listen => 10,
   );

   # accept client
   my $client = $server->accept or die;

   # SSL upgrade client (in new process/thread)
   IO::Socket::SSL->start_SSL($client,
 SSL_server => 1,
 SSL_cert_file => 'cert.pem',
 SSL_key_file =>
 'key.pem',
   ) or die "failed to ssl handshake: $SSL_ERROR";
```

Like with normal sockets, neither forking nor threading servers scale well.
It is recommended to use non-blocking sockets instead, see
L</"Using Non-Blocking Sockets">

=head1 Common Usage Errors

This is a list of typical errors seen with the use of L<IO::Socket::SSL>:

=over 4

=item *

Disabling verification with C<SSL_verify_mode>.

As described in L</"Essential Information About SSL/TLS">, a proper identification of the peer is essential and failing to verify makes Man-In-The-Middle attacks possible.

Nevertheless, lots of scripts and even public modules or applications disable verification, because it is probably the easiest way to make the thing work and usually nobody notices any security problems anyway.

If the verification does not succeed with the default settings, one can do the following:

=over 8

=item *

Make sure the needed CAs are in the store, maybe use C<SSL_ca_file> or C<SSL_ca_path> to specify a different
CA store.

=item *

If the validation fails because the certificate is self-signed and that's what you expect, you can use the C<SSL_fingerprint> option to accept specific leaf certificates by their certificate or pubkey fingerprint.

=item *

If the validation failed because the hostname does not match and you cannot access the host with the name given in the certificate, you can use C<SSL_verifycn_name> to specify the hostname you expect in the certificate.

=back

A common error pattern is also to disable verification if they found no CA store (different modules look at different "default" places).
Because L<IO::Socket::SSL> is now able to provide a usable CA store on most platforms (UNIX, Mac OSX and Windows) it is better to use the defaults provided by L<IO::Socket::SSL>.

If necessary these can be checked with the C<default_ca> method.

=item *

Polling of SSL sockets (e.g. select, poll and other event loops).

If you sysread one byte on a normal socket it will result in a
syscall to read
one byte. Thus, if more than one byte is available on the socket it will be kept
in the network stack of your OS and the next select or poll call will return the
socket as readable.
But, with SSL you don't deliver single bytes. Multiple data bytes are packaged
and encrypted together in an SSL frame. Decryption can only be done on the whole
frame, so a sysread for one byte actually reads the complete SSL frame from the
socket, decrypts it and returns the first decrypted byte. Further sysreads will
return more bytes from the same frame until all bytes are returned and the
next SSL frame will be read from the socket.

Thus, in order to decide if you can read more data (e.g. if sysread will block)
you must check if there are still data in the current SSL frame by calling
C<pending> and if there are no data pending you might check the underlying
socket with select or poll.
Another way might be if you try to sysread at least 16kByte all the time.
16kByte is the maximum size
of an SSL frame and because sysread returns data
from only a single SSL frame you can guarantee that there are no pending
data.

Additionally, contrary to plain sockets the data delivered on the socket are
not necessarily application payload.
It might be a TLS handshake, it might just be the beginning of a TLS record or
it might be TLS session tickets which are send after the TLS handshake in TLS
1.3.
In such situations select will return that data are available for read since it
only looks at the plain socket.
A sysread on the IO::Socket::SSL socket will not return any data though since it
is an abstraction which only returns application data.
This causes the sysread to hang in case the socket was blocking or to return
an error with EAGAIN on non-blocking sockets.
Applications using select or similar should therefore set the socket to
non-blocking and also expect that the sysread might temporarily fail with
EAGAIN.

See also L</"Using Non-Blocking Sockets">.

=item *

Expecting exactly

the same behavior as plain sockets.

IO::Socket::SSL tries to emulate the usual socket behavior as good as possible, but full emulation can not be done. Specifically a read on the SSL socket might also result in a write on the TCP socket or a write on the SSL socket might result in a read on the TCP socket. Also C<accept> and B<close> on the SSL socket will result in writing and reading data to the TCP socket too.

Especially the hidden writes might result in a connection reset if the underlying TCP socket is already closed by the peer. Unless signal PIPE is explicitly handled by the application this will usually result in the application crashing. It is thus recommended to explicitly IGNORE signal PIPE so that the errors get propagated as EPIPE instead of causing a crash of the application.

=item *

Set 'SSL_version' or 'SSL_cipher_list' to a "better" value.

L<IO::Socket::SSL> tries to set these values to reasonable, secure values which are compatible with the rest of the world.
But,
there are some scripts or modules out there which tried to be smart and get more secure or compatible settings.
Unfortunately, they did this years ago and never updated these values, so they are still forced to do only 'TLSv1' (instead of also using TLSv12 or TLSv11).
Or they set 'HIGH' as the cipher list and thought they were secure, but did not notice that 'HIGH' includes anonymous ciphers, e.g. without identification of the peer.

So it is recommended to leave the settings at the secure defaults which L<IO::Socket::SSL> sets and which get updated from time to time to better fit the real world.

=item *

Make SSL settings inaccessible by the user, together with bad builtin settings.

Some modules use L<IO::Socket::SSL>, but don't make the SSL settings available to the user. This is often combined with bad builtin settings or defaults (like switching verification off).

Thus the user needs to hack around these restrictions by using C<set_args_filter_hack> or similar.

=item *

Use

of constants as strings.

Constants like C<SSL_VERIFY_PEER> or C<SSL_WANT_READ> should be used as constants and not be put inside quotes, because they represent numerical values.

=item *

Forking and handling the socket in parent and child.

A B<fork> of the process will duplicate the internal user space SSL state of the socket. If both master and child interact with the socket by using their own SSL state strange error messages will happen. Such interaction includes explicit or implicit B<close> of the SSL socket. To avoid this the socket should be explicitly closed with B<SSL_no_shutdown>.

=item *

Forking and executing a new process.

Since the SSL state is stored in user space it will be duplicated by a B<fork> but it will be lost when doing B<exec>. This means it is not possible to simply redirect stdin and stdout for the new process to the SSL socket by duplicating the relevant file handles. Instead explicitly exchanging plain data between child-process and SSL socket are needed.

=back

=head1
Common Problems with SSL

SSL is a complex protocol with multiple implementations and each of these has their own quirks. While most of these implementations work together, it often gets problematic with older versions, minimal versions in load balancers, or plain wrong setups.

Unfortunately these problems are hard to debug.
Helpful for debugging are a knowledge of SSL internals, wireshark and the use of the debug settings of L<IO::Socket::SSL> and L<Net::SSLeay>, which can both be set with C<$IO::Socket::SSL::DEBUG>.
The following debugs levels are defined, but used not in any consistent way:

=over 4

=item *

0 - No debugging (default).

=item *

1 - Print out errors from L<IO::Socket::SSL> and ciphers from L<Net::SSLeay>.

=item *

2 - Print also information about call flow from L<IO::Socket::SSL> and progress information from L<Net::SSLeay>.

=item *

3 - Print also some data dumps from L<IO::Socket::SSL> and from L<Net::SSLeay>.

=back

Also, C<analyze-ssl.pl>
from the ssl-tools repository at
L<https://github.com/noxxi/p5-ssl-tools> might be a helpful tool when debugging SSL problems, as do the C<openssl> command line tool and a check with a different SSL implementation (e.g. a web browser).

The following problems are not uncommon:

=over 4

=item *

Bad server setup: missing intermediate certificates.

It is a regular problem that administrators fail to include all necessary certificates into their server setup, e.g. everything needed to build the trust chain from the trusted root.
If they check the setup with the browser everything looks ok, because browsers work around these problems by caching any intermediate certificates and apply them to new connections if certificates are missing.

But, fresh browser profiles which have never seen these intermediates cannot fill in the missing certificates and fail to verify; the same is true with L<IO::Socket::SSL>.

=item *

Old versions of servers or load balancers which do not understand specific
TLS
versions or croak on specific data.

From time to time one encounters an SSL peer, which just closes the connection

inside the SSL handshake. This can usually be worked around by downgrading the SSL version, e.g. by setting C<SSL_version>. Modern Browsers usually deal with such servers by automatically downgrading the SSL version and repeat the connection attempt until they succeed.

Worse servers do not close the underlying TCP connection but instead just drop the relevant packet. This is harder to detect because it looks like a stalled connection. But downgrading the SSL version often works here too.

A cause of such problems are often load balancers or security devices, which have hardware acceleration and only a minimal (and less robust) SSL stack. They can often be detected because they support much fewer ciphers than other implementations.

=item *

Bad or old OpenSSL versions.

L<IO::Socket::SSL> uses OpenSSL with the help of the L<Net::SSLeay> library. It is recommend
to have a recent version of this library, because it has more
features and usually fewer known bugs.

=item *

Validation of client certificates fail.

Make sure that the purpose of the certificate allows use as ssl client (check with C<< openssl x509 -purpose >>, that the necessary root certificate is in the path specified by C<SSL_ca*> (or the default path) and that any intermediate certificates needed to build the trust chain are sent by the client.

=item *

Validation of self-signed certificate fails even if it is given with C<SSL_ca*> argument.

The C<SSL_ca*> arguments do not give a general trust store for arbitrary certificates but only specify a store for CA certificates which then can be used to verify other certificates. This especially means that certificates which are not a CA get simply ignored, notably self-signed certificates which do not also have the CA-flag set.

This behavior of OpenSSL differs from the more general trust-store concept which can be found in browsers
and where it is possible to simply added arbitrary
certificates (CA or not) as trusted.

=back

=head1 Using Non-Blocking Sockets

If you have a non-blocking socket, the expected behavior on read, write, accept
or connect is to set C<$!> to EWOULDBLOCK if the operation cannot be completed
immediately. Note that EWOULDBLOCK is the same as EAGAIN on UNIX systems, but
is different on Windows.

With SSL, handshakes might occur at any time, even within an established
connection. In these cases it is necessary to finish the handshake before
you can read or write data. This might result in situations where you want to
read but must first finish the write of a handshake or where you want to write
but must first finish a read.
In these cases C<$!> is set to EAGAIN like expected, and additionally
C<$SSL_ERROR> is set to either SSL_WANT_READ or SSL_WANT_WRITE.
Thus if you get EWOULDBLOCK on a SSL socket you must check C<$SSL_ERROR> for
SSL_WANT_* and adapt your event mask accordingly.

Using
 readline on non-blocking sockets does not make much sense and I would
advise against using it.
And, while the behavior is not documented for other L<IO::Socket> classes, it
will try to emulate the behavior seen there, e.g. to return the received data
instead of blocking, even if the line is not complete. If an unrecoverable error
occurs it will return nothing, even if it already received some data.

Also, I would advise against using C<accept> with a non-blocking SSL object
because it might block and this is not what most would expect. The reason for
this is that C<accept> on a non-blocking TCP socket (e.g. L<IO::Socket::IP>,
L<IO::Socket::INET>..) results in a new TCP socket which does not inherit the
non-blocking behavior of the master socket. And thus, the initial SSL handshake
on the new socket inside C<IO::Socket::SSL::accept> will be done in a blocking
way. To work around this you are safer by doing a TCP accept and later upgrade the
TCP socket in a non-blocking way with C<start_SSL>
 and C<accept_SSL>.

```
  my $cl = IO::Socket::SSL->new($dst);
  $cl->blocking(0);
  my $sel = IO::Select->new($cl);
  while (1) {
# with SSL a call for reading n bytes does not result in reading of n
# bytes from the socket, but instead it must read at least one full SSL
# frame. If the socket has no new bytes, but there are unprocessed data
# from the SSL frame can_read will block!
```

```
# wait for data on socket
$sel->can_read();

# new data on socket or eof
READ:
# this does not read only 1 byte from socket, but reads the complete SSL
# frame and then just returns one byte. On subsequent calls it than
# returns more byte of the same SSL frame until it needs to read the
# next frame.
my $n = sysread( $cl,my $buf,1);
if ( ! defined $n ) {
    die $! if not ${EWOULDBLOCK};
    next if $SSL_ERROR == SSL_WANT_READ;
    if ( $SSL_ERROR == SSL_WANT_WRITE ) {
 # need to write data on renegotiation
 $sel->can_write;
 next;
    }
    die "something went wrong: $SSL_ERROR";
}
elsif ( ! $n ) {
    last; # eof
} else {
    # read next bytes
    # we might have still data within the current SSL frame
    # thus first process these data instead of waiting on the underlying
    # socket object
    goto READ if $cl->pending;    # goto sysread
    next;                         # goto $sel->can_read
}
  }
```

Additionally there are differences to plain sockets when using select, poll, kqueue or similar technologies to get notified if data are available. Relying only on these calls is not sufficient in all cases since unread data might be internally buffered in the SSL stack. To detect such buffering B<pending()> need to be used. Alternatively the buffering can be avoided by using B<sysread> with the maximum size of an SSL frame. See L</"Common Usage Errors"> for details.

=head1 Advanced Usage

=head2 SNI Support

Newer extensions to SSL can distinguish between multiple hostnames on the same IP address using Server Name Indication (SNI).

Support
for SNI on the client side was added somewhere in the OpenSSL 0.9.8
series, but with 1.0 a bug was fixed when the server could not decide about
its hostname. Therefore client side SNI is only supported with OpenSSL 1.0 or
higher in L<IO::Socket::SSL>.
With a supported version, SNI is used automatically on the client side, if it
can determine the hostname from C<PeerAddr> or C<PeerHost> (which are synonyms
in the underlying IO::Socket:: classes and thus should never be set both or at
least not to different values).
On unsupported OpenSSL versions it will silently not use SNI.
The hostname can also be given explicitly given with C<SSL_hostname>, but in
this case it will throw in error, if SNI is not supported.
To check for support you might call C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_client_sni() >>.

On the server side, earlier versions of OpenSSL are supported, but only together
with L<Net::SSLeay> version >= 1.50.
To check for support you might call C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_server_sni() >>.
If
server side SNI is supported, you might specify different certificates per
host with C<SSL_cert*> and C<SSL_key*>, and check the requested name using
C<get_servername>.

=head2 Talk Plain and SSL With The Same Socket

It is often required to first exchange some plain data and then upgrade the
socket to SSL after some kind of STARTTLS command. Protocols like FTPS even
need a way to downgrade the socket again back to plain.

The common way to do this would be to create a normal socket and use C<start_SSL>
to upgrade and stop_SSL to downgrade:

```
my $sock = IO::Socket::INET->new(...) or die $!;
... exchange plain data on $sock until starttls command ...
IO::Socket::SSL->start_SSL($sock,%sslargs) or die $SSL_ERROR;
... now $sock is an IO::Socket::SSL object ...
... exchange data with SSL on $sock until stoptls command ...
$sock->stop_SSL or die $SSL_ERROR;
... now $sock is again an IO::Socket::INET object ...
```

But, lots of modules just derive directly from L<IO::Socket::INET>.
While
this base class can be replaced with L<IO::Socket::SSL>, these modules cannot
easily support different base classes for SSL and plain data and switch between
these classes on a starttls command.

To help in this case, L<IO::Socket::SSL> can be reduced to a plain socket on
startup, and connect_SSL/accept_SSL/start_SSL can be used to enable SSL and

C<stop_SSL> to talk plain again:

```
  my $sock = IO::Socket::SSL->new(
 PeerAddr => ...
 SSL_startHandshake => 0,
 %sslargs
  ) or die $!;
  ... exchange plain data on $sock until starttls command ...
  $sock->connect_SSL or die $SSL_ERROR;
  ... now $sock is an IO::Socket::SSL object ...
  ... exchange data with SSL on $sock until stoptls command ...
  $sock->stop_SSL or die $SSL_ERROR;
  ... $sock is still an IO::Socket::SSL object ...
  ... but data exchanged again in plain ...
```

=head1 Integration Into Own Modules

L<IO::Socket::SSL> behaves similarly to other L<IO::Socket> modules and thus could be integrated
 in the same way, but you have to take special care when using
non-blocking I/O (like for handling timeouts) or using select or poll.
Please study the documentation on how to deal with these differences.

Also, it is recommended to not set or touch most of the C<SSL_*> options, so
that they keep their secure defaults. It is also recommended to let the user
override these SSL specific settings without the need of global settings or hacks
like C<set_args_filter_hack>.

The notable exception is C<SSL_verifycn_scheme>.
This should be set to the hostname verification scheme required by the module or
protocol.

=head1 Description Of Methods

L<IO::Socket::SSL> inherits from another L<IO::Socket> module.
The choice of the super class depends on the installed modules:

=over 4

=item *

If L<IO::Socket::IP> with at least version 0.20 is installed it will use this
module as super class, transparently providing IPv6 and IPv4 support.

=item *

If L<IO::Socket::INET6> is installed it will
use this module as super class,
transparently providing IPv6 and IPv4 support.

=item *

Otherwise it will fall back to L<IO::Socket::INET>, which is a perl core module.
With L<IO::Socket::INET> you only get IPv4 support.

=back

Please be aware that with the IPv6 capable super classes, it will look first
for the IPv6 address of a given hostname. If the resolver provides an IPv6
address, but the host cannot be reached by IPv6, there will be no automatic
fallback to IPv4.
To avoid these problems you can enforce IPv4 for a specific socket by
using the C<Domain> or C<Family> option with the value AF_INET as described in
L<IO::Socket::IP>. Alternatively you can enforce IPv4 globally by loading
L<IO::Socket::SSL> with the option 'inet4', in which case it will use the IPv4
only class L<IO::Socket::INET> as the super class.

L<IO::Socket::SSL> will provide all of the methods of its super class, but
sometimes it will override them to match the behavior expected from SSL or to
provide additional
arguments.

The new or changed methods are described below, but please also read the
section about SSL specific error handling.

=over 4

=item Error Handling

If an SSL specific error occurs, the global variable C<$SSL_ERROR> will be set.
If the error occurred on an existing SSL socket, the method C<errstr> will
give access to the latest socket specific error.
Both C<$SSL_ERROR> and the C<errstr> method give a dualvar similar to C<$!>, e.g.
providing an error number in numeric context or an error description in string
context.

=item B<new(...)>

Creates a new L<IO::Socket::SSL> object. You may use all the friendly options
that came bundled with the super class (e.g. L<IO::Socket::IP>,
L<IO::Socket::INET>, ...) plus (optionally) the ones described below.

If you don't specify any SSL related options it will do its best in using
secure defaults, e.g. choosing good ciphers, enabling proper verification, etc.

=over 2

=item SSL_server

Set this option to a true value if the socket
 should be used as a server.
If this is not explicitly set it is assumed if the C<Listen> parameter is given
when creating the socket.

=item SSL_hostname

This can be given to specify the hostname used for SNI, which is needed if you
have multiple SSL hostnames on the same IP address. If not given it will try to
determine the hostname from C<PeerAddr>, which will fail if only an IP was given or if
this argument is used within C<start_SSL>.

If you want to disable SNI, set this argument to ".

Currently only supported for the client side and will be ignored for the server
side.

See section "SNI Support" for details of SNI the support.

=item SSL_startHandshake

If this option is set to false (defaults to true) it will not start the SSL
handshake yet. This has to be done later with C<accept_SSL> or C<connect_SSL>.
Before the handshake is started read/write/etc. can be used to exchange plain
data.

=item SSL_keepSocketOnError

If this option is set to true (defaults to false) it will
 not close the
underlying TCP socket on errors. In most cases there is no real use for this
behavior since both sides of the TCP connection will probably have a
different idea of the current state of the connection.

=item SSL_ca | SSL_ca_file | SSL_ca_path

Usually you want to verify that the peer certificate has been signed by a
trusted certificate authority. In this case you should use this option to
specify the file (C<SSL_ca_file>) or directory (C<SSL_ca_path>) containing the
certificateZ<>(s) of the trusted certificate authorities.

C<SSL_ca_path> can also be an array or a string containing multiple path, where
the path are separated by the platform specific separator. This separator is
C<;> on DOS, Windows, Netware, C<,> on VMS and C<:> for all the other systems.
If multiple path are given at least one of these must be accessible.

You can also give a list of X509* certificate handles (like you get from
L<Net::SSLeay> or L<IO::Socket::SSL::Utils::PEM_xxx2cert>) with C<SSL_ca>. These
will
be added to the CA store before path and file and thus take precedence.
If neither SSL_ca, nor SSL_ca_file or SSL_ca_path are set it will use
C<default_ca()> to determine the user-set or system defaults.
If you really don't want to set a CA set SSL_ca_file or SSL_ca_path to
C<\undef> or SSL_ca to an empty list. (unfortunately C<''> is used by some
modules using L<IO::Socket::SSL> when CA is not explicitly given).

=item SSL_client_ca | SSL_client_ca_file

If verify_mode is VERIFY_PEER on the server side these options can be used to
set the list of acceptable CAs for the client. This way the client can select
they required certificate from a list of certificates.
The value for these options is similar to C<SSL_ca> and C<SSL_ca_file>.

=item SSL_fingerprint

Sometimes you have a self-signed certificate or a certificate issued by an
unknown CA and you really want to accept it, but don't want to disable
verification at all. In this case you can specify the fingerprint of the
certificate
as C<'algo$hex_fingerprint'>. C<algo> is a fingerprint algorithm
supported by OpenSSL, e.g. 'sha1','sha256'... and C<hex_fingerprint> is the
hexadecimal representation of the binary fingerprint. Any colons inside the
hex string will be ignored.

If you want to use the fingerprint of the pubkey inside the certificate instead
of the certificate use the syntax C<'algopubhex_fingerprint'> instead.
To get the fingerprint of an established connection you can use
C<get_fingerprint>.

It is also possible to skip C<algo$>, i.e. only specify the fingerprint. In
this case the likely algorithms will be automatically detected based on the
length of the digest string.

You can specify a list of fingerprints in case you have several acceptable
certificates.
If a fingerprint matches the topmost (i.e. leaf) certificate no additional
validations can make the verification fail.

=item SSL_cert_file | SSL_cert | SSL_key_file | SSL_key

If you create a server you usually need to specify a server certificate
which
should be verified by the client. Same is true for client certificates, which
should be verified by the server.
The certificate can be given as a file with SSL_cert_file or as an internal
representation of an X509* object (like you get from L<Net::SSLeay> or
L<IO::Socket::SSL::Utils::PEM_xxx2cert>) with SSL_cert.
If given as a file it will automatically detect the format.
Supported file formats are PEM, DER and PKCS#12, where PEM and PKCS#12 can
contain the certificate and the chain to use, while DER can only contain a single
certificate.

If given as a list of X509* please note, that the all the chain certificates
(e.g. all except the first) will be "consumed" by openssl and will be freed
if the SSL context gets destroyed - so you should never free them yourself. But
the servers certificate (e.g. the first) will not be consumed by openssl and
thus must be freed by the application.

For each certificate a key is need, which can either be given as a file with
SSL_key_file
or as an internal representation of an EVP_PKEY* object with
SSL_key (like you get from L<Net::SSLeay> or
L<IO::Socket::SSL::Utils::PEM_xxx2key>).
If a key was already given within the PKCS#12 file specified by SSL_cert_file
it will ignore any SSL_key or SSL_key_file.
If no SSL_key or SSL_key_file was given it will try to use the PEM file given
with SSL_cert_file again, maybe it contains the key too.

If your SSL server should be able to use different certificates on the same IP
address, depending on the name given by SNI, you can use a hash reference
instead of a file with C<<hostname => cert_file>>.

If your SSL server should be able to use both RSA and ECDSA certificates for the
same domain/IP a similar hash reference like with SNI is given. The
domain names used to specify the additional certificates should be
C<hostname%whatever>, i.e. C<hostname%ecc> or similar. This needs at least
OpenSSL 1.0.2. To let the server pick the certificate based on the clients
cipher preference C<SSL_honor_cipher_order>
should be set to false.

In case certs and keys are needed but not given it might fall back to builtin
defaults, see "Defaults for Cert, Key and CA".

Examples:

SSL_cert_file => 'mycert.pem',
SSL_key_file => 'mykey.pem',

```
SSL_cert_file => {
   "foo.example.org" => 'foo-cert.pem',
   "foo.example.org%ecc" => 'foo-ecc-cert.pem',
   "bar.example.org" => 'bar-cert.pem',
   # used when nothing matches or client does not support SNI
   " => 'default-cert.pem',
   '%ecc' => 'default-ecc-cert.pem',
},
SSL_key_file => {
   "foo.example.org" => 'foo-key.pem',
   "foo.example.org%ecc" => 'foo-ecc-key.pem',
   "bar.example.org" => 'bar-key.pem',
   # used when nothing matches or client does not support SNI
   " => 'default-key.pem',
   '%ecc' => 'default-ecc-key.pem',
}
```

=item SSL_passwd_cb

If your private key is encrypted, you might not want the default password prompt from Net::SSLeay. This option takes a reference to a subroutine that should return
 the password required to decrypt your private key.

=item SSL_use_cert

If this is true, it forces IO::Socket::SSL to use a certificate and key, even if you are setting up an SSL client. If this is set to 0 (the default), then you will only need a certificate and key if you are setting up a server.

SSL_use_cert will implicitly be set if SSL_server is set.
For convenience it is also set if it was not given but a cert was given for use (SSL_cert_file or similar).

=item SSL_version

Sets the version of the SSL protocol used to transmit data.
'SSLv23' uses a handshake compatible with SSL2.0, SSL3.0 and TLS1.x, while 'SSLv2', 'SSLv3', 'TLSv1', 'TLSv1_1', 'TLSv1_2', or 'TLSv1_3' restrict handshake and protocol to the specified version.
All values are case-insensitive. Instead of 'TLSv1_1', 'TLSv1_2', and 'TLSv1_3' one can also use 'TLSv11', 'TLSv12', and 'TLSv13'. Support for 'TLSv1_1', 'TLSv1_2', and 'TLSv1_3' requires recent versions of Net::SSLeay and openssl.

Independent from the

handshake format you can limit to set of accepted SSL
versions by adding !version separated by ':'.

The default SSL_version is 'SSLv23:!SSLv3:!SSLv2' which means, that the
handshake format is compatible to SSL2.0 and higher, but that the successful
handshake is limited to TLS1.0 and higher, that is no SSL2.0 or SSL3.0 because
both of these versions have serious security issues and should not be used
anymore.
You can also use !TLSv1_1 and !TLSv1_2 to disable TLS versions 1.1 and 1.2 while
still allowing TLS version 1.0.

Setting the version instead to 'TLSv1' might break interaction with older
clients, which need and SSL2.0 compatible handshake. On the other
side some clients just close the connection when they receive a TLS version 1.1
request. In this case setting the version to
'SSLv23:!SSLv2:!SSLv3:!TLSv1_1:!TLSv1_2' might help.

=item SSL_cipher_list

If this option is set the cipher list for the connection will be set to the
given value, e.g. something like 'ALL:!LOW:!EXP:!aNULL'.
Look into the OpenSSL
documentation (L<https://www.openssl.org/docs/manmaster/man1/openssl-ciphers.html#CIPHER-STRINGS>)
for more details.

Unless you fail to contact your peer because of no shared ciphers it is
recommended to leave this option at the default setting. The default setting
prefers ciphers with forward secrecy, disables anonymous authentication and
disables known insecure ciphers like MD5, DES etc. This gives a grade A result
at the tests of SSL Labs.
To use the less secure OpenSSL builtin default (whatever this is) set
SSL_cipher_list to ''.

In case different cipher lists are needed for different SNI hosts a hash can be
given with the host as key and the cipher suite as value, similar to
B<SSL_cert*>.

=item SSL_honor_cipher_order

If this option is true the cipher order the server specified is used instead
of the order proposed by the client. This option defaults to true to make use of
our secure cipher list setting.

=item SSL_dh_file

To create a server which provides
forward secrecy you need to either give the DH
parameters or (better, because faster) the ECDH curve. This setting cares

about DH parameters.

To support non-elliptic Diffie-Hellman key exchange a suitable file needs to
be given here or the SSL_dh should be used with an appropriate value.
See dhparam command in openssl for more information.

If neither C<SSL_dh_file> nor C<SSL_dh> are set a builtin DH parameter with a
length of 2048 bit is used to offer DH key exchange by default. If you don't
want this (e.g. disable DH key exchange) explicitly set this or the C<SSL_dh>
parameter to undef.

=item SSL_dh

Like SSL_dh_file, but instead of giving a file you use a preloaded or generated
DH*.

=item SSL_ecdh_curve

To create a server which provides forward secrecy you need to either give the DH
parameters or (better, because faster) the ECDH curve. This setting cares
about the ECDH curve(s).

To support Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellmann key exchange the OID or NID of at
least one suitable
 curve needs to be provided here.

With OpenSSL 1.1.0+ this parameter defaults to C<auto>, which means that it
lets OpenSSL pick the best settings. If support for CTX_set_ecdh_auto is
implemented in Net::SSLeay (needs at least version 1.86) it will use this to
implement the same default. Otherwise it will default to C<prime256v1>
(builtin of OpenSSL) in order to offer ECDH key exchange by default.

If setting groups or curves is supported by Net::SSLeay (needs at least
version 1.86) then multiple curves can be given here in the order of the
preference, i.e. C<P-521:P-384:P-256>. When used at the client side this
will include the supported curves as extension in the TLS handshake.

If you don't want to have ECDH key exchange this could be set to undef or
set C<SSL_ciphers> to exclude all of these ciphers.

You can check if ECDH support is available by calling
C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_ecdh >>.

=item SSL_verify_mode

This option sets the verification mode for the peer certificate.
You

may combine SSL_VERIFY_PEER (verify_peer), SSL_VERIFY_FAIL_IF_NO_PEER_CERT
(fail verification if no peer certificate exists; ignored for clients),
SSL_VERIFY_CLIENT_ONCE (verify client once; ignored for clients).
See OpenSSL man page for SSL_CTX_set_verify for more information.

The default is SSL_VERIFY_NONE for server (e.g. no check for client
certificate) and SSL_VERIFY_PEER for client (check server certificate).

=item SSL_verify_callback

If you want to verify certificates yourself, you can pass a sub reference along
with this parameter to do so. When the callback is called, it will be passed:

=over 4

=item 1.
a true/false value that indicates what OpenSSL thinks of the certificate,

=item 2.
a C-style memory address of the certificate store,

=item 3.
a string containing the certificate's issuer attributes and owner attributes,
and

=item 4.
a string containing any errors encountered (0 if no errors).

=item 5.
a C-style memory address of the peer's own certificate (convertible
to
PEM form with Net::SSLeay::PEM_get_string_X509()).

=item 6.
The depth of the certificate in the chain. Depth 0 is the leaf certificate.

=back

The function should return 1 or 0, depending on whether it thinks the
certificate is valid or invalid. The default is to let OpenSSL do all of the
busy work.

The callback will be called for each element in the certificate chain.

See the OpenSSL documentation for SSL_CTX_set_verify for more information.

=item SSL_verifycn_scheme

The scheme is used to correctly verify the identity inside the certificate
by using the hostname of the peer.
See the information about the verification schemes in B<verify_hostname>.

If you don't specify a scheme it will use 'default', but only complain loudly if
the name verification fails instead of letting the whole certificate
verification fail. THIS WILL CHANGE, e.g. it will let the certificate
verification fail in the future if the hostname does not match the certificate
!!!! To override the name used
in verification use B<SSL_verifycn_name>.

The scheme 'default' is a superset of the usual schemes, which will accept the
hostname in common name and subjectAltName and allow wildcards everywhere.
While using this scheme is way more secure than no name verification at all you
better should use the scheme specific to your application protocol, e.g. 'http',
'ftp'...

If you are really sure, that you don't want to verify the identity using the
hostname you can use 'none' as a scheme. In this case you'd better have
alternative forms of verification, like a certificate fingerprint or do a manual
verification later by calling B<verify_hostname> yourself.

=item SSL_verifycn_publicsuffix

This option is used to specify the behavior when checking wildcards certificates
for public suffixes, e.g. no wildcard certificates for *.com or *.co.uk should
be accepted, while *.example.com or *.example.co.uk is ok.

If not specified it will simply use the builtin default of
L<IO::Socket::SSL::PublicSuffix>,
you can create another object with
from_string or from_file of this module.

To disable verification of public suffix set this option to C<">.

=item SSL_verifycn_name

Set the name which is used in verification of hostname. If SSL_verifycn_scheme
is set and no SSL_verifycn_name is given it will try to use SSL_hostname or
PeerHost and PeerAddr settings and fail if no name can be determined.
If SSL_verifycn_scheme is not set it will use a default scheme and warn if it
cannot determine a hostname, but it will not fail.

Using PeerHost or PeerAddr works only if you create the connection directly
with C<< IO::Socket::SSL->new >>, if an IO::Socket::INET object is upgraded
with B<start_SSL> the name has to be given in B<SSL_verifycn_name> or
B<SSL_hostname>.

=item SSL_check_crl

If you want to verify that the peer certificate has not been revoked
by the signing authority, set this value to true. OpenSSL will search
for the CRL in your SSL_ca_path, or use the file specified by
SSL_crl_file.
  See the Net::SSLeay documentation for more details.
Note that this functionality appears to be broken with OpenSSL <
v0.9.7b, so its use with lower versions will result in an error.

=item SSL_crl_file

If you want to specify the CRL file to be used, set this value to the
pathname to be used. This must be used in addition to setting
SSL_check_crl.

=item SSL_ocsp_mode

Defines how certificate revocation is done using OCSP (Online Status Revocation
Protocol). The default is to send a request for OCSP stapling to the server and
if the server sends an OCSP response back the result will be used.

Any other OCSP checking needs to be done manually with C<ocsp_resolver>.

The following flags can be combined with C<|>:

=over 8

=item SSL_OCSP_NO_STAPLE

Don't ask for OCSP stapling.
This is the default if SSL_verify_mode is VERIFY_NONE.

=item SSL_OCSP_TRY_STAPLE

Try OCSP stapling, but don't complain if it gets no stapled response back.
This is the default if SSL_verify_mode is VERIFY_PEER
 (the default).

=item SSL_OCSP_MUST_STAPLE

Consider it a hard error, if the server does not send a stapled OCSP response
back. Most servers currently send no stapled OCSP response back.

=item SSL_OCSP_FAIL_HARD

Fail hard on response errors, default is to fail soft like the browsers do.
Soft errors mean, that the OCSP response is not usable, e.g. no response,

error response, no valid signature etc.
Certificate revocations inside a verified response are considered hard errors in any case.

Soft errors inside a stapled response are never considered hard, e.g. it is expected that in this case an OCSP request will be send to the responsible OCSP responder.

=item SSL_OCSP_FULL_CHAIN

This will set up the C<ocsp_resolver> so that all certificates from the peer chain will be checked, otherwise only the leaf certificate will be checked against revocation.

=back

=item SSL_ocsp_staple_callback

If this callback is defined, it will be called with the SSL object and the OCSP response
handle obtained from the peer, e.g. C<<$cb->($ssl,$resp)>>.
If the peer did not provide a stapled OCSP response the function will be called with C<$resp=undef>.
Because the OCSP response handle is no longer valid after leaving this function it should not by copied or freed. If access to the response is necessary after leaving this function it can be serialized with C<Net::SSLeay::i2d_OCSP_RESPONSE>.

If no such callback is provided, it will use the default one, which verifies the response and uses it to check if the certificate(s) of the connection got revoked.

=item SSL_ocsp_cache

With this option a cache can be given for caching OCSP responses, which could be shared between different SSL contexts. If not given a cache specific to the SSL context only will be used.

You can either create a new cache with
C<< IO::Socket::SSL::OCSP_Cache->new([size]) >> or implement your own cache, which needs to have methods C<put($key,\%entry)> and C<get($key)> (returning C<\%entry>) where entry is
the hash representation of the OCSP response with
fields like C<nextUpdate>. The default implementation of the cache will consider responses valid as long as C<nextUpdate> is less then the current time.

=item SSL_reuse_ctx

If you have already set the above options for a previous instance of
IO::Socket::SSL, then you can reuse the SSL context of that instance by passing
it as the value for the SSL_reuse_ctx parameter. You may also create a
new instance of the IO::Socket::SSL::SSL_Context class, using any context
options that you desire without specifying connection options, and pass that
here instead.

If you use this option, all other context-related options that you pass
in the same call to new() will be ignored unless the context supplied was
invalid. Note that, contrary to versions of IO::Socket::SSL below v0.90, a
global SSL context will not be implicitly used unless you use the
set_default_context() function.

=item SSL_create_ctx_callback

With this callback you can make individual
 settings to the context after it
got created and the default setup was done.
The callback will be called with the CTX object from Net::SSLeay as the single
argument.

Example for limiting the server session cache size:

```
 SSL_create_ctx_callback => sub {
    my $ctx = shift;
    Net::SSLeay::CTX_sess_set_cache_size($ctx,128);
 }
```

=item SSL_session_cache_size

If you make repeated connections to the same host/port and the SSL renegotiation
time is an issue, you can turn on client-side session caching with this option
by specifying a positive cache size. For successive connections, pass the
SSL_reuse_ctx option to the new() calls (or use set_default_context()) to make
use of the cached sessions. The session cache size refers to the number of
unique host/port pairs that can be stored at one time; the oldest sessions in
the cache will be removed if new ones are added.

This option does not effect the session cache a server has for it's clients,
e.g. it does not affect SSL objects
 with SSL_server set.

Note that session caching with TLS 1.3 needs at least Net::SSLeay 1.86.

=item SSL_session_cache

Specifies session cache object which should be used instead of creating a new.
Overrules SSL_session_cache_size.

This option is useful if you want to reuse the cache, but not the rest of
the context.

A session cache object can be created using
C<< IO::Socket::SSL::Session_Cache->new(cachesize) >>.

Use set_default_session_cache() to set a global cache object.

=item SSL_session_key

Specifies a key to use for lookups and inserts into client-side session cache.
Per default ip:port of destination will be used, but sometimes you want to
share the same session over multiple ports on the same server (like with FTPS).

=item SSL_session_id_context

This gives an id for the servers session cache. It's necessary if you want
clients to connect with a client certificate. If not given but SSL_verify_mode
specifies the need for client certificate a context unique id will
be picked.

=item SSL_error_trap

When using the accept() or connect() methods, it may be the case that the
actual socket connection works but the SSL negotiation fails, as in the case of
an HTTP client connecting to an HTTPS server. Passing a subroutine ref attached
to this parameter allows you to gain control of the orphaned socket instead of
having it be closed forcibly.
The subroutine, if called, will be passed two parameters:
a reference to the socket on which the SSL negotiation failed and the full
text of the error message.

=item SSL_npn_protocols

If used on the server side it specifies list of protocols advertised by SSL
server as an array ref, e.g. ['spdy/2','http1.1'].
On the client side it specifies the protocols offered by the client for NPN
as an array ref.
See also method C<next_proto_negotiated>.

Next Protocol Negotiation (NPN) is available with Net::SSLeay 1.46+ and
openssl-1.0.1+. NPN is unavailable in TLSv1.3 protocol.
To check support you might call C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_npn()
>>.
If you use this option with an unsupported Net::SSLeay/OpenSSL it will
throw an error.

=item SSL_alpn_protocols

If used on the server side it specifies list of protocols supported by the SSL server as an array ref, e.g. ['http/2.0', 'spdy/3.1','http/1.1'].
On the client side it specifies the protocols advertised by the client for ALPN as an array ref.
See also method C<alpn_selected>.

Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) is available with Net::SSLeay 1.56+ and openssl-1.0.2+. More details about the extension are in RFC7301. To check support you might call C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_alpn() >>. If you use this option with an unsupported Net::SSLeay/OpenSSL it will throw an error.

Note that some client implementations may encounter problems if both NPN and ALPN are specified. Since ALPN is intended as a replacement for NPN, try providing ALPN protocols then fall back to NPN if that fails.

=item SSL_ticket_keycb => [$sub,$data] | $sub

This is a callback used
for stateless session reuse (Session Tickets, RFC 5077).

This callback will be called as C<< $sub->($data,[$key_name]) >> where C<$data> is the argument given to SSL_ticket_keycb (or undef) and C<$key_name> depends on the mode:

=over 8

=item encrypt ticket

If a ticket needs to be encrypted the callback will be called without C<$key_name>. In this case it should return C<($current_key,$current_key_name>) where C<$current_key> is the current key (32 byte random data) and C<$current_key_name> the name associated with this key (exactly 16 byte). This C<$current_key_name> will be incorporated into the ticket.

=item decrypt ticket

If a ticket needs to be decrypted the callback will be called with C<$key_name> as found in the ticket. It should return C<($key,$current_key_name>) where C<$key> is the key associated with the given C<$key_name> and C<$current_key_name> the name associated with the currently active key.
If C<$current_key_name> is different from the given C<$key_name> the
callback
will be called again to re-encrypt the ticket with the currently active key.

If no key can be found which matches the given C<$key_name> then this function should return nothing (empty list).

This mechanism should be used to limit the life time for each key encrypting the ticket. Compromise of a ticket encryption key might lead to decryption of SSL sessions which used session tickets protected by this key.

=back

Example:

```
  Net::SSLeay::RAND_bytes(my $oldkey,32);
  Net::SSLeay::RAND_bytes(my $newkey,32);
  my $oldkey_name = pack("a16",'oldsecret');
  my $newkey_name = pack("a16",'newsecret');

  my @keys = (
    [ $newkey_name, $newkey ], # current active key
    [ $oldkey_name, $oldkey ], # already expired
  );

  my $keycb = [ sub {
    my ($mykeys,$name) = @_;

    # return (current_key, current_key_name) if no name given
    return ($mykeys->[0][1],$mykeys->[0][0]) if ! $name;

    # return (matching_key, current_key_name) if we find a
 key matching
    # the given name
    for(my $i = 0; $i<@$mykeys; $i++) {
   next if $name ne $mykeys->[$i][0];
   return ($mykeys->[$i][1],$mykeys->[0][0]);
    }

    # no matching key found
    return;
  },\@keys ];

  my $srv = IO::Socket::SSL->new(..., SSL_ticket_keycb => $keycb);
```

=item SSL_mode_release_buffers 1|0

This enables or disables the SSL_MODE_RELEASE_BUFFERS option on the SSL object. With this option the read buffer will be released after each SSL_read but will need to be reallocated for each new SSL_read. If memory usage is a concern this might save lots of memory in the mean time though, about 34k per idle SSL connection according to the documentation in SSL_CTX_set_mode(3ssl).

=back

=item B<accept>

This behaves similar to the accept function of the underlying socket class, but additionally does the initial SSL handshake. But because the underlying socket class does return a blocking file handle even when accept is called on a non-blocking socket,
the SSL handshake on the new file object will be done in a blocking way. Please see the section about non-blocking I/O for details.
If you don't like this behavior you should do accept on the TCP socket and then upgrade it with C<start_SSL> later.

=item B<connect(...)>

This behaves similar to the connect function but also does an SSL handshake. Because you cannot give SSL specific arguments to this function, you should better either use C<new> to create a connect SSL socket or C<start_SSL> to upgrade an established TCP socket to SSL.

=item B<close(...)>

Contrary to a close for a simple INET socket a close in SSL also mandates a proper shutdown of the SSL part. This is done by sending a close notify message by both peers.

A naive implementation would thus wait until it receives the close notify message from the peer - which conflicts with the commonly expected semantic that a close will not block. The default behavior is thus to only send a close notify but not wait for the close notify of the peer. If this is required C<SSL_fast_shutdown> need to be explicitly set to false.

There are also cases where a SSL shutdown should not be done at all. This is true for example when forking to let a child deal with the socket and closing the socket in the parent process. A naive explicit C<close> or an implicit close when destroying the socket in the parent would send a close notify to the peer which would make the SSL socket in the client process unusable. In this case an explicit C<close> with C<SSL_no_shutdown> set to true should be done in the parent process.

For more details and other arguments see C<stop_SSL> which gets called from C<close> to shutdown the SSL state of the socket.

=item B<sysread(BUF, LEN, [OFFSET])>

This function behaves from the outside the same as B<sysread> in other L<IO::Socket> objects, e.g. it returns at most LEN bytes of data.
But in reality it reads not only LEN bytes from the underlying socket, but at a single SSL frame. It then

returns up to LEN bytes it decrypted from this SSL
frame. If the frame contained more data than requested it will return only LEN
data, buffer the rest and return it on further read calls.
This means, that it might be possible to read data, even if the underlying
socket is not readable, so using poll or select might not be sufficient.

sysread will only return data from a single SSL frame, e.g. either the pending
data from the already buffered frame or it will read a frame from the underlying
socket and return the decrypted data. It will not return data spanning several
SSL frames in a single call.

Also, calls to sysread might fail, because it must first finish an SSL
handshake.

To understand these behaviors is essential, if you write applications which use
event loops and/or non-blocking sockets. Please read the specific sections in
this documentation.

=item B<syswrite(BUF, [LEN, [OFFSET]])>

This functions behaves from the outside the same as B<syswrite> in other
L<IO::Socket>
objects, e.g. it will write at most LEN bytes to the socket, but
there is no guarantee, that all LEN bytes are written. It will return the number
of bytes written.
Because it basically just calls SSL_write from OpenSSL syswrite will write at
most a single SSL frame. This means, that no more than 16.384 bytes, which is
the maximum size of an SSL frame, will be written at once.

For non-blocking sockets SSL specific behavior applies.
Pease read the specific section in this documentation.

=item B<peek(BUF, LEN, [OFFSET])>

This function has exactly the same syntax as B<sysread>, and performs nearly the
same task but will not advance the read position so that successive calls to
peek() with the same arguments will return the same results. This function
requires OpenSSL 0.9.6a or later to work.

=item B<pending()>

This function gives you the number of bytes available without reading from the
underlying socket object. This function is essential if you work with event
loops, please
see the section about polling SSL sockets.

=item B<get_fingerprint([algo,certificate,pubkey])>

This methods returns the fingerprint of the given certificate in the form
C<algo$digest_hex>, where C<algo> is the used algorithm, default 'sha256'.
If no certificate is given the peer certificate of the connection is used.
If C<pubkey> is true it will not return the fingerprint of the certificate but
instead the fingerprint of the pubkey inside the certificate as
C<algopubdigest_hex>.

=item B<get_fingerprint_bin([algo,certificate,pubkey])>

This methods returns the binary fingerprint of the given certificate by using
the algorithm C<algo>, default 'sha256'.
If no certificate is given the peer certificate of the connection is used.
If C<pubkey> is true it will not return the fingerprint of the certificate but
instead the fingerprint of the pubkey inside the certificate.

=item B<get_cipher()>

Returns the string form of the cipher that the IO::Socket::SSL object is using.

=item B<get_sslversion()>

Returns
the string representation of the SSL version of an established
connection.

=item B<get_sslversion_int()>

Returns the integer representation of the SSL version of an established
connection.

=item B<get_session_reused()>

This returns true if the session got reused and false otherwise. Note that with
a reused session no certificates are send within the handshake and no ciphers
are offered and thus functions which rely on this might not work.

=item B<dump_peer_certificate()>

Returns a parsable string with select fields from the peer SSL certificate.
This method directly returns the result of the dump_peer_certificate() method of
Net::SSLeay.

=item B<peer_certificate($field;[$refresh])>

If a peer certificate exists, this function can retrieve values from it.
If no field is given the internal representation of certificate from Net::SSLeay
is returned.
If refresh is true it will not used a cached version, but check again in case

the certificate of the connection
has changed due to renegotiation.

The following fields can be queried:

=over 8

=item authority (alias issuer)

The certificate authority which signed the certificate.

=item owner (alias subject)

The owner of the certificate.

=item commonName (alias cn) - only for Net::SSLeay version >=1.30

The common name, usually the server name for SSL certificates.

=item subjectAltNames - only for Net::SSLeay version >=1.33

Alternative names for the subject, usually different names for the same
server, like example.org, example.com, *.example.com.

It returns a list of (typ,value) with typ GEN_DNS, GEN_IPADD etc (these
constants are exported from IO::Socket::SSL).
See Net::SSLeay::X509_get_subjectAltNames.

=back

=item B<sock_certificate($field)>

This is similar to C<peer_certificate> but will return the sites own
certificate. The same arguments for B<$field> can be used.
If no B<$field> is given the certificate handle from the underlying OpenSSL will
be returned. This handle will only be
valid as long as the SSL connection exists
and if used afterwards it might result in strange crashes of the application.

=item B<peer_certificates>

This returns all the certificates send by the peer, e.g. first the peers own
certificate and then the rest of the chain. You might use B<CERT_asHash> from
L<IO::Socket::SSL::Utils> to inspect each of the certificates.

This function depends on a version of Net::SSLeay >= 1.58 .

=item B<get_servername>

This gives the name requested by the client if Server Name Indication
(SNI) was used.

=item B<verify_hostname($hostname,$scheme,$publicsuffix)>

This verifies the given hostname against the peer certificate using the
given scheme. Hostname is usually what you specify within the PeerAddr.
See the C<SSL_verifycn_publicsuffix> parameter for an explanation of suffix
checking and for the possible values.

Verification of hostname against a certificate is different between various
applications and RFCs. Some scheme allow wildcards for hostnames,
some only
in subjectAltNames, and even their different wildcard schemes are possible.
RFC 6125 provides a good overview.

To ease the verification the following schemes are predefined (both protocol
name and rfcXXXX name can be used):

=over 8

=item rfc2818, xmpp (rfc3920), ftp (rfc4217)

Extended wildcards in subjectAltNames and common name are possible, e.g.
.example.org or even www.example.org. The common
name will be only checked if no DNS names are given in subjectAltNames.

=item http (alias www)

While name checking is defined in rfc2818 the current browsers usually accept
also an IP address (w/o wildcards) within the common name as long as no
subjectAltNames are defined. Thus this is rfc2818 extended with this feature.

=item smtp (rfc2595), imap, pop3, acap (rfc4642), netconf (rfc5538), syslog (rfc5425), snmp (rfc5953)

Simple wildcards in subjectAltNames are possible, e.g. *.example.org matches
www.example.org but not lala.www.example.org. If nothing from subjectAltNames
match
it checks against the common name, where wildcards are also allowed to
match the full leftmost label.

=item ldap (rfc4513)

Simple wildcards are allowed in subjectAltNames, but not in common name.
Common name will be checked even if subjectAltNames exist.

=item sip (rfc5922)

No wildcards are allowed and common name is checked even if subjectAltNames exist.

=item gist (rfc5971)

Simple wildcards are allowed in subjectAltNames and common name, but common name will only be checked if their are no DNS names in subjectAltNames.

=item default

This is a superset of all the rules and is automatically used if no scheme is given but a hostname (instead of IP) is known.
Extended wildcards are allowed in subjectAltNames and common name and common name is checked always.

=item none

No verification will be done.
Actually is does not make any sense to call verify_hostname in this case.

=back

The scheme can be given either by specifying the name for one of the above predefined schemes,
 or by using a hash which can have the following keys and values:

=over 8

=item check_cn: 0|'always'|'when_only'

Determines if the common name gets checked. If 'always' it will always be checked (like in ldap), if 'when_only' it will only be checked if no names are given in subjectAltNames (like in http), for any other values the common name will not be checked.

=item wildcards_in_alt: 0|'full_label'|'anywhere'

Determines if and where wildcards in subjectAltNames are possible. If 'full_label' only cases like *.example.org will be possible (like in ldap), for 'anywhere' www*.example.org is possible too (like http), dangerous things like but www.*.org or even '*' will not be allowed.
For compatibility with older versions 'leftmost' can be given instead of 'full_label'.

=item wildcards_in_cn: 0|'full_label'|'anywhere'

Similar to wildcards_in_alt, but checks the common name. There is no predefined scheme which allows wildcards in common names.

=item ip_in_cn: 0|1|4|6

Determines if an IP address is allowed in the common name (no wildcards are allowed). If set to 4 or 6 it only allows IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, any other true value allows both.

=item callback: \&coderef

If you give a subroutine for verification it will be called with the arguments ($hostname,$commonName,@subjectAltNames), where hostname is the name given for verification, commonName is the result from peer_certificate('cn') and subjectAltNames is the result from peer_certificate('subjectAltNames').

All other arguments for the verification scheme will be ignored in this case.

=back

=item B<next_proto_negotiated()>

This method returns the name of negotiated protocol - e.g. 'http/1.1'. It works for both client and server side of SSL connection.

NPN support is available with Net::SSLeay 1.46+ and openssl-1.0.1+.
To check support you might call C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_npn() >>.

=item B<alpn_selected()>

Returns the protocol negotiated via ALPN as a string, e.g. 'http/1.1', 'http/2.0' or 'spdy/3.1'.

ALPN support is available with Net::SSLeay 1.56+ and openssl-1.0.2+.
To check support, use C<< IO::Socket::SSL->can_alpn() >>.

=item B<errstr()>

Returns the last error (in string form) that occurred. If you do not have a real object to perform this method on, call IO::Socket::SSL::errstr() instead.

For read and write errors on non-blocking sockets, this method may include the string C<SSL wants a read first!> or C<SSL wants a write first!> meaning that the other side is expecting to read from or write to the socket and wants to be satisfied before you get to do anything. But with version 0.98 you are better comparing the global exported variable $SSL_ERROR against the exported symbols

SSL_WANT_READ and SSL_WANT_WRITE.

=item B<opened()>

This returns false if the socket could not be opened, 1 if the socket could be opened and the SSL handshake was successful done and -1 if the underlying IO::Handle is open, but the SSL handshake failed.

=item B<< IO::Socket::SSL->start_SSL($socket,
...) >>

This will convert a glob reference or a socket that you provide to an IO::Socket::SSL object. You may also pass parameters to specify context or connection options as with a call to new(). If you are using this function on an accept()ed socket, you must set the parameter "SSL_server" to 1, i.e. IO::Socket::SSL->start_SSL($socket, SSL_server => 1). If you have a class that inherits from IO::Socket::SSL and you want the $socket to be blessed into your own class instead, use MyClass->start_SSL($socket) to achieve the desired effect.

Note that if start_SSL() fails in SSL negotiation, $socket will remain blessed in its original class. For non-blocking sockets you better just upgrade the socket to IO::Socket::SSL and call accept_SSL or connect_SSL and the upgraded object. To just upgrade the socket set B<SSL_startHandshake> explicitly to 0. If you call start_SSL w/o this parameter it will revert to blocking behavior for accept_SSL and connect_SSL.

If given the parameter
"Timeout" it will stop if after the timeout no SSL
connection was established. This parameter is only used for blocking sockets, if it is not given the default Timeout from the underlying IO::Socket will be used.

=item B<stop_SSL(...)>

This is the opposite of start_SSL(), connect_SSL() and accept_SSL(), e.g. it will shutdown the SSL connection and return to the class before start_SSL(). It gets the same arguments as close(), in fact close() calls stop_SSL() (but without downgrading the class).

Will return true if it succeeded and undef if failed. This might be the case for non-blocking sockets. In this case $! is set to EWOULDBLOCK and the ssl error to SSL_WANT_READ or SSL_WANT_WRITE. In this case the call should be retried again with the same arguments once the socket is ready.

For calling from C<stop_SSL> C<SSL_fast_shutdown> default to false, e.g. it waits for the close_notify of the peer. This is necessary in case you want to downgrade the socket and continue to use it as a

plain socket.

After stop_SSL the socket can again be used to exchange plain data.

=item B<connect_SSL>, B<accept_SSL>

These functions should be used to do the relevant handshake, if the socket got created with C<new> or upgraded with C<start_SSL> and C<SSL_startHandshake> was set to false.
They will return undef until the handshake succeeded or an error got thrown.
As long as the function returns undef and $! is set to EWOULDBLOCK one could retry the call after the socket got readable (SSL_WANT_READ) or writeable (SSL_WANT_WRITE).

=item B<ocsp_resolver>

This will create an OCSP resolver object, which can be used to create OCSP requests for the certificates of the SSL connection. Which certificates are verified depends on the setting of C<SSL_ocsp_mode>: by default only the leaf certificate will be checked, but with SSL_OCSP_FULL_CHAIN all chain certificates will be checked.

Because to create an OCSP request the certificate and its issuer certificate need to be known it is not possible
to check certificates when the trust chain
is incomplete or if the certificate is self-signed.

The OCSP resolver gets created by calling C<< $ssl->ocsp_resolver >> and provides the following methods:

=over 8

=item hard_error

This returns the hard error when checking the OCSP response.
Hard errors are certificate revocations. With the C<SSL_ocsp_mode> of SSL_OCSP_FAIL_HARD any soft error (e.g. failures to get signed information about the certificates) will be considered a hard error too.

The OCSP resolving will stop on the first hard error.

The method will return undef as long as no hard errors occurred and still requests to be resolved. If all requests got resolved and no hard errors occurred the method will return C<">.

=item soft_error

This returns the soft error(s) which occurred when asking the OCSP responders.

=item requests

This will return a hash consisting of C<(url,request)>-tuples, e.g. which contain the OCSP request string and the URL where it should be sent too. The usual way to send such a request is as HTTP POST request with a content-type of C<application/ocsp-request> or as a GET request with the base64 and url-encoded request is added to the path of the URL.

After you've handled all these requests and added the response with C<add_response> you should better call this method again to make sure, that no more requests are outstanding. IO::Socket::SSL will combine multiple OCSP requests for the same server inside a single request, but some server don't give a response to all these requests, so that one has to ask again with the remaining requests.

=item add_response($uri,$response)

This method takes the HTTP body of the response which got received when sending the OCSP request to C<$uri>. If no response was received or an error occurred one should either retry or consider C<$response> as empty which will trigger a soft error.

The method returns the current value of C<hard_error>, e.g. a defined value when no more requests need to be done.

=item resolve_blocking(%args)

This combines C<requests> and C<add_response> which L<HTTP::Tiny> to do all necessary requests in a blocking way. C<%args> will be given to L<HTTP::Tiny> so that you can put proxy settings etc here. L<HTTP::Tiny> will be called with C<verify_SSL> of false, because the OCSP responses have their own signatures so no extra SSL verification is needed.

If you don't want to use blocking requests you need to roll your own user agent with C<requests> and C<add_response>.

=back

=item B<< IO::Socket::SSL->new_from_fd($fd, [mode], %sslargs) >>

This will convert a socket identified via a file descriptor into an SSL socket. Note that the argument list does not include a "MODE" argument; if you supply one, it will be thoughtfully ignored (for compatibility with IO::Socket::INET). Instead, a mode of '+<' is assumed, and the file descriptor passed must be able to handle such I/O because the initial SSL handshake requires bidirectional

communication.

Internally
the given $fd will be upgraded to a socket object using the
C<new_from_fd> method of the super class (L<IO::Socket::INET> or similar) and
then C<start_SSL> will be called using the given C<%sslargs>.
If C<$fd> is already an IO::Socket object you should better call C<start_SSL>
directly.

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::default_ca([path|dir| SSL_ca_file => ..., SSL_ca_path => ...])>

Determines or sets the default CA path.
If existing path or dir or a hash is given it will set the default CA path to
this value and never try to detect it automatically.
If C<undef> is given it will forget any stored defaults and continue with
detection of system defaults.
If no arguments are given it will start detection of system defaults, unless it
has already stored user-set or previously detected values.

The detection of system defaults works similar to OpenSSL, e.g. it will check
the directory specified in environment variable SSL_CERT_DIR or the path
OPENSSLDIR/certs (SSLCERTS: on VMS) and the file
specified in environment
variable SSL_CERT_FILE or the path OPENSSLDIR/cert.pem (SSLCERTS:cert.pem on
VMS). Contrary to OpenSSL it will check if the SSL_ca_path contains PEM files
with the hash as file name and if the SSL_ca_file looks like PEM.
If no usable system default can be found it will try to load and use
L<Mozilla::CA> and if not available give up detection.
The result of the detection will be saved to speed up future calls.

The function returns the saved default CA as hash with SSL_ca_file and
SSL_ca_path.

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::set_default_context(...)>

You may use this to make IO::Socket::SSL automatically re-use a given context
(unless specifically overridden in a call to new()).
It accepts one argument, which should be either an IO::Socket::SSL object or an
IO::Socket::SSL::SSL_Context object.
See the SSL_reuse_ctx option of new() for more details.
Note that this sets the default context globally, so use with caution (esp. in
mod_perl scripts).

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::set_default_session_cache(...)>

You
may use this to make IO::Socket::SSL automatically re-use a given session
cache (unless specifically overridden in a call to new()).

It accepts one argument, which should be an IO::Socket::SSL::Session_Cache
object or similar (e.g. something which implements get_session, add_session and
del_session like IO::Socket::SSL::Session_Cache does).
See the SSL_session_cache option of new() for more details.
Note that this sets the default cache globally, so use with caution.

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::set_defaults(%args)>

With this function one can set defaults for all SSL_* parameter used for
creation of the context, like the SSL_verify* parameter. Any SSL_* parameter can
be given or the following short versions:

=over 8

=item mode - SSL_verify_mode

=item callback - SSL_verify_callback

=item scheme - SSL_verifycn_scheme

=item name - SSL_verifycn_name

=back

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::set_client_defaults(%args)>

Similar to C<set_defaults>, but only
 sets the defaults for client mode.

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::set_server_defaults(%args)>

Similar to C<set_defaults>, but only sets the defaults for server mode.

=item B<IO::Socket::SSL::set_args_filter_hack(\&code|'use_defaults')>

Sometimes one has to use code which uses unwanted or invalid arguments for SSL,
typically disabling SSL verification or setting wrong ciphers or SSL versions.
With this hack it is possible to override these settings and restore sanity.
Example:

```
   IO::Socket::SSL::set_args_filter_hack( sub {
 my ($is_server,$args) = @_;
 if ( ! $is_server ) {
     # client settings - enable verification with default CA
     # and fallback hostname verification etc
     delete @{$args}{qw(
  SSL_verify_mode
  SSL_ca_file
```

```
  SSL_ca_path
  SSL_verifycn_scheme
  SSL_version
    )};
    # and add some fingerprints for known certs which are signed by
    # unknown CAs or are self-signed
    $args->{SSL_fingerprint} = ...
 }
   });
```

With the short setting C<set_args_filter_hack('use_defaults')>
 it will prefer
the default settings in all cases. These default settings can be modified with
C<set_defaults>, C<set_client_defaults> and C<set_server_defaults>.

=back

The following methods are unsupported (not to mention futile!) and
IO::Socket::SSL will emit a large CROAK() if you are silly enough to use them:

=over 4

=item truncate

=item stat

=item ungetc

=item setbuf

=item setvbuf

=item fdopen

=item send/recv

Note that send() and recv() cannot be reliably trapped by a tied filehandle
(such as that used by IO::Socket::SSL) and so may send unencrypted data over the
socket. Object-oriented calls to these functions will fail, telling you to use
the print/printf/syswrite and read/sysread families instead.

=back

=head1 DEPRECATIONS

The following functions are deprecated and are only retained for compatibility:

=over 2

=item context_init()

use the SSL_reuse_ctx option if you want to re-use a context

=item socketToSSL() and socket_to_SSL()

use IO::Socket::SSL->start_SSL()
 instead

=item kill_socket()

use close() instead

=item get_peer_certificate()

use the peer_certificate() function instead.
Used to return X509_Certificate with methods subject_name and issuer_name.
Now simply returns $self which has these methods (although deprecated).

=item issuer_name()

use peer_certificate('issuer') instead

=item subject_name()

use peer_certificate('subject') instead

=back

=head1 EXAMPLES

See the 'example' directory, the tests in 't' and also the tools in 'util'.

=head1 BUGS

If you use IO::Socket::SSL together with threads you should load it (e.g. use or
require) inside the main thread before creating any other threads which use it.
This way it is much faster because it will be initialized only once. Also there
are reports that it might crash the other way.

Creating an IO::Socket::SSL object in one thread and closing it in another
thread will not work.

IO::Socket::SSL does not work together with Storable::fd_retrieve/fd_store.
See

BUGS file for more information and how to work around the problem.

Non-blocking and timeouts (which are based on non-blocking) are not
supported on Win32, because the underlying IO::Socket::INET does not support
non-blocking on this platform.

If you have a server and it looks like you have a memory leak you might
check the size of your session cache. Default for Net::SSLeay seems to be
20480, see the example for SSL_create_ctx_callback for how to limit it.

TLS 1.3 support regarding session reuse is incomplete.

=head1 SEE ALSO

IO::Socket::INET, IO::Socket::INET6, IO::Socket::IP, Net::SSLeay.

=head1 THANKS

Many thanks to all who added patches or reported bugs or helped IO::Socket::SSL
another way. Please keep reporting bugs and help with patches, even if they just
fix the documentation.

Special thanks to the team of Net::SSLeay for the good cooperation.

=head1 AUTHORS

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Marko Asplund, <marko.asplund at kronodoc.fi>, was the original author of IO::Socket::SSL.

Patches incorporated from various people, see file Changes.

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Found in path(s):
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1.277 tcp-wrappers 7.6.q-30

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(This file is under construction.) -*- text -*-

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++++++++++++++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for
gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of
the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in messages.c,
input-file.c, write.c.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various
enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several
processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format
backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the coff
and b.out backends), adding configuration
including heavy testing and
verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming,
converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added
support for m680[34]0 & cpu32, considerable work on i960 including a
coff port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a
sparc opcode file rewrite, decstation, rs6000, and hp300hpux host
ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other
reorganization, cleanup, and lint.

Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of
the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan.
Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of Computer Science.

Keith
Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors (tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format (obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions. Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and simplified the configuration of which versions accept which pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in relaxation
that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k, i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support, and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.

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Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost;
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intentionally leaving anyone out.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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.]

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
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Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change
free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some
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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.

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.

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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.

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

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices

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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

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the
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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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

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.

@heading TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@enumerate 0
@item Definitions.

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work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface
presents a list of user commands or options, such as a
menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

@item Source Code.

The ``source code'' for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. ``Object code'' means any non-source form of a work.

A ``Standard Interface'' means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The ``System Libraries'' of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A ``Major Component'', in this context,
means a major essential component
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1.285 initramfs-tools 0.136ubuntu6.7

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This package was debianized by Jeff Bailey <jbailey@ubuntu.com> on
Thu, 27 Jan 2005 15:23:52 -0500.

The current Debian maintainer are maximilian attems <maks@debian.org>
and Michael Prokop <mika@debian.org>.

The current ubuntu release can be found at:
http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/i/initramfs-tools/

The Debian tree is maintained with "git" at:
https://anonscm.debian.org/git/kernel/initramfs-tools.git
https://anonscm.debian.org/cgit/kernel/initramfs-tools.git

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* configure.ac, Makefile.am: The original versions were derived from the
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Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@users.sourceforge.net>

* atf-c/ui.c: The format_paragraph and format_text functions were
derived form the ones in the Monotone project, revision
3a0982da308228d796df35f98d787c5cff2bb5b6.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv@NetBSD.org>

* atf-c++/detail/io.hpp, atf-c++/detail/io.cpp, atf-c++/detail/io_test.cpp:
These files were derived from the file_handle, systembuf, pipe and pistream
classes and tests found in the Boost.Process library.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

* admin/check-style.sh,
admin/check-style-common.awk,
admin/check-style-cpp.awk, admin/check-style-shell.awk: These files,
except the first one, were first implemented in the Buildtool project.
They were later adapted to be part of Boost.Process and, during that
process, the shell script was created.

Author: Julio Merino <jmmv84@gmail.com>

==========
vim: filetype=text:textwidth=75:expandtab:shiftwidth=2:softtabstop=2
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<!-- $Id$ -->

<!-- Generate ISC copyright comments from Docbook copyright metadata. -->

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
 xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
 xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
 xmlns:db="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook">

 <xsl:template name="isc.copyright.format">
   <xsl:param name="text"/>
   <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.leader"/>
   <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(substring-before($text, '&#10;'))"/>
   <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
   <xsl:variable name="rest" select="substring-after($text, '&#10;')"/>
   <xsl:if test="translate($rest, '&#9;&#32;', '')">
     <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
       <xsl:with-param
 name="text" select="$rest"/>
     </xsl:call-template>
   </xsl:if>
 </xsl:template>

 <xsl:variable name="isc.copyright.text">
   <xsl:text>
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      file, You can obtain one at http://mozilla.org/MPL/2.0/.
   </xsl:text>
 </xsl:variable>

 <xsl:variable name="isc.copyright">
```

```
  <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
    <xsl:with-param name="text">
      <xsl:for-each select="book/info/copyright | refentry/docinfo/copyright">
  <xsl:text>Copyright (C) </xsl:text>
  <xsl:call-template name="copyright.years">
    <xsl:with-param name="years" select="year"/>
  </xsl:call-template>
  <xsl:text> </xsl:text>
  <xsl:value-of select="holder"/>
        <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.breakline"/>
  <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
 </xsl:for-each>
 <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.text"/>
    </xsl:with-param>
   </xsl:call-template>
 </xsl:variable>
</xsl:stylesheet>

<!--
 - Local variables:
 - mode: sgml
 - End:
-->
```

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<!-- Generate ISC copyright comments from Docbook copyright metadata. -->

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
 xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
 xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude"
 xmlns:db="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook">

 <xsl:template name="isc.copyright.format">
   <xsl:param name="text"/>
   <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.leader"/>
   <xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(substring-before($text, '&#10;'))"/>
   <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
   <xsl:variable name="rest" select="substring-after($text, '&#10;')"/>
   <xsl:if test="translate($rest, '&#9;&#32;', '')">

     <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
       <xsl:with-param name="text" select="$rest"/>
     </xsl:call-template>
   </xsl:if>
 </xsl:template>
```

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<xsl:variable name="isc.copyright.text">
  <xsl:text>
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  </xsl:text>
</xsl:variable>

<xsl:variable name="isc.copyright">
  <xsl:call-template name="isc.copyright.format">
    <xsl:with-param name="text">
      <xsl:for-each select="book/info/copyright | refentry/docinfo/copyright">
  <xsl:text>Copyright (C) </xsl:text>
  <xsl:call-template name="copyright.years">
    <xsl:with-param name="years" select="year"/>
  </xsl:call-template>
  <xsl:text> </xsl:text>
  <xsl:value-of select="holder"/>
        <xsl:value-of select="$isc.copyright.breakline"/>
  <xsl:text>&#10;</xsl:text>
</xsl:for-each>
<xsl:value-of
select="$isc.copyright.text"/>
    </xsl:with-param>
  </xsl:call-template>
</xsl:variable>
</xsl:stylesheet>

<!--
 - Local variables:
 - mode: sgml
 - End:
-->
```

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1.288 cryptsetup 2.2.2-3ubuntu2.4

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* Tim Martin
* Rob Earhart
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*/
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1.290 glibc 2.31-0ubuntu9.7

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Upstream-Name: XZ Utils
Upstream-Contact:
Lasse Collin <lasse.collin@tukaani.org>
https://tukaani.org/xz/lists.html
Source:
https://tukaani.org/xz
https://git.tukaani.org/xz.git
Comment:
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changelog.gz (commit 975d8fd) explains:
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1.298 klibc 2.0.7-1ubuntu5.1

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1.299 bash 5.0-6ubuntu1.2

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This package was put together by Matthias Klose <doko@debian.org>, from
the following sources:

bash: ftp.gnu.org:/pub/gnu/bash/bash-4.3.tar.gz

Bash homepage: http://tiswww.case.edu/php/chet/bash/bashtop.html

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Here is a list of the main contributors to lm-sensors version 3.

* Frodo Looijaard
 Original author of libsensors, sensors-detect, sensors and isadump.
* Merlin Hughes
 Original author of sensord.
* Bob Schlaermann
 Dynamic chip feature detection (a.k.a. generic chip support) in
 libsensors and sensors.
* Mark M. Hoffman
 Many improvements to the libsensors configuration file scanner.
* Jean Delvare
 New libsensors API, and migration of sensors and sensord thereto.
 Many optimizations in libsensors and sensors.
 Configuration file converter.
 Rewrite of sensors-detect.
 Support for multiple configuration files in libsensors.

1.302 rsyslog 8.2001.0-1ubuntu1.3

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1.307 e2fsprogs 1.45.5-2ubuntu1.1

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#
# This is a Makefile stub which handles the creation of BSD shared
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#
# In order to use this stub, the following makefile variables must be defined.
#
# BSDLIB_VERSION = 1.0
# BSDLIB_IMAGE = libce
# BSDLIB_MYDIR = et
# BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR = $(SHLIBDIR)
#

all:: image

real-subdirs:: Makefile
 @echo " MKDIR pic"
 @mkdir -p pic

BSD_LIB = $(BSDLIB_IMAGE).so.$(BSDLIB_VERSION)
BSDLIB_PIC_FLAG = -fpic

image:  $(BSD_LIB)

$(BSD_LIB): $(OBJS)
 (cd pic; ld -Bshareable -o $(BSD_LIB) $(LDFLAGS_SHLIB) $(OBJS))
 $(MV) pic/$(BSD_LIB) .
 $(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
 (cd ..; $(LN) $(LINK_BUILD_FLAGS) \
  `echo $(my_dir) | sed -e 's;lib/;;'`/$(BSD_LIB) $(BSD_LIB))
```

```
install-shlibs install:: $(BSD_LIB)
 @echo " INSTALL_PROGRAM $(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)"
 @$(INSTALL_PROGRAM) $(BSD_LIB) \
  $(DESTDIR)$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)
 @-$(LDCONFIG)

install-strip: install

install-shlibs-strip:: install-shlibs

uninstall-shlibs uninstall::
 $(RM) -f $(DESTDIR)$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)

clean::
 $(RM)
 -rf pic
 $(RM) -f $(BSD_LIB)
 $(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
```

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the translation
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```
Index: tdbsa/tdb.c
===================================================================
--- tdbsa.orig/tdb.c
+++ tdbsa/tdb.c
@@ -4,11 +4,11 @@ Rev: 23371
Last Changed Date: 2007-06-06 20:14:06 -0400 (Wed, 06 Jun 2007)
*/
 /*
-   Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
+   trivial database library - standalone version

-   trivial database library - private includes
-
-   Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell            2005
+   Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell            1999-2005
+   Copyright (C) Jeremy Allison             2000-2006
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    ** NOTE! The following LGPL license applies to the tdb
    ** library. This does NOT imply that all of Samba is released
```

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Gadi Oxman, August 1995

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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That's all there is to it!
This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the EXT2 file
system utilities (e2fsck, mke2fs, etc.). The EXT2 utilities were
written by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> and Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>.

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This package was added to the e2fsprogs debian source package by
Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> on Sat Mar 15 15:33:37 EST 2003

It is part of the main e2fsprogs distribution, which can be found at:

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This package was put together by Yann Dirson <dirson@debian.org>,
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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the Common Error
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system utilities, which are otherwise packaged as "e2fsprogs".

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#+STARTUP: showall

* DNS resolver (dirmngr/dns.c)

dns.c - Recursive, Reentrant DNS Resolver.

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1.314 pcre 10.34-7ubuntu0.1

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1.315 pcre 8.39-12ubuntu0.1

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1.316 audit 2.8.5-2ubuntu6

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Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w'
and `show c' should show the appropriate
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Public License instead of this License.

1.319 zlib 1.2.11.dfsg-2ubuntu1.5

1.319.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gun.c -- simple gunzip to give an example of the use of inflateBack()
* Copyright (C) 2003, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2012 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
Version 1.7 12 August 2012 Mark Adler */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/gun.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gzclose.c -- zlib gzclose() function
* Copyright (C) 2004, 2010 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/gzclose.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

MiniZip - Copyright (c) 1998-2010 - by Gilles Vollant - version 1.1 64 bits from Mathias Svensson

Introduction

MiniZip 1.1 is built from MiniZip 1.0 by Gilles Vollant (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

When adding ZIP64 support into minizip it would result into risk of breaking compatibility with minizip 1.0.
All possible work was done for compatibility.

Background

When adding ZIP64 support Mathias Svensson found that Even Rouault have added ZIP64
support for unzip.c into minizip for a open source project called gdal (http://www.gdal.org/)

That was used as a starting point. And after that ZIP64 support was added to zip.c
some refactoring and code cleanup was also done.

Changed from MiniZip 1.0 to MiniZip 1.1
---
* Added ZIP64 support for unzip (by Even Rouault)
* Added ZIP64 support for zip (by Mathias Svensson
)
* Reverted some changed that Even Rouault did.
* Bunch of patches received from Gulles Vollant that he received for MiniZip from various users.
* Added unzip patch for BZIP Compression method (patch create by Daniel Borca)
* Added BZIP Compress method for zip
* Did some refactoring and code cleanup

Credits

Gilles Vollant - Original MiniZip author
Even Rouault - ZIP64 unzip Support
Daniel Borca - BZip Compression method support in unzip
Mathias Svensson - ZIP64 zip support
Mathias Svensson - BZip Compression method support in zip

Resources

ZipLayout http://result42.com/projects/ZipFileLayout
Command line tool for Windows that shows the layout and information of the headers in a zip archive.

Used when debugging and validating the creation of zip files using MiniZip64

ZIP App Note http://www.pkware.com/documents/casestudies/APPNOTE.TXT
Zip File specification

Notes.
* To be able to use BZip compression method in
zip64.c or unzip64.c the BZIP2 lib is needed and HAVE_BZIP2 need to be defined.

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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/contrib/minizip/MiniZip64_info.txt
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/* compress.c -- compress a memory buffer
* Copyright (C) 1995-2005, 2014, 2016 Jean-loup Gailly, Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/compress.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* zconf.h -- configuration of the zlib compression library
* Copyright (C) 1995-2016 Jean-loup Gailly, Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zconf.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zconf.h.in
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zconf.h.cmakein
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* gzlog.c
* Copyright (C) 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 Mark Adler, all rights reserved
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in gzlog.h
* version 2.2, 14 Aug 2012
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/gzlog.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* deflate.c -- compress data using the deflation algorithm
* Copyright (C) 1995-2017 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/deflate.c
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Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/zlib_how.html
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* zutil.h -- internal interface and configuration of the compression library
* Copyright (C) 1995-2016 Jean-loup Gailly, Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zutil.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* uncompr.c -- decompress a memory buffer
* Copyright (C) 1995-2003, 2010, 2014, 2016 Jean-loup Gailly, Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/uncompr.c
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For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/msdos/Makefile.emx
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/old/Makefile.emx
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/msdos/Makefile.dj2
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/old/os2/Makefile.os2
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* trees.c -- output deflated data using Huffman coding
* Copyright (C) 1995-2017 Jean-loup Gailly
* detect_data_type() function provided freely by Cosmin Truta, 2006
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/trees.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gzread.c -- zlib functions for reading gzip files
* Copyright (C) 2004, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/gzread.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* unzip.c -- IO for uncompress .zip files using zlib
  Version 1.1, February 14h, 2010
  part of the MiniZip project - (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

Copyright (C) 1998-2010 Gilles Vollant (minizip) (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

Modifications of Unzip for Zip64
Copyright (C) 2007-2008 Even Rouault

Modifications for Zip64 support on both zip and unzip
Copyright (C) 2009-2010 Mathias Svensson (http://result42.com)

For more info read MiniZip_info.txt

Decryption code comes from crypt.c by Info-ZIP but has been greatly reduced in terms of compatibility with older software. The following is from the original crypt.c.
Code woven in by Terry Thorsen 1/2003.

Copyright (c) 1990-2000 Info-ZIP. All rights reserved.

See the accompanying
file LICENSE, version 2000-Apr-09 or later
(the contents of which are also included in zip.h) for terms of use.
If, for some reason, all these files are missing, the Info-ZIP license
also may be found at: ftp://ftp.info-zip.org/pub/infozip/license.html

crypt.c (full version) by Info-ZIP. Last revised: [see crypt.h]

The encryption/decryption parts of this source code (as opposed to the
non-echoing password parts) were originally written in Europe. The
whole source package can be freely distributed, including from the USA.
(Prior to January 2000, re-export from the US was a violation of US law.)

This encryption code is a direct transcription of the algorithm from
Roger Schlafly, described by Phil Katz in the file appnote.txt. This
file (appnote.txt) is distributed with the PKZIP program (even in the
version without encryption capabilities).

Changes in unzip.c

2007-2008 - Even Rouault - Addition of cpl_unzGetCurrentFileZStreamPos
2007-2008 - Even Rouault - Decoration of symbol names unz* -> cpl_unz*
2007-2008 - Even Rouault - Remove old C style function prototypes
2007-2008 - Even Rouault - Add unzip support for ZIP64

Copyright (C) 2007-2008 Even Rouault

Oct-2009 - Mathias Svensson - Removed cpl_* from symbol names (Even Rouault added them but since this is

now moved to a new project (minizip64) I renamed them again).
Oct-2009 - Mathias Svensson - Fixed problem if uncompressed size was > 4G and compressed size was <4G
should only read the compressed/uncompressed size from the Zip64 format if
the size from normal header was 0xFFFFFFFF
Oct-2009 - Mathias Svensson - Applied some bug fixes from paches recived from Gilles Vollant
Oct-2009 - Mathias Svensson - Applied support to unzip files with compression mathod
BZIP2 (bzip2 lib is required)
Patch created by Daniel Borca

Jan-2010 - back to unzip and minizip 1.0 name scheme, with compatibility layer

Copyright (C) 1998 - 2010 Gilles Vollant, Even Rouault, Mathias Svensson

*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/contrib/minizip/unzip.c
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/* example.c -- usage example of the zlib compression library
* Copyright (C) 1995-2006, 2011, 2016 Jean-loup Gailly
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/test/example.c
/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.11, January 15th, 2017

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

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).
*/

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gzwrite.c -- zlib functions for writing gzip files
* Copyright (C) 2004-2017 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/gzwrite.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* adler32.c -- compute the Adler-32 checksum of a data stream
* Copyright (C) 1995-2011, 2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/adler32.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Frequently Asked Questions about zlib

If your question is not there, please check the zlib home page
http://zlib.net/ which may have more recent information.
The lastest zlib FAQ is at http://zlib.net/zlib_faq.html

1. Is zlib Y2K-compliant?

Yes. zlib doesn't handle dates.

2. Where can I get a Windows DLL version?

The zlib sources can be compiled without change to produce a DLL. See the
file win32/DLL_FAQ.txt in the zlib distribution. Pointers to the
precompiled DLL are found in the zlib web site at http://zlib.net/ .

3. Where can I get a Visual Basic interface to zlib?

See
* http://marknelson.us/1997/01/01/zlib-engine/
* win32/DLL_FAQ.txt in the zlib distribution

4. compress() returns Z_BUF_ERROR.

Make sure that before the call of compress(), the length of the compressed buffer is equal to the available size of the compressed buffer and not zero. For Visual
Basic, check that this parameter is passed by reference
("as any"), not by value ("as long").

5. deflate() or inflate() returns Z_BUF_ERROR.

Before making the call, make sure that avail_in and avail_out are not zero. When setting the parameter flush equal to Z_FINISH, also make sure that avail_out is big enough to allow processing all pending input. Note that a Z_BUF_ERROR is not fatal--another call to deflate() or inflate() can be made with more input or output space. A Z_BUF_ERROR may in fact be unavoidable depending on how the functions are used, since it is not possible to tell whether or not there is more output pending when strm.avail_out returns with zero. See http://zlib.net/zlib_how.html for a heavily annotated example.

6. Where's the zlib documentation (man pages, etc.)?

It's in zlib.h . Examples of zlib usage are in the files test/example.c and test/minigzip.c, with more in examples/ .

7. Why don't you use GNU
autoconf or libtool or ...?

Because we would like to keep zlib as a very small and simple package. zlib is rather portable and doesn't need much configuration.

8. I found a bug in zlib.

Most of the time, such problems are due to an incorrect usage of zlib. Please try to reproduce the problem with a small program and send the corresponding source to us at zlib@gzip.org . Do not send multi-megabyte data files without prior agreement.

9. Why do I get "undefined reference to gzputc"?

If "make test" produces something like

example.o(.text+0x154): undefined reference to `gzputc'

check that you don't have old files libz.* in /usr/lib, /usr/local/lib or /usr/X11R6/lib. Remove any old versions, then do "make install".

10. I need a Delphi interface to zlib.

See the contrib/delphi directory in the zlib distribution.

11. Can zlib handle .zip archives?

Not by itself, no. See the directory contrib/minizip in the zlib distribution.

12.
Can zlib handle .Z files?

No, sorry. You have to spawn an uncompress or gunzip subprocess, or adapt the code of uncompress on your own.

13. How can I make a Unix shared library?

By default a shared (and a static) library is built for Unix. So:

```
make distclean
./configure
make
```

14. How do I install a shared zlib library on Unix?

After the above, then:

```
make install
```

However, many flavors of Unix come with a shared zlib already installed. Before going to the trouble of compiling a shared version of zlib and trying to install it, you may want to check if it's already there! If you can #include <zlib.h>, it's there. The -lz option will probably link to it. You can check the version at the top of zlib.h or with the ZLIB_VERSION symbol defined in zlib.h .

15. I have a question about OttoPDF.

We are not the authors of OttoPDF. The real author is on the OttoPDF web site: Joel Hainley, jhainley@myndkryme.com.

16.

Can zlib decode Flate data in an Adobe PDF file?

Yes. See http://www.pdflib.com/ . To modify PDF forms, see http://sourceforge.net/projects/acroformtool/ .

17. Why am I getting this "register_frame_info not found" error on Solaris?

After installing zlib 1.1.4 on Solaris 2.6, running applications using zlib generates an error such as:

```
ld.so.1: rpm: fatal: relocation error: file /usr/local/lib/libz.so:
symbol __register_frame_info: referenced symbol not found
```

The symbol __register_frame_info is not part of zlib, it is generated by the C compiler (cc or gcc). You must recompile applications using zlib which have this problem. This problem is specific to Solaris. See http://www.sunfreeware.com for Solaris versions of zlib and applications using zlib.

18. Why does gzip give an error on a file I make with compress/deflate?

The compress and deflate functions produce data in the zlib format, which is different and incompatible with the gzip format. The gz* functions in zlib on the other hand use the gzip format. Both the zlib and gzip formats use the same compressed data format internally, but have different headers and trailers around the compressed data.

19. Ok, so why are there two different formats?

The gzip format was designed to retain the directory information about a single file, such as the name and last modification date. The zlib format on the other hand was designed for in-memory and communication channel applications, and has a much more compact header and trailer and uses a faster integrity check than gzip.

20. Well that's nice, but how do I make a gzip file in memory?

You can request that deflate write the gzip format instead of the zlib format using deflateInit2(). You can also request that inflate decode the gzip format using inflateInit2(). Read zlib.h for more details.

21. Is zlib thread-safe?

Yes. However any library routines that zlib uses and any application-provided memory allocation routines must also be thread-safe. zlib's gz* functions use stdio library routines, and most of zlib's functions use the

library memory allocation routines by default. zlib's *Init* functions allow for the application to provide custom memory allocation routines.

Of course, you should only operate on any given zlib or gzip stream from a single thread at a time.

22. Can I use zlib in my commercial application?

Yes. Please read the license in zlib.h.

23. Is zlib under the GNU license?

No. Please read the license in zlib.h.

24. The license says that altered source versions must be "plainly marked". So what exactly do I need to do to meet that requirement?

You need to change the ZLIB_VERSION and ZLIB_VERNUM #defines in zlib.h. In particular, the final version number needs to be changed to "f", and an identification string should be appended to ZLIB_VERSION. Version numbers x.x.x.f are reserved for modifications to zlib by others than the zlib maintainers. For example, if the version of the base zlib you are altering is "1.2.3.4", then in zlib.h you should change ZLIB_VERNUM to 0x123f, and ZLIB_VERSION to something like "1.2.3.f-zachary-mods-v3". You can also update the version strings in deflate.c and inftrees.c.

For altered source distributions, you should also note the origin and nature of the changes in zlib.h, as well as in ChangeLog and README, along with the dates of the alterations. The origin should include at least your name (or your company's name), and an email address to contact for help or issues with the library.

Note that distributing a compiled zlib library along with zlib.h and zconf.h is also a source distribution, and so you should change ZLIB_VERSION and ZLIB_VERNUM and note the origin and nature of the changes in zlib.h as you would for a full source distribution.

25. Will zlib work on a big-endian or little-endian architecture, and can I exchange compressed data between them?

Yes and yes.

26. Will zlib work on a 64-bit machine?

Yes. It has been tested on 64-bit machines, and has no dependence on any data types being limited to 32-bits in length. If you have any difficulties, please provide a complete problem report to zlib@gzip.org

27. Will zlib decompress data from the PKWare Data Compression Library?

No. The PKWare DCL uses a completely different compressed data format than does PKZIP and zlib. However, you can look in zlib's contrib/blast directory for a possible solution to your problem.

28. Can I access data randomly in a compressed stream?

No, not without some preparation. If when compressing you periodically use Z_FULL_FLUSH, carefully write all the pending data at those points, and keep an index of those locations, then you can start decompression at those points. You have to be careful to not use Z_FULL_FLUSH too often, since it can significantly degrade compression. Alternatively, you can scan a deflate stream once to generate an index, and then use that index for random access. See examples/zran.c .

29. Does zlib work on MVS, OS/390, CICS, etc.?

It has in the past, but we have not heard of any recent evidence. There were working ports of zlib 1.1.4 to MVS, but those links no longer work. If you know of recent, successful applications of zlib on these operating systems, please let us know. Thanks.

30. Is there some simpler, easier to read version of inflate I can look at to understand the deflate format?

First off, you should read RFC 1951. Second, yes. Look in zlib's contrib/puff directory.

31. Does zlib infringe on any patents?

As far as we know, no. In fact, that was originally the whole point behind zlib. Look here for some more information:

http://www.gzip.org/#faq11

32. Can zlib work with greater than 4 GB of data?

Yes. inflate() and deflate() will process any amount of data correctly. Each call of inflate() or deflate() is limited to input and output chunks of the maximum value that can be stored in the compiler's "unsigned int" type, but there is no limit to the number of chunks. Note however that the strm.total_in and strm_total_out counters may be limited to 4 GB. These counters are provided as a convenience and are not used internally by inflate() or deflate(). The application can easily set up its own counters

updated after each call of inflate() or deflate() to count beyond 4 GB. compress() and uncompress() may be limited to 4 GB, since they operate in a single call. gzseek() and gztell() may be limited to 4 GB depending on how zlib is compiled. See the zlibCompileFlags() function in zlib.h.

The word "may" appears several times above since there is a 4 GB limit only if the compiler's "long" type is
32 bits. If the compiler's "long" type is
64 bits, then the limit is 16 exabytes.

33. Does zlib have any security vulnerabilities?

The only one that we are aware of is potentially in gzprintf(). If zlib is compiled to use sprintf() or vsprintf(), then there is no protection against a buffer overflow of an 8K string space (or other value as set by gzbuffer()), other than the caller of gzprintf() assuring that the output will not exceed 8K. On the other hand, if zlib is compiled to use snprintf() or vsnprintf(), which should normally be the case, then there is no vulnerability. The ./configure script will display warnings if an insecure variation of sprintf() will be used by gzprintf(). Also the zlibCompileFlags() function will return information on what variant of sprintf() is used by gzprintf().

If you don't have snprintf() or vsnprintf() and would like one, you can find a portable implementation here:

http://www.ijs.si/software/snprintf/

Note that you should be using the most recent version of zlib. Versions 1.1.3 and before were subject to a double-free vulnerability, and versions 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 were subject to an access exception when decompressing invalid compressed data.

34. Is there a Java version of zlib?

Probably what you want is to use zlib in Java. zlib is already included as part of the Java SDK in the java.util.zip package. If you really want a version of zlib written in the Java language, look on the zlib home page for links: http://zlib.net/ .

35. I get this or that compiler or source-code scanner warning when I crank it up to maximally-pedantic. Can't you guys write proper code?

Many years ago, we gave up attempting to avoid warnings on every compiler in the universe. It just got to be a waste of time, and some compilers were downright silly as well as contradicted each other. So now, we simply make sure that the code always

works.

36. Valgrind (or some similar memory access checker) says that deflate is performing a conditional jump that depends on an uninitialized value. Isn't that a bug?

No. That is intentional for performance reasons, and the output of deflate is not affected. This only started showing up recently since zlib 1.2.x uses malloc() by default for allocations, whereas earlier versions used calloc(), which zeros out the allocated memory. Even though the code was correct, versions 1.2.4 and later was changed to not stimulate these checkers.

37. Will zlib read the (insert any ancient or arcane format here) compressed data format?

Probably not. Look in the comp.compression FAQ for pointers to various formats and associated software.

38. How can I encrypt/decrypt zip files with zlib?

zlib doesn't support encryption. The original PKZIP encryption is very weak and can be broken with freely available programs. To get strong encryption,
use GnuPG, http://www.gnupg.org/ , which already includes zlib compression. For PKZIP compatible "encryption", look at http://www.info-zip.org/

39. What's the difference between the "gzip" and "deflate" HTTP 1.1 encodings?

"gzip" is the gzip format, and "deflate" is the zlib format. They should probably have called the second one "zlib" instead to avoid confusion with the raw deflate compressed data format. While the HTTP 1.1 RFC 2616 correctly points to the zlib specification in RFC 1950 for the "deflate" transfer encoding, there have been reports of servers and browsers that incorrectly produce or expect raw deflate data per the deflate specification in RFC 1951, most notably Microsoft. So even though the "deflate" transfer encoding using the zlib format would be the more efficient approach (and in fact exactly what the zlib format was designed for), using the "gzip" transfer encoding is probably more reliable due to an
unfortunate choice of name on the part of the HTTP 1.1 authors.

Bottom line: use the gzip format for HTTP 1.1 encoding.

40. Does zlib support the new "Deflate64" format introduced by PKWare?

No. PKWare has apparently decided to keep that format proprietary, since

they have not documented it as they have previous compression formats. In any case, the compression improvements are so modest compared to other more modern approaches, that it's not worth the effort to implement.

41. I'm having a problem with the zip functions in zlib, can you help?

There are no zip functions in zlib. You are probably using minizip by Giles Vollant, which is found in the contrib directory of zlib. It is not part of zlib. In fact none of the stuff in contrib is part of zlib. The files in there are not supported by the zlib authors. You need to contact the authors of the respective contribution for help.

42. The match.asm code in contrib is under the GNU General Public License.
Since it's part of zlib, doesn't that mean that all of zlib falls under the GNU GPL?

No. The files in contrib are not part of zlib. They were contributed by other authors and are provided as a convenience to the user within the zlib distribution. Each item in contrib has its own license.

43. Is zlib subject to export controls? What is its ECCN?

zlib is not subject to export controls, and so is classified as EAR99.

44. Can you please sign these lengthy legal documents and fax them back to us so that we can use your software in our product?

No. Go away. Shoo.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/FAQ
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* inftrees.h -- header to use inftrees.c
* Copyright (C) 1995-2005, 2010 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/inftrees.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gzappend -- command to append to a gzip file

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version 1.2, 11 Oct 2012

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removed or altered from any source distribution.

Mark Adler madler@alumni.caltech.edu
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/gzappend.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* deflate.h -- internal compression state
* Copyright (C) 1995-2016 Jean-loup Gailly
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/deflate.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
Additional tools for Minizip
Code: Xavier Roche '2004
License: Same as ZLIB (www.gzip.org)
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/contrib/minizip/mztools.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/contrib/minizip/mztools.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* unzip.h -- IO for uncompress .zip files using zlib

Version 1.1, February 14h, 2010
part of the MiniZip project - (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

Copyright (C) 1998-2010 Gilles Vollant (minizip) (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

Modifications of Unzip for Zip64
Copyright (C) 2007-2008 Even Rouault

Modifications for Zip64 support on both zip and unzip
Copyright (C) 2009-2010 Mathias Svensson (http://result42.com)

For more info read MiniZip_info.txt

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Changes

See header of unzip64.c

*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/contrib/minizip/unzip.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gzjoin -- command to join gzip files into one gzip file

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version 1.2, 14 Aug 2012

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Mark Adler madler@alumni.caltech.edu
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/gzjoin.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* crc32.c -- compute the CRC-32 of a data stream
* Copyright (C) 1995-2006, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*
* Thanks to Rodney Brown <rbrown64@csc.com.au> for his contribution of faster
* CRC methods: exclusive-oring 32 bits of data at a time, and pre-computing
* tables for updating the shift register in one step with three exclusive-ors
* instead of four steps with four exclusive-ors. This results in about a
* factor of two increase in speed on a Power PC G4 (PPC7455) using gcc -O3.
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/crc32.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* inffast.c -- fast decoding
* Copyright (C) 1995-2017 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/inffast.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* zutil.c -- target dependent utility functions for the compression library
* Copyright (C) 1995-2017 Jean-loup Gailly
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zutil.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* inflate.h -- internal inflate state definition
* Copyright (C) 1995-2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/inflate.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.11, January 15th, 2017

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

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).
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zlib.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* gzguts.h -- zlib internal header definitions for gz* operations
* Copyright (C) 2004, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/gzguts.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* zip.h -- IO on .zip files using zlib
Version 1.1, February 14h, 2010
part of the MiniZip project - (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

Copyright (C) 1998-2010 Gilles Vollant (minizip) (http://www.winimage.com/zLibDll/minizip.html)

Modifications for Zip64 support
Copyright (C) 2009-2010 Mathias Svensson (http://result42.com)

For more info read MiniZip_info.txt

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Changes

See header of zip.h

*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/contrib/minizip/zip.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* inftrees.c -- generate Huffman trees for efficient decoding
* Copyright (C) 1995-2017 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/inftrees.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* inflate.c -- zlib decompression
* Copyright (C) 1995-2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/inflate.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* zpipe.c: example of proper use of zlib's inflate() and deflate()
  Not copyrighted -- provided to the public domain
  Version 1.4 11 December 2005 Mark Adler */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/zpipe.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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 (formely 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 lengthy legal documents to sign. The sources are provided for free but without 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 the file ChangeLog history information documenting your changes. Please read the FAQ for more information on the distribution of modified source versions.

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* minigzip.c -- simulate gzip using the zlib compression library
* Copyright (C) 1995-2006, 2010, 2011, 2016 Jean-loup Gailly
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/test/minigzip.c
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* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/zlib.3
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* Copyright (C) 1995-2003, 2010 Mark Adler
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*/

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/inffast.h
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```
/* zran.c -- example of zlib/gzip stream indexing and random access
* Copyright (C) 2005, 2012 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
  Version 1.1  29 Sep 2012  Mark Adler */
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/zran.c
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```
/* infback.c -- inflate using a call-back interface
* Copyright (C) 1995-2016 Mark Adler
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*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/infback.c
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```
/* gzlog.h
 Copyright (C) 2004, 2008, 2012 Mark Adler, all rights reserved
 version 2.2, 14 Aug 2012

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 Mark Adler    madler@alumni.caltech.edu
*/
```

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1.2.11.dfsg/examples/gzlog.h
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/* fitblk.c: example of fitting compressed output to a specified size
  Not copyrighted -- provided to the public domain
  Version 1.1 25 November 2004 Mark Adler */

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/examples/fitblk.c
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/* gzlib.c -- zlib functions common to reading and writing gzip files
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* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/gzlib.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* infcover.c -- test zlib's inflate routines with full code coverage
* Copyright (C) 2011, 2016 Mark Adler
* For conditions of distribution and use, see copyright notice in zlib.h
*/

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1445162814_1666092919.423293/0/zlib-1-2-11-dfsg-orig-2-tar-gz/zlib-1.2.11.dfsg/test/infcover.c

1.320 d-bus 1.12.16-2ubuntu2.3

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1.323 shadow 4.8.1-1ubuntu5.20.04.4

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE
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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope Corporation, see http://www.zope.com). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see http://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see http://www.opensource.org for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

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1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
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In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
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2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)

2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
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1.326 six 1.14.0-2

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1.327 python-certifi 2019.11.28-1

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(CA). These were automatically extracted from Mozilla's root certificates
file (certdata.txt). This file can be found in the mozilla source tree:
http://mxr.mozilla.org/mozilla/source/security/nss/lib/ckfw/builtins/certdata.txt?raw=1#
It contains the certificates in PEM format and therefore
can be directly used with curl / libcurl / php_curl, or with
an Apache+mod_ssl webserver for SSL client authentication.

Just configure this file as the SSLCACertificateFile.#

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@(#) $RCSfile: certdata.txt,v $
$Revision: 1.80 $ $Date: 2011/11/03 15:11:58 $

1.328 fdisk 2.34.0

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Camellia in libhcrypto

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@heading Vincent Rijmen, Antoon Bosselaers, Paulo Barreto

AES in libhcrypto

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rijndael-alg-fst.c

@version 3.0 (December 2000)

Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)

@author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
@author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
@author Paulo Barreto <paulo.barreto@terra.com.br>

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DES core in libhcrypto

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D3DES (V5.09) -

A portable, public domain, version of the Data Encryption Standard.

Written with Symantec's THINK (Lightspeed) C by Richard Outerbridge.
Thanks to: Dan Hoey for his excellent Initial and Inverse permutation
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lib/hcrypto/test_dh.c

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1.341 linux-kernel 5.4.0-146.163

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```
/* nicstar.c  v0.22  Jawaid Bazyar (bazyar@hypermall.com)
* nicstar.c, M. Welsh (matt.welsh@cl.cam.ac.uk)
*
* Hacked October, 1997 by Jawaid Bazyar, Interlink Advertising Services Inc.
*  http://www.hypermall.com/
* 10/1/97 - commented out CFG_PHYIE bit - we don't care when the PHY
* interrupts us (except possibly for removal/insertion of the cable?)
* 10/4/97 - began heavy inline documentation of the code. Corrected typos
* and spelling mistakes.
* 10/5/97 - added code to handle PHY interrupts, disable PHY on
* loss of link, and correctly re-enable PHY when link is
* re-established. (put back CFG_PHYIE)
*
*   Modified to work with the IDT7721 nicstar -- AAL5 (tested) only.
*
* R. D. Rechenmacher <ron@fnal.gov>, Aug. 6, 1997
*
* Linux driver for the IDT77201 NICStAR PCI ATM controller.
* PHY component is expected to be 155 Mbps S/UNI-Lite or IDT 77155;
* see init_nicstar() for PHY initialization to change this. This driver
* expects the Linux ATM stack to support scatter-gather
 lists
* (skb->atm.iovcnt != 0) for Rx skb's passed to vcc->push.
*
* Implementing minimal-copy of received data:
*   IDT always receives data into a small buffer, then large buffers
*     as needed. This means that data must always be copied to create
```

```
*     the linear buffer needed by most non-ATM protocol stacks (e.g. IP)
*     Fix is simple: make large buffers large enough to hold entire
*     SDU, and leave <small_buffer_data> bytes empty at the start. Then
*     copy small buffer contents to head of large buffer.
*   Trick is to avoid fragmenting Linux, due to need for a lot of large
*     buffers. This is done by 2 things:
*       1) skb->destructor / skb->atm.recycle_buffer
*           combined, allow nicstar_free_rx_skb to be called to
*           recycle large data buffers
*       2) skb_clone of received buffers
*   See nicstar_free_rx_skb and linearize_buffer for implementation
*     details.
*
*
*
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*
* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996
*
*
*/
```

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Peterson, Toby
Petten, Diego Elio
Pickett, Joel
Plotnick, Alex
de Raadt, Theo
Rasch, Gudleik
Reid, Steve
Richards, Matt
Rossum, Guido van
Rouillard, John P.
Rowe, William A., Jr.
Roy, Alain
Ruusame, Elan
Ryabinkin, Eygene
Sato, Yuichi
Snchez, Wilfredo
Sanders, Miguel
Sasaki, Kan
Saucier, Jean-Francois
Schoenfeld, Patrick
Schuring, Arno
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Scott, Dougal
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Sobrado, Igor
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Todd, Giles
Toft, Martin
Torek, Chris
Tucker, Darren
Uhl, Robert
Uzel, Petr
Valery, Reznic
Van Dinter, Theo
Venckus, Martynas
de Vries, Maarten
Wagner, Klaus
Walsh, Dan
Warburton, John
Webb, Kirk
Wetzel, Timm
Wieringen, Marco van
Wilk, Jakub
Winiger, Gary
Wood, David
Zacarias, Gustavo
Zolnowsky, John

The following people have worked to translate sudo into other languages as part of the Translation Project, see https://translationproject.org for more details.

Albuquerque, Pedro
Blttermann, Mario
Bogusz, Jakub
Buo-ren, Lin
Casagrande, Milo
Castro, Felipe
Cho, Seong-ho
Chornoivan, Yuri
Diguez,

Francisco
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Garca-Fontes, Walter
Gezer, Volkan
Hamasaki, Takeshi
Hamming, Peter
Hansen, Joe
Hantrais, Frdric
Hein, Jochen
Hufthammer, Karl Ove
Jerovek, Damir
Karvonen, Jorma
Kazik, Duan
Kelemen, Gbor
Keeci, Mehmet
Koir, Klemen
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Marchal, Frdric
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Putanec, Boidar
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Rasmussen, Sebastian
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Sendn, Abel
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Tomat, Fbio
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Vorotnikov, Artem
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1.343 libxml2 2.9.10+dfsg-5ubuntu0.20.04.6

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1.350 libalgorithm-diff-perl 1.19.03-2

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---
abstract: unknown
author:
- unknown

```
build_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
configure_requires:
 ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 6.98, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.141170'
license: unknown
meta-spec:
 url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
 version: '1.4'
name: Algorithm-Diff
no_index:
 directory:
   - t
   - inc
requires: {}
version: '1.1903'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1716049736_1686319468.8466845/0/libalgorithm-diff-perl-1-19-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-1.1903/META.yml
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```
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```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1716049736_1686319468.8466845/0/libalgorithm-diff-perl-1-19-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-1.1903/diffnew.pl
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
=head1 NAME

Algorithm::Diff - Compute `intelligent' differences between two files / lists

=head1 SYNOPSIS

   require Algorithm::Diff;

   # This example produces traditional 'diff' output:

   my $diff = Algorithm::Diff->new( \@seq1, \@seq2 );

   $diff->Base( 1 );   # Return line numbers, not indices
   while(  $diff->Next()  ) {
       next   if  $diff->Same();
       my $sep = '';
       if(  ! $diff->Items(2)  ) {
```

```
        printf "%d,%dd%d\n",
            $diff->Get(qw( Min1 Max1 Max2 ));
    } elsif(  ! $diff->Items(1)  ) {
        printf "%da%d,%d\n",
            $diff->Get(qw( Max1 Min2 Max2 ));
    } else {
        $sep = "---\n";
        printf "%d,%dc%d,%d\n",
            $diff->Get(qw( Min1 Max1 Min2 Max2 ));
    }
    print "< $_"   for  $diff->Items(1);
    print $sep;
    print "> $_"   for  $diff->Items(2);
}


# Alternate interfaces:

 use Algorithm::Diff qw(
    LCS LCS_length LCSidx
    diff sdiff compact_diff
    traverse_sequences traverse_balanced );

@lcs    = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
$lcsref = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
$count  = LCS_length( \@seq1, \@seq2 );

( $seq1idxref, $seq2idxref ) = LCSidx( \@seq1, \@seq2 );


# Complicated interfaces:

@diffs  = diff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );

@sdiffs = sdiff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );

@cdiffs = compact_diff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );

traverse_sequences(
    \@seq1,
    \@seq2,
    {   MATCH     => \&callback1,
        DISCARD_A => \&callback2,
        DISCARD_B => \&callback3,
    },
    \&key_generator,
    @extra_args,
);
```

```
traverse_balanced(
    \@seq1,
    \@seq2,
    {   MATCH     => \&callback1,
        DISCARD_A => \&callback2,
        DISCARD_B => \&callback3,
        CHANGE    => \&callback4,
    },
    \&key_generator,
    @extra_args,
);
```

=head1 INTRODUCTION

(by
Mark-Jason Dominus)

I once read an article written by the authors of C<diff>; they said that they worked very hard on the algorithm until they found the right one.

I think what they ended up using (and I hope someone will correct me, because I am not very confident about this) was the `longest common subsequence' method. In the LCS problem, you have two sequences of items:

```
a b c d f g h j q z

a b c d e f g i j k r x y z
```

and you want to find the longest sequence of items that is present in both original sequences in the same order. That is, you want to find a new sequence I<S> which can be obtained from the first sequence by deleting some items, and from the second sequence by deleting other items. You also want I<S> to be as long as possible. In this case I<S> is

```
a b c d f g j z
```

From there it's only a small step to get diff-like output:

```
e   h i   k   q r x y
+   - +   +   - + + +
```

This module solves the LCS problem. It also includes a canned

function
to generate C<diff>-like output.

It might seem from the example above that the LCS of two sequences is always pretty obvious, but that's not always the case, especially when the two sequences have many repeated elements. For example, consider

```
a x b y c z p d q
a b c a x b y c z
```

A naive approach might start by matching up the C<a> and C<b> that appear at the beginning of each sequence, like this:

```
a x b y c         z p d q
a   b   c a b y c z
```

This finds the common subsequence C<a b c z>. But actually, the LCS is C<a x b y c z>:

```
      a x b y c z p d q
a b c a x b y c z
```

or

```
a       x b y c z p d q
a b c a x b y c z
```

=head1 USAGE

(See also the README file and several example scripts include with this module.)

This module now provides an object-oriented interface that uses less memory and is easier to use than most of the previous procedural interfaces. It also still provides several exportable functions. We'll deal with these in ascending order of difficulty: C<LCS>, C<LCS_length>, C<LCSidx>, OO interface, C<prepare>, C<diff>, C<sdiff>, C<traverse_sequences>, and C<traverse_balanced>.

=head2 C<LCS>

Given references to two lists of items, LCS returns an array containing their longest common subsequence. In scalar context, it returns a reference to such a list.

```
@lcs    = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
$lcsref = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
```

C<LCS> may be passed an optional third parameter; this is a CODE reference to a key generation function. See L</KEY GENERATION FUNCTIONS>.

```
@lcs    = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2, \&keyGen, @args );
$lcsref = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2, \&keyGen, @args );
```

Additional parameters, if any, will be passed to the key generation routine.

=head2 C<LCS_length>

This is just like C<LCS> except it only returns the length of the longest common subsequence. This provides a performance gain of about 9% compared to C<LCS>.

=head2 C<LCSidx>

Like C<LCS> except it returns references to two arrays. The first array contains the indices into @seq1 where the LCS items are located. The second array contains the indices into @seq2 where the LCS items are located.

Therefore, the following three lists will contain the same values:

```
my( $idx1, $idx2 ) = LCSidx( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
my @list1 = @seq1[ @$idx1 ];
my @list2 = @seq2[ @$idx2 ];
my @list3 = LCS( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
```

=head2 C<new>

```
$diff = Algorithm::Diffs->new( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
$diff = Algorithm::Diffs->new( \@seq1, \@seq2, \%opts );
```

C<new> computes the smallest set of additions and deletions necessary to turn the first sequence into the second and compactly records them in the object.

You use the object to iterate over I<hunks>, where each hunk represents a contiguous section of items which should be added, deleted, replaced, or left unchanged.

=over 4

The following summary of all of the methods looks a lot like Perl code but some of the symbols have different meanings:

```
  [ ]     Encloses optional arguments
   :       Is followed by the default value for an optional argument
  |       Separates alternate return results
```

Method summary:

```
  $obj       = Algorithm::Diff->new( \@seq1, \@seq2, [ \%opts ] );
  $pos       = $obj->Next(  [ $count : 1 ] );
  $revPos     = $obj->Prev(  [ $count : 1 ] );
  $obj       = $obj->Reset( [ $pos : 0 ] );
  $copy       = $obj->Copy(  [ $pos, [ $newBase ] ] );
  $oldBase    = $obj->Base(  [ $newBase ] );
```

Note that all of the following methods C<die> if used on an object that
is "reset" (not currently pointing at any hunk).

```
  $bits      = $obj->Diff(  );
  @items|$cnt = $obj->Same(  );
  @items|$cnt = $obj->Items( $seqNum );
  @idxs |$cnt = $obj->Range( $seqNum, [ $base ] );
  $minIdx     = $obj->Min(   $seqNum, [ $base ] );
  $maxIdx     = $obj->Max(   $seqNum, [ $base ] );
  @values     = $obj->Get(   @names );
```

Passing in C<undef> for an optional argument is always treated the same
as if no argument were passed in.

=item
 C<Next>

```
  $pos = $diff->Next();    # Move forward 1 hunk
  $pos = $diff->Next( 2 ); # Move forward 2 hunks
  $pos = $diff->Next(-5);  # Move backward 5 hunks
```

C<Next> moves the object to point at the next hunk. The object starts
out "reset", which means it isn't pointing at any hunk. If the object
is reset, then C<Next()> moves to the first hunk.

C<Next> returns a true value iff the move didn't go past the last hunk.
So C<Next(0)> will return true iff the object is not reset.

Actually, C<Next> returns the object's new position, which is a number
between 1 and the number of hunks (inclusive), or returns a false value.

=item C<Prev>

C<Prev($N)> is almost identical to C<Next(-$N)>; it moves to the $Nth

previous hunk. On a 'reset' object, C<Prev()> [and C<Next(-1)>] move
to the last hunk.

The position returned by C<Prev> is relative to the I<end> of the
hunks; -1 for the last hunk, -2 for the second-to-last, etc.

=item C<Reset>

```
  $diff->Reset();     # Reset the
 object's position
  $diff->Reset($pos); # Move to the specified hunk
  $diff->Reset(1);    # Move to the first hunk
  $diff->Reset(-1);   # Move to the last hunk
```

C<Reset> returns the object, so, for example, you could use
C<< $diff->Reset()->Next(-1) >> to get the number of hunks.

=item C<Copy>

```
  $copy = $diff->Copy( $newPos, $newBase );
```

C<Copy> returns a copy of the object. The copy and the original object
share most of their data, so making copies takes very little memory.
The copy maintains its own position (separate from the original), which
is the main purpose of copies. It also maintains its own base.

By default, the copy's position starts out the same as the original
object's position. But C<Copy> takes an optional first argument to set the
new position, so the following three snippets are equivalent:

```
  $copy = $diff->Copy($pos);

  $copy = $diff->Copy();
  $copy->Reset($pos);

  $copy = $diff->Copy()->Reset($pos);
```

C<Copy> takes an optional second argument
 to set the base for
the copy. If you wish to change the base of the copy but leave
the position the same as in the original, here are two
equivalent ways:

```
  $copy = $diff->Copy();
  $copy->Base( 0 );

  $copy = $diff->Copy(undef,0);
```

Here are two equivalent way to get a "reset" copy:

```
$copy = $diff->Copy(0);

$copy = $diff->Copy()->Reset();
```

=item C<Diff>

```
$bits = $obj->Diff();
```

C<Diff> returns a true value iff the current hunk contains items that are different between the two sequences. It actually returns one of the follow 4 values:

=over 4

=item 3

C<3==(1|2)>. This hunk contains items from @seq1 and the items from @seq2 that should replace them. Both sequence 1 and 2 contain changed items so both the 1 and 2 bits are set.

=item 2

This hunk only contains items from @seq2 that should be inserted (not items from @seq1). Only sequence 2 contains changed items so only the 2 bit is set.

=item 1

This hunk only contains items from @seq1 that should be deleted (not items from @seq2). Only sequence 1 contains changed items so only the 1 bit is set.

=item 0

This means that the items in this hunk are the same in both sequences. Neither sequence 1 nor 2 contain changed items so neither the 1 nor the 2 bits are set.

=back

=item C<Same>

C<Same> returns a true value iff the current hunk contains items that are the same in both sequences. It actually returns the list of items if they are the same or an empty list if they aren't. In a scalar

context, it returns the size of the list.

=item C<Items>

```
$count = $diff->Items(2);
@items = $diff->Items($seqNum);
```

C<Items> returns the (number of) items from the specified sequence that are part of the current hunk.

If the current hunk contains only insertions, then C<< $diff->Items(1) >> will return an empty list (0 in a scalar context). If the current hunk contains only deletions, then C<< $diff->Items(2) >> will return an empty list (0 in a scalar context).

If the hunk contains replacements, then both C<< $diff->Items(1) >> and C<< $diff->Items(2) >> will return different, non-empty lists.

Otherwise, the hunk contains identical items and all of the following will return the same lists:

```
@items = $diff->Items(1);
@items = $diff->Items(2);
@items = $diff->Same();
```

=item C<Range>

```
$count = $diff->Range( $seqNum );
@indices = $diff->Range( $seqNum );
@indices = $diff->Range( $seqNum, $base );
```

C<Range> is like C<Items> except that it returns a list of I<indices> to the items rather than the items themselves. By default, the index of the first item (in each sequence) is 0 but this can be changed by calling the C<Base> method. So, by default, the following two snippets return the same lists:

```
@list = $diff->Items(2);
@list = @seq2[ $diff->Range(2) ];
```

You can also specify the base to use as the second argument. So the following two snippets I<always> return the same lists:

```
@list = $diff->Items(1);
@list = @seq1[ $diff->Range(1,0)
];
```

=item C<Base>

```
$curBase = $diff->Base();
$oldBase = $diff->Base($newBase);
```

C<Base> sets and/or returns the current base (usually 0 or 1) that is used when you request range information. The base defaults to 0 so that range information is returned as array indices. You can set the base to 1 if you want to report traditional line numbers instead.

=item C<Min>

```
$min1 = $diff->Min(1);
$min = $diff->Min( $seqNum, $base );
```

C<Min> returns the first value that C<Range> would return (given the same arguments) or returns C<undef> if C<Range> would return an empty list.

=item C<Max>

C<Max> returns the last value that C<Range> would return or C<undef>.

=item C<Get>

```
( $n, $x, $r ) = $diff->Get(qw( min1 max1 range1 ));
@values = $diff->Get(qw( 0min2 1max2 range2 same base ));
```

C<Get> returns one or more scalar values. You pass in a list of the names of the values you want returned. Each name must match one of the following regexes:

```
/^(-?\d+)?(min|max)[12]$/i
 /^(range[12]|same|diff|base)$/i
```

The 1 or 2 after a name says which sequence you want the information for (and where allowed, it is required). The optional number before "min" or "max" is the base to use. So the following equalities hold:

```
$diff->Get('min1') == $diff->Min(1)
$diff->Get('0min2') == $diff->Min(2,0)
```

Using C<Get> in a scalar context when you've passed in more than one name is a fatal error (C<die> is called).

=back

=head2 C<prepare>

Given a reference to a list of items, C<prepare> returns a reference to a hash which can be used when comparing this sequence to other sequences with C<LCS> or C<LCS_length>.

```
$prep = prepare( \@seq1 );
for $i ( 0 .. 10_000 )
{
    @lcs = LCS( $prep, $seq[$i] );
    # do something useful with @lcs
}
```

C<prepare> may be passed an optional third parameter; this is a CODE reference to a key generation function. See L</KEY GENERATION FUNCTIONS>.

```
$prep = prepare( \@seq1, \&keyGen );
for $i (
0 .. 10_000 )
{
    @lcs = LCS( $seq[$i], $prep, \&keyGen );
    # do something useful with @lcs
}
```

Using C<prepare> provides a performance gain of about 50% when calling LCS many times compared with not preparing.

=head2 C<diff>

```
@diffs     = diff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
$diffs_ref = diff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
```

C<diff> computes the smallest set of additions and deletions necessary to turn the first sequence into the second, and returns a description of these changes. The description is a list of I<hunks>; each hunk represents a contiguous section of items which should be added, deleted, or replaced. (Hunks containing unchanged items are not included.)

The return value of C<diff> is a list of hunks, or, in scalar context, a reference to such a list. If there are no differences, the list will be empty.

Here is an example. Calling C<diff> for the following two sequences:

```
a b c e h j l m n p
b c d e f j k l m r s t
```

would produce the following list:

```
(
  [ [ '-', 0, 'a' ] ],

  [ [ '+', 2, 'd' ] ],

  [ [ '-', 4, 'h' ],
    [ '+', 4, 'f' ] ],

  [ [ '+', 6, 'k' ] ],

  [ [ '-',  8, 'n' ],
    [ '-',  9, 'p' ],
    [ '+',  9, 'r' ],
    [ '+', 10, 's' ],
    [ '+', 11, 't' ] ],
)
```

There are five hunks here. The first hunk says that the C<a> at position 0 of the first sequence should be deleted (C<->). The second hunk says that the C<d> at position 2 of the second sequence should be inserted (C<+>). The third hunk says that the C<h> at position 4 of the first sequence should be removed and replaced with the C<f> from position 4 of the second sequence. And so on.

C<diff> may be passed an optional third parameter; this is a CODE reference to a key generation function. See L</KEY GENERATION FUNCTIONS>.

Additional parameters, if any, will be passed to the key generation routine.

=head2 C<sdiff>

```
@sdiffs     = sdiff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
$sdiffs_ref = sdiff( \@seq1, \@seq2 );
```

C<sdiff>
computes all necessary components to show two sequences and their minimized differences side by side, just like the Unix-utility I<sdiff> does:

```
same            same
before     |    after
old        <    -
-          >    new
```

It returns a list of array refs, each pointing to an array of
display instructions. In scalar context it returns a reference
to such a list. If there are no differences, the list will have one
entry per item, each indicating that the item was unchanged.

Display instructions consist of three elements: A modifier indicator
(C<+>: Element added, C<->: Element removed, C<u>: Element unmodified,
C<c>: Element changed) and the value of the old and new elements, to
be displayed side-by-side.

An C<sdiff> of the following two sequences:

```
a b c e h j l m n p
b c d e f j k l m r s t
```

results in

```
( [ '-', 'a', ''  ],
  [ 'u', 'b', 'b' ],
  [ 'u', 'c', 'c' ],
  [ '+', '',  'd' ],
  [ 'u', 'e', 'e' ],
  [ 'c', 'h', 'f' ],
   [ 'u', 'j', 'j' ],
  [ '+', '',  'k' ],
  [ 'u', 'l', 'l' ],
  [ 'u', 'm', 'm' ],
  [ 'c', 'n', 'r' ],
  [ 'c', 'p', 's' ],
  [ '+', '',  't' ],
)
```

C<sdiff> may be passed an optional third parameter; this is a CODE
reference to a key generation function. See L</KEY GENERATION
FUNCTIONS>.

Additional parameters, if any, will be passed to the key generation
routine.

=head2 C<compact_diff>

C<compact_diff> is much like C<sdiff> except it returns a much more
compact description consisting of just one flat list of indices. An
example helps explain the format:

```
my @a = qw( a b c   e  h j   l m n p      );
my @b = qw(   b c d e f  j k l m    r s t );
@cdiff = compact_diff( \@a, \@b );
```

```
# Returns:
#   @a     @b      @a      @b
#  start   start   values   values
(    0,     0,   #      =
     0,     0,   #    a  !
     1,     0,   #  b c  =  b c
     3,     2,   #      !  d
     3,     3,   #    e  =  e
     4,     4,   #    f  !  h
     5,     5,   #    j  =  j
     6,     6,   #      !  k
     6,     7,   #  l m  =  l m
     8,     9,   #  n p  !  r s t
    10,    12,   #
);
```

The 0th, 2nd, 4th, etc. entries are all indices into @seq1 (@a in the above example) indicating where a hunk begins. The 1st, 3rd, 5th, etc. entries are all indices into @seq2 (@b in the above example) indicating where the same hunk begins.

So each pair of indices (except the last pair) describes where a hunk begins (in each sequence). Since each hunk must end at the item just before the item that starts the next hunk, the next pair of indices can be used to determine where the hunk ends.

So, the first 4 entries (0..3) describe the first hunk. Entries 0 and 1 describe where the first hunk begins (and so are always both 0). Entries 2 and 3 describe where the next hunk begins, so subtracting 1 from each tells us where the first hunk ends. That is, the first hunk contains items
C<$diff[0]> through C<$diff[2] - 1> of the first sequence
and contains items C<$diff[1]> through C<$diff[3] - 1> of the second sequence.

In other words, the first hunk consists of the following two lists of items:

```
          #  1st pair     2nd pair
          # of indices   of indices
@list1 = @a[ $cdiff[0] .. $cdiff[2]-1 ];
@list2 = @b[ $cdiff[1] .. $cdiff[3]-1 ];
          # Hunk start   Hunk end
```

Note that the hunks will always alternate between those that are part of the LCS (those that contain unchanged items) and those that contain changes. This means that all we need to be told is whether the first hunk is a 'same' or 'diff' hunk and we can determine which of the other hunks contain 'same' items or 'diff' items.

By convention, we always make the first hunk contain unchanged items. So the 1st, 3rd, 5th, etc. hunks (all odd-numbered hunks if you start counting from 1) all contain unchanged items. And the 2nd, 4th, 6th, etc. hunks (all even-numbered hunks if you start counting from 1) all contain changed items.

Since @a and @b don't begin with the same value, the first hunk in our example is empty (otherwise we'd violate the above convention). Note that the first 4 index values in our example are all zero. Plug these values into our previous code block and we get:

```
@hunk1a = @a[ 0 .. 0-1 ];
@hunk1b = @b[ 0 .. 0-1 ];
```

And C<0..-1> returns the empty list.

Move down one pair of indices (2..5) and we get the offset ranges for the second hunk, which contains changed items.

Since C<@diff[2..5]> contains (0,0,1,0) in our example, the second hunk consists of these two lists of items:

```
    @hunk2a = @a[ $cdiff[2] .. $cdiff[4]-1 ];
    @hunk2b = @b[ $cdiff[3] .. $cdiff[5]-1 ];
# or
    @hunk2a = @a[ 0 .. 1-1 ];
    @hunk2b = @b[ 0 .. 0-1 ];
# or
    @hunk2a = @a[ 0 .. 0 ];
    @hunk2b = @b[ 0 .. -1 ];
# or
    @hunk2a = ( 'a' );
    @hunk2b = ( );
```

That is, we would delete item 0 ('a') from @a.

Since C<@diff[4..7]> contains (1,0,3,2) in our example, the third hunk consists of these two lists of items:

```
    @hunk3a = @a[ $cdiff[4] .. $cdiff[6]-1 ];
    @hunk3a = @b[ $cdiff[5] .. $cdiff[7]-1 ];
# or
    @hunk3a = @a[ 1 .. 3-1 ];
    @hunk3a = @b[ 0 .. 2-1 ];
# or
```

```
    @hunk3a = @a[ 1 .. 2 ];
    @hunk3a = @b[ 0 .. 1 ];
  # or
    @hunk3a = qw( b c );
    @hunk3a = qw( b c );
```

Note that this third hunk contains unchanged items as our convention demands.

You can continue this process until you reach the last two indices, which will always be the number of items in each sequence. This is required so that subtracting one from each will give you the indices to the last items in each sequence.

=head2 C<traverse_sequences>

C<traverse_sequences> used to be the most general facility provided by this module (the new OO interface is more powerful and much easier to use).

Imagine that there are two arrows. Arrow A points to an element of sequence A, and arrow B points to an element of the sequence B. Initially, the arrows point to the first elements of the respective sequences. C<traverse_sequences> will advance the arrows through the sequences one element at a time, calling an appropriate user-specified callback function before each advance. It will advance the arrows in such a way that if there are equal elements C<$A[$i]> and C<$B[$j]> which are equal and which are part of the LCS, there will be some moment during the execution of C<traverse_sequences> when arrow A is pointing to C<$A[$i]> and arrow B is pointing to C<$B[$j]>. When this happens, C<traverse_sequences> will call the C<MATCH> callback function and then it will advance both arrows.

Otherwise, one of the arrows is pointing to an element of its sequence that is not part of the LCS. C<traverse_sequences> will advance that arrow and will call the C<DISCARD_A> or the C<DISCARD_B> callback, depending on which arrow it advanced. If both arrows point to elements that are not part of the LCS, then C<traverse_sequences> will advance one of them and call the appropriate callback, but it is not specified which it will call.

The arguments to C<traverse_sequences> are the two sequences to traverse, and a hash which specifies the callback functions, like this:

```
  traverse_sequences(
    \@seq1, \@seq2,
    {   MATCH => $callback_1,
```

```
        DISCARD_A => $callback_2,
        DISCARD_B => $callback_3,
    }
  );
```

Callbacks for MATCH, DISCARD_A, and DISCARD_B are invoked with at least the indices of the two arrows as their arguments. They are not expected to return any values. If a callback is omitted from the table, it is not called.

Callbacks for A_FINISHED and B_FINISHED are invoked with at least the corresponding index in A or B.

If arrow A reaches the end of its sequence, before arrow B does, C<traverse_sequences> will call the C<A_FINISHED> callback when it advances arrow B, if there is such a function;
 if not it will call
C<DISCARD_B> instead. Similarly if arrow B finishes first.
C<traverse_sequences> returns when both arrows are at the ends of their respective sequences. It returns true on success and false on failure.
At present there is no way to fail.

C<traverse_sequences> may be passed an optional fourth parameter; this is a CODE reference to a key generation function. See L</KEY GENERATION FUNCTIONS>.

Additional parameters, if any, will be passed to the key generation function.

If you want to pass additional parameters to your callbacks, but don't need a custom key generation function, you can get the default by passing undef:

```
  traverse_sequences(
    \@seq1, \@seq2,
    {   MATCH => $callback_1,
        DISCARD_A => $callback_2,
        DISCARD_B => $callback_3,
    },
    undef,     # default key-gen
    $myArgument1,
    $myArgument2,
    $myArgument3,
  );
```

C<traverse_sequences> does not have a useful return value; you are expected
 to plug in the appropriate behavior with the callback functions.

=head2 C<traverse_balanced>

C<traverse_balanced> is an alternative to C<traverse_sequences>. It
uses a different algorithm to iterate through the entries in the
computed LCS. Instead of sticking to one side and showing element changes
as insertions and deletions only, it will jump back and forth between
the two sequences and report I<changes> occurring as deletions on one
side followed immediately by an insertion on the other side.

In addition to the C<DISCARD_A>, C<DISCARD_B>, and C<MATCH> callbacks
supported by C<traverse_sequences>, C<traverse_balanced> supports
a C<CHANGE> callback indicating that one element got C<replaced> by another:

```
  traverse_balanced(
     \@seq1, \@seq2,
     {   MATCH => $callback_1,
         DISCARD_A => $callback_2,
         DISCARD_B => $callback_3,
         CHANGE    => $callback_4,
     }
  );
```

If no C<CHANGE> callback is specified, C<traverse_balanced>
will
 map C<CHANGE> events to C<DISCARD_A> and C<DISCARD_B> actions,
therefore resulting in a similar behaviour as C<traverse_sequences>
with different order of events.

C<traverse_balanced> might be a bit slower than C<traverse_sequences>,
noticeable only while processing huge amounts of data.

The C<sdiff> function of this module
is implemented as call to C<traverse_balanced>.

C<traverse_balanced> does not have a useful return value; you are expected to
plug in the appropriate behavior with the callback functions.

=head1 KEY GENERATION FUNCTIONS

Most of the functions accept an optional extra parameter. This is a
CODE reference to a key generating (hashing) function that should return
a string that uniquely identifies a given element. It should be the
case that if two elements are to be considered equal, their keys should
be the same (and the other way around). If no key generation function
is provided, the key will be the element as a string.

By default, comparisons will use "eq"

and elements will be turned into keys
using the default stringizing operator """.

Where this is important is when you're comparing something other than strings. If it is the case that you have multiple different objects that should be considered to be equal, you should supply a key generation function. Otherwise, you have to make sure that your arrays contain unique references.

For instance, consider this example:

```
package Person;

sub new
{
    my $package = shift;
    return bless { name => '', ssn => '', @_ }, $package;
}

sub clone
{
    my $old = shift;
    my $new = bless { %$old }, ref($old);
}

sub hash
{
    return shift()->{'ssn'};
}

my $person1 = Person->new( name => 'Joe', ssn => '123-45-6789' );
my $person2 = Person->new( name => 'Mary', ssn => '123-47-0000' );
my $person3 = Person->new( name => 'Pete', ssn => '999-45-2222' );
my $person4 = Person->new( name => 'Peggy', ssn => '123-45-9999'
);
my $person5 = Person->new( name => 'Frank', ssn => '000-45-9999' );
```

If you did this:

```
my $array1 = [ $person1, $person2, $person4 ];
my $array2 = [ $person1, $person3, $person4, $person5 ];
Algorithm::Diff::diff( $array1, $array2 );
```

everything would work out OK (each of the objects would be converted into a string like "Person=HASH(0x82425b0)" for comparison).

But if you did this:

```
my $array1 = [ $person1, $person2, $person4 ];
my $array2 = [ $person1, $person3, $person4->clone(), $person5 ];
Algorithm::Diff::diff( $array1, $array2 );
```

$person4 and $person4->clone() (which have the same name and SSN)
would be seen as different objects. If you wanted them to be considered
equivalent, you would have to pass in a key generation function:

```
my $array1 = [ $person1, $person2, $person4 ];
my $array2 = [ $person1, $person3, $person4->clone(), $person5 ];
Algorithm::Diff::diff( $array1, $array2, \&Person::hash );
```

This would use the 'ssn' field in
each Person as a comparison key, and
so would consider $person4 and $person4->clone() as equal.

You may also pass additional parameters to the key generation function
if you wish.

=head1 ERROR CHECKING

If you pass these routines a non-reference and they expect a reference,
they will die with a message.

=head1 AUTHOR

This version released by Tye McQueen (http://perlmonks.org/?node=tye).

=head1 LICENSE

Parts Copyright (c) 2000-2004 Ned Konz. All rights reserved.
Parts by Tye McQueen.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
under the same terms as Perl.

=head1 MAILING LIST

Mark-Jason still maintains a mailing list. To join a low-volume mailing
list for announcements related to diff and Algorithm::Diff, send an
empty mail message to mjd-perl-diff-request@plover.com.

=head1 CREDITS

Versions through 0.59 (and much of this documentation) were written by:

Mark-Jason Dominus, mjd-perl-diff@plover.com

This version borrows some documentation and routine
 names from
Mark-Jason's, but Diff.pm's code was completely replaced.

This code was adapted from the Smalltalk code of Mario Wolczko
<mario@wolczko.com>, which is available at
ftp://st.cs.uiuc.edu/pub/Smalltalk/MANCHESTER/manchester/4.0/diff.st

C<sdiff> and C<traverse_balanced> were written by Mike Schilli
<m@perlmeister.com>.

The algorithm is that described in
I<A Fast Algorithm for Computing Longest Common Subsequences>,
CACM, vol.20, no.5, pp.350-353, May 1977, with a few
minor improvements to improve the speed.

Much work was done by Ned Konz (perl@bike-nomad.com).

The OO interface and some other changes are by Tye McQueen.

=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1716049736_1686319468.8466845/0/libalgorithm-diff-perl-1-19-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-1.1903/lib/Algorithm/Diff.pm
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
#
# `Diff' program in Perl
# Copyright 1998 M-J. Dominus. (mjd-perl-diff@plover.com)
#
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
# under the same terms as Perl itself.
#
# Altered to output in `context diff' format (but without context)
# September 1998 Christian Murphy (cpm@muc.de)
#
# Command-line arguments and context lines feature added
# September 1998 Amir D. Karger (karger@bead.aecom.yu.edu)
#
# In this file, "item" usually means "line of text", and "item number" usually
# means "line number". But theoretically the code could be used more generally
use strict;

use Algorithm::Diff qw(diff);
use File::stat;
use vars qw ($opt_C $opt_c $opt_u $opt_U);
```

```
use Getopt::Std;

my $usage = << "ENDUSAGE";
Usage: $0 [{-c | -u}] [{-C | -U} lines] oldfile newfile
   -c will do a context diff with 3 lines of context
   -C will do a context diff with 'lines' lines of context
    -u will do a unified diff with 3 lines of context
   -U will do a unified diff with 'lines' lines of context
ENDUSAGE

getopts('U:C:cu') or bag("$usage");
bag("$usage") unless @ARGV == 2;
my ($file1, $file2) = @ARGV;
if (defined $opt_C || defined $opt_c) {
   $opt_c = ""; # -c on if -C given on command line
   $opt_u = undef;
} elsif (defined $opt_U || defined $opt_u) {
   $opt_u = ""; # -u on if -U given on command line
   $opt_c = undef;
} else {
   $opt_c = ""; # by default, do context diff, not old diff
}

my ($char1, $char2); # string to print before file names
my $Context_Lines; # lines of context to print
if (defined $opt_c) {
   $Context_Lines = defined $opt_C ? $opt_C : 3;
   $char1 = '*' x 3; $char2 = '-' x 3;
} elsif (defined $opt_u) {
   $Context_Lines = defined $opt_U ? $opt_U : 3;
   $char1 = '-' x 3; $char2 = '+' x 3;
}

# After we've read up to a certain point in each file, the number of items
# we've read from each file will differ by $FLD (could be 0)
my
 $File_Length_Difference = 0;

open (F1, $file1) or bag("Couldn't open $file1: $!");
open (F2, $file2) or bag("Couldn't open $file2: $!");
my (@f1, @f2);
chomp(@f1 = <F1>);
close F1;
chomp(@f2 = <F2>);
close F2;

# diff yields lots of pieces, each of which is basically a Block object
my $diffs = diff(\@f1, \@f2);
```

```
exit 0 unless @$diffs;

my $st = stat($file1);
print "$char1 $file1\t", scalar localtime($st->mtime), "\n";
$st = stat($file2);
print "$char2 $file2\t", scalar localtime($st->mtime), "\n";

my ($hunk,$oldhunk);
# Loop over hunks. If a hunk overlaps with the last hunk, join them.
# Otherwise, print out the old one.
foreach my $piece (@$diffs) {
   $hunk = new Hunk ($piece, $Context_Lines);
   next unless $oldhunk;

   if ($hunk->does_overlap($oldhunk)) {
 $hunk->prepend_hunk($oldhunk);
   } else {
 $oldhunk->output_diff(\@f1, \@f2);
   }

} continue {
   $oldhunk = $hunk;
}

# print the last hunk
$oldhunk->output_diff(\@f1, \@f2);
exit 1;
# END MAIN PROGRAM

sub bag {
 my
 $msg = shift;
 $msg .= "\n";
 warn $msg;
 exit 2;
}

# Package Hunk. A Hunk is a group of Blocks which overlap because of the
# context surrounding each block. (So if we're not using context, every
# hunk will contain one block.)
{
package Hunk;

sub new {
# Arg1 is output from &LCS::diff (which corresponds to one Block)
# Arg2 is the number of items (lines, e.g.,) of context around each block
#
# This subroutine changes $File_Length_Difference
```

```
#
# Fields in a Hunk:
# blocks      - a list of Block objects
# start       - index in file 1 where first block of the hunk starts
# end         - index in file 1 where last block of the hunk ends
#
# Variables:
# before_diff - how much longer file 2 is than file 1 due to all hunks
#               until but NOT including this one
# after_diff  - difference due to all hunks including this one
   my ($class, $piece, $context_items) = @_;

   my $block = new Block ($piece); # this modifies $FLD!

   my $before_diff = $File_Length_Difference;
 # BEFORE this hunk
   my $after_diff = $before_diff + $block->{"length_diff"};
   $File_Length_Difference += $block->{"length_diff"};

   # @remove_array and @insert_array hold the items to insert and remove
   # Save the start & beginning of each array. If the array doesn't exist
   # though (e.g., we're only adding items in this block), then figure
   # out the line number based on the line number of the other file and
   # the current difference in file lengths
   my @remove_array = $block->remove;
   my @insert_array = $block->insert;
   my ($a1, $a2, $b1, $b2, $start1, $start2, $end1, $end2);
   $a1 = @remove_array ? $remove_array[0 ]->{"item_no"} : -1;
   $a2 = @remove_array ? $remove_array[-1]->{"item_no"} : -1;
   $b1 = @insert_array ? $insert_array[0 ]->{"item_no"} : -1;
   $b2 = @insert_array ? $insert_array[-1]->{"item_no"} : -1;

   $start1 = $a1 == -1 ? $b1 - $before_diff : $a1;
   $end1   = $a2 == -1 ? $b2 - $after_diff  : $a2;
   $start2 = $b1 == -1 ?
 $a1 + $before_diff : $b1;
   $end2   = $b2 == -1 ? $a2 + $after_diff  : $b2;

   # At first, a hunk will have just one Block in it
   my $hunk = {
     "start1" => $start1,
     "start2" => $start2,
     "end1" => $end1,
     "end2" => $end2,
     "blocks" => [$block],
            };
   bless $hunk, $class;
```

```
   $hunk->flag_context($context_items);

   return $hunk;
}

# Change the "start" and "end" fields to note that context should be added
# to this hunk
sub flag_context {
   my ($hunk, $context_items) = @_;
   return unless $context_items; # no context

   # add context before
   my $start1 = $hunk->{"start1"};
   my $num_added = $context_items > $start1 ? $start1 : $context_items;
   $hunk->{"start1"} -= $num_added;
   $hunk->{"start2"} -= $num_added;

   # context after
   my $end1 = $hunk->{"end1"};
   $num_added = ($end1+$context_items > $#f1) ?
                $#f1 - $end1 :
                $context_items;
   $hunk->{"end1"} += $num_added;
   $hunk->{"end2"}
 += $num_added;
}

# Is there an overlap between hunk arg0 and old hunk arg1?
# Note: if end of old hunk is one less than beginning of second, they overlap
sub does_overlap {
   my ($hunk, $oldhunk) = @_;
   return "" unless $oldhunk; # first time through, $oldhunk is empty

   # Do I actually need to test both?
   return ($hunk->{"start1"} - $oldhunk->{"end1"} <= 1 ||
           $hunk->{"start2"} - $oldhunk->{"end2"} <= 1);
}

# Prepend hunk arg1 to hunk arg0
# Note that arg1 isn't updated! Only arg0 is.
sub prepend_hunk {
   my ($hunk, $oldhunk) = @_;

   $hunk->{"start1"} = $oldhunk->{"start1"};
   $hunk->{"start2"} = $oldhunk->{"start2"};

   unshift (@{$hunk->{"blocks"}}, @{$oldhunk->{"blocks"}});
}
```

```
# DIFF OUTPUT ROUTINES. THESE ROUTINES CONTAIN DIFF FORMATTING INFO...
sub output_diff {
  if    (defined $main::opt_u) {&output_unified_diff(@_)}
  elsif (defined $main::opt_c) {&output_context_diff(@_)}
  else {die "unknown diff"}
}

sub output_unified_diff {

 my ($hunk, $fileref1, $fileref2) = @_;
  my @blocklist;

  # Calculate item number range.
  my $range1 = $hunk->unified_range(1);
  my $range2 = $hunk->unified_range(2);
  print "@@ -$range1 +$range2 @@\n";

  # Outlist starts containing the hunk of file 1.
  # Removing an item just means putting a '-' in front of it.
  # Inserting an item requires getting it from file2 and splicing it in.
  #    We splice in $num_added items. Remove blocks use $num_added because
  # splicing changed the length of outlist.
  #    We remove $num_removed items. Insert blocks use $num_removed because
  # their item numbers---corresponding to positions in file *2*--- don't take
  # removed items into account.
  my $low = $hunk->{"start1"};
  my $hi = $hunk->{"end1"};
  my ($num_added, $num_removed) = (0,0);
  my @outlist = @$fileref1[$low..$hi];
  map {s/^/ /} @outlist; # assume it's just context

  foreach my $block (@{$hunk->{"blocks"}}) {
 foreach my $item ($block->remove)
 {
    my $op = $item->{"sign"}; # -
    my $offset = $item->{"item_no"} - $low + $num_added;
    $outlist[$offset] =~ s/^ /$op/;
    $num_removed++;
 }
 foreach my $item ($block->insert) {
    my $op = $item->{"sign"}; # +
    my $i = $item->{"item_no"};
    my $offset = $i - $hunk->{"start2"} + $num_removed;
    splice(@outlist,$offset,0,"$op$$fileref2[$i]");
    $num_added++;
 }
```

```
  }

  map {s/$/\n/} @outlist; # add \n's
  print @outlist;

}

sub output_context_diff {
  my ($hunk, $fileref1, $fileref2) = @_;
  my @blocklist;

  print "****************\n";
  # Calculate item number range.
  my $range1 = $hunk->context_range(1);
  my $range2 = $hunk->context_range(2);

  # Print out file 1 part for each block in context diff format if there are
  # any blocks that remove items
  print "*** $range1 ****\n";
  my $low = $hunk->{"start1"};
  my $hi  = $hunk->{"end1"};
  if (@blocklist = grep {$_->remove} @{$hunk->{"blocks"}}) {
 my @outlist =
 @$fileref1[$low..$hi];
 map {s/^/  /} @outlist; # assume it's just context
 foreach my $block (@blocklist) {
    my $op = $block->op; # - or !
    foreach my $item ($block->remove) {
  $outlist[$item->{"item_no"} - $low] =~ s/^ /$op/;
    }
 }
 map {s/$/\n/} @outlist; # add \n's
 print @outlist;
  }

  print "--- $range2 ----\n";
  $low = $hunk->{"start2"};
  $hi  = $hunk->{"end2"};
  if (@blocklist = grep {$_->insert} @{$hunk->{"blocks"}}) {
 my @outlist = @$fileref2[$low..$hi];
 map {s/^/  /} @outlist; # assume it's just context
 foreach my $block (@blocklist) {
    my $op = $block->op; # + or !
    foreach my $item ($block->insert) {
  $outlist[$item->{"item_no"} - $low] =~ s/^ /$op/;
    }
 }
 map {s/$/\n/} @outlist; # add \n's
```

```
 print @outlist;
   }
}

sub context_range {
# Generate a range of item numbers to print. Only print 1 number if the range
# has only one item in it. Otherwise, it's 'start,end'
   my ($hunk, $flag) = @_;
   my ($start, $end) = ($hunk->{"start$flag"},$hunk->{"end$flag"});
    $start++; $end++;  # index from 1, not zero
   my $range = ($start < $end) ? "$start,$end" : $end;
   return $range;
}

sub unified_range {
# Generate a range of item numbers to print for unified diff
# Print number where block starts, followed by number of lines in the block
# (don't print number of lines if it's 1)
   my ($hunk, $flag) = @_;
   my ($start, $end) = ($hunk->{"start$flag"},$hunk->{"end$flag"});
   $start++; $end++;  # index from 1, not zero
   my $length = $end - $start + 1;
   my $first = $length < 2 ? $end : $start; # strange, but correct...
   my $range = $length== 1 ? $first : "$first,$length";
   return $range;
}
} # end Package Hunk

# Package Block. A block is an operation removing, adding, or changing
# a group of items. Basically, this is just a list of changes, where each
# change adds or deletes a single item.
# (Change could be a separate class, but it didn't seem worth it)
{
package Block;
sub new {
# Input is
 a chunk from &Algorithm::LCS::diff
# Fields in a block:
# length_diff - how much longer file 2 is than file 1 due to this block
# Each change has:
# sign        - '+' for insert, '-' for remove
# item_no     - number of the item in the file (e.g., line number)
# We don't bother storing the text of the item
#
   my ($class,$chunk) = @_;
   my @changes = ();

# This just turns each change into a hash.
```

```
  foreach my $item (@$chunk) {
 my ($sign, $item_no, $text) = @$item;
 my $hashref = {"sign" => $sign, "item_no" => $item_no};
 push @changes, $hashref;
  }

  my $block = { "changes" => \@changes };
  bless $block, $class;

  $block->{"length_diff"} = $block->insert - $block->remove;
  return $block;
}


# LOW LEVEL FUNCTIONS
sub op {
# what kind of block is this?
  my $block = shift;
  my $insert = $block->insert;
  my $remove = $block->remove;

  $remove && $insert and return '!';
  $remove and return '-';
  $insert and return '+';
  warn "unknown block type";
   return '^'; # context block
}

# Returns a list of the changes in this block that remove items
# (or the number of removals if called in scalar context)
sub remove { return grep {$_->{"sign"} eq '-'} @{shift->{"changes"}}; }

# Returns a list of the changes in this block that insert items
sub insert { return grep {$_->{"sign"} eq '+'} @{shift->{"changes"}}; }

} # end of package Block
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1716049736_1686319468.8466845/0/libalgorithm-diff-perl-1-19-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-1.1903/cdiff.pl
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
#
# `Diff' program in Perl
# Copyright 1998 M-J. Dominus. (mjd-perl-diff@plover.com)
#
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
```

```
# under the same terms as Perl itself.
#

use Algorithm::Diff qw(diff);

bag("Usage: $0 oldfile newfile") unless @ARGV == 2;

my ($file1, $file2) = @ARGV;

# -f $file1 or bag("$file1: not a regular file");
# -f $file2 or bag("$file2: not a regular file");

-T $file1 or bag("$file1: binary");
-T $file2 or bag("$file2: binary");

open (F1, $file1) or bag("Couldn't open $file1: $!");
open (F2, $file2) or bag("Couldn't open $file2: $!");
chomp(@f1 = <F1>);
close F1;
chomp(@f2 = <F2>);
close F2;

$diffs = diff(\@f1, \@f2);
exit 0 unless @$diffs;

foreach $chunk (@$diffs) {

 foreach $line (@$chunk) {
   my ($sign, $lineno, $text) = @$line;
   printf "%4d$sign %s\n", $lineno+1, $text;
 }
 print "--------\n";
}
exit 1;

sub bag {
 my $msg = shift;
  $msg .= "\n";
 warn $msg;
 exit 2;
}
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1716049736_1686319468.8466845/0/libalgorithm-diff-perl-1-19-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Algorithm-Diff-1.1903/diff.pl

1.351 libtextwrapinperl 0.06-9

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=head1 NAME

Text::WrapI18N - Line wrapping module with support for multibyte, fullwidth,
and combining characters and languages without whitespaces between words

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
 use Text::WrapI18N qw(wrap $columns);
 wrap(firstheader, nextheader, texts);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module intends to be a better Text::Wrap module.
This module is needed to support multibyte character encodings such
as UTF-8, EUC-JP, EUC-KR, GB2312, and Big5. This module also supports
characters with irregular widths, such as combining characters (which
occupy zero columns on terminal, like diacritical marks in UTF-8) and
fullwidth characters (which occupy two columns on terminal, like most
of east Asian characters). Also, minimal handling of languages which
doesn't use whitespaces between words (like Chinese and Japanese) is
supported.

Like Text::Wrap, hyphenation and "kinsoku" processing are not supported,
to keep simplicity.

I<wrap(firstheader,
 nextheader, texts)> is the main subroutine of
Text::WrapI18N module to execute the line wrapping. Input parameters
and output data emulate Text::Wrap. The texts have to be written in
locale encoding.

=head1 SEE ALSO

locale(5), utf-8(7), charsets(7)

=head1 AUTHOR

Tomohiro KUBOTA, E<lt>kubota@debian.orgE<gt>

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1716814474_1686591794.6657703/0/libtext-wrapi18n-perl-0-06-orig-tar-gz/libtext-wrapi18n-perl-0.06.orig/WrapI18N.pm
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Text::WrapI18N version 0.06
==========

This is a module which intends to substitute Text::Wrap,
which supports internationalized texts including:
- multibyte encodings such as UTF-8, EUC-JP, EUC-KR, GB2312, and Big5,
- fullwidth characters like east Asian characters which appear in
  UTF-8, EUC-JP, EUC-KR, GB2312, Big5, and so on,
- combining characters like diacritical marks which appear in UTF-8,
  ISO-8859-11 (aka TIS-620), and so on, and
- languages which don't use whitespaces between words, like Chinese
  and Japanese.

The text is to be given in locale encoding, not always in UTF-8.
(Of course locale encoding is UTF-8 in UTF-8 locales.)

$Text::WrapI18N::columns is available like $Text::Wrap::columns.
Also, $Text::WrapI18N::separator is available.

However, $Text::WrapI18N::huge, $Text::WrapI18N::break,
$Text::WrapI18N::tabstop, and $Text::WrapI18N::unexpand are not
available yet.

This
 module is originally written for "debconf", a standard configuration
system of Debian.

Prerequisites

This needs Text::CharWidth module.

Build and Install

Please use standard way to build and install this module:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make install
```

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* /opt/cola/permits/1716814474_1686591794.6657703/0/libtext-wrapi18n-perl-0-06-orig-tar-gz/libtext-wrapi18n-perl-0.06.orig/README

1.352 liblwp-mediatypes-perl 6.04-1

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1.353 libhtml-form-perl 6.07-1

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at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.354 libwww-robotrules-perl 6.02-1

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license:	perl

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1718151910_1686572145.6609106/0/libwww-robotrules-perl-6-02-orig-1-tar-gz/WWW-RobotRules-6.02/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# Bender: "Well, I don't have anything else
#         planned for today.  Let's get drunk!"

=head1 NAME

WWW::RobotRules - database of robots.txt-derived permissions

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use WWW::RobotRules;
my $rules = WWW::RobotRules->new('MOMspider/1.0');

use LWP::Simple qw(get);

{
  my $url = "http://some.place/robots.txt";
  my $robots_txt = get $url;
  $rules->parse($url, $robots_txt) if defined $robots_txt;
}

{
  my $url = "http://some.other.place/robots.txt";
  my $robots_txt = get $url;
  $rules->parse($url, $robots_txt) if defined $robots_txt;
}
```

```
# Now we can check if a URL is valid for those servers
# whose "robots.txt" files we've gotten and parsed:
if($rules->allowed($url)) {
    $c = get $url;
    ...
}
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module parses F</robots.txt> files as specified in
"A Standard for Robot Exclusion", at
<http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html>
Webmasters can use the F</robots.txt>
 file to forbid conforming
robots from accessing parts of their web site.

The parsed files are kept in a WWW::RobotRules object, and this object
provides methods to check if access to a given URL is prohibited. The
same WWW::RobotRules object can be used for one or more parsed
F</robots.txt> files on any number of hosts.

The following methods are provided:

=over 4

=item $rules = WWW::RobotRules->new($robot_name)

This is the constructor for WWW::RobotRules objects. The first
argument given to new() is the name of the robot.

=item $rules->parse($robot_txt_url, $content, $fresh_until)

The parse() method takes as arguments the URL that was used to
retrieve the F</robots.txt> file, and the contents of the file.

=item $rules->allowed($uri)

Returns TRUE if this robot is allowed to retrieve this URL.

=item $rules->agent([$name])

Get/set the agent name. NOTE: Changing the agent name will clear the robots.txt
rules and expire times out of the cache.

=back

=head1 ROBOTS.TXT

The
format and semantics of the "/robots.txt" file are as follows
(this is an edited abstract of
<http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html>):

The file consists of one or more records separated by one or more
blank lines. Each record contains lines of the form

<field-name>: <value>

The field name is case insensitive. Text after the '#' character on a
line is ignored during parsing. This is used for comments. The
following <field-names> can be used:

=over 3

=item User-Agent

The value of this field is the name of the robot the record is
describing access policy for. If more than one I<User-Agent> field is
present the record describes an identical access policy for more than
one robot. At least one field needs to be present per record. If the
value is '*', the record describes the default access policy for any
robot that has not not matched any of the other records.

The I<User-Agent> fields must occur before the I<Disallow> fields. If a
record contains a I<User-Agent>
field after a I<Disallow> field, that
constitutes a malformed record. This parser will assume that a blank
line should have been placed before that I<User-Agent> field, and will
break the record into two. All the fields before the I<User-Agent> field
will constitute a record, and the I<User-Agent> field will be the first
field in a new record.

=item Disallow

The value of this field specifies a partial URL that is not to be
visited. This can be a full path, or a partial path; any URL that
starts with this value will not be retrieved

=back

Unrecognized records are ignored.

=head1 ROBOTS.TXT EXAMPLES

The following example "/robots.txt" file specifies that no robots

should visit any URL starting with "/cyberworld/map/" or "/tmp/":

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /cyberworld/map/ # This is an infinite virtual URL space
Disallow: /tmp/ # these will soon disappear
```

This example "/robots.txt" file specifies that no robots should visit
any URL starting with "/cyberworld/map/", except the
robot called
"cybermapper":

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /cyberworld/map/ # This is an infinite virtual URL space

# Cybermapper knows where to go.
User-agent: cybermapper
Disallow:
```

This example indicates that no robots should visit this site further:

```
# go away
User-agent: *
Disallow: /
```

This is an example of a malformed robots.txt file.

```
# robots.txt for ancientcastle.example.com
# I've locked myself away.
User-agent: *
Disallow: /
# The castle is your home now, so you can go anywhere you like.
User-agent: Belle
Disallow: /west-wing/ # except the west wing!
# It's good to be the Prince...
User-agent: Beast
Disallow:
```

This file is missing the required blank lines between records.
However, the intention is clear.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<LWP::RobotUA>, L<WWW::RobotRules::AnyDBM_File>

=head1 COPYRIGHT

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NAME
WWW::RobotRules - database of robots.txt-derived permissions

SYNOPSIS

```
use WWW::RobotRules;
my $rules = WWW::RobotRules->new('MOMspider/1.0');

use LWP::Simple qw(get);

{
  my $url = "http://some.place/robots.txt";
  my $robots_txt = get $url;
  $rules->parse($url, $robots_txt) if defined $robots_txt;
}

{
  my $url = "http://some.other.place/robots.txt";
  my $robots_txt = get $url;
  $rules->parse($url, $robots_txt) if defined $robots_txt;
}

# Now we can check if a URL is valid for those servers
# whose "robots.txt" files we've gotten and parsed:
if($rules->allowed($url)) {
    $c = get $url;
    ...
}
```

DESCRIPTION
This module parses /robots.txt files as specified in "A Standard for
Robot Exclusion", at <http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html>
Webmasters can use the /robots.txt file to forbid conforming
robots from
accessing parts of their web site.

The parsed files are kept in a WWW::RobotRules object, and this object
provides methods to check if access to a given URL is prohibited. The
same WWW::RobotRules object can be used for one or more parsed

/robots.txt files on any number of hosts.

The following methods are provided:

$rules = WWW::RobotRules->new($robot_name)
This is the constructor for WWW::RobotRules objects. The first argument given to new() is the name of the robot.

$rules->parse($robot_txt_url, $content, $fresh_until)
The parse() method takes as arguments the URL that was used to retrieve the /robots.txt file, and the contents of the file.

$rules->allowed($uri)
Returns TRUE if this robot is allowed to retrieve this URL.

$rules->agent([$name])
Get/set the agent name. NOTE: Changing the agent name will clear the robots.txt rules and expire times out of the cache.

ROBOTS.TXT

The format and semantics of the "/robots.txt" file are as follows (this is an edited abstract of <http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html>):

The file consists of one or more records separated by one or more blank lines. Each record contains lines of the form

<field-name>: <value>

The field name is case insensitive. Text after the '#' character on a line is ignored during parsing. This is used for comments. The following <field-names> can be used:

User-Agent
The value of this field is the name of the robot the record is describing access policy for. If more than one *User-Agent* field is present the record describes an identical access policy for more than one robot. At least one field needs to be present per record. If the value is '*', the record describes the default access policy for any robot that has not not matched any of the other records.

The *User-Agent* fields must occur before
the *Disallow* fields. If a
record contains a *User-Agent* field after a *Disallow* field, that constitutes a malformed record. This parser will assume that a blank line should have been placed before that *User-Agent* field, and will break the record into two. All the fields before the *User-Agent* field will constitute a record, and the *User-Agent* field will be the first field in a new record.

Disallow

The value of this field specifies a partial URL that is not to be visited. This can be a full path, or a partial path; any URL that starts with this value will not be retrieved

Unrecognized records are ignored.

ROBOTS.TXT EXAMPLES

The following example "/robots.txt" file specifies that no robots should visit any URL starting with "/cyberworld/map/" or "/tmp/":

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /cyberworld/map/ # This is an infinite virtual URL space
Disallow: /tmp/ # these will soon disappear
```

This example "/robots.txt" file specifies that no robots should visit any URL starting with "/cyberworld/map/", except the robot called "cybermapper":

```
User-agent: *
Disallow: /cyberworld/map/ # This is an infinite virtual URL space

# Cybermapper knows where to go.
User-agent: cybermapper
Disallow:
```

This example indicates that no robots should visit this site further:

```
# go away
User-agent: *
Disallow: /
```

This is an example of a malformed robots.txt file.

```
# robots.txt for ancientcastle.example.com
# I've locked myself away.
User-agent: *
Disallow: /
# The castle is your home now, so you can go anywhere you like.
User-agent: Belle
Disallow: /west-wing/ # except the west wing!
# It's good to be the Prince...
User-agent: Beast
Disallow:
```

This file is missing the required blank lines between records. However, the intention is clear.

SEE ALSO
LWP::RobotUA,
WWW::RobotRules::AnyDBM_File

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1.355 libhttp-negotiate-perl 6.01-1

1.355.1 Available under license :

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NAME
HTTP::Negotiate - choose a variant to serve

SYNOPSIS
```
use HTTP::Negotiate qw(choose);

# ID      QS     Content-Type   Encoding Char-Set       Lang   Size
$variants =
 [['var1',  1.000, 'text/html',   undef,   'iso-8859-1',   'en',   3000],
  ['var2',  0.950, 'text/plain',  'gzip',  'us-ascii',     'no',    400],
  ['var3',  0.3,   'image/gif',   undef,   undef,          undef, 43555],
 ];

@preferred = choose($variants, $request_headers);
$the_one   = choose($variants);
```

DESCRIPTION
This module provides a complete implementation of the HTTP content
negotiation algorithm specified in draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps
chapter 12. Content negotiation allows for the selection of a preferred
content representation based upon attributes of the negotiable variants
and the value of the various Accept* header fields in the request.

The variants are
ordered by preference by calling the function choose().

The first parameter is reference to an array of the variants to choose among. Each element in this array is an array with the values [$id, $qs, $content_type, $content_encoding, $charset, $content_language, $content_length] whose meanings are described below. The $content_encoding and $content_language can be either a single scalar value or an array reference if there are several values.

The second optional parameter is either a HTTP::Headers or a HTTP::Request object which is searched for "Accept*" headers. If this parameter is missing, then the accept specification is initialized from the CGI environment variables HTTP_ACCEPT, HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET, HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING and HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE.

In an array context, choose() returns a list of [variant identifier, calculated quality, size] tuples. The values are sorted by quality, highest quality first. If the calculated
quality is the same for two
variants, then they are sorted by size (smallest first). *E.g.*:

```
(['var1', 1, 2000], ['var2', 0.3, 512], ['var3', 0.3, 1024]);
```

Note that also zero quality variants are included in the return list even if these should never be served to the client.

In a scalar context, it returns the identifier of the variant with the highest score or `undef' if none have non-zero quality.

If the $HTTP::Negotiate::DEBUG variable is set to TRUE, then a lot of noise is generated on STDOUT during evaluation of choose().

VARIANTS

A variant is described by a list of the following values. If the attribute does not make sense or is unknown for a variant, then use `undef' instead.

identifier

This is a string that you use as the name for the variant. This identifier for the preferred variants returned by choose().

qs This is a number between 0.000 and 1.000 that describes the "source quality". This is what
draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps says about this
value:

Source quality is measured by the content provider as representing the amount of degradation from the original source. For example, a picture in JPEG form would have a lower qs when translated to the XBM format, and much lower qs when translated to an ASCII-art

representation. Note, however, that this is a function of the source - an original piece of ASCII-art may degrade in quality if it is captured in JPEG form. The qs values should be assigned to each variant by the content provider; if no qs value has been assigned, the default is generally "qs=1".

content-type

This is the media type of the variant. The media type does not include a charset attribute, but might contain other parameters. Examples are:

text/html
text/html;version=2.0
text/plain
image/gif
image/jpg

content-encoding

This is one or more content encodings that has been applied to the variant. The content encoding is generally used as a modifier to the content media type. The most common content encodings are:

gzip
compress

content-charset

This is the character set used when the variant contains text. The charset value should generally be `undef' or one of these:

us-ascii
iso-8859-1 ... iso-8859-9
iso-2022-jp
iso-2022-jp-2
iso-2022-kr
unicode-1-1
unicode-1-1-utf-7
unicode-1-1-utf-8

content-language

This describes one or more languages that are used in the variant. Language is described like this in draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps: A language is in this context a natural language spoken, written, or otherwise conveyed by human beings for communication of information to other human beings. Computer languages are explicitly excluded.

The language tags are defined by RFC 3066. Examples are:

no Norwegian

en International English
en-US US English
en-cockney

content-length
This is the number of bytes used to represent the content.

ACCEPT HEADERS
The following Accept* headers can be used for describing content preferences in a request (This description is an edited extract from draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps):

Accept
This header can be used to indicate a list of media ranges which are acceptable as a response to the request. The "*" character is used to group media types into ranges, with "*/*" indicating all media types and "type/*" indicating all subtypes of that type.

The parameter q is used to indicate the quality factor, which represents the user's preference for that range of media types. The parameter mbx gives the maximum acceptable size of the response content. The default values are: q=1 and mbx=infinity. If no Accept header is present, then the client accepts all media types with q=1.

For example:

Accept: audio/*;q=0.2;mbx=200000, audio/basic

would mean: "I prefer audio/basic (of any size), but send me any audio type if it is the best available after an 80% mark-down in quality and its size is less than 200000 bytes"

Accept-Charset
Used to indicate what character sets are acceptable for the response. The "us-ascii" character set is assumed to be acceptable for all user agents. If no Accept-Charset field is given, the default is that any charset is acceptable. Example:

Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1, unicode-1-1

Accept-Encoding
Restricts the Content-Encoding values which are acceptable in the response. If no Accept-Encoding field is present, the server may assume that the client will accept any content encoding. An empty
Accept-Encoding means that no content encoding is acceptable. Example:

Accept-Encoding: compress, gzip

Accept-Language

This field is similar to Accept, but restricts the set of natural languages that are preferred in a response. Each language may be given an associated quality value which represents an estimate of the user's comprehension of that language. For example:

Accept-Language: no, en-gb;q=0.8, de;q=0.55

would mean: "I prefer Norwegian, but will accept British English (with 80% comprehension) or German (with 55% comprehension).

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AUTHOR

Gisle Aas <gisle@aas.no>

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* /opt/cola/permits/1718151888_1686572141.8605995/0/libhttp-negotiate-perl-6-01-orig-1-tar-gz/HTTP-Negotiate-6.01/META.yml
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

=head1 NAME

HTTP::Negotiate - choose a variant to serve

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use HTTP::Negotiate qw(choose);

# ID      QS    Content-Type   Encoding Char-Set       Lang   Size
$variants =
 [['var1',  1.000, 'text/html',   undef,   'iso-8859-1',   'en',   3000],
  ['var2',  0.950, 'text/plain',  'gzip',  'us-ascii',     'no',    400],
  ['var3',  0.3,   'image/gif',   undef,   undef,          undef, 43555],
 ];
```

```
@preferred = choose($variants, $request_headers);
$the_one   = choose($variants);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module provides a complete implementation of the HTTP content negotiation algorithm specified in F<draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps> chapter 12. Content negotiation allows for the selection of a preferred content representation based upon attributes of the negotiable variants and the value of the various Accept* header fields in the request.

The variants are ordered by preference by calling the function choose().

The first parameter is reference to an array of the variants to choose among.
Each element in this array is an array with the values [$id, $qs, $content_type, $content_encoding, $charset, $content_language, $content_length] whose meanings are described below. The $content_encoding and $content_language can be either a single scalar value or an array reference if there are several values.

The second optional parameter is either a HTTP::Headers or a HTTP::Request object which is searched for "Accept*" headers. If this parameter is missing, then the accept specification is initialized from the CGI environment variables HTTP_ACCEPT, HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET, HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING and HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE.

In an array context, choose() returns a list of [variant identifier, calculated quality, size] tuples. The values are sorted by quality, highest quality first. If the calculated quality is the same for two variants, then they are sorted by size (smallest first). I<E.g.>:

```
  (['var1', 1, 2000], ['var2', 0.3, 512], ['var3', 0.3, 1024]);
```

Note that also zero quality variants are included in the return list even if these should never be served to the client.

In a scalar context, it returns the identifier of the variant with the highest score or C<undef> if none have non-zero quality.

If the $HTTP::Negotiate::DEBUG variable is set to TRUE, then a lot of noise is generated on STDOUT during evaluation of choose().

=head1 VARIANTS

A variant is described by a list of the following values. If the attribute does not make sense or is unknown for a variant, then use C<undef> instead.

=over 3

=item identifier

This is a string that you use as the name for the variant. This identifier for the preferred variants returned by choose().

=item qs

This is a number between 0.000 and 1.000 that describes the "source quality". This is what F<draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps> says about this value:

Source quality is measured by the content provider as representing
the
amount of degradation from the original source. For example, a picture in JPEG form would have a lower qs when translated to the XBM format, and much lower qs when translated to an ASCII-art representation. Note, however, that this is a function of the source - an original piece of ASCII-art may degrade in quality if it is captured in JPEG form. The qs values should be assigned to each variant by the content provider; if no qs value has been assigned, the default is generally "qs=1".

=item content-type

This is the media type of the variant. The media type does not include a charset attribute, but might contain other parameters. Examples are:

text/html
text/html;version=2.0
text/plain
image/gif
image/jpg

=item content-encoding

This is one or more content encodings that has been applied to the variant. The content encoding is generally used as a modifier to the content media type. The most common content encodings are:

gzip

compress

=item content-charset

This
is the character set used when the variant contains text.
The charset value should generally be C<undef> or one of these:

us-ascii
iso-8859-1 ... iso-8859-9
iso-2022-jp
iso-2022-jp-2
iso-2022-kr
unicode-1-1
unicode-1-1-utf-7
unicode-1-1-utf-8

=item content-language

This describes one or more languages that are used in the variant.
Language is described like this in F<draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps>: A
language is in this context a natural language spoken, written, or
otherwise conveyed by human beings for communication of information to
other human beings. Computer languages are explicitly excluded.

The language tags are defined by RFC 3066. Examples
are:

no Norwegian
en International English
en-US US English
en-cockney

=item content-length

This is the number of bytes used to represent the content.

=back

=head1 ACCEPT HEADERS

The following Accept* headers can be used for describing content
preferences in
a request (This description is an edited extract from
F<draft-ietf-http-v11-spec-00.ps>):

=over 3

=item Accept

This header can be used to indicate a list of media ranges which are acceptable as a response to the request. The "*" character is used to group media types into ranges, with "*/*" indicating all media types and "type/*" indicating all subtypes of that type.

The parameter q is used to indicate the quality factor, which represents the user's preference for that range of media types. The parameter mbx gives the maximum acceptable size of the response content. The default values are: q=1 and mbx=infinity. If no Accept header is present, then the client accepts all media types with q=1.

For example:

Accept: audio/*;q=0.2;mbx=200000, audio/basic

would mean: "I prefer audio/basic (of any size), but send me any audio type if it is the best available after an 80% mark-down in quality and its size is less than 200000 bytes"

=item Accept-Charset

Used to indicate what character
sets are acceptable for the response.
The "us-ascii" character set is assumed to be acceptable for all user agents. If no Accept-Charset field is given, the default is that any charset is acceptable. Example:

Accept-Charset: iso-8859-1, unicode-1-1

=item Accept-Encoding

Restricts the Content-Encoding values which are acceptable in the response. If no Accept-Encoding field is present, the server may assume that the client will accept any content encoding. An empty Accept-Encoding means that no content encoding is acceptable. Example:

Accept-Encoding: compress, gzip

=item Accept-Language

This field is similar to Accept, but restricts the set of natural languages that are preferred in a response. Each language may be given an associated quality value which represents an estimate of the

user's comprehension of that language. For example:

 Accept-Language: no, en-gb;q=0.8, de;q=0.55

would mean: "I prefer Norwegian, but will accept British English (with
80% comprehension)
 or German (with 55% comprehension).

=back

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=cut

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1718151888_1686572141.8605995/0/libhttp-negotiate-perl-6-01-orig-1-tar-gz/HTTP-Negotiate-6.01/lib/HTTP/Negotiate.pm

1.356 libhttp-date-perl 6.05-1

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1.357 python-requests 2.22.0-2ubuntu1.1

1.357.1 Available under license :

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1.358 libcommon-sense-perl 3.74-2build6

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1.360 libfile-listing-perl 6.04-1

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* /opt/cola/permits/1721012327_1686755001.2818959/0/libfile-listing-perl-6-04-orig-1-tar-gz/File-Listing-6.04/META.yml
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NAME
File::Listing - parse directory listing

SYNOPSIS

```
use File::Listing qw(parse_dir);
$ENV{LANG} = "C";  # dates in non-English locales not supported
for (parse_dir(`ls -l`)) {
    ($name, $type, $size, $mtime, $mode) = @$_;
    next if $type ne 'f'; # plain file
    #...
}

# directory listing can also be read from a file
open(LISTING, "zcat ls-lR.gz|");
$dir = parse_dir(\*LISTING, '+0000');
```

DESCRIPTION

This module exports a single function called parse_dir(), which can be used to parse directory listings.

The first parameter to parse_dir() is the directory listing to parse. It can be a scalar, a reference to an array of directory lines or a glob representing a filehandle to read the directory listing from.

The second parameter is the time zone to use when parsing time stamps in the listing. If this value is undefined, then the local time zone is assumed.

The third parameter is the type of listing to assume. Currently supported formats are 'unix', 'apache' and 'dosftp'. The default value is 'unix'. Ideally, the listing type should be determined automatically.

The fourth parameter specifies how unparseable lines should be treated. Values can be 'ignore', 'warn' or a code reference. Warn means that the perl warn() function will be called. If a code reference is passed, then this routine will be called and the return value from it will be incorporated in the listing. The default is 'ignore'.

Only the first parameter is mandatory.

The return value from parse_dir() is a list of directory entries. In a scalar context the return value is a reference to the list. The directory entries are represented by an array consisting of [$filename, $filetype, $filesize, $filetime, $filemode]. The $filetype value is one of the letters 'f', 'd', 'l' or '?'. The $filetime value is the seconds since Jan 1, 1970. The $filemode is a bitmask like the mode returned by stat().

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=head1 NAME

File::Listing - parse directory listing

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use File::Listing qw(parse_dir);
$ENV{LANG} = "C";  # dates in non-English locales not supported
for (parse_dir(`ls -l`)) {
   ($name, $type, $size, $mtime, $mode) = @$_;
   next if $type ne 'f'; # plain file
   #...
}

# directory listing can also be read from a file
open(LISTING, "zcat ls-lR.gz|");
$dir = parse_dir(\*LISTING, '+0000');
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module exports a single function called parse_dir(), which can be used to parse directory listings.

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supported formats are 'unix', 'apache' and 'dosftp'. The default value is 'unix'. Ideally, the listing type should be determined automatically.

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1.361 libnss-nisplus 2.31

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1.362 libnss-nis 2.31

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1.364 libcap 2.32-1ubuntu0.1

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1.366 jsonpointer 2.0

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-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

1.369 gpt-fdisk 1.0.5-1

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subsection 6b.

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1.374 elfutils 0.176-1.1ubuntu0.1

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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

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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 available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy

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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.)

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.

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1.377 rsync 3.1.3-8ubuntu0.7

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1.378 curl 7.68.0-1ubuntu2.20

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1.379 pastebinit 1.5.1-1

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1.381 netbase 6.1

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1.382 openssl 1.1.1f-1ubuntu2.20

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MySQL 8.0.35 Community

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dtoa.c

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Facebook Fast Checksum Patch

Facebook Fast Checksum Patch

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Google SMP patch

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

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the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including
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include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
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slave/kpropd_rpc.c

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MySQL Router 8.0.35 Community

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Kerberos5

Kerberos5

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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO
in
"src/lib/gssapi", including the following files:

lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including

the following new or changed files:

include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
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MySQL 8.0.35 Community

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Facebook Fast Checksum Patch

Facebook Fast Checksum Patch

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Google Controlling Master Thread I/O Rate Patch

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Google SMP Patch

Google SMP patch

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and
the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including
the following new or changed files:

include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
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```
# unidata-5.2.0.txt
# Date: 2009-09-22, 16:23:42 PDT [KW]
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#   (DUCET) for the Unicode Collation Algorithm
#
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#
# See UTS #10, Unicode Collation Algorithm, for more information.
#
# Diagnostic weight ranges
# Primary weight range:   0200..3ACA (14539)
# Secondary weight range: 0020..0192 (371)
# Variant secondaries:    0159..015E (6)
# Digit secondaries:      015F..0192 (52)
# Tertiary weight range:  0002..001F (30)
#
```

@version 5.2.0

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MySQL Router 8.0.35 Community

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Kerberos5

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including
the following new or changed files:

include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c

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1.385 open-vm-tools 11.3.0-2ubuntu0~ubuntu20.04.7

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>>> unicode-5.0

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>>> freebsd-base64-4.8
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==========

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>>> freebsd-base64-4.8

base64.c -- routines to encode/decode base64 data
$OpenLDAP: pkg/ldap/libraries/liblutil/base64.c,v 1.15 2006/01/03 22:12:11 kurt Exp $ /
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>>> unicode-5.0

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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in "src/lib/gssapi", including the following files:

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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
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lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mgluePP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c

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Contributions to the urllib3 project

Creator & Maintainer

* Andrey Petrov <andrey.petrov@shazow.net>

Contributors

In chronological order:

* victor.vde <http://code.google.com/u/victor.vde/>
 * HTTPS patch (which inspired HTTPSConnectionPool)

* erikcederstrand <http://code.google.com/u/erikcederstrand/>
 * NTLM-authenticated HTTPSConnectionPool
 * Basic-authenticated HTTPSConnectionPool (merged into make_headers)

* niphlod <niphlod@gmail.com>
 * Client-verified SSL certificates for HTTPSConnectionPool
 * Response gzip and deflate encoding support
 * Better unicode support for filepost using StringIO buffers

* btoconnor <brian@btoconnor.net>
 * Non-multipart encoding for POST requests

* p.dobrogost <http://code.google.com/u/@WBRSRlBZDhBFXQB6/>
 * Code review, PEP8 compliance, benchmark fix

* kennethreitz <me@kennethreitz.com>
 * Bugfixes, suggestions, Requests integration

* georgemarshall <https://github.com/georgemarshall>
 * Bugfixes, Improvements and Test
 coverage

* Thomas Kluyver <thomas@kluyver.me.uk>

* Python 3 support

* brandon-rhodes <http://rhodesmill.org/brandon>
* Design review, bugfixes, test coverage.

* studer <theo.studer@gmail.com>
* IPv6 url support and test coverage

* Shivaram Lingamneni <slingamn@cs.stanford.edu>
* Support for explicitly closing pooled connections

* hartator <hartator@gmail.com>
* Corrected multipart behavior for params

* Thomas Weischuh <thomas@t-8ch.de>
* Support for TLS SNI
* API unification of ssl_version/cert_reqs
* SSL fingerprint and alternative hostname verification
* Bugfixes in testsuite

* Sune Kirkeby <mig@ibofobi.dk>
* Optional SNI-support for Python 2 via PyOpenSSL.

* Marc Schlaich <marc.schlaich@gmail.com>
* Various bugfixes and test improvements.

* Bryce Boe <bbzbryce@gmail.com>
* Correct six.moves conflict
* Fixed pickle support of some exceptions

* Boris Figovsky <boris.figovsky@ravellosystems.com>
* Allowed to skip SSL hostname verification

* Cory Benfield
<https://lukasa.co.uk/about/>
* Stream method for Response objects.
* Return native strings in header values.
* Generate 'Host' header when using proxies.

* Jason Robinson <jaywink@basshero.org>
* Add missing WrappedSocket.fileno method in PyOpenSSL

* Audrius Butkevicius <audrius.butkevicius@elastichosts.com>
* Fixed a race condition

* Stanislav Vitkovskiy <stas.vitkovsky@gmail.com>
* Added HTTPS (CONNECT) proxy support

* Stephen Holsapple <sholsapp@gmail.com>
 * Added abstraction for granular control of request fields

* Martin von Gagern <Martin.vGagern@gmx.net>
 * Support for non-ASCII header parameters

* Kevin Burke <kev@inburke.com> and Pavel Kirichenko <juanych@yandex-team.ru>
 * Support for separate connect and request timeouts

* Peter Waller <p@pwaller.net>
 * HTTPResponse.tell() for determining amount received over the wire

* Nipunn Koorapati <nipunn1313@gmail.com>
 * Ignore default ports when comparing hosts for equality

* Danilo @dbrgn <https://dbrgn.ch/>
  * Disabled TLS compression by default on Python 3.2+
 * Disabled TLS compression in pyopenssl contrib module
 * Configurable cipher suites in pyopenssl contrib module

* Roman Bogorodskiy <roman.bogorodskiy@ericsson.com>
 * Account retries on proxy errors

* Nicolas Delaby <nicolas.delaby@ezeep.com>
 * Use the platform-specific CA certificate locations

* Josh Schneier <https://github.com/jschneier>
 * HTTPHeaderDict and associated tests and docs
 * Bugfixes, docs, test coverage

* Tahia Khan <http://tahia.tk/>
 * Added Timeout examples in docs

* Arthur Grunseid <https://grunseid.com>
 * source_address support and tests (with https://github.com/bui)

* Ian Cordasco <graffatcolmingov@gmail.com>
 * PEP8 Compliance and Linting
 * Add ability to pass socket options to an HTTP Connection

* Erik Tollerud <erik.tollerud@gmail.com>
 * Support for standard library io module.

* Krishna Prasad <kprasad.iitd@gmail.com>
 * Google App Engine documentation

* Aaron Meurer

<asmeurer@gmail.com>
* Added Url.url, which unparses a Url

* Evgeny Kapun <abacabadabacaba@gmail.com>
* Bugfixes

* Benjamen Meyer <bm_witness@yahoo.com>
* Security Warning Documentation update for proper capture

* Shivan Sornarajah <github@sornars.com>
* Support for using ConnectionPool and PoolManager as context managers.

* Alex Gaynor <alex.gaynor@gmail.com>
* Updates to the default SSL configuration

* Tomas Tomecek <ttomecek@redhat.com>
* Implemented generator for getting chunks from chunked responses.

* tlynn <https://github.com/tlynn>
* Respect the warning preferences at import.

* David D. Riddle <ddriddle@illinois.edu>
* IPv6 bugfixes in testsuite

* Thea Flowers <magicalgirl@google.com>
* App Engine environment tests.
* Documentation re-write.

* John Krauss <https://github.com/talos>
* Clues to debugging problems with `cryptography` dependency in docs

* Disassem <https://github.com/Disassem>
* Fix pool-default headers not applying for url-encoded
requests like GET.

* James Atherfold <jlatherfold@hotmail.com>
* Bugfixes relating to cleanup of connections during errors.

* Christian Pedersen <https://github.com/chripede>
* IPv6 HTTPS proxy bugfix

* Jordan Moldow <https://github.com/jmoldow>
* Fix low-level exceptions leaking from ``HTTPResponse.stream()``.
* Bugfix for ``ConnectionPool.urlopen(release_conn=False)``.
* Creation of ``HTTPConnectionPool.ResponseCls``.

* Predrag Gruevski <https://github.com/obi1kenobi>
* Made cert digest comparison use a constant-time algorithm.

* Adam Talsma <https://github.com/a-tal>
 * Bugfix to ca_cert file paths.

* Evan Meagher <https://evanmeagher.net>
 * Bugfix related to `memoryview` usage in PyOpenSSL adapter

* John Vandenberg <jayvdb@gmail.com>
 * Python 2.6 fixes; pyflakes and pep8 compliance

* Andy Caldwell <andy.m.caldwell@googlemail.com>
 * Bugfix related to reusing connections in indeterminate states.

* Ville Skytt <ville.skytta@iki.fi>
 * Logging efficiency
 improvements, spelling fixes, Travis config.

* Shige Takeda <smtakeda@gmail.com>
 * Started Recipes documentation and added a recipe about handling concatenated gzip data in HTTP response

* Jess Shapiro <jesse@jesseshapiro.net>
 * Various character-encoding fixes/tweaks
 * Disabling IPv6 DNS when IPv6 connections not supported

* David Foster <http://dafoster.net/>
 * Ensure order of request and response headers are preserved.

* Jeremy Cline <jeremy@jcline.org>
 * Added connection pool keys by scheme

* Aviv Palivoda <palaviv@gmail.com>
 * History list to Retry object.
 * HTTPResponse contains the last Retry object.

* Nate Prewitt <nate.prewitt@gmail.com>
 * Ensure timeouts are not booleans and greater than zero.
 * Fixed infinite loop in ``stream`` when amt=None.
 * Added length_remaining to determine remaining data to be read.
 * Added enforce_content_length to raise exception when incorrect content-length received.

* Seth Michael Larson <sethmichaellarson@protonmail.com>
  * Created selectors backport that supports PEP 475.

* Alexandre Dias <alex.dias@smarkets.com>
 * Don't retry on timeout if method not in whitelist

* Moinuddin Quadri <moin18@gmail.com>
 * Lazily load idna package

* Tom White <s6yg1ez3@mail2tor.com>
 * Made SOCKS handler differentiate socks5h from socks5 and socks4a from socks4.

* Tim Burke <tim.burke@gmail.com>
 * Stop buffering entire deflate-encoded responses.

* Tuukka Mustonen <tuukka.mustonen@gmail.com>
 * Add counter for status_forcelist retries.

* Erik Rose <erik@mozilla.com>
 * Bugfix to pyopenssl vendoring

* Wolfgang Richter <wolfgang.richter@gmail.com>
 * Bugfix related to loading full certificate chains with PyOpenSSL backend.

* Mike Miller <github@mikeage.net>
 * Logging improvements to include the HTTP(S) port when opening a new connection

* Ioannis Tziakos <mail@itziakos.gr>
 * Fix ``util.selectors._fileobj_to_fd`` to accept ``long``.
 * Update appveyor tox setup to use the 64bit python.

* Akamai
 (through Jess Shapiro) <jshapiro@akamai.com>
 * Ongoing maintenance; 2017-2018

* Dominique Leuenberger <dimstar@opensuse.org>
 * Minor fixes in the test suite

* Will Bond <will@wbond.net>
 * Add Python 2.6 support to ``contrib.securetransport``

* Aleksei Alekseev <alekseev.yeskela@gmail.com>
 * using auth info for socks proxy

* Chris Wilcox <git@crwilcox.com>
 * Improve contribution guide
 * Add ``HTTPResponse.geturl`` method to provide ``urllib2.urlopen().geturl()`` behavior

* Bruce Merry <https://www.brucemerry.org.za>
 * Fix leaking exceptions when system calls are interrupted with zero timeout

* Hugo van Kemenade <https://github.com/hugovk>
 * Drop support for EOL Python 2.6

* Tim Bell <https://github.com/timb07>
 * Bugfix for responses with Content-Type: message/* logging warnings

* Justin Bramley <https://github.com/jbramleycl>
 * Add ability to handle multiple Content-Encodings

* Katsuhiko YOSHIDA <https://github.com/kyoshidajp>
 * Remove Authorization header
 regardless of case when redirecting to cross-site

* James Meickle <https://permadeath.com/>
 * Improve handling of Retry-After header

* Chris Jerdonek <chris.jerdonek@gmail.com>
 * Remove a spurious TypeError from the exception chain inside
   HTTPConnectionPool._make_request(), also for BaseExceptions.

* [Your name or handle] <[email or website]>
 * [Brief summary of your changes]

1.389 libnghttp2-14 1.57.90-9

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1.390 procps 3.3.16-1ubuntu2.4

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version 0.1
##
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1.394 perl 5.30.0-9ubuntu0.5

1.394.1 Available under license :

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```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lgamma_r: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lgamma_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LGAMMA_R symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lgamma_r() routine is available
?S: for the log gamma function, without using the global signgam variable.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LGAMMA_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lgamma_r routine is
?C: available to do the log gamma function without using the global
?C: signgam variable.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lgamma_r HAS_LGAMMA_R  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lgamma_r
: see if lgamma_r exists
set lgamma_r d_lgamma_r
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lgamma_r.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_dbminitproto: Hasproto i_dbm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dbminitproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the dbminit() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the dbminit() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good guess is
?C:  extern
 int dbminit(char *);
?C:.
?H:#$d_dbminitproto HAS_DBMINIT_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_dbminitproto
: see if prototype for dbminit is available
echo " "
set d_dbminitproto dbminit $i_dbm dbm.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_dbminitproto.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: Extract.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram Exp $
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  14:58:52  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:51:46  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be doted in order to extract
?X: .SH files with variable substitutions.
?X:
?X: When running
 Configure from a remote directory ($src is not '.'),
?X: then the files will be created in that directory, so beware!
?X:
?MAKE:Extract: src
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./extract
?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH dir file name create mkdir_p
: script used to extract .SH files with variable substitutions
cat >extract <<'EOS'
PERL_CONFIG_SH=true
echo "Doing variable substitutions on .SH files..."
if test -f MANIFEST; then
 set x `awk '{print $1}' < MANIFEST | grep '\.SH$'`
else
 echo "(Looking for .SH files under the source directory.)"
 set x `(cd "$src"; find . -name "*.SH" -print)`
fi
shift
case $# in
0) set x `(cd "$src"; echo *.SH)`; shift;;
esac
if test ! -f "$src/$1"; then
 shift
fi
?X: script to emulate mkdir -p
mkdir_p='
name=$1;
create="";
while test $name; do
 if test ! -d "$name"; then
  create="$name $create";
  name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|^[^/]*$||"`;
  name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|\(.*\)/.*|\1|"`;
 else
  name="";
 fi;
done;
for file in $create; do
 mkdir $file;
done
'
for file in $*;
```

```
 do
 case "$src" in
 ".")
  case "$file" in
  */*)
   dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*\)/'`
   file=`expr X$file : 'X.*/\(.*\)'`
   (cd "$dir" && . ./$file)
   ;;
  *)
   . ./$file
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *)
?X:
?X: When running Configure remotely ($src is not '.'), we cannot source
?X: the files directly, since that would wrongly cause the extraction
?X: where the source lie instead of withing the current directory. Therefore,
?X: we need to 'sh <file' then, which is okay since they will source the
?X: existing config.sh file. It's not possible to use:
?X:  ../src/Configure -S -O -Dsomething
?X: unfortunately since no new config.sh with the -Dsomething override
?X: will be created before running the .SH files. A minor buglet.
?X:
?X: Note that we must create the directory hierarchy ourselves if it does
?X: not exist already, and that is done through a shell emulation of the
?X: 'mkdir -p' command. We don't want to use the $installdir metaconfig
?X: symbol here since that would require too much to
 be configured for
?X: this simple extraction task that may happen quickly with 'Configure -S'.
?X:  -- RAM, 18/03/96
?X:
  case "$file" in
  */*)
   dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*\)/'`
   file=`expr X$file : 'X.*/\(.*\)'`
   (set x $dir; shift; eval $mkdir_p)
   sh <"$src/$dir/$file"
   ;;
  *)
   sh <"$src/$file"
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
done
if test -f "$src/config_h.SH"; then
```

```
 if test ! -f config.h; then
 : oops, they left it out of MANIFEST, probably, so do it anyway.
 . "$src/config_h.SH"
 fi
fi
EOS
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Extract.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_safemcpy.U,v 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:41:12 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_safemcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  15:41:12  ram
?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check
?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  13:58:46  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/03/21  08:47:26  ram
?RCS: patch52: swapped two first arguments of memcpy() calls
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:15:10  ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:53:12  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_safemcpy: Compile cat d_memcpy rm_try run \
 d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_safemcpy:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY symbol if
?S: the memcpy() routine can do overlapping copies.
?S: For overlapping copies, memmove() should be used, if available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY (SAFE_MEMCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcpy routine is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks.  If you need to
?C: copy overlapping memory blocks, you should check HAS_MEMMOVE and
?C: use memmove() instead, if available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safemcpy HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:
 set d_safemcpy
: can memcpy handle overlapping blocks?
echo " "
?X: assume the worst
val="$undef"
case "$d_memmove" in
"$define") echo "I'll use memmove() instead of memcpy() for overlapping copies." ;;
*) case "$d_memcpy" in
 "$define")
  echo "Checking to see if memcpy() can do overlapping copies..." >&4
  $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
 $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
#  include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#  include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
#  include <string.h>
#else
#  include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>  /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
```

```
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

/* Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
  try to store the string in read-only memory. */
memcpy(abc, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789", 36);

for (align = 7; align >=
 0; align--) {
 for (len = 36; len; len--) {
  b = buf+align;
  memcpy(b, abc, len);
  for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
   memcpy(b+off, b, len);
   memcpy(b, b+off, len);
   if (memcmp(b, abc, len))
    exit(1);
  }
 }
}
exit(0);
}
EOCP
  set try
  if eval $compile_ok; then
   if $run ./try 2>/dev/null; then
    echo "Yes, it can."
    val="$define"
   else
    echo "It can't, sorry."
   fi
  else
   echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
set d_safemcpy
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_safemcpy.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: d_endservent_r.U,v 0RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endservent_r endservent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endservent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDSERVENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endservent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endservent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endservent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endservent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endservent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDSERVENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endservent_r routine
?C: is
 available to endservent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDSERVENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endservent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endservent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endservent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endservent_r HAS_ENDSERVENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDSERVENT_R_PROTO $endservent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endservent_r_proto
: see if endservent_r exists
set endservent_r d_endservent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endservent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_endservent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_endservent_r_proto=define
  set d_endservent_r_proto endservent_r $hdrs
```

```
 eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_endservent_r_proto" in
define)
case "$endservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int endservent_r(struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endservent_r_proto=I_D ;;
esac
case "$endservent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='void endservent_r(struct
servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endservent_r_proto=V_D ;;
esac
case "$endservent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_endservent_r=undef
 endservent_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling endservent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$endservent_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) endservent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endservent_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "endservent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_endservent_r=undef
 endservent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) endservent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_endservent_r.U
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: package.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29  16:27:21  ram
?RCS: patch36: beware of non-ascii character sets when translating case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/11/10  17:37:02  ram
?RCS: patch14: skip definition of spackage if not otherwise used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:11:10  ram
?RCS: patch10: added spackage, suitable for starting sentences
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:28  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:package spackage:
 Nothing
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:package:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed.
?S: It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.
?S:.
?S:spackage:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed,
?S: with the first letter uppercased, i.e. suitable for starting
?S: sentences.
?S:.
?C:PACKAGE:
?C: This variable contains the name of the package being built.
?C:.
?H:#define PACKAGE "$package"
?H:.
?T:first last
: set package name
package='<PACKAGENAME>'
@if spackage
first=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^\(.\).*/\1/'`
last=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^.\(.*\)/\1/'`
?X:
?X: So early in the Configure script, we don't have ./tr set up and can't
?X: include Tr in our dependency or that would create a cycle. Therefore,
?X: we have to somehow duplicate the work done in Tr. That's life.
?X:
case "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`$last;;
*) spackage=`echo
```

```
 $first | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'`$last;;
esac
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/package.U
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```
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_csh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:32:18  ram
?RCS: patch61: added full_csh to preserve the full path even when portable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:53  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_csh full_csh: csh Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_csh:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CSH symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the C-shell exists.
?S:.
?S:full_csh:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'csh', whether
 or
?S: not the user has specified 'portability'.  This is only used
?S: in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which
?S: can share this executable will have the same full pathname to
?S: 'csh.'
?S:.
?C:HAS_CSH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C-shell exists.
?C:.
?C:CSH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the full pathname of csh.
?C:.
?X: Previously, I just did $d_csh CSH "$full_csh", but that caused
?X: problems on VMS where the config.sh extraction program changes
```

```
?X: $undef to a real cpp undef, and they then had  #undef CSH ""
?X: which the compiler didn't like.  It's easy to work around this,
?X: so I did.  --AD  3/1998.
?X: And we don't want to define CSH if !HAS_CSH, but we don't want
?X: those lines in config.h if they don't need CSH, so protect with ?CSH
?X: and not ?%<. --RAM, 15/02/2004
?H:?%<:#$d_csh HAS_CSH  /**/
?H:?CSH:#ifdef HAS_CSH
?H:?CSH:#define CSH "$full_csh" /**/
?H:?CSH:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_csh
: get csh whereabouts
case
 "$csh" in
'csh') val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_csh
eval $setvar
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_csh.
case "$full_csh" in
") full_csh=$csh ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_csh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: byteorder.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:24:55 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: byteorder.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:24:55  ram
?RCS: patch61: no longer ask the user if the test runs ok
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:02:58  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:28  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:byteorder: cat Myread Oldconfig Loc Compile rm_try run \
 multiarch uvtype uvsize i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:byteorder:
?S: This
 variable holds the byte order in a UV. In the following,
?S: larger digits indicate more significance.  The variable byteorder
?S: is either 4321 on a big-endian machine, or 1234 on a little-endian,
?S: or 87654321 on a Cray ... or 3412 with weird order !
?S:.
?C:BYTEORDER:
?C: This symbol holds the hexadecimal constant defined in byteorder,
?C: in a UV, i.e. 0x1234 or 0x4321 or 0x12345678, etc...
?C: If the compiler supports cross-compiling or multiple-architecture
?C: binaries, use compiler-defined macros to
?C: determine the byte order.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#if defined(MULTIARCH)
?H:?%<:#  ifdef __LITTLE_ENDIAN__
?H:?%<:#    if LONGSIZE == 4
?H:?%<:#      define BYTEORDER 0x1234
?H:?%<:#    else
?H:?%<:#      if LONGSIZE == 8
?H:?%<:#        define BYTEORDER 0x12345678
?H:?%<:#      endif
?H:?%<:#    endif
?H:?%<:#  else
?H:?%<:#    ifdef __BIG_ENDIAN__
?H:?%<:#      if LONGSIZE == 4
?H:?%<:#        define BYTEORDER 0x4321
?H:?%<:#      else
?H:?%<:#        if LONGSIZE
 == 8
?H:?%<:#          define BYTEORDER 0x87654321
?H:?%<:#        endif
?H:?%<:#      endif
?H:?%<:#    endif
?H:?%<:#  endif
?H:?%<:#else
?H:?%<:#define BYTEORDER 0x$byteorder /* large digits for MSB */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:!try
: check for ordering of bytes in a UV
echo " "
```

```
case "$multiarch" in
*$define*)
 $cat <<EOM
You seem to be doing a multiarchitecture build,
skipping the byteorder check.

EOM
 byteorder='ffff'
 ;;
*)
 case "$byteorder" in
 ")
  $cat <<'EOM'
In the following, larger digits indicate more significance.  A big-endian
machine like a Pyramid or a Motorola 680?0 chip will come out to 4321. A
little-endian machine like a Vax or an Intel 80?86 chip would be 1234. Other
machines may have weird orders like 3412.  A Cray will report 87654321,
an Alpha will report 12345678. If the test program works the default is
probably right.
I'm now running the test program...
EOM
  $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include
 <sys/types.h>
typedef $uvtype UV;
int main()
{
 int i;
 union {
  UV l;
  char c[$uvsize];
 } u;

 if ($uvsize > 4)
  u.l = (((UV)0x08070605) << 32) | (UV)0x04030201;
 else
  u.l = (UV)0x04030201;
 for (i = 0; i < $uvsize; i++)
  printf("%c", u.c[i]+'0');
 printf("\n");
 exit(0);
}
EOCP
```

```
  xxx_prompt=y
  set try
  if eval $compile && $run ./try > /dev/null; then
   dflt=`$run ./try`
   case "$dflt" in
   [1-4][1-4][1-4][1-4]|12345678|87654321)
    echo "(The test program ran ok.)"
    echo "byteorder=$dflt"
    xxx_prompt=n
   ;;
   ????|????????) echo "(The test program ran ok.)" ;;
   *) echo "(The test program didn't run right for some reason.)" ;;
   esac
  else
   dflt='4321'
   cat <<'EOM'
(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing big-endian...)
EOM
  fi
  case "$xxx_prompt" in
  y)
   rp="What is the order of bytes in $uvtype?"
   . ./myread
   byteorder="$ans"
   ;;
  *) byteorder=$dflt
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
*
 /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/byteorder.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_dbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:48:20  ram
?RCS: patch61: added I_RPCSVC_DBM check
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/05/12  12:16:05  ram
?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:15  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_dbm i_rpcsvcdbm: Inhdr Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dbm (d_odbm):
?S: This variable conditionally defines
 the I_DBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <dbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_rpcsvcdbm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_RPCSVC_DBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <rpcsvc/dbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.  Some System V systems might need this instead of <dbm.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_DBM (HAS_ODBM ODBM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <dbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?C:I_RPCSVC_DBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <rpcsvc/dbm.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dbm I_DBM /**/
?H:#$i_rpcsvcdbm I_RPCSVC_DBM /**/
?H:.
?T:d_dbmclose
?LINT:set i_dbm i_rpcsvcdbm
: see if dbm.h is available
?X: We might just have the header, not the library.
?X: We look for dbmclose() rather than dbminit() because
?X: some versions of SCO Unix have -ldbm, but are missing dbmclose(). -- ADO
?X: Some System V systems have <rpcsvc/dbm.h> instead of <dbm.h>.
: see if dbmclose exists
set dbmclose
 d_dbmclose
eval $inlibc
```

```
case "$d_dbmclose" in
$define)
 set dbm.h i_dbm
 eval $inhdr
 case "$i_dbm" in
 $define)
  val="$undef"
  set i_rpcsvcdbm
  eval $setvar
  ;;
 *) set rpcsvc/dbm.h i_rpcsvcdbm
  eval $inhdr
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) echo "We won't be including <dbm.h>"
 val="$undef"
 set i_dbm
 eval $setvar
 val="$undef"
 set i_rpcsvcdbm
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_dbm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Tr.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 18:00:54 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Tr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  18:00:54  ram
?RCS: patch43: forgot to quote $@ to protect against "evil" characters
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:58:35  ram
?RCS: patch36: created
?RCS:
?X:
```

```
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to do a character translation. It catches translations to uppercase or
?X: to lowercase, and then invokes the real tr to perform the job.
?X:
?X: This unit is necessary
 on HP machines (HP strikes again!) with non-ascii
?X: ROMAN8-charset, where normal letters are not arranged in a row, so a-z
?X: covers not the whole alphabet but lots of special chars. This was reported
?X: by Andreas Sahlbach <a.sahlbach@tu-bs.de>.
?X:
?X: Units performing a tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' or the other way round should include
?X: us in their dependency and use ./tr instead.
?X:
?MAKE:Tr: startsh tr eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./tr
?T:up low
: see whether [:lower:] and [:upper:] are supported character classes
echo " "
case "`echo AbyZ | $tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`"-"`echo AbyZ | $tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ-abyz)
 echo "Good, your tr supports [:lower:] and [:upper:] to convert case." >&4
 up='[:upper:]'
 low='[:lower:]'
 ;;
*) # There is a discontinuity in EBCDIC between 'R' and 'S'
 # (0xd9 and 0xe2), therefore that is a nice testing point.
 if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr '[R-S]' '[r-s]' 2>/dev/null`"
 in
    rs) up='[A-Z]'
  low='[a-z]'
  ;;
    esac
 fi
 if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr R-S r-s 2>/dev/null`" in
    rs) up='A-Z'
  low='a-z'
  ;;
    esac
 fi
 if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | od -x 2>/dev/null`" in
    *D9E2*|*d9e2*)
  echo "Hey, this might be EBCDIC." >&4
  if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
     case "`echo RS | $tr '[A-IJ-RS-Z]' '[a-ij-rs-z]' 2>/dev/null`" in
```

```
    rs) up='[A-IJ-RS-Z]'
  low='[a-ij-rs-z]'
  ;;
    esac
  fi
  if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo RS | $tr A-IJ-RS-Z a-ij-rs-z 2>/dev/null`" in
    rs) up='A-IJ-RS-Z'
  low='a-ij-rs-z'
  ;;
    esac
  fi
  ;;
   esac
 fi
esac
case "`echo RS | $tr \"$up\" \"$low\" 2>/dev/null`" in
rs)
  echo "Using $up and $low to convert case." >&4
  ;;
*)
  echo "I don't know how to translate letters from upper to lower case." >&4
  echo "Your tr is not acting any way I know of." >&4
  exit 1
  ;;
esac
:
 set up the translation script tr, must be called with ./tr of course
cat >tr <<EOSC
$startsh
case "\$1\$2" in
'[A-Z][a-z]') exec $tr '$up' '$low';;
'[a-z][A-Z]') exec $tr '$low' '$up';;
esac
exec $tr "\$@"
EOSC
chmod +x tr
$eunicefix tr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Tr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sendmsg: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sendmsg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SENDMSG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sendmsg() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SENDMSG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sendmsg routine is
?C: available to send structured socket messages.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sendmsg HAS_SENDMSG  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sendmsg
: see if sendmsg exists
set sendmsg d_sendmsg
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sendmsg.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_difftime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_difftime.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:31  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_difftime: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_difftime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DIFFTIME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the difftime() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DIFFTIME :
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
 the difftime routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_difftime HAS_DIFFTIME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_difftime
: see if difftime exists
set difftime d_difftime
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_difftime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setprior.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setprior.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:11  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setprior: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setprior:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPRIORITY if setpriority()
?S: is available to set a process's priority.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPRIORITY (SETPRIORITY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpriority routine is
?C: available to set a process's priority.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setprior
 HAS_SETPRIORITY  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setprior
: see if setpriority exists
set setpriority d_setprior
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setprior.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: End.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: End.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit serves as the goal which forces make to choose all the units that
?X: ask questions.  The $W on the ?MAKE: line is the list of all symbols wanted.
?X: To force any unit to be included, copy this unit to your private U directory
?X: and add the name of the unit desired to the ?MAKE: dependency line.
?X:
?MAKE:End perllibs: $W cppstdin gzip zip
 libs usedl osname osvers
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:perllibs:
?S: The list of libraries needed by Perl only (any libraries needed
?S: by extensions only will by dropped, if using dynamic loading).
?S:.
?INIT:perllibs="
?LINT:use $W
?LINT:use gzip zip
?LINT:change cppstdin
: Remove libraries needed only for extensions
: The appropriate ext/Foo/Makefile.PL will add them back in, if necessary.
: The exception is SunOS 4.x, which needs them.
case "${osname}X${osvers}" in
sunos*X4*)
   perllibs="$libs"
   ;;
*) case "$usedl" in
   $define|true|[yY]*)
     set X `echo " $libs " | sed -e 's@ -lndbm @ @' -e 's@ -lgdbm @ @' -e 's@ -lgdbm_compat @ @' -e 's@ -ldbm @ @' -e 's@ -ldb @ @'`
     shift
```

```
    perllibs="$*"
    ;;
  *) perllibs="$libs"
    ;;
  esac
  ;;
esac

?X: If the user has the cppstdin wrapper, perl.c will try to call
?X: CPPSTDIN, but that will point to a location in the build
?X: directory, not the installed version!.  Here, we'll just strip the
?X: name down to 'cppstdin',
 and rely on the fact that perl.c will
?X: then call SCRIPTDIR/cppstdin, but local things like 'make depend'
?X: will continue to work.
: Remove build directory name from cppstdin so it can be used from
: either the present location or the final installed location.
echo " "
: Get out of the UU directory to get correct path name.
cd ..
case "$cppstdin" in
`pwd`/cppstdin)
 echo "Stripping down cppstdin path name"
 cppstdin=cppstdin
 ;;
esac
cd UU

: end of configuration questions
echo " "
echo "End of configuration questions."
echo " "
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/End.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
*  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/files/Jmake.tmpl
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: modetype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:25:07  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:modetype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:modetype:
?S: This variable defines modetype to be something like mode_t,
?S: int, unsigned short, or whatever type is used to declare file
?S: modes for system calls.
?S:.
?C:Mode_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare file modes
?C: for systems calls.
  It is usually mode_t, but may be
?C: int or unsigned short.  It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h>
?C: to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Mode_t $modetype  /* file mode parameter for system calls */
?H:.
: see what type is used for mode_t
set mode_t modetype int stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
dflt="$modetype"
echo " "
rp="What type is used for file modes?"
. ./myread
modetype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/modetype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: usenm.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usenm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:26:40  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't use nm with the GNU C library
?RCS: patch61: added support for Linux shared libs
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usenm runnm nm_opt nm_so_opt: cat test Myread Oldconfig myuname grep \
 nm d_gnulibc osname egrep rsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usenm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending
 whether the
?S: nm extraction is wanted or not.
?S:.
?S:runnm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the
?S: nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value
?S: of usenm and the flags on the Configure command line.
?S:.
?S:nm_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.
?S:.
?S:nm_so_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm
?S: to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an
?S: archive library.  Currently, this is only used by Linux, where
?S: nm --dynamic is *required* to get symbols from an ELF library which
?S: has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is *fatal* on an archive library.
?S: Maybe Linux should just always set usenm=false.
?S:.
: see if nm is to be used to determine whether a symbol is defined or not
?X: If there is enough inquiries, it might be worth to wait for the nm
?X: extraction. Otherwise, the C compilations might be a better deal.
?X:
?X: Don't bother if we're
 using GNU libc -- skimo
?LINT:extern PASE
case "$usenm" in
")
 dflt="
 case "$d_gnulibc" in
```

```
 "$define")
  echo " "
  echo "nm probably won't work on the GNU C Library." >&4
  dflt=n
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 ")
  if $test "$osname" = aix -a "X$PASE" != "Xdefine" -a ! -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
   echo " "
   echo "Whoops!  This is an AIX system without /lib/syscalls.exp!" >&4
   echo "'nm' won't be sufficient on this system." >&4
   dflt=n
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 ") dflt=`$egrep 'inlibc|csym' $rsrc/Configure | wc -l 2>/dev/null`
  if $test $dflt -gt 20; then
   dflt=y
  else
   dflt=n
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 case "$usenm" in
 true|$define) dflt=y;;
 *) dflt=n;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

I can use $nm to extract the symbols from your C libraries. This
is a time consuming task which may generate huge output on the disk (up
to 3 megabytes) but that should make the symbols extraction faster. The
alternative is to skip the 'nm' extraction part and to compile a small
test
 program instead to determine whether each symbol is present. If
you have a fast C compiler and/or if your 'nm' output cannot be parsed,
this may be the best solution.

You probably shouldn't let me use 'nm' if you are using the GNU C Library.

EOM
rp="Shall I use $nm to extract C symbols from the libraries?"
```

```
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[Nn]*) usenm=false;;
*) usenm=true;;
esac

?X: Name extraction is to be run if 'nm' usage is wanted and if no -r flag
?X: was provided to configure (in which case we simply re-use the previous
?X: values).
runnm=$usenm
case "$reuseval" in
true) runnm=false;;
esac

: nm options which may be necessary
case "$nm_opt" in
") if $test -f /mach_boot; then
  nm_opt=" # Mach
 elif $test -d /usr/ccs/lib; then
  nm_opt='-p' # Solaris (and SunOS?)
 elif $test -f /dgux; then
  nm_opt='-p' # DG-UX
 elif $test -f /lib64/rld; then
  nm_opt='-p' # 64-bit Irix
 else
  nm_opt="
 fi;;
esac

: nm options which may be necessary for shared libraries but illegal
: for archive
 libraries.  Thank you, Linux.
case "$nm_so_opt" in
") case "$myuname" in
 *linux*|gnu*)
  if $nm --help | $grep 'dynamic' > /dev/null 2>&1; then
   nm_so_opt='--dynamic'
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/usenm.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: orderlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1997/02/28  16:18:18  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS: patch61: now uses the ar located by Loc.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:33:04  ram
?RCS: patch45: allows hint files to specify their own value for 'ranlib'
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:26:48  ram
?RCS: patch36: now performs a real small compile for accurate checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
  1994/08/29  16:31:17  ram
?RCS: patch32: use cc variable instead of hardwired 'cc' in 1st compile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:26  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orderlib ranlib: Loc ar cat test rm +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:orderlib:
?S: This variable is "true" if the components of libraries must be ordered
?S: (with `lorder $* | tsort`) before placing them in an archive.  Set to
?S: "false" if ranlib or ar can generate random libraries.
?S:.
?S:ranlib:
?S: This variable is set to the pathname of the ranlib program, if it is
?S: needed to generate random libraries.  Set to ":" if ar can generate
?S: random libraries or if random libraries are not supported
?S:.
?F:!foobar
: see if ar generates random libraries by itself
echo " "
echo "Checking how to generate random libraries on your machine..." >&4
?X: Some systems (like MIPS) complain when running ar... Others like Ultrix
?X: need an explicit 'ar ts'
```

```
 to add the table of contents.
?X: Still others like Linux run ar ts successfully, but still need ranlib.
?X: This set of tests seems the minimum necessary to check out Linux.
?X: We need to explicitly put the entries in out-of-order so that Sun's ld
?X: will fail.  (Otherwise it complains, but gives an exit status of 0.)
echo 'int bar1() { return bar2(); }' > bar1.c
echo 'int bar2() { return 2; }' > bar2.c
$cat > foo.c <<'EOP'
int main() { printf("%d\n", bar1()); exit(0); }
EOP
$cc $ccflags -c bar1.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c bar2.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c foo.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$ar rc bar$_a bar2$_o bar1$_o >/dev/null 2>&1
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foobar foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
 ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "ar appears to generate random libraries itself."
 orderlib=false
 ranlib=":"
elif $ar ts bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foobar foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
 ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "a table of contents
 needs to be added with 'ar ts'."
  orderlib=false
  ranlib="$ar ts"
else
?X: Allow hints to specify their own ranlib "script". For instance, on
?X: some NeXT machines, the timestamp put by ranlib is not correct, and this
?X: may raise tedious recompiles for nothing. Therefore, NeXT may add the
?X: ranlib='sleep 5; /bin/ranlib' line in their hints to "fix" that.
?X: (reported by Andreas Koenig <k@franz.ww.tu-berlin.de>)
 case "$ranlib" in
 :) ranlib=";;
 ")
  ranlib=`./loc ranlib X /usr/bin /bin /usr/local/bin`
  $test -f $ranlib || ranlib="
  ;;
 esac
 if $test -n "$ranlib"; then
  echo "your system has '$ranlib'; we'll use that."
  orderlib=false
 else
  echo "your system doesn't seem to support random libraries"
  echo "so we'll use lorder and tsort to order the libraries."
  orderlib=true
  ranlib=":"
 fi
```

```
fi
$rm -f foo* bar*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/orderlib.U
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```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: pager.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:41:26  ram
?RCS: patch49: ensure dflt gets initialized in case no pagers are found (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:27:45  ram
?RCS: patch36: replaced Myread by Getfile in the dependency line
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:30  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:pager: pg more less Getfile Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:pager:
?S: This variable contains the name of the preferred pager
 on the system.
?S: Usual values are (the full pathnames of) more, less, pg, or cat.
?S:.
: locate the preferred pager for this system
fn=f/
case "$pager" in
")
 dflt="
 case "$pg" in
 /*) dflt=$pg;;
 [a-zA-Z]:/*) dflt=$pg;;
 esac
 case "$more" in
 /*) dflt=$more;;
 [a-zA-Z]:/*) dflt=$more;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$less" in
 /*) dflt=$less;;
 [a-zA-Z]:/*) dflt=$less;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 ") dflt=/usr/ucb/more;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$pager"
 ;;
esac
?X: Instruct ./getfile to trust the default pager value,
?X: even if it does not begin with a slash.  For example, on os2,
?X: pager might be cmd /c more.  Also, it might include some options,
?X: such as '/usr/bin/less -R'.  ./getfile would report that
?X: "/usr/bin/less -R" doesn't exist.
?X: See comments in Getfile.U.
fn="f/($dflt)"
echo " "
rp='What pager is used on your system?'
. ./getfile
pager="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/pager.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_voidsig.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:12:46 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_voidsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/05/12  12:12:46  ram
?RCS: patch54: made cppflags dependency optional
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:20:35  ram
?RCS: patch32: now sets signal_t only once d_voidsig is known (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:59:54  ram
?RCS: patch30: now properly sets signal_t when re-using previous value
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_voidsig
 signal_t: rm contains cppstdin cppminus +cppflags test Myread \
 Oldconfig Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_voidsig:
?S: This variable conditionally defines VOIDSIG if this system
?S: declares "void (*signal(...))()" in signal.h.  The old way was to
?S: declare it as "int (*signal(...))()".
?S:.
?S:signal_t:
?S: This variable holds the type of the signal handler (void or int).
?S:.
?C:VOIDSIG:
?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "void (*signal(...))()" in
?C: signal.h.  The old way was to declare it as "int (*signal(...))()".  It
?C: is up to the package author to declare things correctly based on the
?C: symbol.
?C:.
?C:Signal_t (SIGNAL_T):
?C: This symbol's value is either "void" or "int", corresponding to the
?C: appropriate return type of a signal handler.  Thus, you can declare
?C: a signal handler using "Signal_t (*handler)()", and define the
?C: handler using "Signal_t handler(sig)".
?C:.
?H:#$d_voidsig VOIDSIG /**/
?H:#define
 Signal_t $signal_t /* Signal handler's return type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_voidsig
: see if signal is declared as pointer to function returning int or void
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr signal.h`
$test "$xxx" && $cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < $xxx >$$.tmp 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'int.*\*[  ]*signal' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
 val="$undef"
elif $contains 'void.*\*[  ]*signal' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have void (*signal())()." >&4
 val="$define"
elif $contains 'extern[  ]*[(\*]*signal' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
 val="$undef"
?X: This next test is kind of sloppy, but it catches Linux
?X: which has a
```

```
?X:  typedef void (*__sighandler_t)  (int)  ;
?X: A better fix would be to compile a C program with the proper
?X: prototype, but since nearly everyone uses void, we'll just go with
?X: this.
elif $contains 'void.*\*.*sig' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You
 have void (*signal())()." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 case "$d_voidsig" in
 ")
 echo "I can't determine whether signal handler returns void or int..." >&4
  dflt=void
  rp="What type does your signal handler return?"
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  v*) val="$define";;
  *) val="$undef";;
  esac;;
 "$define")
  echo "As you already told me, signal handler returns void." >&4
  val="$define"
  ;;
 *) echo "As you already told me, signal handler returns int." >&4
  val="$undef"
  ;;
 esac
fi
set d_voidsig
eval $setvar
case "$d_voidsig" in
"$define") signal_t="void";;
*) signal_t="int";;
esac
$rm -f $$.tmp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_voidsig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Warn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be run in order to emit
?X: an important warning to the user, which will be remembered and shown
?X: at the end of the Configure run as well.
?X:
?X: A typical use would be:
?X:
?X:  ./warn <<EOM
?X:  Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on.
?X:  EOM
?X:
?X: or:
?X:
?X:  ./warn "Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on."
?X:
?X: Which will both display to the user:
?X:
?X:  ***
 WARNING:
?X:  *** Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on.
?X:  ***
?X:
?MAKE:Warn: startsh eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./warn
: script used to emit important warnings
cat >warn <<EOS
$startsh
?X: Read the whole warning message from stdin into a temporary file
?X: when no argument was supplied.
if test \$# -gt 0; then
 echo "\$@" >msg
else
 cat >msg
fi
?X: Emit the warning, prefixing all lines with '*** '
echo "*** WARNING:" >&4
sed -e 's/^/*** /' <msg >&4
echo "*** " >&4
?X: Save the warning in the logs, which will be shown again at the end
cat msg >>config.msg
echo " " >>config.msg
rm -f msg
EOS
```

```
chmod +x warn
$eunicefix warn
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Warn.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_wait4.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wait4.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wait4: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wait4:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WAIT4 symbol, which
?S: indicates the wait4() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WAIT4 (WAIT4):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that wait4() exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wait4 HAS_WAIT4 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_wait4
: see if there is a wait4
set
 wait4 d_wait4
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_wait4.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: rename.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:42 ram Exp ram $
*
*  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
*
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*  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
*  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: rename.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  13:58:42  ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/C/fake/rename.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fmin: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fmin:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMIN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fmin() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FMIN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fmin routine is
?C: available to do the minimum function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fmin HAS_FMIN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fmin
: see if fmin exists
set fmin d_fmin
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fmin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS:
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```

```
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:fflushNULL fflushall: Compile cat rm rm_try test osname run to from \
 Oldconfig Myread Setvar echo targethost \
 d_sysconf i_unistd d_stdio_stream_array stdio_stream_array i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:fflushNULL:
?S: This symbol, if defined, tells that fflush(NULL) correctly
?S: flushes all pending stdio output without side effects. In
?S: particular, on some platforms calling fflush(NULL) *still*
?S: corrupts STDIN if it is a pipe.
?S:.
?S:fflushall:
?S: This symbol, if defined, tells that to flush
?S: all
 pending stdio output one must loop through all
?S: the stdio file handles stored in an array and fflush them.
?S: Note that if fflushNULL is defined, fflushall will not
?S: even be probed for and will be left undefined.
?S:.
?C:FFLUSH_NULL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, tells that fflush(NULL) correctly
?C: flushes all pending stdio output without side effects. In
?C: particular, on some platforms calling fflush(NULL) *still*
?C: corrupts STDIN if it is a pipe.
?C:.
?C:FFLUSH_ALL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, tells that to flush
?C: all pending stdio output one must loop through all
?C: the stdio file handles stored in an array and fflush them.
?C: Note that if fflushNULL is defined, fflushall will not
?C: even be probed for and will be left undefined.
?C:.
?H:#$fflushNULL FFLUSH_NULL  /**/
?H:#$fflushall FFLUSH_ALL  /**/
?H:.
?T:output code
?F:!try.out !try !tryp
: Check how to flush
echo " "
$cat >&4 <<EOM
Checking how to flush all pending stdio output...
EOM
# I only know how to find
```

```
 the first 32 possibly open files on SunOS.
# See also hints/sunos_4_1.sh and util.c  --AD
case "$osname" in
sunos) $echo '#define PERL_FFLUSH_ALL_FOPEN_MAX 32' > try.c ;;
esac
$cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#ifdef I_UNISTD
# include <unistd.h>
#endif
#$d_sysconf HAS_SYSCONF
#$d_stdio_stream_array HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
#ifdef HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
# define STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY $stdio_stream_array
#endif
int main() {
 FILE* p;
 unlink("try.out");
 p = fopen("try.out", "w");
#ifdef TRY_FPUTC
 fputc('x', p);
#else
# ifdef TRY_FPRINTF
 fprintf(p, "x");
# endif
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FFLUSH_NULL
 fflush(NULL);
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FFLUSH_ALL
 {
   long open_max = -1;
# ifdef PERL_FFLUSH_ALL_FOPEN_MAX
   open_max = PERL_FFLUSH_ALL_FOPEN_MAX;
# else
#  if defined(HAS_SYSCONF) && defined(_SC_OPEN_MAX)
   open_max = sysconf(_SC_OPEN_MAX);
#  else
#   ifdef FOPEN_MAX
   open_max = FOPEN_MAX;
#   else
#
```

```
    ifdef OPEN_MAX
   open_max = OPEN_MAX;
#    else
#     ifdef _NFILE
   open_max = _NFILE;
#     endif
#    endif
#   endif
#  endif
# endif
# ifdef HAS_STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY
   if (open_max > 0) {
     long i;
     for (i = 0; i < open_max; i++)
     if (STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]._file >= 0 &&
  STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]._file < open_max &&
  STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]._flag)
  fflush(&STDIO_STREAM_ARRAY[i]);
   }
 }
# endif
#endif
 _exit(42);
}
EOCP
: first we have to find out how _not_ to flush
$to try.c
if $test "X$fflushNULL" = X -o "X$fflushall" = X; then
   output="
   set try -DTRY_FPUTC
   if eval $compile; then
     $run ./try 2>/dev/null
     code="$?"
     $from try.out
     if $test ! -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
  output=-DTRY_FPUTC
     fi
   fi
   case "$output" in
   ")
     set try -DTRY_FPRINTF
     if eval $compile; then
      $run ./try 2>/dev/null
      code="$?"
      $from try.out
      if $test ! -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
   output=-DTRY_FPRINTF
```

```
    fi
     fi
 ;;
   esac
fi
: check for fflush NULL behavior
case "$fflushNULL" in
") set try -DTRY_FFLUSH_NULL $output
 if eval $compile; then
  $run ./try 2>/dev/null
  code="$?"
  $from try.out
  if $test -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
   fflushNULL="`$cat try.out`"
  else
   if $test "X$code" != X42; then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM
(If this test failed, don't worry, we'll try another method shortly.)
EOM
   fi
  fi
 fi
 $rm -f core try.core core.try.*
 case "$fflushNULL" in
 x) $cat >&4 <<EOM
Your fflush(NULL) works okay for output streams.
Let's see if it clobbers input pipes...
EOM
# As of mid-March 2000 all versions of Solaris appear to have a stdio
# bug that improperly flushes the input end of pipes.  So we avoid the
# autoflush on fork/system/exec support for now. :-(
$cat >tryp.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
   char buf[1024];
   int i;
   char *bp = buf;
   while (1) {
 while ((i = getc(stdin)) != -1
        && (*bp++ = i) != '\n'

     && bp < &buf[1024])
 /* DO NOTHING */ ;
 *bp = '\0';
 fprintf(stdout, "%s", buf);
 fflush(NULL);
```

```
 if (i == -1)
     return 0;
 bp = buf;
   }
}
EOCP
  fflushNULL="$define"
  set tryp
  if eval $compile; then
      $rm -f tryp.out
      # Copy the .c file to the remote host ($to is an ssh-alike if targethost is set)
      if $test "X$targethost" != X; then
   $to tryp.c
   $to tryp
   $run "cat tryp.c | ./tryp " 2>/dev/null > tryp.out
      else
   $cat tryp.c | $run ./tryp   2>/dev/null > tryp.out
      fi
      if cmp tryp.c tryp.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
         $cat >&4 <<EOM
fflush(NULL) seems to behave okay with input streams.
EOM
   fflushNULL="$define"
      else
   $cat >&4 <<EOM
Ouch, fflush(NULL) clobbers input pipes!  We will not use it.
EOM
   fflushNULL="$undef"
      fi
  fi
  $rm -f core tryp.c tryp.core core.tryp.*
  ;;
 ") $cat >&4 <<EOM
Your fflush(NULL) isn't working (contrary to ANSI C).
EOM
  fflushNULL="$undef"
  ;;
 *) $cat >&4 <<EOM
Cannot figure out whether
 your fflush(NULL) works or not.
I'm assuming it doesn't (contrary to ANSI C).
EOM
  fflushNULL="$undef"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
$define|true|[yY]*)
 fflushNULL="$define"
```

```
 ;;
*)
 fflushNULL="$undef"
 ;;
esac
: check explicit looping only if NULL did not work, and if the pipe
: bug does not show up on an explicit flush too
case "$fflushNULL" in
"$undef")
 $cat >tryp.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int
main(int argc, char **argv)
{
   char buf[1024];
   int i;
   char *bp = buf;
   while (1) {
 while ((i = getc(stdin)) != -1
        && (*bp++ = i) != '\n'
        && bp < &buf[1024])
 /* DO NOTHING */ ;
 *bp = '\0';
 fprintf(stdout, "%s", buf);
 fflush(stdin);
 if (i == -1)
     return 0;
 bp = buf;
   }
}
EOCP
 set tryp
 if eval $compile; then
     $rm -f tryp.out
     if $test "X$targethost" != X; then
  $to tryp.c
  $to tryp
  $run "cat tryp.c | ./tryp " 2>/dev/null > tryp.out
     else
  $cat tryp.c | $run ./tryp   2>/dev/null > tryp.out
     fi
     if cmp tryp.c tryp.out >/dev/null 2>&1;
 then
        $cat >&4 <<EOM
Good, at least fflush(stdin) seems to behave okay when stdin is a pipe.
EOM
  : now check for fflushall behaviour
  case "$fflushall" in
```

```
  ") set try -DTRY_FFLUSH_ALL $output
   if eval $compile; then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM
(Now testing the other method--but note that this also may fail.)
EOM
    $run ./try 2>/dev/null
    code=$?
    $from try.out
    if $test -s try.out -a "X$code" = X42; then
     fflushall="`$cat try.out`"
    fi
   fi
   $rm_try
   case "$fflushall" in
   x) $cat >&4 <<EOM
Whew. Flushing explicitly all the stdio streams works.
EOM
    fflushall="$define"
    ;;
   ") $cat >&4 <<EOM
Sigh. Flushing explicitly all the stdio streams doesn't work.
EOM
    fflushall="$undef"
    ;;
   *) $cat >&4 <<EOM
Cannot figure out whether flushing stdio streams explicitly works or not.
I'm assuming it doesn't.
EOM
    fflushall="$undef"
    ;;
   esac
   ;;
  "$define"|true|[yY]*)
   fflushall="$define"
   ;;
  *)
   fflushall="$undef"
   ;;
  esac

 else
  $cat >&4 <<EOM
All is futile.  Even fflush(stdin) clobbers input pipes!
EOM
  fflushall="$undef"
     fi
 else
     fflushall="$undef"
```

```
 fi
 $rm -f core tryp.c tryp.core core.tryp.*
 ;;
*) fflushall="$undef"
 ;;
esac

case "$fflushNULL$fflushall" in
undefundef)
 $cat <<EOM
OK, I give up.  I cannot figure out how to flush pending stdio output.
We won't be flushing handles at all before fork/exec/popen.
EOM
 ;;
esac
$rm_try tryp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/fflushall.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: usrinc.U,v 1.1 2000/06/27 00:20:28 jhi Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usrinc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  2000/06/27 00:20:28  jhi
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:27:12  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for the include path unless they are on a MIPS
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:24:36  ram
?RCS: patch54: ensure that ./mips always exists (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:18:31  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure usrinc value is preserved across sessions (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:usrinc incpath mips_type: test cat echo n c Getfile Guess \
 Oldconfig eunicefix contains rm sysroot cc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usrinc:
?S: This variable holds the path of the include files, which is
?S: usually /usr/include. It is mainly used by other Configure units.
?S:.
?S:incpath:
?S: This variable must precede the normal include path to get the
?S: right one, as in "$incpath/usr/include" or "$incpath/usr/lib".
?S: Value can be "" or "/bsd43" on mips.
?S:.
?S:mips_type:
?S: This variable holds the environment type for the mips system.
?S: Possible values are "BSD 4.3" and "System V".
?S:.
?D:usrinc='/usr/include'
?LINT:extern cppflags
?LINT:create mips
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:./mips
: What should the include directory be ?
: Use sysroot if set, so findhdr looks in the right place.
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm...  $c"
dflt="$sysroot/usr/include"
incpath=''
?X: mips_type is used later, to add -DSYSTYPE_BSD43
 to cppflags if needed.
mips_type=''
?X:
?X: Cannot put the following in Guess, or we get a circular dependency.
?X:
if $test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips; then
 echo "Looks like a MIPS system..."
 $cat >usr.c <<'EOCP'
#ifdef SYSTYPE_BSD43
/bsd43
#endif
EOCP
 if $cc $cppflags -E usr.c > usr.out && $contains / usr.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  dflt='/bsd43/usr/include'
  incpath='/bsd43'
  mips_type='BSD 4.3'
 else
  mips_type='System V'
 fi
```

```
 $rm -f usr.c usr.out
 echo "and you're compiling with the $mips_type compiler and libraries."
 xxx_prompt=y
 echo "exit 0" >mips
else
 echo "Doesn't look like a MIPS system."
 xxx_prompt=n
 echo "exit 1" >mips
fi
chmod +x mips
$eunicefix mips
case "$usrinc" in
") ;;
*) dflt="$usrinc";;
esac
case "$xxx_prompt" in
y) fn=d/
 echo " "
 rp='Where are the include files you want to use?'
 . ./getfile
 usrinc="$ans"
 ;;
*) usrinc="$dflt"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/usrinc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strerror_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strerror_r strerror_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strerror_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRERROR_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the strerror_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:strerror_r_proto:
```

```
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of strerror_r.
?S: It is zero if d_strerror_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_strerror_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRERROR_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strerror_r routine
?C: is available to strerror
 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:STRERROR_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of strerror_r.
?C: It is zero if d_strerror_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_strerror_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strerror_r HAS_STRERROR_R /**/
?H:#define STRERROR_R_PROTO $strerror_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_strerror_r_proto
: see if strerror_r exists
set strerror_r d_strerror_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_strerror_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h define string.h"
 case "$d_strerror_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_strerror_r_proto=define
  set d_strerror_r_proto strerror_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_strerror_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$strerror_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int strerror_r(int, char*, size_t);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && strerror_r_proto=I_IBW ;;
 esac
 case "$strerror_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int strerror_r(int, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && strerror_r_proto=I_IBI
 ;;
 esac
 case "$strerror_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* strerror_r(int, char*, size_t);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && strerror_r_proto=B_IBW ;;
 esac
 case "$strerror_r_proto" in
```

```
"|0) d_strerror_r=undef
 strerror_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling strerror_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$strerror_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) strerror_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$strerror_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "strerror_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_strerror_r=undef
 strerror_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) strerror_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_strerror_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: MailAuthor.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: MailAuthor.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  15:04:41  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/08/29  16:05:09  ram
?RCS: patch32: avoid message sending if they said no previously
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/10/16  13:47:30  ram
?RCS: patch12: now makes sure user-specified address is in Internet format
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0.1.2  1993/09/13  15:48:49  ram
?RCS: patch10: reverted to original intent by the Author himself
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:38:38  ram
?RCS: patch7: now prompts user for its e-mail address
?RCS: patch7: no longer silent when mail has been sent
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:06  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit asks the user to please send a message to the author.
?X: To force inclusion of this unit, you must add it's name to the
?X: dependancies on the MAKE line in your private copy of End.U.
?X: This allows a smart mailagent program to automatically let users know
?X: when their package is out of date, and to allow users to be notified of
?X: any future patches.
?X:
?MAKE:MailAuthor mailpatches notifypatches usermail: test cat mailer \
 package Myread patchlevel baserev rm rsrc Oldconfig Configdir
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:mailpatches:
?S: Indicates whether the user would like future patches to be mailed
?S: directly
 to them.
?S:.
?S:notifypatches:
?S: Indicates whether the user would like notification of future patches
?S: mailed to them.
?S:.
?S:usermail:
?S: This variable is used internally by Configure to keep track of the
?S: user e-mail address, where notifications or patches should be sent.
?S: A '-' value means the return address will be extracted by parsing
?S: the mail headers.
?S:.
?T:opt mailpatches notifypatches atsh status
: notify author that his package is used
if $test -f ../.config/mailauthor &&
 cmp $rsrc/patchlevel.h ../.config/mailauthor >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 status="say that you're using $package";
 case "$mailpatches" in
 true) status='have patches mailed to you as they are issued';;
 esac
```

```
 case "$notifypatches" in
 true) status='be notified when new patches are issued';;
 esac
 $cat <<EOM

You have already sent the author of $package (<MAINTLOC>) mail to
$status. If you wish, you may modify
your previous request by sending a new mail with different options.

EOM
 rp='Should
 I send a status update to <MAINTLOC>?'
 dflt=n
else
 $cat <<EOM

If you are able to send mail to the Internet, the author of $package would
really appreciate you letting me send off a quick note, just to say that you've
tried it. The author is more likely to spend time maintaining $package if it's
known that many people are using it, and you can even ask to get sent new
patches automagically this way if you wish. To protect your privacy, all I'll
say in the mail is the version of $package that you're using.

EOM
 rp='Should I send mail to <MAINTLOC>?'
 dflt=y
?X: Ensure default is 'n' if question has been asked already, in case they
?X: run Configure -d next time and answered 'n' the first time. Therefore,
?X: an empty nomail will be created later on even if no mail is sent.
 $test -f ../.config/nomail && dflt=n
fi
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*)
 echo " "
 echo "Great! Your cooperation is really appreciated."
 $cat <<EOM

Some braindead sites do not set a proper return
 address in the From: header of
their outgoing mail, making it impossible to reply to mail they generate.
If your site is broken in this way, write to your system administrator and get
it fixed!!! In the mean time, you can manually specify the Internet e-mail
address by which the author can get back to you, should there be a need to do
so. If manually specified, it should be something like "user@domain.top".
If your mail system generates addresses correctly, specify "none".

EOM
```

```
case "$usermail" in
'-'|'') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$usermail";;
esac
rp='Manually specify a return address to use:'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none|*@*.*)
 case "$ans" in
 none) usermail='-';;
 *) usermail="$ans";;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 echo "(Address does not look like an Internet one -- ignoring it.)"
?X:
?X: If we can't trust their mailer or their return address, it's highly
?X: suggested that they only register and don't ask to get anything from
?X: the author, since it's likely to bounce in null-land --
 RAM.
?X:
 usermail='-'
 mailpatches=false
 notifypatches=false
 ;;
esac
echo " "
opt=''
rp='Would you like to have new patches automatically mailed to you?'
case "$mailpatches" in
true) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) opt=' mailpatches'; mailpatches=true;;
*)
 mailpatches=false
 echo " "
 rp='Ok, would you like to simply be notified of new patches?'
 case "$notifypatches" in
 false) dflt=n;;
 *) dflt=y;;
 esac
 . ./myread
 echo " "
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) opt=' notifypatches'; notifypatches=true;;
```

```
  *)
   echo "Fine, I'll simply say that you've tried it then."
   notifypatches=false
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 echo "Sending mail to <MAINTLOC>..." >&4
?X: Bizarre hack here. We can't just put @SH in the hereis lines below, because
?X: metaconfig will interpret it as a command, and there's no quoting mechanism.
?X: Do it via a variable instead.
 atsh='@SH'
 $mailer <MAINTLOC> <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
Subject: Command
Precedence: junk
To: <MAINTLOC>

$atsh
 package $usermail $package $baserev $patchlevel$opt
EOM
 $rm -f ../.config/mailauthor ../.config/nomail
 cp $rsrc/patchlevel.h ../.config/mailauthor
 ;;
*)
 case "$dflt" in
 "y")
  echo "Oh well, maybe next time."
  cp /dev/null ../.config/nomail
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/MailAuthor.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?X:
```

```
?X: Useless unit dropped.  Use randfunc instead.
?X:
?LINT:empty
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/randbits.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_drand48proto: Hasproto i_stdlib i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_drand48proto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DRAND48_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the drand48() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DRAND48_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the drand48() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good guess
 is
?C:  extern double drand48(void);
?C:.
?H:#$d_drand48proto HAS_DRAND48_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_drand48proto
: see if prototype for drand48 is available
echo " "
set d_drand48proto drand48 $i_stdlib stdlib.h $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/d_drand48proto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:44:05  ram
?RCS: patch49: new prefixexp variable holding a fully expanded prefix
?RCS: patch49: save off previous prefix value in oldprefix if changed (WED)
?RCS: patch49: added the INSTALLPREFIX define for C programs to use (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:31:34  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:prefix prefixexp +oldprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig
 cat package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:prefix:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which the
?S: user will install the package.  Usually, this is /usr/local, and
?S: executables go in /usr/local/bin, library stuff in /usr/local/lib,
?S: man pages in /usr/local/man, etc.  It is only used to set defaults
?S: for things in bin.U, mansrc.U, privlib.U, or scriptdir.U.
?S:.
?S:prefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the user will install the package.  Derived from prefix.
?S:.
?S:oldprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the prefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
?C:INSTALLPREFIX:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the install prefix for this package.
?C:.
?H:#define INSTALLPREFIX "$prefix"  /**/
?H:.
: determine root of directory hierarchy where package will be installed.
case "$prefix" in
")
 dflt=`./loc . /usr/local /usr/local /local /opt
```

```
 /usr`
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$prefix"
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

By default, $package will be installed in $dflt/bin, manual
pages under $dflt/man, etc..., i.e. with $dflt as prefix for
all installation directories. Typically set to /usr/local, but you
may choose /usr if you wish to install $package among your system
binaries. If you wish to have binaries under /bin but manual pages
under /usr/local/man, that's ok: you will be prompted separately
for each of the installation directories, the prefix being only used
to set the defaults.

EOM
fn=d~
rp='Installation prefix to use?'
. ./getfile
oldprefix=''
case "$prefix" in
'') ;;
*)
 case "$ans" in
 "$prefix") ;;
 *) oldprefix="$prefix";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
prefix="$ans"
prefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/prefix.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_scorfl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_scorfl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_scorfl: cat Myread Oldconfig nametype Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_scorfl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SCOREFULL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that any scoreboard kept by the program
?S: should be kept on the basis of the user's full name as opposed to
?S: the user's login name.
?S:.
?C:SCOREFULL:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that any scoreboard kept by the
?C: program should be kept on the basis of the user's full name as opposed
?C: to the user's login name.  If the user can change his full name he
?C: can enter multiple scores if this is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_scorfl SCOREFULL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_scorfl
: see how they want the scoreboard kept
case "$d_scorfl" in
"$define") dflt=y ;;
*) dflt=n ;;
esac
case "$nametype" in
other) val="$undef" ;;
*)
 $cat <<'EOM'

The scoreboard can be kept with one score per login name, or one score per full
name.  If users can change their full name, or if there is more than one person
on your system with the same full name, you should keep the score by login name
(the full name is still printed).

EOM
 rp='Do you want the scoreboard kept by full name?'
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y*) val="$define" ;;
 *) val="$undef" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_scorfl
```

```
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_scorfl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Oldconfig.U,v 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:06:39 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Oldconfig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10  1997/02/28  15:06:39  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS: patch61: new OSNAME define
?RCS: patch61: can now sense new OSes
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1995/07/25  13:40:51  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/05/12  12:04:18  ram
?RCS: patch54: config.sh reload logic now knows about new -K switch
?RCS: patch54: cleaned up and extended osvers for DEC
 OSF/1 (ADO)
?RCS: patch54: added MachTen detection (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/02/15  14:13:41  ram
?RCS: patch51: adapted osvers computation for AIX (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1995/01/30  14:27:15  ram
?RCS: patch49: unit Options.U now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable
?RCS: patch49: update code for myuname changed (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:15:36  ram
?RCS: patch45: added quotes around the INITPROG variable (ADO)
?RCS: patch45: allows variable overriding after config file loading
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  15:57:05  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: merged with the version used for perl5's Configure (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  14:24:17  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch23: added support for osf1 hints
?RCS: patch23: new support for solaris and i386 systems (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:05:02  ram
?RCS: patch16: added post-processing on myuname for Xenix targets
?RCS:
 patch16: message proposing config.sh defaults made consistent
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:56:32  ram
?RCS: patch10: force use of config.sh when -d option is used (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: complain about non-existent hint files (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added Options dependency for fastread variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:12  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit tries to remember what we did last time we ran Configure, mostly
?X: for the sake of setting defaults.
?X:
?MAKE:Oldconfig hint myuname osname osvers: Instruct Myread uname \
 Checkcc Mksymlinks run \
 sh awk sed test cat rm lns tr n c contains Loc Options Tr src trnl ln
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:myuname:
?S: The output of 'uname -a' if available, otherwise the hostname.
?S: The whole thing is then lower-cased and slashes and single quotes are
?S: removed.
?S:.
?S:hint:
?S: Gives the type of hints used for previous answers. May be one of
?S: "default",
 "recommended" or "previous".
?S:.
?S:osname:
?S: This variable contains the operating system name (e.g. sunos,
?S: solaris, hpux, etc.).  It can be useful later on for setting
?S: defaults.  Any spaces are replaced with underscores.  It is set
?S: to a null string if we can't figure it out.
?S:.
?S:osvers:
?S: This variable contains the operating system version (e.g.
?S: 4.1.3, 5.2, etc.).  It is primarily used for helping select
?S: an appropriate hints file, but might be useful elsewhere for
?S: setting defaults.  It is set to '' if we can't figure it out.
?S: We try to be flexible about how much of the version number
?S: to keep, e.g. if 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 are essentially the
?S: same for this package, hints files might just be os_4.0 or
```

```
?S: os_4.1, etc., not keeping separate files for each little release.
?S:.
?C:OSNAME:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the operating system, as determined
?C: by Configure.  You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific
?C: feature tests
 from Configure are generally more reliable.
?C:.
?C:OSVERS:
?C: This symbol contains the version of the operating system, as determined
?C: by Configure.  You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific
?C: feature tests from Configure are generally more reliable.
?C:.
?H:#define OSNAME "$osname"  /**/
?H:#define OSVERS "$osvers"  /**/
?H:.
?F:!config.sh
?T:tmp tmp_n tmp_c tmp_sh file
?T:xxxxfile xxxfile xxfile xfile hintfile newmyuname
?T:tans _ isesix INITPROG DJGPP
?D:osname="
?LINT:change n c sh
?LINT:extern targetarch
?LINT:extern hostarch
?LINT:change hostarch
?LINT:extern is_os2
: Try to determine whether config.sh was made on this system
case "$config_sh" in
")
?X: indentation wrong on purpose--RAM
?X: Leave a white space between first two '(' for ksh. The sub-shell is needed
?X: on some machines to avoid the error message when uname is not found; e.g.
?X: old SUN-OS 3.2 would not execute hostname in (uname -a || hostname). Sigh!
?X: Now not using a subshell but instead $test.
myuname=`$uname
 -a 2>/dev/null`
$test -z "$myuname" && myuname=`hostname 2>/dev/null`
# Downcase everything to avoid ambiguity.
# Remove slashes and single quotes so we can use parts of this in
# directory and file names.
# Remove newlines so myuname is sane to use elsewhere.
# tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' would not work in EBCDIC
# because the A-Z/a-z are not consecutive.
myuname=`echo $myuname | $sed -e "s,['/],,g" | \
 ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | $tr $trnl ' '`
?X: Save the value we just computed to reset myuname after we get done here.
newmyuname="$myuname"
dflt=n
```

```
case "$knowitall" in
")
 if test -f ../config.sh; then
  if $contains myuname= ../config.sh >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   eval "`grep myuname= ../config.sh`"
  fi
  if test "X$myuname" = "X$newmyuname"; then
   dflt=y
  fi
 fi
 ;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac

@if {test -d ../hints}
: Get old answers from old config file if Configure was run on the
: same system, otherwise use the hints.
hint=default
cd ..
?X: Since we are now at the root of the source
 tree, we must use $src
?X: to access the sources and not $rsrc. See src.U for details...
if test -f config.sh; then
 echo " "
 rp="I see a config.sh file.  Shall I use it to set the defaults?"
 . UU/myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*|N*) echo "OK, I'll ignore it."
  mv config.sh config.sh.old
  myuname="$newmyuname"
  ;;
 *)  echo "Fetching default answers from your old config.sh file..." >&4
  tmp_n="$n"
  tmp_c="$c"
  tmp_sh="$sh"
  . ./config.sh
  cp config.sh UU
  n="$tmp_n"
  c="$tmp_c"
  : Older versions did not always set $sh.  Catch re-use of such
  : an old config.sh.
  case "$sh" in
  ") sh="$tmp_sh" ;;
  esac
  hint=previous
  ;;
 esac
fi
```

```
. ./UU/checkcc
if test ! -f config.sh; then
 $cat <<EOM

First time through, eh?  I have some defaults handy for some systems
that need some extra help getting the Configure answers right:

EOM
 (cd $src/hints; ls -C *.sh) | $sed 's/\.sh/   /g' >&4
 dflt=''
 : Half the following guesses are probably wrong... If you have better
 : tests or hints,
 please send them to <MAINTLOC>
 : The metaconfig authors would also appreciate a copy...
 $test -f /irix && osname=irix
 $test -f /xenix && osname=sco_xenix
 $test -f /dynix && osname=dynix
 $test -f /dnix && osname=dnix
 $test -f /lynx.os && osname=lynxos
 $test -f /unicos && osname=unicos && osvers=`$uname -r`
 $test -f /unicosmk && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
 $test -f /unicosmk.ar && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
 $test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips && osname=mips
 $test -d /usr/apollo/bin && osname=apollo
 $test -f /etc/saf/_sactab && osname=svr4
 $test -d /usr/include/minix && osname=minix && osvers=`$uname -r`
 $test -f /system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm && osname=vos
 $test -f /sys/utilities/MultiView && osname=amigaos
 if $test -d /MachTen -o -d /MachTen_Folder; then
?X:  MachTen uname -a output looks like
?X:  xxx 4 0.0 Macintosh
?X:  MachTen /sbin/version output looks like
?X:  MachTen 4.0 Mon Aug 28 10:18:00 1995
?X:  MachTen 3.x had the 'version' command in /usr/etc/version.
  osname=machten
  if
 $test -x /sbin/version; then
   osvers=`/sbin/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
   $sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$//'`
  elif $test -x /usr/etc/version; then
   osvers=`/usr/etc/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
   $sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$//'`
  else
   osvers="$2.$3"
  fi
 fi

 $test -f /sys/posix.dll &&
```

```
  $test -f /usr/bin/what &&
  set X `/usr/bin/what /sys/posix.dll` &&
  $test "$3" = UWIN &&
  osname=uwin &&
  osvers="$5"

?X: If we have uname, we already computed a suitable uname -a output,
?X: and it lies in $myuname.
 if $test -f $uname; then
  set X $myuname
  shift

  case "$5" in
  fps*) osname=fps ;;
  mips*)
   case "$4" in
   umips) osname=umips ;;
   *) osname=mips ;;
   esac;;
  [23]100) osname=mips ;;
?X: Interactive Unix.
  i386*)
   tmp=`/bin/uname -X 2>/dev/null|awk '/3\.2v[45]/{ print $(NF) }'`
   if $test "$tmp" != "" -a "$3" = "3.2" -a -f '/etc/systemid'; then
    osname='sco'
    osvers=$tmp
   elif $test -f /etc/kconfig; then
    osname=isc
    if
 test "$lns" = "$ln -s"; then
     osvers=4
    elif $contains _SYSV3 /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
     osvers=3
    elif $contains _POSIX_SOURCE /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
     osvers=2
    fi
   fi
   tmp="
   ;;
?X: MS-DOS djgpp uname -a output looks like:
?X: ms-dos xxx 6 22 pc
?X:  $1 is the "dos flavor" (need not be "ms-dos").
?X:  $2 is the node name
?X:  $3 and $4 are version/subversion
?X:  $5 is always "pc", but that might not be unique to DJGPP.
?X: (e.g. Solaris_x86 has $5 = i86pc, which doesn't actually conflict,
?X: but it's close enough that I can easily imagine other vendors also
?X: using variants of pc* in $5.)
```

```
?X:  The "DJGPP" environment variable is always set when djgpp is active.
  pc*)
   if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
    osname=dos
    osvers=djgpp
   fi
   ;;
  esac

  case "$1" in
  aix) osname=aix
?X: aix 4.1 uname -a output looks like
?X:  AIX  foo  1 4 000123456789
?X: where $4 is the major release number and $3 is the (minor)
 version.
?X: More detail on the version is available with the oslevel command.
?X: in 3.2.x, it output a string (see case statements below).  In 4.1,
?X: it puts out something like  4.1.1.0
   tmp=`( (oslevel) 2>/dev/null || echo "not found") 2>&1`
   case "$tmp" in
   # oslevel can fail with:
   # oslevel: Unable to acquire lock.
   *not\ found) osvers="$4"."$3" ;;
   '<3240'|'<>3240') osvers=3.2.0 ;;
   '=3240'|'>3240'|'<3250'|'<>3250') osvers=3.2.4 ;;
   '=3250'|'>3250') osvers=3.2.5 ;;
   *) osvers=$tmp;;
   esac
   ;;
  bitrig) osname=bitrig
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  bsd386) osname=bsd386
   osvers=`$uname -r`
   ;;
  cygwin*) osname=cygwin
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  *dc.osx) osname=dcosx
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  dnix) osname=dnix
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  domainos) osname=apollo
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  dgux) osname=dgux
```

```
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 dragonfly) osname=dragonfly
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
?X:  uname -a returns
?X:  DYNIX/ptx xxx 4.0 V4.1.2 i386
 dynixptx*) osname=dynixptx
  osvers=`echo
 "$4"|sed 's/^v//'`
  ;;
 freebsd) osname=freebsd
  osvers="$3" ;;
 genix) osname=genix ;;
?X: GNU/Hurd uname -a gives something like:
?X: GNU foo 0.3 GNU-Mach 1.4/Hurd-0.3 i386-AT386 GNU
?X: GNU gnu 0.3 GNUmach-1.2/Hurd-0.3 i386-AT386 GNU
?X: Note the hostname on the second one, which will fool Configure
?X: into using the SysV case!
 gnu) osname=gnu
  osvers="$3" ;;
?X: HP-UX uname -a gives something like
?X: HP-UX foobar B.10.20 A 9000/735 2016483812 two-user license
?X: Preserve the full 10.20 string instead of the previous plain '10'.
?X:  Thanks to Graham Barr.    --AD 6/30/1998
 hp*) osname=hpux
  osvers=`echo "$3" | $sed 's,.*\.\([0-9]*\.[0-9]*\),\1,'`
  ;;
 irix*) osname=irix
  case "$3" in
  4*) osvers=4 ;;
  5*) osvers=5 ;;
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 linux) osname=linux
  case "$3" in
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  $test -f /system/lib/libandroid.so && osname=linux-android
  ;;
 MiNT) osname=mint
  ;;
 minix) osname=minix
  osvers=`$uname -r`
  ;;
 netbsd*)
```

```
osname=netbsd
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 news-os) osvers="$3"
  case "$3" in
  4*) osname=newsos4 ;;
  *) osname=newsos ;;
  esac
  ;;
 nonstop-ux) osname=nonstopux ;;
 openbsd) osname=openbsd
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 os2) osname=os2
  osvers="$4"
  ;;
 POSIX-BC | posix-bc ) osname=posix-bc
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 powerux | power_ux | powermax_os | powermaxos | \
 powerunix | power_unix) osname=powerux
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 qnx) osname=qnx
  osvers="$4"
  ;;
 solaris) osname=solaris
  case "$3" in
  5*) osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g'` ;;
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 sunos) osname=sunos
  case "$3" in
  5*) osname=solaris
   osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g'` ;;
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 titanos) osname=titanos
  case "$3" in
  1*) osvers=1 ;;
  2*) osvers=2 ;;
  3*) osvers=3 ;;
  4*) osvers=4 ;;
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  ;;
```

```
  ultrix) osname=ultrix
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  osf1|mls+) case "$5" in
    alpha)
?X: DEC OSF/1 myuname
 -a output looks like:  osf1 xxxx t3.2 123.4 alpha
?X: where the version number can be something like [xvt]n.n
     osname=dec_osf
?X: sizer knows the minor minor version: the letter
     osvers=`sizer -v | awk -FUNIX '{print $2}' | awk '{print $1}' |  tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | sed 's/^[xvt]//'`
     case "$osvers" in
     [1-9].[0-9]*) ;;
     *) osvers=`echo "$3" | sed 's/^[xvt]//'` ;;
     esac
     ;;
   hp*) osname=hp_osf1 ;;
   mips) osname=mips_osf1 ;;
?X: hp and mips were unsupported Technology Releases -- ADO, 24/10/94
   esac
   ;;
  # UnixWare 7.1.2 is known as Open UNIX 8
  openunix|unixware) osname=svr5
   osvers="$4"
   ;;
  uts) osname=uts
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  vos) osvers="$3"
   ;;
  $2) case "$osname" in
   *isc*) ;;
   *freebsd*) ;;
   svr*)
    : svr4.x or possibly later
    case "svr$3" in
    ${osname}*)
     osname=svr$3
     osvers=$4
     ;;
    esac
    case "$osname" in
    svr4.0)
     : Check for ESIX
     if test -f /stand/boot ; then
      eval `grep '^INITPROG=[a-z/0-9]*$'
 /stand/boot`
      if test -n "$INITPROG" -a -f "$INITPROG"; then
```

```
  isesix=`strings -a $INITPROG|grep 'ESIX SYSTEM V/386 Release 4.0'`
      if test -n "$isesix"; then
       osname=esix4
      fi
     fi
    fi
    ;;
   esac
   ;;
  *) if test -f /etc/systemid; then
    osname=sco
    set `echo $3 | $sed 's/\./ /g'` $4
    if $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2_$3.sh; then
     osvers=$1.$2.$3
    elif $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2.sh; then
     osvers=$1.$2
    elif $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1.sh; then
     osvers=$1
    fi
   else
    case "$osname" in
    '') : Still unknown.  Probably a generic Sys V.
     osname="sysv"
     osvers="$3"
     ;;
    esac
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) case "$osname" in
  '') : Still unknown.  Probably a generic BSD.
   osname="$1"
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
else
?X: Try to identify sony's NEWS-OS (BSD unix)
 if test -f /vmunix -a -f $src/hints/news_os.sh; then
  (what /vmunix | UU/tr '[A-Z]'
'[a-z]') > UU/kernel.what 2>&1
  if $contains news-os UU/kernel.what >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   osname=news_os
  fi
  $rm -f UU/kernel.what
?X: Maybe it's OS/2 or DOS or something similar
```

```
 elif test -d c:/. -o -n "$is_os2" ; then
  set X $myuname
  osname=os2
  osvers="$5"
 fi
fi

     case "$targetarch" in
     ") ;;
     *)  hostarch=$osname
        case "$targetarch" in
           nto*|*-nto-*)
              # Will load qnx.sh, which should change osname to nto
              osname=qnx
              osvers="
              ;;
           *linux-android*)
              # Catch arm-linux-androideabi, mipsel-linux-android,
              # and i686-linux-android
              osname=linux-android
              osvers="
              ;;
           *linux*)
              # Something like arm-linux-gnueabihf is really just
              # plain linux.
              osname=linux

              osvers="
              ;;
           *solaris*|*sunos*)
              osname=solaris
              # XXX perhaps we should just assume
              # osvers to be 2, or maybe take the value
              # from targetarch. Using $run before the
              # hints are run is somewhat icky.
              set X `$run $uname -a 2>/dev/null`
              shift
              case "$3" in
                 5*) osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g'` ;;
                 *)  osvers="$3" ;;
              esac
              ;;
           *)
    osname=`echo $targetarch|sed 's,^[^-]*-,,'`
    osvers="
           ;;
        esac
        ;;
```

```
    esac

: Now look for a hint file osname_osvers, unless one has been
: specified already.
case "$hintfile" in
"|' ')
 file=`echo "${osname}_${osvers}" | $sed -e 's%\.%_%g' -e 's%_$%%'`
 : Also try without trailing minor version
numbers.
 xfile=`echo $file | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
 xxfile=`echo $xfile | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
 xxxfile=`echo $xxfile | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
 xxxxfile=`echo $xxxfile | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
 case "$file" in
 ") dflt=none ;;
 *)  case "$osvers" in
  ") dflt=$file
   ;;
  *)  if $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh ; then
    dflt=$file
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xfile
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xxfile
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xxxfile
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxxfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xxxxfile
   elif $test -f "$src/hints/${osname}.sh" ; then
    dflt="${osname}"
   else
    dflt=none
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
  case "$dflt" in
  *Policy*) ;;
  none) dflt="Policy" ;;
  *) dflt="Policy $dflt" ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
*)
 dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed 's/\.sh$//'`
 ;;
```

```
 esac

 if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
  $cat <<EOM

There's also
 a Policy hint file available, which should make the
site-specific (policy) questions easier to answer.
EOM

 fi

 $cat <<EOM

You may give one or more space-separated answers, or "none" if appropriate.
If you have a handcrafted Policy.sh file or a Policy.sh file generated by a
previous run of Configure, you may specify it as well as or instead of
OS-specific hints.  If hints are provided for your OS, you should use them:
although Perl can probably be built without hints on many platforms, using
hints often improve performance and may enable features that Configure can't
set up on its own. If there are no hints that match your OS, specify "none";
DO NOT give a wrong version or a wrong OS.

EOM

 rp="Which of these apply, if any?"
 . UU/myread
 tans=$ans
 for file in $tans; do
  if $test X$file = XPolicy -a -f Policy.sh; then
   . Policy.sh
   $cat Policy.sh >> UU/config.sh
  elif $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh; then
   . $src/hints/$file.sh
   $cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
  elif
 $test X"$tans" = X -o X"$tans" = Xnone ; then
   : nothing
  else
   : Give one chance to correct a possible typo.
   echo "$file.sh does not exist"
   dflt=$file
   rp="hint to use instead?"
   . UU/myread
   for file in $ans; do
    if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh"; then
     . $src/hints/$file.sh
     $cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
```

```
    elif $test X$ans = X -o X$ans = Xnone ; then
     : nothing
    else
     echo "$file.sh does not exist -- ignored."
    fi
   done
  fi
 done

 hint=recommended
 : Remember our hint file for later.
 if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh" ; then
  hintfile="$file"
 else
  hintfile=''
 fi
fi
cd UU
?X: From here on, we must use $rsrc instead of $src
@else
: Get old answers, if there is a config file out there
hint=default
hintfile=''
if test -f ../config.sh; then
 echo " "
 rp="I see a config.sh file.  Shall I use it to set the defaults?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*|N*) echo "OK, I'll ignore it.";;
 *)  echo "Fetching default answers from
 your old config.sh file..." >&4
  tmp_n="$n"
  tmp_c="$c"
  . ../config.sh
  cp ../config.sh .
  n="$tmp_n"
  c="$tmp_c"
  hint=previous
  ;;
 esac
fi
@end
?X: remember, indentation is wrong--RAM
;;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "Fetching default answers from $config_sh..." >&4
 tmp_n="$n"
```

```
 tmp_c="$c"
 cd ..
?X: preserve symbolic links, if any
 cp $config_sh config.sh 2>/dev/null
 chmod +w config.sh
 . ./config.sh
 cd UU
 cp ../config.sh .
 n="$tmp_n"
 c="$tmp_c"
 hint=previous
 ;;
esac
. ./optdef.sh

: Restore computed paths
for file in $loclist $trylist; do
 eval $file="\$_$file"
done

@if osname || osvers
cat << EOM

Configure uses the operating system name and version to set some defaults.
The default value is probably right if the name rings a bell. Otherwise,
since spelling matters for me, either accept the default or answer "none"
to leave it blank.

EOM
@end
@if osname
case "$osname" in
 "|' ')
  case "$hintfile" in
  "|' '|none) dflt=none ;;
  *)  dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed -e 's/\.sh$//'
 -e 's/_.*$//'` ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$osname" ;;
esac
rp="Operating system name?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none)  osname=" ;;
*) osname=`echo "$ans" | $sed -e 's/[  ][ ]*/_/g' | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`;;
esac
@end
```

```
@if osvers
@if osname
echo " "
@end
case "$osvers" in
 "|' ')
  case "$hintfile" in
  "|' '|none) dflt=none ;;
  *) dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed -e 's/\.sh$//' -e 's/^[^_]*//'`
   dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/^_//' -e 's/_/./g'`
   case "$dflt" in
   "|' ') dflt=none ;;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$osvers" ;;
esac
rp="Operating system version?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none)  osvers=" ;;
*) osvers="$ans" ;;
esac

@end

. ./posthint.sh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Oldconfig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msem_lck.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msem_lck.U,v $
?MAKE:d_msem_lck: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msem_lck:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MSEM_LOCK if msem_lock() is
?S: available, thereby indicating kernel support for memory semaphores.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSEM_LOCK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that memory semaphores are
?C: available to protect mmap()'ed regions.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msem_lck HAS_MSEM_LOCK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msem_lck
: see if msem_lock exists
set
 msem_lock d_msem_lck
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_msem_lck.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ualarm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ualarm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UALARM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ualarm() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_UALARM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ualarm routine is
?C: available to do alarms with microsecond granularity.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ualarm HAS_UALARM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ualarm
: see if ualarm exists
set ualarm d_ualarm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ualarm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorbin.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorbin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vendorbin vendorbin vendorbinexp installvendorbin: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit vendorprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorbin:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VENDORBIN symbol.
?S: It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl
 may wish to place additional
?S: binaries in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorbinexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorbin, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorbin="
?S:installvendorbin:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorbinexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_vendorbin:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_VENDORBIN.
?S:.
?C:PERL_VENDORBIN:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains the name of a directory
?C: for holding vendor-supplied executables.
?C: It may have a ~ on the front.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
```

```
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional
?C: binaries in this directory with
?C:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent.
  See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORBIN_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of VENDORBIN, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorbin PERL_VENDORBIN "$vendorbin"  /**/
?H:#$d_vendorbin PERL_VENDORBIN_EXP "$vendorbinexp"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorbin
: Set the vendorbin variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorbin="$undef"
 vendorbin="
 vendorbinexp="
 ;;
*) d_vendorbin="$define"
 : determine where vendor-supplied executables go.
 case "$vendorbin" in
 ") dflt=$vendorprefix/bin ;;
 *) dflt="$vendorbin" ;;
 esac
 fn=d~+
 rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied executables directory?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorbin="$ans"
 vendorbinexp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
prefixvar=vendorbin
. ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorbin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_termio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:20:54  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg and ./Cppsym explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/08/29  16:26:38  ram
?RCS: patch32: don't include all three I_* symbols in config.h
?RCS: patch32: (had forgotten to undo this part last time)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:25:03  ram
?RCS: patch27: undone ADO's fix in previous patch since it was useless
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:05:23
 ram
?RCS: patch23: now include all three defines in config.h (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:44  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_termio i_sgtty i_termios: test Inlibc Cppsym Guess Setvar Findhdr Warn
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_termio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <termio.h> rather
?S: than <sgtty.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_termios:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIOS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the POSIX <termios.h> file is
?S: to be included.
?S:.
?S:i_sgtty:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SGTTY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sgtty.h> rather
?S: than <termio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_TERMIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: <termio.h> rather than <sgtty.h>.  There are also differences in
?C: the ioctl() calls that depend on the value of
 this symbol.
?C:.
?C:I_TERMIOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: the POSIX termios.h rather than sgtty.h or termio.h.
```

```
?C: There are also differences in the ioctl() calls that depend on the
?C: value of this symbol.
?C:.
?C:I_SGTTY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: <sgtty.h> rather than <termio.h>.  There are also differences in
?C: the ioctl() calls that depend on the value of this symbol.
?C:.
?H:#$i_termio I_TERMIO  /**/
?H:#$i_termios I_TERMIOS  /**/
?H:#$i_sgtty I_SGTTY  /**/
?H:.
?T:val2 val3
?LINT:set i_termio i_sgtty i_termios
: see if this is a termio system
val="$undef"
val2="$undef"
val3="$undef"
?X: Prefer POSIX-approved termios.h over all else
if $test `./findhdr termios.h`; then
 set tcsetattr i_termios
 eval $inlibc
 val3="$i_termios"
fi
echo " "
case "$val3" in
"$define") echo "You have POSIX termios.h... good!" >&4;;
*) if ./Cppsym pyr; then
  case "`/bin/universe`" in
  ucb) if $test `./findhdr
 sgtty.h`; then
    val2="$define"
    echo "<sgtty.h> found." >&4
   else
    echo "System is pyramid with BSD universe."
    ./warn "<sgtty.h> not found--you could have problems."
   fi;;
  *) if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
    val="$define"
    echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
   else
    echo "System is pyramid with USG universe."
    ./warn "<termio.h> not found--you could have problems."
   fi;;
  esac
?X: Start with USG to avoid problems if both usg/bsd was guessed
 elif ./usg; then
  if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
```

```
  echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
  val="$define"
 elif $test `./findhdr sgtty.h`; then
  echo "<sgtty.h> found." >&4
  val2="$define"
 else
  ./warn "Neither <termio.h> nor <sgtty.h> found--cross fingers!"
 fi
else
 if $test `./findhdr sgtty.h`; then
  echo "<sgtty.h> found." >&4
  val2="$define"
 elif $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
  echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
  val="$define"
 else
  ./warn "Neither <sgtty.h> nor <termio.h> found--cross
fingers!"
 fi
fi;;
esac
set i_termio; eval $setvar
val=$val2; set i_sgtty; eval $setvar
val=$val3; set i_termios; eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_termio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Whoa.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Whoa.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:21:21  ram
?RCS: patch61: whoa script now starts with leading "startsh"
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:02:01  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:19  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to warn the user in case a change into a variable
 is noticed.
?X:
?X: To use this unit, $was must hold the old value that has changed. Upon
?X: exit, the two variables $td and $tu are set to the correct value for
?X: respectively defining or undefining a variable. For instance, if $vas was
?X: $undef, but now $var is $define, after calling . whoa, you should use
?X: eval "$var=\$tu" to finally set $var to the correct value. See unit Inlibc.
?X:
?MAKE:Whoa: Myread startsh hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./whoa
?T:var was td tu hintfile
: set up the script used to warn in case of inconsistency
cat <<EOS >whoa
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>whoa
dflt=y
case "$hint" in
   recommended)
 case "$hintfile" in
 ") echo "The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"$was\"!" >&4
  ;;
 *) echo "Hmm.  Based on the hints in hints/$hintfile.sh, " >&4
  echo "the $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"$was\"!" >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
   *) echo " "
 echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
 echo "    The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was
 \"$was\"!" >&4
 ;;
esac
rp="    Keep the $hint value?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y) td=$was; tu=$was;;
esac
EOSC
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/modified/Whoa.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usesocks: Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usesocks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_SOCKS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use SOCKS.
?S:.
?C:USE_SOCKS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use socks.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_SOCKS
?H:?%<:#$usesocks USE_SOCKS  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set usesocks
?INIT:: set usesocks on the Configure command line to enable socks.
: Check is we will use socks
?X: We should really have some explanatory text here, and some
?X: automatic setting of sensible defaults.
case "$usesocks" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*) dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to
 use the SOCKS proxy protocol library.  To do so,
Configure must be run with -Dusesocks.  If you use SOCKS you also need
to use the PerlIO abstraction layer, this will be implicitly selected.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp='Build Perl for SOCKS?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)     val="$undef" ;;
```

```
esac
set usesocks
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usesocks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: uidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/08/29  16:33:25  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  07:09:36  ram
?RCS: patch30: comment for uidtype referred to the obsoleted symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/13  15:28:27  ram
?RCS: patch27: made conform to its gidtype.U companion
?RCS: patch27: question now explicitly mentions getuid()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:uidtype:
?S: This variable defines Uid_t to be something like uid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t (UIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, ushort, uid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t $uidtype  /* UID type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
```

```
: see what type uids are declared as in the kernel
set uid_t uidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$uidtype" in
xxx)
 xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
 set `grep '_ruid;' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
 case $1 in
 unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
 *) dflt="$1" ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$uidtype";;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is the type for user ids returned by getuid()?"
. ./myread
uidtype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/uidtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getitimer: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getitimer:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETITIMER symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getitimer() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETITIMER:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getitimer routine is
?C: available to return interval timers.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getitimer HAS_GETITIMER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getitimer
: see if getitimer exists
set getitimer d_getitimer
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getitimer.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_fp_class.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_fp_class: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_fp_class:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FP_CLASS symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <fp_class.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_FP_CLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <fp_class.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_fp_class I_FP_CLASS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_fp_class
: see if this is a fp_class.h system
set fp_class.h i_fp_class
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_fp_class.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nanosleep: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nanosleep:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NANOSLEEP
```

```
?S: if nanosleep() is available to sleep with 1E-9 sec accuracy.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NANOSLEEP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nanosleep
?C: system call is available to sleep with 1E-9 sec accuracy.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nanosleep HAS_NANOSLEEP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nanosleep
: see if nanosleep exists
set nanosleep d_nanosleep
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_nanosleep.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: pkgsrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:pkgsrc: src rsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:pkgsrc:
?S: This variable holds the absolute path of the package source.
?S:.
?C:PACKAGE_SOURCE_DIR:
?C: Holds the directory name holding the package source.
?C:.
?H:#define PACKAGE_SOURCE_DIR "$pkgsrc"
?H:.
: define absolute package source directory
case "$src" in
/*) pkgsrc=$src;;
*) pkgsrc=`cd $rsrc; pwd`;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/pkgsrc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_ustat.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_ustat: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_ustat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_USTAT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <ustat.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_USTAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ustat.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_ustat I_USTAT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_ustat
: see if this is a ustat.h system
set ustat.h i_ustat
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_ustat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com> added safe setuid script checks.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dosuid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:33:03  ram
?RCS: patch61: moved unit to TOP via a ?Y: layout directive
?RCS: patch61: tell them /dev/fd is not about floppy disks
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:12:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: added checks for secure setuid scripts (Tye McQueen)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dosuid
 d_suidsafe: cat contains ls rm test Myread Setvar \
 Oldconfig Guess package hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_suidsafe:
?S: This variable conditionally defines SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW
?S: if setuid scripts can be secure.  This test looks in /dev/fd/.
?S:.
?S:d_dosuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOSUID, which
?S: tells the C program that it should insert setuid emulation code
?S: on hosts which have setuid #! scripts disabled.
?S:.
?C:SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bug that prevents
?C: setuid scripts from being secure is not present in this kernel.
?C:.
?C:DOSUID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program should
?C: check the script that it is executing for setuid/setgid bits, and
?C: attempt to emulate setuid/setgid on systems that have disabled
?C: setuid #! scripts because the kernel can't do it securely.
?C: It is up to the package designer to make sure that this emulation
?C: is done securely.
  Among other things, it should do an fstat on
?C: the script it just opened to make sure it really is a setuid/setgid
?C: script, it should make sure the arguments passed correspond exactly
?C: to the argument on the #! line, and it should not trust any
?C: subprocesses to which it must pass the filename rather than the
?C: file descriptor of the script to be executed.
?C:.
?H:#$d_suidsafe SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW /**/
?H:#$d_dosuid DOSUID  /**/
?H:.
?Y:TOP
?F:!reflect
?LINT: set d_suidsafe
?LINT: set d_dosuid
: see if setuid scripts can be secure
$cat <<EOM

Some kernels have a bug that prevents setuid #! scripts from being
```

```
secure.  Some sites have disabled setuid #! scripts because of this.

First let's decide if your kernel supports secure setuid #! scripts.
(If setuid #! scripts would be secure but have been disabled anyway,
don't say that they are secure if asked.)

EOM

val="$undef"
if $test -d /dev/fd; then
 echo "#!$ls" >reflect
 chmod +x,u+s reflect
 ./reflect >flect
 2>&1
 if $contains "/dev/fd" flect >/dev/null; then
  echo "Congratulations, your kernel has secure setuid scripts!" >&4
  val="$define"
 else
  $cat <<EOM
If you are not sure if they are secure, I can check but I'll need a
username and password different from the one you are using right now.
If you don't have such a username or don't want me to test, simply
enter 'none'.

EOM
  rp='Other username to test security of setuid scripts with?'
  dflt='none'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  n|none)
   case "$d_suidsafe" in
   ") echo "I'll assume setuid scripts are *not* secure." >&4
    dflt=n;;
   "$undef")
    echo "Well, the $hint value is *not* secure." >&4
    dflt=n;;
   *) echo "Well, the $hint value *is* secure." >&4
    dflt=y;;
   esac
   ;;
  *)
   $rm -f reflect flect
   echo "#!$ls" >reflect
   chmod +x,u+s reflect
   echo >flect
   chmod a+w flect
   echo '"su" will (probably) prompt you for '"$ans's password."
   su $ans -c './reflect >flect'
```

```
  if $contains "/dev/fd" flect
>/dev/null; then
   echo "Okay, it looks like setuid scripts are secure." >&4
   dflt=y
  else
   echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure." >&4
   dflt=n
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 rp='Does your kernel have *secure* setuid scripts?'
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) val="$define";;
 *) val="$undef";;
 esac
fi
else
 echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure (no /dev/fd directory)." >&4
 echo "(That's for file descriptors, not floppy disks.)"
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_suidsafe
eval $setvar

$rm -f reflect flect

: now see if they want to do setuid emulation
echo " "
val="$undef"
case "$d_suidsafe" in
"$define")
 val="$undef"
 echo "No need to emulate SUID scripts since they are secure here." >& 4
 ;;
*)
 $cat <<EOM
Some systems have disabled setuid scripts, especially systems where
setuid scripts cannot be secure.  On systems where setuid scripts have
been disabled, the setuid/setgid bits on scripts are currently
useless.  It is possible for $package to detect those bits
 and emulate
setuid/setgid in a secure fashion.  This emulation will only work if
setuid scripts have been disabled in your kernel.

EOM
 case "$d_dosuid" in
 "$define") dflt=y ;;
```

```
 *) dflt=n ;;
 esac
 rp="Do you want to do setuid/setgid emulation?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) val="$define";;
 *) val="$undef";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_dosuid
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_dosuid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_poll: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_poll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_POLL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <poll.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_POLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program may include
?C: <poll.h>.  If there is no <poll.h>, then you may check I_SYS_POLL
?C: instead to see whether there is a <sys/poll.h> to include.
?C:.
?H:#$i_poll I_POLL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_poll
: see if there is a poll.h file
set poll.h i_poll
eval $inhdr
```

Found

in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_poll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: fpostype.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:20:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: fpostype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:20:52  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:59:59  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:fpostype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:fpostype:
?S: This variable defines Fpos_t to be something like fpos_t, long,
?S: uint, or whatever type is used to declare file positions in libc.
?S:.
?C:Fpos_t:
?C: This symbol holds
 the type used to declare file positions in libc.
?C: It can be fpos_t, long, uint, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Fpos_t $fpostype  /* File position type */
?H:.
?LINT:set fpostype
: see what type file positions are declared as in the library
rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/fpostype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_modfl d_modflproto: Inlibc Compile Hasproto cat \
 test ccflags uselongdouble \
 d_sqrtl d_aintl d_copysignl d_ilogbl d_scalbnl d_frexpl d_ldexpl \
 d_truncl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_modfl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MODFL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the modfl() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_modflproto:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the modfl() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?S: to the program to supply one.  C99 says it should be
?S:  long double modfl(long double, long double *);
?S:.
?C:HAS_MODFL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the modfl routine is
?C: available to split a long double
 x into a fractional part f and
?C: an integer part i such that |f| < 1.0 and (f + i) = x.
?C:.
?C:HAS_MODFL_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the modfl() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.
?C:.
?H:#$d_modfl HAS_MODFL  /**/
?H:#$d_modflproto HAS_MODFL_PROTO  /**/
?H:.
?T:message
?LINT:set d_modfl
?LINT:set d_modflproto
?LINT:change ccflags
: see if modfl exists
set modfl d_modfl
eval $inlibc

: see if prototype for modfl is available
echo " "
set d_modflproto modfl define math.h
eval $hasproto
```

```
if $test "$uselongdouble" = "$define"; then
  message=""
  if $test "$d_sqrtl" != "$define"; then
 message="$message sqrtl"
  fi
  if $test "$d_modfl" != "$define"; then
 if $test "$d_truncl:$d_copysignl" = "$define:$define"; then
    echo "You have both truncl and copysignl, so I can emulate modfl."
 else
    if $test "$d_aintl:$d_copysignl" = "$define:$define"; then
  echo "You have both aintl
 and copysignl, so I can emulate modfl."
    else
  message="$message modfl"
    fi
 fi
  fi
  if $test "$d_frexpl" != "$define"; then
 if $test "$d_ilogbl:$d_scalbnl" = "$define:$define"; then
    echo "You have both ilogbl and scalbnl, so I can emulate frexpl."
 else
    message="$message frexpl"
 fi
  fi
  if $test "$d_ldexpl" != "$define"; then
 message="$message ldexpl"
  fi

  if $test "$message" != ""; then
 $cat <<EOM >&4

*** You requested the use of long doubles but you do not seem to have
*** the following mathematical functions needed for long double support:
***    $message
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duselongdouble and/or -Dusemorebits.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOM

 exit 1
  fi
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_modfl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memmem: Hasproto Inlibc Setvar d_gnulibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memmem:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMMEM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memmem() routine is available
?S: to return a pointer to the start of the first occurance of a
?S: substring in a memory area (or NULL if not found).
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMMEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memmem routine is
?C: available to return a pointer to the start of the first occurance
?C: of a substring in a memory area (or NULL if not found).
?C: In glibc, memmem is a GNU extension.  The function is visible in
?C: libc, but the prototype is only visible if _GNU_SOURCE is #defined.
?C: Thus we only define this if both the prototype and symbol are found.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memmem
 HAS_MEMMEM  /**/
?H:.
?T:d_memmem_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4
?LINT:set d_memmem
: see if memmem exists
: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.
echo " "
d_memmem_proto=''
xx1="#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC"
xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'
xx3='#   define _GNU_SOURCE'
xx4='#endif'
set d_memmem_proto memmem literal "$xx1" literal "$xx2" literal "$xx3" literal "$xx4" define string.h
eval $hasproto
case "$d_memmem_proto" in
   define) # see if memmem exists
 set memmem d_memmem
 eval $inlibc
 ;;
   *)  val=$undef
 set d_memmem
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_memmem.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_atolf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_atolf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ATOLF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the atolf() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ATOLF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the atolf routine is
?C: available to convert strings into long doubles.
?C:.
?H:#$d_atolf HAS_ATOLF  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_atolf
: see if atolf exists
set atolf d_atolf
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/atolf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Hasproto.U $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?X: This unit generates a $hasproto string that is used internally
?X: by Configure to check if this system has a prototype for a
?X: particular function
?X:
?X: To use it, say something like:
?X:  set d_getnetent_proto getnetent $i_netdb netdb.h
?X:  eval $hasproto
?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like
?X: hdrs="$define sys/types.h
?X:  $i_systime sys/time.h
```

```
?X:  $i_sysselct sys/select.h
?X:  $i_netdb netdb.h"
?X: set d_getnetent_proto getnetent $hdrs
?X: eval $hasproto
?X:
?X: There is also an 'escape' hatch built in.  If you have a pair
?X: of args   'literal 'stuff' then 'stuff' gets included literally
?X: into the test program.  See Protochk.U for more details.
?X:
?MAKE:Hasproto:
 Setvar cppstdin cppflags cppminus contains rm_try test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:func varname
?F:!try.c
?V:hasproto
: Define hasproto macro for Configure internal use
hasproto='varname=$1; func=$2; shift; shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
 case "$1" in
 $define) echo "#include <$2>";;
 literal) echo "$2" ;;
 esac ;
   shift 2;
done > try.c;
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < try.c > tryout.c 2>/dev/null;
if $contains "$func.*(" tryout.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "$func() prototype found.";
 val="$define";
else
 echo "$func() prototype NOT found.";
 val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try tryout.c'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/Hasproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Guess.U,v 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 13:37:14 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Guess.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/07/25  13:37:14  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  15:53:55  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/12/15  08:14:35  ram
?RCS: patch15: variable d_bsd was not always set properly
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/30  08:57:14  ram
?RCS:
 patch8: fixed comment which wrongly attributed the usrinc symbol
?RCS: patch8: no more ugly messages when no /usr/include/ctype.h
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:37:37  ram
?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit hazards some guesses as to what the general nature of the system
?X: is.  The information it collects here is used primarily to establish default
?X: answers to other questions.
?X:
?MAKE:Guess d_eunice d_xenix d_bsd: cat test echo n c contains \
 rm Loc eunicefix tr sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_eunice:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbols EUNICE and VAX, which
?S: alerts the C program that it must deal with idiosyncrasies of VMS.
?S:.
?S:d_xenix:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol XENIX, which alerts
?S: the C program that it runs under Xenix.
?S:.
?S:d_bsd:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines the
 symbol BSD when running on a
?S: BSD system.
?S:.
?C:EUNICE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is being compiled
```

```
?C: under the EUNICE package under VMS.  The program will need to handle
?C: things like files that don't go away the first time you unlink them,
?C: due to version numbering.  It will also need to compensate for lack
?C: of a respectable link() command.
?C:.
?X: Should we define VMS here?  Is Eunice actually used anymore?
?X:?C:VMS:
?X:?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?X:?C: VMS.  It is currently only set in conjunction with the EUNICE symbol.
?X:?C:.
?C:XENIX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: Xenix (at least 3.0 ?).
?C:.
?X:  We don't use BSD in the perl source.  It's too vague, and already
?X:  defined in some header files anyway (e.g. NetBSD).  This just gives
?X:  us a spurious redefinition error upon compilation.
?X: --Andy Dougherty  Feb 11, 1998
?X: ?C:BSD:
?X:
 ?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?X: ?C: a BSD system.
?X: ?C:.
?H:#$d_eunice EUNICE  /**/
?X:?H:#$d_eunice VMS  /**/
?H:#$d_xenix XENIX  /**/
?X: ?H:#$d_bsd BSD  /**/
?H:.
?F:./bsd ./usg ./v7 ./osf1 ./eunice ./xenix ./venix ./os2
?T:xxx
: make some quick guesses about what we are up against
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm...  $c"
echo exit 1 >bsd
echo exit 1 >usg
echo exit 1 >v7
echo exit 1 >osf1
echo exit 1 >eunice
echo exit 1 >xenix
echo exit 1 >venix
echo exit 1 >os2
d_bsd="$undef"
?X:
?X: Do not use 'usrinc', or we get a circular dependency. because
?X: usrinc is defined in usrinc.U, which relies on us...
?X:
$cat $sysroot/usr/include/signal.h $sysroot/usr/include/sys/signal.h >foo 2>/dev/null
if test -f /osf_boot || $contains 'OSF/1' $sysroot/usr/include/ctype.h >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
then
 echo "Looks kind of like an OSF/1 system, but we'll see..."
 echo exit 0 >osf1
elif test `echo abc | $tr a-z A-Z` = Abc ; then
 xxx=`./loc addbib blurfl $pth`
 if $test
 -f $xxx; then
 echo "Looks kind of like a USG system with BSD features, but we'll see..."
  echo exit 0 >bsd
  echo exit 0 >usg
 else
  if $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   echo "Looks kind of like an extended USG system, but we'll see..."
  else
   echo "Looks kind of like a USG system, but we'll see..."
  fi
  echo exit 0 >usg
 fi
elif $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Looks kind of like a BSD system, but we'll see..."
 d_bsd="$define"
 echo exit 0 >bsd
else
 echo "Looks kind of like a Version 7 system, but we'll see..."
 echo exit 0 >v7
fi
case "$eunicefix" in
*unixtovms*)
 $cat <<'EOI'
There is, however, a strange, musty smell in the air that reminds me of
something...hmm...yes...I've got it...there's a VMS nearby, or I'm a Blit.
EOI
 echo exit 0 >eunice
 d_eunice="$define"
: it so happens the Eunice I know will not run shell scripts in Unix format
 ;;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "Congratulations.  You aren't running Eunice."
 d_eunice="$undef"
 ;;
esac
: Detect
 OS2.  The p_ variable is set above in the Head.U unit.
: Note that this also -- wrongly -- detects e.g. dos-djgpp, which also uses
: semicolon as a patch separator
case "$p_" in
:) ;;
```

```
*)
 $cat <<'EOI'
I have the feeling something is not exactly right, however...don't tell me...
lemme think...does HAL ring a bell?...no, of course, you're only running OS/2!
(Or you may be running DOS with DJGPP.)
EOI
 echo exit 0 >os2
 ;;
esac
if test -f /xenix; then
 echo "Actually, this looks more like a XENIX system..."
 echo exit 0 >xenix
 d_xenix="$define"
else
 echo " "
 echo "It's not Xenix..."
 d_xenix="$undef"
fi
chmod +x xenix
$eunicefix xenix
if test -f /venix; then
 echo "Actually, this looks more like a VENIX system..."
 echo exit 0 >venix
else
 echo " "
 if ./xenix; then
  : null
 else
  echo "Nor is it Venix..."
 fi
fi
chmod +x bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix os2
$eunicefix bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix os2
$rm -f foo
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Guess.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: lib.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/09/25  09:16:47  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:38:08  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:27:40  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix to set the default
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?LINT:
 empty
?X:?MAKE:lib libexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig Prefixit Prefixup prefixexp
?X:?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X:?Y:TOP
?X:?S:lib:
?X:?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?X:?S: to put public library files for the package in question.  It is most
?X:?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this
?X:?S: variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.
?X:?S:.
?X:?S:libexp:
?X:?S: This variable is the same as the lib variable, but is filename expanded
?X:?S: at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?X:?S:.
?X:: determine where public libraries go
?X:set lib lib
?X:eval $prefixit
?X:case "$lib" in
?X:")
?X: dflt=`./loc . "." $prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`
?X: set dflt
?X: eval $prefixup
?X: ;;
?X:*)  dflt="$lib";;
?X:esac
?X:echo " "
?X:fn=d~
?X:rp='Where do you want to put the public libraries?'
?X:. ./getfile
?X:lib="$ans"
?X:libexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/nullified/lib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mbtowc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mbtowc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:30  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mbtowc: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mbtowc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBTOWC symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mbtowc() routine is available
?S: to convert multibyte to a wide character.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MBTOWC (MBTOWC):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mbtowc routine is available
?C: to
 convert a multibyte to a wide character.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mbtowc HAS_MBTOWC  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mbtowc
: see if mbtowc exists
set mbtowc d_mbtowc
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mbtowc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPROTOENT if setprotoent() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPROTOENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setprotoent() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpent HAS_SETPROTOENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setpent
: see if setprotoent
 exists
set setprotoent d_setpent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setpent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fd_set.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:16 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fd_set.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:33:16  ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  06:57:23  ram
?RCS: patch30: extended scope for fd_set checks (ADO)
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:06:27  ram
?RCS: patch16: comments for HAS_FD_* symbols were not consistent
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fd_set d_fd_macros
 d_fds_bits: Compile cat rm_try Oldconfig \
 d_socket i_systime i_sysselct i_stdlib run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fd_set:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_SET symbol,
?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the fd_set typedef.
?S:.
?S:d_fd_macros:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_MACROS symbol,
?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the macros which
?S: manipulate an fd_set.
?S:.
?S:d_fds_bits:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FDS_BITS symbol,
?S: which indicates if your fd_set typedef contains the fds_bits member.
?S: If you have an fd_set typedef, but the dweebs who installed it did
?S: a half-fast job and neglected to provide the macros to manipulate
?S: an fd_set, HAS_FDS_BITS will let us know how to fix the gaffe.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FD_SET:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fd_set typedef
?C: in <sys/types.h>
?C:.
?C:HAS_FD_MACROS:
?C: This symbol, when defined,
  indicates presence of the macros used to
?C: manipulate an fd_set.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FDS_BITS:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fds_bits member in
?C: fd_set.  This knowledge is useful if fd_set is available but the macros
?C: aren't.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fd_set HAS_FD_SET /**/
?H:#$d_fd_macros HAS_FD_MACROS /**/
?H:#$d_fds_bits HAS_FDS_BITS /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: check for fd_set items
$cat <<EOM
```

```
Checking to see how well your C compiler handles fd_set and friends ...
EOM
?X: The FD_SET macros can be in strange places.  On some SysV-based
?X: systems, they are in <sys/bsdtypes.h>, which is included (perhaps)
?X: by <sys/socket.h>.  We won't force people to include
?X: <sys/bsdtypes.h> because it might introduce other
?X: incompatibilities.
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_systime I_SYS_TIME
#$i_sysselct I_SYS_SELECT
#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef HAS_SOCKET
#include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h>
 */
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_TIME
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main() {
 fd_set fds;

#ifdef TRYBITS
 if(fds.fds_bits);
#endif

#if defined(FD_SET) && defined(FD_CLR) && defined(FD_ISSET) && defined(FD_ZERO)
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(1);
#endif
}
EOCP
set try -DTRYBITS
if eval $compile; then
 d_fds_bits="$define"
 d_fd_set="$define"
 echo "Well, your system knows about the normal fd_set typedef..." >&4
 if $run ./try; then
  echo "and you have the normal fd_set macros (just as I'd expect)." >&4
```

```
  d_fd_macros="$define"
 else
  $cat >&4 <<'EOM'
but not the normal fd_set macros!  Gaaack!  I'll have to cover for you.
EOM
  d_fd_macros="$undef"
 fi
else
 $cat <<'EOM'
Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with fd_set.  Checking further...
EOM
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  d_fds_bits="$undef"
  d_fd_set="$define"
  echo "Well, your system has some sort of fd_set available..." >&4
  if $run ./try; then
   echo "and you have the normal
 fd_set macros." >&4
   d_fd_macros="$define"
  else
   $cat <<'EOM'
but not the normal fd_set macros!  Gross!  More work for me...
EOM
   d_fd_macros="$undef"
  fi
 else
 echo "Well, you got zip.  That's OK, I can roll my own fd_set stuff." >&4
  d_fd_set="$undef"
  d_fds_bits="$undef"
  d_fd_macros="$undef"
 fi
fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_fd_set.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 Dagfinn Ilmari Mannsker & H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_siginfo_si_errno d_siginfo_si_pid d_siginfo_si_uid d_siginfo_si_addr d_siginfo_si_status
d_siginfo_si_band d_siginfo_si_value d_siginfo_si_fd: d_sigaction pidtype uidtype Hasfield_t
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_siginfo_si_errno:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ERRNO symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_errno member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_pid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_PID symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_pid member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_uid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_UID symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_uid member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_addr:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ADDR symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_addr member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_status:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_STATUS symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_status member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_band:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_BAND symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_band member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_value:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_VALUE symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_value member.
?S:.
?S:d_siginfo_si_fd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINFO_SI_FD symbol,
?S: which indicates that the siginfo_t struct has the si_fd member.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ERRNO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_errno member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_PID:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_pid member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_UID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_uid member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ADDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
```

```
?C: si_addr member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_STATUS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_status member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_BAND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_band member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_VALUE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_value member
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINFO_SI_FD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that siginfo_t has the
?C: si_fd member
?C:.
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_errno HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ERRNO /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_pid HAS_SIGINFO_SI_PID /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_uid HAS_SIGINFO_SI_UID /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_addr HAS_SIGINFO_SI_ADDR /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_status HAS_SIGINFO_SI_STATUS /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_band HAS_SIGINFO_SI_BAND /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_value HAS_SIGINFO_SI_VALUE /**/
?H:#$d_siginfo_si_fd HAS_SIGINFO_SI_FD /**/
?H:.
:
 see what siginfo fields we have
case "$d_sigaction" in
"$define")
 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_errno field..."">&4
 set d_siginfo_si_errno siginfo_t int si_errno $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_pid field..."">&4
 set d_siginfo_si_pid siginfo_t $pidtype si_pid $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_uid field..."">&4
 set d_siginfo_si_uid siginfo_t $uidtype si_uid $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_addr field..."">&4
 set d_siginfo_si_addr siginfo_t "void *" si_addr $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_status field..."">&4
```

```
 set d_siginfo_si_status siginfo_t int si_status $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_band field...">&4
 set
 d_siginfo_si_band siginfo_t long si_band $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_value field...">&4
 set d_siginfo_si_value siginfo_t "union sigval" si_value $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 echo "Checking if your siginfo_t has si_fd field...">&4
 set d_siginfo_si_fd siginfo_t int si_fd $d_sigaction signal.h
 eval $hasfield_t;

 ;;
*)
 d_siginfo_si_errno="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_pid="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_uid="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_addr="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_status="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_band="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_value="$undef"
 d_siginfo_si_fd="$undef"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_siginfo_si.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tgamma: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tgamma:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TGAMMA symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the tgamma() routine is available
?S: for the gamma function.  See also d_lgamma.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TGAMMA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tgamma routine is
?C: available to do the gamma function. See also HAS_LGAMMA.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_tgamma HAS_TGAMMA  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tgamma
: see if tgamma exists
set tgamma d_tgamma
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_tgamma.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtoq: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtoq:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOQ symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtoq() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOQ:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtoq routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long longs (quads).
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtoq HAS_STRTOQ  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtoq
: see if strtoq exists
set strtoq d_strtoq
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strtoq.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libs.U,v 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1997/02/28  16:09:11  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/07/25  14:12:05  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:24:22  ram
?RCS: patch36: removed old broken thislib/thatlib processing (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:05:44  ram
?RCS: patch30: code cleanup with if/elif by ADO and RAM
?RCS: patch30:
 undone patch23 for libswanted default setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  15:08:45  ram
?RCS: patch23: now includes ordered default libswanted variable (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: major cleanup for library lookups (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:02:31  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for libs
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libs ignore_versioned_solibs libsfound libsfiles libsdirs libspath: \
 test cat Myread Oldconfig Loc libpth package xlibpth so _a \
 usesocks sed uselongdouble usequadmath
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libs:
?S: This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to deal with it.  The list can be empty.
?S:.
?S:libsfound:
?S: This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries
?S: we found and accepted.
?S:.
?S:libsfiles:
?S: This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries
?S: we found and accepted.
?S:.
?S:libsdirs:
?S: This
 variable holds the directory names aka dirnames of the libraries
?S: we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.
```

```
?S:.
?S:libspath:
?S: This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.
?S:.
?S:ignore_versioned_solibs:
?S: This variable should be non-empty if non-versioned shared
?S: libraries (libfoo.so.x.y) are to be ignored (because they
?S: cannot be linked against).
?S:.
?T:xxx yyy thislib thisdir libswanted libstyle
?D:libs=''
?X:
?X: This order is chosen so that libraries  -lndir, -ldir, -lucb, -lbsd,
?X: -lBSD, -lPW, and -lx only get used if there are unresolved
?X: routines at link time.  Usually, these are backwards compatibility
?X: libraries, and may not be as reliable as the standard c library.
?X:
?X: The -lsocket -linet -lnsl order has been reported to be necessary
?X: for at least one SVR4 implementation.
?X: -lc must proceed -lucb or -lbsd for most Solaris applications.
?X: -lc_s proceeds -lc so we pick up the shared library version,
 if
?X: it is available.
?X:
?X: The ordering of c, posix, and cposix is a guess and almost
?X: certainly wrong on about half of all systems.
?X:
?X: Set proper libswanted in your private Myinit.U if needed.
?X:
?X:: default ordered library list
?X:libswanted='net socket inet bind nsl nm sdbm gdbm ndbm dbm malloc dl'
?X:libswanted="$libswanted dld sun m c_s c posix cposix ndir dir ucb"
?X:libswanted="$libswanted bsd BSD PW x"
?X:
?INIT:: default library list
?INIT:libswanted=''
?INIT:: some systems want to use only the non-versioned libso:s
?INIT:ignore_versioned_solibs=''
?LINT:extern usecbacktrace
?LINT:extern libscheck
?LINT:extern p
?LINT:use uselongdouble
: Looking for optional libraries
echo " "
echo "Checking for optional libraries..." >&4
case "$libs" in
' '|'') dflt='';;
*) dflt="$libs";;
```

```
esac
case "$libswanted" in
") libswanted='c_s';;
esac
?X: libsocks has nasty naming scheme.
?X: This does not work if somebody wants SOCKS 4.
case "$usesocks" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted
 socks5 socks5_sh" ;;
esac
case "$usecbacktrace" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted bfd" ;;
esac
case "$usequadmath" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted quadmath" ;;
esac
libsfound="
libsfiles="
libsdirs="
libspath="
for thisdir in $libpth $xlibpth; do
 test -d $thisdir && libspath="$libspath $thisdir"
done
for thislib in $libswanted; do
 for thisdir in $libspath; do
    xxx="
    if $test ! -f "$xxx" -a "X$ignore_versioned_solibs" = "X"; then
  xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.$so.[0-9] 2>/dev/null|sed -n '$p'`
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
  xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.[0-9].$so 2>/dev/null|sed -n '$p'`
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx"
 && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
```

```
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/lib${thislib}_s$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
  $test -f "$xxx" && thislib=${thislib}_s
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/Slib$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if $test -f "$xxx"; then
  case "$libstyle" in
  shared) echo "Found -l$thislib (shared)." ;;
  static) echo "Found -l$thislib." ;;
  *)      echo "Found -l$thislib ($libstyle)." ;;
  esac
  case " $dflt " in
  *"-l$thislib "*);;
  *) dflt="$dflt -l$thislib"
                libsfound="$libsfound $xxx"
                yyy=`basename $xxx`
                libsfiles="$libsfiles $yyy"
                yyy=`echo $xxx|$sed -e
 "s%/$yyy\\$%%"`
                case " $libsdirs " in
                *" $yyy "*) ;;
                *) libsdirs="$libsdirs $yyy" ;;
                esac
    ;;
  esac
  break
    fi
 done
 if $test ! -f "$xxx"; then
    echo "No -l$thislib."
 fi
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
case "$libs" in
") dflt="$dflt";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$dflt" in
```

```
' '|'') dflt='none';;
esac

$cat <<EOM

In order to compile $package on your machine, a number of libraries
are usually needed.  Include any other special libraries here as well.
Say "none" for none.  The default list is almost always right.
EOM

echo " "
rp="What libraries to use?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libs=' ';;
*) libs="$ans";;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/libs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_setgrps.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setgrps.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setgrps: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setgrps:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETGROUPS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setgroups() routine is available
?S: to set the list of process groups.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETGROUPS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setgroups() routine is
?C: available
```

```
 to set the list of process groups.  If unavailable, multiple
?C: groups are probably not supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setgrps HAS_SETGROUPS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setgrps
: see if setgroups exists
set setgroups d_setgrps
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setgrps.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996,1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Sven Verdoolaege
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gnulibc gnulibc_version: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm_try \
 cat Compile run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gnulibc:
?S: Defined if we're dealing with the GNU C Library.
?S:.
?S:gnulibc_version:
?S: This variable contains the version number of the GNU C library.
?S: It is usually something like '2.2.5'.  It is a plain '' if this
?S: is not the GNU C library, or if the version is unknown.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GNULIBC ~ %<:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the GNU C library is being used.  A better check is to use
?C: the __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__ symbols supplied with glibc.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC   /**/
?H:?%<:#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)
?H:?%<:#define _GNU_SOURCE
?H:?%<:#endif
```

```
?H:.
?F:!glibc.ver !try.c !try
?LINT: set d_gnulibc
?LINT: usefile try.c
?LINT: known _GNU_SOURCE
?X: gnulibc can be executed by calling __libc_main().
?X: Ulrich Drepper doesn't think any other libc does that,
?X: but we check if it says 'GNU C Library' to be sure.
?X:
?X: Alas, as of 3/1998 glibc 2.0.7 reportedly isn't going to
?X: have __libc_main() anymore. :-(.  Fortunately, all released
?X: versions of glibc 2.x.x _do_ have CPP variables.  For 2.0.6,
?X: they are:
?X: #define __GLIBC__  2
?X: #define__GLIBC_MINOR__ 0.
?X: (The '6' isn't available :-(.
?X: glibc2.1 will also have
?X:  extern const char * __gnu_get_libc_release(void);
?X:  extern const char *
 __gnu_get_libc_version(void);
?X: functions.   --thanks to Andreas Jaeger.   --AD  6/1998.
?X: Although the exact format isn't documented, __gnu_get_libc_version()
?X: returns a simple string '2.1.3' in glibc 2.1.3.
?X:
: determine whether we are using a GNU C library
echo " "
echo "Checking for GNU C Library..." >&4
cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
/* Find out version of GNU C library.  __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__
  alone are insufficient to distinguish different versions, such as
  2.0.6 and 2.0.7.  The function gnu_get_libc_version() appeared in
  libc version 2.1.0.      A. Dougherty,  June 3, 2002.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
#ifdef __GLIBC__
#   ifdef __GLIBC_MINOR__
#       if __GLIBC__ >= 2 && __GLIBC_MINOR__ >= 1
#           include <gnu/libc-version.h>
    printf("%s\n",  gnu_get_libc_version());
#       else
    printf("%d.%d\n",  __GLIBC__, __GLIBC_MINOR__);
#       endif
#   else
 printf("%d\n",  __GLIBC__);
#   endif
   return 0;
```

```
#else
   return 1;
#endif
}
EOCP
set
 try
if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try > glibc.ver; then
 val="$define"
 gnulibc_version=`$cat glibc.ver`
 echo "You are using the GNU C Library version $gnulibc_version"
else
 val="$undef"
 gnulibc_version=''
 echo "You are not using the GNU C Library"
fi
$rm_try glibc.ver
set d_gnulibc
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_gnulibc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_dirent.U,v 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:20:01 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dirent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:20:01  ram
?RCS: patch36: failed scanning for 'd_namlen' with missing <dirent.h> (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:01:25  ram
?RCS: patch30: added direntrytype for hints, merely for NeXT (ADO)
?RCS: patch30: now checks for both struct dirent and direct (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:22:37  ram
?RCS: patch27: new variable direntrytype for proper type setting (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS:
```

```
 Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:11:15  ram
?RCS: patch16: added new Direntry_t pseudo-type for directory entries
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks whether there is a dirent system or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_dirent d_dirnamlen direntrytype: test contains Setvar \
 Myread Findhdr cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dirent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_DIRENT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <dirent.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_dirnamlen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines DIRNAMLEN, which indicates
?S: to the C program that the length of directory entry names is
?S: provided by a d_namelen field.
?S:.
?S:direntrytype:
?S: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
?S: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
?S: portably declare your directory entries.
?S:.
?C:I_DIRENT:
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <dirent.h>. Using this symbol also triggers the definition
?C: of the Direntry_t define which ends up being 'struct dirent' or
?C: 'struct direct' depending on the availability of <dirent.h>.
?C:.
?C:DIRNAMLEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the length
?C: of directory entry names is provided by a d_namlen field.  Otherwise
?C: you need to do strlen() on the d_name field.
?C:.
?C:Direntry_t:
?C: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
?C: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
?C: portably declare your directory entries.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dirent I_DIRENT  /**/
?H:#$d_dirnamlen DIRNAMLEN /**/
?H:?%<:@if I_DIRENT && Direntry_t
?H:?%<:#define Direntry_t $direntrytype
?H:?%<:@end
```

```
?H:.
?T:xinc guess1 guess2
?LINT:set i_dirent d_dirnamlen
: see if this is a dirent system
echo " "
if xinc=`./findhdr dirent.h`; $test "$xinc"; then
 val="$define"
 echo
 "<dirent.h> found." >&4
else
 val="$undef"
 if xinc=`./findhdr sys/dir.h`; $test "$xinc"; then
  echo "<sys/dir.h> found." >&4
  echo " "
 else
  xinc=`./findhdr sys/ndir.h`
 fi
 echo "<dirent.h> NOT found." >&4
fi
set i_dirent
eval $setvar

?X: Use struct dirent or struct direct?   If we're using dirent.h,
?X: it's probably struct dirent, but apparently not always.
?X: Assume $xinc still contains the name of the header file we're using.
@if direntrytype || Direntry_t
: Look for type of directory structure.
echo " "
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xinc" > try.c

case "$direntrytype" in
"|' ')
 case "$i_dirent" in
 $define) guess1='struct dirent' ;;
 *) guess1='struct direct'  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) guess1="$direntrytype"
 ;;
esac

case "$guess1" in
'struct dirent') guess2='struct direct' ;;
*) guess2='struct dirent' ;;
esac

if $contains "$guess1" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 direntrytype="$guess1"
```

```
 echo "Your directory entries are $direntrytype." >&4
elif $contains "$guess2"
 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 direntrytype="$guess2"
 echo "Your directory entries seem to be $direntrytype." >&4
else
 echo "I don't recognize your system's directory entries." >&4
 rp="What type is used for directory entries on this system?"
 dflt="$guess1"
 . ./myread
 direntrytype="$ans"
fi
$rm_try

@end
@if d_dirnamlen || DIRNAMLEN
: see if the directory entry stores field length
echo " "
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xinc" > try.c
if $contains 'd_namlen' try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Good, your directory entry keeps length information in d_namlen." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "Your directory entry does not know about the d_namlen field." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_dirnamlen
eval $setvar
$rm_try

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_dirent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: so.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: so.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:30:04  ram
?RCS: patch36: now tells user how he can suppress shared lib lookup (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: removed echo at the top, since it's now in the here-doc (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:07:02  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit computes the shared-object / shared-lib extension
?X:
?MAKE:so d_libname_unique: test libpth Loc Myread Oldconfig cat Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:so:
?S: This
 variable holds the extension used to identify shared libraries
?S: (also known as shared objects) on the system. Usually set to 'so'.
?S:.
?S:d_libname_unique:
?S: This variable is defined if the target system insists on unique
?S: basenames for shared library files. This is currently true on Android,
?S: false everywhere else we know of.
?S: Defaults to 'undef'.
?S:.
?LINT:set d_libname_unique
?T: xxx
: compute shared library extension
case "$so" in
")
 if xxx=`./loc libc.sl X $libpth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
  dflt='sl'
 else
  dflt='so'
 fi
 ;;
*) dflt="$so";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

On some systems, shared libraries may be available.  Answer 'none' if
you want to suppress searching of shared libraries for the remainder
of this configuration.

EOM
rp='What is the file extension used for shared libraries?'
. ./myread
so="$ans"

: Does target system insist that shared library basenames are unique
```

```
$cat << EOM

Some dynamic loaders assume that the *basename* of shared library
 filenames
are globally unique.  We'll default this to undef as we assume your system
is not this weird. Set to defined if you're on one of them.

EOM

dflt='n'
rp='Make shared library basenames unique?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)   val="$undef"  ;;
esac
set d_libname_unique
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/so.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getprotby.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpbyname d_getpbynumber: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpbyname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME
?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the
?S: getprotobyname() routine is available to look up protocols
?S: by their name.
?S:.
?S:d_getpbynumber:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER
?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the
?S: getprotobynumber() routine is available to look up protocols
?S: by their number.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotobyname()
?C: routine is available to look up protocols by their name.
```

```
?C:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotobynumber()
?C: routine is available to look up protocols by their number.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpbyname HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME  /**/
?H:#$d_getpbynumber HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpbyname d_getpbynumber
: Optional checks for getprotobyname and getprotobynumber

@if d_getpbyname || HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME
: see if getprotobyname exists
set getprotobyname d_getpbyname
eval $inlibc
@end

@if d_getpbynumber || HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER
: see if getprotobynumber exists
set getprotobynumber d_getpbynumber
eval $inlibc
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getprotby.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lseekproto: Hasproto i_systypes i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lseekproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LSEEK_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the lseek() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LSEEK_PROTO:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the lseek() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good guess is
?C:  extern
 off_t lseek(int, off_t, int);
?C:.
?H:#$d_lseekproto HAS_LSEEK_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lseekproto
: see if prototype for lseek is available
echo " "
set d_lseekproto lseek $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/d_lseekproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: prefix.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:27:51 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/08 18:27:51  doughera
?RCS: 5.005_5x version -- Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:44:05  ram
?RCS: patch49: new prefixexp variable holding a fully expanded prefix
?RCS: patch49: save off previous prefix value in oldprefix if changed (WED)
?RCS: patch49: added the INSTALLPREFIX define for C programs to use (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:31:34  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:prefix prefixexp +oldprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:prefix:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which the
```

```
?S: user will install the package.  Usually, this is /usr/local, and
?S: executables go in /usr/local/bin, library stuff in /usr/local/lib,
?S: man pages in /usr/local/man, etc.  It is only used to set defaults
?S: for things in bin.U, mansrc.U, privlib.U, or scriptdir.U.
?S:.
?S:prefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the user will install the package.  Derived from prefix.
?S:.
?S:oldprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the prefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
?C:INSTALLPREFIX:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the install prefix for this package.
?C:.
?H:#define INSTALLPREFIX "$prefix"  /**/
?H:.
:
 determine root of directory hierarchy where package will be installed.
case "$prefix" in
")
 dflt=`./loc . /usr/local /usr/local /local /opt /usr`
 ;;
*?/)
 dflt=`echo "$prefix" | sed 's/.$//'`
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$prefix"
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

By default, $package will be installed in $dflt/bin, manual pages
under $dflt/man, etc..., i.e. with $dflt as prefix for all
installation directories. Typically this is something like /usr/local.
If you wish to have binaries under /usr/bin but other parts of the
installation under /usr/local, that's ok: you will be prompted
separately for each of the installation directories, the prefix being
only used to set the defaults.

EOM
fn=d~
rp='Installation prefix to use?'
. ./getfile
oldprefix=''
case "$prefix" in
'') ;;
```

```
*)
 case "$ans" in
 "$prefix") ;;
 *) oldprefix="$prefix";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
prefix="$ans"
prefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/prefix.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Karl Williamson
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wcrtomb: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wcrtomb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCRTOMB symbol if the
?S: wcrtomb() routine is available to be used to convert a wide character
?S: into a multi-byte character.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WCRTOMB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wcrtomb routine is
?C: available to convert a wide character into a multi-byte character.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wcrtomb HAS_WCRTOMB /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_wcrtomb
: see if wcrtomb exists
set wcrtomb d_wcrtomb
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_wcrtomb.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libpth.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libpth.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1997/02/28  16:08:49  ram
?RCS: patch61: new loclibpth variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:31:30  ram
?RCS: patch45: call ./mips instead of just mips (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/08/29  16:29:15  ram
?RCS: patch32: added /lib/pa1.1 for HP-UX specially tuned PA-RISC libs (ADO)
?RCS: patch32: fixed information message, making it clearer (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:03:54
  ram
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/shlib to glibpth for shared-only libraries
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:26:57  ram
?RCS: patch27: fixed a typo (libpth -> glibpth)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:07:53  ram
?RCS: patch23: now asks for library directories to be searched (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit initializes the path for C library lookup.
?X:
?MAKE:libpth glibpth xlibpth plibpth loclibpth incpth: \
 usrinc incpath test cat Myread Oldconfig sysroot osname \
 ccname echo cppstdin awk grep sed rm usecrosscompile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libpth:
?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries. It is intended to be used by other units.
?S:.
?S:glibpth:
?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to
?S: find libraries.  It may contain directories that do not exist on
?S: this platform, libpth is the cleaned-up
```

```
 version.
?S:.
?S:xlibpth:
?S: This variable holds extra path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries on this platform, for example CPU-specific libraries
?S: (on multi-CPU platforms) may be listed here.
?S:.
?S:loclibpth:
?S: This variable holds the paths (space-separated) used to find local
?S: libraries.  It is prepended to libpth, and is intended to be easily
?S: set from the command line.
?S:.
?S:plibpth:
?S: Holds the private path used by Configure to find out the libraries.
?S: Its value is prepend to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?S: machines, like the mips.  Usually, it should be empty.
?S:.
?S:incpth:
?S: This variable must precede the normal include path to get the
?S: right one, as in "$incpath/usr/include" or "$incpath/usr/lib".
?S: Value can be "" or "/bsd43" on mips.
?S:.
?T: xxx dlist i j croak
?LINT:extern incpth
?LINT:change usrinc
?INIT:: change the next line if compiling for Xenix/286 on Xenix/386
?INIT:xlibpth='/usr/lib/386 /lib/386'
?INIT::
 Possible local library directories to search.
?INIT:loclibpth="/usr/local/lib /opt/local/lib /usr/gnu/lib"
?INIT:loclibpth="$loclibpth /opt/gnu/lib /usr/GNU/lib /opt/GNU/lib"
?INIT:
?INIT:: general looking path for locating libraries
?INIT:glibpth="/lib /usr/lib $xlibpth"
?INIT:glibpth="$glibpth /usr/ccs/lib /usr/ucblib /usr/local/lib"
?X: /shlib is for Digital Unix 4.0
?X: /usr/shlib is for OSF/1 systems.
?INIT:test -f /usr/shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -f /shlib/libc.so     && glibpth="/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -d /usr/lib64         && glibpth="$glibpth /lib64 /usr/lib64 /usr/local/lib64"
?INIT:
?INIT:: Private path used by Configure to find libraries.  Its value
?INIT:: is prepended to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?INIT:: machines, like the mips.  Usually, it should be empty.
?INIT:plibpth=''
?INIT:
?X:cppfilter is later used in Findhdr.U, but we not want to expose it to config.h
?T:cppfilter
```

```
: Adjust cppfilter for path component separator
case
 "$osname" in
vos) cppfilter="tr '\\\>' '/' |" ;; # path component separator is >
os2) cppfilter="sed -e 's|\\\\\\\\|/|g' |" ;; # path component separator is \
*)   cppfilter=" ;;
esac

: Use gcc to determine libpth and incpth
# If using gcc or clang, we can get better values for libpth, incpth
# and usrinc directly from the compiler.
# Note that ccname for clang is also gcc.
case "$ccname" in
  gcc)
 $echo 'extern int foo;' > try.c
 set X `$cppstdin -v try.c 2>&1 | $awk '/^#include </,/^End of search /'|$cppfilter $grep '/include'`
 shift
 if $test $# -gt 0; then
    incpth="$incpth $*"
    incpth="`$echo $incpth|$sed 's/^ //'`"
    for i in $*; do
 j="`$echo $i|$sed 's,/include$,/lib,'`"
 if $test -d $j; then
     libpth="$libpth $j"
 fi
    done
    libpth="`$echo $libpth|$sed 's/^ //'`"
    for xxx in $libpth $loclibpth $plibpth $glibpth; do
 if $test -d $xxx; then
     case " $libpth " in
     *" $xxx "*) ;;
     *) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
     esac
 fi

   done
 fi
 $rm -f try.c
 case "$usrinc" in
 ") for i in $incpth; do
 if $test -f $i/errno.h -a -f $i/stdio.h -a -f $i/time.h; then
     usrinc="$i"
     break
 fi
    done
    ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$usecrosscompile" in
 $define|true|[yY]*)
    case "$incpth" in
  ") echo "Incpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
  *)  echo "Using incpth '$incpth'." >&4 ;;
    esac
    case "$libpth" in
  ") echo "Libpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
  *)  echo "Using libpth '$libpth'." >&4 ;;
    esac
    case "$usrinc" in
  ") echo "Usrinc not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
  *)  echo "Using usrinc $usrinc." >&4 ;;
    esac
    case "$croak" in
  y)
  if test "X$sysroot" = X; then
      echo "Cannot continue, aborting." >&4; exit 1
  else
      echo "Cross-compiling using sysroot $sysroot, failing to guess inc/lib paths is not fatal" >&4
  fi
  ;;
    esac
    ;;
 esac
   ;;
esac

: Default value for incpth is just usrinc
case "$incpth" in
") incpth="$usrinc";;
esac

: Set private lib path
case
 "$plibpth" in
") if ./mips; then
?X: on mips, we DO NOT want /lib, and we want $incpath/usr/lib
 plibpth="$incpath/usr/lib $sysroot/usr/local/lib $sysroot/usr/ccs/lib"
   fi;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
' ') dlist="";;
") dlist="$loclibpth $plibpth $glibpth";;
*) dlist="$libpth";;
esac

: Now check and see which directories actually exist, avoiding duplicates
```

```
for xxx in $dlist
do
   if $test -d $xxx; then
  case " $libpth " in
  *" $xxx "*) ;;
  *) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
  esac
   fi
done
$cat <<'EOM'

Some systems have incompatible or broken versions of libraries.  Among
the directories listed in the question below, please remove any you
know not to be holding relevant libraries, and add any that are needed.
Say "none" for none.

EOM

if test "X$sysroot" != X; then
   $cat <<EOM
You have set sysroot to $sysroot, please supply the directories excluding sysroot

EOM
fi

case "$libpth" in
") dflt='none';;
*)
?X: strip leading space
 set X $libpth
 shift
 dflt=${1+"$@"}
 ;;
esac
rp="Directories
 to use for library searches?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libpth=' ';;
*) libpth="$ans";;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/libpth.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_tminsys.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tminsys.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tminsys: contains Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tminsys:
?S: This variable conditionally defines TM_IN_SYS if this system
?S: declares "struct tm" in <sys/time.h> rather than <time.h>.
?S:.
?C:TM_IN_SYS (TMINSYS):
?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "struct tm" in
?C: in <sys/time.h> rather than <time.h>.
  We can't just say
?C: -I/usr/include/sys because some systems have both time files, and
?C: the -I trick gets the wrong one.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tminsys TM_IN_SYS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tminsys
: see if struct tm is defined in sys/time.h
echo " "
if $contains 'struct tm' `./findhdr time.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have struct tm defined in <time.h> rather than <sys/time.h>." >&4
 val="$undef"
else
 echo "You have struct tm defined in <sys/time.h> rather than <time.h>." >&4
 val="$define"
fi
set d_tminsys
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_tminsys.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_utime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_utime.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_utime: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_utime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_UTIME symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <utime.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_UTIME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <utime.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_utime I_UTIME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_utime
:
 see if this is an utime system
set utime.h i_utime
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_utime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_asinh: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_asinh:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ASINH symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the asinh() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ASINH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the asinh routine is
?C: available to do the inverse hyperbolic sine function.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_asinh HAS_ASINH  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_asinh
: see if asinh exists
set asinh d_asinh
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_asinh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mkstemp.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:57 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mkstemp.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkstemp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkstemp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKSTEMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkstemp() routine is available
?S: to exclusively create and open a uniquely named temporary file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKSTEMP :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkstemp routine is
?C: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named
?C: temporary file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkstemp HAS_MKSTEMP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkstemp
: see if mkstemp exists
set mkstemp d_mkstemp
eval
 $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_mkstemp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_rint: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RINT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the rint() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RINT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rint routine is
?C: available to return the nearest integral value to x as double
?C: using the current rounding mode.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rint HAS_RINT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_rint
: see if rint exists
set rint d_rint
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_rint.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_poll.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_poll: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_poll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_POLL symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <poll.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_POLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <poll.h> exists and
?C: should be included. (see also HAS_POLL)
?C:.
?H:#$i_poll I_POLL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_poll
: see if this is a poll.h system
set poll.h i_poll
```

```
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_poll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_bcopy.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_bcopy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16  13:48:04  ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic support for bcopy()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:01:11  ram
?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_BCOPY, no macro remap on memcpy (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:44  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_bcopy: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_bcopy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BCOPY
 symbol if
?S: the bcopy() routine is available to copy strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BCOPY:
?C: This symbol is defined if the bcopy() routine is available to
?C: copy blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_bcopy HAS_BCOPY /**/
?H:.
?M:bcopy: HAS_BCOPY
?M:#ifndef HAS_BCOPY
?M:#ifndef bcopy
?M:#define bcopy(s,d,l) memcpy((d),(s),(l))
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?LINT:set d_bcopy
```

```
: see if bcopy exists
set bcopy d_bcopy
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_bcopy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_symlink.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_symlink.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:41  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_symlink: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_symlink:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYMLINK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the symlink() routine is available
?S: to create symbolic links.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYMLINK (SYMLINK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the symlink routine is available
?C: to
 create symbolic links.
?C:.
?H:#$d_symlink HAS_SYMLINK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_symlink
: see if symlink exists
set symlink d_symlink
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_symlink.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mallocsrc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:10:26  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for Free_t, the type of free()
?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with $_o all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:10:46  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for MYMALLOC, mainly  for perl5 (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:12  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mallocsrc mallocobj usemymalloc malloctype d_mymalloc \
 freetype: Myread \
 Oldconfig
 package Guess Setvar rm cat +cc +ccflags Findhdr \
 i_malloc i_stdlib sed libs _o ptrsize
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X: Put near top so that other tests don't erroneously include
?X: -lmalloc.  --AD  22 June 1998
?Y:TOP
?S:usemymalloc:
?S: This variable contains y if the malloc that comes with this package
?S: is desired over the system's version of malloc.  People often include
?S: special versions of malloc for effiency, but such versions are often
?S: less portable.  See also mallocsrc and mallocobj.
?S: If this is 'y', then -lmalloc is removed from $libs.
?S:.
?S:mallocsrc:
?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.c that comes with
?S: the package, if that malloc.c is preferred over the system malloc.
?S: Otherwise the value is null.  This variable is intended for generating
?S: Makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_mymalloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines MYMALLOC in case other parts
?S: of the source want to take special action if MYMALLOC is used.
?S: This may include different sorts
 of profiling or error detection.
?S:.
```

```
?S:mallocobj:
?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.o that this package
?S: generates, if that malloc.o is preferred over the system malloc.
?S: Otherwise the value is null.  This variable is intended for generating
?S: Makefiles.  See mallocsrc.
?S:.
?S:freetype:
?S: This variable contains the return type of free().  It is usually
?S: void, but occasionally int.
?S:.
?S:malloctype:
?S: This variable contains the kind of ptr returned by malloc and realloc.
?S:.
?C:Free_t:
?C: This variable contains the return type of free().  It is usually
?C: void, but occasionally int.
?C:.
?C:Malloc_t (MALLOCPTRTYPE):
?C: This symbol is the type of pointer returned by malloc and realloc.
?C:.
?H:#define Malloc_t $malloctype   /**/
?H:#define Free_t $freetype   /**/
?H:.
?C:MYMALLOC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we're using our own malloc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mymalloc MYMALLOC   /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change libs
?X: Cannot test for mallocsrc; it
 is the unit's name and there is a bug in
?X: the interpreter which defines all the names, even though they are not used.
@if mallocobj
: determine which malloc to compile in
echo " "
case "$usemymalloc" in
[yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
[nN]*|false|$undef) dflt='n' ;;
*)
 case "$ptrsize" in
 4) dflt='y' ;;
 *) dflt='n' ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to attempt to use the malloc that comes with $package?"
. ./myread
usemymalloc="$ans"
```

```
case "$ans" in
y*|true)
 usemymalloc='y'
 mallocsrc='malloc.c'
 mallocobj="malloc$_o"
 d_mymalloc="$define"
?X: Maybe libs.U should be dependent on mallocsrc.U, but then
?X: most packages that use dist probably don't supply their own
?X: malloc, so this is probably an o.k. comprpomise
 case "$libs" in
 *-lmalloc*)
  : Remove malloc from list of libraries to use
  echo "Removing unneeded -lmalloc from library list" >&4
  set `echo X $libs | $sed -e 's/-lmalloc / /' -e 's/-lmalloc$//'`
  shift
  libs="$*"
  echo "libs = $libs" >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 usemymalloc='n'
 mallocsrc=''
 mallocobj=''
 d_mymalloc="$undef"
 ;;
esac

@end
@if
 MALLOCPTRTYPE || Malloc_t || Free_t
: compute the return types of malloc and free
echo " "
$cat >malloc.c <<END
#$i_malloc I_MALLOC
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_MALLOC
#include <malloc.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef TRY_MALLOC
void *malloc();
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FREE
```

```
void free();
#endif
END
@if MALLOCPTRTYPE || Malloc_t
case "$malloctype" in
")
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_MALLOC malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  malloctype='void *'
 else
  malloctype='char *'
 fi
 ;;
esac
echo "Your system wants malloc to return '$malloctype', it would seem." >&4
@end

@if Free_t
case "$freetype" in
")
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_FREE malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  freetype='void'
 else
  freetype='int'
 fi
 ;;
esac
echo "Your system uses $freetype free(), it would seem." >&4
@end
$rm -f malloc.[co]
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/mallocsrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setegid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setegid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:07  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setegid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setegid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETEGID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setegid() routine is available
?S: to change the effective gid of the current program.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETEGID (SETEGID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setegid
 routine is available
?C: to change the effective gid of the current program.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setegid HAS_SETEGID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setegid
: see if setegid exists
set setegid d_setegid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setegid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gnulibc.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:34:33 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996,1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Sven Verdoolaege
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gnulibc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:34:33  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gnulibc gnulibc_version: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm_try \
 cat Compile run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gnulibc:
?S: Defined if we're dealing with the GNU C Library.
?S:.
```

```
?S:gnulibc_version:
?S: This variable contains the version number of the GNU C library.
?S: It is
 usually something like '2.2.5'.  It is a plain '' if this
?S: is not the GNU C library, or if the version is unknown.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GNULIBC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the GNU C library is being used.  A better check is to use
?C: the __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__ symbols supplied with glibc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC /**/
?H:?%<:#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)
?H:?%<:#   define _GNU_SOURCE
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?F:!glibc.ver !try
?LINT: set d_gnulibc
?X: gnulibc can be executed by calling __libc_main().
?X: Ulrich Drepper doesn't think any other libc does that,
?X: but we check if it says 'GNU C Library' to be sure.
?X:
?X: Alas, as of 3/1998 glibc 2.0.7 reportedly isn't going to
?X: have __libc_main() anymore. :-(.  Fortunately, all released
?X: versions of glibc 2.x.x _do_ have CPP variables.  For 2.0.6,
?X: they are:
?X: #define __GLIBC__  2
?X: #define__GLIBC_MINOR__ 0.
?X: (The '6' isn't available :-(.
?X: glibc2.1 will also
 have
?X:  extern const char * __gnu_get_libc_release(void);
?X:  extern const char * __gnu_get_libc_version(void);
?X: functions.   --thanks to Andreas Jaeger.   --AD  6/1998.
?X: Although the exact format isn't documented, __gnu_get_libc_version()
?X: returns a simple string '2.1.3' in glibc 2.1.3.
?X:
: Check if we are using the GNU C library
echo " "
echo "Checking for GNU C Library..." >&4
cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
/* Find out version of GNU C library.  __GLIBC__ and __GLIBC_MINOR__
  alone are insufficient to distinguish different versions, such as
  2.0.6 and 2.0.7.  The function gnu_get_libc_version() appeared in
  libc version 2.1.0.      A. Dougherty,  June 3, 2002.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
```

```
{
#ifdef __GLIBC__
#   ifdef __GLIBC_MINOR__
#       if __GLIBC__ >= 2 && __GLIBC_MINOR__ >= 1 && !defined(__cplusplus)
#           include <gnu/libc-version.h>
     printf("%s\n",  gnu_get_libc_version());
#       else
     printf("%d.%d\n",  __GLIBC__, __GLIBC_MINOR__);
#
   endif
#   else
 printf("%d\n",  __GLIBC__);
#   endif
   return 0;
#else
   return 1;
#endif
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try > glibc.ver; then
 val="$define"
 gnulibc_version=`$cat glibc.ver`
 echo "You are using the GNU C Library version $gnulibc_version"
else
 val="$undef"
 gnulibc_version=''
 echo "You are not using the GNU C Library"
fi
$rm_try glibc.ver
set d_gnulibc
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_gnulibc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_uwait.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_uwait.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:10:49  ram
?RCS: patch16: added knowledge about wait3()
?RCS: patch16: revised 'union wait' look-up algorithm
?RCS: patch16: fixed make dependency line accordingly
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:54  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_uwait d_uwait3: cat contains cppstdin cppminus +cppflags rm \
 Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_uwait:
?S: This symbol
 conditionally defines UNION_WAIT which indicates to the C
?S: program that argument for the wait() system call should be declared as
?S: 'union wait status' instead of 'int status'.
?S:.
?S:d_uwait3:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines UNION_WAIT3 which indicates to the C
?S: program that the first argument for the wait3() system call should be
?S: declared as 'union wait status' instead of 'int status'.
?S:.
?C:UNION_WAIT:
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the argument
?C: for the wait() system call should be declared as 'union wait status'
?C: instead of 'int status'. You probably need to include <sys/wait.h>
?C: in the former case (see I_SYSWAIT).
?C:.
?C:UNION_WAIT3:
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the first argument
?C: for the wait3() system call should be declared as 'union wait status'
?C: instead of 'int status'. You probably need to include <sys/wait.h>
?C: in the former case (see I_SYSWAIT). It seems safe to assume that
 the
?C: same rule applies to the second parameter of wait4().
?C:.
?H:#$d_uwait UNION_WAIT  /**/
?H:#$d_uwait3 UNION_WAIT3 /**/
?H:.
?T:val2 flags f also
?LINT:set d_uwait d_uwait3
: see if union wait is available
echo " "
?X:
?X: Unfortunately, we can't just grep <sys/wait.h> for "union wait" because
?X: some weird systems (did I hear HP-UX?) define union wait only when _BSD
?X: is defined. The same thing happens on OSF/1, who is pushing weirdness to
```

```
?X: its limits by requiring wait() to use (int *) but wait3() to use
?X: (union wait *), unless _BSD is defined and -lbsd is used, in which case
?X: wait() also expects (union wait *). Aaargh!!--RAM
?X:
set X $cppflags
shift
flags=''
also=''
for f in $*; do
 case "$f" in
 *NO_PROTO*) ;;
 *) flags="$flags $f";;
 esac
done
$cat `./findhdr sys/wait.h` /dev/null | \
 $cppstdin $flags $cppminus >wait.out 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'union.*wait.*{' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Looks like your <sys/wait.h> knows about 'union wait'..."
 >&4
 val="$define"
@if UNION_WAIT
 also='also '
 if $contains 'extern.*wait[  ]*([  ]*int' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  echo "But wait() seems to expect an 'int' pointer (POSIX way)." >&4
  val="$undef"
  also=''
 elif $contains 'extern.*wait[  ]*([  ]*union' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  echo "And indeed wait() expects an 'union wait' pointer (BSD way)." >&4
 else
  echo "So we'll use that for wait()." >&4
 fi
@end
@if UNION_WAIT3 || d_uwait3
 val2="$define"
@end
@if UNION_WAIT3
 if $contains 'extern.*wait3[  ]*([  ]*int' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  echo "However wait3() seems to expect an 'int' pointer, weird." >&4
  val2="$undef"
 elif $contains 'extern.*wait3[  ]*([  ]*union' wait.out >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  echo "And wait3() ${also}expects an 'union wait' pointer, fine." >&4
 else
  echo "As expected, wait3() ${also}uses an 'union wait' pointer." >&4
 fi
```

```
@end
else
 echo "No trace of 'union wait' in <sys/wait.h>..." >&4
 val="$undef"
@if UNION_WAIT && UNION_WAIT3
 echo
 "Both wait() and wait3() will use a plain 'int' pointer then." >&4
@elsif UNION_WAIT
 echo "Your wait() should be happy with a plain 'int' pointer." >&4
@elsif UNION_WAIT3
 echo "Your wait3() should be happy with a plain 'int' pointer." >&4
@end
fi
set d_uwait
eval $setvar
@if UNION_WAIT3 || d_uwait3
val="$val2"; set d_uwait3
eval $setvar
@end
$rm -f wait.out
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_uwait.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uselongdouble: Myread Oldconfig Setvar cat test usemorebits
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:uselongdouble:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_LONG_DOUBLE symbol,
?S: and indicates that long doubles should be used when available.
?S:.
?C:USE_LONG_DOUBLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that long doubles should
?C: be used when available.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_LONG_DOUBLE
?H:?%<:#$uselongdouble USE_LONG_DOUBLE  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:extern ccflags
?LINT:use usemorebits
?F:!uselongdouble.cbu
: Check for uselongdouble support
case "$ccflags" in
*-DUSE_LONG_DOUBLE*|*-DUSE_MORE_BITS*) uselongdouble="$define" ;;
esac

case "$uselongdouble" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*)
 dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to take advantage of long doubles which
(if available) may give more accuracy and range for floating point numbers.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp='Try to use long doubles if available?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)      val="$undef" ;;
esac
set uselongdouble
eval $setvar

case "$uselongdouble" in
true|[yY]*) uselongdouble="$define" ;;
esac

: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'.  If the
: user has specified that long doubles should be used,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f uselongdouble.cbu; then
   echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding long doubles, using them..."
   . ./uselongdouble.cbu
else
   case "$uselongdouble" in
 $define)
  $cat <<EOM
(Your platform does not have any specific hints for long doubles.)
EOM
 ;;
   esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/uselongdbl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: manfmt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: manfmt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  16:11:57  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for AFS when they choose to not install pages
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:16:52  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:39:20  ram
?RCS: patch49: new installmanfmt and AFS-lookup for formatted man pages
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:30:31  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix for default setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:09:22  ram
?RCS: patch10: allows for L1 man page extension (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:13  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:manfmt manfmtexp installmanfmt: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat manext \
 spackage Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup afs test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:manfmt:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which formatted
?S: manual pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command. Note
?S: that you may have to do ~name substitution. Use manfmtexp otherwise.
?S:.
?S:manfmtexp:
```

```
?S: This is the same as the manfmt variable, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not willing to deal with it at
?S: run-time.
?S:.
?S:installmanfmt:
?S: This variable is really
 the same as manfmtexp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: mansrcexp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change manext
?T:lookpath
: determine where manual pages go
set manfmt manfmt
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has pre-formatted manual pages.  If you don't want these installed,
answer 'none' to the next question.

EOM
case "$manfmt" in
")
 lookpath="$prefixexp/catman/man1 $prefixexp/man/cat1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/u_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/l_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/cat1 /usr/catman/local/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/manl /usr/man/cat1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/mann /usr/catman/l_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/catman/man1"
 dflt=`./loc . none $lookpath`
 set dflt
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
*)  dflt="$manfmt"
 ;;
esac
fn=dn~
rp='Where
 do pre-formatted manual pages go?'
. ./getfile
if test "X$manfmtexp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installmanfmt="
fi
manfmt="$ans"
manfmtexp="$ansexp"
if $afs && $test "$manfmt"; then
```

```
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installmanfmt" in
 ") dflt=`echo $manfmtexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installmanfmt";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will pre-formatted man pages be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installmanfmt="$ans"
else
 installmanfmt="$manfmtexp"
fi

case "$manfmt" in
") manext='0';;
*l) manext=l;;
*n) manext=n;;
*o) manext=l;;
*p) manext=n;;
*C) manext=C;;
*L) manext=L;;
*L1) manext=L1;;
*) manext=1;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/manfmt.U
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```
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Loc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10  1997/02/28  15:04:16  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: allow users to specify paths on the command line
?RCS: patch61: will now substitute cp for ln if not supported
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1995/09/25  09:11:24  ram
?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive
?RCS: patch59: abort Configure run when mandatory command is missing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/07/25  13:40:40  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7
  1995/01/11  15:13:37  ram
?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI
?RCS: patch45: added path lookup for the 'comm' program
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/10/29  15:56:14  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: be careful and guard against wildcard searching (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/06/20  06:54:55  ram
?RCS: patch30: now locates find
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/13  15:18:15  ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc to the trylist (ADO)
?RCS: patch27: lint lines reformatted (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/01/24  14:01:44  ram
?RCS: patch16: added metalint hint on changed PATH variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/12/15  08:16:52  ram
?RCS: patch15: now set _test variable when test is built-in
?RCS: patch15: fixed rare cases where echo is not needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:47:13  ram
?RCS: patch10: test program not always in /bin/test (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script "loc" which can be used to find out
?X: where in a list of directories something is.  It then uses loc to
?X: determine the location of commonly used programs.  It leaves loc sitting
?X: around for other Configure units to use, but arranges for its demise
?X: at the end of Configure.
?X:
?X: To add a new program to find, add it both to the ?MAKE: line and to either
```

```
?X: the loclist or trylist variable.
?X:
?X: I put startsh at the end of the dependency list, in order to avoid the
?X: loading of the spitshell unit before the instructions.
?X:
?MAKE:Loc awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
 comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
 gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
 make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
 shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff
 \
 uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip:  eunicefix n c startsh Instruct Warn
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ %<
?LINT:describe awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
 comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
 gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
 make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
 shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff \
 uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
?V::pth loclist trylist
?F:./loc
?T:thisthing thing xxx dir file say DJGPP
?T:_test _grep _cp _gmake _egrep _ln _make dflt
?LINT: change PATH
: find out where common programs are
echo " "
echo "Locating common programs..." >&4
cat <<EOSC >loc
$startsh
case \$# in
0) exit 1;;
esac
thing=\$1
shift
dflt=\$1
shift
for dir in \$*; do
 case "\$thing" in
 .)
 if test -d \$dir/\$thing; then
  echo \$dir
  exit 0
 fi
 ;;
 *)
?X: Be careful in case thing includes wildcards that might expand to multiple
?X: files.  Choose the last one.
```

```
  This happens when searching for shared
?X: libraries with version numbers.  How to choose which one we want is
?X: probably an insoluble problem, in general.
?X: Some folks leave things like libc.so.orig around w/o read
?X: permission.  A -r test would handle that, but since ./loc is
?X: also used to find executables (which are installed w/o read
?X: permission on SCO ODT 3.0, we can't include the -r test.
 for thisthing in \$dir/\$thing; do
  : just loop through to pick last item
 done
 if test -f \$thisthing; then
  echo \$thisthing
  exit 0
 elif test -f \$thisthing$_exe; then
  echo \$thisthing
  exit 0
 elif test -f \$dir/\$thing.exe; then
  if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
   echo \$dir/\$thing.exe
  else
   : on Eunice apparently
   echo \$dir/\$thing
  fi
  exit 0
 fi
 ;;
 esac
done
echo \$dflt
exit 1
EOSC
chmod +x loc
$eunicefix loc
loclist="
?awk:awk
?cat:cat
?chgrp:chgrp
?chmod:chmod
?chown:chown
?comm:comm
?cp:cp
?echo:echo
?expr:expr
?find:find
?grep:grep
?ls:ls
?mkdir:mkdir
?mv:mv
```

```
?rm:rm
?sed:sed
?sleep:sleep
?sort:sort
?tail:tail
?touch:touch
?tr:tr
?uniq:uniq
"
trylist="
?Mcc:Mcc
?ar:ar
?bash:bash
?bison:bison
?byacc:byacc
?compress:compress
?cpio:cpio
?cpp:cpp
?csh:csh
?date:date
?egrep:egrep
?emacs:emacs
?flex:flex
?gmake:gmake
?gzip:gzip
?inews:inews
?ksh:ksh
?less:less
?line:line
?lint:lint
?ln:ln
?lp:lp
?lpr:lpr
?mail:mail
?mailx:mailx
?make:make
?more:more
?nm:nm
?nroff:nroff
?perl:perl
?pg:pg
?pmake:pmake
?pr:pr
?rmail:rmail
?sendmail:sendmail
?shar:shar
?smail:smail
?submit:submit
```

```
?tar:tar
?tbl:tbl
?tee:tee
?test:test
?troff:troff
?uname:uname
?uuname:uuname
?vi:vi
?zcat:zcat
?zip:zip
"
?LINT:set
 awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
 comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo emacs expr find flex \
 gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint lp lpr ls mail mailx \
 mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
 shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee touch tr troff \
 uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
pth=`echo $PATH | sed
 -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
pth="$pth /lib /usr/lib"
for file in $loclist; do
?X:
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance...
?X: If the file is not fully qualified, as in -Dmake=pmake, then we
?X: look the for the specified command (pmake here). If they say
?X: -Dmake=/sbin/make for instance, then we make sure the file
?X: exists, or we die...
?X:
 eval xxx=\$$file
 case "$xxx" in
 /*|?:[\\/]*)
  if test -f "$xxx"; then
   : ok
  else
   ./warn "no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file."
   xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
  fi
  ;;
 ") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;;
 *) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;;
 esac
 eval $file=$xxx$_exe
 eval _$file=$xxx
 case "$xxx" in
 /*)
  echo $file is in $xxx.
  ;;
```

```
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
 ?:[\\/]*)
  echo $file is in $xxx.
  ;;
 *)
  echo "I don't know where '$file' is, and my life depends on it." >&4
  echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
  exit 1
  ;;
 esac
done
echo " "
echo "Don't worry
 if any of the following aren't found..."
say=offhand
for file in $trylist; do
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance (see above)
 eval xxx=\$$file
 case "$xxx" in
 /*|?:[\\/]*)
  if test -f "$xxx"; then
   : ok
  else
   ./warn "no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file."
   xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
  fi
  ;;
 ") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;;
 *) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;;
 esac
 eval $file=$xxx$_exe
 eval _$file=$xxx
 case "$xxx" in
 /*)
  echo $file is in $xxx.
  ;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
 ?:[\\/]*)
  echo $file is in $xxx.
  ;;
 *)
  echo "I don't see $file out there, $say."
  say=either
  ;;
 esac
done
case "$egrep" in
egrep)
```

```
 echo "Substituting grep for egrep."
 egrep=$grep
 _egrep=$_grep
 ;;
esac
@if ln
case "$ln" in
ln)
 echo "Substituting cp for ln."
 ln=$cp
 _ln=$_cp
 ;;
esac
@end
@if make || gmake
case "$make" in
make)
 case "$gmake" in
 gmake)
 echo "I can't find make or gmake, and my life depends on it." >&4
 echo "Go find a
 public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
 exit 1
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$gmake" in
gmake) ;;
*) # We can't have osname yet.
 if test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then # Stratus VOS
  # Assume that gmake, if found, is definitely GNU make
  # and prefer it over the system make.
  echo "Substituting gmake for make."
  make=$gmake
  _make=$_gmake
 fi
 ;;
esac
@end
case "$test" in
test)
 echo "Hopefully test is built into your sh."
 ;;
*)
 if `sh -c "PATH= test true" >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
  echo "Using the test built into your sh."
?X:
```

```
?X: We need to set both test and _test, since Oldconfig.U will use the _test
?X: value to systematically restore computed paths, which may be wrong if
?X: we choose to load an old config.sh generated on another platform.
?X:
  test=test
  _test=test
 fi
 ;;
esac
?LINT:change n c
case "$echo" in
echo)
 echo "Hopefully echo is built into your sh."
 ;;
?X: For those rare cases where we don't need $echo...
") ;;
*)
 echo " "
echo "Checking
 compatibility between $echo and builtin echo (if any)..." >&4
 $echo $n "hi there$c" >foo1
 echo $n "hi there$c" >foo2
 if cmp foo1 foo2 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "They are compatible.  In fact, they may be identical."
 else
  case "$n" in
  '-n') n=" c='\c';;
  *) n='-n' c=";;
  esac
  cat <<FOO
They are not compatible!  You are probably running ksh on a non-USG system.
I'll have to use $echo instead of the builtin, since Bourne shell doesn't
have echo built in and we may have to run some Bourne shell scripts.  That
means I'll have to use '$n$c' to suppress newlines now.  Life is ridiculous.

FOO
  $echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
  $echo "*"
 fi
 $rm -f foo1 foo2
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Loc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: myhostname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:15:55  ram
?RCS: patch61: improved hostname lookup by using ypmatch when NIS is used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:25:43  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS: patch36: now uses new Tr unit to convert to/from lowercase
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:06:20  ram
?RCS: patch30: now a little more clever for domain name guessing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:18  ram
?RCS:
 Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:myhostname phostname mydomain: contains sed test Myread Oldconfig \
 Guess Loc awk echo sort uniq +usrinc rm hostcat Tr osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:myhostname (hostname):
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYHOSTNAME symbol,
?S: which is the name of the host the program is going to run on.
?S: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from mydomain.
?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.
?S:.
?S:mydomain:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYDOMAIN symbol,
?S: which is the domain of the host the program is going to run on.
?S: The domain must be appended to myhostname to form a complete host name.
?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.
?S:.
?S:phostname:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PHOSTNAME symbol,
?S: which is a command that can be fed to popen() to get the host name.
?S: The program
 should probably not presume that the domain is or isn't
?S: there already.
?S:.
?C:MYHOSTNAME (HOSTNAME):
```

```
?C: This symbol contains name of the host the program is going to run on.
?C: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from MYDOMAIN.
?C: The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by the program.
?C: If gethostname() or uname() exist, MYHOSTNAME may be ignored. If MYDOMAIN
?C: is not used, MYHOSTNAME will hold the name derived from PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:MYDOMAIN:
?C: This symbol contains the domain of the host the program is going to
?C: run on.  The domain must be appended to HOSTNAME to form a complete
?C: host name.  The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by
?C: the program.  If the host name is derived from PHOSTNAME, the domain
?C: may or may not already be there, and the program should check.
?C:.
?H:#define MYHOSTNAME "$myhostname"  /**/
?H:#define MYDOMAIN "$mydomain"  /**/
?H:.
?T:cont i tans tmp_re file
: now get the host name
echo
 " "
echo "Figuring out host name..." >&4
case "$myhostname" in
") cont=true
 echo 'Maybe "hostname" will work...'
 if tans=`sh -c hostname 2>&1` ; then
  myhostname=$tans
  phostname=hostname
  cont=''
 fi
 ;;
*) cont='';;
esac
if $test "$cont"; then
 if ./xenix; then
  echo 'Oh, dear.  Maybe "/etc/systemid" is the key...'
  if tans=`cat /etc/systemid 2>&1` ; then
   myhostname=$tans
   phostname='cat /etc/systemid'
   echo "Whadyaknow.  Xenix always was a bit strange..."
   cont=''
  fi
 elif $test -r /etc/systemid; then
  echo "(What is a non-Xenix system doing with /etc/systemid?)"
 fi
fi
if $test "$cont"; then
 echo 'No, maybe "uuname -l" will work...'
 if tans=`sh -c 'uuname -l' 2>&1` ; then
```

```
  myhostname=$tans
  phostname='uuname -l'
 else
  echo 'Strange.  Maybe "uname -n" will work...'
  if tans=`sh -c 'uname -n' 2>&1` ; then
   myhostname=$tans
   phostname='uname -n'
  else
   echo 'Oh well, maybe I can mine it out of whoami.h...'
   if tans=`sh -c $contains' sysname $usrinc/whoami.h'
 2>&1` ; then
    myhostname=`echo "$tans" | $sed 's/^.*"\(.*\)"/\1/'`
    phostname="sed -n -e ""/sysname/s/^.*\"\\(.*\\)\"/\1/{"" -e p -e q -e '}' <$usrinc/whoami.h"
   else
    case "$myhostname" in
    ") echo "Does this machine have an identity crisis or something?"
     phostname=";;
    *)
     echo "Well, you said $myhostname before..."
     phostname='echo $myhostname';;
    esac
   fi
  fi
 fi
fi
case "$myhostname" in
") myhostname=noname ;;
esac
: you do not want to know about this
set $myhostname
myhostname=$1

: verify guess
if $test "$myhostname" ; then
 dflt=y
 rp='Your host name appears to be "'$myhostname'".' Right?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y*) ;;
 *) myhostname=";;
 esac
fi

: bad guess or no guess
while $test "X$myhostname" = X ; do
 dflt="
 rp="Please type the (one word) name of your host:"
 . ./myread
```

```
 myhostname="$ans"
done

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$myhostname" in
*[A-Z]*)
 echo "(Normalizing case in your host name)"
 myhostname=`echo
 $myhostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
 ;;
esac

?X: Do not ask for domain name if this is not used later on. In that
?X: case, the hostname may keep its domain name, but it doesn't matter.
@if MYDOMAIN || mydomain
case "$myhostname" in
*.*)
 dflt=`expr "X$myhostname" : "X[^.]*\(\..*\)"`
 myhostname=`expr "X$myhostname" : "X\([^.]*\)\."`
 echo "(Trimming domain name from host name--host name is now $myhostname)"
 ;;
*) case "$mydomain" in
 ")
?X:
?X: There is currently no way to say we do not want hostcat if mydomain is not
?X: used. One way to achieve that would be to put that code in a mydomain.U
?X: unit. However, we want to stick the sanity checks right after the domain
?X: name computation, or if none is done, right after the hostname computation.
?X:
  {
?X: If we use NIS, try ypmatch.
   test "X$hostcat" = "Xypcat hosts" &&
   ypmatch "$myhostname" hosts 2>/dev/null |\
    $sed -e 's/[  ]*#.*//; s/$/ /' > hosts && \
   $test -s hosts
  } || {
?X: Extract only
 the relevant hosts, reducing file size,
?X: remove comments, insert trailing space for later use.
        $hostcat | $sed -n -e "s/[  ]*#.*//; s/\$/ /
     /[  ]$myhostname[ . ]/p" > hosts
  }
  tmp_re="[ . ]"
  $test x`$awk "/[0-9].*[  ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ { sum++ }
        END { print sum }" hosts` = x1 || tmp_re="[  ]"
  dflt=.`$awk \
  "/[0-9].*[  ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ {for(i=2; i<=NF;i++) print \\\$i}" \
   hosts | $sort | $uniq | \
```

```
  $sed -n -e "s/$myhostname\.\([-a-zA-Z0-9_.]\)/\1/p"`
 case `$echo X$dflt` in
 X*\ *) echo "(Several hosts in /etc/hosts matched hostname)"
  dflt=.
  ;;
?X: There is no /etc/hosts on os390
 X.)
  if $test -f /etc/hosts; then
   echo "(You do not have fully-qualified names in /etc/hosts)"
  else
   echo "(I cannot locate a hosts database anywhere)"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 .)
  tans=`./loc resolv.conf X /etc /usr/etc`
  if $test -f "$tans"; then
   echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from $tans)"
?X: Look for either a search
 or a domain directive.
   dflt=.`$sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
     -e 's/^search  *\([^ ]*\).*/\1/p' $tans \
     | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' 2>/dev/null`
   case "$dflt" in
   .) dflt=.`$sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
        -e 's/^domain  *\([^ ]*\).*/\1/p' $tans \
        | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' 2>/dev/null`
     ;;
   esac
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 .) echo "(No help from resolv.conf either -- attempting clever guess)"
  dflt=.`sh -c domainname 2>/dev/null`
  case "$dflt" in
  ") dflt='.';;
  .nis.*|.yp.*|.main.*) dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/^\.[^.]*//'`;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt$osname" in
 .os390)
  file="//'SYS1.TCPPARMS(TCPDATA)'"
  echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from $file)"
  dflt=.`awk '/^DOMAINORIGIN/ {print $2}' "$file" 2>/dev/null`
  ;;
```

```
   esac
  case "$dflt" in
  .) echo "(Lost all hope -- silly guess then)"
   dflt='.nonet'
   ;;
  esac
  $rm -f hosts
  ;;
 *) dflt="$mydomain";;
 esac;;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is your domain name?"
.
 ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$ans" in
") ;;
.*) ;;
*) tans=".$tans";;
esac
mydomain="$tans"

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$mydomain" in
*[A-Z]*)
 echo "(Normalizing case in your domain name)"
 mydomain=`echo $mydomain | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
 ;;
esac

@end
: a little sanity check here
case "$phostname" in
") ;;
*)
 case `$phostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'` in
 $myhostname$mydomain|$myhostname) ;;
 *)
  case "$phostname" in
  sed*)
   echo "(That doesn't agree with your whoami.h file, by the way.)"
   ;;
  *)
   echo "(That doesn't agree with your $phostname command, by the way.)"
   ;;
  esac
 ;;
```

```
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/myhostname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_vprintf.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:59 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_vprintf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:59  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vprintf d_charvspr: Compile Guess cat Csym Setvar run rm_try \
 i_stdlib i_unistd i_stdarg i_varargs
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_vprintf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VPRINTF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the vprintf() routine is available
?S: to printf with a pointer to an argument list.
?S:.
?S:d_charvspr:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines CHARVSPRINTF if this system
?S: has vsprintf returning type (char*).  The trend seems to be to
?S: declare it as "int vsprintf()".
?S:.
?C:HAS_VPRINTF (VPRINTF):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the vprintf routine is available
?C: to printf with a pointer to an argument list.  If unavailable, you
?C: may need to write your own, probably in terms of _doprnt().
?C:.
?C:USE_CHAR_VSPRINTF (CHARVSPRINTF):
?C: This symbol is defined if this system has vsprintf() returning type
?C: (char*).  The trend seems to be to declare it as "int vsprintf()".  It
?C: is up to the package author to declare vsprintf correctly based on the
?C: symbol.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_vprintf HAS_VPRINTF /**/
?H:#$d_charvspr USE_CHAR_VSPRINTF /**/
?H:.
?T:val2
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_vprintf d_charvspr
: see if vprintf exists
echo " "
if set vprintf val -f d_vprintf; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'vprintf() found.' >&4
 val="$define"
 $cat >try.c <<EOF
#$i_stdarg I_STDARG  /*
 Only one of these can be defined by i_varhrd */
#$i_varargs I_VARARGS

#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD

#ifdef I_STDARG
#  include <stdarg.h>
#else /* I_VARARGS */
#  include <varargs.h>
#endif

#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>
#endif

#ifdef I_STDLIB
#  include <stdlib.h>
#endif

#include <stdio.h> /* vsprintf prototype */

#ifdef I_STDARG
void xxx(int n, ...)
{
   va_list args;
   char buf[10];
   va_start(args, n);
   exit((unsigned long)vsprintf(buf,"%s",args) > 10L);
}
int main() { xxx(1, "foo"); }

#else /* I_VARARGS */

xxx(va_alist)
```

```
va_dcl
{
   va_list args;
   char buf[10];
   va_start(args);
   exit((unsigned long)vsprintf(buf,"%s",args) > 10L);
}
int main() { xxx("foo"); }

#endif

EOF
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok; then
  if $run ./try; then
   echo "Your vsprintf() returns (int)." >&4
   val2="$undef"
  else
   echo "Your vsprintf() returns (char*)." >&4
   val2="$define"
  fi
 else
  echo 'I am unable to compile the vsprintf() test program.' >&4
  #
 We shouldn't get here.  If we do, assume the standard signature,
  # not the old BSD one.
  echo 'Guessing that vsprintf() returns (int).' >&4
  val2="$undef"
 fi
else
 echo 'vprintf() NOT found.' >&4
 val="$undef"
 val2="$undef"
fi
$rm_try
set d_vprintf
eval $setvar
val=$val2
set d_charvspr
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_vprintf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Id
?RCS:

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strftime.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strftime: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strftime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRFTIME if strftime() is
?S: available to format locale-specific times.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRFTIME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strftime routine is
?C: available to format locale-specific times.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strftime HAS_STRFTIME /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strftime
: see
 if strftime exists
set strftime d_strftime
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strftime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_euc2jis.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_euc2jis.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_euc2jis: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_euc2jis:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EUC2JIS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the euc2jis() routine is available
?S: to convert EUC to JIS.
?S:.
?C:HAS_EUC2JIS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the euc2jis routine is
?C: available to convert
 EUC to JIS.
?C:.
?H:#$d_euc2jis HAS_EUC2JIS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_euc2jis
: see if euc2jis exists
set euc2jis d_euc2jis
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_euc2jis.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sigsetjmp.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:44:33 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996,1998 Andy Dougherty
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigsetjmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:44:33  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigsetjmp: Compile Setvar cat rm_try run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigsetjmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGSETJMP symbol,
?S: which
```

```
 indicates that the sigsetjmp() routine is available to
?S: call setjmp() and optionally save the process's signal mask.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGSETJMP:
?C: This variable indicates to the C program that the sigsetjmp()
?C: routine is available to save the calling process's registers
?C: and stack environment for later use by siglongjmp(), and
?C: to optionally save the process's signal mask.  See
?C: Sigjmp_buf, Sigsetjmp, and Siglongjmp.
?C:.
?C:Sigjmp_buf:
?C: This is the buffer type to be used with Sigsetjmp and Siglongjmp.
?C:.
?C:Sigsetjmp:
?C: This macro is used in the same way as sigsetjmp(), but will invoke
?C: traditional setjmp() if sigsetjmp isn't available.
?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.
?C:.
?C:Siglongjmp:
?C: This macro is used in the same way as siglongjmp(), but will invoke
?C: traditional longjmp() if siglongjmp isn't available.
?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_sigsetjmp HAS_SIGSETJMP /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_SIGSETJMP
?H:?%<:#define Sigjmp_buf sigjmp_buf
?H:?%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask)
 sigsetjmp((buf),(save_mask))
?H:?%<:#define Siglongjmp(buf,retval) siglongjmp((buf),(retval))
?H:?%<:#else
?H:?%<:#define Sigjmp_buf jmp_buf
?H:?%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask) setjmp((buf))
?H:?%<:#define Siglongjmp(buf,retval) longjmp((buf),(retval))
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:Sigjmp_buf Sigsetjmp Siglongjmp
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_sigsetjmp
: see if sigsetjmp exists
?X: We can't check for these symbols with Inlibc because sigsetjmp
?X: is (sometimes? always?) a macro under GCC
echo " "
case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
")
 $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <setjmp.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
sigjmp_buf env;
int set = 1;
int main()
{
 if (sigsetjmp(env,1))
  exit(set);
 set = 0;
 siglongjmp(env, 1);
 exit(1);
}
EOP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  if $run ./try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4
   val="$define"
  else
   $cat >&4 <<EOM
Uh-Oh! You have POSIX sigsetjmp and siglongjmp, but they do not work properly!!
I'll
 ignore them.
EOM
   val="$undef"
  fi
 else
  echo "sigsetjmp not found." >&4
  val="$undef"
 fi
 ;;
*) val="$d_sigsetjmp"
 case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
 $define) echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4;;
 $undef) echo "sigsetjmp not found." >&4;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_sigsetjmp
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_sigsetjmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_strerror.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/05/13 15:20:27 ram Exp $

```
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strerror.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/13  15:20:27  ram
?RCS: patch27: now uses new macro support for cleaner Strerror def
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  14:58:26  ram
?RCS: patch23: renamed strerror into Strerror to protect name space (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:08:56  ram
?RCS: patch16: protected code looking for sys_errnolist[] with @if
?RCS: patch16: added default value for d_sysernlst
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syserrlst d_sysernlst: Csym Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syserrlst:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRLIST if sys_errlist[] is
?S: available to translate error numbers to strings.
?S:.
?S:d_sysernlst:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST if sys_errnolist[]
?S: is available to translate error numbers to the symbolic name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYS_ERRLIST (SYSERRLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errlist array is
?C: available to translate error numbers to strings. The extern int
?C: sys_nerr gives the size of that table.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST (SYSERRNOLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errnolist array is
?C: available to translate an errno code into its symbolic name (e.g.
?C: ENOENT). The extern int sys_nerrno gives the size of that table.
?C:.
?H:#$d_syserrlst HAS_SYS_ERRLIST /**/
?H:#$d_sysernlst HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST /**/
?H:.
?D:d_sysernlst="
```

```
?T:val
:
 see if sys_errlist[] exists
echo " "
if test "X$d_syserrlst" = X; then
 if set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo "You have sys_errlist[], so we could roll our own strerror."
  d_syserrlst="$define"
 else
  echo "You don't have sys_errlist[], so strerror() is welcome."
  d_syserrlst="$undef"
 fi
fi
@if d_sysernlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
if set sys_errnolist val -a d_sysernlst; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo "(Symbolic error codes can be fetched via the sys_errnolist[] array.)"
 d_sysernlst="$define"
else
 echo "(However, I can't extract the symbolic error code out of errno.)"
 d_sysernlst="$undef"
fi
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_strerror.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: AAAAA.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: AAAAA.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/06/20  06:50:26  ram
?RCS: patch30: changes from Jarkko Hietaniemi are tagged with JHI
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  14:01:39  ram
?RCS: patch23: initials for Wayne Davison are now WED
?RCS: patch23: added initials for new unit contributor Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:01:09  ram
?RCS: patch16: make metalint shut up on special unit definition for All target
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:43:57  ram
?RCS: patch10: documents initials used for Wayne Davison's contributions
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:44  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this file is to supply the head of the Makefile created
?X: by metaconfig.  For this reason it must be first in alphabetical order.
?X: The leading '+' in front of the unit name is a hint for metalint, since
?X: the use of that special unit name as a "made" unit is legitimate here.
?X:
?MAKE:+All: Finish
?X:
?X: Throughout the units, the following initials are used to identify comments:
?X:
?X:  HMS: Harlan Stenn
?X:  RAM: Raphael Manfredi
?X:  WED: Wayne Davison (was WAD by mistake--RAM)
?X:  ADO: Andy Dougherty
?X:  JHI: Jarkko Hietaniemi
?X:
?X: Agreed, this is a weird place to document it, but I couldn't find a better
?X: place to do so. I've bet on the curiosity of users, who would probably
?X: want to know what's in this strangely-named file--RAM.
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/AAAAA.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setruid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setruid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:15  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_setruid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setruid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRUID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setruid() routine is available
?S: to change the real uid of the current program.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETRUID (SETRUID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setruid
 routine is available
?C: to change the real uid of the current program.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setruid HAS_SETRUID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setruid
: see if setruid exists
set setruid d_setruid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setruid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_shadow.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_shadow: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_shadow:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SHADOW symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <shadow.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SHADOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <shadow.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_shadow I_SHADOW  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_shadow
: see if this is a shadow.h system
set shadow.h i_shadow
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_shadow.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msgrcv.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msgrcv.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:40  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgrcv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgrcv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGRCV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgrcv() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGRCV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgrcv() routine is
?C: available to extract a message from the message queue.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgrcv
 HAS_MSGRCV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgrcv
: see if msgrcv exists
set msgrcv d_msgrcv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_msgrcv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_newlocale d_freelocale d_uselocale d_duplocale d_querylocale i_xlocale: Inlibc Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_newlocale:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NEWLOCALE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the newlocale() routine is available
?S: to return a new locale object or modify an existing locale object.
?S:.
?S:d_freelocale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FREELOCALE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the freelocale() routine is available
?S: to deallocates the resources associated with a locale object.
?S:.
?S:d_uselocale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_USELOCALE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the uselocale() routine is available
?S: to set the current locale
 for the calling thread.
?S:.
?S:d_duplocale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DUPLOCALE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the duplocale() routine is available
?S: to duplicate a locale object.
?S:.
?S:d_querylocale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_QUERYLOCALE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the querylocale() routine is available
?S: to return the name of the locale for a category mask.
?S:.
?S:i_xlocale:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?S: include <xlocale.h> to get uselocale() and its friends
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEWLOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the newlocale routine is
?C: available to return a new locale object or modify an existing
?C: locale object.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FREELOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the freelocale routine is
?C: available to deallocates the resources associated with a locale object.
?C:.
?C:HAS_USELOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined,
 indicates that the uselocale routine is
?C: available to set the current locale for the calling thread.
?C:.
?C:HAS_DUPLOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the duplocale routine is
?C: available to duplicate a locale object.
?C:.
?C:HAS_QUERYLOCALE:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the querylocale routine is
?C: available to return the name of the locale for a category mask.
?C:.
?C:I_XLOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <xlocale.h> to get uselocale() and its friends.
?C:.
?H:#$d_newlocale HAS_NEWLOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_freelocale HAS_FREELOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_uselocale HAS_USELOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_duplocale HAS_DUPLOCALE /**/
?H:#$d_querylocale HAS_QUERYLOCALE /**/
?H:#$i_xlocale I_XLOCALE              /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_xlocale
?LINT:set d_newlocale
?LINT:set d_freelocale
?LINT:set d_uselocale
?LINT:set d_duplocale
?LINT:set d_querylocale
: see if this is an xlocale.h system
set xlocale.h i_xlocale
eval $inhdr

:
 see if newlocale exists
set newlocale d_newlocale
eval $inlibc

: see if freelocale exists
set freelocale d_freelocale
eval $inlibc

: see if uselocale exists
set uselocale d_uselocale
eval $inlibc

: see if duplocale exists
set duplocale d_duplocale
eval $inlibc

: see if querylocale exists
set querylocale d_querylocale
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_newlocale.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_shmctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shmctl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shmctl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shmctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmctl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHMCTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmctl() routine is
?C: available to perform shared memory control operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shmctl
 HAS_SHMCTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_shmctl
: see if shmctl exists
set shmctl d_shmctl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_shmctl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sigvec.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigvec.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:45:37  ram
?RCS: patch61: there is now a separate routine for sigaction()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: d_sigvec.U, from d_ftime.U 1.0
?X:
?MAKE:d_sigvec d_sigvectr d_sigintrp: Csym Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigvec:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGVEC symbol, which indicates
?S: that BSD
 reliable signals are supported.
?S:.
?S:d_sigvectr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGVECTOR symbol, which
?S: indicates that the sigvec() routine is called sigvector() instead, for
?S: reasons known only to Hewlett-Packard.
?S:.
?S:d_sigintrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGINTRP symbol, which
?S: indicates that the siginterrupt() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGVEC (SIGVEC):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that BSD reliable signals are
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGVECTOR (SIGVECTOR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigvec() routine is called
?C: sigvector() instead, and that sigspace() is provided instead of
?C: sigstack().  This is probably only true for HP-UX.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIGINTRP (SIGINTRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the siginterrupt() routine
?C: is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigvec HAS_SIGVEC /**/
?H:#$d_sigvectr HAS_SIGVECTOR /**/
?H:#$d_sigintrp HAS_SIGINTRP /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?LINT:set d_sigvec d_sigintrp
@if
 d_sigvectr || d_sigvec || HAS_SIGVEC || HAS_SIGVECTOR
: see if sigvector exists -- since sigvec will match the substring
```

```
echo " "
if set sigvector val -f d_sigvectr; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'sigvector() found--you must be running HP-UX.' >&4
 val="$define"; set d_sigvectr; eval $setvar
 val="$define"; set d_sigvec; eval $setvar
else
: try the original name
 d_sigvectr="$undef"
 if set sigvec val -f d_sigvec; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo 'sigvec() found.' >&4
  val="$define"; set d_sigvec; eval $setvar
 else
  echo 'sigvec() not found--race conditions with signals may occur.' >&4
  val="$undef"; set d_sigvec; eval $setvar
 fi
fi

@end
@if d_sigintrp || HAS_SIGINTRP
: see if we have siginterrupt
set siginterrupt d_sigintrp
eval $inlibc

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sigvec.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_rdchk.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_rdchk.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_rdchk: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rdchk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RDCHK symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the rdchk() routine is available
?S: to find out if there is input pending on an IO channel.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RDCHK (RDCHK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rdchk routine
 is available
?C: to find out if there is input pending on an IO channel.  Generally
?C: the routine is used only if FIONREAD and O_NDELAY aren't available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rdchk HAS_RDCHK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_rdchk
: see if rdchk exists
set rdchk d_rdchk
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_rdchk.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fchdir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fchdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fchdir() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FCHDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fchdir routine is
?C: available to change directory using a file descriptor.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fchdir HAS_FCHDIR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fchdir
: see if fchdir exists
set fchdir d_fchdir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fchdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nl_langinfo: Inlibc i_langinfo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nl_langinfo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NL_LANGINFO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the nl_langinfo() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NL_LANGINFO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nl_langinfo routine is
?C: available to return local data.  You will also need <langinfo.h>
?C: and therefore I_LANGINFO.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nl_langinfo HAS_NL_LANGINFO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nl_langinfo
?LINT:use i_langinfo
: see if nl_langinfo exists
set nl_langinfo d_nl_langinfo
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_nl_langinfo.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_usleepproto: Hasproto i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_usleepproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_USLEEP_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
```

```
?S: a prototype for the usleep() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_USLEEP_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the usleep() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good guess is
?C:  extern int
 usleep(useconds_t);
?C:.
?H:#$d_usleepproto HAS_USLEEP_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_usleepproto
: see if prototype for usleep is available
echo " "
set d_usleepproto usleep $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_usleepproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setrgid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setrgid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:14  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setrgid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setrgid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRGID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setrgid() routine is available
?S: to change the real gid of the current program.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETRGID (SETRGID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setrgid
 routine is available
?C: to change the real gid of the current program.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_setrgid HAS_SETRGID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setrgid
: see if setrgid exists
set setrgid d_setrgid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setrgid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2004 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strlcpy: Inlibc Hasproto d_gnulibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strlcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRLCPY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strlcpy () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRLCPY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strlcpy () routine is
?C: available to do string copying.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strlcpy HAS_STRLCPY  /**/
?H:.
?T:d_strlcpy_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4
?LINT:set d_strlcpy
: see if strlcpy exists
: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.
echo " "
d_strlcpy_proto=''
xx1='#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC'
xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'
xx3='#   define _GNU_SOURCE'
xx4='#endif'
set d_strlcpy_proto strlcpy
 literal "$xx1" literal "$xx2" literal "$xx3" literal "$xx4" define string.h
eval $hasproto
case "$d_strlcpy_proto" in
   define) # see if strlcpy exists
 set strlcpy d_strlcpy
```

```
 eval $inlibc
 ;;
   *)  val=$undef
 set d_strlcpy
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strlcpy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: errnolist.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:48:01 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: errnolist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:48:01  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:10:54  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:errnolist errnolist_SH errnolist_a errnolist_c errnolist_o: cat \
 Compile +d_sysernlst _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:errnolist:
?S: This variable holds the base name of a file containing the
?S: definition
 of the sys_errnolist array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already.  Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S: The following lines should be included in your Makefile.SH:
?S:
?S:  case "$errnolist" in
?S:  ") ;;
?S:  *)
?S:   $spitshell >>Makefile <<!GROK!THIS!
?S:  $errnolist_c: $errnolist_SH $errnolist_a
?S:   sh ./$errnolist_SH
?S:
```

```
?S:  !GROK!THIS!
?S:   ;;
?S:  esac
?S:
?S: You may define the 'errnolist' variable in your Myinit.U if you
?S: wish to override its default value "errnolist".
?S:.
?S:errnolist_SH:
?S: This is the name of a file which will generate errnolistc.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_a:
?S: This is the name of the awk script called by errnolist_SH.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_c:
?S: This is the name of a generated C file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_o:
?S: This is the name of the object file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already.  Otherwise, its value is
 empty.
?S:.
?INIT:errnolist=errnolist
: check for sys_errnolist
@if d_sysernlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
case "$d_sysernlst" in
"$define")
   errnolist="
   errnolist_SH="
   errnolist_a="
   errnolist_c="
   errnolist_o="
 ;;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"
   errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
   errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
   errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
   errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
 ;;
esac
@else
echo " "
$cat <<EOM
Checking to see if your C library provides us with sys_errnolist[]...
EOM
```

```
$cat >errnolist.c <<'EOCP'
extern char *sys_errnolist[];
int main() {
   char *p0 = sys_errnolist[0];
   char *p1 = sys_errnolist[1];

   return (p0 == p1); /* Make sure they're not optimized away */
}
EOCP
set errnolist
if eval $compile; then
   echo "It does."
   errnolist=''
   errnolist_SH=''
   errnolist_a=''
   errnolist_c=''
   errnolist_o=''
else
 echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"
   errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
    errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
   errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
   errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
fi
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/errnolist.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysmount.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysmount: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysmount:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSMOUNT symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/mount.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_MOUNT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/mount.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$i_sysmount I_SYS_MOUNT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysmount
: see if this is a sys/mount.h system
set sys/mount.h i_sysmount
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sysmount.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: packadmin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:packadmin: cf_email Oldconfig Myread cat spackage package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:packadmin:
?S: Electronic mail address of the package administrator.
?S:.
: check wehther they will act as local admin for the package
$cat <<EOM

If you or somebody else will be maintaining $package at your site, please
fill in the correct e-mail address here so that they may be contacted
if necessary.  You may enter "none"
 for no administrator.

EOM
case "$packadmin" in
") dflt="$cf_email";;
*) dflt="$packadmin";;
esac
rp="$spackage administrator e-mail address"
. ./myread
packadmin="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/dist/U/packadmin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getmntent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getmntent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETMNTENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getmntent() routine is available
?S: to iterate through mounted files to get their mount info.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETMNTENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getmntent routine is
?C: available to iterate through mounted file systems to get their info.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getmntent HAS_GETMNTENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getmntent
: see if getmntent exists
set getmntent d_getmntent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getmntent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sig_name.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sig_name.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  16:21:25  ram
?RCS: patch61: brand new algorithm for sig_name and (new!) sig_num
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  14:14:54  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch56: added <asm/signal.h> lookup for Linux
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/05/12  12:24:11  ram
?RCS: patch54: now looks for <linux/signal.h> too (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  07:06:57  ram
?RCS: patch30: final echo was missing to close
 awk-printed string
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:17:55  ram
?RCS: patch23: signal list now formatted to avoid scroll-ups (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sig_name sig_name_init sig_num sig_num_init sig_count sig_size: \
 awk Signal Oldconfig rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sig_name:
?S: This variable holds the signal names, space separated. The leading
?S: SIG in signal name is removed.  A ZERO is prepended to the list.
?S: This is currently not used, sig_name_init is used instead.
?S:.
?S:sig_name_init:
?S: This variable holds the signal names, enclosed in double quotes and
?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NAME definition
?S: below.  A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
?S: terminated with a plain 0.  The leading SIG in signal names
?S: is removed. See sig_num.
?S:.
?S:sig_num:
?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, space separated. A ZERO is
?S: prepended
 to the list (corresponding to the fake SIGZERO).
?S: Those numbers correspond to  the value of the signal listed
?S: in the same place within the sig_name list.
?S: This is currently not used, sig_num_init is used instead.
?S:.
?S:sig_num_init:
?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, enclosed in double quotes and
?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NUM definition
?S: below.  A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
?S: terminated with a plain 0.
?S:.
?S:sig_count (sig_name.U):
?S: This variable holds a number larger than the largest valid
?S: signal number.  This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.
?S:.
```

```
?S:sig_size:
?S: This variable contains the number of elements of the sig_name
?S: and sig_num arrays.
?S:.
?C:SIG_NAME:
?C: This symbol contains a list of signal names in order of
?C: signal number. This is intended
?C: to be used as a static array initialization, like this:
?C:  char *sig_name[] = { SIG_NAME };
?C: The signals in the list are separated
 with commas, and each signal
?C: is surrounded by double quotes. There is no leading SIG in the signal
?C: name, i.e. SIGQUIT is known as "QUIT".
?C: Gaps in the signal numbers (up to NSIG) are filled in with NUMnn,
?C: etc., where nn is the actual signal number (e.g. NUM37).
?C: The signal number for sig_name[i] is stored in sig_num[i].
?C: The last element is 0 to terminate the list with a NULL.  This
?C: corresponds to the 0 at the end of the sig_name_init list.
?C: Note that this variable is initialized from the sig_name_init,
?C: not from sig_name (which is unused).
?C:.
?C:SIG_NUM:
?C: This symbol contains a list of signal numbers, in the same order as the
?C: SIG_NAME list. It is suitable for static array initialization, as in:
?C:  int sig_num[] = { SIG_NUM };
?C: The signals in the list are separated with commas, and the indices
?C: within that list and the SIG_NAME list match, so it's easy to compute
?C: the signal name from a number or vice versa at the price of a small
?C: dynamic
 linear lookup.
?C: Duplicates are allowed, but are moved to the end of the list.
?C: The signal number corresponding to sig_name[i] is sig_number[i].
?C: if (i < NSIG) then sig_number[i] == i.
?C: The last element is 0, corresponding to the 0 at the end of
?C: the sig_name_init list.
?C: Note that this variable is initialized from the sig_num_init,
?C: not from sig_num (which is unused).
?C:.
?C:SIG_COUNT:
?C: This variable contains a number larger than the largest
?C: signal number.  This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.
?C:.
?C:SIG_SIZE:
?C: This variable contains the number of elements of the SIG_NAME
?C: and SIG_NUM arrays, excluding the final NULL entry.
?C:.
?H:#define SIG_NAME $sig_name_init  /**/
?H:#define SIG_NUM  $sig_num_init  /**/
```

```
?H:#define SIG_COUNT $sig_count   /**/
?H:#define SIG_SIZE $sig_size   /**/
?H:.
?T:i doinit
?F:!= !signal_cmd
?X: signal.cmd creates a file  signal.lst which has two columns:
?X: NAME  number, e.g.
?X:  HUP 1
?X: The list is
 sorted on signal number, with duplicates moved to
?X: the end..
: generate list of signal names
case "$sig_num_init" in
")
echo " "
case "$sig_name_init" in
") doinit=yes ;;
*)  case "$sig_num_init" in
   "|*,*) doinit=yes ;;
   esac ;;
esac
case "$doinit" in
yes)
 echo "Generating a list of signal names and numbers..." >&4
 . ./signal_cmd
 sig_count=`$awk '/^NSIG/ { printf "%d", $2 }' signal.lst`
 sig_name=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "ZERO " }
   !/^NSIG/ { printf "%s ", $1 }' signal.lst`
 sig_num=`$awk  'BEGIN { printf "0 " }
   !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d ", $2 }' signal.lst`
 sig_name_init=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "\"ZERO\", " }
        !/^NSIG/ { printf "\"%s\", ", $1 }
        END { printf "0\n" }' signal.lst`
 sig_num_init=`$awk  'BEGIN { printf "0, " }
        !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d, ", $2}
        END { printf "0\n"}' signal.lst`
 ;;
esac
echo "The following $sig_count signals are available:"
echo " "
echo $sig_name | $awk \
'BEGIN { linelen = 0 }
{
 for (i = 1; i <= NF; i++) {
  name
 = "SIG" $i " "
  linelen = linelen + length(name)
  if (linelen > 70) {
```

```
   printf "\n"
   linelen = length(name)
  }
  printf "%s", name
 }
 printf "\n"
}'
sig_size=`echo $sig_name | awk '{print NF}'`
$rm -f signal signal.c signal.awk signal.lst signal_cmd
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/sig_name.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2012 Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Assert: cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./static_assert.h
: static assertion checking include file
?X:
?X: C programs can include this file to perform STATIC_ASSERT() checks
?X: which are done at compile-time and cause the compilation to fail when
?X: the expression is false.
?X:
?X: It is sufficient to compile with: $cc -c $ccflags try.c
?X: There is no need to link the file to spot the assertion failure.
?X:
$cat >static_assert.h <<'EOC'
#define STATIC_ASSERT(expr) \
 do { switch (0) { case ((expr) ? 1 : 0): case 0: break; } }
 while(0)
EOC
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Assert.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_asctime_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_asctime_r asctime_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_time i_systime extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_asctime_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ASCTIME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the asctime_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:asctime_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of asctime_r.
?S: It is zero if d_asctime_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_asctime_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ASCTIME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the asctime_r routine
?C: is available to asctime
 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ASCTIME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of asctime_r.
?C: It is zero if d_asctime_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_asctime_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_asctime_r HAS_ASCTIME_R /**/
?H:#define ASCTIME_R_PROTO $asctime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_asctime_r_proto
: see if asctime_r exists
set asctime_r d_asctime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_asctime_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
 case "$d_asctime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_asctime_r_proto=define
  set d_asctime_r_proto asctime_r $hdrs
```

```
 eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_asctime_r_proto" in
define)
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && asctime_r_proto=B_SB ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs
&& asctime_r_proto=B_SBI ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && asctime_r_proto=I_SB ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int asctime_r(const struct tm*, char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && asctime_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
esac
case "$asctime_r_proto" in
"|0) d_asctime_r=undef
 asctime_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling asctime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$asctime_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) asctime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$asctime_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "asctime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_asctime_r=undef
 asctime_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) asctime_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_asctime_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fpclass: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fpclass:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPCLASS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fpclass() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FPCLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpclass routine is
?C: available to classify doubles.  Available for example in Solaris/SVR4.
?C: The returned values are defined in <ieeefp.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_SNAN  signaling NaN
?C: FP_QNAN  quiet NaN
?C: FP_NINF  negative infinity
?C: FP_PINF  positive infinity
?C: FP_NDENORM negative denormalized non-zero
?C: FP_PDENORM positive denormalized non-zero
?C: FP_NZERO negative zero
?C: FP_PZERO positive zero
?C: FP_NNORM negative normalized
 non-zero
?C: FP_PNORM positive normalized non-zero
?C:.
?H:#$d_fpclass HAS_FPCLASS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fpclass
: see if fpclass exists
set fpclass d_fpclass
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fpclass.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sigsetmk.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigsetmk.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:23  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigsetmk: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigsetmk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGSETMASK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sigsetmask() routine is available
?S: to set current signal mask.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGSETMASK (SIGSETMASK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigsetmask()
 routine is
?C: available to set current signal mask. Otherwise, you should probably
?C: emulate this by using signal(), but fear race conditions...
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigsetmk HAS_SIGSETMASK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sigsetmk
: see if sigsetmask exists
echo " "
if set sigsetmask val -f d_sigsetmk; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'sigsetmask() found.' >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "sigsetmask() not found -- We'll use signal()." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_sigsetmk
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sigsetmk.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: nametype.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nametype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29  16:26:09  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg and ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:36:48  ram
?RCS: patch32: fixed typo: /etc/password -> /etc/passwd (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:10:09  ram
?RCS: patch10: made questions more explicit for 'Configure -s' prompting (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:20  ram
?RCS: Baseline
 for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:nametype d_passnames d_berknames d_usgnames: Myread Guess Oldconfig cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:nametype:
?S: This variable indicates how full names are stored on this system.
?S: Values are bsd, usg, and other.
?S:.
?S:d_passnames:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PASSNAMES symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that full names are stored in
?S: the /etc/passwd file.
?S:.
?S:d_berknames:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PASSNAMES symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that full names are stored in
?S: the /etc/passwd file in Berkeley format.
?S:.
?S:d_usgnames:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PASSNAMES symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that full names are stored in
?S: the /etc/passwd file in USG format.
?S:.
?C:PASSNAMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that full names are stored in
?C: the /etc/passwd file.
?C:.
?C:BERKNAMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that full
 names are stored in
?C: the /etc/passwd file in Berkeley format (name first thing, everything
```

```
?C: up to first comma, with & replaced by capitalized login id, yuck).
?C:.
?C:USGNAMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that full names are stored in
?C: the /etc/passwd file in USG format (everything after - and before ( is
?C: the name).
?C:.
?H:#$d_passnames PASSNAMES /*  (undef to take name from ~/.fullname) */
?H:#$d_berknames BERKNAMES /* (that is, ":name,stuff:") */
?H:#$d_usgnames USGNAMES  /* (that is, ":stuff-name(stuff):") */
?H:.
: find out how to find out full name
case "$d_berknames" in
"$define")
 dflt=y;;
"$undef")
 dflt=n;;
*)
 if ./bsd; then
  dflt=y
 elif ./xenix; then
  dflt=y
 else
  dflt=n
 fi
 ;;
esac
$cat <<'EOM'

Does your /etc/passwd file keep full names in Berkeley/V7 format (name first
thing after ':' in GCOS field)?  In that case, a typical entry in the password
file looks like this:

   guest:**paswword**:10:100:Mister Guest User:/usr/users:/bin/sh

                         ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
EOM
rp="Berkeley/V7 format for full name in /etc/passwd?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) d_passnames="$define"
 d_berknames="$define"
 d_usgnames="$undef"
 nametype=bsd
 ;;
*)
 case "$d_usgnames" in
 "$define") dflt=y;;
```

```
 "$undef") dflt=n;;
 *)
  if ./usg; then
   dflt=y
  else
   dflt=n
  fi
  ;;
 esac
$cat <<'EOM'

Does your passwd file keep full names in USG format (name sandwiched between a
'-' and a '(')?  In that case, a typical entry in the password file looks like
this:

   guest:**paswword**:10:100:000-Mister Guest User(000):/usr/users:/bin/sh
                              ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
EOM
 rp="USG format for full name in /etc/passwd?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*) echo "Full name will be taken from ~/.fullname"
  d_passnames="$undef"
  d_berknames="$undef"
  d_usgnames="$undef"
  nametype=other
  ;;
 *)
  d_passnames="$define"
  d_berknames="$undef"
  d_usgnames="$define"
  nametype=usg
  ;;
 esac;;
esac

Found in path(s):
*
 /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/dist/U/nametype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_remainder: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_remainder:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REMAINDER symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the remainder() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_REMAINDER:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the remainder routine is
?C: available to return the floating-point remainder.
?C:.
?H:#$d_remainder HAS_REMAINDER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_remainder
: see if remainder exists
set remainder d_remainder
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_remainder.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setreuid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setreuid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:13  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setreuid d_setresuid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setreuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETREUID if setreuid() is
?S: available to change the real and effective uid of the current
?S: process.
?S:.
?S:d_setresuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETREUID if setresuid() is
?S: available to change
 the real, effective and saved uid of the current
?S: process.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETREUID (SETREUID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setreuid routine is
```

```
?C: available to change the real and effective uid of the current
?C: process.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SETRESUID (SETRESUID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setresuid routine is
?C: available to change the real, effective and saved uid of the current
?C: process.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setreuid HAS_SETREUID  /**/
?H:#$d_setresuid HAS_SETRESUID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setreuid d_setresuid
: see if setreuid exists
set setreuid d_setreuid
eval $inlibc
set setresuid d_setresuid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setreuid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dirent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:20:01  ram
?RCS: patch36: failed scanning for 'd_namlen' with missing <dirent.h> (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:01:25  ram
?RCS: patch30: added direntrytype for hints, merely for NeXT (ADO)
?RCS: patch30: now checks for both struct dirent and direct (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:22:37  ram
?RCS: patch27: new variable direntrytype for proper type setting (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24
 14:11:15  ram
?RCS: patch16: added new Direntry_t pseudo-type for directory entries
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks whether there is a dirent system or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_dirent d_dirnamlen direntrytype: test contains Setvar \
 Myread Findhdr cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dirent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_DIRENT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <dirent.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_dirnamlen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines DIRNAMLEN, which indicates
?S: to the C program that the length of directory entry names is
?S: provided by a d_namelen field.
?S:.
?S:direntrytype:
?S: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
?S: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
?S: portably declare your directory entries.
?S:.
?C:I_DIRENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
 that it should
?C: include <dirent.h>. Using this symbol also triggers the definition
?C: of the Direntry_t define which ends up being 'struct dirent' or
?C: 'struct direct' depending on the availability of <dirent.h>.
?C:.
?C:DIRNAMLEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the length
?C: of directory entry names is provided by a d_namlen field.  Otherwise
?C: you need to do strlen() on the d_name field.
?C:.
?C:Direntry_t:
?C: This symbol is set to 'struct direct' or 'struct dirent' depending on
?C: whether dirent is available or not. You should use this pseudo type to
?C: portably declare your directory entries.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dirent I_DIRENT  /**/
?H:#$d_dirnamlen DIRNAMLEN /**/
?H:?%<:@if I_DIRENT && Direntry_t
?H:?%<:#define Direntry_t $direntrytype
?H:?%<:@end
?H:.
?T:xinc guess1 guess2
?LINT:set i_dirent d_dirnamlen
```

```
: see if this is a dirent system
echo " "
if xinc=`./findhdr dirent.h`; $test "$xinc"; then
 val="$define"
 echo "<dirent.h> found." >&4
else
 val="$undef"
 if
 xinc=`./findhdr sys/dir.h`; $test "$xinc"; then
  echo "<sys/dir.h> found." >&4
  echo " "
 else
  xinc=`./findhdr sys/ndir.h`
 fi
 echo "<dirent.h> NOT found." >&4
fi
set i_dirent
eval $setvar

?X: Use struct dirent or struct direct?   If we're using dirent.h,
?X: it's probably struct dirent, but apparently not always.
?X: Assume $xinc still contains the name of the header file we're using.
@if direntrytype || Direntry_t
: Look for type of directory structure.
echo " "
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xinc" > try.c

case "$direntrytype" in
"|' ')
 case "$i_dirent" in
 $define) guess1='struct dirent' ;;
 *) guess1='struct direct'  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) guess1="$direntrytype"
 ;;
esac

case "$guess1" in
'struct dirent') guess2='struct direct' ;;
*) guess2='struct dirent' ;;
esac

if $contains "$guess1" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 direntrytype="$guess1"
 echo "Your directory entries are $direntrytype." >&4
elif $contains "$guess2" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 direntrytype="$guess2"
```

```
 echo
 "Your directory entries seem to be $direntrytype." >&4
else
 echo "I don't recognize your system's directory entries." >&4
 rp="What type is used for directory entries on this system?"
 dflt="$guess1"
 . ./myread
 direntrytype="$ans"
fi
$rm_try

@end

@if d_dirnamlen || DIRNAMLEN
: see if the directory entry stores field length
echo " "
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xinc" > try.c
if $contains 'd_namlen' try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Good, your directory entry keeps length information in d_namlen." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "Your directory entry does not know about the d_namlen field." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_dirnamlen
eval $setvar
$rm_try

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_dirent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_usleep.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_usleep.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:53  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_usleep: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_usleep:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_USLEEP if usleep() is
?S: available to do high granularity sleeps.
?S:.
?C:HAS_USLEEP (USLEEP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the usleep routine is
?C: available to let the process sleep on a sub-second accuracy.
?C:.
?H:#$d_usleep
 HAS_USLEEP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_usleep
: see if usleep exists
set usleep d_usleep
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_usleep.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: pidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:31:27  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:33  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:pidtype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:pidtype:
?S: This variable defines PIDTYPE to be something like pid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare process ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Pid_t (PIDTYPE):
```

```
?C: This symbol holds the type
 used to declare process ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, uint, pid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Pid_t $pidtype  /* PID type */
?H:.
: see what type pids are declared as in the kernel
set pid_t pidtype int stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
dflt="$pidtype"
echo " "
rp="What type are process ids on this system declared as?"
. ./myread
pidtype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/pidtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ulimit.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ulimit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ulimit: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ulimit:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ULIMIT if ulimit() is
?S: available to get the user limits.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ULIMIT (ULIMIT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ulimit system call is
?C: available to get the user limits.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ulimit HAS_ULIMIT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
```

```
 d_ulimit
: see if ulimit exists
set ulimit d_ulimit
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_ulimit.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msghdr_s: Hasstruct i_systypes d_socket i_sysuio Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msghdr_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct msghdr is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct msghdr
?C: is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msghdr_s HAS_STRUCT_MSGHDR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msghdr_s
: Check for msghdr_s
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct msghdr..." >&4
set d_msghdr_s msghdr $i_systypes sys/types.h $d_socket sys/socket.h $i_sysuio sys/uio.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_msghdr_s" in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)              echo "No, it doesn't."
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_msghdr_s.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# $Id: errnolist.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:00 ram Exp ram $
#
```

```
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#
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#  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
#  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
#  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
#  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Harlan Stenn <harlan@mumps.pfcs.com>
#
# $Log: errnolist.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:00:00  ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:36  ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#

case $CONFIG in
")
 if test -f config.sh; then TOP=.;
 elif test -f ../config.sh; then TOP=..;
 elif test -f ../../config.sh; then TOP=../..;
 elif test -f ../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../..;
 elif
 test -f ../../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../..;
 else
  echo "Can't find config.sh."; exit 1
 fi
 . $TOP/config.sh
 ;;
esac
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*\)/'` ;;
esac
case "$errnolistc" in
") ;;
*)
 echo "Making $errnolistc ..."
 awk -f errnolist.a < /usr/include/sys/errno.h > $errnolistc
 echo "It would be a good idea to make sure that $errnolistc is correct."
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/errnolist.SH
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nextafter: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nextafter:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NEXTAFTER if nextafter()
?S: is available to return the next machine representable double from
?S: x in direction y.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEXTAFTER:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nextafter routine is
?C: available to return the next machine representable double from
?C: x in direction y.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nextafter HAS_NEXTAFTER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nextafter
: see if nextafter exists
set nextafter d_nextafter
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_nextafter.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memchr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:32  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memchr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memchr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCHR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memchr() routine is available
?S: to scan a block of memory for a character.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_MEMCHR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memchr routine is available
?C: to scan a block of memory for a character.
  If undefined, roll your own.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memchr HAS_MEMCHR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memchr
: see if memchr exists
set memchr d_memchr
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memchr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_pthread: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_pthread:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_PTHREAD symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <pthread.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_PTHREAD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <pthread.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_pthread   I_PTHREAD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_pthread
: see if POSIX threads are available
set pthread.h i_pthread
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/i_pthread.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sbrkproto: Hasproto i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sbrkproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SBRK_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the sbrk() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SBRK_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the sbrk() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  Good guesses are
?C:  extern void* sbrk(int);
?C:  extern
 void* sbrk(size_t);
?C:.
?H:#$d_sbrkproto HAS_SBRK_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sbrkproto
: see if prototype for sbrk is available
echo " "
set d_sbrkproto sbrk $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sbrkproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getlogin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getlogin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:41  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getlogin: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getlogin:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETLOGIN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getlogin() routine is available
?S: to get the login name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETLOGIN :
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the getlogin routine is
?C: available to get the login name.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getlogin HAS_GETLOGIN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getlogin
: see if getlogin exists
set getlogin d_getlogin
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getlogin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: pidtype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:31:27 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: pidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:31:27  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:33  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:pidtype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:pidtype:
?S: This variable defines PIDTYPE to be something like pid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare process ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Pid_t (PIDTYPE):
?C: This
 symbol holds the type used to declare process ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, uint, pid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Pid_t $pidtype  /* PID type */
?H:.
?LINT: set pidtype
: see what type pids are declared as in the kernel
rp="What is the type of process ids on this system?"
set pid_t pidtype int stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/pidtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_perror.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_perror.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:11:38  ram
?RCS: patch32: always define HAS_PERROR even when not used in C code
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_perror: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_perror:
?S: This variable conditionally remaps perror to a null action and
```

```
?S: defines the symbol HAS_PERROR, which indicates to the C program
?S: that the perror()
 routine is not available to print system
?S: error messages.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PERROR ~ %<:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the perror() routine is
?C: available to print system error messages. If not defined, you should
?C: use your own diagnostic routine...
?C:.
?C:perror ~ %<:
?C: This symbol is maped to null if the  perror() routine is not
?C: available to print system error messages.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_perror HAS_PERROR /**/
?H:?%<:#ifndef HAS_PERROR
?H:?%<:#define perror(s) ;  /* mapped to a null statement */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_perror
: see if perror exists
set perror d_perror
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_perror.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_finite: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_finite:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FINITE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the finite() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FINITE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the finite routine is
?C: available to check whether a double is finite (non-infinity non-NaN).
?C:.
?H:#$d_finite HAS_FINITE  /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_finite
: see if finite exists
set finite d_finite
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_finite.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_stat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_stat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:28  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_stat: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_stat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STAT if stat() is
?S: available to get file status.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STAT (STAT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the stat routine is
?C: available to get file status.
?C:.
?H:#$d_stat HAS_STAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_stat
: see if stat exists
set
 stat d_stat
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_stat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systimeb.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systimeb.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:37  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks wether <sys/timeb.h> should be included
?X: or not when using ftime() (for struct timeb definition).
?X:
?X: Force looking for <sys/time.h> for struct timeb.
?X:INC: i_systime
?MAKE:i_systimeb: test contains Loc Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systimeb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIMEB,
 which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/timeb.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TIMEB (I_SYSTIMEB):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/timeb.h>, in order to define struct timeb (some systems
?C: define this in <sys/time.h>). This is useful when using ftime().
?C: You should include <sys/time.h> if I_SYS_TIMEB is not defined,
?C: nor is I_SYS_TIME.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systimeb I_SYS_TIMEB  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set i_systimeb
: see where struct timeb is defined
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/timeb.h`
if $test "$xxx"; then
 if $contains 'struct timeb' $xxx >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
  echo "You have struct timeb defined in <sys/timeb.h>." >&4
 else
  val="$undef"
  echo "Assuming struct timeb is defined in <sys/time.h>." >&4
 fi
```

```
else
 val="$undef"
echo "No <sys/timeb.h> -- Assuming struct timeb is defined in <sys/time.h>." >&4
fi
set i_systimeb
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_systimeb.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cf_name.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cf_name.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  14:29:36  ram
?RCS: patch23: fixed user name computation from /etc/passwd in bsd systems
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:05:11  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:+cf_name: cf_by passcat Filexp nametype cat test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cf_name:
?S: Full name of the person who ran the Configure script and
 answered the
?S: questions. This can be used by units that require the user's full name.
?S: This variable is for internal use only.
?S:.
?T:xxx fn NAME
: figure out their full name
case "$NAME" in
") case "$nametype" in
 other)
  fn=`./filexp ~/.fullname`
  xxx=usg
  $test -f $fn && xxx=other
```

```
  ;;
 *)
  xxx="$nametype"
  ;;
 esac

 case "$xxx" in
 bsd)
  cf_name=`$passcat | grep "^$cf_by:" | \
   sed -e 's/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:\([^:]*\):.*/\1/' \
   -e 's/,.*//'`
  ;;
   usg)
  cf_name=`$passcat | grep "^$cf_by:" | \
   sed -e 's/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:\([^:]*\):.*/\1/' \
   -e 's/[^-]*-\(.*\)(.*)/\1/'`
  ;;
 *)
  cf_name=`$cat $fn`
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 cf_name="$NAME"
 ;;
esac
?X:
?X: In the original unit, Graham asked for the user name, in case the above
?X: code was unable to figure it out correctly. Since now cf_name has been
?X: made an internal variable only (i.e. it is not saved in config.sh), letting
?X: the user override the computed default each time would be a pain.
?X:
 Therefore, I have decided to trust the above code to get it right, and for
?X: those rare cases where it will fail, too bad :-) --RAM.
?X:
echo " "
echo "Pleased to meet you, $cf_name."
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cf_name.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpgrp2.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpgrp2.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:10  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpgrp2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpgrp2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPGRP2 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setpgrp2() (as in DG/UX) routine
?S: is available to set the current process group.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPGRP2 (SETPGRP2):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the
 setpgrp2() (as in DG/UX)
?C: routine is available to set the current process group.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpgrp2 HAS_SETPGRP2  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setpgrp2
: see if setpgrp2 exists
set setpgrp2 d_setpgrp2
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setpgrp2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mblen.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mblen.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:09:40  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mblen: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mblen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBLEN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mblen() routine is available
?S: to find the number of bytes in a multibye character.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MBLEN:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the mblen routine is available
?C: to find the number of bytes in a multibye character.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mblen HAS_MBLEN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mblen
: see if mblen exists
set mblen d_mblen
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mblen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpwent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpwent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpwent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpwent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPWENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setpwent() routine is available
?S: for initializing sequential access to the passwd database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPWENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpwent routine is
?C: available for initializing sequential access of the passwd database.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpwent HAS_SETPWENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setpwent
```

```
: see if setpwent exists
set setpwent d_setpwent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setpwent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fchown.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fchown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fchown: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fchown:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHOWN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fchown() routine is available
?S: to change ownership of opened files.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FCHOWN (FCHOWN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fchown routine is available
?C: to
 change ownership of opened files.  If unavailable, use chown().
?C:.
?H:#$d_fchown HAS_FCHOWN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fchown
: see if fchown exists
set fchown d_fchown
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fchown.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_regex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Sidney C. Smith <scsmith@cbda9.apgea.army.mil>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_regex.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/30  14:35:45  ram
?RCS: patch49: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_regex: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_regex:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_REGEX symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <regex.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_REGEX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <regex.h> exists
 and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_regex I_REGEX /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_regex
: see if regex is available
set regex.h i_regex
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_regex.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: n.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: n.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:19  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:n c: contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:n:
?S: This variable contains the -n flag if that is what causes the echo
?S: command to suppress newline.  Otherwise it is null.  Correct usage is
?S:     $echo $n "prompt for a question: $c".
?S:.
?S:c:
?S: This variable contains the \c string if that is what causes the echo
?S: command to suppress newline.
  Otherwise it is null.  Correct usage is
?S:     $echo $n "prompt for a question: $c".
?S:.
: first determine how to suppress newline on echo command
echo " "
echo "Checking echo to see how to suppress newlines..."
(echo "hi there\c" ; echo " ") >.echotmp
if $contains c .echotmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "...using -n."
 n='-n'
 c=''
else
 cat <<'EOM'
...using \c
EOM
 n=''
 c='\c'
fi
echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
echo '*'
rm -f .echotmp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/n.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getservbyname_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getservbyname_r getservbyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getservbyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getservbyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getservbyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getservbyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getservbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the getservbyname_r routine
?C: is available to getservbyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSERVBYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getservbyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getservbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getservbyname_r HAS_GETSERVBYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define GETSERVBYNAME_R_PROTO $getservbyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getservbyname_r_proto
: see if getservbyname_r exists
set getservbyname_r d_getservbyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getservbyname_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getservbyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getservbyname_r_proto=define
  set d_getservbyname_r_proto getservbyname_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getservbyname_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getservbyname_r(const char*, const char*, struct servent*, char*,
```

```
 size_t, struct servent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyname_r_proto=I_CCSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct servent* getservbyname_r(const char*, const char*, struct servent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyname_r_proto=S_CCSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getservbyname_r(const char*, const char*, struct servent*, struct servent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyname_r_proto=I_CCSD ;;
 esac
 case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getservbyname_r=undef
  getservbyname_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getservbyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getservbyname_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getservbyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getservbyname_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getservbyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getservbyname_r=undef
  getservbyname_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getservbyname_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/U/threads/d_getservbyname_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999-2016 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_PRIfldbl sPRIfldbl d_PRIgldbl d_PRIFUldbl sPRIGUldbl d_PRIEUldbl \
```

```
 sPRIgldbl d_PRIeldbl sPRIeldbl sPRIFUldbl d_PRIGUldbl sPRIEUldbl \
 d_SCNfldbl  d_double_style_vax d_double_style_ieee \
 d_double_style_ibm d_double_style_cray d_double_has_subnormals \
 d_double_has_inf d_double_has_nan d_double_has_negative_zero \
 sSCNfldbl doublekind: \
 d_longdbl longdblsize doublesize uselongdouble test echo cat rm_try \
 Setvar Compile run i_stdlib osname gccversion ccflags
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:doublekind:
?S: This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a double:
?S:  1 = IEEE 754 32-bit little endian,
?S:  2 = IEEE 754 32-bit big endian,
?S:  3 = IEEE 754 64-bit little endian,
?S:  4 = IEEE
 754 64-bit big endian,
?S:  5 = IEEE 754 128-bit little endian,
?S:  6 = IEEE 754 128-bit big endian,
?S:  7 = IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian le-be,
?S:  8 = IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian be-le,
?S:  9 = VAX 32bit little endian F float format
?S: 10 = VAX 64bit little endian D float format
?S: 11 = VAX 64bit little endian G float format
?S: 12 = IBM 32bit format
?S: 13 = IBM 64bit format
?S: 14 = Cray 64bit format
?S: -1 = unknown format.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIfldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIgldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIeldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIFUldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
?S: indicates
 that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIfldbl so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIGUldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
```

?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIgldbl so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIEUldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print long doubles.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIeldbl so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:d_SCNfldbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIfldbl symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to scan long doubles.
?S:.
?S:sPRIfldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format long doubles (format 'f') for
 output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIgldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format long doubles (format 'g') for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIeldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format long doubles (format 'e') for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIFUldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format long doubles (format 'F') for output.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRIfldbl so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:sPRIGUldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format long doubles (format 'G') for output.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRIgldbl so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:sPRIEUldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format long doubles (format 'E') for output.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRIeldbl so that even
?S: case-blind
 systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:sSCNfldbl:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

```
?S: format long doubles (format 'f') for input.
?S:.
?S:d_double_has_inf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_INF
?S: which indicates that the double type has an infinity.
?S:.
?S:d_double_has_nan:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_NAN
?S: which indicates that the double type has a not-a-number.
?S:.
?S:d_double_has_negative_zero:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_NEGATIVE_ZERO
?S: which indicates that the double type has a negative zero.
?S:.
?S:d_double_has_subnormals:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_HAS_SUBNORMALS
?S: which indicates that the double type has subnormals (denormals).
?S:.
?S:d_double_style_cray:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_CRAY
?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit CRAY mainframe
 format.
?S:.
?S:d_double_style_ibm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_IBM,
?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit IBM mainframe format.
?S:.
?S:d_double_style_ieee:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE,
?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit IEEE 754.
?S:.
?S:d_double_style_vax:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX,
?S: which indicates that the double is the 64-bit VAX format D or G.
?S:.
?C:PERL_PRIfldbl:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format long doubles (format 'f') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIgldbl:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format long doubles (format 'g') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIeldbl:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format long doubles (format 'e') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIFldbl:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio
 to
?C: format long doubles (format 'f') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIGldbl:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format long doubles (format 'g') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIEldbl:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format long doubles (format 'e') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_SCNfldbl:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format long doubles (format 'f') for input.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLEKIND:
?C: DOUBLEKIND will be one of
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_LE_BE
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_BE_LE
?C: DOUBLE_IS_VAX_F_FLOAT
?C: DOUBLE_IS_VAX_D_FLOAT
?C: DOUBLE_IS_VAX_G_FLOAT
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IBM_SINGLE_32_BIT
?C: DOUBLE_IS_IBM_DOUBLE_64_BIT
?C: DOUBLE_IS_CRAY_SINGLE_64_BIT
?C: DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_HAS_INF:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has
?C: the infinity.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_HAS_NAN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has
?C: the not-a-number.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_HAS_NEGATIVE_ZERO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has
?C: the negative_zero.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_HAS_SUBNORMALS:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double has
?C: the subnormals (denormals).
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_CRAY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is
?C: the 64-bit CRAY mainframe format.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_IBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is
?C: the 64-bit IBM mainframe format.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is
?C: the 64-bit IEEE 754.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the double is
?C: the 64-bit VAX format D or G.
?C:.
?LINT:known
 DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_LE_BE
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_BE_LE
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_VAX_F_FLOAT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_VAX_D_FLOAT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_VAX_G_FLOAT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IBM_SINGLE_32_BIT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_IBM_DOUBLE_64_BIT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_CRAY_SINGLE_64_BIT
?LINT:known DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT
?H:#define DOUBLEKIND $doublekind  /**/
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 1
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_32_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 2
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 3
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 4
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 5
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define
 DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 6
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_LE_BE 7
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_64_BIT_MIXED_ENDIAN_BE_LE 8
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_VAX_F_FLOAT 9
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_VAX_D_FLOAT 10
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_VAX_G_FLOAT 11
```

```
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IBM_SINGLE_32_BIT 12
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_IBM_DOUBLE_64_BIT 13
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_CRAY_SINGLE_64_BIT 14
?H:?DOUBLEKIND:#define DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT  -1
?H:#$d_PRIfldbl PERL_PRIfldbl $sPRIfldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIgldbl PERL_PRIgldbl $sPRIgldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIeldbl PERL_PRIeldbl $sPRIeldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIFUldbl PERL_PRIFldbl $sPRIFUldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIGUldbl PERL_PRIGldbl $sPRIGUldbl /**/
?H:#$d_PRIEUldbl PERL_PRIEldbl $sPRIEUldbl /**/
?H:#$d_SCNfldbl PERL_SCNfldbl $sSCNfldbl /**/
?H:#$d_double_has_inf DOUBLE_HAS_INF
?H:#$d_double_has_nan DOUBLE_HAS_NAN
?H:#$d_double_has_negative_zero
 DOUBLE_HAS_NEGATIVE_ZERO
?H:#$d_double_has_subnormals DOUBLE_HAS_SUBNORMALS
?H:#$d_double_style_cray DOUBLE_STYLE_CRAY
?H:#$d_double_style_ibm DOUBLE_STYLE_IBM
?H:#$d_double_style_ieee DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE
?H:#$d_double_style_vax DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX
?H:.
?T:yyy message saveccflags
?F:!try
?LINT:change ccflags
?LINT:change uselongdouble
: Check what kind of doubles your system has
$echo "Checking the kind of doubles you have..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
static const double d = -0.1;
int main() {
 unsigned const char* b = (unsigned const char*)(&d);
#if DOUBLESIZE == 4
 if (b[0] == 0xCD && b[3] == 0xBD) {
   /* IEEE 754 32-bit little-endian */
   printf("1\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBD && b[3] == 0xCD) {
   /* IEEE 754 32-bit big-endian */
   printf("2\n");
   exit(0);
 }
```

```
 if (b[0] == 0xCC && b[3] == 0xCC) {
   /* VAX format F, 32-bit
 PDP-style mixed endian. */
   printf("9\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xC0 && b[3] == 0x9A) {
   /* IBM single 32-bit */
   printf("12\n");
   exit(0);
 }
#endif
#if DOUBLESIZE == 8
 if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0xBF) {
   /* IEEE 754 64-bit little-endian */
   printf("3\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0x9A) {
   /* IEEE 754 64-bit big-endian */
   printf("4\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0x99 && b[3] == 0xBF && b[4] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0x99) {
  /* ARM mixed endian: two little-endian 32-bit floats, in big endian order:
   * 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 (MSB = 7, LSB = 0)
   * 99 99 b9 bf 9a 99 99 99 */
   printf("7\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0x99 && b[3] == 0x9A && b[4] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0x99) {
  /* The opposite of case 7, mixed endian: two big-endian 32-bit floats,
   * in little endian order: 3 2 1 0 7 6 5 4 (MSB = 7, LSB = 0)
   * 99 99 99 9a bf b9 99 99 */
   printf("8\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xCC && b[7] == 0xCC) {
  /* VAX
 format D, 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian. */
   printf("10\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xD9 && b[7] == 0x99) {
  /* VAX format G, 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian. */
   printf("11\n");
   exit(0);
 }
```

```
 if (b[0] == 0xC0 && b[7] == 0x9A) {
   /* IBM double 64-bit */
   printf("13\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0xCD) {
   /* CRAY single 64-bit */
   printf("14\n");
   exit(0);
 }
#endif
#if DOUBLESIZE == 16
 if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[15] == 0xBF) {
   /* IEEE 754 128-bit little-endian */
   printf("5\n");
   exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[15] == 0x9A) {
   /* IEEE 754 128-bit big-endian */
   printf("6\n");
   exit(0);
 }
#endif
 /* Then there are old mainframe/miniframe formats like IBM and CRAY.
  * Whether those environments can still build Perl is debatable. */
 printf("-1\n"); /* unknown */
 exit(0);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
   doublekind=`$run ./try`
else
   doublekind=-1
fi
case "$doublekind" in
1) echo "You have IEEE
 754 32-bit little endian doubles." >&4 ;;
2) echo "You have IEEE 754 32-bit big endian doubles." >&4 ;;
3) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit little endian doubles." >&4 ;;
4) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit big endian doubles." >&4 ;;
5) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit little endian doubles." >&4 ;;
6) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit big endian doubles." >&4 ;;
7) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian doubles (32-bit LEs in BE)." >&4 ;;
8) echo "You have IEEE 754 64-bit mixed endian doubles (32-bit BEs in LE)." >&4 ;;
9) echo "You have VAX format F 32-bit PDP-style mixed endian doubles." >&4 ;;
10) echo "You have VAX format D 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian doubles." >&4 ;;
11) echo "You have VAX format G 64-bit PDP-style mixed endian doubles." >&4 ;;
```

```
12) echo "You have IBM short 32-bit doubles." >&4 ;;
13) echo "You have IBM long 64-bit doubles." >&4 ;;
14) echo "You have Cray single 64-bit doubles." >&4 ;;
*) echo "Cannot figure out your double.  You Cyber, or something?" >&4 ;;
esac
d_double_style_ieee=$undef
d_double_style_vax=$undef
d_double_style_ibm=$undef
d_double_style_cray=$undef
case
 "$doublekind" in
1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8) d_double_style_ieee=$define ;;
9|10|11) d_double_style_vax=$define ;;
12|13) d_double_style_ibm=$define ;;
14) d_double_style_cray=$define ;;
esac
case "$d_double_style_ieee" in
$define)
   d_double_has_inf=$define
   d_double_has_nan=$define
   d_double_has_negative_zero=$define
   d_double_has_subnormals=$define
   ;;
*)
   d_double_has_inf=$undef
   d_double_has_nan=$undef
   d_double_has_negative_zero=$undef
   d_double_has_subnormals=$undef
   ;;
esac
$rm_try

: Check print/scan long double stuff
echo " "

if $test X"$d_longdbl" = X"$define"; then

echo "Checking how to print long doubles..." >&4

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X -a X"$doublesize" = X"$longdblsize"; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 double d = 123.456;
 printf("%.3f\n", d);
}
EOCP
```

```
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run
 ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  123.456)
   sPRIfldbl="'f'"; sPRIgldbl="'g'"; sPRIeldbl="'e'";
   sPRIFUldbl="'F'"; sPRIGUldbl="'G'"; sPRIEUldbl="'E'";
   echo "We will use %f."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 long double d = 123.456;
 printf("%.3Lf\n", d);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  123.456)
   sPRIfldbl="'Lf'"; sPRIgldbl="'Lg'"; sPRIeldbl="'Le'";
   sPRIFUldbl="'LF'"; sPRIGUldbl="'LG'"; sPRIEUldbl="'LE'";
   echo "We will use %Lf."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 long double d = 123.456;
 printf("%.3llf\n", d);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
```

```
  case "$yyy" in
  123.456)
   sPRIfldbl="'llf'"; sPRIgldbl="'llg'"; sPRIeldbl="'lle'";
   sPRIFUldbl="'llF'"; sPRIGUldbl="'llG'"; sPRIEUldbl="'llE'";
   echo "We
 will use %llf."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 long double d = 123.456;
 printf("%.3lf\n", d);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  123.456)
   sPRIfldbl="'lf'"; sPRIgldbl="'lg'"; sPRIeldbl="'le'";
   sPRIFUldbl="'lF'"; sPRIGUldbl="'lG'"; sPRIEUldbl="'lE'";
   echo "We will use %lf."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRIfldbl" = X; then
 echo "Cannot figure out how to print long doubles." >&4
else
 sSCNfldbl=$sPRIfldbl # expect consistency
fi

$rm_try

fi # d_longdbl

case "$sPRIfldbl" in
") d_PRIfldbl="$undef"; d_PRIgldbl="$undef"; d_PRIeldbl="$undef";
 d_PRIFUldbl="$undef"; d_PRIGUldbl="$undef"; d_PRIEUldbl="$undef";
 d_SCNfldbl="$undef";
 ;;
```

```
*) d_PRIfldbl="$define"; d_PRIgldbl="$define"; d_PRIeldbl="$define";
 d_PRIFUldbl="$define"; d_PRIGUldbl="$define"; d_PRIEUldbl="$define";
 d_SCNfldbl="$define";
 ;;
esac

: Before committing on uselongdouble,
 see whether that looks sane.
if $test "$uselongdouble" = "$define"; then
   message=""
   echo " "
   echo "Checking if your long double math functions work right..." >&4
   $cat > try.c <<EOF
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 printf("%"$sPRIgldbl"\n", sqrtl(logl(expl(cosl(sinl(0.0L))))+powl(2.0L, 3.0L)));
}
EOF
   case "$osname:$gccversion" in
   aix:) saveccflags="$ccflags"
  ccflags="$ccflags -qlongdouble" ;; # to avoid core dump
   esac
   set try
   if eval $compile_ok; then
     yyy=`$run ./try`
   fi
   case "$yyy" in
   3) echo "Your long double math functions are working correctly." >&4 ;;
   *) echo "Your long double math functions are broken, not using long doubles." >&4
      uselongdouble=$undef
      ;;
   esac
   $rm_try
   case "$osname:$gccversion" in
   aix:) ccflags="$saveccflags" ;; # restore
   esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/longdblfio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vaproto.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Orginal Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vaproto.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:17:16  ram
?RCS: patch16: definition of _V now appears only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:59  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:vaproto: prototype i_stdarg Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:vaproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CAN_VAPROTO on systems supporting
?S: prototype
 declaration of functions with a variable number of
?S: arguments. See also prototype.
?S:.
?C:CAN_VAPROTO ~ %<:
?C: This variable is defined on systems supporting prototype declaration
?C: of functions with a variable number of arguments.
?C:.
?C:_V:
?C: This macro is used to declare function parameters in prototypes for
?C: functions with a variable number of parameters. Use double parentheses.
?C: For example:
?C:
?C:  int printf _V((char *fmt, ...));
?C:
?C: Remember to use the plain simple _() macro when declaring a function
?C: with no variable number of arguments, since it might be possible to
?C: have a non-effect _V() macro and still get prototypes via _().
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$vaproto CAN_VAPROTO /**/
?H:?_V:#ifdef CAN_VAPROTO
?H:?_V:#define _V(args) args
?H:?_V:#else
?H:?_V:#define _V(args) ()
?H:?_V:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:_V
?LINT:set vaproto
: see if prototypes support variable argument declarations
```

```
echo " "
case "$prototype$i_stdarg" in
$define$define)
 echo "It appears we'll
 be able to prototype varargs functions." >&4
 val="$define"
 ;;
*)
 echo "Too bad... We won't be using prototyped varargs functions..." >&4
 val="$undef"
 ;;
esac
set vaproto
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/vaproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_quad quadtype uquadtype quadkind: \
 longsize intsize d_longlong longlongsize d_int64_t \
 Inhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_quad:
?S: This variable, if defined, tells that there's a 64-bit integer type,
?S: quadtype.
?S:.
?S:quadtype:
?S: This variable defines Quad_t to be something like long, int,
?S: long long, int64_t, or whatever type is used for 64-bit integers.
?S:.
?S:quadkind:
?S: This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a quad:
?S: 1 = int, 2 = long, 3 = long long, 4 = int64_t.
?S:.
?S:uquadtype:
?S: This variable defines Uquad_t to be something like unsigned long,
?S: unsigned int, unsigned long long, uint64_t, or whatever type is
?S: used for 64-bit integers.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_QUAD:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, tells that there's a 64-bit integer type,
?C: Quad_t, and its unsigned counterpart, Uquad_t. QUADKIND will be one
?C: of QUAD_IS_INT, QUAD_IS_LONG, QUAD_IS_LONG_LONG, QUAD_IS_INT64_T,
?C: or QUAD_IS___INT64.
?C:.
?H:#$d_quad HAS_QUAD /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_QUAD
?H:?%<:#   define Quad_t $quadtype /**/
?H:?%<:#   define Uquad_t $uquadtype /**/
?H:?%<:#   define QUADKIND $quadkind /**/
?H:?%<:#   define QUAD_IS_INT 1
?H:?%<:#   define QUAD_IS_LONG 2
?H:?%<:#   define QUAD_IS_LONG_LONG 3
?H:?%<:#   define QUAD_IS_INT64_T 4
?H:?%<:#   define QUAD_IS___INT64 5
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set quadtype
?LINT:set uquadtype
: Check if 64bit ints have a quad type
echo " "
echo "Checking which 64-bit integer type we could use..." >&4
?X: We prefer quad types in order of int, long, long long, int64_t.

case "$intsize" in
8) val=int
  set quadtype
  eval $setvar
  val='"unsigned int"'
  set uquadtype
  eval $setvar
  quadkind=1
  ;;
*) case "$longsize" in
  8)
 val=long
    set quadtype
    eval $setvar
    val='"unsigned long"'
    set uquadtype
    eval $setvar
    quadkind=2
    ;;
  *) case "$d_longlong:$longlongsize" in
    define:8)
      val='"long long"'
```

```
      set quadtype
      eval $setvar
      val="'unsigned long long'"
      set uquadtype
      eval $setvar
      quadkind=3
      ;;
    *) case "$d_int64_t" in
       define)
         val=int64_t
         set quadtype
         eval $setvar
         val=uint64_t
         set uquadtype
         eval $setvar
         quadkind=4
         ;;
       esac
       ;;
    esac
    ;;
  esac
  ;;
esac

case "$quadtype" in
") echo "Alas, no 64-bit integer types in sight." >&4
 d_quad="$undef"
 ;;
*) echo "We could use '$quadtype' for 64-bit integers." >&4
 d_quad="$define"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/a_dvisory/quadtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getgrnam_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getgrnam_r getgrnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
```

```
 usethreads i_grp extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrnam_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRNAM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getgrnam_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getgrnam_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getgrnam_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getgrnam_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrnam_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGRNAM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrnam_r routine
?C: is available to
 getgrnam re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETGRNAM_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getgrnam_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getgrnam_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrnam_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrnam_r HAS_GETGRNAM_R /**/
?H:#define GETGRNAM_R_PROTO $getgrnam_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getgrnam_r_proto
: see if getgrnam_r exists
set getgrnam_r d_getgrnam_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getgrnam_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
 case "$d_getgrnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getgrnam_r_proto=define
  set d_getgrnam_r_proto getgrnam_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getgrnam_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*, size_t, struct group**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*,
```

```
 int, struct group**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=I_CSBIR ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct group* getgrnam_r(const char*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=S_CBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=I_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct group* getgrnam_r(const char*, struct group*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrnam_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getgrnam_r=undef
  getgrnam_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getgrnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getgrnam_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getgrnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getgrnam_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getgrnam_r has no prototype, not using it."
 >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getgrnam_r=undef
  getgrnam_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getgrnam_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getgrnam_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkstemps: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkstemps:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKSTEMPS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkstemps() routine is available
?S: to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a suffix)
?S: temporary file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKSTEMPS :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkstemps routine is
?C: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named
?C: (with a suffix) temporary file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkstemps HAS_MKSTEMPS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkstemps
: see if mkstemps exists
set mkstemps d_mkstemps
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_mkstemps.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: setsid.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:47 ram Exp ram $
*
*  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
*  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
*  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
*  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
*  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
*  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: setsid.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  13:58:47  ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/C/fake/setsid.C

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_nice.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_nice.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:09:48  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nice: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nice:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NICE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the nice() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NICE :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nice routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nice
 HAS_NICE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nice
: see if nice exists
set nice d_nice
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_nice.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sighold.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sighold.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:21  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sighold: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sighold:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SIGHOLD if sighold() is
?S: available to hold signals.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGHOLD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sighold routine is
?C: available to hold signals.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sighold HAS_SIGHOLD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sighold
:
 see if sighold exists
set sighold d_sighold
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sighold.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fsync: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fsync:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSYNC symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fsync() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FSYNC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fsync routine is
?C: available to write a file's modified data and attributes to
?C: permanent storage.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_fsync HAS_FSYNC  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fsync
: see if fsync exists
set fsync d_fsync
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fsync.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strtol.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strtol.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtol: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtol:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtol() routine is available
?S: to provide better numeric string conversion than atoi() and friends.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOL (STRTOL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
 the strtol routine is available
?C: to provide better numeric string conversion than atoi() and friends.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtol HAS_STRTOL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtol
: see if strtol exists
set strtol d_strtol
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strtol.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_htonl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:09:25  ram
?RCS: patch32: now properly handles htonl() and friends when macros (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:45:00  ram
?RCS: patch23: now also check for htonl() macro (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:22  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_htonl: Inlibc Setvar i_niin i_sysin cat rm contains \
 cppstdin cppflags cppminus
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_htonl:
?S: This variable conditionally
 defines HAS_HTONL if htonl() and its
?S: friends are available to do network order byte swapping.
?S:.
?C:HAS_HTONL (HTONL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htonl() routine (and
?C: friends htons() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_HTONS (HTONS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htons() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NTOHL (NTOHL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohl() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NTOHS (NTOHS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohs() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohl()) are available to do network
```

```
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_HTONL  /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_HTONS  /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_NTOHL  /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_NTOHS  /**/
?H:.
?F:!htonl.c
?LINT:set d_htonl
:
 see if htonl --and friends-- exists
val=''
set htonl val
eval $inlibc

: Maybe they are macros.
case "$val" in
$undef)
 $cat >htonl.c <<EOM
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#$i_niin I_NETINET_IN
#$i_sysin I_SYS_IN
#ifdef I_NETINET_IN
#include <netinet/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_IN
#include <sys/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef htonl
printf("Defined as a macro.");
#endif
EOM
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < htonl.c >htonl.E 2>/dev/null
 if $contains 'Defined as a macro' htonl.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
  echo "But it seems to be defined as a macro." >&4
 fi
 $rm -f htonl.?
 ;;
esac
set d_htonl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_htonl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 H.Merijn Brand & Todd Rinaldo
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:default_inc_excludes_dot: Myread cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:default_inc_excludes_dot:
?S: When defined, remove the legacy '.' from @INC
?S:.
?C:DEFAULT_INC_EXCLUDES_DOT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, removes the legacy default behavior of
?C: including '.' at the end of @INC.
?C:.
?H:#$default_inc_excludes_dot DEFAULT_INC_EXCLUDES_DOT /**/
?H:.
: Include . in @INC
$cat <<EOM

Historically Perl has provided a final fallback of the current working
directory '.' when searching for a library. This, however, can lead to
problems when a Perl program which loads optional modules is called from
a shared directory. This can lead to executing unexpected code.

EOM

# When changing to exclude by
 default:
case "$default_inc_excludes_dot" in
   $undef|false|[nN]*) dflt="n" ;;
   *)                  dflt="y" ;;
esac
# To turn exclude off by default:
#case "$default_inc_excludes_dot" in
#    $define|true|[yY]*) dflt="y" ;;
#    *)                  dflt="n" ;;
#esac

rp='Exclude '.' from @INC by default? '
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
   [nN]|undef) default_inc_excludes_dot="$undef"  ;;
   *)          default_inc_excludes_dot="$define" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/defaultincdot.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: errnolist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:48:01  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:10:54  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:errnolist errnolist_SH errnolist_a errnolist_c errnolist_o: cat +cc \
 +ccflags +libs +d_sysernlst _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:errnolist:
?S: This variable holds the base name of a file containing the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist
 array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already.  Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S: The following lines should be included in your Makefile.SH:
?S:
?S:  case "$errnolist" in
?S:  ") ;;
?S:  *)
?S:   $spitshell >>Makefile <<!GROK!THIS!
?S:  $errnolist_c: $errnolist_SH $errnolist_a
?S:   sh ./$errnolist_SH
?S:
?S:  !GROK!THIS!
?S:   ;;
?S:  esac
?S:
?S: You may define the 'errnolist' variable in your Myinit.U if you
?S: wish to override its default value "errnolist".
?S:.
```

```
?S:errnolist_SH:
?S: This is the name of a file which will generate errnolistc.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_a:
?S: This is the name of the awk script called by errnolist_SH.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_c:
?S: This is the name of a generated C file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array.
?S:.
?S:errnolist_o:
?S: This is the name of the object file which provides the
?S: definition of the sys_errnolist array, if the C library
?S: doesn't provide it already.  Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S:.
?INIT:errnolist=errnolist
:
 check for sys_errnolist
@if d_sysernlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
case "$d_sysernlst" in
"$define")
   errnolist=''
   errnolist_SH=''
   errnolist_a=''
   errnolist_c=''
   errnolist_o=''
 ;;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"
   errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
   errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
   errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
   errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
 ;;
esac
@else
echo " "
$cat <<EOM
Checking to see if your C library provides us with sys_errnolist[]...
EOM
$cat >errnolist.c <<'EOCP'
extern char *sys_errnolist[];
int main() {
   char *p0 = sys_errnolist[0];
   char *p1 = sys_errnolist[1];

   return (p0 == p1); /* Make sure they're not optimized away */
```

```
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o errnolist errnolist.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   echo "It does."
   errnolist=''
   errnolist_SH=''
   errnolist_a=''
   errnolist_c=''
   errnolist_o=''
else
 echo "I'll make sure your Makefile provides sys_errnolist in $errnolist.c"

   errnolist_SH=$errnolist.SH
   errnolist_a=$errnolist$_a
   errnolist_c=$errnolist.c
   errnolist_o=$errnolist$_o
fi
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/errnolist.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_erf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_erf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ERF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the erf() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ERF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the erf routine is
?C: available to do the error function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_erf HAS_ERF  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_erf
: see if erf exists
set erf d_erf
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_erf.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: vendorarch.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorarch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vendorarch vendorarch vendorarchexp installvendorarch: sed Getfile \
 Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit archname vendorlib vendorprefix test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorarch:
?S: This variable contains the value of the PERL_VENDORARCH symbol.
?S: It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors
 who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: architecture-dependent modules and extensions in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorarchexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorarch, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorarch=''
?S:installvendorarch:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorarchexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_vendorarch:
?S: This variable conditionally defined PERL_VENDORARCH.
?S:.
?C:PERL_VENDORARCH:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains the name of a private library.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.
?C: It may have a ~ on the front.
```

```
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
 directory.
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?C: architecture-dependent modules and extensions in this directory with
?C:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORARCH_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of PERL_VENDORARCH, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorarch PERL_VENDORARCH "$vendorarch"  /**/
?H:#$d_vendorarch PERL_VENDORARCH_EXP "$vendorarchexp"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorarch
: Set the vendorarch variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorarch="$undef"
 vendorarch="
 vendorarchexp="
 ;;
*) d_vendorarch="$define"
 : determine where vendor-supplied architecture-dependent libraries go.
 : vendorlib  default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/vendor_perl/$version
 : vendorarch default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/vendor_perl/$version/$archname
 : vendorlib may have an optional trailing
 /share.
 case "$vendorarch" in
 ") dflt=`echo $vendorlib | $sed 's,/share$,,'`
  dflt="$dflt/$archname"
  ;;
 *) dflt="$vendorarch" ;;
 esac
 fn=d~+
 rp='Pathname for vendor-supplied architecture-dependent files?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorarch="$ans"
 vendorarchexp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
prefixvar=vendorarch
. ./installprefix
if $test X"$vendorarch" = X"$vendorlib"; then
 d_vendorarch="$undef"
else
 d_vendorarch="$define"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorarch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_readdir64_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_readdir64_r readdir64_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_dirent extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_readdir64_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READDIR64_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the readdir64_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:readdir64_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of readdir64_r.
?S: It is zero if d_readdir64_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir64_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READDIR64_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readdir64_r routine
?C: is
 available to readdir64 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:READDIR64_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of readdir64_r.
?C: It is zero if d_readdir64_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir64_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_readdir64_r HAS_READDIR64_R /**/
?H:#define READDIR64_R_PROTO $readdir64_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_readdir64_r_proto
: see if readdir64_r exists
set readdir64_r d_readdir64_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_readdir64_r" in
"$define")
```

```
hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_dirent dirent.h"
case "$d_readdir64_r_proto:$usethreads" in
":define") d_readdir64_r_proto=define
 set d_readdir64_r_proto readdir64_r $hdrs
 eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_readdir64_r_proto" in
define)
case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int readdir64_r(DIR*, struct dirent64*, struct dirent64**);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir64_r_proto=I_TSR ;;
esac
case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int readdir64_r(DIR*,
struct dirent64*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir64_r_proto=I_TS ;;
esac
case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
"|0) d_readdir64_r=undef
 readdir64_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling readdir64_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$readdir64_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) readdir64_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$readdir64_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "readdir64_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_readdir64_r=undef
 readdir64_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) readdir64_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_readdir64_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_strcspn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strcspn.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:33  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strcspn: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strcspn:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRCSPN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strcspn() routine is available
?S: to scan strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCSPN (STRCSPN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strcspn routine is
?C: available to scan
 strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strcspn HAS_STRCSPN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strcspn
: see if strcspn exists
set strcspn d_strcspn
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strcspn.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_copysignl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_copysignl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_COPYSIGNL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the copysignl() routine is available.
```

```
?S: If aintl is also present we can emulate modfl.
?S:.
?C:HAS_COPYSIGNL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the copysignl routine is
?C: available.  If aintl is also present we can emulate modfl.
?C:.
?H:#$d_copysignl HAS_COPYSIGNL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_copysignl
: see if copysignl exists
set copysignl d_copysignl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_copysignl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_socks.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_socks: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_socks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SOCKS symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <socks.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SOCKS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <socks.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_socks I_SOCKS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_socks
: see if this is a socks.h system
set socks.h i_socks
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_socks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_raster.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_raster.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_raster rasterlib: cat test Setvar Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_raster:
?S: Conditionally defines RASTER_TEK if this is a raster tech machine.
?S:.
?S:rasterlib (d_rasterlib):
?S: Set to the needed compile flag if this is a raster tech machine.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to use this variable.
?S:.
?C:RASTER_TEK:
?C: Defined
 if this is a rastertech machine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_raster RASTER_TEK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_raster
: See if this is a raster tech machine.
val="$undef"
rasterlib="
if $test -r /dev/mirage; then
 $cat <<'EOM'

You seem to have a mirage device... this is normally associated with a raster
technologies graphics workstation. If this is right, you may want to use raster
tech in this program.

EOM
 dflt=y
 case "$d_raster" in
 "$undef") dflt=n;;
 esac
 rp='Use raster tech?'
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y*) val="$define";;
```

```
 esac
fi
set d_raster
eval $setvar

case "$d_raster" in
"$define") rasterlib='-lphigs';;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_raster.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysmman.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:11:20  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Look wether <sys/mman.h> needs to be included.
?X:
?MAKE:i_sysmman: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysmman:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_MMAN symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/mman.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_MMAN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/mman.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysmman I_SYS_MMAN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_sysmman
: see if sys/mman.h has to be included
set sys/mman.h i_sysmman
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysmman.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Init.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/31  09:45:59  ram
?RCS: patch44: removed Options from MAKE to prevent Init overrides
?RCS: patch44: option processing now done after Myinit thanks to new Begin.U
?RCS: patch44: moved "Beginning of configuration questions" to Begin.U
?RCS: patch44: moved signal trapping instruction to Begin.U as well
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file initializes certain default variables
 used by Configure.  They
?X: may be overridden or added to by definitions in Myinit.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Init eunicefix _exe: Null
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ ./Init
?S:eunicefix:
?S: When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will
?S: convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be
?S: executable by the shell.  On other systems it is a no-op.
?S:.
?S:_exe (exe_ext):
?S: This variable defines the extension used for executable files.
?S: For unix it is empty.  Other possible values include '.exe'.
?S: DJGPP, Cygwin and OS/2 use '.exe'.  Stratus VOS uses '.pm'.
?S: On operating systems which do not require a specific extension
?S: for executable files, this variable is empty.
?S:.
?V:define undef smallmach:rmlist
?X:
```

```
?X: Throughout the units, one may make use of $define and $undef to reference
?X: a defined symbol or an undefined one. There is no need to add them in
?X: the dependency line since this unit makes them visible via ?V:, and
?X:
 everyone inherits from those symbols since by convention Init.U is the
?X: root dependency.
?X:
?T: DJGPP
: Initialize wide constants
define='define'
undef='undef'
smallmach='pdp11 i8086 z8000 i80286 iAPX286'
rmlist=''

: We must find out about Eunice early
eunicefix=':'
if test -f /etc/unixtovms; then
 eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms
fi
if test -f /etc/unixtovms.exe; then
 eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms.exe
fi

: Set executable suffix now -- needed before hints available
if test -f "/libs/version.library"; then
 : Amiga OS
  _exe=""
elif test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then
 : Stratus VOS
 _exe=".pm"
elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
 : DOS DJGPP
  _exe=".exe"
elif test -d c:/. ; then
 : OS/2 or cygwin
 _exe=".exe"
else
 : All other UNIX systems
 _exe=""
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Init.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtold: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtold:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOLD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtold() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOLD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtold routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long doubles.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtold HAS_STRTOLD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtold
: see if strtold exists
set strtold d_strtold
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strtold.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: i_malloc.U,v 3.5 2008/03/29 14:06:51 merijn Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.5.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_mallocmalloc: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_mallocmalloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MALLOCMALLOC symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <malloc/malloc.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MALLOCMALLOC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <malloc/malloc.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_mallocmalloc I_MALLOCMALLOC  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set i_mallocmalloc
: see if malloc/malloc.h has to be included
set malloc/malloc.h i_mallocmalloc
eval
 $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_mallocmalloc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_syswait.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_syswait.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks wether <sys/wait.h> is available or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_syswait: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syswait:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_WAIT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/wait.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_WAIT (I_SYSWAIT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
 that it should
?C: include <sys/wait.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_syswait I_SYS_WAIT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_syswait
: see if this is a syswait system
set sys/wait.h i_syswait
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_syswait.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_execinfo.U 34 2010-11-27 11:55:39Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2011, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_execinfo: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_execinfo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_EXECINFO symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <execinfo.h>, for backtrace() support.
?S:.
?C:I_EXECINFO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <execinfo.h> for backtrace() support.
?C:.
?H:#$i_execinfo I_EXECINFO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_execinfo
: see if this is an execinfo.h system
set execinfo.h i_execinfo
eval
 $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_execinfo.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nearbyint: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nearbyint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NEARBYINT if nearbyint()
?S: is available to return the integral value closest to (according to
?S: the current rounding mode) to x.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEARBYINT:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nearbyint routine is
?C: available to return the integral value closest to (according to
?C: the current rounding mode) to x.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nearbyint HAS_NEARBYINT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nearbyint
: see if nearbyint exists
set nearbyint d_nearbyint
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_nearbyint.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getprotoprotos.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprotoprotos : Hasproto i_netdb
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprotoprotos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies
?S: prototypes for the various getproto*() functions.
?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes
?C: prototypes for getprotoent(), getprotobyname(), and
?C: getprotobyaddr().
  Otherwise, it is up to the program to guess
?C: them.  See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getprotoprotos HAS_GETPROTO_PROTOS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getprotoprotos
: see if prototypes for various getprotoxxx netdb.h functions are available
echo " "
set d_getprotoprotos getprotoent $i_netdb netdb.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/d_getprotoprotos.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usrinc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:27:12  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for the include path unless they are on a MIPS
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:24:36  ram
?RCS: patch54: ensure that ./mips always exists (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:18:31  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure usrinc value is preserved across sessions (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usrinc incpath mips_type:
 test cat echo n c Getfile Guess \
 Oldconfig eunicefix contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usrinc:
?S: This variable holds the path of the include files, which is
?S: usually /usr/include. It is mainly used by other Configure units.
?S:.
?S:incpath:
?S: This variable must preceed the normal include path to get hte
?S: right one, as in "$incpath/usr/include" or "$incpath/usr/lib".
?S: Value can be "" or "/bsd43" on mips.
?S:.
?S:mips_type:
?S: This variable holds the environment type for the mips system.
?S: Possible values are "BSD 4.3" and "System V".
?S:.
?D:usrinc='/usr/include'
?LINT:create mips
```

```
?T:xxx_prompt
?F:./mips
: What should the include directory be ?
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm...  $c"
dflt='/usr/include'
incpath=''
?X: mips_type is used later, to add -DSYSTYPE_BSD43 to cppflags if needed.
mips_type=''
?X:
?X: Cannot put the following in Guess, or we get a circular dependency.
?X:
if $test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips; then
 echo "Looks like a MIPS system..."
 $cat >usr.c
 <<'EOCP'
#ifdef SYSTYPE_BSD43
/bsd43
#endif
EOCP
 if cc -E usr.c > usr.out && $contains / usr.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  dflt='/bsd43/usr/include'
  incpath='/bsd43'
  mips_type='BSD 4.3'
 else
  mips_type='System V'
 fi
 $rm -f usr.c usr.out
 echo "and you're compiling with the $mips_type compiler and libraries."
 xxx_prompt=y
 echo "exit 0" >mips
else
 echo "Doesn't look like a MIPS system."
 xxx_prompt=n
 echo "exit 1" >mips
fi
chmod +x mips
$eunicefix mips
case "$usrinc" in
'') ;;
*) dflt="$usrinc";;
esac
case "$xxx_prompt" in
y) fn=d/
 echo " "
 rp='Where are the include files you want to use?'
 . ./getfile
 usrinc="$ans"
```

```
 ;;
*) usrinc="$dflt"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/usrinc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libyacc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libyacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1997/02/28  16:09:19  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/13  15:27:12  ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc case (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  15:09:01  ram
?RCS: patch23: now uses full library path instead of -l notation
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:13:49  ram
?RCS: patch16: un-obsoleted this unit for smooth yacc compilations
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libyacc: Loc yacc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libyacc:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the yacc library routines.  If there is no yacc or yacc
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: see if we should include -ly
echo " "
case "$yacc" in
```

```
*byacc*)
 echo "You are using byacc, so I won't look for a yacc library." >&4
 libyacc=''
 ;;
*yacc)
 xxx=`./loc liby$_a x $libpth`
 case "$xxx" in
 x)
  echo "No yacc library found." >&4
  libyacc=''
  ;;
 *)
  echo "yacc library found in $xxx." >&4
  libyacc="$xxx"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*bison*)
 echo "You are using bison, so I won't look for a yacc library." >&4
 libyacc=''
 ;;
*)
echo "You don't seem to have yacc, so I won't look for the yacc library." >&4
 libyacc=''
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libyacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Options.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Options.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1997/02/28  15:08:15  ram
?RCS: patch61: optdef.sh now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: moved some code from Head.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1995/09/25  09:14:46  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch59: protected option parsing code against 'echo -*' option failure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/05/12  12:04:52  ram
?RCS: patch54: added -K option for experts
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/01/30  14:27:52  ram
?RCS:
 patch49: this unit now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:19:00  ram
?RCS: patch45: new -O option allowing -D and -U to override config.sh settings
?RCS: patch45: file optdef.sh is no longer removed after sourcing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  15:58:06  ram
?RCS: patch36: ensure option definition file is removed before appending
?RCS: patch36: protect variable definitions with spaces in them
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:55:44  ram
?RCS: patch30: now uses new me symbol to tag error messages
?RCS: patch30: new -D and -U options to define/undef symbols (JHI)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:14  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Command line parsing. It is really important that the variables used here
?X: be not listed in the MAKE line, or they will be saved in config.sh and
?X: loading this file to fetch default answers would clobber the values set
?X: herein.
?X:
?MAKE:Options:
 startsh
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?V:reuseval alldone error realsilent silent extractsh fastread \
 knowitall: config_sh
?T:arg argn symbol config_arg0 config_args config_argc xxx yyy zzz uuu
?T:args_exp args_sep arg_exp ccflags
?F:!Configure
?F:./optdef.sh ./cmdline.opt ./posthint.sh ./cmdl.opt
: Save command line options in file UU/cmdline.opt for later use in
: generating config.sh.
?X: This temporary file will be read by Oldsym.U.  I used a temporary
?X: file to preserve all sorts of potential command line quotes and
?X: also because we don't know in advance how many variables we'll
?X: need, so I can't actually declare them on the MAKE line.
?X: The config_args variable won't be quite correct if Configure is
?X: fed something like    ./Configure -Dcc="gcc -B/usr/ccs/bin/"
?X: since the quotes are gone by the time we see them.  You'd have to
```

```
?X: reconstruct the command line from the config_arg? lines, but since
?X: I don't imagine anyone actually having to do that, I'm not going
?X:
 to worry too much.
cat > cmdline.opt <<EOSH
: Configure command line arguments.
config_arg0='$0'
config_args='$*'
config_argc=$#
EOSH
argn=1
args_exp=''
args_sep=''
for arg in "$@"; do
 cat >>cmdline.opt <<EOSH
config_arg$argn='$arg'
EOSH
?X: Extreme backslashitis: replace each ' by '''''
 cat <<EOC | sed -e "s/'/'''''''''''''''/g" > cmdl.opt
$arg
EOC
 arg_exp=`cat cmdl.opt`
 args_exp="$args_exp$args_sep'$arg_exp'"
 argn=`expr $argn + 1`
 args_sep=' '
done
?X: args_exp is good for restarting self: eval "set X $args_exp"; shift; $0 "$@"
?X: used by hints/os2.sh in Perl, for instance
rm -f cmdl.opt

: produce awk script to parse command line options
cat >options.awk <<'EOF'
BEGIN {
 optstr = "A:dD:eEf:hKOrsSU:V"; # getopt-style specification

 len = length(optstr);
 for (i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
  c = substr(optstr, i, 1);
?X: some older awk's do not have the C ?: construct
  if (i < len) a = substr(optstr, i + 1, 1); else a = "";
  if (a == ":") {
   arg[c] = 1;
   i++;
  }
  opt[c]
 = 1;
 }
}
```

```
{
 expect = 0;
 str = $0;
 if (substr(str, 1, 1) != "-") {
  printf("'%s'\n", str);
  next;
 }
 len = length($0);
 for (i = 2; i <= len; i++) {
  c = substr(str, i, 1);
  if (!opt[c]) {
   printf("-%s\n", substr(str, i));
   next;
  }
  printf("-%s\n", c);
  if (arg[c]) {
   if (i < len)
    printf("'%s'\n", substr(str, i + 1));
   else
    expect = 1;
   next;
  }
 }
}
END {
 if (expect)
  print "?";
}
EOF

: process the command line options
?X: Use "$@" to keep arguments with spaces in them from being split apart.
?X: For the same reason, awk will output quoted arguments and the final eval
?X: removes them and sets a proper $* array. An 'X' is prepended to each
?X: argument before being fed to echo to guard against 'echo -x', where -x
?X: would be understood as an echo option! It is removed before feeding awk.
set X `for arg in "$@"; do echo "X$arg"; done |
 sed -e s/X// | awk -f options.awk`
eval "set $*"
shift
rm -f options.awk

: set up default values
fastread=''
reuseval=false
config_sh=''
alldone=''
error=''
```

```
silent=''
extractsh=''
knowitall=''
rm
 -f optdef.sh posthint.sh
cat >optdef.sh <<EOS
$startsh
EOS

?X:
?X: Given that we now have the possibility to execute Configure remotely
?X: thanks to the new src.U support, we have to face the possibility
?X: of having to ask where the source lie, which means we need the Myread.U
?X: stuff and possibly other things that might echo something on the
?X: screen...
?X:
?X: That's not pretty, and might be confusing in 99% of the time. So...
?X: We introduce a new realsilent variable which is set when -s is given,
?X: and we force silent=true if -S is supplied. The Extractall.U unit
?X: will then undo the >&4 redirection based on the value of the
?X: realsilent variable... -- RAM, 18/93/96
?X:

: option parsing
while test $# -gt 0; do
 case "$1" in
 -d) shift; fastread=yes;;
 -e) shift; alldone=cont;;
 -f)
  shift
  cd ..
  if test -r "$1"; then
   config_sh="$1"
  else
   echo "$me: cannot read config file $1."
 >&2
   error=true
  fi
  cd UU
  shift;;
 --help|\
 -h) shift; error=true;;
 -r) shift; reuseval=true;;
 -s) shift; silent=true; realsilent=true;;
 -E) shift; alldone=exit;;
 -K) shift; knowitall=true;;
 -O) shift;;
 -S) shift; silent=true; extractsh=true;;
```

```
-D)
 shift
 case "$1" in
 *=)
  echo "$me: use '-U symbol=', not '-D symbol='." >&2
  echo "$me: ignoring -D $1" >&2
  ;;
 *=*) echo "$1" | \
   sed -e "s/'/'\''\''/g" -e "s/=\(.*\)/='\1'/" >> optdef.sh;;
 *) echo "$1='define'" >> optdef.sh;;
 esac
 shift
 ;;
-U)
 shift
 case "$1" in
 *=) echo "$1" >> optdef.sh;;
 *=*)
  echo "$me: use '-D symbol=val', not '-U symbol=val'." >&2
  echo "$me: ignoring -U $1" >&2
  ;;
 *) echo "$1='undef'" >> optdef.sh;;
 esac
 shift
 ;;
-A)
   shift
   xxx=''
   yyy="$1"
   zzz=''
   uuu=undef
   case "$yyy" in
        *=*) zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'`
             case "$zzz" in
             *:*) zzz='' ;;
             *)   xxx=append

             zzz=' '`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'`
                  yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
             esac
             ;;
        esac
        case "$xxx" in
        '')  case "$yyy" in
             *:*) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
                  yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'`
                  zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'`
                  yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
```

```
            *)   xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
                 yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'` ;;
            esac
            ;;
        esac
    case "$xxx" in
    append)
  echo "$yyy=\"\${$yyy}$zzz\"" >> posthint.sh ;;
    clear)
  echo "$yyy=""   >> posthint.sh ;;
    define)
        case "$zzz" in
  ") zzz=define ;;
  esac
  echo "$yyy='$zzz'"  >> posthint.sh ;;
    eval)
  echo "eval \"$yyy=$zzz\"" >> posthint.sh ;;
    prepend)
  echo "$yyy=\"$zzz\${$yyy}\"" >> posthint.sh ;;
    undef)

      case "$zzz" in
  ") zzz="$uuu" ;;
  esac
  echo "$yyy=$zzz"  >> posthint.sh ;;
        *)  echo "$me: unknown -A command '$xxx', ignoring -A $1" >&2 ;;
    esac
    shift
    ;;
 -V) echo "$me generated by metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>." >&2
    exit 0;;
 --) break;;
 -*) echo "$me: unknown option $1" >&2; shift; error=true;;
 *) break;;
 esac
done

case "$error" in
true)
 cat >&2 <<EOM
Usage: $me [-dehrsEKOSV] [-f config.sh] [-D symbol] [-D symbol=value]
            [-U symbol] [-U symbol=] [-A command:symbol...]
 -d : use defaults for all answers.
 -e : go on without questioning past the production of config.sh.
 -f : specify an alternate default configuration file.
 -h : print this help message and exit (with an error status).
 -r : reuse C symbols value if possible (skips costly nm extraction).
 -s : silent mode, only echoes questions and essential information.
```

```
 -D : define symbol to have some value:
        -D symbol         symbol gets the value
 'define'
        -D symbol=value   symbol gets the value 'value'
      common used examples (see INSTALL for more info):
        -Duse64bitint           use 64bit integers
        -Duse64bitall           use 64bit integers and pointers
        -Dusethreads            use thread support
        -Dinc_version_list=none  do not include older perl trees in @INC
        -DEBUGGING=none          DEBUGGING options
        -Dcc=gcc                 choose your compiler
        -Dprefix=/opt/perl5      choose your destination
 -E : stop at the end of questions, after having produced config.sh.
 -K : do not use unless you know what you are doing.
 -O : ignored for backward compatibility
 -S : perform variable substitutions on all .SH files (can mix with -f)
 -U : undefine symbol:
        -U symbol    symbol gets the value 'undef'
        -U symbol=   symbol gets completely empty
      e.g.:  -Uversiononly
 -A : manipulate symbol after the platform specific hints have been applied:
         -A append:symbol=value   append value to symbol
        -A symbol=value          like append:, but with a separating space
        -A define:symbol=value   define symbol to have value
        -A clear:symbol          define symbol to be ''
        -A define:symbol         define symbol to be 'define'
        -A eval:symbol=value     define symbol to be eval of value
        -A prepend:symbol=value  prepend value to symbol
        -A undef:symbol          define symbol to be 'undef'
        -A undef:symbol=         define symbol to be ''
      e.g.:  -A prepend:libswanted='cl pthread '
            -A ccflags=-DSOME_MACRO
 -V : print version number and exit (with a zero status).
EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
esac

?X:
?X: Unless they specified either -S or both -d and -e/E, make sure we're
?X: running interactively, i.e. attached to a terminal. Moved from Head.U to
?X: be able to handle batch configurations...
?X:
?X: We have to hardwire the Configure name and cannot use $me,
 since if they
?X: said 'sh <Configure', then $me is 'sh'...
?X:
: Sanity checks
```

```
case "$fastread$alldone" in
yescont|yesexit) ;;
*)
 case "$extractsh" in
 true) ;;
 *)
  if test ! -t 0; then
   echo "Say 'sh Configure', not 'sh <Configure'"
   exit 1
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

?X: In silent mode, the standard output is closed. Questions are asked by
?X: outputing on file descriptor #4, which is the original stdout descriptor.
?X: This filters out all the "junk", since all the needed information is written
?X: on #4. Note that ksh will not let us redirect output if the file descriptor
?X: has not be defined yet, unlike sh, hence the following line...--RAM.
exec 4>&1
case "$silent" in
true) exec 1>/dev/null;;
esac

: run the defines and the undefines, if any, but leave the file out there...
touch optdef.sh
?X: -q is POSIX
?X: It does not work in SysV (solaris) or old BSD greps.
grep '\\' optdef.sh >/dev/null 2>&1
if test $? = 0; then
   echo "Configure does not support \\ in -D arguments"
    exit 1
fi
. ./optdef.sh
: create the posthint manipulation script and leave the file out there...
?X: this file will be perused by Oldconfig.U
touch posthint.sh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Options.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_siglist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_siglist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:22  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_siglist: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_siglist:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_SIGLIST if sys_siglist[] is
?S: available to translate signal numbers to strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYS_SIGLIST (SYS_SIGLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_siglist array is
?C: available to translate signal numbers
 to strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_siglist HAS_SYS_SIGLIST  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_siglist
: see if sys_siglist[] exist
echo " "
if set sys_siglist val -a d_siglist; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo "You have sys_siglist[] for signal description." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "You don't have sys_siglist[]." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_siglist
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_siglist.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_tzname.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tzname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:14:43  ram
?RCS: patch32: forgot to set proper value in the val variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:57:55  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tzname: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tzname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TZNAME if tzname[] is
?S: available to access timezone names.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TZNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tzname[]
 array is
?C: available to access timezone names.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tzname HAS_TZNAME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tzname
: see if tzname[] exists
echo " "
if set tzname val -a d_tzname; eval $csym; $val; then
 val="$define"
 echo 'tzname[] found.' >&4
else
 val="$undef"
 echo 'tzname[] NOT found.' >&4
fi
set d_tzname
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_tzname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit allows the duplication of the source tree to the current
?X: directory via symbolic links.  This must be requested explicitly
?X: by them issuing a -Dmksymlinks on the command line.
?X:
?MAKE:Mksymlinks: Mkdirp lns issymlink src rsrc pkgsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:!UU
?T: dir filename tmppwd filelist
?LINT:extern mksymlinks
@if {test -f ../MANIFEST}
: Duplicate the tree with symbolic links if -Dmksymlinks was supplied
case "$mksymlinks"
 in
$define|true|[yY]*)
 echo " "
 case "$src" in
 "|'.') echo "Cannot create symlinks in the original directory." >&4
  exit 1
  ;;
 *) case "$lns:$issymlink" in
  *"ln"*" -s:"*"test -"?)
   echo "Creating the symbolic links..." >&4
   echo "(First creating the subdirectories...)" >&4
   cd ..
   awk '{print $1}' $src/MANIFEST | grep / | sed 's:/[^/]*$::' | \
    sort -u | while true
   do
    read dir
    test -z "$dir" && break
    ./UU/mkdirp $dir 2>/dev/null
    if test -d $dir; then
     : ok
    else
     echo "Failed to create '$dir'.  Aborting." >&4
     exit 1
    fi
   done
   echo "(Now creating the symlinks...)" >&4
   awk '{print $1}' $src/MANIFEST | while true; do
    read filename
    test -z "$filename" && break
    if test -f $filename; then
```

```
    if $issymlink $filename; then
     rm -f $filename
    fi
   fi
   if test -f $filename; then
    echo "$filename already exists, not symlinking."
   else
?X: Note that the following works because "$pkgsrc" is absolute
    ln
 -s $pkgsrc/$filename $filename
   fi
  done
?X: Check that everything was correctly copied
  echo "(Checking current directory...)" >&4
  cd UU
  awk '$1 !~ /PACK[A-Z]+/ {print $1}' "$rsrc/MANIFEST" | \
   (split -l 50 2>/dev/null || split -50)
  rm -f missing
  tmppwd=`pwd`
  for filelist in x??; do
   (cd ..; ls `cat "$tmppwd/$filelist"` \
    >/dev/null 2>>"$tmppwd/missing")
  done
  if test -s missing; then
   echo "Failed duplication of source tree.  Aborting." >&4
   exit 1
  fi
  ;;
 *) echo "(I cannot figure out how to do symbolic links, ignoring!)" >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Mksymlinks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Head.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1997/02/28  15:02:09  ram
?RCS: patch61: make sure we unset CDPATH for shells that support this
?RCS: patch61: improved Korn shell detection and handling
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/07/25  13:40:02  ram
?RCS: patch56: added SVR4-ish /opt directories to path list (ADO)
?RCS: patch56: OS/2 platforms are using another path separator
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/03/21  08:46:15  ram
?RCS: patch52: definition of paths wrongly added spurious ':' chars
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/10/29  15:54:19  ram
?RCS: patch36: make sure ENV is unset before calling /bin/ksh
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/08/29  16:03:44  ram
?RCS: patch32: now sets PATH only using existing directories
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/06/20  06:54:28  ram
?RCS: patch30: now computes its invocation name into 'me'
?RCS: patch30: symbol me is made visible to all units read-only
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/12/15  08:15:07  ram
?RCS: patch15: added /sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/libexec in PATH for BSD/386
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/11/10  17:32:35  ram
?RCS: patch14: ensure PATH is reset to '.' before testing for alias
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:38:07  ram
?RCS: patch7: not all 'test' programs support the -x option
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This is the very first unit in the Configure script.  It is mostly just
?X: things to keep people from getting
 into a tizzy right off the bat.
?X:
?MAKE:Head:
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?V:PATH p_ _exe me newsh
```

```
?T:argv Id p paths OS2_SHELL DJGPP
?T:inksh needksh avoidksh newsh changesh reason
?F:!*
?LINT:extern ENV CDPATH SHELL MACHTYPE
?LINT:change ENV CDPATH
?LINT:nocomment
#! /bin/sh
#
# If these # comments don't work, trim them. Don't worry about any other
# shell scripts, Configure will trim # comments from them for you.
#
# (If you are trying to port this package to a machine without sh,
# I would suggest you have a look at the prototypical config_h.SH file
# and edit it to reflect your system. Some packages may include samples
# of config.h for certain machines, so you might look for one of those.)
#
?X:
?X: NOTE THAT A CONFIGURE SCRIPT IS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN (whether or not
?X: the software which uses it is in the public domain).
?X:
# Yes, you may rip this off to use in other distribution packages. This
# script belongs to the public domain and cannot be copyrighted.
#
?X:
?X: WE ASK YOU
 NOT TO REMOVE OR ALTER THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH, PLEASE:
?X:
# Note: this Configure script was generated automatically. Rather than
# working with this copy of Configure, you may wish to get metaconfig.
# The dist package (which contains metaconfig) is available via SVN:
#     svn co https://svn.code.sf.net/p/dist/code/trunk/dist
?X:
?X: NOTA BENE:
?X: If you develop you own version of metaconfig based on this work,
?X: you have to add some comments telling that the script was generated
?X: by your version, not mine: It credits your work.
?X:

# $Id: Head.U 6 2006-08-25 22:21:46Z rmanfredi $
#
# Generated on <DATE> [metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>]

cat >c1$$ <<EOF
ARGGGHHHH!!!!!

SCO csh still thinks true is false.  Write to SCO today and tell them that next
year Configure ought to "rm /bin/csh" unless they fix their blasted shell. :-)
```

```
(Actually, Configure ought to just patch csh in place.  Hmm.  Hmmmmm.  All
we'd have to do is go in and swap the && and || tokens, wherever they are.)

[End
 of diatribe. We now return you to your regularly scheduled programming...]
EOF
cat >c2$$ <<EOF

OOPS!  You naughty creature!  You didn't run Configure with sh!
I will attempt to remedy the situation by running sh for you...
EOF

true || cat c1$$ c2$$
true || exec sh $0 $argv:q

(exit $?0) || cat c2$$
(exit $?0) || exec sh $0 $argv:q
rm -f c1$$ c2$$

: compute my invocation name
me=$0
case "$0" in
*/*)
 me=`echo $0 | sed -e 's!.*/\(.*\)!\1!' 2>/dev/null`
 test "$me" || me=$0
 ;;
esac

?X:
?X: To be able to run under OS/2, we must detect that early enough to use
?X: the proper path separator, stored in $p_. It is : on UNIX and ; on
?X: DOSish systems such as OS/2.
?X:
: Proper separator for the PATH environment variable
p_=:
: On OS/2 this directory should exist if this is not floppy only system ":-]"
if test -d c:/. ; then
 if test -n "$OS2_SHELL"; then
  p_=\;
  PATH=`cmd /c "echo %PATH%" | tr '\\\\' / `
?X: That's a bug in ksh5.22
  OS2_SHELL=`cmd /c "echo %OS2_SHELL%" | tr
 '\\\\' / | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
 elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
  case "X${MACHTYPE:-nonesuchmach}" in
  *cygwin) ;;
  *) p_=\; ;;
  esac
```

```
 fi
fi

?X:
?X: There are two schools of thoughts here. Some people correctly argue that
?X: the user has a better chance than we do of setting a reasonable PATH and
?X: others argue that Configure is the best place there is to set up a suitable
?X: PATH. Well, here we try to compromize by keeping the user's PATH and
?X: appending some directories which are known to work on some machine or the
?X: other. The rationale behind this being that a novice user might not have a
?X: proper environment variable set, and some directories like /etc (where
?X: chown is located on some BSD systems) may be missing--RAM.
?X:
?X: SVR4 adds an /opt directory for optional packages.  Some sites use
?X: various permutations on /opt as opposed to /usr or /usr/local.-- ADO
?X:
?X: We only add directories that are not already in the PATH of the
?X: user and the directories must
 exist also.
?X:
: Proper PATH setting
paths='/bin /usr/bin /usr/local/bin /usr/ucb /usr/local /usr/lbin'
paths="$paths /opt/bin /opt/local/bin /opt/local /opt/lbin"
paths="$paths /usr/5bin /etc /usr/gnu/bin /usr/new /usr/new/bin /usr/nbin"
paths="$paths /opt/gnu/bin /opt/new /opt/new/bin /opt/nbin"
paths="$paths /sys5.3/bin /sys5.3/usr/bin /bsd4.3/bin /bsd4.3/usr/ucb"
paths="$paths /bsd4.3/usr/bin /usr/bsd /bsd43/bin /usr/ccs/bin"
paths="$paths /etc /usr/lib /usr/ucblib /lib /usr/ccs/lib"
paths="$paths /sbin /usr/sbin /usr/libexec"
paths="$paths /system/gnu_library/bin"

for p in $paths
do
 case "$p_$PATH$p_" in
 *$p_$p$p_*) ;;
 *) test -d $p && PATH=$PATH$p_$p ;;
 esac
done

PATH=.$p_$PATH
export PATH

: shall we be using ksh?
inksh=''
needksh=''
avoidksh=''
newsh=/bin/ksh
changesh=''
```

```
?X: Use (alias -x) and not (alias) since zsh and bash recognize the alias
?X: builtin but not the -x option which is typically ksh...
?X: We need to set up PATH before calling the "alias" built-in since
 some
?X: systems like HP-UX have a binary called /bin/alias.
if (PATH=.; alias -x) >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  inksh=true
fi
?X: On HP-UX, large Configure scripts may exercise a bug in /bin/sh, use ksh
if test -f /hp-ux -a -f /bin/ksh; then
 needksh='to avoid sh bug in "here document" expansion'
fi
?X: On AIX4, /bin/sh is really ksh and it causes problems, use sh
if test -d /usr/lpp -a -f /usr/bin/bsh -a -f /usr/bin/uname; then
 if test X`/usr/bin/uname -v` = X4; then
  avoidksh="to avoid AIX 4's /bin/sh"
  newsh=/usr/bin/bsh
 fi
fi
?X: On Digital UNIX, /bin/sh may start up buggy /bin/ksh, use sh
if test -f /osf_boot -a -f /usr/sbin/setld; then
 if test X`/usr/bin/uname -s` = XOSF1; then
  avoidksh="to avoid Digital UNIX' ksh"
  newsh=/bin/sh
?X: if BIN_SH is set to 'xpg4', sh will start up ksh
  unset BIN_SH
 fi
fi
?X: If we are not in ksh and need it, then feed us back to it
case "$inksh/$needksh" in
/[a-z]*)
?X: Clear ENV to avoid any ~/.kshrc that could alias cd or whatever...
?X: Don't
 use "unset ENV", that is not portable enough
  ENV=''
  changesh=true
  reason="$needksh"
 ;;
esac
?X: If we are in ksh and must avoid it, then feed us back to a new shell
case "$inksh/$avoidksh" in
true/[a-z]*)
 changesh=true
 reason="$avoidksh"
 ;;
esac
?X: Warn them if they use ksh on other systems, which are those where
?X: we don't need ksh nor want to avoid it explicitly, yet are using it.
```

```
case "$inksh/$needksh-$avoidksh-" in
true/--)
  cat <<EOM
(I see you are using the Korn shell.  Some ksh's blow up on $me,
mainly on older exotic systems.  If yours does, try the Bourne shell instead.)
EOM
 ;;
esac
case "$changesh" in
true)
 export newsh
 echo "(Feeding myself to $newsh $reason.)"
?X: Make sure they didn't say sh <Configure by checking whether $0 ends
?X: with Configure or not. If they did say sh <../../Configure, then too
?X: bad for them anyway, since we lost that path indication...
?X: Otherwise, execing $0 ensures we keep the full remote source dir
?X: indication for src.U.
 case
 "$0" in
 Configure|*/Configure) exec $newsh $0 "$@";;
 *) exec $newsh Configure "$@";;
 esac
 ;;
esac

?X: Unset CDPATH to avoid surprises when using cd under some shells
?X: Can't unset it because that's not portable to very old shells.
?X: Can't set it to '' because then bash 2.02 won't do "cd UU"  --AD  6/98.
?X: Don't want to set it to '.' because then ksh prints out the
?X: name of the directory every time you cd to it. --AD 6/98
?X: In order to inflict the least harm, change it only if it's set.
: if needed, set CDPATH to a harmless value that is not chatty
case "$CDPATH" in
'') ;;
*) case "$SHELL" in
 *bash*) CDPATH='.' ;;
 *) CDPATH='' ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

: Configure runs within the UU subdirectory
test -d UU || mkdir UU
?X: Use ./* to avoid any confirmation prompts from enhanced shells -- WED
cd UU && rm -f ./*

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
```

5.30.0/dist/U/Head.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitelib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:21:35  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitelib sitelibexp installsitelib: afs cat Getfile \
 Oldconfig Prefixit test privlib package sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:sitelib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the SITELIB symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.  It may
?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
?S: this
 directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
?S:.
?S:sitelibexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitelib, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?S:installsitelib:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitelibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?C:SITELIB:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Individual sites may place their own extensions and modules in
?C: this directory.
?C:.
?C:SITELIB_EXP:
```

```
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITELIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion
 at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define SITELIB "$sitelib"  /**/
?H:#define SITELIB_EXP "$sitelibexp"  /**/
?H:.
?T:prog
: determine where site specific libraries go.
set sitelib sitelib
eval $prefixit
case "$sitelib" in
")
?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version indentification
 prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$//'`
 dflt="$privlib/site_$prog" ;;
*) dflt="$sitelib" ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

The installation process will also create a directory for
site-specific extensions and modules.  Some users find it convenient
to place all local files in this directory rather than in the main
distribution directory.

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific library files?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$sitelibexp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installsitelib="
fi
sitelib="$ans"
sitelibexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
private files reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to
 the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installsitelib" in
 ") dflt=`echo $sitelibexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installsitelib";;
 esac
 fn=de~
```

```
 rp='Where will private files be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installsitelib="$ans"
else
 installsitelib="$sitelibexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sitelib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strxfrm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strxfrm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:12:04  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strxfrm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strxfrm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRXFRM if strxfrm() is
?S: available to transform strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRXFRM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strxfrm() routine is
?C: available to transform
 strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strxfrm HAS_STRXFRM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strxfrm
: see if strxfrm exists
set strxfrm d_strxfrm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/dist/U/d_strxfrm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_crypt.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_crypt: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_crypt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_CRYPT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <crypt.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_CRYPT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <crypt.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_crypt I_CRYPT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_crypt
: see if this is a crypt.h system
set crypt.h i_crypt
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_crypt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Chk_MANI.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Chk_MANI.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  14:57:25  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/31  09:33:14  ram
?RCS: patch44: now lists Begin instead of Myinit in its dependencies
```

```
?RCS: patch44: leading comment now explains how this unit is included
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks the package by making sure
 every file listed in MANIFEST
?X: is present. It is systematically "included" via the Finish unit (which
?X: is always present in every Configure script), although it may result in
?X: an empty inclusion when no MANIFEST is present.
?X:
?MAKE:Chk_MANI: Begin c n rsrc
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:filelist ans tmppwd
?X: This check happens at metaconfig-time, so it's ok to hard-code the path.
@if {test -f ../MANIFEST}
: Now test for existence of everything in MANIFEST
echo " "
if test -f "$rsrc/MANIFEST"; then
 echo "First let's make sure your kit is complete.  Checking..." >&4
?X:
?X: Files spelled uppercased and beginning with PACK are produced by the
?X: shell archive builder and may be removed by the user. Usually, they are
?X: not listed in the MANIFEST file, but you never know...
?X:
?X: "split -l" is the new way of running a split, but we also try the older way
?X:
 awk '$1 !~ /PACK[A-Z]+/ {print $1}' "$rsrc/MANIFEST" | \
  (split -l 50 2>/dev/null || split -50)
 rm -f missing
 tmppwd=`pwd`
 for
 filelist in x??; do
  (cd "$rsrc"; ls `cat "$tmppwd/$filelist"` \
   >/dev/null 2>>"$tmppwd/missing")
 done
 if test -s missing; then
  cat missing >&4
  cat >&4 <<'EOM'

THIS PACKAGE SEEMS TO BE INCOMPLETE.

You have the option of continuing the configuration process, despite the
distinct possibility that your kit is damaged, by typing 'y'es.  If you
do, don't blame me if something goes wrong.  I advise you to type 'n'o
and contact the author (<MAINTLOC>).
```

```
EOM
?X: Can't use $echo at this early stage
  echo $n "Continue? [n] $c" >&4
  read ans
  case "$ans" in
  y*)
   echo "Continuing..." >&4
   rm -f missing
   ;;
  *)
?X:
?X: Use kill and not exit, so that the trap gets executed to clean up
?X:
   echo "ABORTING..." >&4
   kill $$
   ;;
  esac
 else
  echo "Looks good..."
 fi
else
 echo "There is no MANIFEST file.  I hope your kit is complete !"
fi
rm -f missing x??

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Chk_MANI.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigsetjmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:44:33  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigsetjmp: Setvar cat +cc +ccflags +ldflags libs rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigsetjmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIGSETJMP symbol,
?S: which indicates that the sigsetjmp() routine
 is available to
?S: call setjmp() and optionally save the process's signal mask.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGSETJMP:
?C: This variable indicates to the C program that the sigsetjmp()
?C: routine is available to save the calling process's registers
?C: and stack environment for later use by siglongjmp(), and
?C: to optionally save the process's signal mask.  See
?C: Sigjmp_buf, Sigsetjmp, and Siglongjmp.
?C:.
?C:Sigjmp_buf:
?C: This is the buffer type to be used with Sigsetjmp and Siglongjmp.
?C:.
?C:Sigsetjmp:
?C: This macro is used in the same way as sigsetjmp(), but will invoke
?C: traditional setjmp() if sigsetjmp isn't available.
?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.
?C:.
?C:Siglongjmp:
?C: This macro is used in the same way as siglongjmp(), but will invoke
?C: traditional longjmp() if siglongjmp isn't available.
?C: See HAS_SIGSETJMP.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_sigsetjmp HAS_SIGSETJMP /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_SIGSETJMP
?H:?%<:#define Sigjmp_buf sigjmp_buf
?H:?%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask) sigsetjmp((buf),(save_mask))
?H:?%<:#define
 Siglongjmp(buf,retval) siglongjmp((buf),(retval))
?H:?%<:#else
?H:?%<:#define Sigjmp_buf jmp_buf
?H:?%<:#define Sigsetjmp(buf,save_mask) setjmp((buf))
?H:?%<:#define Siglongjmp(buf,retval) longjmp((buf),(retval))
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:Sigjmp_buf Sigsetjmp Siglongjmp
?F:!set
?LINT:set d_sigsetjmp
: see if sigsetjmp exists
?X: We can't check for these symbols with Inlibc because sigsetjmp
?X: is (sometimes? always?) a macro under GCC
```

```
echo " "
case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
")
 $cat >set.c <<'EOP'
#include <setjmp.h>
sigjmp_buf env;
int set = 1;
int main()
{
 if (sigsetjmp(env,1))
  exit(set);
 set = 0;
 siglongjmp(env, 1);
 exit(1);
}
EOP
 if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  if ./set >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4
   val="$define"
  else
   $cat >&4 <<EOM
Uh-Oh! You have POSIX sigsetjmp and siglongjmp, but they do not work properly!!
I'll ignore them.
EOM
   val="$undef"
  fi
 else
  echo "sigsetjmp not found."
 >&4
  val="$undef"
 fi
 ;;
*) val="$d_sigsetjmp"
 case "$d_sigsetjmp" in
 $define) echo "POSIX sigsetjmp found." >&4;;
 $undef) echo "sigsetjmp not found." >&4;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_sigsetjmp
eval $setvar
$rm -f set.c set
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sigsetjmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_safebcpy.U,v 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 15:40:58 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_safebcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1997/02/28  15:40:58  ram
?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check
?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  13:58:40  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  15:29:23  ram
?RCS: patch45: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:49:03  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_safebcpy: cat d_bcopy Compile rm_try run \
 d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_safebcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_BCOPY symbol if
?S: the bcopy() routine can do overlapping copies.  Normally, you
?S: should probably use memmove().
?S:.
?C:HAS_SAFE_BCOPY (SAFE_BCOPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bcopy routine is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. Normally, you should
?C: probably use memmove() or memcpy(). If neither is defined, roll your
?C: own version.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safebcpy HAS_SAFE_BCOPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
```

```
?LINT: set d_safebcpy
: can bcopy handle overlapping blocks?
echo " "
?X: assume the worst.
val="$undef"
case "$d_memmove" in
"$define")
 echo "I'll use memmove() instead of bcopy() for overlapping copies." ;;
*) case "$d_bcopy" in
 "$define")
  echo "Checking to see if bcopy() can do overlapping copies..." >&4
  $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
 $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
#  include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#  include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
#  include <string.h>
#else
#  include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>  /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

/* Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
  try to store the string in read-only memory. */
bcopy("abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789", abc, 36);

for (align = 7; align >= 0; align--) {
 for (len = 36; len; len--) {
  b = buf+align;
```

```
  bcopy(abc, b, len);
  for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
   bcopy(b, b+off, len);
   bcopy(b+off,
 b, len);
   if (bcmp(b, abc, len))
    exit(1);
  }
 }
}
exit(0);
}
EOCP
  set try
  if eval $compile_ok; then
   if $run ./try 2>/dev/null; then
    echo "Yes, it can."
    val="$define"
   else
    echo "It can't, sorry."
   fi
  else
   echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
set d_safebcpy
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_safebcpy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_trunc: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_trunc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TRUNC symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the trunc() routine is available
?S: to round doubles towards zero.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TRUNC:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the trunc routine is
?C: available to round doubles towards zero.
?C:.
?H:#$d_trunc HAS_TRUNC  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_trunc
: see if trunc exists
set trunc d_trunc
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_trunc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msgsnd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msgsnd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:41  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgsnd: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgsnd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGSND symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgsnd() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGSND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgsnd() routine is
?C: available to send a message into the message queue.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgsnd
 HAS_MSGSND  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgsnd
: see if msgsnd exists
set msgsnd d_msgsnd
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_msgsnd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Inhdr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Inhdr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:01:31  ram
?RCS: patch54: deleted tabs that caused some /bin/sh to core dump (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:55:01  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks wether a set of header files exists or not.
?X: If the first header is not
 found, the function tries to locate
?X: the next header, and so on, until one is found or there is no
?X: more header in the list.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set header i_header [ header2 i_header2 ... ]
?X: eval $inhdr
?X:
?MAKE:Inhdr: test Findhdr Whoa
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define inhdr
?V:inhdr
?S:inhdr:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: wether a set of headers exist or not. A typical use is:
?S:  set header i_header [ header2 i_header2 ... ]
?S:  eval $inhdr
?S: That will print a message, saying wether header was found or not
?S: and set i_header* accordingly. If the first header is not found,
?S: we try the next one, until the list is empty or one is found.
?S:.
```

```
?T:xxx xxf var td xxnf tu yyy instead was cont
: define an alternate in-header-list? function
inhdr='echo " "; td=$define; tu=$undef; yyy=$@;
cont=true; xxf="echo \"<\$1> found.\" >&4";
case $# in 2) xxnf="echo \"<\$1> NOT found.\" >&4";;
*) xxnf="echo \"<\$1> NOT found, ...\" >&4";;
esac;
case
 $# in 4) instead=instead;; *) instead="at last";; esac;
while $test "$cont"; do
 xxx=`./findhdr $1`
 var=$2; eval "was=\$$2";
 if $test "$xxx" && $test -r "$xxx";
 then eval $xxf;
?X: Next line shifted left 1 tabstop to avoid sh core dump on MachTen 2.1.1.
 eval "case \"\$$var\" in $undef) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$td";
  cont="";
 else eval $xxnf;
?X: Likewise, the next line has been shifted left 1 tabstop -- ADO, 08/03/95
 eval "case \"\$$var\" in $define) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$tu"; fi;
 set $yyy; shift; shift; yyy=$@;
 case $# in 0) cont="";;
 2) xxf="echo \"but I found <\$1> $instead.\" >&4";
  xxnf="echo \"and I did not find <\$1> either.\" >&4";;
 *) xxf="echo \"but I found <\$1\> instead.\" >&4";
  xxnf="echo \"there is no <\$1>, ...\" >&4";;
 esac;
done;
?X: Remaining values are set to 'undef'
while $test "$yyy";
do set $yyy; var=$2; eval "was=\$$2";
 eval "case \"\$$var\" in $define) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$tu";
 set $yyy; shift; shift; yyy=$@;
done'
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Inhdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cppfilecom.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Orginal Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cppfilecom.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:37  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cppfilecom cppstdinflags d_cppignhdrs d_cppcanstdin: \
 contains package test Myread Oldconfig Loc Setvar cpp cc cat rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cppfilecom:
?S: This variable contains the first part of the string which will invoke
?S: the C preprocessor a file
 and produce to standard output, preserving
?S: comments. Typical value of "cc -E -C" or "/lib/cpp -C".
?S:.
?S:cppstdinflags:
?S: This variable contains any flags necessary to get cppfilecom to read
?S: from the standard input.
?S:.
?S:d_cppignhdrs:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines CPP_IGN_HDRS if CPP_FILE_COM ignores
?S: *.h files.
?S:.
?S:d_cppcanstdin:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines CPP_CAN_STDIN if CPP_FILE_COM can
?S: read standard input directly.
?S:.
?C:CPP_FILE_COM (CPPFILECOM):
?C: This symbol contains the first part of the string which will invoke
?C: the C preprocessor a file and produce to standard output, preserving
?C: comments. Typical value of "cc -E -C" or "/lib/cpp -C".
?C:.
?C:CPP_STDIN_FLAGS (CPPSTDINFLAGS):
?C: This variable contains any flags necessary to get CPP_FILE_COM to
?C: read from the standard input.
?C:.
?C:CPP_IGN_HDRS (CPPIGNHDRS):
?C: This symbol is defined if CPP_FILE_COM ignores *.h files.
?C:.
?C:CPP_CAN_STDIN (CPPCANSTDIN):
?C: This
 symbol is defined if CPP_FILE_COM can read standard input
?C: directly.
?C:.
?H:#define CPP_FILE_COM "$cppfilecom"
```

```
?H:#define CPP_STDIN_FLAGS "$cppstdinflags"
?H:#$d_cppignhdrs CPP_IGN_HDRS  /* does CPP ignore .h files? */
?H:#$d_cppcanstdin CPP_CAN_STDIN  /* can CPP read stdin directly? */
?H:.
?T:cont
?F:!testcpp.c !testcpp.h !testcpp.out
?LINT:set d_cppcanstdin d_cppignhdrs
?LINT:usefile testcpp.c testcpp.out
: see how we invoke the C preprocessor
$cat <<EOM

$package needs to be able to preprocess its input files in a mode which
preserves comments, which is often not the default behaviour.  It should run
the C preprocessor you will use when compiling your own source code, which
should be ISO/ANSI C compliant if you want $package to handle the latest
standard C.  I will try to guess, but I might guess wrongly because it is not
necessarily the same preprocessor used to build $package.

EOM
$cat <<'EOT' >testcpp.c
#define ABC abc
#define XYZ xyz
ABC.XYZ
/* comment */
EOT
:
if $test "X$cppfilecom"
 != "X" && \
 $cppfilecom testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
 $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "You used to use $cppfilecom so we'll use that again."
elif echo 'Maybe "'$cc' -E -C" will work...' && \
 $cc -E -C testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
 $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "It works!"
 cppfilecom="$cc -E -C"
elif echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"' -P -C" will work...' && \
 $cc -P -C testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
 $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "Yup, that does."
 cppfilecom="$cc -P -C"
elif echo 'No such luck, maybe """$cpp"' -C" will work...' && \
```

```
 $cpp -C testcpp.c </dev/null >testcpp.out 2>/dev/null && \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
 $contains comment testcpp.out
 >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "Yup, it does."
 cppfilecom="$cpp -C"
else
 cppfilecom=''
 $cat <<'EOM'
I can't find a C preprocessor that will preserve comments. Please name one.
EOM
fi
:
dflt="$cppfilecom"
cont=true
while $test "$cont" ; do
 echo " "
 rp="How should $package run your preprocessor preserving comments?"
 . ./myread
 cppfilecom="$ans"
 $cppfilecom testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1
 if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
  $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  echo "OK, that will do."
  cont=''
 else
  echo "Sorry, I can't get that to work."
 fi
done

@if CPP_IGN_HDRS || d_cppignhdrs
: Now see if it ignores header files.
cp testcpp.c testcpp.h
$cppfilecom testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
 $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "Terrific; it processes .h files passed on the command line too."
 val="$undef"
else
 echo "It ignores .h files on the command line; pity."
 val="$define"
fi
set
 d_cppignhdrs
eval $setvar
```

```
@end
@if CPP_STDIN_FLAGS || CPP_CAN_STDIN || cppstdinflags || d_cppcanstdin
: Now see how to send stdin to it.
echo " "
cp testcpp.c testcpp.h
$cppfilecom <testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
 $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "Great; and it will read stdin if passed no arguments."
 val="$define"
 cppstdinflags=''
else
 $cppfilecom - <testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
 if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
  $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  echo "Great; and it can read stdin by passing it '-'."
  val="$define"
  cppstdinflags='-'
 else
  $cat <<FOO
Unfortunately, I can't find an easy way to get that preprocessor to read from
standard input. Do you know any flags I can pass it to get it to do so?
If that preprocessor can't read directly form standard input, answer 'none'.

FOO
 val='dunno'
 while $test "$val" = "dunno"; do
  rp='Flags to get preprocessor
 to read stdin?'
  dflt='none'
  . ./myread
  if $test $ans = 'none'; then
   echo "Oh well, if $package wants it done, it will do it for itself."
   val="$undef"
  else
   $cppfilecom $ans <testcpp.h >testcpp.out 2>&1
   if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
    $contains comment testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
   then
    echo "Good; that works fine."
    val="$define"
    cppstdinflags="$ans"
   else
    echo "Sorry, I couldn't get that to work."
   fi
```

```
  fi
 done
 fi
fi
set d_cppcanstdin
eval $setvar

@end
: cleanup cpp test files anyway
$rm -f testcpp.*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cppfilecom.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cpp_stuff.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:30:48  ram
?RCS: patch61: added cute quoting trick for wild stringify support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:08:24  ram
?RCS: patch36: now uses cppstdin instead of plain cpp for consistency (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: remove temporary files when done
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cpp_stuff cpp_quote: cat contains cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm Warn \
 package
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:cpp_stuff:
?S: This variable contains an identification of the catenation mechanism
?S: used by the C preprocessor.
?S:.
?S:cpp_quote:
?S: This variable is set to either "" or " depending on whether the
?S: pre-processor pre-dates ANSI or not.  It is used in the production of
```

```
?S: the SQuoTe() and EQuoTe() macros, and was introduced to overcome a bug
?S: in gcc 3.x whereby the pre-processor complained loudly about the
?S: unterminated strings.
?S:.
?C:CAT2:
?C: This macro catenates 2 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:CAT3:
?C: This macro catenates 3 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:CAT4:
?C: This macro catenates 4 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:CAT5:
?C: This macro catenates 5 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:STRINGIFY:
?C: This macro surrounds its token with double quotes.
?C:.
?C:SCAT2:
?C: This macro catenates 2 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C:.
?C:SCAT3:
?C: This macro catenates 3 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C:.
?C:SCAT4:
?C: This macro catenates 4 tokens
 together and stringifies the result.
?C:.
?C:SCAT5:
?C: This macro catenates 5 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff == 1
?H:?CAT2:#define CAT2(a,b)a/**/b
?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c)a/**/b/**/c
?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d)a/**/b/**/c/**/d
?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e)a/**/b/**/c/**/d/**/e
?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a)"a"
?H:?%<:#define SQuoTe(a)${cpp_quote}a
?H:?%<:#define EQuoTe(a)a${cpp_quote}
?H:?SCAT2:#define SCAT2(a,b)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b)
?H:?SCAT3:#define SCAT3(a,b,c)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c)
?H:?SCAT4:#define SCAT4(a,b,c,d)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d)
?H:?SCAT5:#define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d/**/e)
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff == 42
?X: The additional level of indirection enables these macros to be
?X: used as arguments to other macros.  See K&R 2nd ed., page 231.
```

```
?H:?%<:#define CaTiFy(a,b) a ## b
?H:?%<:#define CAT2(a,b) CaTiFy(a,b)
?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c) CAT2(CaTiFy(a,b),c)
?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d)
 CAT2(CaTiFy(a,b), CaTiFy(c,d))
?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) CAT2(CAT2(CaTiFy(a,b), CaTiFy(c,d)), e)
?H:?%<:#define StGiFy(a)# a
?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a)StGiFy(a)
?H:?SCAT2:#define SCAT2(a,b)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b)
?H:?SCAT3:#define SCAT3(a,b,c)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b) StGiFy(c)
?H:?SCAT4:#define SCAT4(a,b,c,d)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b) StGiFy(c) StGiFy(d)
?H:?SCAT5:#define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e)StGiFy(a) StGiFy(b) StGiFy(c) StGiFy(d) StGiFy(e)
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff != 1 && $cpp_stuff != 42
?H:?%<:#include "Bletch: How does this C preprocessor catenate tokens?"
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:CAT2 CAT3 CAT4 CAT5 STRINGIFY SCAT2 SCAT3 SCAT4 SCAT5
?F:!cpp_stuff.c
?LINT:known StGiFy EQuoTe SQuoTe CaTiFy
: how do we catenate cpp tokens here?
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how your cpp does stuff like catenate tokens..." >&4
cpp_quote="
$cat >cpp_stuff.c <<'EOCP'
#define RCAT(a,b)a/**/b
#define ACAT(a,b)a ## b
RCAT(Rei,ser)
ACAT(Cir,cus)
EOCP
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <cpp_stuff.c >cpp_stuff.out
 2>&1
if $contains 'Circus' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Oh!  Smells like ANSI's been here."
 echo "We can catify or stringify, separately or together!"
 cpp_stuff=42
elif $contains 'Reiser' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Ah, yes!  The good old days!"
 cpp_stuff=1
 $cat >cpp_stuff.c <<'EOCP'
#define SQuoTe(a)"a
#define EQuoTe(a)a"
#define CAT2(a,b)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b)
CAT2(Vic,tory)
EOCP
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <cpp_stuff.c >cpp_stuff.out 2>&1
 if $contains '"Victory"' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "I'll resort to a cute trick to also be able to stringify."
```

```
  cpp_quote=""
 else
  $cat <<EOM
However, in the good old days we don't know how to stringify and
catify at the same time...
@if SCAT2 || SCAT3 || SCAT4 || SCAT5
You might have to edit the values of the SCAT[2-5] macros in config.h...
@else
Hopefully, $package does not need this feature.
@end
EOM
 fi
else
 ./warn <<EOM
I can't seem to be able to catenate tokens with your cpp.
@if
 CAT2 || CAT3 || CAT4 || CAT5 || SCAT2 || SCAT3 || SCAT4 || SCAT5
You're going to have to edit the values of the following
macros in config.h:

@if CAT2 || CAT3 || CAT4 || CAT5
 CAT[2-5]
@end
@if SCAT2 || SCAT3 || SCAT4 || SCAT5
 SCAT[2-5]
@end

in order to let me compile.
@end
EOM
 cpp_stuff="/* Help! How do we handle cpp_stuff? */*/"
fi
$rm -f cpp_stuff.*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cpp_stuff.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_crypt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_crypt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:31:47  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_crypt cryptlib: Loc test xlibpth libpth Csym Setvar _a Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_crypt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CRYPT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the crypt() routine is available
?S: to
 encrypt passwords and the like.
?S:.
?S:cryptlib:
?S: This variable holds -lcrypt or the path to a libcrypt.a archive if
?S: the crypt() function is not defined in the standard C library. It is
?S: up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CRYPT (CRYPT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the crypt routine is available
?C: to encrypt passwords and the like.
?C:.
?H:#$d_crypt HAS_CRYPT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_crypt
?T:val
: see if crypt exists
echo " "
set crypt d_crypt
eval $inlibc
case "$d_crypt" in
$define) cryptlib=" ;;
*) if set crypt val -f d_crypt; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo 'crypt() found.' >&4
  val="$define"
  cryptlib="
 else
  cryptlib=`./loc Slibcrypt$_a "" $xlibpth`
  if $test -z "$cryptlib"; then
   cryptlib=`./loc Mlibcrypt$_a "" $xlibpth`
  else
   cryptlib=-lcrypt
  fi
  if $test -z "$cryptlib"; then
   cryptlib=`./loc Llibcrypt$_a "" $xlibpth`
```

```
  else
   cryptlib=-lcrypt
  fi
  if $test -z "$cryptlib"; then
   cryptlib=`./loc libcrypt$_a ""
 $libpth`
  else
   cryptlib=-lcrypt
  fi
  if $test -z "$cryptlib"; then
   echo 'crypt() NOT found.' >&4
   val="$undef"
  else
   val="$define"
  fi
 fi
 set d_crypt
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_crypt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_crypt_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_crypt_r crypt_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_crypt extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_crypt_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CRYPT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the crypt_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:crypt_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of crypt_r.
?S: It is zero if d_crypt_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_crypt_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_CRYPT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the crypt_r routine
?C: is available to crypt re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:CRYPT_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of crypt_r.
?C: It is zero if d_crypt_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_crypt_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_crypt_r HAS_CRYPT_R /**/
?H:#define CRYPT_R_PROTO $crypt_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_crypt_r_proto
: see if crypt_r exists
set crypt_r d_crypt_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_crypt_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_crypt crypt.h"
 case "$d_crypt_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_crypt_r_proto=define
  set d_crypt_r_proto crypt_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_crypt_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$crypt_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* crypt_r(const char*, const char*, struct crypt_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && crypt_r_proto=B_CCS ;;
 esac
 case "$crypt_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* crypt_r(const char*, const char*, CRYPTD*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && crypt_r_proto=B_CCD ;;
 esac
 case "$crypt_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_crypt_r=undef
  crypt_r_proto=0
  echo
 "Disabling crypt_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$crypt_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) crypt_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$crypt_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
```

```
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "crypt_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_crypt_r=undef
  crypt_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) crypt_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_crypt_r.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_getprotobynumber_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprotobynumber_r getprotobynumber_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk \
 Hasproto i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprotobynumber_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getprotobynumber_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getprotobynumber_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getprotobynumber_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getprotobynumber_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobynumber_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotobynumber_r routine
?C: is available to getprotobynumber re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getprotobynumber_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getprotobynumber_r is undef, and one of the
```

```
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobynumber_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getprotobynumber_r HAS_GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R /**/
?H:#define GETPROTOBYNUMBER_R_PROTO $getprotobynumber_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getprotobynumber_r_proto
: see if getprotobynumber_r exists
set getprotobynumber_r d_getprotobynumber_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getprotobynumber_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getprotobynumber_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getprotobynumber_r_proto=define
  set d_getprotobynumber_r_proto getprotobynumber_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) try='int getprotobynumber_r(int, struct protoent*, char*, size_t, struct protoent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobynumber_r_proto=I_ISBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct protoent* getprotobynumber_r(int, struct protoent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobynumber_r_proto=S_ISBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getprotobynumber_r(int, struct protoent*, struct protoent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobynumber_r_proto=I_ISD ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getprotobynumber_r=undef
  getprotobynumber_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getprotobynumber_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getprotobynumber_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getprotobynumber_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getprotobynumber_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getprotobynumber_r
```

```
 has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getprotobynumber_r=undef
  getprotobynumber_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getprotobynumber_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getprotobynumber_r.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statfs_s: \
 Hasstruct i_sysparam i_sysmount i_systypes \
 i_sysvfs i_sysstatfs Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statfs_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_STATFS symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct statfs is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_STATFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct statfs
?C: to do statfs() is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statfs_s HAS_STRUCT_STATFS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_statfs_s
: Check for statfs_s
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct statfs..." >&4
set d_statfs_s statfs $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_sysparam sys/param.h $i_sysmount sys/mount.h $i_sysvfs sys/vfs.h
$i_sysstatfs sys/statfs.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_statfs_s"
 in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)              echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
```

```
esac

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_statfs_s.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: sbrktype.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sbrktype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:43  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sbrktype: Myread Oldconfig Loc contains Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sbrktype:
?S: This variable defines sbrktype to be something like caddr_t, char *,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare sbrk() in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Caddr_t (SBRKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type of a core address. It is inteded to be used
?C: to safely
 declare the return type of system calls like sbrk(). It might
?C: be necessary to include <sys/types.h> as well.
?C:.
?H:#define Caddr_t $sbrktype /* <core address> type */
?H:.
: see what type sbrk is declared as in the kernel
case "$sbrktype" in
")
 if $contains 'caddr_t;' `./findhdr sys/types.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  dflt='caddr_t';
 else
  dflt='char *';
 fi
 ;;
*)  dflt="$sbrktype"
 ;;
esac
echo " "
```

```
rp="What is the return type of sbrk() on this system?"
. ./myread
sbrktype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sbrktype.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysutsname.U,v $
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysutsname: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysutsname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSUTSNAME symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/utsname.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSUTSNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/utsname.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysutsname I_SYSUTSNAME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysutsname
: see if this is a sys/utsname.h system
set sys/utsname.h i_sysutsname
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sysutsname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethostprotos.U,v $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_gethostprotos : Hasproto i_netdb
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethostprotos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies
?S: prototypes for the various gethost*() functions.
?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes
?C: prototypes for gethostent(), gethostbyname(), and
?C: gethostbyaddr().  Otherwise,
 it is up to the program to guess
?C: them.  See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethostprotos HAS_GETHOST_PROTOS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_gethostprotos
?X: This test actually only checks for gethostent() and assumes the
?X: others follow suit.  This test fails for ChorusOS, which has
?X: gethostbyname and gethostbyaddr, but not gethostent.
: see if prototypes for various gethostxxx netdb.h functions are available
echo " "
set d_gethostprotos gethostent $i_netdb netdb.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/d_gethostprotos.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: i_pwd.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:10:57 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_pwd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:10:57  ram
?RCS: patch56: use setvar so hint file values can override our guesses (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:03:27  ram
?RCS: patch23: had forgotten cppminus in cppstdin test (ADO)
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:25  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks whether there is a pwd system or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_pwd d_pwquota d_pwage d_pwchange
 d_pwclass d_pwexpire \
 d_pwgecos d_pwpasswd d_pwcomment: \
 contains rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Inhdr Findhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_pwd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_PWD, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <pwd.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_pwquota:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWQUOTA, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_quota.
?S:.
?S:d_pwage:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWAGE, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_age.
?S:.
?S:d_pwchange:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCHANGE, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_change.
?S:.
?S:d_pwclass:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCLASS, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_class.
?S:.
?S:d_pwexpire:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWEXPIRE, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_expire.
?S:.
?S:d_pwcomment:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWCOMMENT, which indicates
?S: that
 struct passwd contains pw_comment.
?S:.
?S:d_pwgecos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWGECOS, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_gecos.
?S:.
?S:d_pwpasswd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PWPASSWD, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_passwd.
?S:.
```

```
?C:I_PWD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <pwd.h>.
?C:.
?C:PWQUOTA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_quota.
?C:.
?C:PWAGE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_age.
?C:.
?C:PWCHANGE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_change.
?C:.
?C:PWCLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_class.
?C:.
?C:PWEXPIRE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_expire.
?C:.
?C:PWCOMMENT:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_comment.
?C:.
?C:PWGECOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_gecos.
?C:.
?C:PWPASSWD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_passwd.
?C:.
?H:#$i_pwd I_PWD  /**/
?H:#$d_pwquota PWQUOTA /**/
?H:#$d_pwage PWAGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwchange PWCHANGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwclass PWCLASS /**/
?H:#$d_pwexpire PWEXPIRE /**/
?H:#$d_pwcomment PWCOMMENT /**/
?H:#$d_pwgecos PWGECOS /**/
?H:#$d_pwpasswd PWPASSWD /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set i_pwd d_pwquota d_pwage d_pwchange d_pwclass d_pwexpire d_pwcomment
```

```
?LINT: set d_pwgecos d_pwpasswd
?T:xxx
: see if this is a pwd.h system
set pwd.h i_pwd
eval $inhdr

case "$i_pwd" in
$define)
 xxx=`./findhdr pwd.h`
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx >$$.h

 if $contains 'pw_quota' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwquota
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_age'
 $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwage
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_change' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwchange
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_class' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwclass
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_expire' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
```

```
 fi
 set d_pwexpire
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_comment' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwcomment
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_gecos' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwgecos
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_passwd' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwpasswd
 eval $setvar

 $rm -f $$.h
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef";
 set d_pwquota; eval $setvar
 set d_pwage; eval $setvar
 set d_pwchange; eval $setvar
 set d_pwclass; eval $setvar
 set
 d_pwexpire; eval $setvar
 set d_pwcomment; eval $setvar
 set d_pwgecos; eval $setvar
 set d_pwpasswd; eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_pwd.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: d_bzero.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_bzero.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16  13:48:15  ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic support for bzero()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:01:33  ram
?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_BZERO, no macro remap on memset (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:46  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_bzero: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_bzero:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BZERO
 symbol if
?S: the bzero() routine is available to set memory to 0.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BZERO:
?C: This symbol is defined if the bzero() routine is available to
?C: set a memory block to 0.
?C:.
?H:#$d_bzero HAS_BZERO /**/
?H:.
?M:bzero: HAS_BZERO
?M:#ifndef HAS_BZERO
?M:#ifndef bzero
?M:#define bzero(s,l) memset((s),0,(l))
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?LINT:set d_bzero
: see if bzero exists
set bzero d_bzero
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_bzero.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_readlink.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_readlink.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:11:52  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_readlink: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_readlink:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READLINK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the readlink() routine is available
?S: to read the value of a symbolic link.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READLINK :
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the readlink routine is
?C: available to read the value of a symbolic link.
?C:.
?H:#$d_readlink HAS_READLINK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_readlink
: see if readlink exists
set readlink d_readlink
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_readlink.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2015 Jarkko Hietaniemi, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:longdblmantbits doublemantbits nvmantbits: Inlibc cat Compile run \
 rm_try Setvar echo i_sunmath usequadmath \
 d_longdbl longdblkind nvsize doublesize longdblsize
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:doublemantbits:
?S: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits
?S: there are in double precision floating point format.
?S: Note that this is usually DBL_MANT_DIG minus one, since
?S: with the standard IEEE 754 formats DBL_MANT_DIG includes
?S: the implicit bit which doesn't really exist.
?S:.
?S:longdblmantbits:
?S: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits
?S: there are in long double precision floating point format.
?S: Note that this can be LDBL_MANT_DIG minus one,
?S: since
 LDBL_MANT_DIG can include the IEEE 754 implicit bit.
?S: The common x86-style 80-bit long double does not have
?S: an implicit bit.
?S:.
?S:nvmantbits:
?S: This variable tells how many bits the mantissa of a Perl NV has,
?S: not including the possible implicit bit.
?S:.
?C:DOUBLEMANTBITS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits
?C: there are in double precision floating point format.
?C: Note that this is usually DBL_MANT_DIG minus one, since
?C: with the standard IEEE 754 formats DBL_MANT_DIG includes
?C: the implicit bit, which doesn't really exist.
?C:.
?C:LONGDBLMANTBITS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits
?C: there are in long double precision floating point format.
?C: Note that this can be LDBL_MANT_DIG minus one,
?C: since LDBL_MANT_DIG can include the IEEE 754 implicit bit.
?C: The common x86-style 80-bit long double does not have
?C: an implicit bit.
?C:.
?C:NVMANTBITS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, tells how many mantissa bits
?C: (not
 including implicit bit) there are in a Perl NV.
?C: This depends on which floating point type was chosen.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#define DOUBLEMANTBITS  $doublemantbits
?H:#define LONGDBLMANTBITS $longdblmantbits
?H:#define NVMANTBITS      $nvmantbits
?H:.
?F:!try
: Check the length of the double mantissa
$echo "Checking how many mantissa bits your doubles have..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH
#include <float.h>
#ifdef I_SUNMATH
# include <sunmath.h>
#endif
#ifdef DBL_MANT_DIG
# define BITS (DBL_MANT_DIG - 1) /* the implicit bit does not count */
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
#ifdef BITS
 printf("%d\n", BITS);
#endif
 return 0;
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
   doublemantbits=`$run ./try`
else
   doublemantbits="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

: Check the length of the longdouble mantissa
$echo "Checking how many mantissa bits your long doubles have..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH
#include <float.h>
#ifdef I_SUNMATH
# include <sunmath.h>
#endif
#$d_longdbl
 HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
#if defined(HAS_LONG_DOUBLE) && defined(LDBL_MANT_DIG)
# if ($longdblkind == 3) || ($longdblkind == 4) /* 80-bit extended precision */
/* This format has no implicit bit.  Beware, however, that for
* this format the bare LDBL_MANT_DIG is misleading for inf/nan:
* the top three bits are used for inf (100) / qnan (11x) / snan (101),
* and the top bit must have been one since 387, zero is plain invalid.
```

```
* For normal fp values, the LDBL_MANT_DIG is fine, though. */
#  define BITS LDBL_MANT_DIG
# elif ($longdblkind == 5 || $longdblkind == 6 || $longdblkind == 7 || $longdblkind == 8) /* double double */
/* LDBL_MANT_DIG of 106 (twice 53) would be logical, but for some
* reason e.g. Irix thinks 107.  But in any case, we want only
* the number of real bits, the implicit bits are of no interest.  */
#  define BITS 2 * (DBL_MANT_DIG - 1)
# else
#  define BITS (LDBL_MANT_DIG - 1) /* the implicit bit does not count */
# endif
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
int
 main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
#ifdef BITS
 printf("%d\n", BITS);
#endif
 return 0;
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
   longdblmantbits=`$run ./try`
else
   longdblmantbits="$undef"
fi
$rm_try

: Check the length of the NV mantissa
$echo "Checking how many mantissa bits your NVs have..." >&4
if test "X$usequadmath" = "X$define"; then
 nvmantbits=112 # 128-1-15
else
 if test "X$nvsize" = "X$doublesize"; then
   nvmantbits="$doublemantbits"
 else
    if test "X$nvsize" = "X$longdblsize"; then
      nvmantbits="$longdblmantbits"
    else
      nvmantbits="$undef"
    fi
 fi
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/mantbits.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: i_memory.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_memory.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:01:55  ram
?RCS: patch30: cosmetic changes
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:23:56  ram
?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:02:25  ram
?RCS: patch23: avoid conflicts with <string.h>
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:22  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_memory: Inhdr strings cppstdin
 cppflags cppminus contains rm Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_memory:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MEMORY symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <memory.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MEMORY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <memory.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_memory I_MEMORY  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_memory
?X:
?X: Unfortunately, the definitions of memory functions sometimes
?X: conflict with those in <string.h>.  We'll assume that if
?X: <string.h> contains memcpy, then we don't need memory.h
?X:
: see if memory.h is available.
val=''
set memory.h val
eval $inhdr
```

```
: See if it conflicts with string.h
case "$val" in
$define)
 case "$strings" in
 ") ;;
 *)
  $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $strings > mem.h
  if $contains 'memcpy' mem.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo " "
   echo "We won't be including <memory.h>."
   val="$undef"
  fi
  $rm -f mem.h
  ;;
 esac
esac
set i_memory
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_memory.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getsrvby.U,v $
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getsbyname d_getsbyport: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getsbyname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYNAME
?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the
?S: getservbyname() routine is available to look up services
?S: by their name.
?S:.
?S:d_getsbyport:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYPORT
?S: symbol, which indicates to the C program that the
?S: getservbyport() routine is available to look up services
?S: by their port.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVBYNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getservbyname()
```

```
?C: routine is available to look up services by their name.
?C:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVBYPORT:
?C: This symbol, if defined,
 indicates that the getservbyport()
?C: routine is available to look up services by their port.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getsbyname HAS_GETSERVBYNAME  /**/
?H:#$d_getsbyport HAS_GETSERVBYPORT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getsbyname d_getsbyport
: Optional checks for getsbyname and getsbyport

@if d_getsbyname || HAS_GETSERVBYNAME
: see if getservbyname exists
set getservbyname d_getsbyname
eval $inlibc
@end

@if d_getsbyport || HAS_GETSERVBYPORT
: see if getservbyport exists
set getservbyport d_getsbyport
eval $inlibc
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getsrvby.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fstatfs : Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fstatfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSTATFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fstatfs() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FSTATFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fstatfs routine is
?C: available to stat filesystems by file descriptors.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fstatfs HAS_FSTATFS  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fstatfs
: see if fstatfs exists
set fstatfs d_fstatfs
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fstatfs.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: Mkdirp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  14:58:52  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:51:46  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can launched to create a
?X: directory path like "mkdir -p" would do.
?X:
?MAKE:Mkdirp:
 eunicefix startsh
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./mkdirp
?T:name create file
: script used to emulate mkdir -p
cat >mkdirp <<EOS
$startsh
EOS
cat >>mkdirp <<'EOS'
name=$1;
create="";
while test $name; do
```

```
 if test ! -d "$name"; then
  create="$name $create"
  name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|^[^/]*$||"`
  name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|\(.*\)/.*|\1|"`
 else
  name=""
 fi
done
for file in $create; do
 mkdir $file
done
EOS
chmod +x mkdirp
$eunicefix mkdirp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Mkdirp.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: baserev.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: baserev.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:baserev: Null
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:baserev:
?S: The base revision level of this package, from the .package file.
?S:.
: set the base revision
baserev=<BASEREV>
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/baserev.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_safemcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  15:41:12  ram
?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check
?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  13:58:46  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/03/21  08:47:26  ram
?RCS: patch52: swapped two first arguments of memcpy() calls
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:15:10
  ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:53:12  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_safemcpy: cat d_memcpy +cc +optimize +ccflags +libs +ldflags rm \
 d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_safemcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY symbol if
?S: the memcpy() routine can do overlapping copies.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY (SAFE_MEMCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcpy routine is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. Otherwise you should
?C: probably use memmove() or memcpy(). If neither is defined, roll your
?C: own version.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safemcpy HAS_SAFE_MEMCPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!safemcpy
?LINT: set d_safemcpy
```

```
: can memcpy handle overlapping blocks?
?X:
 assume the worst
val="$undef"
case "$d_memcpy" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Checking to see if your memcpy() can do overlapping copies..." >&4
 $cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
 $cat >>foo.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
#  include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#  include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
#  include <string.h>
#else
#  include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>  /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

/* Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
  try to store the string in read-only memory. */
memcpy(abc, "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789", 36);

for (align = 7; align >= 0; align--) {
 for (len = 36; len; len--) {
  b = buf+align;
  memcpy(b, abc, len);
  for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
   memcpy(b+off, b, len);
```

```
   memcpy(b, b+off, len);
   if (memcmp(b, abc, len))
    exit(1);
  }
 }
}
exit(0);
}
EOCP
 if
 $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags \
      -o safemcpy foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  if ./safemcpy 2>/dev/null; then
   echo "Yes, it can."
   val="$define"
  else
   echo "It can't, sorry."
   case "$d_memmove" in
   "$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
   esac
  fi
 else
  echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
  case "$d_memmove" in
  "$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
esac
$rm -f foo.* safemcpy core
set d_safemcpy
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_safemcpy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endpwent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endpwent_r endpwent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_pwd extern_C
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endpwent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDPWENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endpwent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endpwent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endpwent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endpwent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDPWENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endpwent_r routine
?C: is available to
 endpwent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDPWENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endpwent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endpwent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endpwent_r HAS_ENDPWENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDPWENT_R_PROTO $endpwent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endpwent_r_proto
: see if endpwent_r exists
set endpwent_r d_endpwent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endpwent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
 case "$d_endpwent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_endpwent_r_proto=define
  set d_endpwent_r_proto endpwent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_endpwent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$endpwent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int endpwent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endpwent_r_proto=I_H ;;
 esac
 case "$endpwent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void endpwent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endpwent_r_proto=V_H ;;
```

```
 esac
 case "$endpwent_r_proto"
 in
"|0) d_endpwent_r=undef
  endpwent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling endpwent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$endpwent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) endpwent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endpwent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "endpwent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_endpwent_r=undef
  endpwent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) endpwent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_endpwent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_poll.U 15 2006-08-30 18:21:51Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_poll.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:38:17  ram
?RCS: patch61: mention that <poll.h> can be included if HAS_POLL defined
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:26:31  ram
?RCS: patch45: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_poll: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_poll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_POLL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the poll() routine is available
?S: to poll active file descriptors.
?S:.
?C:HAS_POLL
 :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the poll routine is
?C: available to poll active file descriptors.  Please check I_POLL and
?C: I_SYS_POLL to know which header should be included as well.
?C:.
?H:#$d_poll HAS_POLL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_poll
: see if poll exists
set poll d_poll
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_poll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysstat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysstat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:48:30  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysstat: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysstat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_STAT symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/stat.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_STAT (I_SYSSTAT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/stat.h>.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysstat I_SYS_STAT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_sysstat
: see if sys/stat.h is available
set sys/stat.h i_sysstat
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysstat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endprotoent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endprotoent_r endprotoent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endprotoent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endprotoent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endprotoent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endprotoent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endprotoent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endprotoent_r
 routine
?C: is available to endprotoent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDPROTOENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endprotoent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endprotoent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endprotoent_r HAS_ENDPROTOENT_R /**/
```

```
?H:#define ENDPROTOENT_R_PROTO $endprotoent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endprotoent_r_proto
: see if endprotoent_r exists
set endprotoent_r d_endprotoent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endprotoent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_endprotoent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_endprotoent_r_proto=define
  set d_endprotoent_r_proto endprotoent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_endprotoent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$endprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int endprotoent_r(struct protoent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endprotoent_r_proto=I_D ;;
 esac
 case "$endprotoent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) try='void endprotoent_r(struct protoent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endprotoent_r_proto=V_D ;;
 esac
 case "$endprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_endprotoent_r=undef
  endprotoent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling endprotoent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$endprotoent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) endprotoent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endprotoent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "endprotoent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_endprotoent_r=undef
  endprotoent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) endprotoent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_endprotoent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Myinit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/31  09:47:29  ram
?RCS: patch44: leading comment states this unit comes before option processing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:07  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If you want to initialize any default values, copy this unit to your
?X: personal U directory and add the assignments to the end.  This file
?X: is included after variables are initialized but before any old
?X: config.sh file is read in and before
 any Configure switch processing.
?X:
?MAKE:Myinit: Init
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT: nocomment
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Myinit.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: mboxchar.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mboxchar.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:13:12  ram
?RCS: patch56: ensure ctrl-A characters are visible in prompt (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:11:22  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for MMDF mailboxes (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:15  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mboxchar: cat package shsharp Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mboxchar:
?S: This variable
 contains the eventual value of the MBOXCHAR symbol,
?S: which is how a C program can identify a file as a mailbox.
?S:.
?C:MBOXCHAR:
?C: This symbol contains a character which will match the beginning
?C: of a mailbox file.
?C:.
?H:#define MBOXCHAR '$mboxchar'  /**/
?H:.
?T:CTRLA
?INIT:CTRLA=`echo a | tr a '\001'`
: determine how to determine when a file is a mailbox
case "$mboxchar" in
") dflt=F;;
?X: The following ^A is two-chars to ensure it will print out -- WED
"$CTRLA") dflt='^A';;
*)  dflt="$mboxchar";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

In saving articles, $package wants to differentiate between saving to
mailbox format files and normal files.  It does this by examining the
first character of the file in question.  On most systems the first line
starts with "From ...", so the first character is an F.  Other systems
use magic cookies like control codes between articles, so one of those
would be first.  For example, MMDF messages are separated with lines of
four control-A's (you may specify one
 as ^A, i.e. caret A).

EOM
rp="What's the first character of a mailbox file?"
. ./myread
mboxchar="$ans"
```

```
case "$mboxchar" in
'F') ;;
"$CTRLA") ;;
'^A'|'^a') mboxchar="$CTRLA";;
*)  cat <<'EOM'

You will need to edit the shell script mbox.saver to properly append an
article to a mailbox.  The arguments to the script are documented in
EOM
 case "$shsharp" in
 false) echo "comments in mbox.saver.std.";;
 true) echo "comments in the shell script itself.";;
 esac
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/mboxchar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lrint: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lrint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LRINT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lrint() routine is available
?S: to return the integral value closest to a double (according
?S: to the current rounding mode).
?S:.
?C:HAS_LRINT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lrint routine is
?C: available to return the integral value closest to a double
?C: (according to the current rounding mode).
?C:.
?H:#$d_lrint HAS_LRINT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lrint
: see if lrint exists
set lrint d_lrint
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lrint.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_drem.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_drem.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:12:14  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_drem: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_drem:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DREM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the drem() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DREM :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the drem routine is
?C: available.
  This routine is roughly the same as fmod, i.e. it
?C: computes the remainder r=x-n*y, where n=rint(x/y), whereas fmod
?C: uses n=trunc(x/y).
?C:.
?H:#$d_drem HAS_DREM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_drem
: see if drem exists
set drem d_drem
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_drem.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: myhostname.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:15:55 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: myhostname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:15:55  ram
?RCS: patch61: improved hostname lookup by using ypmatch when NIS is used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:25:43  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS: patch36: now uses new Tr unit to convert to/from lowercase
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:06:20  ram
?RCS: patch30: now a little more clever for domain name guessing
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:myhostname phostname mydomain: contains sed test Myread Oldconfig \
 Guess Loc awk echo sort uniq +usrinc rm hostcat Tr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:myhostname (hostname):
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYHOSTNAME symbol,
?S: which is the name of the host the program is going to run on.
?S: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from mydomain.
?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.
?S:.
?S:mydomain:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MYDOMAIN symbol,
?S: which is the domain of the host the program is going to run on.
?S: The domain must be appended to myhostname to form a complete host name.
?S: The dot comes with mydomain, and need not be supplied by the program.
?S:.
?S:phostname:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PHOSTNAME symbol,
?S: which is a command that can be fed to popen()
 to get the host name.
?S: The program should probably not presume that the domain is or isn't
?S: there already.
?S:.
?C:MYHOSTNAME (HOSTNAME):
?C: This symbol contains name of the host the program is going to run on.
?C: The domain is not kept with hostname, but must be gotten from MYDOMAIN.
?C: The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by the program.
?C: If gethostname() or uname() exist, MYHOSTNAME may be ignored. If MYDOMAIN
?C: is not used, MYHOSTNAME will hold the name derived from PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:MYDOMAIN:
```

```
?C: This symbol contains the domain of the host the program is going to
?C: run on.  The domain must be appended to HOSTNAME to form a complete
?C: host name.  The dot comes with MYDOMAIN, and need not be supplied by
?C: the program.  If the host name is derived from PHOSTNAME, the domain
?C: may or may not already be there, and the program should check.
?C:.
?H:#define MYHOSTNAME "$myhostname"  /**/
?H:#define MYDOMAIN "$mydomain"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:extern osname
?T:cont
 i tans tmp_re
: now get the host name
echo " "
echo "Figuring out host name..." >&4
case "$myhostname" in
") cont=true
 echo 'Maybe "hostname" will work...'
 if tans=`sh -c hostname 2>&1` ; then
  myhostname=$tans
  phostname=hostname
  cont=""
 fi
 ;;
*) cont="";;
esac
if $test "$cont"; then
 if ./xenix; then
  echo 'Oh, dear.  Maybe "/etc/systemid" is the key...'
  if tans=`cat /etc/systemid 2>&1` ; then
   myhostname=$tans
   phostname='cat /etc/systemid'
   echo "Whadyaknow.  Xenix always was a bit strange..."
   cont=""
  fi
 elif $test -r /etc/systemid; then
  echo "(What is a non-Xenix system doing with /etc/systemid?)"
 fi
fi
if $test "$cont"; then
 echo 'No, maybe "uuname -l" will work...'
 if tans=`sh -c 'uuname -l' 2>&1` ; then
  myhostname=$tans
  phostname='uuname -l'
 else
  echo 'Strange.  Maybe "uname -n" will work...'
  if tans=`sh -c 'uname -n' 2>&1` ; then
   myhostname=$tans
```

```
   phostname='uname -n'
  else
   echo 'Oh well, maybe I can mine it out of whoami.h...'
   if
 tans=`sh -c $contains' sysname $usrinc/whoami.h' 2>&1` ; then
    myhostname=`echo "$tans" | $sed 's/^.*"\(.*\)"/\1/'`
    phostname="sed -n -e ""/sysname/s/^.*\"\\(.*\\)\"/\1/{"" -e p -e q -e '}' <$usrinc/whoami.h"
   else
    case "$myhostname" in
    ") echo "Does this machine have an identity crisis or something?"
     phostname=";;
    *)
     echo "Well, you said $myhostname before..."
     phostname='echo $myhostname';;
    esac
   fi
  fi
 fi
fi
case "$myhostname" in
") myhostname=noname ;;
esac
: you do not want to know about this
set $myhostname
myhostname=$1

: verify guess
if $test "$myhostname" ; then
 dflt=y
 rp='Your host name appears to be "'$myhostname'".' Right?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y*) ;;
 *) myhostname=";;
 esac
fi

: bad guess or no guess
while $test "X$myhostname" = X ; do
 dflt="
 rp="Please type the (one word) name of your host:"
 . ./myread
 myhostname="$ans"
done

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$myhostname" in
*[A-Z]*)
```

```
 echo
 "(Normalizing case in your host name)"
 myhostname=`echo $myhostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
 ;;
esac

?X: Do not ask for domain name if this is not used later on. In that
?X: case, the hostname may keep its domain name, but it doesn't matter.
@if MYDOMAIN || mydomain
case "$myhostname" in
*.*)
 dflt=`expr "X$myhostname" : "X[^.]*\(\..*\)"`
 myhostname=`expr "X$myhostname" : "X\([^.]*\)\."`
 echo "(Trimming domain name from host name--host name is now $myhostname)"
 ;;
*) case "$mydomain" in
 ")
?X:
?X: There is currently no way to say we do not want hostcat if mydomain is not
?X: used. One way to achieve that would be to put that code in a mydomain.U
?X: unit. However, we want to stick the sanity checks right after the domain
?X: name computation, or if none is done, right after the hostname computation.
?X:
  {
?X: If we use NIS, try ypmatch.
   test "X$hostcat" = "Xypcat hosts" &&
   ypmatch "$myhostname" hosts 2>/dev/null |\
    $sed -e 's/[  ]*#.*//; s/$/ /' > hosts
 && \
   $test -s hosts
  } || {
?X: Extract only the relevant hosts, reducing file size,
?X: remove comments, insert trailing space for later use.
?X: Test to be sure we *have* a hostcat command.  os390 doesn't.
   test "X$hostcat" != "X" &&
   $hostcat | $sed -n -e "s/[  ]*#.*//; s/\$/ /
     /[  ]$myhostname[ . ]/p" > hosts
  }
  tmp_re="[ . ]"
  if $test -f hosts; then
   $test x`$awk "/[0-9].*[  ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ { sum++ }
        END { print sum }" hosts` = x1 || tmp_re="[  ]"
   dflt=.`$awk "/[0-9].*[  ]$myhostname$tmp_re/ {for(i=2; i<=NF;i++) print \\\$i}" \
    hosts | $sort | $uniq | \
    $sed -n -e "s/$myhostname\.\([-a-zA-Z0-9_.]\)/\1/p"`
   case `$echo X$dflt` in
   X*\ *) echo "(Several hosts in the database matched hostname)"
    dflt=.
```

```
  ;;
  X.) echo "(You do not have fully-qualified names in the hosts database)"
  ;;
  esac
 else
  echo "(I cannot locate a hosts database anywhere)"
  dflt=.
 fi
 case "$dflt" in
 .)
  tans=`./loc resolv.conf X /etc /usr/etc`
  if
$test -f "$tans"; then
   echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from $tans)"
?X: Look for either a search or a domain directive.
   dflt=.`$sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
     -e 's/^search  *\([^ ]*\).*/\1/p' $tans \
     -e 1q 2>/dev/null`
   case "$dflt" in
   .) dflt=.`$sed -n -e 's/ / /g' \
        -e 's/^domain  *\([^ ]*\).*/\1/p' $tans \
        -e 1q 2>/dev/null`
    ;;
   esac
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 .) echo "(No help from resolv.conf either -- attempting clever guess)"
  dflt=.`sh -c domainname 2>/dev/null`
  case "$dflt" in
  ") dflt='.';;
  .nis.*|.yp.*|.main.*) dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/^\.[^.]*//'`;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt$osname" in
 .os390) echo "(Attempting domain name extraction from //'SYS1.TCPPARMS(TCPDATA)')"
  dflt=.`awk '/^DOMAINORIGIN/ {print $2}' "//'SYS1.TCPPARMS(TCPDATA)'" 2>/dev/null`
  ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 .) echo "(Lost all hope -- silly guess then)"
  dflt='.nonet'
  ;;
 esac
 $rm -f hosts
 ;;
```

```
 *)
 dflt="$mydomain";;
 esac;;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is your domain name?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$ans" in
") ;;
.*) ;;
*) tans=".$tans";;
esac
mydomain="$tans"

: translate upper to lower if necessary
case "$mydomain" in
*[A-Z]*)
 echo "(Normalizing case in your domain name)"
 mydomain=`echo $mydomain | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
 ;;
esac

@end
: a little sanity check here
case "$phostname" in
") ;;
*)
 case `$phostname | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'` in
 $myhostname$mydomain|$myhostname) ;;
 *)
  case "$phostname" in
  sed*)
   echo "(That doesn't agree with your whoami.h file, by the way.)"
   ;;
  *)
   echo "(That doesn't agree with your $phostname command, by the way.)"
   ;;
  esac
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/myhostname.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: models.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: models.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:13:17  ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:02:39  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for large
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:models split small medium large huge: test cat Myread sysman Oldconfig \
 Loc contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:models:
?S: This variable contains
 the list of memory models supported by this
?S: system.  Possible component values are none, split, unsplit, small,
?S: medium, large, and huge.  The component values are space separated.
?S:.
?S:split:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program that will run in separate I and D space, for those
?S: machines that support separation of instruction and data space.  It is
?S: up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:small:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a small memory model.  It is up to
?S: the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:medium:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a medium memory model.  If the
?S: medium model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
?S: model programs.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
```

```
?S:large:
?S: This variable contains a flag
 which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a large memory model.  It is up to
?S: the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:huge:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a huge memory model.  If the
?S: huge model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
?S: model programs.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:unsplit tans modelcc
?F:!pdp11
?D:large=''
?LINT:extern cc
: see what memory models we can support
case "$models" in
'')
?X: We may not use Cppsym or we get a circular dependency through cc.
?X: But this should work regardless of which cc we eventually use.
 $cat >pdp11.c <<'EOP'
int main() {
#ifdef pdp11
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(1);
#endif
}
EOP
?X: Run cc in a subshell in case they don't have a 'cc' command.
?X: Presumably they do have gcc or something.
 case "$cc" in
 '') modelcc="$cc" ;;
 *) modelcc="cc" ;;
 esac
 ( $modelcc -o pdp11 pdp11.c ) >/dev/null 2>&1
 if
 $test -f pdp11 && ./pdp11 2>/dev/null; then
  dflt='unsplit split'
 else
  tans=`./loc . X /lib/small /lib/large /usr/lib/small /usr/lib/large /lib/medium /usr/lib/medium /lib/huge`
  case "$tans" in
  X) dflt='none';;
  *) if $test -d /lib/small || $test -d /usr/lib/small; then
    dflt='small'
   else
    dflt=''
```

```
   fi
   if $test -d /lib/medium || $test -d /usr/lib/medium; then
    dflt="$dflt medium"
   fi
   if $test -d /lib/large || $test -d /usr/lib/large; then
    dflt="$dflt large"
   fi
   if $test -d /lib/huge || $test -d /usr/lib/huge; then
    dflt="$dflt huge"
   fi
  esac
 fi;;
*) dflt="$models";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

Some systems have different model sizes.  On most systems they are called
small, medium, large, and huge.  On the PDP11 they are called unsplit and
split.  If your system doesn't support different memory models, say "none".
If you wish to force everything to one memory model, say "none" here and
put the appropriate flags later when it asks you for other
 cc and ld flags.
Venix systems may wish to put "none" and let the compiler figure things out.
(In the following question multiple model names should be space separated.)

The default for most systems is "none".

EOM
rp="Which memory models are supported?"
. ./myread
models="$ans"

case "$models" in
none)
 small=''
 medium=''
 large=''
 huge=''
 unsplit=''
 split=''
 ;;
*split)
 case "$split" in
 '') if $contains '\-i' $sysman/ld.1 >/dev/null 2>&1 || \
    $contains '\-i' $sysman/cc.1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   dflt='-i'
  else
   dflt='none'
```

```
 fi;;
*) dflt="$split";;
esac
rp="What flag indicates separate I and D space?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans=";;
esac
split="$tans"
unsplit=";;
*large*|*small*|*medium*|*huge*)
case "$models" in
*large*)
 case "$large" in
 ") dflt='-Ml';;
 *) dflt="$large";;
 esac
rp="What flag indicates large model?"
. ./myread
tans="$ans"
case "$tans" in
none) tans=";
esac
large="$tans";;
*) large=";;
esac
case "$models"
in
*huge*) case "$huge" in
 ") dflt='-Mh';;
 *) dflt="$huge";;
 esac
 rp="What flag indicates huge model?"
 . ./myread
 tans="$ans"
 case "$tans" in
 none) tans=";
 esac
 huge="$tans";;
*) huge="$large";;
esac
case "$models" in
*medium*) case "$medium" in
 ") dflt='-Mm';;
 *) dflt="$medium";;
 esac
 rp="What flag indicates medium model?"
```

```
  . ./myread
  tans="$ans"
  case "$tans" in
  none) tans=";
  esac
  medium="$tans";;
 *) medium="$large";;
 esac
 case "$models" in
 *small*) case "$small" in
  ") dflt='none';;
  *) dflt="$small";;
  esac
  rp="What flag indicates small model?"
  . ./myread
  tans="$ans"
  case "$tans" in
  none) tans=";
  esac
  small="$tans";;
 *) small=";;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 echo "Unrecognized memory models--you may have to edit Makefile.SH" >&4
 ;;
esac
$rm -f pdp11.* pdp11
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/models.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_stdlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_stdlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:27  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:i_stdlib: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDLIB symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stdlib.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_STDLIB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdlib.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_stdlib
: see if stdlib is available
set stdlib.h i_stdlib
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_stdlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the WRITEME file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_writev: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_writev:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WRITEV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the writev() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WRITEV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the writev routine is
?C: available to do scatter writes.
?C:.
?H:#$d_writev HAS_WRITEV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_writev
: see if writev exists
set writev d_writev
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_writev.U
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```
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: selecttype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:20:09  ram
?RCS: patch61: always include <sys/select.h> when available for test
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:14:06  ram
?RCS: patch56: removed harmful spaces in assignment
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:06:31  ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:selecttype: cat +cc +ccflags rm Oldconfig Myread \
 d_fd_set d_select d_socket i_systime
 i_sysselct
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:selecttype:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
?S: arguments to select.  Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
?S: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise.  This is only useful if you
?S: have select(), naturally.
?S:.
?C:Select_fd_set_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
?C: arguments to select.  Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
?C: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise.  This is only useful if you
?C: have select(), of course.
?C:.
?H:#define Select_fd_set_t  $selecttype /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx yyy
: check for type of arguments to select.  This will only really
: work if the system supports prototypes and provides one for
```

```
: select.
case "$d_select" in
$define)
 : Make initial guess
 case "$selecttype" in
 "|' ')
  case "$d_fd_set" in
  $define) xxx='fd_set *' ;;
  *) xxx='int *' ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *)  xxx="$selecttype"
  ;;
 esac
 : backup guess
 case "$xxx" in
 'fd_set *') yyy='int *'
 ;;
 'int *') yyy='fd_set *' ;;
 esac

 $cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type of arguments are expected by select().
EOM
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_systime I_SYS_TIME
#$i_sysselct I_SYS_SELECT
#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef HAS_SOCKET
#include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h> */
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_TIME
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main()
{
 int width;
 Select_fd_set_t readfds;
 Select_fd_set_t writefds;
 Select_fd_set_t exceptfds;
 struct timeval timeout;
 select(width, readfds, writefds, exceptfds, &timeout);
 exit(0);
```

```
}
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DSelect_fd_set_t="$xxx" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  selecttype="$xxx"
  echo "Your system uses $xxx for the arguments to select." >&4
 elif $cc $ccflags -c -DSelect_fd_set_t="$yyy" try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  selecttype="$yyy"
  echo "Your system uses $yyy for the arguments to select." >&4
 else
  rp='What is the type for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arguments
 to select?'
  dflt="$xxx"
  . ./myread
  selecttype="$ans"
 fi
 $rm -f try.[co]
 ;;
*) selecttype='int *'
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/selecttype.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: yacc.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: yacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/13  15:28:48  ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc as another alternative (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:10:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:yacc yaccflags: Guess Myread Oldconfig byacc bison cat test _exe
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:yacc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the compiler compiler we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.
```

```
?S:.
?S:yaccflags:
?S: This
 variable contains any additional yacc flags desired by the
?S: user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:comp
: determine compiler compiler
case "$yacc" in
")
 dflt=yacc;;
*)
 dflt="$yacc";;
esac
echo " "
comp='yacc'
if $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
 dflt="$byacc"
 comp="byacc or $comp"
fi
if $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
 comp="$comp or bison -y"
fi
rp="Which compiler compiler ($comp) shall I use?"
. ./myread
yacc="$ans"
case "$yacc" in
*bis*)
 case "$yacc" in
 *-y*) ;;
 *)
  yacc="$yacc -y"
  echo "(Adding -y option to bison to get yacc-compatible behavior.)"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

@if yaccflags
: see if we need extra yacc flags
dflt="$yaccflags"
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH

Your yacc program may need extra flags to normally process the parser sources.
Do NOT specify any -d or -v flags here, since those are explicitly known
```

```
by the various Makefiles. However, if your machine has strange/undocumented
options (like -Sr# on SCO to specify the
 maximum number of grammar rules), then
please add them here.  To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH
rp="Any additional yacc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) yaccflags=";;
*) yaccflags="$ans";;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/yacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_poll.U,v $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
?MAKE:i_langinfo: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_langinfo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LANGINFO symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <langinfo.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_LANGINFO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <langinfo.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_langinfo I_LANGINFO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_langinfo
: see if this is a langinfo.h system
set langinfo.h i_langinfo
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_langinfo.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: uidtype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:33:25 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: uidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/08/29  16:33:25  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  07:09:36  ram
?RCS: patch30: comment for uidtype referred to the obsoleted symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/13  15:28:27  ram
?RCS: patch27: made conformant to its gidtype.U companion
?RCS: patch27: question now explicitly mentions getuid()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18
  12:09:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:uidtype:
?S: This variable defines Uid_t to be something like uid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t (UIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare user ids in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, ushort, uid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t $uidtype  /* UID type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see what type uids are declared as in the kernel
echo " "
echo "Looking for the type for user ids returned by getuid()."
set uid_t uidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$uidtype" in
xxx)
```

```
 xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
 set `grep '_ruid;' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
 case $1 in
 unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
 *) dflt="$1" ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$uidtype";;
esac
case "$uidtype" in
uid_t) echo "uid_t found." ;;
*) rp="What
 is the type for user ids returned by getuid()?"
 . ./myread
 uidtype="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/uidtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sresuproto: Hasproto i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sresuproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the setresuid() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the setresuid() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  Good guesses are
?C:  extern
 int setresuid(uid_t ruid, uid_t euid, uid_t suid);
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_sresuproto HAS_SETRESUID_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sresuproto
: see if prototype for setresuid is available
echo " "
set d_sresuproto setresuid $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sresuproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:siteman3dir siteman3direxp installsiteman3dir: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix man3dir sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:siteman3dir="
?S:siteman3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: library man source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After
 perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: man3 pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:siteman3direxp="
?S:siteman3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the siteman3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsiteman3dir="
?S:installsiteman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as siteman3direxp, unless you are using
```

```
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsiteman3dir
?LINT:set siteman3dir
?LINT:set siteman3direxp
: determine where add-on library man pages go
case "$siteman3dir" in
") dflt=`echo $man3dir | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"` ;;
*) dflt=$siteman3dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname
 where the site-specific library manual pages should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=siteman3dir
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/siteman3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: mansrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mansrc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1997/02/28  16:12:03  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't ask for AFS when they choose to not install pages
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/09/25  09:16:58  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/02/15  14:15:31  ram
?RCS: patch51: was mistakenly duplicating /usr/local/man/man1 (ADO)
?RCS: patch51: added /opt/man/man1 to the lookpath (ADO)
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0.1.6  1995/01/30  14:39:34  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:32:25  ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/08/29  16:30:38  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix for default setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  15:11:10  ram
?RCS: patch23: added lint hint, assuring that nroff is used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:14:39  ram
?RCS: patch16: now uses _nroff in case user asked for portability
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:09:31  ram
?RCS: patch10: allows for L1 man page extension (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:14  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mansrc mansrcexp manext installmansrc: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
 sysman spackage test Getfile Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:mansrc:
?S: This variable
 contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:mansrcexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the mansrc variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installmansrc:
?S: This variable is really the same as mansrcexp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: mansrcexp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:manext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'.  The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See mansrc.
```

```
?S:.
?T:lookpath
: determine where manual pages go
set mansrc mansrc none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual
 pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
 echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
 case "$mansrc" in
 ") mansrc="none";;
 esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$mansrc" in
")
 lookpath="$prefixexp/share/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/local/man/man1 /opt/man/man1 /usr/man/manl"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/share/man/man1 /usr/local/share/man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/man/local/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath /usr/man/man.L"
 mansrc=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath`
 if $test -d "$mansrc"; then
  dflt="$mansrc"
 else
  dflt="$sysman"
 fi
 set dflt
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
' ') dflt=none;;
*)  dflt="$mansrc"
 ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn~
rp='Where do the manual pages (source) go?'
. ./getfile
if test
 "X$mansrcexp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installmansrc="
fi
```

```
mansrc="$ans"
mansrcexp="$ansexp"
case "$mansrc" in
") mansrc=' '
 installmansrc=";;
esac
if $afs && $test "$mansrc"; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installmansrc" in
 ") dflt=`echo $mansrcexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installmansrc";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installmansrc="$ans"
else
 installmansrc="$mansrcexp"
fi

case "$mansrc" in
' ') manext='0';;
*l) manext=l;;
*n) manext=n;;
*o) manext=l;;
*p) manext=n;;
*C) manext=C;;
*L) manext=L;;
*L1) manext=L1;;
*) manext=1;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/mansrc.U
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```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nan: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_nan:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NAN if nan() is
?S: available to generate NaN.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NAN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nan routine is
?C: available to generate NaN.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nan HAS_NAN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nan
: see if nan exists
set nan d_nan
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_nan.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_closedir.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:31:26 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_closedir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:31:26  ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:11:18  ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:21  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_closedir d_void_closedir: Inlibc i_dirent i_sysdir i_sysndir
 \
 i_systypes Compile Setvar rm_try run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_closedir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_CLOSEDIR if closedir() is
```

```
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_closedir HAS_CLOSEDIR  /**/
?H:.
?S:d_void_closedir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines VOID_CLOSEDIR if closedir()
?S: does not return a value.
?S:.
?C:VOID_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine
?C: does not return a value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_void_closedir VOID_CLOSEDIR  /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_closedir d_void_closedir
: see if closedir exists
set closedir d_closedir
eval $inlibc

@if VOID_CLOSEDIR || d_void_closedir
?X: The following contortions are designed so we can call closedir()
?X: and check whether it returns a value.  The contortions are designed
?X: to portably pick up the correct directory header, for those
?X: systems that support various mutually incompatible
 directory functions.
?X: This is from perl5's perl.h
case "$d_closedir" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Checking whether closedir() returns a status..." >&4
 cat > try.c <<EOM
#$i_dirent I_DIRENT  /**/
#$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR  /**/
#$i_sysndir I_SYS_NDIR  /**/
#$i_systypes I_SYS_TYPES /**/

#if defined(I_SYS_TYPES)
#include <sys/types.h>
#endif
#if defined(I_DIRENT)
#include <dirent.h>
#else
#ifdef I_SYS_NDIR
```

```
#include <sys/ndir.h>
#else
#ifdef I_SYS_DIR
#include <sys/dir.h>
#endif
#endif
#endif
int main() { return closedir(opendir(".")); }
EOM
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok; then
  if $run ./try > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   echo "Yes, it does."
   val="$undef"
  else
   echo "No, it doesn't."
   val="$define"
  fi
 else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"
  val="$define"
 fi
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef";
 ;;
esac
set d_void_closedir
eval $setvar
$rm_try
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_closedir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Oldsym.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:06:58  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:13  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit follows the creation of the config.sh file. It adds some
?X: special symbols: defines from patchlevel.h file if any and CONFIG,
?X: which is set to true. Then, we try to keep all the new symbols that
?X: may come from a hint file or a previous config.sh file.
?X:
?MAKE:Oldsym:
 Config_sh Options test hint src sed sort uniq
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:CONFIG sym tmp
?F:!UU
: add special variables
$test -f $src/patchlevel.h && \
awk '/^#define/ {printf "%s=%s\n",$2,$3}' $src/patchlevel.h >>config.sh
echo "CONFIG=true" >>config.sh

: propagate old symbols
if $test -f UU/config.sh; then
?X: Make sure each symbol is unique in oldconfig.sh
 <UU/config.sh $sort | $uniq >UU/oldconfig.sh
?X:
?X: All the symbols that appear twice come only from config.sh (hence the
?X: two config.sh in the command line). These symbols will be removed by
?X: the uniq -u command. The oldsyms file thus contains all the symbols
?X: that did not appear in the produced config.sh (Larry Wall).
?X:
?X: Do not touch the -u flag of uniq.  This means you too, Jarkko.
?X:
 $sed -n 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\)=.*/\1/p' \
  config.sh config.sh UU/oldconfig.sh |\
  $sort | $uniq -u >UU/oldsyms
 set X `cat UU/oldsyms`
 shift
 case $# in
 0) ;;
 *)
  cat <<EOM
Hmm...You had some extra variables I don't know about...I'll
 try to keep 'em...
EOM
  echo ": Variables propagated from previous config.sh file." >>config.sh
  for sym in `cat UU/oldsyms`; do
```

```
   echo "    Propagating $hint variable "'$"'$sym..."
   eval 'tmp="$"'${sym}"'"'
   echo "$tmp" | \
    sed -e "s/'/'\"'\"'/g" -e "s/^/$sym='/" -e "s/$/'/" >>config.sh
  done
  ;;
 esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Oldsym.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_table.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_table.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/11/10  17:34:14  ram
?RCS: patch14: wrongly mentionned an obsolete symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/10/16  13:49:29  ram
?RCS: patch12: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_table: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_table:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TABLE if table() is
?S: available to examine/update elements from a system table.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TABLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the OSF/1
 table() system
?C: call is available to examine/update items from a system table.
?C:.
?H:#$d_table HAS_TABLE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_table
: see if table exists
set table d_table
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_table.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_tcgtpgrp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tcgtpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:12:08  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tcgetpgrp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tcgetpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TCGETPGRP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the tcgetpgrp() routine is available.
?S: to get foreground process group ID.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TCGETPGRP
 :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tcgetpgrp routine is
?C: available to get foreground process group ID.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tcgetpgrp HAS_TCGETPGRP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tcgetpgrp
: see if tcgetpgrp exists
set tcgetpgrp d_tcgetpgrp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_tcgtpgrp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_charsprf.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_ckeypad.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_nolnbuf.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_brokstat.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_PORTAR.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/mkdep.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_bsdjmp.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Magic_h.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_setlocale.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_dbl_dig.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pidcheck.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/nlist_pfx.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_dbl_dig.U
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```
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_snprintf_l d_vsnprintf_l : Inlibc d_snprintf d_vsnprintf
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_snprintf_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SNPRINTF_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the snprintf_l () library function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?S:d_vsnprintf_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VSNPRINTF_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the vsnprintf_l () library function
```

```
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SNPRINTF_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the snprintf_l () library
?C: function
 is available for use.
?C:.
?C:HAS_VSNPRINTF_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the vsnprintf_l () library
?C: function is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_snprintf_l HAS_SNPRINTF_L /**/
?H:#$d_vsnprintf_l HAS_VSNPRINTF_L /**/
?H:.
: see if snprintf_l exists
set snprintf_l d_snprintf_l
eval $inlibc

: see if vsnprintf_l exists
set vsnprintf_l d_vsnprintf_l
eval $inlibc

case "$d_snprintf-$d_vsnprintf-$d_snprintf_l-$d_vsnprintf_l" in
"$define-$define-$define-$define")
   ;;
*) echo "(These require the basic snprintf and vsnprintf to also be available, which they aren't"
 d_snprintf_l="$undef"
 d_vsnprintf_l="$undef"
   ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_snprintf_l.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libperl.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libperl useshrplib shrpenv ldlibpthname: \
 Myread Oldconfig archlibexp awk cat libc \
 _a osname osvers so patchlevel subversion usedl ld \
 ccdlflags installarchlib userelocatableinc
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
```

```
?S:libperl:
?S: The perl executable is obtained by linking perlmain.c with
?S: libperl, any static extensions (usually just DynaLoader),
?S: and any other libraries needed on this system.  libperl
?S: is usually libperl.a, but can also be libperl.so.xxx if
?S: the user wishes to build a perl executable with a shared
?S: library.
?S:.
?S:useshrplib:
?S: This variable is set to 'true' if the user wishes
?S: to build a shared libperl, and 'false' otherwise.
?S:.
?S:shrpenv:
?S: If
 the user builds a shared libperl.so, then we need to tell the
?S: 'perl' executable where it will be able to find the installed libperl.so.
?S: One way to do this on some systems is to set the environment variable
?S: LD_RUN_PATH to the directory that will be the final location of the
?S: shared libperl.so.  The makefile can use this with something like
?S:  $shrpenv $(CC) -o perl perlmain.o $libperl $libs
?S: Typical values are
?S:  shrpenv="env LD_RUN_PATH=$archlibexp/CORE"
?S: or
?S:  shrpenv="
?S: See the main perl Makefile.SH for actual working usage.
?S:
?S: Alternatively, we might be able to use a command line option such
?S: as -R $archlibexp/CORE (Solaris) or -Wl,-rpath
?S: $archlibexp/CORE (Linux).
?S:.
?S:ldlibpthname:
?S: This variable holds the name of the shared library
?S: search path, often LD_LIBRARY_PATH.  To get an empty
?S: string, the hints file must set this to 'none'.
?S:.
?T:shrpdir majonly majmin also xxx tmp_shrpenv
?X: metalint gets confused and thinks we're
 actually setting LDOPTS
?X: and LD_RUN_PATH.
?LINT:extern LDOPTS
?LINT:change LDOPTS
?LINT:extern LD_RUN_PATH
?LINT:change LD_RUN_PATH
?LINT:change ccdlflags
?LINT:extern maintloc maintname
?Y:top
: Do we want a shared libperl?
also="
```

```
case "$usedl" in
$undef)
 # No dynamic loading being used, so don't bother even to prompt.
 useshrplib='false'
 ;;
*) case "$useshrplib" in
 ") case "$osname" in
  svr4*|nonstopux|dgux|dynixptx|esix|powerux|haiku|cygwin*)
   dflt=y
   also='Building a shared libperl is required for dynamic loading to work on your system.'
   ;;
  *) dflt=n
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 $define|true|[Yy]*)
  dflt=y
  ;;
 *) dflt=n
  ;;
 esac
 $cat << EOM

The perl executable is normally obtained by linking perlmain.c with
libperl${_a}, any static extensions (usually just DynaLoader), and
any other libraries needed on this system (such as -lm, etc.).  Since
your system supports dynamic loading, it is probably possible to build
a shared libperl.$so.  If you will have more than one
 executable linked
to libperl.$so, this will significantly reduce the size of each
executable, but it may have a noticeable effect on performance.  The
default is probably sensible for your system.
$also

EOM
 rp="Build a shared libperl.$so (y/n)"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 true|$define|[Yy]*)
  useshrplib='true'  ;;
 *) useshrplib='false' ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

case "$useshrplib" in
true)
 case "$userelocatableinc" in
```

```
true|define)
 echo "Cannot build with both -Duserelocatableinc and -Duseshrplib" >&4
 echo "See INSTALL for an explanation why that won't work." >&4
 exit 4
 ;;
esac
case "$libperl" in
")
 # Figure out a good name for libperl.so.  Since it gets stored in
 # a version-specific architecture-dependent library, the version
 # number isn't really that important, except for making cc/ld happy.
 #
 # A name such as libperl.so.10.1
 majmin="libperl.$so.$patchlevel.$subversion"
 # A name such as libperl.so.100
 majonly=`echo $patchlevel $subversion |
  $awk '{printf
"%d%02d", $1, $2}'`
 majonly=libperl.$so.$majonly
 # I'd prefer to keep the os-specific stuff here to a minimum, and
 # rely on figuring it out from the naming of libc.
 case "${osname}${osvers}" in
 *linux*|gnu*)  # ld won't link with a bare -lperl otherwise.
  dflt=libperl.$so
  ;;
 cygwin*) # ld links now against the dll directly
  majmin="cygperl5_${patchlevel}_${subversion}.${so}"
  majonly=`echo $patchlevel $subversion |
   $awk '{printf "%03d%03d", $1, $2}'`
  majonly=cygperl5.$majonly.$so
  dflt=$majmin
  ;;
 *) # Try to guess based on whether libc has major.minor.
  case "$libc" in
  *libc.$so.[0-9]*.[0-9]*) dflt=$majmin ;;
  *libc.$so.[0-9]*) dflt=$majonly ;;
  *) dflt=libperl.$so ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt=$libperl
 ;;
esac
cat << EOM

I need to select a good name for the shared libperl.  If your system uses
library names with major and minor numbers, then you might want something
```

```
like $majmin.  Alternatively, if your system uses a single
 version
number for shared libraries, then you might want to use $majonly.
Or, your system might be quite happy with a simple libperl.$so.

Since the shared libperl will get installed into a version-specific
architecture-dependent directory, the version number of the shared perl
library probably isn't important, so the default should be o.k.

EOM
 rp='What name do you want to give to the shared libperl?'
 . ./myread
 libperl=$ans
 echo "Ok, I'll use $libperl"
 ;;
*)
 libperl="libperl${_a}"
 ;;
esac

# Detect old use of shrpdir via undocumented Configure -Dshrpdir
case "$shrpdir" in
") ;;
*) $cat >&4 <<EOM
WARNING:  Use of the shrpdir variable for the installation location of
the shared $libperl is not supported.  It was never documented and
will not work in this version.  Let me (<$maintloc>)
know of any problems this may cause.

EOM
 case "$shrpdir" in
 "$archlibexp/CORE")
  $cat >&4 <<EOM
But your current setting of $shrpdir is
the default anyway, so it's harmless.
EOM
  ;;
 *)
  $cat
 >&4 <<EOM
Further, your current attempted setting of $shrpdir
conflicts with the value of $archlibexp/CORE
that installperl will use.
EOM
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

```
# How will the perl executable find the installed shared $libperl?
# Add $xxx to ccdlflags.
# If we can't figure out a command-line option, use $shrpenv to
# set env LD_RUN_PATH.  The main perl makefile uses this.
shrpdir=$archlibexp/CORE
xxx=''
tmp_shrpenv=''
if "$useshrplib"; then
   case "$osname" in
 aix)
  # We'll set it in Makefile.SH...
  ;;
 solaris)
  xxx="-R $shrpdir"
  ;;
 freebsd|minix|mirbsd|netbsd|openbsd|interix|dragonfly|bitrig)
  xxx="-Wl,-R$shrpdir"
  ;;
 bsdos|linux|irix*|dec_osf|gnu*|haiku)
  xxx="-Wl,-rpath,$shrpdir"
  ;;
 hpux*)
  # hpux doesn't like the default, either.
  tmp_shrpenv="env LDOPTS=\"+s +b${shrpdir}\""
  ;;
 cygwin)
  # cygwin needs only ldlibpth
  ;;
 *)
  tmp_shrpenv="env LD_RUN_PATH=$shrpdir"
  ;;
 esac
 case "$xxx" in
 '') ;;
 *)
  # Only add $xxx if it isn't already in ccdlflags.
  case
 " $ccdlflags " in
  *" $xxx "*) ;;
  *) ccdlflags="$ccdlflags $xxx"
   cat <<EOM >&4

Adding $xxx to the flags
passed to $ld so that the perl executable will find the
installed shared $libperl.

EOM
```

```
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
fi
# Fix ccdlflags in AIX for building external extensions.
# (For building Perl itself bare -bE:perl.exp is needed,
#  Makefile.SH takes care of this.)
case "$osname" in
aix) ccdlflags="$ccdlflags -bE:$installarchlib/CORE/perl.exp" ;;
esac
# Respect a hint or command-line value.
case "$shrpenv" in
'') shrpenv="$tmp_shrpenv" ;;
esac
case "$ldlibpthname" in
'') ldlibpthname=LD_LIBRARY_PATH ;;
none) ldlibpthname='' ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/libperl.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_strchr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strchr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16  13:49:20  ram
?RCS: patch12: added support for HAS_INDEX
?RCS: patch12: added magic for index() and rindex()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:05:26  ram
?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_STRCHR, no macro remap of index (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:32  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strchr d_index: contains strings Setvar Myread Oldconfig
```

```
 Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strchr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRCHR if strchr() and
?S: strrchr() are available for string searching.
?S:.
?S:d_index:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_INDEX if index() and
?S: rindex() are available for string searching.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCHR:
?C: This symbol is defined to indicate that the strchr()/strrchr()
?C: functions are available for string searching. If not, try the
?C: index()/rindex() pair.
?C:.
?C:HAS_INDEX:
?C: This symbol is defined to indicate that the index()/rindex()
?C: functions are available for string searching.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strchr HAS_STRCHR /**/
?H:#$d_index HAS_INDEX /**/
?H:.
?M:index: HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef index
?M:#define index strchr
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?M:rindex: HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef HAS_INDEX
?M:#ifndef rindex
?M:#define rindex strrchr
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?T:vali
?LINT:set d_strchr d_index
: index or strchr
echo " "
if set index val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
 if
 set strchr val -f d_strchr; eval $csym; $val; then
  if $contains strchr "$strings" >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
?X: has index, strchr, and strchr in string header
   val="$define"
   vali="$undef"
   echo "strchr() found." >&4
```

```
  else
?X: has index, strchr, and no strchr in string header
   val="$undef"
   vali="$define"
   echo "index() found." >&4
  fi
 else
?X: has only index, no strchr, string header is a moot point
  val="$undef"
  vali="$define"
  echo "index() found." >&4
 fi
else
 if set strchr val -f d_strchr; eval $csym; $val; then
  val="$define"
  vali="$undef"
  echo "strchr() found." >&4
 else
  echo "No index() or strchr() found!" >&4
  val="$undef"
  vali="$undef"
 fi
fi
set d_strchr; eval $setvar
val="$vali"
set d_index; eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strchr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_wchar: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_wchar:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_WCHAR symbol,
?S: that indicates whether a C program may include <wchar.h>.
?S:.
```

```
?C:I_WCHAR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that <wchar.h>
?C: is available for inclusion
?C:.
?H:#$i_wchar   I_WCHAR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_wchar
: see if wchar.h is present
set wchar.h i_wchar
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_wchar.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysmode.U,v $
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysmode: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysmode:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSMODE symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/mode.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSMODE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/mode.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysmode I_SYSMODE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysmode
: see if this is a sys/mode.h system
set sys/mode.h i_sysmode
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sysmode.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_localtime_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006,2007 H.Merijn Brand
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_localtime_r d_localtime_r_needs_tzset localtime_r_proto: Inlibc \
 cat run Protochk Hasproto i_systypes usethreads i_time i_systime \
 rm_try Compile extern_C i_stdlib i_unistd i_malloc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_localtime_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOCALTIME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the localtime_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_localtime_r_needs_tzset:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET
?S: symbol, which makes us call tzset before localtime_r()
?S:.
?S:localtime_r_proto:
?S: This
 variable encodes the prototype of localtime_r.
?S: It is zero if d_localtime_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_localtime_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCALTIME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localtime_r routine
?C: is available to localtime re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET:
?C: Many libc's localtime_r implementations do not call tzset,
?C: making them differ from localtime(), and making timezone
?C: changes using \$ENV{TZ} without explicitly calling tzset
?C: impossible. This symbol makes us call tzset before localtime_r
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_localtime_r_needs_tzset LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef LOCALTIME_R_NEEDS_TZSET
?H:?%<:#define L_R_TZSET tzset(),
?H:?%<:#else
?H:?%<:#define L_R_TZSET
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?C:L_R_TZSET:
?C: If localtime_r() needs tzset, it is defined in this define
?C:.
?C:LOCALTIME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of localtime_r.
```

```
?C: It is zero if d_localtime_r
 is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_localtime_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_localtime_r HAS_LOCALTIME_R /**/
?H:#define LOCALTIME_R_PROTO $localtime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_localtime_r_proto
?F:!try
: see if localtime_r exists
set localtime_r d_localtime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_localtime_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
 case "$d_localtime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_localtime_r_proto=define
  set d_localtime_r_proto localtime_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_localtime_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$localtime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct tm* localtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && localtime_r_proto=S_TS ;;
 esac
 case "$localtime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int localtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && localtime_r_proto=I_TS ;;
 esac
 case "$localtime_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_localtime_r=undef
  localtime_r_proto=0
  echo
 "Disabling localtime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$localtime_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) localtime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$localtime_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "localtime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_localtime_r=undef
```

```
  localtime_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) localtime_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac

: see if localtime_r calls tzset
case "$localtime_r_proto" in
REENTRANT_PROTO*)
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
/*  Does our libc's localtime_r call tzset ?
*  return 0 if so, 1 otherwise.
*/
#$i_systypes I_SYS_TYPES
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#$i_time I_TIME
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_malloc I_MALLOC
#ifdef I_SYS_TYPES
#  include <sys/types.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_TIME
#  include <time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>
#ifdef I_MALLOC
#  include <malloc.h>
#endif
int
 main()
{
   time_t t = time(0L);
   char w_tz[]="TZ" "=GMT+5",
  e_tz[]="TZ" "=GMT-5",
 *tz_e = (char*)malloc(16),
 *tz_w = (char*)malloc(16);
   struct tm tm_e, tm_w;
   memset(&tm_e,'\0',sizeof(struct tm));
   memset(&tm_w,'\0',sizeof(struct tm));
   strcpy(tz_e,e_tz);
```

```
  strcpy(tz_w,w_tz);

  putenv(tz_e);
  localtime_r(&t, &tm_e);

  putenv(tz_w);
  localtime_r(&t, &tm_w);

  if( memcmp(&tm_e, &tm_w, sizeof(struct tm)) == 0 )
 return 1;
  return 0;
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
    if $run ./try; then
  d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=undef;
    else
  d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=define;
    fi;
 else
    d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=undef;
 fi;
   ;;
 *)
   d_localtime_r_needs_tzset=undef;
   ;;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_localtime_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_NeWS.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_NeWS.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_news d_news0 d_newshome d_textcan: test rm Myread Getfile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_news:
?S: Set if running NeWS 1.1
?S:.
?S:d_news0:
?S: Set if running NeWS 1.0
?S:.
?S:d_newshome:
?S: Path to the top directory of the NeWS structure.
?S:.
?S:d_textcan:
?S: Path to where the textcan.ps stuff is...
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEWS1_1 (NEWS1_1):
?C: This
 symbol defined if running NeWS 1.1.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NEWS1_0 (NEWS1_0):
?C: This symbol defined if running NeWS 1.0.
?C:.
?C:TEXTCAN:
?C: Tells path to where the textcan.ps stuff is...
?C:.
?H:#$d_news HAS_NEWS1_1     /**/
?H:#$d_news0 HAS_NEWS1_0     /**/
?H:#define TEXTCAN $d_textcan /**/
?H:.
?INIT:: default path for NeWS
?INIT:d_newshome="/usr/NeWS"
?INIT:
: Check to see what version of NeWS is being run?
cd ..
echo " "
echo "Now for the interesting stuff... Lets see what kind of NeWS"
echo "they grow round here...."
echo " "
dflt='y'
if $test -d $d_newshome; then
 d_newshome=`(cd $d_newshome ; /bin/pwd)`
 echo "Ah...found myself a NeWS in $d_newshome..."
 dflt='y'
 rp="Is this the NeWS you want your children to grow up with?"
 . UU/myread
fi
while $test $ans = "n"; do
dflt=$d_newshome
```

```
fn=d
rp="Path to NeWS you want:"
. UU/getfile
d_newshome=$ans

echo " "
if $test ! -d $d_newshome/lib; then
 echo "ARG!  No lib directory in $d_newshome!!!"
 : heavy medicine.  I wonder what the disease
 is...
 $rm -f kit*isdone
 $rm -rf UU
 : bye bye
 set -t; echo "Sorry... no NeWS is bad news..."
fi

if $test -r $d_newshome/lib/NeWS/colors.ps ; then
 echo 'Ahh... your running NeWS 1.1!  Boy... that makes stuff easy....'
 echo " "
 d_news="$define"
 d_news0="$undef"
 if $test -r $d_newshome/lib/NeWS/textcan.ps; then
  d_textcan=$d_newshome/lib/NeWS
  echo "The textcan.ps stuff seems to be in : $d_textcan"
 else
  d_textcan=$d_newshome/clientsrc/client/nterm
  if $test ! -r $d_textcan/textcan.ps; then
   d_news="$undef"
   d_news0="$define"
   echo 'Hmm... must have been fooled... gotta be NeWS 1.1 beta!'
  else
   echo "The textcan.ps stuff seems to be in : $d_textcan"
  fi
 fi
else
 echo 'snif... snif... I smell the dilapidated smell of NeWS 1.0..'
 echo 'Some things will not work under NeWS 1.0...'
 d_news="$undef"
 d_news0="$define"
fi
cd UU
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_NeWS.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_fcntl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fcntl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fcntl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fcntl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCNTL symbol, and indicates
?S: whether the fcntl() function exists
?S:.
?C:HAS_FCNTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the fcntl() function exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fcntl HAS_FCNTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fcntl
:
 see if this is an fcntl system
set fcntl d_fcntl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fcntl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Rcs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Rcs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:15  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This is a unit that helps people who write SH scripts and keep them under
?X: RCS, but don't think to protect the $Log and other $Id keywords from
?X: variable substitution (or people like me who do not like to).
?X:
?MAKE:Author Date Header Id Locker Log RCSfile Revision Source State: Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ %<
?LINT:describe Author
 Date Header Id Locker Log RCSfile Revision Source State
: preserve RCS keywords in files with variable substitution, grrr
?Author:Author='$Author'
?Date:Date='$Date'
?Header:Header='$Header'
?Id:Id='$Id'
?$Locker'
?Log:Log='$Log'
?RCSfile:RCSfile='$RCSfile'
?Revision:Revision='$Revision'
?Source:Source='$Source'
?State:State='$State'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Rcs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_log1p: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_log1p:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOG1P symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the logp1() routine is available
?S: to compute log(1 + x) for values of x close to zero.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOG1P:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the log1p routine is
?C: available to do the logarithm of 1 plus argument function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_log1p HAS_LOG1P  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_log1p
: see if log1p exists
set log1p d_log1p
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_log1p.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: intsize.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:55:26 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: intsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:55:26  ram
?RCS: patch61: avoid prompting the user if the test runs ok
?RCS: patch61: moved code from longsize.U into there
?RCS: patch61: new tests for shortsize as well
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:21:06  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:intsize longsize
 shortsize: Compile Myread cat run i_stdlib rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:intsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the INTSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in an int.
?S:.
?S:longsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the LONGSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long.
?S:.
?S:shortsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the SHORTSIZE symbol which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a short.
?S:.
?C:INTSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(int) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?C:LONGSIZE:
```

```
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(long) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?C:SHORTSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the value of sizeof(short) so that the C
?C: preprocessor can make decisions based on it.
?C:.
?H:#define INTSIZE $intsize  /**/
?H:#define LONGSIZE $longsize  /**/
?H:#define
 SHORTSIZE $shortsize  /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: check for lengths of integral types
echo " "
case "$intsize" in
")
 echo "Checking to see how big your integers are..." >&4
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
@if INTSIZE || intsize
 printf("intsize=%d;\n", (int)sizeof(int));
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
 printf("longsize=%d;\n", (int)sizeof(long));
@end
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
 printf("shortsize=%d;\n", (int)sizeof(short));
@end
 exit(0);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try > /dev/null; then
  eval `$run ./try`
@if INTSIZE || intsize
  echo "Your integers are $intsize bytes long."
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
  echo "Your long integers are $longsize bytes long."
@end
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
```

```
  echo "Your short integers are $shortsize bytes long."
@end
 else
  $cat >&4 <<EOM
!
Help! I can't compile and run the intsize test program: please enlighten me!
(This is probably a misconfiguration
 in your system or libraries, and
you really ought to fix it.  Still, I'll try anyway.)
!
EOM
@if INTSIZE || intsize
  dflt=4
  rp="What is the size of an integer (in bytes)?"
  . ./myread
  intsize="$ans"
@end
@if LONGSIZE || longsize
  dflt=$intsize
  rp="What is the size of a long integer (in bytes)?"
  . ./myread
  longsize="$ans"
@end
@if SHORTSIZE || shortsize
  dflt=2
  rp="What is the size of a short integer (in bytes)?"
  . ./myread
  shortsize="$ans"
@end
 fi
 ;;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/a_dvisory/intsize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endhent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endhent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endhent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endhent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDHOSTENT if endhostent() is
?S: available to close whatever was being used for host queries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDHOSTENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endhostent() routine is
?C: available to close whatever was being used for host
 queries.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endhent HAS_ENDHOSTENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endhent
: see if endhostent exists
set endhostent d_endhent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_endhent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: gidtype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/08/29 16:21:44 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: gidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/08/29  16:21:44  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS: patch32: removed useless usage of Setvar (for now)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:21:07  ram
?RCS: patch27: added lint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:01:51  ram
?RCS: patch23: protected gidtype setting via setvar (ADO)
```

```
?RCS: patch23: made Gid_t comment more explicit (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:11  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:gidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:gidtype:
?S: This variable defines Gid_t to be something like gid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare the return type
?S: of getgid().  Typically, it is the type of group ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Gid_t (GIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the return type of getgid() and the type of
?C: argument to setrgid() and related functions.  Typically,
?C: it is the type of group ids in the kernel. It can be int, ushort,
?C: gid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> to get
?C: any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Gid_t $gidtype  /* Type for getgid(), etc... */
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see what type gids are declared as in the kernel
echo " "
echo "Looking for the type for group ids returned by getgid()."
set gid_t gidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$gidtype" in
xxx)
 xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
 set `grep
 'groups\[NGROUPS\];' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
 case $1 in
 unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
 *) dflt="$1" ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$gidtype";;
esac
case "$gidtype" in
gid_t) echo "gid_t found." ;;
*) rp="What is the type for group ids returned by getgid()?"
 . ./myread
 gidtype="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/gidtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_llroundl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_llroundl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLROUNDL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the llroundl() routine is available
?S: to return the long long value nearest to x away from zero.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LLROUNDL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llroundl routine is
?C: available to return the nearest long long value away from zero of
?C: the long double argument value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_llroundl HAS_LLROUNDL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_llroundl
: see if llroundl exists
set llroundl d_llroundl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_llroundl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: perl5.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Andrew Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perl5.U,v $
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate a previously installed
?X: version of perl5 suitable for running inc_version_list.U.
?X: We check for 5.005 and later because inc_version_list is
?X: irrelevant for earlier versions.
?X:
?MAKE:perl5: path_sep binexp test sed exe_ext
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perl5:
?S: This variable contains the full path (if any) to a previously
?S: installed perl5.005 or later suitable for running the script
?S: to determine inc_version_list.
?S:.
?T: tdir
: Find perl5.005 or later.
echo "Looking for a previously installed perl5.005 or later... "
case "$perl5" in
") for tdir in `echo "$binexp$path_sep$PATH" | $sed "s/$path_sep/
 /g"`; do
  : Check if this perl is recent and can load a simple module
  if $test -x $tdir/perl$exe_ext && $tdir/perl -Mless -e 'use 5.005;' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   perl5=$tdir/perl
   break;
  elif $test -x $tdir/perl5$exe_ext && $tdir/perl5 -Mless -e 'use 5.005;' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   perl5=$tdir/perl5
   break;
  fi
 done
 ;;
*) perl5="$perl5"
 ;;
esac
case "$perl5" in
") echo "None found.  That's ok.";;
*) echo "Using $perl5." ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/perl5.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pipe.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_pipe.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:11:44  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pipe: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pipe:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PIPE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pipe() routine is available
?S: to create an inter-process channel.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PIPE :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the pipe routine is
?C: available to create an inter-process channel.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pipe HAS_PIPE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pipe
: see if pipe exists
set pipe d_pipe
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pipe.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_fcntl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_fcntl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_fcntl: h_fcntl h_sysfile +i_sysfile Inhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_fcntl:
?S: This variable controls the value of I_FCNTL (which tells
?S: the C program to include <fcntl.h>).
?S:.
```

```
?C:I_FCNTL (HDR_O_STUFF FCNTL):
?C: This manifest constant tells the C program to include <fcntl.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_fcntl I_FCNTL /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?X:
 Make line lists +i_sysfile to ensure tests for <sys/file.h> will be
?X: conducted prior tests for <fcntl.h>, hece making sure the h_sysfile
?X: variable is correctly set when we reach that unit.
?LINT:set i_fcntl
?LINT:use i_sysfile
?LINT:change h_fcntl
: see if fcntl.h is there
val=''
set fcntl.h val
eval $inhdr

: see if we can include fcntl.h
case "$val" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 if $h_fcntl; then
  val="$define"
  echo "We'll be including <fcntl.h>." >&4
 else
  val="$undef"
  if $h_sysfile; then
 echo "We don't need to include <fcntl.h> if we include <sys/file.h>." >&4
  else
   echo "We won't be including <fcntl.h>." >&4
  fi
 fi
 ;;
*)
 h_fcntl=false
 val="$undef"
 ;;
esac
set i_fcntl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_fcntl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Begin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Begin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  14:56:35  ram
?RCS: patch61: added Extractall dependency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:25:08  ram
?RCS: patch49: avoid an empty rmlist: systems might choke on it (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/31  09:32:20  ram
?RCS: patch44: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file comes after option processing had been done and after all
?X: the default values have been set up. It marks the beginning
 of questions.
?X: It is important that Options be listed *after* Myinit to ensure that the
?X: default initializations performed by Init and Myinit will not clobber
?X: any setting done on the command line via -D or -U.
?X:
?MAKE:Begin: Myinit Options package Extractall
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Eunice requires " " instead of "", can you believe it
echo " "
: Here we go...
echo "Beginning of configuration questions for $package."

?X: Make sure the rm below is given a non-empty list for some systems.
?X: This is run only when within the UU directory, hence we can safely
?X: attempt to rm a non-existent 'X' file...
trap 'echo " "; test -d ../UU && rm -rf X $rmlist; exit 1' 1 2 3 15
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Begin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_remquo: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_remquo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REMQUO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the remquo() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_REMQUO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the remquo routine is
?C: available to return the remainder and part of quotient.
?C:.
?H:#$d_remquo HAS_REMQUO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_remquo
: see if remquo exists
set remquo d_remquo
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_remquo.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memset.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memset.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:03:11  ram
?RCS: patch10: removed text recommending bzero over memset (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memset: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memset:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMSET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memset() routine is available
?S: to set blocks of memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMSET
 (MEMSET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memset routine is available
```

```
?C: to set blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memset HAS_MEMSET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memset
: see if memset exists
set memset d_memset
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memset.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# $Id: errnolist.a,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:35 ram Exp ram $
#
#  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
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#  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
#  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
#  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
#  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Harlan Stenn <harlan@mumps.pfcs.com>
#
# $Log: errnolist.a,v $
# Revision 3.0  1993/08/18 12:04:35  ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#
#
# This is a simple-minded awk script to generate an initialization for
# sys_errnolist on systems that don't have it.
# This file now depends only on sys/errno.h error numbers under maxerr being
# in order.  It will complain and die if not.  NOTE: It will still produce
# a compilable output file, even with errors, so you
 must check the output.


BEGIN  {
   format = "\t\"%s\",\n"
   printf("/*\n** This is a generated file.  Do NOT edit it unless you really have to...\n*/\n\n")
   printf("char *sys_errnolist[] = {\n")
   maxerr = 89
  }

$1=="#define" {
   if(count > maxerr || substr($2,1,1) != "E")
```

```
    next   # we're not interested
   if($3 < count) { # this is bad
    printf("Fatal error: %s out of order at %s\n",\
    FILENAME, $2)>"/dev/tty"
    exit 1
   }
   # fill in the blanks
   while($3 > count) {
    dummy=sprintf("EDUMMY%d",count)
    printf(format,dummy)
    count++
   }
   printf(format,$2)
   count++
  }

END  {
   printf("\t0\n};\n")
  }
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/errnolist.a
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_llround: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_llround:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLROUND symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the llround() routine is available
?S: to return the long long value nearest to x.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LLROUND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llround routine is
?C: available to return the nearest long long value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_llround HAS_LLROUND  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_llround
: see if llround exists
set llround d_llround
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/perl/d_llround.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpagsz.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:13:10 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpagsz.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:13:10  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:14  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpagsz: Compile Oldconfig Myread Inlibc Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpagsz:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPAGESIZE if getpagesize()
?S: is available to get the system page size.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPAGESIZE
 (GETPAGESIZE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpagesize system call
?C: is available to get system page size, which is the granularity of
?C: many memory management calls.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpagsz HAS_GETPAGESIZE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpagsz
: see if getpagesize exists
set getpagesize d_getpagsz
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_getpagsz.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getsent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getsent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getsent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getsent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETSERVENT if getservent() is
?S: available to look up network services in some data base or another.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getservent() routine is
?C: available to look up network services in some
 data base or another.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getsent HAS_GETSERVENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getsent
: see if getservent exists
set getservent d_getsent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getsent.U
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```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_scalbn: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_scalbn:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCALBN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the scalbn() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SCALBN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the scalbn routine is
?C: available to multiply floating-point number by integral power
?C: of radix.
?C:.
?H:#$d_scalbn HAS_SCALBN  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_scalbn
: see if scalbn exists
set scalbn d_scalbn
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_scalbn.U
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```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memrchr: Inlibc Hasproto d_gnulibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memrchr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMRCHR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memrchr() routine is available
?S: to return a pointer to the last occurrence of a byte in a memory
?S: area (or NULL if not found).
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMRCHR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memrchr routine is
?C: available to return a pointer to the last occurrence of a byte in
?C: a memory area (or NULL if not found).
?C:.
?H:#$d_memrchr HAS_MEMRCHR  /**/
?H:.
?T:d_memrchr_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4
?LINT:set d_memrchr
: see if memrchr exists
: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.
echo " "
d_memrchr_proto=''
xx1='#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC'
xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC)
 && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'
xx3='#   define _GNU_SOURCE'
xx4='#endif'
set d_memrchr_proto memrchr literal "$xx1" literal "$xx2" literal "$xx3" literal "$xx4" define string.h
eval $hasproto
case "$d_memrchr_proto" in
   define) # see if memrchr exists
 set memrchr d_memrchr
 eval $inlibc
 ;;
   *)  val=$undef
```

```
 set d_memrchr
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_memrchr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_stdstdio.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:46:32 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_stdstdio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:46:32  ram
?RCS: patch61: merged with perl5's unit
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:06:54  ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix on ?C: line for FILE_bufsiz
?RCS: patch56: fixed unbalanced parenthesis (ADO)
?RCS: patch56: check whether FILE_cnt and FILE_ptr can be assigned to (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/05/12  12:12:11  ram
?RCS:
 patch54: complete rewrite by Tye McQueen to fit modern systems
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_stdstdio d_stdiobase stdio_ptr stdio_cnt \
 d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt stdio_base \
 stdio_bufsiz d_stdio_cnt_lval d_stdio_ptr_lval stdio_filbuf: cat \
 Compile contains rm_try d_gnulibc gnulibc_version i_stdlib \
 Setvar Findhdr Oldconfig run to
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ %<
?S:d_stdstdio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_PTR if this system
?S: has a FILE structure declaring usable _ptr and _cnt fields (or
?S: equivalent) in stdio.h.
```

```
?S:.
?S:stdio_ptr:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the
?S: _ptr field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_ptr(fp).
?S:.
?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval:
?S: This variable conditionally defines STDIO_PTR_LVALUE if the
?S: FILE_ptr macro can be used as an lvalue.
?S:.
?S:stdio_cnt:
?S: This
 variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the
?S: _cnt field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_cnt(fp).
?S:.
?S:d_stdio_cnt_lval:
?S: This variable conditionally defines STDIO_CNT_LVALUE if the
?S: FILE_cnt macro can be used as an lvalue.
?S:.
?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt:
?S: This symbol is defined if using the FILE_ptr macro as an lvalue
?S: to increase the pointer by n has the side effect of decreasing the
?S: value of File_cnt(fp) by n.
?S:.
?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt:
?S: This symbol is defined if using the FILE_ptr macro as an lvalue
?S: to increase the pointer by n leaves File_cnt(fp) unchanged.
?S:.
?S:stdio_filbuf:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to tell
?S: stdio to refill its internal buffers (?).  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_filbuf(fp).
?S:.
?S:d_stdiobase:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_BASE if this system
?S: has
 a FILE structure declaring a usable _base field (or equivalent)
?S: in stdio.h.
?S:.
?S:stdio_base:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the
?S: _base field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_base(fp).
?S:.
?S:stdio_bufsiz:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to determine
?S: the number of bytes store in the I/O buffer pointer to by the
```

```
?S: _base field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_bufsiz(fp).
?S:.
?C:USE_STDIO_PTR ~ d_stdstdio (USE_STD_STDIO STDSTDIO):
?C: This symbol is defined if the _ptr and _cnt fields (or similar)
?C: of the stdio FILE structure can be used to access the stdio buffer
?C: for a file handle.  If this is defined, then the FILE_ptr(fp)
?C: and FILE_cnt(fp) macros will also be defined and should be used
?C: to access these fields.
?C:.
?C:FILE_ptr:
?C: This macro is used to access the _ptr
 field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_PTR is defined.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_PTR_LVALUE:
?C: This symbol is defined if the FILE_ptr macro can be used as an
?C: lvalue.
?C:.
?C:FILE_cnt:
?C: This macro is used to access the _cnt field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_PTR is defined.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_CNT_LVALUE:
?C: This symbol is defined if the FILE_cnt macro can be used as an
?C: lvalue.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_PTR_LVAL_SETS_CNT:
?C: This symbol is defined if using the FILE_ptr macro as an lvalue
?C: to increase the pointer by n has the side effect of decreasing the
?C: value of File_cnt(fp) by n.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_PTR_LVAL_NOCHANGE_CNT:
?C: This symbol is defined if using the FILE_ptr macro as an lvalue
?C: to increase the pointer by n leaves File_cnt(fp) unchanged.
?C:.
?C:FILE_filbuf:
?C: This macro is used to access the internal stdio
 _filbuf function
?C: (or equivalent), if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE and STDIO_PTR_LVALUE
?C: are defined.  It is typically either _filbuf or __filbuf.
?C: This macro will only be defined if both STDIO_CNT_LVALUE and
?C: STDIO_PTR_LVALUE are defined.
?C:.
?H:?d_stdstdio:#$d_stdstdio USE_STDIO_PTR /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#ifdef USE_STDIO_PTR
```

```
?H:#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
?H:#$d_stdio_ptr_lval STDIO_PTR_LVALUE  /**/
?H:#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
?H:#$d_stdio_cnt_lval STDIO_CNT_LVALUE  /**/
?H:#$d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt STDIO_PTR_LVAL_SETS_CNT /**/
?H:#$d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt STDIO_PTR_LVAL_NOCHANGE_CNT /**/
?H:?FILE_filbuf:#if defined(STDIO_PTR_LVALUE) && defined(STDIO_CNT_LVALUE)
?H:?FILE_filbuf:#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $stdio_filbuf  /**/
?H:?FILE_filbuf:#endif
?H:?d_stdstdio:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdstdio:FILE_ptr FILE_cnt FILE_filbuf
?C:USE_STDIO_BASE ~ d_stdiobase:
?C: This symbol is defined if the _base field (or similar) of the
?C: stdio FILE structure can be used to access the
 stdio buffer for
?C: a file handle.  If this is defined, then the FILE_base(fp) macro
?C: will also be defined and should be used to access this field.
?C: Also, the FILE_bufsiz(fp) macro will be defined and should be used
?C: to determine the number of bytes in the buffer.  USE_STDIO_BASE
?C: will never be defined unless USE_STDIO_PTR is.
?C:.
?C:FILE_base:
?C: This macro is used to access the _base field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?C:FILE_bufsiz:
?C: This macro is used to determine the number of bytes in the I/O
?C: buffer pointed to by _base field (or equivalent) of the FILE
?C: structure pointed to its argument. This macro will always be defined
?C: if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?H:?d_stdiobase:#$d_stdiobase USE_STDIO_BASE /**/
?H:?d_stdiobase:#ifdef USE_STDIO_BASE
?H:#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
?H:#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
?H:?d_stdiobase:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdiobase:FILE_base
 FILE_bufsiz
?T:ptr_lval cnt_lval filbuf xxx
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_stdstdio d_stdiobase
: see if _ptr and _cnt from stdio act std
echo " "

if $contains '_lbfsize' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
```

```
 echo "(Looks like you have stdio.h from BSD.)"
 case "$stdio_ptr" in
 ") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_p)'
  ptr_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_cnt" in
 ") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_r)'
  cnt_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_base" in
 ") stdio_base='((fp)->_ub._base ? (fp)->_ub._base : (fp)->_bf._base)';;
 esac
 case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
 ") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_ub._base ? (fp)->_ub._size : (fp)->_bf._size)';;
 esac
elif $contains '_IO_fpos_t' `./findhdr stdio.h` `./findhdr libio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "(Looks like you have stdio.h from Linux.)"
 case "$stdio_ptr" in
 ") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
  ptr_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_cnt"
 in
 ") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
  cnt_lval=$undef
  ;;
 *) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_base" in
 ") stdio_base='((fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
 esac
 case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
 ") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
 esac
else
 case "$stdio_ptr" in
 ") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_ptr)'
  ptr_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_cnt" in
```

```
 ") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_cnt)'
  cnt_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_base" in
 ") stdio_base='((fp)->_base)';;
 esac
 case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
 ") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_cnt + (fp)->_ptr - (fp)->_base)';;
 esac
fi

: test whether _ptr and _cnt really work
echo "Checking how std your stdio is..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 char c = getc(fp);
 if
 (
  18 <= FILE_cnt(fp) &&
  strncmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "include <stdio.h>\n", 18) == 0
 )
  exit(0);
 exit(1);
}
EOP
val="$undef"
set try
if eval $compile && $to try.c; then
 if $run ./try; then
  echo "Your stdio acts pretty std."
  val="$define"
 else
  echo "Your stdio isn't very std."
 fi
else
 echo "Your stdio doesn't appear very std."
fi
$rm_try
```

```
# glibc 2.2.90 and above apparently change stdio streams so Perl's
# direct buffer manipulation no longer works.  The Configure tests
# should be changed to correctly detect this, but until then,
# the following check should at least let perl compile and run.
# (This quick fix should be updated before 5.8.1.)
# To be defensive, reject all unknown versions, and all versions  > 2.2.9.
# A. Dougherty, June 3, 2002.
case "$d_gnulibc" in
$define)
 case "$gnulibc_version" in
 2.[01]*)  ;;
 2.2) ;;
 2.2.[0-9]) ;;
 *)  echo "But I will not snoop inside glibc $gnulibc_version stdio buffers."
  val="$undef"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_stdstdio
eval
 $setvar

@if STDIO_PTR_LVALUE || d_stdio_ptr_lval
: Can _ptr be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$ptr_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_ptr_lval
eval $setvar
@end

@if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE || d_stdio_cnt_lval
: Can _cnt be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$cnt_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_cnt_lval
eval $setvar
@end

@if FILE_filbuf
: How to access the stdio _filbuf or __filbuf function.
```

```
: If this fails, check how the getc macro in stdio.h works.
case "${d_stdio_ptr_lval}${d_stdio_cnt_lval}" in
${define}${define})
 : Try $hint value, if any, then _filbuf, __filbuf, _fill, then punt.
 : _fill is for os/2.
 xxx='notok'
 for filbuf in $stdio_filbuf '_filbuf(fp)' '__filbuf(fp) ' '_fill(fp)' ; do
  $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define
 FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $filbuf
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 int c;
 c = getc(fp);
 c = FILE_filbuf(fp);  /* Just looking for linker errors.*/
 exit(0);
}
EOP
  set try
  if eval $compile && $to try.c && $run ./try; then
   echo "Your stdio appears to use $filbuf"
   stdio_filbuf="$filbuf"
   xxx='ok'
   break
  else
   echo "Hmm.  $filbuf doesn't seem to work."
  fi
  $rm_try
 done
 case "$xxx" in
 notok) echo "I can't figure out how to access _filbuf"
   echo "I'll just have to work around it."
   d_stdio_ptr_lval="$undef"
   d_stdio_cnt_lval="$undef"
   ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end

@if STDIO_PTR_LVALUE
```

```
: test whether setting _ptr sets _cnt as a side effect
d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt="$undef"
d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt="$undef"
case "$d_stdio_ptr_lval$d_stdstdio" in
$define$define)
 echo "Checking to see what happens if we set the stdio ptr..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
/* Can
 we scream? */
/* Eat dust sed :-) */
/* In the buffer space, no one can hear you scream. */
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
#include <sys/types.h>
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 int c;
 char *ptr;
 size_t cnt;
 if (!fp) {
    puts("Fail even to read");
    exit(1);
 }
 c = getc(fp); /* Read away the first # */
 if (c == EOF) {
    puts("Fail even to read");
    exit(1);
 }
 if (!(
  18 <= FILE_cnt(fp) &&
  strncmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "include <stdio.h>\n", 18) == 0
 )) {
  puts("Fail even to read");
  exit (1);
 }
 ptr = (char*) FILE_ptr(fp);
 cnt = (size_t)FILE_cnt(fp);

 FILE_ptr(fp) += 42;

 if ((char*)FILE_ptr(fp) != (ptr + 42)) {
  printf("Fail ptr check %p != %p", FILE_ptr(fp), (ptr + 42));
  exit (1);
```

```
 }
 if (FILE_cnt(fp) <= 20) {
  printf ("Fail (<20 chars to test)");
  exit (1);
 }
 if (strncmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "Eat dust sed :-) */\n", 20) != 0) {
  puts("Fail compare");
  exit
 (1);
 }
 if (cnt == FILE_cnt(fp)) {
  puts("Pass_unchanged");
  exit (0);
 }
 if (FILE_cnt(fp) == (cnt - 42)) {
  puts("Pass_changed");
  exit (0);
 }
 printf("Fail count was %d now %d\n", cnt, FILE_cnt(fp));
 return 1;

}
EOP
 set try
 if eval $compile && $to try.c; then
  case `$run ./try` in
  Pass_changed)
   echo "Increasing ptr in your stdio decreases cnt by the same amount.  Good." >&4
   d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt="$define" ;;
  Pass_unchanged)
   echo "Increasing ptr in your stdio leaves cnt unchanged.  Good." >&4
   d_stdio_ptr_lval_nochange_cnt="$define" ;;
  Fail*)
   echo "Increasing ptr in your stdio didn't do exactly what I expected.  We'll not be doing that then." >&4 ;;
  *)
   echo "It appears attempting to set ptr in your stdio is a bad plan." >&4 ;;
 esac
 else
  echo "It seems we can't set ptr in your stdio.  Nevermind." >&4
 fi
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
@end

@if d_stdiobase || USE_STDIO_BASE || FILE_base || FILE_bufsiz
: see if _base is also standard
val="$undef"
```

```
case
 "$d_stdstdio" in
$define)
 $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 char c = getc(fp);
 if (
  19 <= FILE_bufsiz(fp) &&
  strncmp(FILE_base(fp), "#include <stdio.h>\n", 19) == 0
 )
  exit(0);
 exit(1);
}
EOP
 set try
 if eval $compile && $to try.c; then
  if $run ./try; then
   echo "And its _base field acts std."
   val="$define"
  else
   echo "But its _base field isn't std."
  fi
 else
  echo "However, it seems to be lacking the _base field."
 fi
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
set d_stdiobase
eval $setvar

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_stdstdio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_inetd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_inetd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:23  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetd: cat test package Myread Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetd:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines USE_INETD which indicates to the C
?S: program that the initial socket connection will be done via inetd.
?S:.
?C:USE_INETD (INETD):
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that inetd will be
?C: in charge of the
 initial socket connection. The file descriptors 0 and
?C: 1 have been dup()ed from the original connected socket descriptor and
?C: are ready for send() and recv().
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetd USE_INETD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetd
: ask whether initial socket connection is to be done via inetd
echo " "
dflt=n
case "$d_inetd" in
") if $test -f /etc/inetd.conf; then
  $cat <<EOM
Your system provides a so called "Internet super-server", the inetd daemon.
Network services like ftp or rlogin are usually handled via ftpd and rlogind
daemons. Without inetd, these daemons must always be running for the service
to be on. On the contrary, inetd listens to specific ports defined in file
/etc/inetd.conf and will run the appropriate daemon upon request. This scheme
avoids eating up the process table and memory with useless daemons.

I can set up things so that internet connections for $package will be done
using inetd, in which case you will have to edit /etc/inetd.conf to add some
specific informations.

EOM
  dflt=y
 else
```

```
  $cat
 <<EOM
I do not see any trace of a configuration file for inetd, hence I assume your
system does not support the so called "Internet super-server". This means
$package will need to have a daemon process running on this machine to allow
network connections.

EOM
 fi;;
*) case "$d_inetd" in
 "$define") dflt=y;;
 esac;;
esac
rp='Do you wish to use inetd for network connections?'
. ./myread
val="$undef"
case "$ans" in
y*|Y*) val="$define";;
esac
set d_inetd
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_inetd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_lockf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_lockf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:09:36  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lockf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lockf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LOCKF if lockf() is
?S: available to do file locking.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCKF (LOCKF):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lockf routine is
?C: available to do file locking.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lockf
 HAS_LOCKF  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lockf
: see if lockf exists
set lockf d_lockf
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_lockf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cpp_stuff.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cpp_stuff.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:08:24  ram
?RCS: patch36: now uses cppstdin instead of plain cpp for consistency (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: remove temporary files when done
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cpp_stuff: cat contains cppstdin cppflags cppminus rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cpp_stuff:
?S: This variable contains an identification of the concatenation
 mechanism
?S: used by the C preprocessor.
?S:.
?C:CAT2:
?C: This macro concatenates 2 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:CAT3:
?C: This macro concatenates 3 tokens together.
```

```
?C:.
?C:CAT4:
?C: This macro concatenates 4 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:CAT5:
?C: This macro concatenates 5 tokens together.
?C:.
?C:STRINGIFY:
?C: This macro surrounds its token with double quotes.
?C:.
?C:SCAT2:
?C: This macro concatenates 2 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!
?C:.
?C:SCAT3:
?C: This macro concatenates 3 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!
?C:.
?C:SCAT4:
?C: This macro concatenates 4 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!
?C:.
?C:SCAT5:
?C: This macro concatenates 5 tokens together and stringifies the result.
?C: It might not exist, so #ifdef it in your code!
?C:.
?X: Dist pl70 included the following, but AIX's xlc compiler
?X: (which
 is ANSI-ish and has cpp_stuff == 42)) rejects
?X: The SQuoTe/EQuoTe stuff because the string literals are on
?X: separate lines.  Sigh.
?X:  Andy Dougherty   24 Feb 1998
?X: ?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff == 1
?X: ?H:?CAT2:#define CAT2(a,b)a/**/b
?X: ?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c)a/**/b/**/c
?X: ?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d)a/**/b/**/c/**/d
?X: ?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e)a/**/b/**/c/**/d/**/e
?X: ?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a)"a"
?X: ?H:?%<:#define SQuoTe(a)"a
?X: ?H:?%<:#define EQuoTe(a)a"
?X: ?H:?SCAT2:#define SCAT2(a,b)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b)
?X: ?H:?SCAT3:#define SCAT3(a,b,c)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c)
?X: ?H:?SCAT4:#define SCAT4(a,b,c,d)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d)
?X: ?H:?SCAT5:#define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e)EQuoTe(SQuoTe(a)b/**/c/**/d/**/e)
?X: ?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff == 1
?H:?CAT2:#define CAT2(a,b) a/**/b
?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c) a/**/b/**/c
```

```
?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d) a/**/b/**/c/**/d
?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) a/**/b/**/c/**/d/**/e
?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a) "a"
?X: If
 you can get stringification with catify, tell me how!
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff == 42
?H:?%<:#define PeRl_CaTiFy(a, b) a ## b
?H:?%<:#define PeRl_StGiFy(a) #a
?X: The additional level of indirection enables these macros to be
?X: used as arguments to other macros.  See K&R 2nd ed., page 231.
?H:?CAT2:#define CAT2(a,b) PeRl_CaTiFy(a,b)
?H:?CAT3:#define CAT3(a,b,c) CAT2(PeRl_CaTiFy(a,b),c)
?H:?CAT4:#define CAT4(a,b,c,d) CAT2(CAT3(a,b,c),d)
?H:?CAT5:#define CAT5(a,b,c,d,e) CAT2(CAT4(a,b,c,d),e)
?H:?%<:#define StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(a)
?H:?STRINGIFY:#define STRINGIFY(a) PeRl_StGiFy(a)
?H:?SCAT2:#define SCAT2(a,b) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b)
?H:?SCAT3:#define SCAT3(a,b,c) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b) PeRl_StGiFy(c)
?H:?SCAT4:#define SCAT4(a,b,c,d) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b) PeRl_StGiFy(c) PeRl_StGiFy(d)
?H:?SCAT5:#define SCAT5(a,b,c,d,e) PeRl_StGiFy(a) PeRl_StGiFy(b) PeRl_StGiFy(c) PeRl_StGiFy(d)
PeRl_StGiFy(e)
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#if $cpp_stuff != 1 && $cpp_stuff
 != 42
?H:?%<:#include "Bletch: How does this C preprocessor concatenate tokens?"
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:CAT2 CAT3 CAT4 CAT5 STRINGIFY SCAT2 SCAT3 SCAT4 SCAT5
?F:!cpp_stuff.c
?LINT:known StGiFy
?LINT:known PeRl_CaTiFy
?LINT:known PeRl_StGiFy
: how do we concatenate cpp tokens here?
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how your cpp does stuff like concatenate tokens..." >&4
$cat >cpp_stuff.c <<'EOCP'
#define RCAT(a,b)a/**/b
#define ACAT(a,b)a ## b
RCAT(Rei,ser)
ACAT(Cir,cus)
EOCP
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <cpp_stuff.c >cpp_stuff.out 2>&1
if $contains 'Circus' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Oh!  Smells like ANSI's been here." >&4
 echo "We can catify or stringify, separately or together!"
 cpp_stuff=42
elif $contains 'Reiser' cpp_stuff.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
 echo "Ah, yes!  The good old days!" >&4
 echo "However, in the good old days we don't know how to stringify and"
 echo "catify at the same time."
 cpp_stuff=1
else
 $cat >&4 <<EOM
Hmm, I don't seem to be able to concatenate
 tokens with your cpp.
You're going to have to edit the values of CAT[2-5] in config.h...
EOM
?X: It would be nice to have configure remind us at the end that some manual
?X: intervention is needed -- FIXME
 cpp_stuff="/* Help! How do we handle cpp_stuff? */*/"
fi
$rm -f cpp_stuff.*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/cpp_stuff.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkdtemp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkdtemp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKDTEMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkdtemp() routine is available
?S: to exclusively create a uniquely named temporary directory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKDTEMP :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkdtemp routine is
?C: available to exclusively create a uniquely named temporary directory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkdtemp HAS_MKDTEMP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkdtemp
: see if mkdtemp exists
set mkdtemp d_mkdtemp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/perl/d_mkdtemp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usemorebits: Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usemorebits:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_MORE_BITS symbol,
?S: and indicates that explicit 64-bit interfaces and long doubles
?S: should be used when available.
?S:.
?C:USE_MORE_BITS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that 64-bit interfaces and
?C: long doubles should be used when available.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_MORE_BITS
?H:?%<:#$usemorebits USE_MORE_BITS  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:extern use64bitint
?LINT:change use64bitint
?LINT:extern uselongdouble
?LINT:change uselongdouble
: Check if morebits is requested
case "$usemorebits" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 use64bitint="$define"
 uselongdouble="$define"
 usemorebits="$define"
 ;;
*) usemorebits="$undef"
 ;;
esac
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usemorebits.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_rename.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_rename.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:54  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_rename: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rename:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RENAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the rename() routine is available
?S: to rename files.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RENAME (RENAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rename routine is available
?C: to rename files.
  Otherwise you should do the unlink(), link(), unlink()
?C: trick.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rename HAS_RENAME /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_rename
: see if rename exists
set rename d_rename
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_rename.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_itimer.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_itimer.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:25  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_itimer: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_itimer:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ITIMER symbol, which
?S: indicates that the setitimer() routine exists.  The setitimer()
?S: routine supports sub-second accuracy for one real-time and two
?S: cpu clocks.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ITIMER (ITIMER):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the setitimer() routine exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_itimer HAS_ITIMER /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_itimer
: see if setitimer exists
set setitimer d_itimer
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_itimer.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mkdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mkdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:37  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkdir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkdir() routine is available
?S: to create directories..
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKDIR (MKDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkdir routine is available
?C: to create directories.
  Otherwise you should fork off a new process to
?C: exec /bin/mkdir.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkdir HAS_MKDIR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkdir
: see if mkdir exists
set mkdir d_mkdir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mkdir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_wctomb.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wctomb.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:20:43  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wctomb: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wctomb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCTOMB symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the wctomb() routine is available
?S: to convert a wide character to a multibyte.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WCTOMB (WCTOMB):
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the wctomb routine is available
?C: to convert a wide character to a multibyte.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wctomb HAS_WCTOMB  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_wctomb
: see if wctomb exists
set wctomb d_wctomb
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_wctomb.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:use64bitint use64bitall archname64: Myread Oldconfig Setvar test \
 usemorebits longsize ccflags d_quad uquadtype Compile rm_try run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:use64bitint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_64_BIT_INT symbol,
?S: and indicates that 64-bit integer types should be used
?S: when available.  The minimal possible 64-bitness
?S: is employed, just enough to get 64-bit integers into Perl.
?S: This may mean using for example "long longs", while your memory
?S: may still be limited to 2 gigabytes.
?S:.
?S:use64bitall:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_64_BIT_ALL symbol,
?S: and indicates that 64-bit integer types should be used
?S: when available.  The maximal
 possible
?S: 64-bitness is employed: LP64 or ILP64, meaning that you will
?S: be able to use more than 2 gigabytes of memory.  This mode is
?S: even more binary incompatible than USE_64_BIT_INT. You may not
?S: be able to run the resulting executable in a 32-bit CPU at all or
?S: you may need at least to reboot your OS to 64-bit mode.
?S:.
?S:archname64:
?S: This variable is used for the 64-bitness part of $archname.
?S:.
?C:USE_64_BIT_INT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that 64-bit integers should
?C: be used when available.  If not defined, the native integers
?C: will be employed (be they 32 or 64 bits).  The minimal possible
```

```
?C: 64-bitness is used, just enough to get 64-bit integers into Perl.
?C: This may mean using for example "long longs", while your memory
?C: may still be limited to 2 gigabytes.
?C:.
?C:USE_64_BIT_ALL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that 64-bit integers should
?C: be used when available.  If not defined, the native integers
?C: will be used (be
 they 32 or 64 bits).  The maximal possible
?C: 64-bitness is employed: LP64 or ILP64, meaning that you will
?C: be able to use more than 2 gigabytes of memory.  This mode is
?C: even more binary incompatible than USE_64_BIT_INT. You may not
?C: be able to run the resulting executable in a 32-bit CPU at all or
?C: you may need at least to reboot your OS to 64-bit mode.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_64_BIT_INT
?H:?%<:#$use64bitint USE_64_BIT_INT  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_64_BIT_ALL
?H:?%<:#$use64bitall USE_64_BIT_ALL  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?INIT:archname64="
?LINT:extern ccflags
?LINT:use usemorebits
?LINT:extern use64bits
?LINT:extern uselonglong
?LINT:extern uselonglongs
?LINT:extern use64bitints
?LINT:extern use64bitsint
?LINT:extern use64bitsall
?T:libcquad
?F:!try
?F:!use64bitint.cbu
?F:!use64bitall.cbu
: Do we want 64bit support
case "$uselonglong" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** Configure -Duselonglong is deprecated, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
 use64bitint="$define"
 ;;
esac
case
 "$use64bits" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
```

```
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** Configure -Duse64bits is deprecated, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
 use64bitint="$define"
 ;;
esac
case "$use64bitints" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** There is no Configure -Duse64bitints, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
 use64bitint="$define"
 ;;
esac
case "$use64bitsint" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** There is no Configure -Duse64bitsint, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
 use64bitint="$define"
 ;;
esac
case "$uselonglongs" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** There is no Configure -Duselonglongs, using -Duse64bitint instead.
EOM
 use64bitint="$define"
 ;;
esac
case "$use64bitsall" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** There is no Configure -Duse64bitsall, using -Duse64bitall instead.
EOM
 use64bitall="$define"
 ;;
esac

case "$ccflags" in
*-DUSE_LONG_LONG*|*-DUSE_64_BIT_INT*|*-DUSE_64_BIT_ALL*) use64bitint="$define";;
esac
case "$use64bitall" in
```

```
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 use64bitint="$define" ;;
esac

case "$longsize" in
8) cat <<EOM

You have natively 64-bit long integers.
EOM
  val="$define"
  ;;
*) case "$use64bitint" in
  "$define"|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
  *) dflt='n';;
  esac
  case "$d_quad" in
  "$define") ;;
  *) dflt='n' ;;
  esac
  cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to take advantage of 64-bit integer types
on some systems.  To do so, Configure can be run with -Duse64bitint.
Choosing this option will most probably introduce binary incompatibilities.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
(The default has been chosen based on your configuration.)
EOM
  rp='Try to use 64-bit integers, if available?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  [yY]*) val="$define" ;;
  *)     val="$undef"  ;;
  esac
  ;;
esac
set use64bitint
eval $setvar

case "$use64bitall" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*) dflt='y' ;;
*) case "$longsize" in
  8) dflt='y' ;;
  *) dflt='n' ;;
  esac
  ;;
esac
cat <<EOM
```

```
You may also
 choose to try maximal 64-bitness.  It means using as much
64-bitness as possible on the platform.  This in turn means even more
binary incompatibilities.  On the other hand, your platform may not
have any more 64-bitness available than what you already have chosen.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
(The default has been chosen based on your configuration.)
EOM
rp='Try to use maximal 64-bit support, if available?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define" ;;
*)     val="$undef"  ;;
esac
set use64bitall
eval $setvar
case "$use64bitall" in
"$define")
 case "$use64bitint" in
 "$undef")
  cat <<EOM

Since you have chosen a maximally 64-bit build, I'm also turning on
the use of 64-bit integers.
EOM
  use64bitint="$define" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'.  If the
: user has specified that a 64-bit perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f use64bitint.cbu; then
 echo "Your
 platform has some specific hints regarding 64-bit integers, using them..."
 . ./use64bitint.cbu
fi
case "$use64bitint" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 : This test was common to all the OpenBSD forks, and seems harmless for
 : other platforms:
 echo " "
 echo "Checking if your C library has broken 64-bit functions..." >&4
 cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
typedef $uquadtype myULL;
int main (void)
{
  struct {
 double d;
 myULL  u;
  } *p, test[] = {
 {4294967303.15, 4294967303ULL},
 {4294967294.2,  4294967294ULL},
 {4294967295.7,  4294967295ULL},
 {0.0, 0ULL}
  };
  for (p = test; p->u; p++) {
 myULL x = (myULL)p->d;
 if (x != p->u) {
    printf("buggy\n");
    return 0;
 }
  }
  printf("ok\n");
  return 0;
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok; then
    libcquad=`$run ./try`
    echo "Your C library's 64-bit functions are $libcquad."
 else
    echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.)"
    echo "Assuming that your C library's 64-bit functions are ok."
    libcquad="ok"
 fi
 $rm_try

 case
 "$libcquad" in
    buggy*)
  cat >&4 <<EOM

*** You have a C library with broken 64-bit functions.
*** 64-bit support does not work reliably in this configuration.
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duse64bitint and/or -Dusemorebits.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOM
  exit 1
  ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$longsize" in
 4) case "$archname64" in
    ") archname64=64int ;;
    esac
    ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'.  If the
: user has specified that a maximally 64-bit perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f use64bitall.cbu; then
 echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding 64-bit builds, using them..."
 . ./use64bitall.cbu
fi
case "$use64bitall" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 case "$longsize" in
 4) case "$archname64" in
    "|64int) archname64=64all ;;
    esac
    ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

case "$d_quad:$use64bitint" in
$undef:$define)
 cat >&4 <<EOF

*** You have chosen to use 64-bit
 integers,
*** but none can be found.
*** Please rerun Configure without -Duse64bitint and/or -Dusemorebits.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.

EOF
 exit 1
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/use64bits.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_ftrncate.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ftrncate.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:07  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ftrncate: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ftrncate (d_ftruncate):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FTRUNCATE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ftruncate() subroutine exists.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FTRUNCATE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ftruncate() subroutine
?C: exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ftrncate
 HAS_FTRUNCATE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ftrncate
: see if ftruncate exists
set ftruncate d_ftrncate
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_ftrncate.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: randfunc.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:39 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: randfunc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:39  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This is the new unit that should be used when random
?X: functions are to be used. It thus makes randbits.U obsolete.
?X:
?X: This unit gives a simple #define for Drand01, which produces
?X: doubles in the range [0,1) using the "best" random number
?X: generator available.  The source should just call Drand01
?X: and not worry about the underlying
 implementation.
?X:     Andy Dougherty  July 1998
?X:
?MAKE:randfunc drand01 seedfunc randbits randseedtype: \
 Compile Myread Csym ccflags
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:randfunc:
?S: Indicates the name of the random number function to use.
?S: Values include drand48, random, and rand. In C programs,
?S: the 'Drand01' macro is defined to generate uniformly distributed
?S: random numbers over the range [0., 1.[ (see drand01 and nrand).
?S:.
?S:drand01:
?S: Indicates the macro to be used to generate normalized
?S: random numbers.  Uses randfunc, often divided by
?S: (double) (((unsigned long) 1 << randbits)) in order to
?S: normalize the result.
?S: In C programs, the macro 'Drand01' is mapped to drand01.
?S:.
?S:randseedtype:
?S: Indicates the type of the argument of the seedfunc.
?S:.
?S:seedfunc:
?S: Indicates the random number generating seed function.
?S: Values include srand48, srandom, and srand.
?S:.
?S:randbits:
?S: Indicates how many bits are produced by the function used to
?S: generate
 normalized random numbers.
?S:.
?C:RANDFUNC:
?C: This symbol defines the random function used to define Drand01().
?C:.
?C:Drand01:
?C: This macro is to be used to generate uniformly distributed
?C: random numbers over the range [0., 1.[.  You may have to supply
?C: an 'extern double drand48();' in your program since SunOS 4.1.3
```

```
?C: doesn't provide you with anything relevant in its headers.
?C: See HAS_DRAND48_PROTO.
?C:.
?C:Rand_seed_t:
?C: This symbol defines the type of the argument of the
?C: random seed function.
?C:.
?C:seedDrand01:
?C: This symbol defines the macro to be used in seeding the
?C: random number generator (see Drand01).
?C:.
?C:RANDBITS:
?C: This symbol indicates how many bits are produced by the
?C: function used to generate normalized random numbers.
?C: Values include 15, 16, 31, and 48.
?C:.
?H:#define RANDFUNC  $randfunc  /**/
?H:#define Drand01()  $drand01  /**/
?H:#define Rand_seed_t  $randseedtype  /**/
?H:#define seedDrand01(x) $seedfunc((Rand_seed_t)x) /**/
?H:#define
 RANDBITS  $randbits  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change ccflags
?LINT:unclosed $randbits))"
: How can we generate normalized random numbers ?
echo " "
echo "Using our internal random number implementation..." >&4

case "$ccflags" in
*-Dmy_rand=*|*-Dmy_srand=*)
 echo "Removing obsolete -Dmy_rand, -Dmy_srand, and -Drandbits from ccflags." >&4
 ccflags="`echo $ccflags | sed -e 's/-Dmy_rand=random/ /'`"
 ccflags="`echo $ccflags | sed -e 's/-Dmy_srand=srandom/ /'`"
 ccflags="`echo $ccflags | sed -e 's/-Drandbits=[0-9][0-9]*/ /'`"
 ;;
esac

randfunc=Perl_drand48
drand01="Perl_drand48()"
seedfunc="Perl_drand48_init"
randbits=48
randseedtype=U32

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/randfunc.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: etc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: etc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:07  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:etc etcexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:etc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put "administrative" executable images for the package in question.
?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/etc. Programs
?S: relying on this variable must be prepared to deal with
 ~name
?S: substitutions.
?S:.
?S:etcexp:
?S: This is the same as the etc variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where administrative executables go
case "$etc" in
")
 dflt=`./loc . /local/etc /usr/local/etc /local/etc /usr/etc /etc`
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$etc"
 ;;
esac
fn=d~
rp='Where should the administrative executables go?'
. ./getfile
etc="$ans"
etcexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/etc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_preadv.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_preadv.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_preadv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_preadv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PREADV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the preadv() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PREADV :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the preadv routine is
?C: available to perform vectored reads on a file descriptor at a
?C: given offset.
?C:.
?H:#$d_preadv HAS_PREADV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_preadv
:
 see if preadv exists
set preadv d_preadv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_preadv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fpclassl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fpclassl:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPCLASSL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fpclassl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FPCLASSL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpclassl routine is
?C: available to classify long doubles.  Available for example in IRIX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <ieeefp.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_SNAN  signaling NaN
?C: FP_QNAN  quiet NaN
?C: FP_NINF  negative infinity
?C: FP_PINF  positive infinity
?C: FP_NDENORM negative denormalized non-zero
?C: FP_PDENORM positive denormalized non-zero
?C: FP_NZERO negative zero
?C: FP_PZERO positive zero
?C: FP_NNORM negative
 normalized non-zero
?C: FP_PNORM positive normalized non-zero
?C:.
?H:#$d_fpclassl HAS_FPCLASSL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fpclassl
: see if fpclassl exists
set fpclassl d_fpclassl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fpclassl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_umask.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_umask.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:14:50  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_umask: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_umask:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UMASK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the umask() routine is available.
?S: to set and get the value of the file creation mask.
?S:.
?C:HAS_UMASK :
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the umask routine is
?C: available to set and get the value of the file creation mask.
?C:.
?H:#$d_umask HAS_UMASK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_umask
: see if umask exists
set umask d_umask
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_umask.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endpent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endpent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endpent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endpent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDPROTOENT if endprotoent() is
?S: available to close whatever was being used for protocol queries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDPROTOENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endprotoent() routine is
?C: available to close whatever was being used
```

```
 for protocol queries.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endpent HAS_ENDPROTOENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endpent
: see if endprotoent exists
set endprotoent d_endpent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_endpent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorman1dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorman1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorman1dir vendorman1direxp installvendorman1dir: man1dir Getfile \
 Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorman1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for man1
?S: pages.  It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors
 who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: man1 pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorman1direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorman1dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorman1dir=''
?S:installvendorman1dir:
```

```
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorman1direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorman1dir
: Set the vendorman1dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") vendorman1dir="
 vendorman1direxp="
 ;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied manual pages go.
 case "$vendorman1dir" in
 ") dflt=`echo "$man1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#"` ;;
 *) dflt=$vendorman1dir ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 "|' ') dflt=none ;;
 esac
 fn=nd~+
 rp='Pathname for
 the vendor-supplied manual section 1 pages?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorman1dir="$ans"
 vendorman1direxp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorman1dir" = "X" && vendorman1dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorman1dir
. ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorman1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_isnanl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_isnanl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISNANL symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the isnanl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ISNANL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isnanl routine is
?C: available to check whether a long double is a NaN.
?C:.
?H:#$d_isnanl HAS_ISNANL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isnanl
: see if isnanl exists
set isnanl d_isnanl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isnanl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_malloc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:21  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_malloc: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_malloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MALLOC symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <malloc.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MALLOC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <malloc.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_malloc I_MALLOC  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_malloc
: see if this is a malloc.h system
set
```

```
 malloc.h i_malloc
eval $inhdr

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_malloc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Typedef.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Typedef.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  13:42:07  ram
?RCS: patch56: added backslash escapes within evals to prevent space problems
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:01:16  ram
?RCS: patch36: don't clobber visible 'val' variable, use 'varval' instead
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:05:14  ram
?RCS: patch32: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given typedef.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set typedef
 val_t default [includes]
?X: eval $typedef
?X:
?MAKE:Typedef: cppstdin cppminus cppflags rm sed contains Oldconfig Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define typedef
?LINT:define typedef_ask
?V:typedef typedef_ask
?S:typedef:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S:  set typedef val_t default [includes]
?S:  eval $typedef
?S: That will return val_t set to default if the typedef was not found,
?S: to typedef otherwise. If no includes are specified, look in sys/types.h.
```

```
?S:.
?S:typedef_ask:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not.  If it is not defined,
?S: this will call the ./myread script to prompt for an answer.
?S: It is intended to be used to avoid unnecessary prompts.
?S: A typical use is
?S:  rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
?S:  set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h
?S:  eval $typedef_ask
?S: This
 will set fpostype=fpos_t, if fpos_t is available.  Otherwise
?S: it will call myread with a default of 'long', and a prompt of $rp.
?S:.
?T:type var def inclist varval inc
?F:!temp.c
: define an is-a-typedef? function
typedef='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
case "$inclist" in
"") inclist="sys/types.h";;
esac;
eval "varval=\$$var";
case "$varval" in
"")
 $rm -f temp.c;
 for inc in $inclist; do
  echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
 done;
?X: Maybe it's a #define instead of a typedef.
 echo "#ifdef $type" >> temp.c;
 echo "printf(\"We have $type\");" >> temp.c;
 echo "#endif" >> temp.c;
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
 if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval "$var=\$type";
 else
  eval "$var=\$def";
 fi;
 $rm -f temp.?;;
*) eval "$var=\$varval";;
esac'

?X: Originally, I eval'd $typedef and then checked the results against
?X: $type.  Unfortunately, it then became complicated to check
?X: whether you are re-using
 an old config.sh value, and the logic got
?X: so convoluted it became easier to just copy the function above
?X: and alter it slightly.  A.D.  3/1998
```

```
: define an is-a-typedef? function that prompts if the type is not available.
typedef_ask='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
case "$inclist" in
"") inclist="sys/types.h";;
esac;
eval "varval=\$$var";
case "$varval" in
"")
 $rm -f temp.c;
 for inc in $inclist; do
  echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
 done;
?X: Maybe it's a #define instead of a typedef.
 echo "#ifdef $type" >> temp.c;
 echo "printf(\"We have $type\");" >> temp.c;
 echo "#endif" >> temp.c;
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
 echo " " ;
 echo "$rp" | $sed -e "s/What is/Looking for/" -e "s/?/./";
 if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "$type found." >&4;
  eval "$var=\$type";
 else
  echo "$type NOT found." >&4;
  dflt="$def";
  . ./myread ;
  eval "$var=\$ans";
 fi;
 $rm -f temp.?;;
*) eval "$var=\$varval";;
esac'

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/U/typedefs/Typedef.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Nothing.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: Nothing.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this file is to supply an empty target for the private
?X: Makefile built by metaconfig to order the units.
?X:
?MAKE:Nothing: Head
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Nothing.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_hasmntopt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_hasmntopt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_HASMNTOPT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the hasmntopt() routine is available
?S: to query the mount options of file systems.
?S:.
?C:HAS_HASMNTOPT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the hasmntopt routine is
?C: available to query the mount options of file systems.
?C:.
?H:#$d_hasmntopt HAS_HASMNTOPT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_hasmntopt
: see if hasmntopt exists
set hasmntopt d_hasmntopt
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_hasmntopt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msync.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msync.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:19:17  ram
?RCS: patch15: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msync: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msync:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MSYNC if msync() is
?S: available to synchronize a mapped file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSYNC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msync system call is
?C: available to synchronize a mapped file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msync HAS_MSYNC  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msync
: see if
 msync exists
set msync d_msync
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_msync.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Typedef.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  13:42:07  ram
?RCS: patch56: added backslash escapes within evals to prevent space problems
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:01:16  ram
?RCS: patch36: don't clobber visible 'val' variable, use 'varval' instead
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:05:14  ram
?RCS: patch32: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given typedef.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set typedef val_t default [includes]
?X: eval $typedef
?X:
?MAKE:Typedef:
 cppstdin cppminus cppflags rm contains Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:!temp.c
?LINT:define typedef
?V:typedef
?S:typedef:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: wether a given typedef is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S:  set typedef val_t default [includes]
?S:  eval $typedef
?S: That will return val_t set to default if the typedef was not found,
?S: to typedef otherwise. If no includes are specified, look in sys/types.h.
?S:.
?T:type var def inclist varval inc
: define an is-a-typedef? function
typedef='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
case "$inclist" in
"") inclist="sys/types.h";;
esac;
eval "varval=\$$var";
case "$varval" in
"")
 $rm -f temp.c;
 for inc in $inclist; do
  echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
 done;
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
 if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval "$var=\$type";
 else
  eval "$var=\$def";
 fi;
 $rm -f temp.?;;
*) eval
```

```
 "$var=\$varval";;
esac'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Typedef.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cf_who.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:28:50  ram
?RCS: patch61: new computation method avoiding use of temporary file
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:42:34  ram
?RCS: patch23: login name now computed the hard way
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:32  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Oldconfig dependency is there to ensure computation occurs after old values
?X: from config.sh have been loaded, so that we can supersede them.
?X:
?MAKE:cf_time
 cf_by: date Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cf_time:
?S: Holds the output of the "date" command when the configuration file was
?S: produced. This is used to tag both config.sh and config_h.SH.
?S:.
?S:cf_by:
?S: Login name of the person who ran the Configure script and answered the
?S: questions. This is used to tag both config.sh and config_h.SH.
?S:.
?LINT:change LC_ALL LANGUAGE
: who configured the system
?X: Ensure English date -- Jarkko Hietaniemi
cf_time=`LC_ALL=C; LANGUAGE=C; export LC_ALL; export LANGUAGE; $date 2>&1`
?X:
```

```
?X: Leave a white space between first two '(' for ksh. The sub-shell is needed
?X: on some machines to avoid the error message when logname is not found; e.g.
?X: on SUN-OS 3.2, (logname || whoami) would not execute whoami if logname was
?X: not found. Sigh!
?X:
?X: Convex had a broken logname executable which returned a non-zero status,
?X: and that broke the previous:
?X:   cf_by=`( (logname) 2>/dev/null || whoami) 2>&1`
?X: Switch to emergency
 mode... -- RAM, 19/04/94
?X:
?X: Parentheses needed to avoid error message if the program does not exist.
?X: Uses case instead of $test so it can be put before $test is defined.
?X: Don't redirect to a file because on Ultrix (under script?) logname
?X: outputs a blank line first.  This method will apparently work.
case "$cf_by" in
"")
 cf_by=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
 case "$cf_by" in
 "")
  cf_by=`(whoami) 2>/dev/null`
  case "$cf_by" in
  "") cf_by=unknown ;;
  esac ;;
 esac ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cf_who.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_acosh: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_acosh:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ACOSH symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the acosh() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ACOSH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the acosh routine is
?C: available to do the inverse hyperbolic cosine function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_acosh HAS_ACOSH  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_acosh
```

```
: see if acosh exists
set acosh d_acosh
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_acosh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: ccflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1997/02/28  15:27:07  ram
?RCS: patch61: removed support for NO_PROTOTYPE detection on SCO
?RCS: patch61: new locincpth variable
?RCS: patch61: added info on the "additional ld flags" question
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/07/25  13:48:54  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/05/12  12:08:33  ram
?RCS: patch54: now checks for cc/ccflags/ldflags coherency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6
  1994/10/29  16:07:02  ram
?RCS: patch36: gcc versioning no longer relies on the C compiler's name
?RCS: patch36: simplified check for gcc version checking (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/08/29  16:06:35  ram
?RCS: patch32: propagate -posix flag from ccflags to ldflags
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/06  14:28:45  ram
?RCS: patch23: -fpcc-struct-return only needed in gcc 1.x (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: cppflags now computed on an option-by-option basis
?RCS: patch23: magically added cc flags now only done the first time
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/09/13  15:58:29  ram
?RCS: patch10: explicitly mention -DDEBUG just in case they need it (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: removed all the "tans" variable usage (WAD)
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/27  14:39:38  ram
?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:00:24  ram
?RCS: patch6: added defaults for cppflags, ccflags and ldflags
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:31  ram
?RCS:
 Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ccflags ldflags lkflags cppflags optimize locincpth: test cat \
 Myread Guess Options Oldconfig gccversion mips_type +usrinc \
 package contains rm rm_try +cc cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast libpth \
 loclibpth hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ccflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags desired by
?S: the user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:cppflags:
?S: This variable holds the flags that will be passed to the C pre-
?S: processor. It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:optimize:
?S: This variable contains any optimizer/debugger flag that should be used.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:ldflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C loader flags desired by
?S: the user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:lkflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C partial linker flags desired by
?S: the user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:locincpth:
?S: This
 variable contains a list of additional directories to be
?S: searched by the compiler.  The appropriate -I directives will
?S: be added to ccflags.  This is intended to simplify setting
?S: local directories from the Configure command line.
?S: It's not much, but it parallels the loclibpth stuff in libpth.U.
?S:.
?T:inctest thisincl xxx flag inclwanted ftry previous thislibdir
?F:!cpp.c
?D:cppflags=''
?D:ccflags=''
?D:ldflags=''
```

```
?D:optimize="
?INIT:: Possible local include directories to search.
?INIT:: Set locincpth to "" in a hint file to defeat local include searches.
?INIT:locincpth="/usr/local/include /opt/local/include /usr/gnu/include"
?INIT:locincpth="$locincpth /opt/gnu/include /usr/GNU/include /opt/GNU/include"
?INIT::
?INIT:: no include file wanted by default
?INIT:inclwanted="
?INIT:
: determine optimize, if desired, or use for debug flag also
case "$optimize" in
' '|$undef) dflt='none';;
")
 case "$gccversion" in
 ") dflt='-O';;
 *) dflt='-O2 -g';;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$optimize";;
esac
case "$gccversion" in
") $cat <<EOH

Some C compilers have problems with their optimizers.  By default, $package
compiles with the -O flag to use the optimizer.  Alternately, you might want
to use the symbolic debugger, which uses the -g flag (on traditional Unix
systems).  Either flag can be specified here.  To use neither flag, specify
the word "none".

EOH
 ;;
*) $cat <<EOH

With the GNU C compiler, it is possible to supply both -O2 and -g flags, to
be able to reasonably optimize, whilst retaining the ability to use a
symbolic debugger.  Either flag can be specified here.  To use neither flag,
specify the word "none".

EOH
 ;;
esac
rp="What optimizer/debugger flag should be used?"
. ./myread
optimize="$ans"
case "$optimize" in
'none') optimize=" ";;
esac
```

```
dflt=''
: We will not override a previous value, but we might want to
: augment a hint file
case "$hint" in
default|recommended)
 case "$gccversion" in
 1*) dflt='-fpcc-struct-return' ;;
 esac
?X:
 check for POSIXized ISC
 case "$gccversion" in
 2*) if test -d /etc/conf/kconfig.d &&
   $contains _POSIX_VERSION $usrinc/sys/unistd.h >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   dflt="$dflt -posix"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
?X: turn warnings on if they're using gcc
 case "$gccversion" in
 1*|2*) dflt="$dflt -Wall";;
?X: starting with version 3, add "-W -Wall -Wformat=2 -Wshadow" by default
 *) dflt="$dflt -W -Wall -Wformat=2 -Wshadow";;
 esac
 ;;
esac

?X: In USG mode, a MIPS system may need some BSD includes
case "$mips_type" in
*BSD*|'') inclwanted="$locincpth $usrinc";;
*) inclwanted="$locincpth $inclwanted $usrinc/bsd";;
esac
for thisincl in $inclwanted; do
 if $test -d $thisincl; then
  if $test x$thisincl != x$usrinc; then
   case "$dflt" in
   *$thisincl*);;
   *) dflt="$dflt -I$thisincl";;
   esac
  fi
 fi
done

?X: Include test function (header, symbol)
inctest='if $contains $2 $usrinc/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 xxx=true;
elif $contains $2 $usrinc/sys/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
 xxx=true;
else
 xxx=false;
fi;
if
 $xxx; then
 case "$dflt" in
 *$2*);;
 *) dflt="$dflt -D$2";;
 esac;
fi'

?X:
?X: OSF/1 uses __LANGUAGE_C__ instead of LANGUAGE_C
?X:
if ./osf1; then
 set signal.h __LANGUAGE_C__; eval $inctest
else
 set signal.h LANGUAGE_C; eval $inctest
fi

case "$hint" in
default|recommended) dflt="$ccflags $dflt" ;;
*) dflt="$ccflags";;
esac

case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH

Your C compiler may want other flags.  For this question you should include
-I/whatever and -DWHATEVER flags and any other flags used by the C compiler,
but you should NOT include libraries or ld flags like -lwhatever.

To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH
?X: strip leading space
set X $dflt
shift
dflt=${1+"$@"}
rp="Any additional cc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ccflags="";;
*) ccflags="$ans";;
esac
```

```
: the following weeds options from ccflags that are of no interest to cpp
cppflags="$ccflags"
case "$gccversion" in
1*) cppflags="$cppflags -D__GNUC__"
esac
case "$mips_type" in
");;
*BSD*)
 cppflags="$cppflags -DSYSTYPE_BSD43";;
esac
case "$cppflags" in
");;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "Let me guess what the preprocessor flags are..." >&4
 set X $cppflags
 shift
 cppflags="
 $cat >cpp.c <<'EOM'
#define BLURFL foo

BLURFL xx LFRULB
EOM
?X:
?X: For each cc flag, try it out with both cppstdin and cpprun, since the
?X: first is almost surely a cc wrapper. We have to try both in case
?X: of cc flags like '-Olimit 2900' that are actually two words...
?X:
 previous="
 for flag in $*
 do
  case "$flag" in
  -*) ftry="$flag";;
  *) ftry="$previous $flag";;
  esac
  if $cppstdin -DLFRULB=bar $ftry $cppminus <cpp.c \
   >cpp1.out 2>/dev/null && \
   $cpprun -DLFRULB=bar $ftry $cpplast <cpp.c \
   >cpp2.out 2>/dev/null && \
   $contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp1.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
   $contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp2.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   cppflags="$cppflags $ftry"
   previous="
  else
   previous="$flag"
  fi
```

```
 done
 set X $cppflags
 shift
 cppflags=${1+"$@"}
 case "$cppflags"
 in
 *-*)  echo "They appear to be: $cppflags";;
 esac
 $rm -f cpp.c cpp?.out
 ;;
esac

: flags used in final linking phase
case "$ldflags" in
") if ./venix; then
  dflt='-i -z'
 else
  dflt="
 fi
 case "$ccflags" in
 *-posix*) dflt="$dflt -posix" ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$ldflags";;
esac

: Try to guess additional flags to pick up local libraries.
for thislibdir in $libpth; do
 case " $loclibpth " in
 *" $thislibdir "*)
  case "$dflt " in
  *"-L$thislibdir "*) ;;
  *)  dflt="$dflt -L$thislibdir" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
done

case "$dflt" in
") dflt='none' ;;
*) set X $dflt; shift; dflt="$@";;
esac

$cat <<EOH

Your C linker may need flags.  For this question you should
include -L/whatever and any other flags used by the C linker, but you
should NOT include libraries like -lwhatever.
```

```
Make sure you include the appropriate -L/path flags if your C linker
does not normally search all of the directories you specified above,
namely
 $libpth
To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH

rp="Any
 additional ld flags (NOT including libraries)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ldflags="";;
*) ldflags="$ans";;
esac
rmlist="$rmlist pdp11"

@if lkflags
: partial linking may need other flags
case "$lkflags" in
") case "$ldflags" in
 ") dflt='none';;
 *) dflt="$ldflags";;
 esac;;
*) dflt="$lkflags";;
esac
echo " "
rp="Partial linking flags to be used (NOT including -r)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) lkflags="";;
*) lkflags="$ans";;
esac

@end
?X:
?X: If the user changes compilers after selecting a hint file, it's
?X: possible that the suggested ccflags/ldflags will be wrong.  Try to
?X: compile and run a simple test program.  Let the user see all the
?X: error messages. -- ADO and RAM
?X:
: coherency check
echo " "
echo "Checking your choice of C compiler and flags for coherency..." >&4
?X: Strip extra blanks in case some of the following variables are empty
set X $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c
shift
```

```
$cat >try.msg <<EOM
I've tried to compile and run a simple program
 with:

 $*
 ./try

and I got the following output:

EOM
$cat > try.c <<'EOF'
#include <stdio.h>
int main() { exit(0); }
EOF
dflt=y
?X: Use "sh -c" to avoid error messages tagged with leading "Configure:".
?X: We need to try the resulting executable, because cc might yield a 0 status
?X: even when ld failed, in which case the executable will not run properly,
?X: if its x bit is set at all...
if sh -c "$cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c" >>try.msg 2>&1; then
 if sh -c './try' >>try.msg 2>&1; then
  dflt=n
 else
  echo "The program compiled OK, but exited with status $?." >>try.msg
  rp="You have a problem.  Shall I abort Configure"
  dflt=y
 fi
else
 echo "I can't compile the test program." >>try.msg
 rp="You have a BIG problem.  Shall I abort Configure"
 dflt=y
fi
case "$dflt" in
y)
 $cat try.msg >&4
?X: using -K will prevent default aborting--maybe they're cross compiling?
 case "$knowitall" in
 ")
  echo "(The supplied flags might be incorrect with this C compiler.)"
  ;;
 *)
 dflt=n;;
 esac
 echo " "
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*|N*) ;;
 *) echo "Ok.  Stopping Configure." >&4
```

```
  exit 1
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
n) echo "OK, that should do.";;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/ccflags.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_byacc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_byacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:31:14  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_byacc: byacc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_byacc:
?S: This variable indicates whether byacc is available.
?S: If the user has specified 'portability', then Makefile.SH
?S: sees $byacc='byacc' whether or not the user actually has
?S: byacc.  This variable allows us to determine in a makefile
?S: if we really
 have byacc.
?S:.
?LINT:set d_byacc
: Check if we really have byacc
case "$byacc" in
"|'byacc') val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_byacc
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_byacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_stddef.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_stddef.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:27  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stddef: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stddef:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDDEF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stddef.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_STDDEF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stddef.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stddef I_STDDEF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_stddef
: see if stddef is available
set stddef.h i_stddef
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_stddef.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setlocale.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setlocale.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:57:51  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setlocale: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setlocale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETLOCALE if setlocale() is
?S: available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETLOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlocale
 routine is
?C: available to handle locale-specific ctype implementations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setlocale HAS_SETLOCALE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setlocale
: see if setlocale exists
set setlocale d_setlocale
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setlocale.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
case $CONFIG in
")
 if test -f config.sh; then TOP=.;
 elif test -f ../config.sh; then TOP=..;
 elif test -f ../../config.sh; then TOP=../..;
 elif test -f ../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../..;
 elif test -f ../../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../..;
 else
  echo "Can't find config.sh."; exit 1
 fi
 . $TOP/config.sh
 ;;
esac
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*\)/'` ;;
```

```
esac
echo "Extracting makedir (with variable substitutions)"
$spitshell >makedir <<!GROK!THIS!
$startsh
# $Id: makedir.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:08 ram Exp ram $
#
#  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
#  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
#  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
#  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
#  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
#  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original
 Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
#
# $Log: makedir.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:00:08  ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:38  ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#

export PATH || (echo "OOPS, this isn't sh.  Desperation time.  I will feed myself to sh."; sh \$0; kill \$\$)

case \$# in
 0)
   $echo "makedir pathname filenameflag"
   exit 1
   ;;
esac

: guarantee one slash before 1st component
case \$1 in
 /*) ;;
 *)  set ./\$1 \$2 ;;
esac

: strip last component if it is to be a filename
case X\$2 in
 X1) set \`$echo \$1 | $sed 's:\(.*\)/[^/]*\$:\1:'\` ;;
 *)  set \$1 ;;
esac

: return reasonable status if nothing to be created
if $test -d "\$1" ; then
```

```
   exit 0
fi

list=''
while true ; do
   case \$1 in
   */*)
 list="\$1 \$list"
 set \`echo \$1 | $sed 's:\(.*\)/:\1 :'\`
 ;;
   *)
 break
 ;;
   esac
done

set \$list

for dir do
   $mkdir \$dir >/dev/null 2>&1
done
!GROK!THIS!
$eunicefix
 makedir
chmod +x makedir
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/makedir.SH
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: patchlevel.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:18:41  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:patchlevel: package baserev test rsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:Revision
?S:patchlevel:
?S: The patchlevel level of this package.
?S: The value of patchlevel comes from the patchlevel.h file.
?S:.
: get the patchlevel
echo " "
echo "Getting the current patchlevel..." >&4
if $test -r
 $rsrc/patchlevel.h;then
 patchlevel=`awk \
  '/^#[  ]*define[  ][  ]*PATCHLEVEL/ {print $3}' \
  < $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
else
 patchlevel=0
fi
echo "(You have $package $baserev PL$patchlevel.)"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/patchlevel.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: usethreads.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998-2000 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usethreads.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:usethreads useithreads use5005threads d_oldpthreads usereentrant: \
 Myread Oldconfig Setvar test cat patchlevel
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usethreads:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_THREADS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use threads.
?S:.
?S:useithreads:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_ITHREADS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use the interpreter-based
?S: threading implementation.
?S:.
?S:use5005threads:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_5005THREADS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use the 5.005-based
?S: threading implementation.
 Only valid up to 5.8.x.
?S:.
?X: I'm putting old_pthreads in this unit because it might eventually
?X: be part of an automatic determination to see if we can use threads
?X: at all.
?S:d_oldpthreads:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the OLD_PTHREADS_API symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use the old
?S: draft POSIX threads API.  This is only potentially meaningful if
?S: usethreads is set.
?S:.
?S:usereentrant:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_REENTRANT_API symbol,
?S: which indicates that the thread code may try to use the various
?S: _r versions of library functions.  This is only potentially
?S: meaningful if usethreads is set and is very experimental, it is
?S: not even prompted for.
?S:.
?C:USE_ITHREADS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should be built to
?C: use the interpreter-based threading implementation.
?C:.
?C:USE_5005THREADS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should be built to
?C: use the 5.005-based
 threading implementation.
?C: Only valid up to 5.8.x.
?C:.
?C:USE_THREADS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use threads.  At present, it is a synonym for
?C: USE_5005THREADS for perl older than 5.8 and USE_ITHREADS
?C: for 5.8.x and newer, but eventually the source ought to be
?C: changed to use this to mean _any_ threading implementation.
?C:.
?C:OLD_PTHREADS_API:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use the old draft POSIX threads API.
?C:.
?C:USE_REENTRANT_API:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: try to use the various _r versions of library functions.
?C: This is extremely experimental.
?C:.
?H:#$use5005threads USE_5005THREADS  /**/
```

```
?H:#$useithreads USE_ITHREADS  /**/
?H:?%<:#if defined(USE_5005THREADS) && !defined(USE_ITHREADS)
?H:?%<:#define  USE_THREADS  /* until src is revised*/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:#$d_oldpthreads OLD_PTHREADS_API  /**/
?H:#$usereentrant USE_REENTRANT_API /**/
?H:.
?X:
      [hmb] Removed LINT for use5005threads, useithreads, and
?X:           usereentrant, as LINT is only run on blead
?LINT:set usethreads d_oldpthreads
?INIT:: set usethreads on the Configure command line to enable threads.
?INIT:usereentrant='undef'
?F:!usethreads.cbu
: Do we want threads support and if so, what type
?X: We should really have some explanatory text here, and some
?X: automatic setting of sensible defaults.
case "$usethreads" in
$define|true|[yY]*)     dflt='y';;
*)     # Catch case where user specified ithreads or 5005threads but
     # forgot -Dusethreads (A.D. 4/2002)
     case "$useithreads$use5005threads" in
     *$define*) dflt='y';;
     *)  dflt='n';;
     esac
     ;;
esac
cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to offer a form of threading support on some systems
To do so, Configure can be run with -Dusethreads.

Note that Perl built with threading support runs slightly slower
and uses slightly more memory than plain Perl.

If this doesn't make
 any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp='Build a threading Perl?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y)    val="$define" ;;
*)      val="$undef" ;;
esac
set usethreads
eval $setvar

if $test $patchlevel -lt 9; then
```

```
  case "$usethreads" in
  $define)
: Default to ithreads unless overridden on command line or with
: old config.sh
dflt='y'
case "$use5005threads" in
 $define|true|[yY]*)
  echo "5.005 threads are no longer supported"
  exit 1
 ;;
esac
case "$useithreads" in
 $undef|false|[nN]*) dflt='n';;
esac
rp='Use the newer interpreter-based ithreads?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y)    val="$define" ;;
*)      val="$undef" ;;
esac
set useithreads
eval $setvar
: Now set use5005threads to the opposite value.
case "$useithreads" in
$define) val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set use5005threads
eval $setvar
;;
  *)
useithreads="$undef"
use5005threads="$undef"
;;
  esac

?X: This is not supposed to be possible but with some trickery,
 maybe.
  case "$useithreads$use5005threads" in
  "$define$define")
 $cat >&4 <<EOM

You cannot have both the ithreads and the 5.005 threads enabled
at the same time.  Disabling the 5.005 threads since they are
much less stable than the ithreads.

EOM
 use5005threads="$undef"
```

```
 ;;
   esac

else
: perl-5.9.x and later

   if test X"$usethreads" = "X$define"; then
 case "$use5005threads" in
     $define|true|[yY]*)
  $cat >&4 <<EOM

5.005 threads has been removed for 5.10.  Perl will be built using ithreads.

EOM
     ;;
 esac
   fi

   use5005threads="$undef"
   useithreads="$usethreads"
fi

?X: Check out what kind of threads API we have
case "$d_oldpthreads" in
") : Configure tests would be welcome here.  For now, assume undef.
 val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$d_oldpthreads" ;;
esac
set d_oldpthreads
eval $setvar

?X: In general, -lpthread needs to come before -lc but after other
?X: libraries such as -lgdbm and such like. We assume here that -lc
?X: is present in libswanted. If that
 fails to be true, then this
?X: can be changed to add pthread to the very end of libswanted.

: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'.  If the
: user has specified that a threading perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
if $test -f usethreads.cbu; then
   echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding threaded builds, using them..."
   . ./usethreads.cbu
else
   case "$usethreads" in
 "$define"|true|[yY]*)
  $cat <<EOM
(Your platform does not have any specific hints for threaded builds.
```

```
Assuming POSIX threads, then.)
EOM
 ;;
   esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/usethreads.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_log2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_log2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOG2 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the log2() routine is available
?S: to compute log base two.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOG2:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the log2 routine is
?C: available to do the log2 function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_log2 HAS_LOG2  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_log2
: see if log2 exists
set log2 d_log2
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_log2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpwnam_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpwnam_r getpwnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_pwd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_getpwnam_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWNAM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getpwnam_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getpwnam_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getpwnam_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getpwnam_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwnam_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPWNAM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwnam_r routine
?C: is available to
 getpwnam re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPWNAM_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getpwnam_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getpwnam_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwnam_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpwnam_r HAS_GETPWNAM_R /**/
?H:#define GETPWNAM_R_PROTO $getpwnam_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getpwnam_r_proto
: see if getpwnam_r exists
set getpwnam_r d_getpwnam_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getpwnam_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
 case "$d_getpwnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getpwnam_r_proto=define
  set d_getpwnam_r_proto getpwnam_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getpwnam_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*, char*, size_t, struct passwd**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*,
 char*, int, struct passwd**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=I_CSBIR ;;
```

```
 esac
 case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct passwd* getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwnam_r(const char*, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwnam_r_proto=I_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getpwnam_r=undef
  getpwnam_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getpwnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getpwnam_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getpwnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getpwnam_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getpwnam_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getpwnam_r=undef
  getpwnam_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getpwnam_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getpwnam_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: so.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:30:04  ram
?RCS: patch36: now tells user how he can suppress shared lib lookup (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: removed echo at the top, since it's now in the here-doc (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:07:02  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit computes the shared-object / shared-lib extension
?X:
?MAKE:so: test libpth Loc Myread Oldconfig cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:so:
?S: This variable holds the extension used to identify
 shared libraries
?S: (also known as shared objects) on the system. Usually set to 'so'.
?S:.
?T: xxx
: compute shared library extension
case "$so" in
")
 if xxx=`./loc libc.sl X $libpth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
  dflt='sl'
 else
  dflt='so'
 fi
 ;;
*) dflt="$so";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

On some systems, shared libraries may be available.  Answer 'none' if
you want to suppress searching of shared libraries for the remainder
of this configuration.

EOM
rp='What is the file extension used for shared libraries?'
. ./myread
so="$ans"

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/so.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_vfork.U,v 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:18:21 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_vfork.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/08/29  16:18:21  ram
?RCS: patch32: set default to 'y' the first time
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/06/20  06:59:14  ram
?RCS: patch30: usevfork was not always properly set
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/13  15:20:56  ram
?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  14:59:09  ram
?RCS: patch23: now explicitly ask whether vfork() should be used
 (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16  13:49:39  ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic for vfork()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:06:57  ram
?RCS: patch10: removed automatic remapping of vfork on fork (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added compatibility code for older config.sh (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vfork usevfork d_pseudofork: Inlibc Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_vfork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VFORK symbol, which
?S: indicates the vfork() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:usevfork:
?S: This variable is set to true when the user accepts to use vfork.
?S: It is set to false when no vfork is available or when the user
?S: explicitly requests not to use vfork.
?S:.
?S:d_pseudofork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PSEUDOFORK symbol,
?S: which indicates that an emulation of the fork routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_VFORK (VFORK):
?C: This
```

```
 symbol, if defined, indicates that vfork() exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vfork HAS_VFORK /**/
?H:.
?C:HAS_PSEUDOFORK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that an emulation of the
?C: fork routine is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pseudofork HAS_PSEUDOFORK /**/
?H:.
?M:vfork: HAS_VFORK
?M:#ifndef HAS_VFORK
?M:#define vfork fork
?M:#endif
?M:.
?T:d_hvfork
: backward compatibility for d_hvfork
if test X$d_hvfork != X; then
 d_vfork="$d_hvfork"
 d_hvfork="
fi
?X:==========================
: see if there is a vfork
val="
set vfork val
eval $inlibc

d_pseudofork=$undef

: Ok, but do we want to use it. vfork is reportedly unreliable in
: perl on Solaris 2.x, and probably elsewhere.
case "$val" in
$define)
 echo " "
 case "$usevfork" in
 false) dflt='n';;
 *) dflt='y';;
 esac
 cat <<'EOM'

Perl can only use a vfork() that doesn't suffer from strict
restrictions on calling functions or modifying global data in
the child.  For example, glibc-2.1 contains such a vfork()
that is unsuitable.  If your system
 provides a proper fork()
call, chances are that you do NOT want perl to use vfork().

EOM
```

```
 rp="Do you still want to use vfork()?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y|Y) ;;
 *)
  echo "Ok, we won't use vfork()."
  val="$undef"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
?X:
?X: Only set it when final value is known to avoid spurious Whoa's
?X: Then set usevfork accordingly to the current value, for next run
?X:
set d_vfork
eval $setvar
case "$d_vfork" in
$define) usevfork='true';;
*) usevfork='false';;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_vfork.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gmtime_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gmtime_r gmtime_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_time i_systime extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gmtime_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GMTIME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the gmtime_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:gmtime_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gmtime_r.
?S: It is zero if d_gmtime_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gmtime_r
?S: is defined.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_GMTIME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gmtime_r routine
?C: is available to gmtime re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GMTIME_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of gmtime_r.
?C: It is zero if d_gmtime_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gmtime_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gmtime_r HAS_GMTIME_R /**/
?H:#define GMTIME_R_PROTO $gmtime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_gmtime_r_proto
: see if gmtime_r exists
set gmtime_r d_gmtime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gmtime_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
 case "$d_gmtime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_gmtime_r_proto=define
  set d_gmtime_r_proto gmtime_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_gmtime_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$gmtime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct tm* gmtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gmtime_r_proto=S_TS ;;
 esac
 case "$gmtime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gmtime_r(const time_t*, struct tm*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gmtime_r_proto=I_TS ;;
 esac
 case
 "$gmtime_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_gmtime_r=undef
  gmtime_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling gmtime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$gmtime_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) gmtime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gmtime_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
```

```
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "gmtime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_gmtime_r=undef
  gmtime_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) gmtime_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_gmtime_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Getfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Getfile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1997/02/28  15:01:06  ram
?RCS: patch61: getfile script now begins with "startsh"
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1995/02/15  14:11:00  ram
?RCS: patch51: was not working if ~'s allowed with d_portable on (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:11:25  ram
?RCS: patch45: added support for escaping answers to skip various checks
?RCS: patch45: modified message issued after file expansion
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  15:53:19  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  14:23:36  ram
?RCS: patch23: getfile could be confused by file name in "locate" requests
?RCS: patch23: new 'p' directive to assume file is in people's path (WED)
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:01:31  ram
?RCS: patch16: added metalint hint on changed 'ans' variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:46:27  ram
?RCS: patch10: minor format problems and misspellings fixed
?RCS: patch10: now performs from package dir and not from UU subdir
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to get a file name and make some sanity checks. Optionally, a ~name
?X: expansion is performed.
?X:
?X: To use this unit, $rp and $dflt must hold the question and the
?X: default answer, which will be passed as-is
 to the myread script.
?X: The $fn variable must hold the file type (f or d, for file/directory).
?X: If $gfpth is set to a list of space-separated list of directories,
?X: those are prefixes for the filename.  Unless $gfpthkeep is set to 'y',
?X: gfpth is cleared on return from Getfile.
?X:
?X: If is is followed by a ~, then ~name substitution will occur. Upon return,
?X: $ans is set with the filename value. If a / is specified, then only a full
?X: path name is accepted (but ~ substitution occurs before, if needed). The
?X: expanded path name is returned in that case.
?X:
?X: If a + is specified, the existence checks are skipped. This usually means
?X: the file/directory is under the full control of the program.
?X:
?X: If the 'n' (none) type is used, then the user may answer none.
?X: The 'e' (expand) switch may be used to bypass d_portable, expanding ~name.
?X:
?X: If the 'l' (locate) type is used, then it must end with a ':' and then a
?X: file name. If the answer is a directory,
 the file name will be appended
?X: before testing for file existence. This is useful in locate-style
?X: questions like "where is the active file?". In that case, one should
?X: use:
?X:
?X:   dflt='~news/lib'
?X:   fn='l~:active'
?X:   rp='Where is the active file?'
?X:   . ./getfile
?X:   active="$ans"
?X:
?X: If the 'p' (path) letter is specified along with 'l', then an answer
```

```
?X: without a leading / will be expected to be found in everyone's path.
?X:
?X: It is also possible to include a comma-separated list of items within
?X: parentheses to specify which items should be accepted as-is with no
?X: further checks. This is useful when for instance a full path is expected
?X: but the user may escape out via "magical" answers.
?X:
?X: If the answer to the question is 'none', then the existence checks are
?X: skipped and the empty string is returned.
?X:
?MAKE:Getfile: d_portable contains startsh Myread Filexp tr trnl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?V:ansexp:fn gfpth gfpthkeep
?F:./getfile
?T:tilde
 type what orig_rp orig_dflt fullpath already redo skip none_ok \
 value exp_file nopath_ok loc_file fp pf dir direxp
?LINT:change ans
?LINT:change gfpth
: now set up to get a file name
cat <<EOS >getfile
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>getfile
tilde=''
fullpath=''
already=''
skip=''
none_ok=''
exp_file=''
nopath_ok=''
orig_rp="$rp"
orig_dflt="$dflt"
case "$gfpth" in
'') gfpth='.' ;;
esac

?X: Begin by stripping out any (...) grouping.
case "$fn" in
*\(*)
 : getfile will accept an answer from the comma-separated list
 : enclosed in parentheses even if it does not meet other criteria.
 expr "$fn" : '.*(\(.*\)).*' | $tr ',' $trnl >getfile.ok
 fn=`echo $fn | sed 's/(.*)//'`
 ;;
esac

?X: Catch up 'locate' requests early, so that we may strip the file name
```

```
?X: before looking at the one-letter commands, in case the file name contains
?X: one of them. Reported by Wayne Davison <davison@borland.com>.
case "$fn" in
*:*)
 loc_file=`expr $fn : '.*:\(.*\)'`
 fn=`expr $fn : '\(.*\):.*'`
 ;;
esac

case
 "$fn" in
*~*) tilde=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*/*) fullpath=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*+*) skip=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*n*) none_ok=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*e*) exp_file=true;;
esac
case "$fn" in
*p*) nopath_ok=true;;
esac

case "$fn" in
*f*) type='File';;
*d*) type='Directory';;
*l*) type='Locate';;
esac

what="$type"
case "$what" in
Locate) what='File';;
esac

case "$exp_file" in
")
 case "$d_portable" in
 "$define") ;;
 *) exp_file=true;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

```
cd ..
while test "$type"; do
 redo=''
 rp="$orig_rp"
 dflt="$orig_dflt"
 case "$tilde" in
 true) rp="$rp (~name ok)";;
 esac
 . UU/myread
?X: check for allowed escape sequence which may be accepted verbatim.
 if test -f UU/getfile.ok && \
  $contains "^$ans\$" UU/getfile.ok >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  value="$ans"
  ansexp="$ans"
  break
 fi
 case "$ans" in
 none)
  value=''
  ansexp=''
  case "$none_ok" in
  true) type='';;
  esac
  ;;
 *)
  case "$tilde" in
  '') value="$ans"
   ansexp="$ans";;
  *)
   value=`UU/filexp $ans`
   case
 $? in
   0)
    if test "$ans" != "$value"; then
     echo "(That expands to $value on this system.)"
    fi
    ;;
   *) value="$ans";;
   esac
   ansexp="$value"
   case "$exp_file" in
   '') value="$ans";;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
  case "$fullpath" in
```

```
  true)
?X: Perform all the checks on ansexp and not value since when d_portable
?X: is defined, the original un-expanded answer which is stored in value
?X: would lead to "non-existent" error messages whilst ansexp has been
?X: properly expanded. -- Fixed by Jan.Djarv@sa.erisoft.se (Jan Djarv)
?X: Always expand ~user if '/' was requested
   case "$ansexp" in
   /*) value="$ansexp" ;;
?X: Allow for c:/some/path
   [a-zA-Z]:/*) value="$ansexp" ;;
   *)
    redo=true
    case "$already" in
    true)
    echo "I shall only accept a full path name, as in /bin/ls." >&4
    echo "Use a ! shell escape if you wish to check pathnames." >&4
     ;;
    *)
    echo "Please give a full path name, starting with slash." >&4
     case "$tilde"
 in
     true)
    echo "Note that using ~name is ok provided it expands well." >&4
      already=true
      ;;
     esac
    esac
    ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 case "$redo" in
 ")
  case "$type" in
  File)
   for fp in $gfpth; do
    if test "X$fp" = X.; then
        pf="$ansexp"
    else
        pf="$fp/$ansexp"
    fi
    if test -f "$pf"; then
     type="
    elif test -r "$pf" || (test -h "$pf") >/dev/null 2>&1
    then
     echo "($value is not a plain file, but that's ok.)"
     type="
    fi
```

```
    if test X"$type" = X; then
        value="$pf"
        break
    fi
   done
   ;;
  Directory)
   for fp in $gfpth; do
    if test "X$fp" = X.; then
        dir="$ans"
        direxp="$ansexp"
    else
        dir="$fp/$ansexp"
        direxp="$fp/$ansexp"
    fi
    if test -d "$direxp"; then
     type="
     value="$dir"
     break
    fi
   done
   ;;
  Locate)
   if test -d "$ansexp"; then
    echo "(Looking for $loc_file in directory
$value.)"
    value="$value/$loc_file"
    ansexp="$ansexp/$loc_file"
   fi
   if test -f "$ansexp"; then
    type="
   fi
   case "$nopath_ok" in
   true) case "$value" in
    */*) ;;
    *) echo "Assuming $value will be in people's path."
     type="
     ;;
    esac
    ;;
   esac
   ;;
  esac

  case "$skip" in
  true) type=";
  esac
```

```
  case "$type" in
  ") ;;
  *)
   if test "$fastread" = yes; then
    dflt=y
   else
    dflt=n
   fi
   rp="$what $value doesn't exist.  Use that name anyway?"
   . UU/myread
   dflt=''
   case "$ans" in
   y*) type='';;
   *) echo " ";;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
done
cd UU
ans="$value"
rp="$orig_rp"
dflt="$orig_dflt"
rm -f getfile.ok
test "X$gfpthkeep" != Xy && gfpth=""
EOSC
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Getfile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysvfs.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysvfs: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSVFS symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/vfs.h>.
?S:.
```

```
?C:I_SYS_VFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/vfs.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysvfs I_SYS_VFS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysvfs
: see if this is a sys/vfs.h system
set sys/vfs.h i_sysvfs
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sysvfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: lintlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lintlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lintlib lintlibexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lintlib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public lint-library files for the package in question.  It is
?S: most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib/lint. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to
 deal with ~name expansion.
?S:.
?S:lintlibexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the lintlib variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where public lint libraries go
case "$lintlib" in
") dflt=`./loc . "." /usr/local/lib/lint /usr/lib/lint /usr/lib`;;
*) dflt="$lintlib" ;;
esac
```

```
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where do you want to put the public lint libraries?'
. ./getfile
lintlib="$ans"
lintlibexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/lintlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_scandir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_scandir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:06:35  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_scandir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_scandir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SCANDIR if scandir() is
?S: available to scan a directory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SCANDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the scandir routine is
?C: available to scan a directory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_scandir HAS_SCANDIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_scandir
: see if
 scandir exists
set scandir d_scandir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_scandir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: kernel.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: kernel.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:54  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:kernel: Getfile test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:kernel:
?S: This variable becomes the (fully rooted) path name of the kernel.
?S:.
: find the name of the kernel.
echo " "
case "$kernel" in
")
 if $test -r /unix; then
  dflt=/unix
 elif $test -r /vmunix; then
  dflt=/vmunix
 elif $test -r /xenix; then
  dflt=/xenix
 elif $test -r /mach; then
  dflt=/mach
 elif
 $test -r /dgux; then
  dflt=/dgux
 elif $test -r /hp-ux; then
  dflt=/hp-ux
 elif $test -r /syst; then
  dflt=/syst
 elif $test -r /arix; then
  dflt=/arix
 elif $test -r /irix; then
  dflt=/arix
 else
  dflt='unknown'
  set X /*x
  shift
```

```
  case $# in
  1)
   if $test -r "$1"; then
    dflt="$1"
   fi
   ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$kernel"
 ;;
esac
fn=f
rp='What is the name of your kernel?'
. ./getfile
kernel="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/kernel.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ctermid_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ctermid_r ctermid_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ctermid_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CTERMID_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the ctermid_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:ctermid_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of ctermid_r.
?S: It is zero if d_ctermid_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctermid_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CTERMID_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctermid_r routine
?C: is available to ctermid re-entrantly.
```

```
?C:.
?C:CTERMID_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of ctermid_r.
?C: It is zero if d_ctermid_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctermid_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ctermid_r HAS_CTERMID_R /**/
?H:#define CTERMID_R_PROTO $ctermid_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_ctermid_r_proto
: see if ctermid_r exists
set ctermid_r d_ctermid_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_ctermid_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h "
 case "$d_ctermid_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_ctermid_r_proto=define
  set d_ctermid_r_proto ctermid_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_ctermid_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$ctermid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* ctermid_r(char*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctermid_r_proto=B_B ;;
 esac
 case "$ctermid_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_ctermid_r=undef
  ctermid_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling ctermid_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$ctermid_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *)
 ctermid_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$ctermid_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "ctermid_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_ctermid_r=undef
  ctermid_r_proto=0
  ;;
```

```
 esac
 ;;
*) ctermid_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_ctermid_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getcwd: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getcwd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETCWD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getcwd() routine is available
?S: to get the current working directory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETCWD :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getcwd routine is
?C: available to get the current working directory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getcwd HAS_GETCWD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getcwd
: see if getcwd exists
set getcwd d_getcwd
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getcwd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: dup2.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:37 ram Exp ram $
*
*  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
*  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
*  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
*  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
*  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
*  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
*
* $Log: dup2.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  13:58:37  ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/C/fake/dup2.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ftello: Inlibc longsize
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ftello:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FTELLO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ftello() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FTELLO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ftello routine is
?C: available to ftell beyond 32 bits (useful for ILP32 hosts).
?C:.
?H:#$d_ftello HAS_FTELLO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ftello
: see if ftello exists
set ftello d_ftello
eval $inlibc
case "$longsize" in
8) echo "(Your long is 64 bits, so you could use ftell.)" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ftello.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Devel usedevel: Myread rsrc package
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:xversion
?X: waiver of rights
?S:usedevel:
?S: This variable indicates that Perl was configured with development
?S: features enabled.  This should not be done for production builds.
?S:.
?C:PERL_USE_DEVEL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl was configured with
?C: -Dusedevel, to enable development features.  This should not be
?C: done for production builds.
?C:.
?H:#$usedevel PERL_USE_DEVEL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:extern versiononly
?LINT:extern
 installusrbinperl
?LINT:change versiononly
?LINT:change installusrbinperl
: See if we are using a devel version and want that
xversion=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_VERSION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
case "$usedevel" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
   usedevel="$define" ;;
*) case "$xversion" in
  *[13579])
 cat >&4 <<EOH
*** WHOA THERE!!! ***

   This is an UNSTABLE DEVELOPMENT release.
   The version of this $package distribution is $xversion, that is, odd,
   (as opposed to even) and that signifies a development release.
   If you want a maintenance release, you want an even-numbered version.

   Do ***NOT*** install this into production use.
```

```
   Data corruption and crashes are possible.

   It is most seriously suggested that you do not continue any further
   unless you want to help in developing and debugging Perl.

   If you *still* want to build perl, you can answer 'y' now,
   or pass -Dusedevel to Configure.

EOH
 rp='Do you really want to continue?'
 dflt='n'
 . ./myread
 case
 "$ans" in
 [yY]) echo >&4 "Okay, continuing."
       usedevel="$define" ;;
 *) echo >&4 "Okay, bye."
    exit 1
    ;;
 esac
 ;;
   esac
   usedevel="$undef"
   ;;
esac
case "$usedevel" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
 case "$versiononly" in
 ") versiononly="$define" ;;
 esac
 case "$installusrbinperl" in
 ") installusrbinperl="$undef" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Devel.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ctermid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ctermid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:54  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ctermid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ctermid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CTERMID if ctermid() is
?S: available to generate filename for terminal.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CTERMID (CTERMID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctermid routine is
?C: available to generate filename for terminal.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ctermid
 HAS_CTERMID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ctermid
: see if ctermid exists
set ctermid d_ctermid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_ctermid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strccmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strccmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  14:54:34  ram
?RCS: patch23: fixed a typo (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:04:39  ram
?RCS: patch10: created (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:24  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strccmp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strccmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRCASECMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program
 that the strcasecmp() routine is available
?S: for case-insensitive string compares.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCASECMP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strcasecmp() routine is
?C: available for case-insensitive string compares.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strccmp HAS_STRCASECMP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strccmp
: see if strcasecmp exists
set strcasecmp d_strccmp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strccmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_srand48_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_srand48_r srand48_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_srand48_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SRAND48_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the srand48_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:srand48_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of srand48_r.
?S: It is zero if d_srand48_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srand48_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SRAND48_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the srand48_r routine
?C: is available to srand48 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SRAND48_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of srand48_r.
?C: It is zero if d_srand48_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srand48_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_srand48_r HAS_SRAND48_R /**/
?H:#define SRAND48_R_PROTO $srand48_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_srand48_r_proto
: see if srand48_r exists
set srand48_r d_srand48_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_srand48_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_stdlib stdlib.h"
 case "$d_srand48_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_srand48_r_proto=define
  set d_srand48_r_proto srand48_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_srand48_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$srand48_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int srand48_r(long, struct drand48_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && srand48_r_proto=I_LS ;;
 esac
 case "$srand48_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_srand48_r=undef
  srand48_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling srand48_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case
 "$srand48_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) srand48_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$srand48_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "srand48_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
```

```
  d_srand48_r=undef
  srand48_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) srand48_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_srand48_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: scriptdir.U,v 3.1 1999/07/09 18:20:13 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: scriptdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/09 18:20:13  doughera
?RCS: Updated for installprefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/09/25  09:17:15  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:46:13  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:32:04  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:scriptdir scriptdirexp installscript: cat test Getfile Loc \
 Oldconfig +bin Prefixit Setprefixvar prefixexp Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:scriptdir=''
?S:scriptdir:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
```

```
?S: to put publicly scripts for the package in question.  It is either
?S: the same directory as for binaries, or a special one that can be
?S: mounted across different architectures, like /usr/share. Programs
?S: must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.
?S:.
?D:scriptdirexp="
?S:scriptdirexp:
?S: This variable is the same as scriptdir, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not wanting to bother with it.
?S:.
?S:installscript:
?S: This variable is usually the same as scriptdirexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable
 within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?C:SCRIPTDIR:
?C: This symbol holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?C: to put publicly executable scripts for the package in question.  It
?C: is often a directory that is mounted across diverse architectures.
?C: Programs must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.
?C:.
?C:SCRIPTDIR_EXP:
?C: This is the same as SCRIPTDIR, but is filename expanded at
?C: configuration time, for use in programs not prepared to do
?C: ~name substitutions at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define SCRIPTDIR "$scriptdir" /**/
?H:#define SCRIPTDIR_EXP "$scriptdirexp" /**/
?H:.
?T:installscriptdir
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set scriptdir
?LINT:set scriptdirexp
: determine where public executable scripts go
set scriptdir scriptdir
eval $prefixit
case "$scriptdir" in
")
 dflt="$bin"
 : guess some guesses
 $test -d /usr/share/scripts && dflt=/usr/share/scripts
 $test -d /usr/share/bin     && dflt=/usr/share/bin
 $test -d /usr/local/script  && dflt=/usr/local/script
 $test
 -d /usr/local/scripts && dflt=/usr/local/scripts
 $test -d $prefixexp/script  && dflt=$prefixexp/script
 set dflt
```

```
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
*)  dflt="$scriptdir"
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

Some installations have a separate directory just for executable scripts so
that they can mount it across multiple architectures but keep the scripts in
one spot.  You might, for example, have a subdirectory of /usr/share for this.
Or you might just lump your scripts in with all your other executables.

EOM
fn=d~
rp='Where do you keep publicly executable scripts?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$scriptdirexp"; then
 installscript=''
fi
installscriptdir=''
prefixvar=scriptdir
. ./setprefixvar
: A little fix up for an irregularly named variable.
installscript="$installscriptdir"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/scriptdir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: prefshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prefshell.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:28:13  ram
?RCS: patch36: added SHELL temporary since metalint now sees ${SHELL}
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:11:47  ram
?RCS: patch10: non-portable var substitution was used (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:34  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:prefshell: cat package Getfile Oldconfig ksh csh bash
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:prefshell:
?S: This
 variable contains the eventual value of the PREFSHELL symbol,
?S: which contains the full name of the preferred user shell on this
?S: system.  Usual values are /bin/csh, /bin/ksh, /bin/sh.
?S:.
?C:PREFSHELL:
?C: This symbol contains the full name of the preferred user shell on this
?C: system.  Usual values are /bin/csh, /bin/ksh, /bin/sh.
?C:.
?H:#define PREFSHELL "$prefshell"  /**/
?H:.
?T:SHELL
: find out which shell people like to use most
case "$prefshell" in
")
 case "$ksh $bash $csh" in
 */ksh*) dflt="$ksh" ;;
 */bash*) dflt="$bash" ;;
 */csh*) dflt="$csh" ;;
 *) dflt='/bin/sh' ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)  dflt="$prefshell";;
esac
?X: Some shells (Ultrix) do not understand ${SHELL:-/bin/sh}, sigh!
$cat <<EOM

Give the full path name of the shell most people like to use on your system.
This will be used by $package whenever the user wants to get a shell
escape (for instance) and is not necessarily the same as the shell you are
currently using (${SHELL-/bin/sh}).

EOM
fn=f/~
rp='Preferred
 shell to be used?'
. ./getfile
prefshell=$ans
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/prefshell.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Instruct.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:02:55  ram
?RCS: patch61: logname / whoami sequence rewritten to use case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/02/15  14:11:34  ram
?RCS: patch51: author name now appears at the end of the paragraph (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:12:05  ram
?RCS: patch45: now documents the & escape to turn -d on at the read prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X:
 This unit spew out the directions that we want everyone to read.  I try to
?X: keep the first "pagefull" much less than a page since they don't know it
?X: isn't going to go shooting off the top of the screen, and we don't want
?X: to panic them yet.
?X:
?MAKE:Instruct: Begin Myread Configdir contains
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:user needman firsttime
: general instructions
needman=true
firsttime=true
user=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
case "$user" in
") user=`whoami 2>&1`;;
esac
if $contains "^$user\$" ../.config/instruct >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 firsttime=false
 echo " "
 rp='Would you like to see the instructions?'
 dflt=n
 . ./myread
```

```
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) ;;
 *) needman=false;;
 esac
fi
if $needman; then
 cat <<EOH

This installation shell script will examine your system and ask you questions
to determine how the <PACKAGENAME> package should be installed. If you get
stuck on a question, you may use a ! shell escape to start a subshell or
execute a command.  Many of the questions will have
 default answers in square
brackets; typing carriage return will give you the default.

On some of the questions which ask for file or directory names you are allowed
to use the ~name construct to specify the login directory belonging to "name",
even if you don't have a shell which knows about that.  Questions where this is
allowed will be marked "(~name ok)".

EOH
 rp="
 dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
 . ./myread
 cat <<'EOH'

The prompter used in this script allows you to use shell variables and
backticks in your answers.  You may use $1, $2, etc...  to refer to the words
in the default answer, as if the default line was a set of arguments given to a
script shell.  This means you may also use $* to repeat the whole default line,
so you do not have to re-type everything to add something to the default.

Everytime there is a substitution, you will have to confirm.  If there is an
error (e.g. an unmatched backtick), the default answer will remain unchanged
and you will be prompted
 again.

If you are in a hurry, you may run 'Configure -d'.  This will bypass nearly all
the questions and use the computed defaults (or the previous answers if there
was already a config.sh file). Type 'Configure -h' for a list of options.
You may also start interactively and then answer '& -d' at any prompt to turn
on the non-interactive behaviour for the remainder of the execution.

EOH
 . ./myread
 cat <<EOH

Much effort has been expended to ensure that this shell script will run on any
```

```
Unix system.  If despite that it blows up on yours, your best bet is to edit
Configure and run it again.  If you can't run Configure for some reason,
you'll have to generate a config.sh file by hand.  Whatever problems you
have, let me (<MAINTLOC>) know how I blew it.

This installation script affects things in two ways:

1) it may do direct variable substitutions on some of the files included
  in this kit.
2) it builds a config.h file for inclusion in C programs.  You may edit
  any of these
 files as the need arises after running this script.

If you make a mistake on a question, there is no easy way to back up to it
currently.  The easiest thing to do is to edit config.sh and rerun all the SH
files.  Configure will offer to let you do this before it runs the SH files.

EOH
?X: In case they played with the prompter...
 dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
 . ./myread
 case "$firsttime" in
 true) echo $user >>../.config/instruct;;
 esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Instruct.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mbstowcs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mbstowcs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:29  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mbstowcs: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mbstowcs:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBSTOWCS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mbstowcs() routine is available
?S: to convert a multibyte string into a wide character string.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MBSTOWCS (MBSTOWCS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the mbstowcs routine is
?C: available to convert a multibyte string into a wide character string.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mbstowcs HAS_MBSTOWCS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mbstowcs
: see if mbstowcs exists
set mbstowcs d_mbstowcs
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mbstowcs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpwent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpwent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpwent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpwent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getpwent() routine is available
?S: for sequential access of the passwd database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPWENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwent routine is
?C: available for sequential access of the passwd database.
?C: If this is not available, the older getpw() function may be available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpwent HAS_GETPWENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpwent
: see if getpwent exists
set getpwent d_getpwent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getpwent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017 H.Merijn Brand (original change by Tony Cook)
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_openat d_unlinkat d_renameat d_linkat d_fchmodat: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fchmodat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHMODAT symbol, which
?S: indicates the POSIX fchmodat() function is available.
?S:.
?S:d_linkat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LINKAT symbol, which
?S: indicates the POSIX linkat() function is available.
?S:.
?S:d_openat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_OPENAT symbol, which
?S: indicates the POSIX openat() function is available.
?S:.
?S:d_renameat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RENAMEAT symbol, which
?S: indicates the POSIX renameat() function is available.
?S:.
?S:d_unlinkat:
?S: This variable
 conditionally defines the HAS_UNLINKAT symbol, which
?S: indicates the POSIX unlinkat() function isavailable.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FCHMODAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the fchmodat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_LINKAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the linkat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_OPENAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the openat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_RENAMEAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the renameat() routine is available.
?C:.
?C:HAS_UNLINKAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the unlinkat() routine is available.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_fchmodat HAS_FCHMODAT /**/
?H:#$d_linkat HAS_LINKAT /**/
?H:#$d_openat HAS_OPENAT /**/
?H:#$d_renameat HAS_RENAMEAT /**/
?H:#$d_unlinkat HAS_UNLINKAT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_openat d_unlinkat d_renameat d_linkat d_fchmodat
: check for openat, unlinkat, renameat, linkat, fchmodat
set openat d_openat
eval $inlibc

set unlinkat d_unlinkat
eval $inlibc

set renameat d_renameat
eval $inlibc

set linkat d_linkat
eval $inlibc

set fchmodat d_fchmodat
eval
 $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fsat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_internet.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_internet.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:02:04  ram
?RCS: patch10: most mailers support Internet addresses nowadays (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_internet: Myread Oldconfig Setvar
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_internet:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the INTERNET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that there is a mailer available
 which
?S: supports internet-style addresses (user@site.domain).
?S:.
?C:INTERNET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that there is a mailer available
?C: which supports internet-style addresses (user@site.domain).
?C:.
?H:#$d_internet INTERNET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_internet
: check for internet mailer
dflt=y
case "$d_internet" in
"$undef") dflt=n;;
esac
cat <<EOM

Most mailers can deliver mail to addresses of the INTERNET persuasion,
such as user@host.edu.  Some older mailers, however, require the complete
path to the destination to be specified in the address.

EOM
rp="Does your mailer understand INTERNET addresses?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) val="$define";;
*)  val="$undef";;
esac
set d_internet
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_internet.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ustat: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ustat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_USTAT if ustat() is
?S: available to query file system statistics by dev_t.
?S:.
?C:HAS_USTAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ustat system call is
?C: available to query file system statistics by dev_t.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ustat HAS_USTAT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ustat
: see if ustat exists
set ustat d_ustat
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ustat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: warnflags.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Orginal Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: warnflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:10:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:warnflags: cat cc contains Myread Guess Oldconfig Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:warnflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags to generate
?S: warnings from the compiler. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
: offer additional
```

```
 warning flags for compilation
$cat <<EOH

You may wish to compile with extra compiler warnings enabled.
Note that doing so enhances your chance of receiving your free set of steak
knives, particularly if you find any bugs and report them.
If you don't want extra warnings, answer "none".

EOH
case "$warnflags" in
") case "$cc" in
 *gcc*)
  dflt="-Wall -Wno-comment"
  if $contains 'fprintf' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   :
  else
   dflt="$dflt -Wno-implicit"
  fi
  ;;
 *) dflt="none";;
 esac
 ;;
' ') dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$warnflags";;
esac

rp="Any $cc flags to enable warnings?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) warnflags=' ';;
*) warnflags="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/warnflags.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: Signal.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:20:01  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces three files:
?X:
?X: 1- A signal.c file, which, when compiled and run, produces an output like:
?X:
?X:   HUP 1
?X:   INT 2
?X:   QUIT 3
?X:   etc...
?X:
?X: 2- A signal.awk script to parse the output of signal.c, fill
?X: in gaps (up to NSIG) and move duplicates to the end.
?X:
?X: 3- A signal_cmd script to compile signal.c and run it
?X: through sort -n -k 2 | uniq | awk -f signal.awk.
?X:
 (we try also sort -n +1 since some old hosts don't grok sort -k)
?X: (This is called signal_cmd to avoid OS/2 confusion with
?X: signal.cmd vs. signal.
?X: The signal_cmd script also falls back on checking signals one at a
?X: time in case the signal.c program fails.  On at least one version of
?X: Linux 2.1.x, the header file #define'd SIGRTMAX to a symbol that
?X: is not defined by the compiler/linker. :-(.  Further, on that same
?X: version of Linux, the user had a defective C-shell that gave an
?X: incorrect list for kill -l, so the fall-back didn't work.
?X:
?X: This unit is then used by sig_name.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Signal: test tr rm awk cat grep startsh eunicefix sed sort uniq \
 Findhdr cppstdin +cppflags cppminus Compile trnl run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X:all files declared as "public" since they're used from other units
?F:signal.c signal_cmd signal.lst signal signal.awk
?T: xx xxx xxxfiles
?LINT:use rm run
: Trace out the files included by signal.h, then look for SIGxxx
 names.
?X: Remove SIGARRAYSIZE used by HPUX.
?X: Remove SIGSTKSIZE used by Linux.
?X: Remove SIGSTKSZ used by Posix.
?X: Remove SIGTYP void lines used by OS2.
?X: Some cpps, like os390, dont give the file name anywhere
if [ "X$fieldn" = X ]; then
 : Just make some guesses.  We check them later.
```

```
 xxx='/usr/include/signal.h /usr/include/sys/signal.h'
else
 xxx=`echo '#include <signal.h>' |
 $cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags 2>/dev/null |
 $grep '^[  ]*#.*include' |
 $awk "{print \\$$fieldn}" | $sed 's!"!!g' |\
  $sed 's!\\\\\\\\!/!g' | $sort | $uniq`
fi
?X: Check this list of files to be sure we have parsed the cpp output ok.
?X: This will also avoid potentially non-existent files, such
?X: as ../foo/bar.h
xxxfiles="
?X: Add /dev/null in case the $xxx list is empty.
for xx in $xxx /dev/null ; do
 $test -f "$xx" && xxxfiles="$xxxfiles $xx"
done
?X: If we have found no files, at least try signal.h
case "$xxxfiles" in
") xxxfiles=`./findhdr signal.h` ;;
esac
xxx=`awk '
$1 ~ /^#define$/ &&
 $2 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $2 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $2 !~ /SIGSTKSIZE/ && $2 !~ /SIGSTKSZ/ && $3 !~
/void/ {
 print substr($2, 4, 20)
}
$1 == "#" && $2 ~ /^define$/ && $3 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $3 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $4 !~ /void/ {
 print substr($3, 4, 20)
}' $xxxfiles`
: Append some common names just in case the awk scan failed.
xxx="$xxx ABRT ALRM BUS CANCEL CHLD CLD CONT DIL EMT FPE"
xxx="$xxx FREEZE HUP ILL INT IO IOT KILL LOST LWP PHONE"
xxx="$xxx PIPE POLL PROF PWR QUIT RTMAX RTMIN SEGV STKFLT STOP"
xxx="$xxx SYS TERM THAW TRAP TSTP TTIN TTOU URG USR1 USR2"
xxx="$xxx USR3 USR4 VTALRM WAITING WINCH WIND WINDOW XCPU XFSZ"

: generate a few handy files for later
$cat > signal.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {

/* Strange style to avoid deeply-nested #if/#else/#endif */
#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef _NSIG
#    define NSIG (_NSIG)
#  endif
```

```
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef SIGMAX
#    define NSIG (SIGMAX+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef SIG_MAX
#
   define NSIG (SIG_MAX+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef MAXSIG
#    define NSIG (MAXSIG+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef MAX_SIG
#    define NSIG (MAX_SIG+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef SIGARRAYSIZE
#    define NSIG (SIGARRAYSIZE+1) /* Not sure of the +1 */
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef _sys_nsig
#    define NSIG (_sys_nsig) /* Solaris 2.5 */
#  endif
#endif

/* Default to some arbitrary number that's big enough to get most
  of the common signals.
*/
#ifndef NSIG
#    define NSIG 50
#endif

printf("NSIG %d\n", NSIG);
```

```
#ifndef JUST_NSIG

EOCP

echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq | $awk '
{
 printf "#ifdef SIG"; printf $1; printf "\n"
 printf "printf(\""; printf $1; printf " %%d\\n\",SIG";
 printf $1; printf ");\n"
 printf "#endif\n"
}
END {
 printf "#endif /* JUST_NSIG */\n";
 printf "exit(0);\n}\n";
}
' >>signal.c
$cat >signal.awk <<'EOP'
BEGIN { ndups = 0 }
$1 ~ /^NSIG$/ { nsig = $2 }
($1 !~ /^NSIG$/) && (NF == 2) {
   if ($2 >
 maxsig) { maxsig = $2 }
   if (sig_name[$2]) {
 dup_name[ndups] = $1
 dup_num[ndups] = $2
 ndups++
   }
   else {
 sig_name[$2] = $1
 sig_num[$2] = $2
   }
}
END {
   if (nsig == 0) {
    nsig = maxsig + 1
   }
   printf("NSIG %d\n", nsig);
   for (n = 1; n < nsig; n++) {
 if (sig_name[n]) {
     printf("%s %d\n", sig_name[n], sig_num[n])
 }
 else {
     printf("NUM%d %d\n", n, n)
 }
   }
   for (n = 0; n < ndups; n++) {
 printf("%s %d\n", dup_name[n], dup_num[n])
   }
```

```
}
EOP
$cat >signal_cmd <<EOS
$startsh
if $test -s signal.lst; then
   echo "Using your existing signal.lst file"
 exit 0
fi
xxx="$xxx"
EOS
?X: Avoid variable interpolation problems, especially with
?X: xxx, which contains newlines.
$cat >>signal_cmd <<'EOS'

set signal
if eval $compile_ok; then
 $run ./signal$_exe | ($sort -n -k 2 2>/dev/null || $sort -n +1) |\
  $uniq | $awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst
else
 echo "(I can't seem be able to compile the whole test program)" >&4
 echo "(I'll try it in little
 pieces.)" >&4
 set signal -DJUST_NSIG
 if eval $compile_ok; then
  $run ./signal$_exe > signal.nsg
  $cat signal.nsg
 else
  echo "I can't seem to figure out how many signals you have." >&4
  echo "Guessing 50." >&4
  echo 'NSIG 50' > signal.nsg
 fi
 : Now look at all the signal names, one at a time.
 for xx in `echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq`; do
  $cat > signal.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
printf("$xx %d\n", SIG${xx});
return 0;
}
EOCP
  set signal
  if eval $compile; then
   echo "SIG${xx} found."
   $run ./signal$_exe  >> signal.ls1
  else
   echo "SIG${xx} NOT found."
```

```
  fi
 done
 if $test -s signal.ls1; then
  $cat signal.nsg signal.ls1 |
   $sort -n | $uniq | $awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst
 fi

fi
if $test -s signal.lst; then
 :
else
 echo "(AAK! I can't compile the test programs -- Guessing)" >&4
 echo 'kill -l' >signal
 set X `csh -f <signal`
 $rm -f signal
 shift
 case $# in
 0) set HUP INT QUIT ILL TRAP ABRT
 EMT FPE KILL BUS SEGV SYS PIPE ALRM TERM;;
 esac
 echo $@ | $tr ' ' $trnl | \
     $awk '{ printf "%s %d\n", $1, ++s; }
    END { printf "NSIG %d\n", ++s }' >signal.lst
fi
$rm -f signal.c signal$_exe signal$_o signal.nsg signal.ls1
EOS
chmod a+x signal_cmd
$eunicefix signal_cmd
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Signal.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getmnt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getmnt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETMNT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getmnt() routine is available
?S: to retrieve one or more mount info blocks by filename.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_GETMNT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getmnt routine is
?C: available to get filesystem mount info by filename.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getmnt HAS_GETMNT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getmnt
: see if getmnt exists
set getmnt d_getmnt
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getmnt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethbynm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethbynm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethbyname: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethbyname (d_gethbynm d_gethhstby):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostbyname() routine is available
?S: to look up host names in some data base or other.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME (GETHOSTBYNAME):
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostbyname() routine is
?C: available to look up host names in some data base or other.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethbyname HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_gethbyname
: see if gethostbyname exists
set gethostbyname d_gethbyname
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_gethbynm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpgrp2.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpgrp2.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:15  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpgrp2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpgrp2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPGRP2 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getpgrp2() (as in DG/UX) routine
?S: is available to get the current process group.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPGRP2 (GETPGRP2):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the
 getpgrp2() (as in DG/UX)
?C: routine is available to get the current process group.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpgrp2 HAS_GETPGRP2  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpgrp2
: see if getpgrp2 exists
set getpgrp2 d_getpgrp2
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getpgrp2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getlogin_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getlogin_r getlogin_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_unistd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getlogin_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETLOGIN_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getlogin_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getlogin_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getlogin_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getlogin_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getlogin_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETLOGIN_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getlogin_r routine
?C: is available
 to getlogin re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETLOGIN_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getlogin_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getlogin_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getlogin_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getlogin_r HAS_GETLOGIN_R /**/
?H:#define GETLOGIN_R_PROTO $getlogin_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getlogin_r_proto
: see if getlogin_r exists
set getlogin_r d_getlogin_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getlogin_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_unistd unistd.h"
 case "$d_getlogin_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getlogin_r_proto=define
  set d_getlogin_r_proto getlogin_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getlogin_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
```

```
"|0) try='int getlogin_r(char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=I_BW ;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getlogin_r(char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=I_BI
;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* getlogin_r(char*, size_t);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=B_BW ;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) try='char* getlogin_r(char*, int);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getlogin_r_proto=B_BI ;;
esac
case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getlogin_r=undef
 getlogin_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling getlogin_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getlogin_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) getlogin_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getlogin_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "getlogin_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_getlogin_r=undef
 getlogin_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) getlogin_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getlogin_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_gethid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:

```
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:10  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETHOSTID if gethostid() is
?S: available to get the host id.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTID (GETHOSTID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostid system call is
?C: available to get the host id.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethid HAS_GETHOSTID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_gethid
: see if gethid exists
set gethostid d_gethid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_gethid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Csym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  13:36:29  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS: patch56: added quotes for OS/2 support
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/05/12  12:00:33  ram
?RCS: patch54: fixed C test program to bypass gcc builtin type checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/31  09:34:13  ram
?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:00:05  ram
?RCS:
 patch6: added ldflags as a conditional dependency and to compile line
?RCS: patch6: a final double quote was missing in csym variable after eval
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Csym: Options contains libc libs runnm +cc +ccflags +ldflags rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define csym
?LINT:use libc
?S:csym:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: wether a given C symbol is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S:  set symbol result [-fva] [previous]
?S:  eval $csym
?S: That will set result to 'true' if the function [-f], variable [-v]
?S: or array [-a] is defined, 'false' otherwise. If a previous value is
?S: given and the -r flag was provided on the command line, that value
?S: is reused without questioning.
?S:.
?V:csym
?T:tval tx tlook tf tdc tc
: is a C symbol defined?
csym='tlook=$1;
case "$3" in
-v) tf=libc.tmp; tc=""; tdc="";;
-a) tf=libc.tmp; tc="[0]"; tdc="[]";;
*) tlook="^$1\$";
 tf=libc.list; tc=""; tdc="()";;
esac;
tx=yes;
case "$reuseval-$4" in
true-) ;;
true-*) tx=no; eval "tval=\$$4"; case "$tval" in "") tx=yes;; esac;;
esac;
case "$tx" in
yes)
 case "$runnm" in
 true)
  if $contains $tlook $tf >/dev/null 2>&1;
```

```
  then tval=true;
  else tval=false;
  fi;;
 *)
?X:
?X: We use 'char' instead of 'int' to try to circumvent overzealous
?X: optimizing compilers using built-in prototypes for commonly used
?X: routines to complain when seeing a different external declaration. For
?X: instance, gcc 2.6.3 fails if we use 'int' and we attempt a test against
?X: memcpy() on machines where sizeof(int) == sizeof(char *) (the usual return
?X: type), the compiler assuming it's a built-in declaration given that the
?X: returned size matches. At least with 'char' we are safe! -- RAM, for ADO
?X:
?X: Let's thank GNU cc for making our lifes so easy! :-)
?X: (An alternative for the future would be to use our knowledge about gcc
?X: to force a -fno-builtin option in the
 compile test, in case the 'char'
?X: trick is obsoleted by future gcc releases). -- RAM
?X:
?X: Lastly, gcc 3.4 otimizes &missing == 0 away, so we use + 2 instead now.
?X: The GNU folks like to do weird things, don't they? -- RAM, 2004-06-05
?X:
  echo "extern char $1$tdc; int main() { return &$1$tc + 2; }" > t.c;
  if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o t t.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1;
  then tval=true;
  else tval=false;
  fi;
  $rm -f t t.c;;
 esac;;
*)
 case "$tval" in
 $define) tval=true;;
 *) tval=false;;
 esac;;
esac;
eval "$2=$tval"'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Csym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Null.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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```

```
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Null.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:10  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit ends up producing shell code to set all variables to ".  This
?X: probably isn't necessary, but I'm paranoid.  About certain things.
?X:
?MAKE:Null: Head
?MAKE: -pick add.Null $@ %<
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Null.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnbyad.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnbyaddr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnbyaddr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYADDR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getnetbyaddr() routine is available
?S: to look up networks by their IP addresses.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETBYADDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetbyaddr() routine is
?C: available to look up networks by their IP addresses.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnbyaddr HAS_GETNETBYADDR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getnbyaddr
: see if getnetbyaddr exists
set getnetbyaddr d_getnbyaddr
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getnbyad.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lns.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:05:52  ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:issymlink: lns test rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:issymlink:
?S: This variable holds the test command to test for a symbolic link
?S: (if they are supported).  Typical values include 'test -h' and
?S: 'test -L'.
?S:.
?T:pth p
?LINT:change PATH test
?LINT:extern newsh
: determine whether symbolic links are supported
echo
 " "
case "$lns" in
*"ln"*" -s")
 echo "Checking how to test for symbolic links..." >&4
 $lns blurfl sym
 if $test "X$issymlink" = X; then
?X:
?X: In some AIX 4 versions the (ksh) builtin test (-h) is broken.
?X:
  case "$newsh" in
  ") sh     -c "PATH= test -h sym" >/dev/null 2>&1 ;;
  *)  $newsh -c "PATH= test -h sym" >/dev/null 2>&1 ;;
  esac
  if test $? = 0; then
   issymlink="test -h"
  else
   echo "Your builtin 'test -h' may be broken." >&4
   case "$test" in
```

```
  /*) ;;
  *) pth=`echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
   for p in $pth
   do
    if test -f "$p/$test"; then
     test="$p/$test"
     break
    fi
   done
   ;;
  esac
  case "$test" in
  /*)
   echo "Trying external '$test -h'." >&4
   issymlink="$test -h"
   if $test ! -h sym >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "External '$test -h' is broken, too." >&4
    issymlink="
   fi
   ;;
  *) issymlink=" ;;
  esac
 fi
fi
if $test "X$issymlink" = X; then
 if $test -L sym 2>/dev/null; then
  issymlink="$test
-L"
  echo "The builtin '$test -L' worked." >&4
 fi
fi
if $test "X$issymlink" != X; then
 echo "You can test for symbolic links with '$issymlink'." >&4
else
 echo "I do not know how you can test for symbolic links." >&4
fi
$rm -f blurfl sym
;;
*) echo "No symbolic links, so not testing for their testing..." >&4
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/issymlink.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Cppsym.U,v 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 11:59:11 ram Exp $

```
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Cppsym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/05/12  11:59:11  ram
?RCS: patch54: split awk command onto two lines for older awk's (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/01/11  14:55:57  ram
?RCS: patch45: new cc vs. cpp symbol checking suggested by JHI
?RCS: patch45: added more cpp symbols (JHI)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29  15:51:32  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: new symbols ardent and titan (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  06:53:32  ram
?RCS: patch30: extended cpp symbol lookup list (JHI)
?RCS: patch30: renamed attrlist symbol into al for brevity
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:14:14  ram
?RCS: patch15: added new cpp symbols __bsdi__ and BSD_NET2
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: This unit produces a shell script called Cppsym, which can be used to
?X: determine whether any in a list of symbols is defined by the C compilation
?X: chain (C preprocessor symbols plus C compiler native ones).
?X: It can determine the status of any symbol, though the symbols in $al
?X: are more easily determined.  If you want to add to $al you can do
?X: it in Myinit.U.
?MAKE:Cppsym ccsymbols cppsymbols cppccsymbols: run \
 eunicefix Guess awk cat tr sed sort rm rm_try startsh osname \
 +cc +gccversion test comm uniq echo Options trnl \
 optimize ccflags ldflags libs cpp_stuff cpp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:also
 symbols i postprocess_cc_v tHdrH
?X:
?X: The symbol list is in alpha order for ease of maintenance...
?X:
```

```
?X: Lots of new symbols (mostly rummaged from gcc), courtesy of
?X: Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi> -- RAM, 06/06/94
?X:
?S:ccsymbols:
?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler alone.
?S: The symbols defined by cpp or by cc when it calls cpp are not in
?S: this list, see cppsymbols and cppccsymbols.
?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
?S:.
?S:cppsymbols:
?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C preprocessor
?S: alone.  The symbols defined by cc or by cc when it calls cpp are
?S: not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppccsymbols.
?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
?S:.
?S:cppccsymbols:
?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler
?S: when it calls cpp.  The symbols defined by the cc alone or cpp
?S: alone are not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppsymbols.
?S: The
 list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
?S:.
?F:./Cppsym
?F:./Cppsym.know
?F:!Cppsym.true
?F:!ccsym.com
?F:!ccsym.cpp
?F:!ccsym.own
?X: fake LINT hints
?LINT:change ccflags
?LINT:extern s
?LINT:extern s__
: Preprocessor symbols
echo " "
$echo "Guessing which symbols your C compiler and preprocessor define..." >&4
?X: If your symbol is mixed case, just add it as-is.
?X: All symbols will be transformed to both all-lower and all-upper.
?X: Also drop any leading/trailing underscores, the scan will try all those.
$cat <<'EOSH' > Cppsym.know
a29k aarch64 ABI64 aegis AES_SOURCE AIX AIX32 AIX370 AIX41 AIX42
AIX43 aixpc AIX_SOURCE alliant ALL_SOURCE alpha AM29000 am29000
AMD64 amd64 amiga AMIGAOS AMIX ansi ANSI_C_SOURCE apollo arch_ppc
arch_pwr ardent ARM ARM32 atarist att386 att3b
BeOS BIG_ENDIAN BIT_MSF BSD bsd bsd43 bsd4_2 BSD4_3 bsd4_3 bsd4_4
BSDCOMPAT bsdi BSD_4_3 BSD_4_4 BSD_NET2 BSD_TIME BSD_TYPES bull
byteorder byte_order
c cadmus clang clipper CMU COFF COMPILER_VERSION
```

concurrent
convex cpu CRAY cray CRAYMPP ctix CX_UX CYGWIN
DECC DGUX DGUX_SOURCE DJGPP dmert DOLPHIN DPX2 DSO Dynix DynixPTX
ELF encore EPI EXTENSIONS
FAVOR_BSD FILE_OFFSET_BITS FORTIFY_SOURCE FreeBSD
GCC_NEW_VARARGS gcos gcx gimpel GLIBC GLIBC_MINOR GNUC GNUC_MINOR
GNU_LIBRARY GNU_SOURCE GO32 gould GOULD_PN
H3050R H3050RX hbullx20 hcx host_mips hp200 hp300 HP700 hp700
hp800 hp9000 hp9000s200 hp9000s300 hp9000s400
hp9000s700 hp9000s800 hp9k8 hppa hpux HPUX_SOURCE hp_osf
i186 i286 i386 i486 i586 i686 i8086 i80960 i860 I960 IA32 IA64
iAPX286 ibm ibm032 ibmesa IBMR2 ibmrt ILP32 ILP64
INLINE_INTRINSICS INT64 INTEL interdata INTRINSICS is68k itanium
ksr1
LANGUAGE_C LARGEFILE64_SOURCE LARGEFILE_SOURCE LARGE_FILE_API
LFS64_LARGEFILE LFS_LARGEFILE LIBCATAMOUNT Linux LITTLE_ENDIAN
LONG64 LONGDOUBLE LONGLONG LONG_DOUBLE LONG_LONG LP64 luna
luna88k Lynx
M68000 m68k m88100 m88k M88KBCS_TARGET MACH machine MachTen
MATH_HAS_NO_SIDE_EFFECTS mc300 mc500 mc68000 mc68010 mc68020
mc68030 mc68040 mc68060
mc68k mc68k32 mc700 mc88000 mc88100
merlin mert MiNT mips MIPSEB MIPSEL MIPS_FPSET MIPS_ISA MIPS_SIM
MIPS_SZINT MIPS_SZLONG MIPS_SZPTR MODERN_C motorola mpeix MSDOS
MTXINU MULTIMAX MVS mvs M_AMD64 M_ARM M_ARMT M_COFF M_I186 M_I286
M_I386 M_I8086 M_I86 M_I86SM M_IA64 M_IX86 M_PPC M_SYS3 M_SYS5
M_SYSIII M_SYSV M_UNIX M_X86 M_XENIX
n16 ncl_el ncl_mr NetBSD news1500 news1700 news1800 news1900
news3700 news700 news800 news900 NeXT NLS nonstopux ns16000
ns32000 ns32016 ns32332 ns32k nsc32000
OCS88 OEMVS OpenBSD os OS2 OS390 osf OSF1 OSF_SOURCE
PARAGON parisc pa_risc PA_RISC1_1 PA_RISC2_0 pc532 pdp11 PGC PIC
plexus PORTAR posix POSIX1B_SOURCE POSIX2_SOURCE POSIX4_SOURCE
POSIX_C_SOURCE POSIX_SOURCE POWER powerpc ppc PROTOTYPES PWB pyr
QK_USER QNX
R3000 REENTRANT RES Rhapsody RISC6000 riscix riscos RT
S390 S390x SA110 SCO scs sequent sgi SGI_SOURCE SH SH3 sinix
SIZE_INT SIZE_LONG SIZE_PTR SOCKETS_SOURCE SOCKET_SOURCE sony
sonyrisc sony_news sparc sparclite sparcv8 sparcv9 spectrum
stardent
stdc STDC_EXT stratos sun sun3 sun386 Sun386i svr3 svr4
SVR4_2 SVR4_SOURCE svr5 SX system SYSTYPE_BSD SYSTYPE_BSD43
SYSTYPE_BSD44 SYSTYPE_SVR4 SYSTYPE_SVR5 SYSTYPE_SYSV SYSV SYSV3
SYSV4 SYSV5 sysV68 sysV88
Tek4132 Tek4300 thumb thw_370 thw_intel thw_rs6000 titan TM3200
TM5400 TM5600 tower tower32 tower32_200 tower32_600 tower32_700
tower32_800 tower32_850 tss
u370 u3b u3b2 u3b20 u3b200 u3b20d u3b5 ultrix UMAXV UnicomPBB

```
UnicomPBD UNICOS UNICOSMK unix UNIX95 UNIX99 unixpc unos USE_BSD
USE_FILE_OFFSET64 USE_GNU USE_ISOC9X USE_LARGEFILE
USE_LARGEFILE64 USE_MISC USE_POSIX USE_POSIX199309
USE_POSIX199506 USE_POSIX2 USE_REENTRANT USE_SVID USE_UNIX98
USE_XOPEN USE_XOPEN_EXTENDED USGr4 USGr4_2 UTek Utek UTS UWIN
uxpm uxps
vax venix VMESA vms
x86_64 xenix Xenix286 XOPEN_SOURCE XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED XPG2
XPG2_EXTENDED XPG3 XPG3_EXTENDED XPG4 XPG4_EXTENDED
z8000 zarch
EOSH
# Maybe put other stuff here too.
?X:Some OS's will have a dash in their $osname
?X:e.g. Android is known as linux-android
?X:The
 preprocessor will interpret the dash as a minus
./tr '-' '_' <<EOSH >>Cppsym.know
$osname
EOSH
./tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.a
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.b
$cat Cppsym.know > Cppsym.c
$cat Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > Cppsym.know
$rm -f Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym
$startsh
if $test \$# -gt 0; then
   echo \$* | $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try > Cppsym.got
   if $test -s Cppsym.got; then
 $rm -f Cppsym.got
 exit 0
   fi
   $rm -f Cppsym.got
   exit 1
else
   $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try
   exit 0
fi
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym
$eunicefix Cppsym
?X: The below awk script will die a horrible death if
?X: some of the tested symbols are not long ints.
?X: Also, we do not make difference between just defined and defined zero.
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym.try
$startsh
cat <<'EOCP' > try.c
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#if cpp_stuff == 1
#define STRINGIFY(a)    "a"
#endif
#if cpp_stuff == 42
#define StGiFy(a)  #a
#define STRINGIFY(a)
    StGiFy(a)
#endif
#if $cpp_stuff != 1 && $cpp_stuff != 42
#   include "Bletch: How does this C preprocessor stringify macros?"
#endif
int main() {
EOCP
?X: The length($1) command guards against possible empty entries.
?X: The awk snippet is know to give heartburn to UNICOS/mk awk.
$awk \\
EOSH
cat <<'EOSH' >> Cppsym.try
'length($1) > 0 {
   printf "#ifdef %s\nprintf(\"%s=%%s\\n\", STRINGIFY(%s));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
   printf "#ifdef _%s\nprintf(\"_%s=%%s\\n\", STRINGIFY(_%s));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
   printf "#ifdef __%s\nprintf(\"__%s=%%s\\n\", STRINGIFY(__%s));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
   printf "#ifdef __%s__\nprintf(\"__%s__=%%s\\n\", STRINGIFY(__%s__));\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1
}' >> try.c
echo 'return 0;}' >> try.c
EOSH
cat <<EOSH >> Cppsym.try
ccflags="$ccflags"
case "$osname-$gccversion" in
irix-) ccflags="\$ccflags -woff 1178" ;;
os2-*) ccflags="\$ccflags -Zlinker /PM:VIO" ;;
esac
$cc -o try -Dcpp_stuff=$cpp_stuff $optimize \$ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs 2>/dev/null
 && $run ./try | $sed 's/ /\\\\ /g'
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym.try
$eunicefix Cppsym.try
./Cppsym < Cppsym.know | $sort | $uniq > Cppsym.true
: Add in any Linux cpp "predefined macros":
case "$osname::$gccversion" in
 *linux*::*.*|*gnukfreebsd*::*.*|gnu::*.*)
   tHdrH=_tmpHdr
   rm -f $tHdrH'.h' $tHdrH
   touch $tHdrH'.h'
   # Filter out macro arguments, such as Linux's __INT8_C(c)
   if $cpp -dM $tHdrH'.h' > $tHdrH'_cppsym.h' && [ -s $tHdrH'_cppsym.h' ]; then
      sed -e 's/#define[\ \  ]*//;s/[\ \     ].*$//' -e 's/(.*//' <$tHdrH'_cppsym.h' >$tHdrH'_cppsym.real'
      if [ -s $tHdrH'_cppsym.real' ]; then
```

```
   cat $tHdrH'_cppsym.real' Cppsym.know | sort | uniq | ./Cppsym | sort | uniq > Cppsym.true
      fi
   fi
   rm -f $tHdrH'.h' $tHdrH'_cppsym.h' $tHdrH'_cppsym.real'
 ;;
esac
: now check the C compiler for additional symbols
?X: suggested by Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi>, thanks!
postprocess_cc_v="
case "$osname" in
aix) postprocess_cc_v="|$tr , ' '" ;;
esac
$cat
 >ccsym <<EOS
$startsh
$cat >tmp.c <<EOF
extern int foo;
EOF
for i in \`$cc -v -c tmp.c 2>&1 $postprocess_cc_v\`
do
 case "\$i" in
 -D*) echo "\$i" | $sed 's/^-D//';;
 -A*) $test "$gccversion" && echo "\$i" | $sed 's/^-A//' | $sed 's/\(.*\)(\(.*\))/\1=\2/';;
 esac
done
$rm_try
EOS
postprocess_cc_v="
chmod +x ccsym
$eunicefix ccsym
./ccsym > ccsym1.raw
?X: AIX complains if $uniq is passed an empty file.  ($sort apparently
?X: doesn't care.)  --AD  14 July 1998
if $test -s ccsym1.raw; then
   $sort ccsym1.raw | $uniq >ccsym.raw
else
   mv ccsym1.raw ccsym.raw
fi

?X: canonicalize symbols for easier sort/uniq/comm usage: append =1 if no = sign
?X: the awk script must be on two lines for older awk programs, sigh! -- ADO
$awk '/\=/ { print $0; next }
 { print $0"=1" }' ccsym.raw >ccsym.list
$comm -13 Cppsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.own
$comm -12 Cppsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.com
$comm -23 Cppsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.cpp
also="
if $test -z ccsym.raw; then
```

```
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't
 seem to define any symbols!" >&4
 echo " "
 echo "However, your C preprocessor defines the following symbols:"
 $cat Cppsym.true
 ccsymbols="
 cppsymbols=`$cat Cppsym.true`
 cppsymbols=`echo $cppsymbols`
 cppccsymbols="$cppsymbols"
else
 if $test -s ccsym.com; then
  echo "Your C compiler and pre-processor define these symbols:"
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=.*/\1/' ccsym.com
  also='also '
  symbols='ones'
  cppccsymbols=`$cat ccsym.com`
  cppccsymbols=`echo $cppccsymbols`
  $test "$silent" || sleep 1
 fi
 if $test -s ccsym.cpp; then
  $test "$also" && echo " "
  echo "Your C pre-processor ${also}defines the following symbols:"
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=.*/\1/' ccsym.cpp
  also='further '
  cppsymbols=`$cat ccsym.cpp`
  cppsymbols=`echo $cppsymbols`
  $test "$silent" || sleep 1
 fi
 if $test -s ccsym.own; then
  $test "$also" && echo " "
  echo "Your C compiler ${also}defines the following cpp symbols:"
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=1/\1/' ccsym.own
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=.*/\1/' ccsym.own | $uniq >>Cppsym.true
  ccsymbols=`$cat
 ccsym.own`
  ccsymbols=`echo $ccsymbols`
  $test "$silent" || sleep 1
 fi
fi

: add -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE if feasible and not already there
case "$gccversion" in
[456789].*) case "$optimize$ccflags" in
 *-O*) case "$ccflags$cppsymbols" in
  *_FORTIFY_SOURCE=*) # Don't add it again.
   echo "You seem to have -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE already, not adding it." >&4
   ;;
  *) echo "Adding -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 to ccflags..." >&4
```

```
  ccflags="$ccflags -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) echo "You have gcc 4.* or later but not optimizing, not adding -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE." >&4
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) echo "You seem not to have gcc 4.* or later, not adding -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE." >&4
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Cppsym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_socket.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:46:00 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_socket.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:46:00  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:08:04  ram
?RCS: patch16: can now safely declare private nm_extract in dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:26  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_socket d_oldsock d_sockpair socketlib sockethdr \
 d_msg_ctrunc d_msg_dontroute d_msg_oob d_msg_peek
 d_msg_proxy \
 d_scm_rights d_sockaddr_sa_len d_sockaddr_in6 d_sin6_scope_id \
 d_ip_mreq d_ip_mreq_source d_ipv6_mreq d_ipv6_mreq_source: \
 contains echo n c ar nm nm_opt nm_extract Inlibc Csym _a \
 Compile cat rm_try Setvar Hasfield sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_socket:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SOCKET, which indicates
?S: that the BSD socket interface is supported.
```

```
?S:.
?S:d_sockpair:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKETPAIR symbol, which
?S: indicates that the BSD socketpair() is supported.
?S:.
?S:d_oldsock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the OLDSOCKET symbol, which
?S: indicates that the BSD socket interface is based on 4.1c and not 4.2.
?S:.
?S:d_msg_ctrunc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_CTRUNC symbol,
?S: which indicates that the MSG_CTRUNC is available.  #ifdef is
?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.
?S:.
?S:d_msg_dontroute:
?S: This variable conditionally defines
 the HAS_MSG_DONTROUTE symbol,
?S: which indicates that the MSG_DONTROUTE is available.  #ifdef is
?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.
?S:.
?S:d_msg_oob:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_OOB symbol,
?S: which indicates that the MSG_OOB is available.  #ifdef is
?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.
?S:.
?S:d_msg_peek:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_PEEK symbol,
?S: which indicates that the MSG_PEEK is available.  #ifdef is
?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.
?S:.
?S:d_msg_proxy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG_PROXY symbol,
?S: which indicates that the MSG_PROXY is available.  #ifdef is
?S: not enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.
?S:.
?S:d_scm_rights:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCM_RIGHTS symbol,
?S: which indicates that the SCM_RIGHTS is available.  #ifdef is
?S: not
 enough because it may be an enum, glibc has been known to do this.
?S:.
?S:d_sockaddr_sa_len:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN symbol,
?S: which indicates that a struct sockaddr structure has the sa_len
?S: member.
?S:.
?S:d_sockaddr_in6:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6 symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates the availability of a struct sockaddr_in6.
?S:.
?S:d_sin6_scope_id:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID symbol, which
?S: indicates that a struct sockaddr_in6 structure has the sin6_scope_id
?S: member.
?S:.
?S:d_ip_mreq:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IP_MREQ symbol, which
?S: indicates the availability of a struct ip_mreq.
?S:.
?S:d_ip_mreq_source:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE symbol,
?S: which indicates the availability of a struct ip_mreq_source.
?S:.
?S:d_ipv6_mreq:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IPV6_MREQ symbol, which
?S: indicates
 the availability of a struct ipv6_mreq.
?S:.
?S:d_ipv6_mreq_source:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE symbol,
?S: which indicates the availability of a struct ipv6_mreq_source.
?S:.
?S:socketlib:
?S: This variable has the names of any libraries needed for socket support.
?S:.
?S:sockethdr:
?S: This variable has any cpp '-I' flags needed for socket support.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKET (SOCKET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socket interface is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SOCKETPAIR (SOCKETPAIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socketpair() call is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:USE_OLDSOCKET (OLDSOCKET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the 4.1c BSD socket interface
?C: is supported instead of the 4.2/4.3 BSD socket interface. For instance,
?C: there is no setsockopt() call.
?C:.
?C:HAS_MSG_CTRUNC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_CTRUNC is supported.
?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough
 because this symbol
?C: has been known to be an enum.
```

```
?C:.
?C:HAS_MSG_DONTROUTE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_DONTROUTE is supported.
?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol
?C: has been known to be an enum.
?C:.
?C:HAS_MSG_OOB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_OOB is supported.
?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol
?C: has been known to be an enum.
?C:.
?C:HAS_MSG_PEEK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_PEEK is supported.
?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol
?C: has been known to be an enum.
?C:.
?C:HAS_MSG_PROXY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the MSG_PROXY is supported.
?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough because this symbol
?C: has been known to be an enum.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SCM_RIGHTS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the SCM_RIGHTS is supported.
?C: Checking just with #ifdef might not be enough
 because this symbol
?C: has been known to be an enum.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct sockaddr
?C: structure has a member called sa_len, indicating the length of
?C: the structure.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of
?C: struct sockaddr_in6;
?C:.
?C:HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct sockaddr_in6
?C: structure has a member called sin6_scope_id.
?C:.
?C:HAS_IP_MREQ:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of
?C: struct ip_mreq;
?C:.
?C:HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of
?C: struct ip_mreq_source;
?C:.
```

```
?C:HAS_IPV6_MREQ:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of
?C: struct ipv6_mreq;
?C:.
?C:HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the availability of
?C: struct ipv6_mreq_source;
?C:.
?H:#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET  /**/
?H:#$d_sockpair HAS_SOCKETPAIR /**/
?H:#$d_sockaddr_sa_len HAS_SOCKADDR_SA_LEN /**/
?H:#$d_oldsock USE_OLDSOCKET /**/
?H:#$d_msg_ctrunc HAS_MSG_CTRUNC /**/
?H:#$d_msg_dontroute HAS_MSG_DONTROUTE /**/
?H:#$d_msg_oob HAS_MSG_OOB /**/
?H:#$d_msg_peek HAS_MSG_PEEK /**/
?H:#$d_msg_proxy HAS_MSG_PROXY /**/
?H:#$d_scm_rights HAS_SCM_RIGHTS /**/
?H:#$d_sockaddr_in6 HAS_SOCKADDR_IN6 /**/
?H:#$d_sin6_scope_id HAS_SIN6_SCOPE_ID /**/
?H:#$d_ip_mreq HAS_IP_MREQ /**/
?H:#$d_ip_mreq_source HAS_IP_MREQ_SOURCE /**/
?H:#$d_ipv6_mreq HAS_IPV6_MREQ /**/
?H:#$d_ipv6_mreq_source HAS_IPV6_MREQ_SOURCE /**/
?H:.
?T:val
 net ENUM enum
?LINT:set d_sockpair d_sockaddr_sa_len
?LINT:set d_msg_ctrunc d_msg_dontroute d_msg_oob d_msg_peek d_msg_proxy
?LINT:set d_scm_rights d_sockaddr_in6 d_sin6_scope_id d_ip_mreq
?LINT:set d_ip_mreq_source d_ipv6_mreq d_ipv6_mreq_source
: see whether socket exists
socketlib="
sockethdr="
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c" >&4
if set socket val -f d_socket; eval $csym; $val; then
   echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking
 support." >&4
   d_socket="$define"
?X: now check for advanced features
   if set setsockopt val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
 d_oldsock="$undef"
   else
 echo "...but it uses the old BSD 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2." >&4
 d_oldsock="$define"
   fi
else
```

```
?X: HP-UX, for one, puts all the socket stuff in socklib.o. Note that if we
?X: come here on HP-UX, then we must have used nm to get symbols, or we really
?X: don't have sockets anyway...
  if $contains socklib libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
d_socket="$define"
: we will have to assume that it supports the 4.2 BSD interface
d_oldsock="$undef"
  else
echo "You don't have Berkeley networking in libc$_a..." >&4
?X: look for optional networking libraries
if test "X$d_socket" = "X$define"; then
    echo "...but you seem to believe that you have sockets." >&4
else
    for net in net socket
    do
 if test -f $sysroot/usr/lib/lib$net$_a; then
?X: space between two
 '(' needed for ksh
     ( ($nm $nm_opt $sysroot/usr/lib/lib$net$_a | eval $nm_extract) ||  \
     $ar t $sysroot/usr/lib/lib$net$_a) 2>/dev/null >> libc.list
     if $contains socket libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  d_socket="$define"
  socketlib="-l$net"
  case "$net" in
  net)
      echo "...but the Wollongong group seems to have hacked it in." >&4
      sockethdr="-I$sysroot/usr/netinclude"
      ;;
  esac
  echo "Found Berkeley sockets interface in lib$net." >&4
?X: now check for advanced features
  if $contains setsockopt libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
      d_oldsock="$undef"
  else
      echo "...using the old BSD 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2." >&4
      d_oldsock="$define"
  fi
  break
     fi
 fi
    done
    if test "X$d_socket" != "X$define"; then
       echo "or anywhere else I see." >&4
       d_socket="$undef"
       d_oldsock="$undef"
    fi
fi
```

```
   fi
fi

@if HAS_SOCKETPAIR || d_sockpair
: see if socketpair exists
set socketpair d_sockpair
eval
 $inlibc

@end

echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability sa_len in the sock struct ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
int main() {
struct sockaddr sa;
return (sa.sa_len);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
   val="$define"
fi
set d_sockaddr_sa_len; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability struct sockaddr_in6 ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct sockaddr_in6 sin6;
return (sin6.sin6_family);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
   val="$define"
fi
set d_sockaddr_in6; eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

```
echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability sin6_scope_id in struct sockaddr_in6 ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct sockaddr_in6 sin6;
return (sin6.sin6_scope_id);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
   val="$define"
fi
set
 d_sin6_scope_id; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability struct ip_mreq ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct ip_mreq mreq;
return (mreq.imr_multiaddr.s_addr);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
      val="$define"
fi
set d_ip_mreq; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability struct ip_mreq_source ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct ip_mreq_source mreq;
```

```
return (mreq.imr_multiaddr.s_addr);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
	val="$define"
fi
set d_ip_mreq_source; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability struct ipv6_mreq ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct ipv6_mreq mreq;
return (mreq.ipv6mr_interface);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set
 try; if eval $compile; then
   val="$define"
fi
set d_ipv6_mreq; eval $setvar
$rm_try

echo " "
?X: ...
echo "Checking the availability struct ipv6_mreq_source ..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
int main() {
struct ipv6_mreq_source mreq;
return (mreq.imr_multiaddr.s_addr);
}
EOF
val="$undef"
set try; if eval $compile; then
	val="$define"
fi
set d_ipv6_mreq_source; eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

```
echo " "
?X: these constants are known to be troublesomely defined as enums
?X: so that ifdef will not work for detecting their presence.
echo "Checking the availability of certain socket constants..." >&4
for ENUM in MSG_CTRUNC MSG_DONTROUTE MSG_OOB MSG_PEEK MSG_PROXY SCM_RIGHTS; do
   enum=`$echo $ENUM|./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
   $cat >try.c <<EOF
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
int main() {
   int i = $ENUM;
}
EOF
   val="$undef"
   set try; if eval $compile; then
 val="$define"
   fi
   set d_${enum};
 eval $setvar
   $rm_try
done
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_socket.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_shadow.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_prot: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_prot:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_PROT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <prot.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_PROT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <prot.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_prot I_PROT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_prot
```

```
: see if this is a prot.h system
set prot.h i_prot
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_prot.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systimes.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systimes.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_systimes: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systimes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TIMES symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/times.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TIMES (I_SYSTIMES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/times.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systimes I_SYS_TIMES  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_systimes
: see if this is a sys/times.h system
set sys/times.h i_systimes
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_systimes.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_atoll: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_atoll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ATOLL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the atoll() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ATOLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the atoll routine is
?C: available to convert strings into long longs.
?C:.
?H:#$d_atoll HAS_ATOLL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_atoll
: see if atoll exists
set atoll d_atoll
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/atoll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strtod.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strtod.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:46:36  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtod: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtod:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtod() routine is available
```

```
?S: to provide better numeric string conversion than atof().
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOD (STRTOD):
?C: This symbol, if defined,
 indicates that the strtod routine is
?C: available to provide better numeric string conversion than atof().
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtod HAS_STRTOD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtod
: see if strtod exists
set strtod d_strtod
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strtod.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: inc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: inc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:inc incexp: Loc Oldconfig Getfile usrinc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:inc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public header files for the package in question.  It is most
?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/include.
?S:.
?S:incexp:
?S: This is the same as the inc variable, but is filename
 expaned
?S: at configuration time for convenient use in your makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where public header files go
case "$inc" in
")
```

```
 dflt=`./loc . "." /usr/local/include /usr/include/local $usrinc`
 ;;
*)  dflt="$inc"
 ;;
esac
fn=d~
rp='Where do you want to put the public header files?'
. ./getfile
inc="$ans"
incexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/inc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetpton: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetpton:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_INETPTON symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the inet_pton() function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_INETPTON:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the inet_pton() function
?C: is available to parse IPv4 and IPv6 strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetpton HAS_INETPTON  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetpton
: see if inet_pton exists
set inet_pton d_inetpton
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_inetpton.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_dup2.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dup2.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dup2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dup2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_DUP2 if dup2() is
?S: available to duplicate file descriptors.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DUP2 (DUP2):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dup2 routine is
?C: available to duplicate file descriptors.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dup2 HAS_DUP2 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_dup2
:
 see if dup2 exists
set dup2 d_dup2
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_dup2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Signal.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Signal.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:20:01  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
```

```
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces three files:
?X: 1- A signal.c file, which, when compiled and run, produces an output like:
?X:
?X:   HUP 1
?X:   INT 2
?X:   QUIT 3
?X:   etc...
?X:
?X: 2- A signal.awk script to parse the output of signal.c, fill
?X: in gaps (up to NSIG) and move duplicates to the end.
?X: 3- A signal_cmd script to compile signal.c and run it
?X: through
 sort -n -k 2 | uniq | awk -f signal.awk.
?X: (we try also sort -n +1 since some old hosts don't grok sort -k)
?X: (This is called signal_cmd to avoid OS/2 confusion with
?X: signal.cmd vs. signal.
?X: The signal_cmd script also falls back on checking signals one at a
?X: time in case the signal.c program fails.  On at least one version of
?X: Linux 2.1.x, the header file #define'd SIGRTMAX to a symbol that
?X: is not defined by the compiler/linker. :-(.  Further, on that same
?X: version of Linux, the user had a defective C-shell that gave an
?X: incorrect list for kill -l, so the fall-back didn't work.
?X:
?X: This unit is then used by sig_name.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Signal: test tr rm awk cat grep startsh eunicefix sed sort uniq \
 Findhdr cppstdin +cppflags cppminus Compile _o _exe trnl run i_stdlib \
 sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X:all files declared as "public" since they're used from other units
?F:signal.c signal_cmd signal.lst signal signal.awk
?T: xx xxx xxxfiles
?LINT:use rm run
 _o _exe
?LINT:extern sig_num_init
: Trace out the files included by signal.h, then look for SIGxxx names.
?X: Remove SIGARRAYSIZE used by HPUX.
?X: Remove SIGSTKSIZE used by Linux.
?X: Remove SIGSTKSZ used by POSIX.
?X: Remove SIGTYP void lines used by OS2.
?X: Some cpps, like os390, do not give the file name anywhere
case "$sig_num_init" in
")
if [ "X$fieldn" = X ]; then
 : Just make some guesses.  We check them later.
 xxx="$sysroot/usr/include/signal.h $sysroot/usr/include/sys/signal.h"
```

```
else
 xxx=`echo '#include <signal.h>' |
 $cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags 2>/dev/null |
 $grep '^[  ]*#.*include' |
 $awk "{print \\$$fieldn}" | $sed 's!"!!g' |\
  $sed 's!\\\\\\\\!/!g' | $sort | $uniq`
fi
?X: Check this list of files to be sure we have parsed the cpp output ok.
?X: This will also avoid potentially non-existent files, such
?X: as ../foo/bar.h
xxxfiles="
?X: Add /dev/null in case the $xxx list is empty.
for xx in $xxx /dev/null ; do
 $test -f "$xx" && xxxfiles="$xxxfiles $xx"
done
?X:
 If we have found no files, at least try signal.h
case "$xxxfiles" in
") xxxfiles=`./findhdr signal.h` ;;
esac
xxx=`awk '
$1 ~ /^#define$/ && $2 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $2 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $2 !~ /SIGSTKSIZE/ && $2 !~
/SIGSTKSZ/ && $3 !~ /void/ {
 print substr($2, 4, 20)
}
$1 == "#" && $2 ~ /^define$/ && $3 ~ /^SIG[A-Z0-9]*$/ && $3 !~ /SIGARRAYSIZE/ && $4 !~ /void/ {
 print substr($3, 4, 20)
}' $xxxfiles`
: Append some common names just in case the awk scan failed.
xxx="$xxx ABRT ALRM BUS CANCEL CHLD CLD CONT DIL EMT FPE"
xxx="$xxx FREEZE HUP ILL INT IO IOT KILL LOST LWP PHONE"
xxx="$xxx PIPE POLL PROF PWR QUIT RTMAX RTMIN SEGV STKFLT STOP"
xxx="$xxx SYS TERM THAW TRAP TSTP TTIN TTOU URG USR1 USR2"
xxx="$xxx USR3 USR4 VTALRM WAITING WINCH WIND WINDOW XCPU XFSZ"

: generate a few handy files for later
$cat > signal.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {

/* Strange style to avoid
```

```
 deeply-nested #if/#else/#endif */
#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef _NSIG
#    define NSIG (_NSIG)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef SIGMAX
#    define NSIG (SIGMAX+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef SIG_MAX
#    define NSIG (SIG_MAX+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef _SIG_MAX
#    define NSIG (_SIG_MAX+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef MAXSIG
#    define NSIG (MAXSIG+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef MAX_SIG
#    define NSIG (MAX_SIG+1)
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef SIGARRAYSIZE
#    define NSIG SIGARRAYSIZE /* Assume ary[SIGARRAYSIZE] */
#  endif
#endif

#ifndef NSIG
#  ifdef _sys_nsig
#    define NSIG (_sys_nsig) /* Solaris 2.5 */
#  endif
#endif
```

```
/* Default to some arbitrary number that's big enough to get most
  of the common signals.
*/
#ifndef NSIG
#    define NSIG 50
#endif

printf("NSIG %d\n", NSIG);

#ifndef JUST_NSIG

EOCP

echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq | $awk '
{
 printf "#ifdef SIG"; printf $1; printf "\n"
 printf "printf(\"";
 printf $1; printf " %%d\\n\",SIG";
 printf $1; printf ");\n"
 printf "#endif\n"
}
END {
 printf "#endif /* JUST_NSIG */\n";
 printf "exit(0);\n}\n";
}
' >>signal.c
$cat >signal.awk <<'EOP'
BEGIN { ndups = 0 }
$1 ~ /^NSIG$/ { nsig = $2 }
($1 !~ /^NSIG$/) && (NF == 2) && ($2 ~ /^[0-9][0-9]*$/) {
   if ($2 > maxsig) { maxsig = $2 }
   if (sig_name[$2]) {
 dup_name[ndups] = $1
 dup_num[ndups] = $2
 ndups++
   }
   else {
 sig_name[$2] = $1
 sig_num[$2] = $2
   }
}
END {
   if (nsig == 0) {
    nsig = maxsig + 1
   }
   printf("NSIG %d\n", nsig);
   for (n = 1; n < nsig; n++) {
```

```
 if (sig_name[n]) {
     printf("%s %d\n", sig_name[n], sig_num[n])
 }
 else {
     printf("NUM%d %d\n", n, n)
 }
   }
   for (n = 0; n < ndups; n++) {
 printf("%s %d\n", dup_name[n], dup_num[n])
   }
}
EOP
$cat >signal_cmd <<EOS
$startsh
if $test -s signal.lst; then
   echo "Using your existing signal.lst file"
 exit 0
fi
xxx="$xxx"
EOS
?X: Avoid variable interpolation problems, especially with
?X:
 xxx, which contains newlines.
$cat >>signal_cmd <<'EOS'

set signal
if eval $compile_ok; then
 $run ./signal$_exe | ($sort -n -k 2 2>/dev/null || $sort -n +1) |\
  $uniq | $awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst
else
 echo "(I can't seem be able to compile the whole test program)" >&4
 echo "(I'll try it in little pieces.)" >&4
 set signal -DJUST_NSIG
 if eval $compile_ok; then
  $run ./signal$_exe > signal.nsg
  $cat signal.nsg
 else
  echo "I can't seem to figure out how many signals you have." >&4
  echo "Guessing 50." >&4
  echo 'NSIG 50' > signal.nsg
 fi
 : Now look at all the signal names, one at a time.
 for xx in `echo $xxx | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq`; do
  $cat > signal.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
```

```
printf("$xx %d\n", SIG${xx});
return 0;
}
EOCP
  set signal
  if eval $compile; then
   echo "SIG${xx} found."
   $run ./signal$_exe  >> signal.ls1
  else
   echo "SIG${xx} NOT found."
  fi
 done
 if $test -s signal.ls1; then
  $cat
 signal.nsg signal.ls1 |
   $sort -n | $uniq | $awk -f signal.awk >signal.lst
 fi

fi
if $test -s signal.lst; then
 :
else
 echo "(AAK! I can't compile the test programs -- Guessing)" >&4
 echo 'kill -l' >signal
 set X `csh -f <signal`
 $rm -f signal
 shift
 case $# in
 0) set HUP INT QUIT ILL TRAP ABRT EMT FPE KILL BUS SEGV SYS PIPE ALRM TERM;;
 esac
 echo $@ | $tr ' ' $trnl | \
     $awk '{ printf "%s %d\n", $1, ++s; }
    END { printf "NSIG %d\n", ++s }' >signal.lst
fi
$rm -f signal.c signal$_exe signal$_o signal.nsg signal.ls1
EOS
chmod a+x signal_cmd
$eunicefix signal_cmd
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Signal.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Id
?RCS:

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pthread_attr_setscope: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pthread_attr_setscope:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE if
?S: pthread_attr_setscope() is available to set the contention scope
?S: attribute of a thread attribute object.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pthread_attr_setscope
?C: system call is available to set the contention scope attribute of
?C: a thread attribute object.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pthread_attr_setscope HAS_PTHREAD_ATTR_SETSCOPE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_pthread_attr_setscope
: see if pthread_attr_setscope exists
set pthread_attr_setscope d_pthread_attr_setscope
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_pthread_attr_ss.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethent.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethent: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETHOSTENT if gethostent() is
?S: available to look up host names in some data base or another.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostent() routine is
?C: available to look up host names in some
 data base or another.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethent HAS_GETHOSTENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_gethent
: see if gethostent exists
set gethostent d_gethent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_gethent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_malloc_size d_malloc_good_size: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_malloc_size:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_size
?S: routine is available for use.
?S:.
?S:d_malloc_good_size:
?S: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_good_size
?S: routine is available for use.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MALLOC_SIZE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the malloc_size
?C: routine is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_malloc_size HAS_MALLOC_SIZE  /**/
?H:.
```

```
?C:HAS_MALLOC_GOOD_SIZE:
?C: This symbol, if defined,
 indicates that the malloc_good_size
?C: routine is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_malloc_good_size HAS_MALLOC_GOOD_SIZE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_malloc_size
?LINT:set d_malloc_good_size
: see if malloc_size exists
set malloc_size d_malloc_size
eval $inlibc

: see if malloc_size_good exists
set malloc_good_size d_malloc_good_size
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_malloc_size.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fdclose: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fdclose:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FDCLOSE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fdclose() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FDCLOSE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fdclose routine is
?C: available to free a FILE structure without closing the underlying
?C: file descriptor.  This function appeared in FreeBSD 10.2.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fdclose HAS_FDCLOSE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fdclose
: see if fdclose exists
set fdclose d_fdclose
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fdclose.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10  1997/02/28  15:56:48  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: added support for HPUX-10 nm output
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1995/07/25  14:11:56  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/05/12  12:20:47  ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure only most recent version of shared lib is picked
?RCS: patch54: final "nm -p" check now uses xscan and xrun like everybody
?RCS: patch54: can now grok
 linux nm output with lead __IO (ADO)
?RCS: patch54: added support for linux ELF output, using 'W' for alias (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1994/10/29  16:23:40  ram
?RCS: patch36: now looks for shared libraries before anything else (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: added new nm output format (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/08/29  16:28:10  ram
?RCS: patch32: added I-type symbols for nm output parsing on Linux
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/06/20  07:03:24  ram
?RCS: patch30: checks are now presented by succession of if/elif
?RCS: patch30: uniformized checks for shared objects with new so symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/06  15:06:33  ram
?RCS: patch23: added shared library knowledge (ADO and WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/01/24  14:12:17  ram
?RCS: patch16: can now export nm_extract as an internal-use only variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/09/13  16:09:03  ram
?RCS: patch10: added special handling for Apollo systems (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
  1993/08/27  14:40:03  ram
?RCS: patch7: added entry for /usr/shlib/libc.so (OSF/1 machines)
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libc libnames +nm_extract: echo n c rm test grep Getfile Myread \
 Oldconfig Loc sed libs incpath libpth ar runnm nm nm_opt nm_so_opt \
 contains xlibpth so osname trnl tr sort uniq _o _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libc:
?S: This variable contains the location of the C library.
?S:.
?S:libnames:
?S: The constructed list of library names.  Normally empty, but hint files
?S: may set this for later perusal by Configure.
?S:.
?S:nm_extract:
?S: This variable holds the name of the extraction command used to process
?S: the output of nm and yield the list of defined symbols. It is used
?S: internally by Configure.
?S:.
?T:thislib try libnames xxx xscan xrun thisname com tans file
?F:!libnames !libc.tmp !tmp.imp
?LINT:change nm_opt runnm
?INIT:libnames="
: Figure out where the libc is located
case
 "$runnm" in
true)
?X: indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
: get list of predefined functions in a handy place
echo " "
case "$libc" in
") libc=unknown
 case "$libs" in
 *-lc_s*) libc=`./loc libc_s$_a $libc $libpth`
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$libs" in
") ;;
*)  for thislib in $libs; do
 case "$thislib" in
 -lc|-lc_s)
  : Handle C library specially below.
  ;;
 -l*)
  thislib=`echo $thislib | $sed -e 's/^-l//'`
  if try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so.'*' X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
```

```
  :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc $thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc $thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  elif try=`./loc Slib$thislib$_a X $xlibpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
  :
  else
   try=''
  fi
  libnames="$libnames $try"
  ;;
 *) libnames="$libnames $thislib"
 ;;
 esac
 done
 ;;
esac
?X:
?X: Some systems (e.g. DG/UX) use "environmental" links, which make the test
?X: -f fail. Ditto for symbolic links. So in order to reliably check the
?X: existence of a file, we use test -r. It will still fail with DG/UX links
?X: though, but at least it will detect symbolic links. At some strategic
?X: points, we make use of (test -h), using a sub-shell in case builtin test
?X: does not implement the -h check for symbolic links. This makes it
?X: possible to preset libc in a hint file for instance and have it show up
?X: as-is in the question.
?X:
xxx=normal
case "$libc" in
unknown)
?X:
?X: The sed below transforms .so.9 .so.12 into something like .so.0009 .so.0012,
?X: then sorts on it to allow keeping .so.12 instead of .so.9 as the latest
?X: up-to-date library. The initial filename (before sed munging, saved in hold
?X: space via 'h') is appended via 'G' before sorting, then the leading munged
?X: part is removed after sorting. Nice efficient work
 from Tye McQueen.
?X: The initial blurfl is here to prevent the trailing pipe from producing an
?X: empty string, causing Configure to output all its set variables!
?X:
 set /lib/libc.$so
```

```
 for xxx in $libpth; do
  $test -r $1 || set $xxx/libc.$so
  : The messy sed command sorts on library version numbers.
  $test -r $1 || \
   set `echo blurfl; echo $xxx/libc.$so.[0-9]* | \
   tr ' ' $trnl | egrep -v '\.[A-Za-z]*$' | $sed -e '
    h
    s/[0-9][0-9]*/0000&/g
    s/0*\([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]\)/\1/g
    G
    s/\n/ /' | \
    $sort | $sed -e 's/^.* //'`
  eval set \$$#
 done
 $test -r $1 || set /usr/ccs/lib/libc.$so
 $test -r $1 || set /lib/libsys_s$_a
 ;;
*)
?X: ensure the test below for the (shared) C library will fail
 set blurfl
 ;;
esac
if $test -r "$1"; then
 echo "Your (shared) C library seems to be in $1."
 libc="$1"
elif $test -r /lib/libc && $test -r /lib/clib; then
?X:
?X: Apollo has its C library in /lib/clib AND /lib/libc
?X: not to mention its math library in /lib/syslib...
?X:
 echo
 "Your C library seems to be in both /lib/clib and /lib/libc."
 xxx=apollo
 libc='/lib/clib /lib/libc'
 if $test -r /lib/syslib; then
  echo "(Your math library is in /lib/syslib.)"
?X: Put syslib in libc -- not quite right, but won't hurt
  libc="$libc /lib/syslib"
 fi
elif $test -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc, as you said before."
?X: For mips, and...
elif $test -r $incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a; then
 libc=$incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a;
 echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc.  That's fine."
elif $test -r /lib/libc$_a; then
 libc=/lib/libc$_a;
 echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc.  You're normal."
```

```
else
 if tans=`./loc libc$_a blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 elif tans=`./loc libc blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  libnames="$libnames "`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`
 elif tans=`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 elif tans=`./loc Slibc$_a blurfl/dyick
 $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 elif tans=`./loc Mlibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 else
  tans=`./loc Llibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`
 fi
 if $test -r "$tans"; then
  echo "Your C library seems to be in $tans, of all places."
  libc=$tans
 else
  libc='blurfl'
 fi
fi
if $test $xxx = apollo -o -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 dflt="$libc"
 cat <<EOM

If the guess above is wrong (which it might be if you're using a strange
compiler, or your machine supports multiple models), you can override it here.

EOM
else
 dflt=''
 echo $libpth | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libpath
 cat >&4 <<EOM
I can't seem to find your C library.  I've looked in the following places:

EOM
 $sed 's/^/ /' libpath
 cat <<EOM

None of these seems to contain your C library. I need to get its name...

EOM
fi
fn=f
rp='Where is your C library?'
. ./getfile
libc="$ans"
```

```
echo " "
echo $libc $libnames | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libnames
set X `cat libnames`
shift
xxx=files
case
 $# in 1) xxx=file; esac
echo "Extracting names from the following $xxx for later perusal:" >&4
echo " "
$sed 's/^/ /' libnames >&4
echo " "
$echo $n "This may take a while...$c" >&4

?X:
?X: Linux may need the special Dynamic option to nm for shared libraries.
?X: In general, this is stored in the nm_so_opt variable.
?X: Unfortunately, that option may be fatal on non-shared libraries.
?X:
for file in $*; do
 case $file in
 *$so*) $nm $nm_so_opt $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
 *) $nm $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
 esac
done >libc.tmp

$echo $n ".$c"
?X:
?X: To accelerate processing, we look at the correct 'sed' command
?X: by using a small subset of libc.tmp, i.e. fprintf function.
?X: When we know which sed command to use, do the name extraction
?X:
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
?X:
?X: In order to enhance readability and save some space, we define
?X: some variables that will be "eval"ed.
?X:
xscan='eval "<libc.ptf $com >libc.list"; $echo $n ".$c" >&4'
xrun='eval
 "<libc.tmp $com >libc.list"; echo "done." >&4'
?X: BSD-like output, I and W types added for Linux
?X: Some versions of Linux include a leading __IO in the symbol name.
?X: HPUX10 reportedly has trailing spaces, though I'm surprised it has
?X: BSD-like output.  (AD).
xxx='[ADTSIW]'
if com="$sed -n -e 's/__IO//' -e 's/^.* $xxx  *_[_.]*//p' -e 's/^.* $xxx  *//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
  eval $xrun
?X: SYSV-like output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__*//' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9$]*\).*xtern.*/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/|UNDEF/d' -e '/FUNC..GL/s/^.*|__*//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* D __*//p' -e 's/^.* D //p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^_//' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\).*xtern.*text.*/\1/p'";\
 eval
 $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*|//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$grep '|' | $sed -n -e '/|COMMON/d' -e '/|DATA/d' \
    -e '/ file/d' -e 's/^\([^  ]*\).*/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*|//p' -e 's/^.*|FUNC |WEAK .*|//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: mips nm output (sysV)
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__//' -e '/|Undef/d' -e '/|Proc/s/ .*//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|Proc .*|Text *| *//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/Def. Text/s/.* \([^ ]*\)\$/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null
 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: OS/2 nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^[-0-9a-f ]*_\(.*\)=.*/\1/p'";\
```

```
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/.*\.text n\ \ \ \.//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: AIX nm output
elif com="sed -n -e 's/^__.*//' -e 's/[       ]*D[    ]*[0-9]*.*//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
else
 $nm -p $* 2>/dev/null >libc.tmp
 $grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
 if com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW]  *_[_.]*//p' -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW] //p'";\
  eval $xscan; $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  nm_opt='-p'
  eval $xrun
 else
  echo " "
  echo "$nm didn't seem to work right. Trying $ar instead..." >&4
  com=''
  if $ar t $libc > libc.tmp && \
   $contains '^fprintf$' libc.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
    $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
   done
   $sed
 -e "s/\\$_o\$//" < libc.tmp > libc.list
   echo "Ok." >&4
  elif test "X$osname" = "Xos2" && $ar tv $libc > libc.tmp; then
?X: Repeat libc to extract forwarders to DLL entries too
   for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
    $ar tv $thisname >>libc.tmp
?X: Revision 50 of EMX has bug in ar: it will not extract forwarders
?X: to DLL entries.  Use emximp which will extract exactly them.
    emximp -o tmp.imp $thisname \
        2>/dev/null && \
        $sed -e 's/^\([_a-zA-Z0-9]*\) .*$/\1/p' \
        < tmp.imp >>libc.tmp
    $rm -f tmp.imp
   done
   $sed -e "s/\\$_o\$//" -e 's/^ \+//' < libc.tmp > libc.list
   echo "Ok." >&4
  else
```

```
   echo "$ar didn't seem to work right." >&4
   echo "Maybe this is a Cray...trying bld instead..." >&4
   if
    bld t $libc | \
     $sed -e 's/.*\///' -e "s/\\$_o:.*\$//" > libc.list &&
    $test -s libc.list
   then
    for thisname in $libnames; do
     bld t $libnames | \
     $sed -e 's/.*\///' -e "s/\\$_o:.*\$//" >>libc.list
     $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
    done
    echo
 "Ok." >&4
   else
    echo "That didn't work either." >&4
    echo "No problem, I'll be compiling test programs then..." >&4
    runnm=false
   fi
  fi
 fi
fi
nm_extract="$com"
if $test -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
 echo " "
 echo "Also extracting names from /lib/syscalls.exp for good ole AIX..." >&4
 $sed -n 's/^\([^  ]*\)[  ]*syscall[0-9]*[  ]*$/\1/p' \
  /lib/syscalls.exp >>libc.list
fi
?X: remember, indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
;;
esac
$rm -f libnames libpath
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fseeko: Inlibc longsize
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_fseeko:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSEEKO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fseeko() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FSEEKO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fseeko routine is
?C: available to fseek beyond 32 bits (useful for ILP32 hosts).
?C:.
?H:#$d_fseeko HAS_FSEEKO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fseeko
: see if fseeko exists
set fseeko d_fseeko
eval $inlibc
case "$longsize" in
8) echo "(Your long is 64 bits, so you could use fseek.)" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fseeko.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nblock_io.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:17:14  ram
?RCS: patch61: simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well
?RCS: patch61: force use of "startsh" at the head of the generated script
?RCS: patch61: added new files to the ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/07/25  14:13:22  ram
?RCS: patch56: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well.
?X: (Problem reported on FreeBSD; it's unclear if this helps.)  --AD
?X:
?MAKE:o_nonblock
```

```
 eagain rd_nodata d_eofnblk: cat rm_try +cc +ccflags +ldflags \
 d_open3 h_sysfile h_fcntl signal_t hint Oldconfig Setvar startsh Warn
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:o_nonblock:
?S: This variable bears the symbol value to be used during open() or fcntl()
?S: to turn on non-blocking I/O for a file descriptor. If you wish to switch
?S: between blocking and non-blocking, you may try ioctl(FIOSNBIO) instead,
?S: but that is only supported by some devices.
?S:.
?S:eagain:
?S: This variable bears the symbolic errno code set by read() when no
?S: data is present on the file and non-blocking I/O was enabled (otherwise,
?S: read() blocks naturally).
?S:.
?S:rd_nodata:
?S: This variable holds the return code from read() when no data is
?S: present. It should be -1, but some systems return 0 when O_NDELAY is
?S: used, which is a shame because you cannot make the difference between
?S: no data and an EOF.. Sigh!
?S:.
?S:d_eofnblk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines EOF_NONBLOCK
 if EOF can be seen
?S: when reading from a non-blocking I/O source.
?S:.
?C:VAL_O_NONBLOCK:
?C: This symbol is to be used during open() or fcntl(F_SETFL) to turn on
?C: non-blocking I/O for the file descriptor. Note that there is no way
?C: back, i.e. you cannot turn it blocking again this way. If you wish to
?C: alternatively switch between blocking and non-blocking, use the
?C: ioctl(FIOSNBIO) call instead, but that is not supported by all devices.
?C:.
?C:VAL_EAGAIN:
?C: This symbol holds the errno error code set by read() when no data was
?C: present on the non-blocking file descriptor.
?C:.
?C:RD_NODATA:
?C: This symbol holds the return code from read() when no data is present
?C: on the non-blocking file descriptor. Be careful! If EOF_NONBLOCK is
?C: not defined, then you can't distinguish between no data and EOF by
?C: issuing a read(). You'll have to find another way to tell for sure!
?C:.
?C:EOF_NONBLOCK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that a read() on
?C: a
 non-blocking file descriptor will return 0 on EOF, and not the value
?C: held in RD_NODATA (-1 usually, in that case!).
?C:.
```

```
?H:#define VAL_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
?H:#define VAL_EAGAIN $eagain
?H:#define RD_NODATA $rd_nodata
?H:#$d_eofnblk EOF_NONBLOCK
?H:.
?F:!try !try.out !try.ret !try.err !mtry
?T:status
?LINT:use d_open3
: check for non-blocking I/O stuff
case "$h_sysfile" in
true) echo "#include <sys/file.h>" > head.c;;
*)
 case "$h_fcntl" in
 true) echo "#include <fcntl.h>" > head.c;;
 *) echo "#include <sys/fcntl.h>" > head.c;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
echo " "
echo "Figuring out the flag used by open() for non-blocking I/O..." >&4
case "$o_nonblock" in
")
 $cat head.c > try.c
 $cat >>try.c <<'EOCP'
int main() {
#ifdef O_NONBLOCK
 printf("O_NONBLOCK\n");
 exit(0);
#endif
#ifdef O_NDELAY
 printf("O_NDELAY\n");
 exit(0);
#endif
?X: Stevens "Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment" page 364 mentions
?X: the FNDELAY symbol, used in 4.33BSD (source: Paul Marquess).
#ifdef FNDELAY
 printf("FNDELAY\n");
 exit(0);
#endif
 exit(0);
}
EOCP
 if
 $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  o_nonblock=`./try`
  case "$o_nonblock" in
  ") echo "I can't figure it out, assuming O_NONBLOCK will do.";;
  *) echo "Seems like we can use $o_nonblock.";;
```

```
  esac
 else
  echo "(I can't compile the test program; pray O_NONBLOCK is right!)"
 fi
 ;;
*) echo "Using $hint value $o_nonblock.";;
esac
$rm_try

echo " "
echo "Let's see what value errno gets from read() on a $o_nonblock file..." >&4
case "$eagain" in
")
 $cat head.c > try.c
 $cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#define MY_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
extern int errno;
$signal_t blech(x) int x; { exit(3); }
EOCP
 $cat >> try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
 int pd[2];
 int pu[2];
 char buf[1];
 char string[100];

 pipe(pd); /* Down: child -> parent */
 pipe(pu); /* Up: parent -> child */
 if (0 != fork()) {
  int ret;
  close(pd[1]); /* Parent reads from pd[0] */
  close(pu[0]); /*
 Parent writes (blocking) to pu[1] */
  if (-1 == fcntl(pd[0], F_SETFL, MY_O_NONBLOCK))
   exit(1);
  signal(SIGALRM, blech);
  alarm(5);
  if ((ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1)) > 0) /* Nothing to read! */
   exit(2);
  sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
  write(2, string, strlen(string));
  alarm(0);
#ifdef EAGAIN
  if (errno == EAGAIN) {
```

```
   printf("EAGAIN\n");
   goto ok;
  }
#endif
#ifdef EWOULDBLOCK
  if (errno == EWOULDBLOCK)
   printf("EWOULDBLOCK\n");
#endif
 ok:
  write(pu[1], buf, 1); /* Unblocks child, tell it to close our pipe */
  sleep(2);    /* Give it time to close our pipe */
  alarm(5);
  ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1); /* Should read EOF */
  alarm(0);
  sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
  write(3, string, strlen(string));
  exit(0);
 }

 close(pd[0]);   /* We write to pd[1] */
 close(pu[1]);   /* We read from pu[0] */
 read(pu[0], buf, 1); /* Wait for parent to signal us we may continue */
 close(pd[1]);   /* Pipe pd is now fully closed! */
 exit(0);    /* Bye bye, thank you for playing!
 */
}
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
?X: Use script to avoid the possible 'alarm call' message
  echo "$startsh" >mtry
  echo "./try >try.out 2>try.ret 3>try.err || exit 4" >>mtry
  chmod +x mtry
  ./mtry >/dev/null 2>&1
  case $? in
  0) eagain=`$cat try.out`;;
  1) echo "Could not perform non-blocking setting!";;
  2) echo "I did a successful read() for something that was not there!";;
  3) echo "Hmm... non-blocking I/O does not seem to be working!";;
  *) echo "Something terribly wrong happened during testing.";;
  esac
  rd_nodata=`$cat try.ret`
  echo "A read() system call with no data present returns $rd_nodata."
  case "$rd_nodata" in
  0|-1) ;;
  *)
   echo "(That's peculiar, fixing that to be -1.)"
   rd_nodata=-1
   ;;
```

```
  esac
  case "$eagain" in
  ")
   echo "Forcing errno EAGAIN on read() with no data available."
   eagain=EAGAIN
   ;;
  *)
   echo "Your read() sets errno to $eagain when no data is available."
   ;;
  esac
  status=`$cat
 try.err`
  case "$status" in
  0) echo "And it correctly returns 0 to signal EOF.";;
  -1) echo "But it also returns -1 to signal EOF, so be careful!";;
  *) echo "However, your read() returns '$status' on EOF??";;
  esac
  val="$define"
  if test "$status" = "$rd_nodata"; then
   ./warn "your read() can't distinguish between EOF and no data!"
   val="$undef"
  fi
 else
  echo "I can't compile the test program--assuming errno EAGAIN will do."
  eagain=EAGAIN
 fi
 set d_eofnblk
 eval $setvar
 ;;
*)
 echo "Using $hint value $eagain."
 echo "Your read() returns $rd_nodata when no data is present."
 case "$d_eofnblk" in
 "$define") echo "And you can see EOF because read() returns 0.";;
 "$undef") echo "But you can't see EOF status from read() returned value.";;
 *)
?X: Should not happen, but if it does, assume the worst!
  echo "(Assuming you can't see EOF status from read anyway.)"
  d_eofnblk=$undef
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
$rm_try head.c mtry
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/nblock_io.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Loc.U 14 2006-08-28 16:51:14Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Loc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10  1997/02/28  15:04:16  ram
?RCS: patch61: allow users to specify paths on the command line
?RCS: patch61: will now substitute cp for ln if not supported
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1995/09/25  09:11:24  ram
?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive
?RCS: patch59: abort Configure run when mandatory command is missing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/07/25  13:40:40  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about
 OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/01/11  15:13:37  ram
?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI
?RCS: patch45: added path lookup for the 'comm' program
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/10/29  15:56:14  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: be careful and guard against wildcard searching (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/06/20  06:54:55  ram
?RCS: patch30: now locates find
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/13  15:18:15  ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc to the trylist (ADO)
?RCS: patch27: lint lines reformatted (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/01/24  14:01:44  ram
?RCS: patch16: added metalint hint on changed PATH variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/12/15  08:16:52  ram
?RCS: patch15: now set _test variable when test is built-in
?RCS: patch15: fixed rare cases where echo is not needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:47:13  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch10: test program not always
 in /bin/test (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script "loc" which can be used to find out
?X: where in a list of directories something is.  It then uses loc to
?X: determine the location of commonly used programs.  It leaves loc sitting
?X: around for other Configure units to use, but arranges for its demise
?X: at the end of Configure.
?X:
?X: To add a new program to find, add it both to the ?MAKE: line and to either
?X: the loclist or trylist variable.
?X:
?X: I put startsh at the end of the dependency list, in order to avoid the
?X: loading of the spitshell unit before the instructions.
?X:
?MAKE:Loc awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
 comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
 gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
 make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
 shar sleep smail sort
 submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff \
 uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip: eunicefix n c startsh Instruct sysroot
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ %<
?LINT:describe awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
 comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo egrep emacs expr find flex \
 gmake gzip grep inews ksh less line lint ln lp lpr ls mail mailx \
 make mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
 shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee test touch tr troff \
 uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
?V::pth loclist trylist
?F:./loc test_h
?T:thisthing thing xxx dir file say _test DJGPP
?LINT:change PATH _egrep _ln _make _less
?LINT:extern _exe
: find out where common programs are
echo " "
echo "Locating common programs..." >&4
cat <<EOSC >loc
$startsh
case \$# in
0) exit 1;;
esac
thing=\$1
shift
```

```
dflt=\$1
shift
for dir in \$*; do
 case "\$thing" in
 .)
 if test -d \$dir/\$thing; then
  echo \$dir
  exit 0
 fi
 ;;
 *)
?X: Be careful in case thing includes wildcards that might expand
 to multiple
?X: files.  Choose the last one.  This happens when searching for shared
?X: libraries with version numbers.  How to choose which one we want is
?X: probably an insoluble problem, in general.
?X: Some folks leave things like libc.so.orig around w/o read
?X: permission.  A -r test would handle that, but since ./loc is
?X: also used to find executables (which are installed w/o read
?X: permission on SCO ODT 3.0, we can't include the -r test.
?X: If you need to use an _exe that is different from .exe
?X: you need to set it in Head.U.
 for thisthing in \$dir/\$thing; do
  : just loop through to pick last item
 done
 if test -f \$thisthing; then
  echo \$thisthing
  exit 0
 elif test "X$_exe" != X -a -f \$thisthing$_exe; then
  echo \$thisthing
  exit 0
 elif test -f \$dir/\$thing.exe; then
  if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
   echo \$dir/\$thing.exe
  elif test "$eunicefix" != ":"; then
   : on Eunice apparently
   echo \$dir/\$thing
  fi
  exit 0
 fi
 ;;
 esac
done
echo \$dflt
exit
 1
EOSC
chmod +x loc
```

```
$eunicefix loc
loclist="
?awk:awk
?cat:cat
?chgrp:chgrp
?chmod:chmod
?chown:chown
?comm:comm
?cp:cp
?echo:echo
?expr:expr
?find:find
?grep:grep
?ls:ls
?mkdir:mkdir
?mv:mv
?rm:rm
?sed:sed
?sleep:sleep
?sort:sort
?tail:tail
?touch:touch
?tr:tr
?uniq:uniq
"
trylist="
?Mcc:Mcc
?ar:ar
?bash:bash
?bison:bison
?byacc:byacc
?compress:compress
?cpio:cpio
?cpp:cpp
?csh:csh
?date:date
?egrep:egrep
?emacs:emacs
?flex:flex
?gmake:gmake
?gzip:gzip
?inews:inews
?ksh:ksh
?less:less
?line:line
?lint:lint
?ln:ln
?lp:lp
```

```
?lpr:lpr
?mail:mail
?mailx:mailx
?make:make
?more:more
?nm:nm
?nroff:nroff
?perl:perl
?pg:pg
?pmake:pmake
?pr:pr
?rmail:rmail
?sendmail:sendmail
?shar:shar
?smail:smail
?submit:submit
?tar:tar
?tbl:tbl
?tee:tee
?test:test
?troff:troff
?uname:uname
?uuname:uuname
?vi:vi
?zcat:zcat
?zip:zip
"
?LINT:set awk ar bash bison byacc cat chgrp chmod chown \
 comm compress cp cpio cpp csh date echo emacs expr find flex \
 gmake gzip grep inews ksh line lint lp lpr ls mail mailx
 \
 mkdir more mv nm nroff perl pg pmake pr rm rmail sed sendmail \
 shar sleep smail sort submit tail tar tbl tee touch tr troff \
 uname uniq uuname vi zcat zip
pth=`echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
pth="$pth $sysroot/lib $sysroot/usr/lib"
for file in $loclist; do
?X:
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance...
?X: If the file is not fully qualified, as in -Dmake=pmake, then we
?X: look the for the specified command (pmake here). If they say
?X: -Dmake=/sbin/make for instance, then we make sure the file
?X: exists, or we die...
?X:
 eval xxx=\$$file
 case "$xxx" in
 /*|?:[\\/]*)
  if test -f "$xxx"; then
```

```
  : ok
 else
  echo "WARNING: no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file." >&4
  xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
 fi
 ;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;;
*) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
 echo $file is in $xxx.
 ;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
 ?:[\\/]*)
 echo $file is in $xxx.
 ;;
 *)
 echo
 "I don't know where '$file' is, and my life depends on it." >&4
 echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
 exit 1
 ;;
esac
done
echo " "
echo "Don't worry if any of the following aren't found..."
say=offhand
for file in $trylist; do
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance (see above)
 eval xxx=\$$file
 case "$xxx" in
 /*|?:[\\/]*)
  if test -f "$xxx"; then
   : ok
  else
   echo "WARNING: no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file." >&4
   xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
  fi
  ;;
 ") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;;
 *) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;;
 esac
 eval $file=$xxx$_exe
 eval _$file=$xxx
 case "$xxx" in
```

```
 /*)
  echo $file is in $xxx.
  ;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
 ?:[\\/]*)
  echo $file is in $xxx.
  ;;
 *)
  echo "I don't see $file out there, $say."
  say=either
  ;;
 esac
done
case "$egrep" in
egrep)
 echo "Substituting grep for egrep."
 egrep=$grep
 _egrep=$grep
 ;;
esac
@if less
case "$less"
 in
") ;;
*) if $less -R </dev/null >/dev/null 2>&1; then
        echo "Substituting less -R for less."
        less="$less -R"
        _less=$less
 fi
 ;;
esac
@end
@if ln
case "$ln" in
ln)
 echo "Substituting cp for ln."
 ln=$cp
 _ln=$cp
 ;;
esac
@end
@if make || gmake
case "$make" in
make)
 case "$gmake" in
 gmake)
 echo "I can't find make or gmake, and my life depends on it." >&4
 echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
```

```
 exit 1
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$gmake" in
gmake) ;;
*) # We can't have osname yet.
 if test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then # Stratus VOS
  # Assume that gmake, if found, is definitely GNU make
  # and prefer it over the system make.
  echo "Substituting gmake for make."
  make=$gmake
  _make=$gmake
 fi
 ;;
esac
@end
case "$test" in
test)
 echo "Hopefully test is built into your sh."
 ;;
*)
 if `sh -c "PATH= test true" >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
  echo "Using the test built into your sh."
?X:
?X: We need to set both test
 and _test, since Oldconfig.U will use the _test
?X: value to systematically restore computed paths, which may be wrong if
?X: we choose to load an old config.sh generated on another platform.
?X:
  test=test
  _test=test
 fi
 ;;
esac
?LINT:change n c
case "$echo" in
echo)
 echo "Hopefully echo is built into your sh."
 ;;
?X: For those rare cases where we don't need $echo...
") ;;
*)
 echo " "
echo "Checking compatibility between $echo and builtin echo (if any)..." >&4
 $echo $n "hi there$c" >foo1
 echo $n "hi there$c" >foo2
```

```
 if cmp foo1 foo2 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "They are compatible.  In fact, they may be identical."
 else
  case "$n" in
  '-n') n=" c='\c';;
  *) n='-n' c=";;
  esac
  cat <<FOO
They are not compatible!  You are probably running ksh on a non-USG system.
I'll have to use $echo instead of the builtin, since Bourne shell doesn't
have echo built in and we may have to run some Bourne shell scripts.  That
means I'll have to use '$n$c' to suppress newlines now.
  Life is ridiculous.

FOO
  $echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
  $echo "*"
 fi
 $rm -f foo1 foo2
 ;;
esac

?X: The next part is irrelevant to the real process
# This question was auctioned at YAPC::Europe-2007 in Vienna
# I never promised you could answer it. I only auctioned the question.
cat <<FOO
The following message is sponsored by

 Dresden.pm<--The stars should be here.

Dear Perl user, system administrator or package
maintainer, the Perl community sends greetings to
you. Do you (emblematical) greet back [Y/n]? n

FOO

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Loc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:run to from targetarch targetdir targetmkdir targethost targetport \
 usecrosscompile hostperl hostgenerate hostosname targetenv: \
    src test rm echo sed mkdir cp chmod make touch
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usecrosscompile:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_CROSS_COMPILE symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl has been cross-compiled.
?S:.
?S:run:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure
?S: to copy and execute a cross-compiled executable in the
?S: target host.  Useful and available only during Perl build.
?S: Empty string '' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:from:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure
?S: to copy files from the target host.  Useful
 and available
?S: only during Perl build.
?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:to:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure
?S: to copy to from the target host.  Useful and available
?S: only during Perl build.
?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:targetarch:
?S: If cross-compiling, this variable contains the target architecture.
?S: If not, this will be empty.
?S:.
?S:targetdir:
?S: This variable contains a path that will be created on the target
?S: host using targetmkdir, and then used to copy the cross-compiled
?S: executables to. Defaults to '/tmp' if not set.
?S:.
?S:targetmkdir:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure to create a
?S: new directory on the target host.
?S:.
?S:targethost:
?S: This variable contains the name of a separate host machine that
?S: can be used to run compiled test programs and perl tests on.
?S: Set to empty string if not in use.
?S:.
?S:targetport:
?S: This variable contains the number
```

```
 of a network port to be used to
?S: connect to the host in targethost, if unset defaults to 22 for ssh.
?S:.
?S:hostperl:
?S: This variable contains the path to a miniperl binary that can be
?S: run on the host OS when cross-compiling.  Useful and available only
?S: during Perl build.
?S: Empty string '' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:hostgenerate:
?S: This variable contains the path to a generate_uudmap binary that
?S: can be run on the host OS when cross-compiling.  Useful and
?S: available only during Perl build.
?S: Empty string '' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:hostosname:
?S: This variable contains the original value of '$^O' for hostperl
?S: when cross-compiling.  This is useful to pick the proper tools
?S: when running build code in the host.
?S: Empty string '' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:targetenv:
?S: If cross-compiling, this variable can be used to modify the
?S: environment on the target system.
?S: However, how and where it's used, and even if it's used at all, is
?S: entirely
 dependent on both the transport mechanism (targetrun) and
?S: what the target system is.  Unless the relevant documentation says
?S: otherwise, it is genereally not useful.
?S:.
?C:USE_CROSS_COMPILE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl is being cross-compiled.
?C:.
?C:PERL_TARGETARCH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the target architecture
?C: Perl has been cross-compiled to.  Undefined if not a cross-compile.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_CROSS_COMPILE
?H:?%<:#$usecrosscompile USE_CROSS_COMPILE /**/
?H:?%<:#define PERL_TARGETARCH "$targetarch" /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?D:targetenv=''
?D:targethost=''
?D:targetmkdir=''
?T:croak pwd exe f q cwd file xxx env
?LINT:extern usecrosscompile
?LINT:extern cc
```

```
?LINT:extern usrinc
?LINT:change ar
?LINT:change nm
?LINT:change ranlib
?LINT:change src
?LINT:extern targetenv
?LINT:extern targetport
?LINT:extern targetdir
?LINT:extern targetuser
?LINT:change targetuser
?LINT:extern targetrun
?LINT:extern targetfrom
?LINT:extern
 targetto
?LINT:change targetrun
?LINT:change targetfrom
?LINT:change targetto
?LINT:extern incpth
?LINT:extern libpth
?LINT:extern locincpth
?LINT:extern loclibpth
?LINT:change locincpth
?LINT:change loclibpth
?LINT:extern hostperl
?LINT:extern hostgenerate
?LINT:extern before_host
?LINT:change before_host
?LINT:extern hostosname
?LINT:extern multiarch
: Check for Cross-Compilation
?X: targethost and targetenv mainly set to allow ?S: documentation
?X:otherwise it could have been declared extern
if $test "X$targethost" = "X"; then
   targethost=""
fi
if $test "X$targetenv" = "X"; then
   targetenv=""
fi
case "$usecrosscompile" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
 $echo "Cross-compiling..."
 croak="
 case "$cc" in
 *-gcc*|*-g++*) # A cross-compiling gcc, probably.
     # arm-linux-androideabi-gcc  -> arm-linux-androideabi
     # x86_64-w64-mingw32-gcc.exe -> x86_64-w64-mingw32
     targetarch=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+].*$//'`
     ar=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+]/-ar/'`
```

```
    # leave out ld,
choosing it is more complex
    nm=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+]/-nm/'`
    ranlib=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-g[c\+][c\+]/-ranlib/'`
    # We are in a weird spot. Just before us, some values
    # were 'saved', to be restored after the hints are
    # run.  This means that the changes we made to ar,
    # nm and ranlib will get reverted.
    # To avoid that, we hijack the saving mechanism and
    # have it save our new values.
    for file in ar nm ranlib; do
 eval xxx=\$$file
 eval $file=$xxx$_exe
 eval _$file=$xxx
    done
;;
esac
case "$targetarch" in
") echo "Targetarch not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*)  echo "Using targetarch $targetarch." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$targethost" in
") echo "Targethost not defined." >&4; croak=n ;;
*)  echo "Using targethost $targethost." >&4
esac
locincpth=' '
loclibpth=' '
case "$croak" in
y) echo "Cannot continue, aborting." >&4; exit 1 ;;
esac
  : compile a host miniperl and generate_uudmap, unless we got passed them
  if
$test "X$hostperl" = X; then
    echo "Building host miniperl and generate_uudmap binaries" >&4
    before_host=`pwd`
    cd ..
    cd $src
    src=`pwd`
    rm -rf $src/host
    mkdir $src/host
    cd $src/host
    $src/Configure -des -Dusedevel -Dmksymlinks
    $make miniperl
    case "$hostgenerate" in
    ") $make generate_uudmap
        hostgenerate=$src/host/generate_uudmap
        ;;
     "$undef") hostgenerate="
```

```
        ;;
    esac
    hostperl=$src/host/miniperl
    cd $before_host
  fi
  hostosname=`$hostperl -le 'print $^O'`
  ;;
*)
  usecrosscompile="$undef"
  ;;
esac

: Define -Dtargethost=somecomputer to run compiled tests on another machine
case "$targethost" in
  ") echo "Checking for cross-compile" >&4
  case "$usecrosscompile$multiarch" in
     *$define*) echo "Skipping the try tests in the rest of Configure as no targethost was defined when cross-
compiling" >&4
       if [ -f Makefile ]; then
         echo
 " "
         echo "Now you must ensure config.sh, config.h and the generated headers exist and run a $make."
       else
         echo "Configure done."
       fi
     exit 0
     ;;
   *) echo "No targethost for running compiler tests against defined, running locally" >&4
      run="
      to=:
      from=:
      ;;
  esac
  ;;
  *) echo "Using targethost $targethost." >&4
 case "$src" in
 /*) run=$src/Cross/run
    targetmkdir=$src/Cross/mkdir
    to=$src/Cross/to
    from=$src/Cross/from
    ;;
 *)  pwd=`$test -f ../Configure & cd ..; pwd`
    run=$pwd/Cross/run
    targetmkdir=$pwd/Cross/mkdir
    to=$pwd/Cross/to
    from=$pwd/Cross/from
    ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$targetrun" in
 ") targetrun=ssh ;;
 esac
 case "$targetto" in
 ") targetto=scp ;;
 esac
 case "$targetfrom" in
 ") targetfrom=scp ;;
 esac
 run=$run-$targetrun
 to=$to-$targetto
 from=$from-$targetfrom
 case "$targetdir" in
 ")  targetdir=/tmp
     echo "Guessing targetdir $targetdir."
 >&4
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetuser" in
 ")  targetuser=root
     echo "Guessing targetuser $targetuser." >&4
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetport" in
 ")  targetport=22
     echo "Guessing targetport $targetport." >&4
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetfrom" in
 scp) q=-q ;;
 *) q=" ;;
 esac
 case "$targetrun" in
 ssh|rsh)
    cat >$run <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
env="
case "\$1" in
-cwd)
 shift
 cwd=\$1
 shift
 ;;
esac
case "\$1" in
-env)
 shift
 env=\$1
```

```
 shift
 ;;
esac
case "\$cwd" in
") cwd=$targetdir ;;
esac
exe=\$1
shift
$to \$exe
$targetrun -p $targetport -l $targetuser $targethost "cd \$cwd && \$env \$exe \$@"
EOF
    ;;
 adb)
    $touch $run
    ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetrun '$targetrun'" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
 esac
 case "$targetmkdir" in
 */Cross/mkdir)
    cat >$targetmkdir <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
$targetrun -p $targetport -l $targetuser $targethost "mkdir -p \$@"
EOF
    $chmod a+rx $targetmkdir
    ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetmkdir '$targetmkdir'" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
 esac
 case
 "$targetto" in
 scp|rcp)
    cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 case "\$f" in
 /*)
   $targetmkdir \`dirname \$f\`
   $targetto -P $targetport -r $q \$f $targetuser@$targethost:\$f          2>/dev/null  || exit 1
   ;;
 *)
   $targetmkdir $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
   $targetto -P $targetport -r $q \$f $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f 2>/dev/null || exit 1
   ;;
 esac
```

```
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 cp) cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 case "\$f" in
 /*)
   $mkdir -p $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
   $cp \$f $targetdir/\$f || exit 1
   ;;
 *)
   $targetmkdir $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
   $cp \$f $targetdir/\$f || exit 1
   ;;
 esac
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetto '$targetto'" >&4
     exit 1
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetfrom" in
 scp|rcp)
   cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 $rm -f \$f
 $targetfrom -P $targetport $q $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 cp) cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for
 f in \$@
do
 $rm -f \$f
 cp $targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
```

```
    ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetfrom '$targetfrom'" >&4
    exit 1
    ;;
 esac
 if $test ! -f $run; then
    echo "Target 'run' script '$run' not found." >&4
 else
    $chmod a+rx $run
 fi
 if $test ! -f $to; then
    echo "Target 'to' script '$to' not found." >&4
 else
    $chmod a+rx $to
 fi
 if $test ! -f $from; then
    echo "Target 'from' script '$from' not found." >&4
 else
    $chmod a+rx $from
 fi
 if $test ! -f $run -o ! -f $to -o ! -f $from; then
    exit 1
 fi
 cat >&4 <<EOF
Using '$run' for remote execution,
and '$from' and '$to'
for remote file transfer.
EOF
 ;;
*) run="
 to=:
 from=:
 usecrosscompile="$undef"
 targetarch="
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Cross.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_fenv: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_fenv:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FENV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <fenv.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_FENV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <fenv.h> to get the floating point environment definitions.
?C:.
?H:#$i_fenv I_FENV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_fenv
: see if this is a fenv.h system
set fenv.h i_fenv
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_fenv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sethostent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sethostent_r sethostent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sethostent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETHOSTENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the sethostent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:sethostent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of sethostent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_sethostent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_sethostent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETHOSTENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sethostent_r routine
?C: is
 available to sethostent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETHOSTENT_R_PROTO:
```

```
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of sethostent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_sethostent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_sethostent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sethostent_r HAS_SETHOSTENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETHOSTENT_R_PROTO $sethostent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_sethostent_r_proto
: see if sethostent_r exists
set sethostent_r d_sethostent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_sethostent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_sethostent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_sethostent_r_proto=define
  set d_sethostent_r_proto sethostent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_sethostent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$sethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int sethostent_r(int, struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && sethostent_r_proto=I_ID ;;
 esac
 case "$sethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void
 sethostent_r(int, struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && sethostent_r_proto=V_ID ;;
 esac
 case "$sethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_sethostent_r=undef
  sethostent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling sethostent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$sethostent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) sethostent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$sethostent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "sethostent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_sethostent_r=undef
  sethostent_r_proto=0
```

```
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) sethostent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_sethostent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setlnbuf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setlnbuf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:11:57  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setlinebuf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setlinebuf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETLINEBUF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setlinebuf() routine is available
?S: to change stderr or stdout from block-buffered or unbuffered
 to a
?S: line-buffered mode.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETLINEBUF :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlinebuf routine is
?C: available to change stderr or stdout from block-buffered or unbuffered
?C: to a line-buffered mode.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setlinebuf HAS_SETLINEBUF  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setlinebuf
: see if setlinebuf exists
set setlinebuf d_setlinebuf
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setlnbuf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libnlist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libnlist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:08:02  ram
?RCS: patch61: added usrinc and mips on the dependency line
?RCS: patch61: make sure we call ./mips
?RCS: patch61: added a ?LINT: hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:00  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libnlist: Loc libpth Guess usrinc _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libnlist (libmld):
?S: This variable contains the name of the library required to
 get the
?S: definition of the nlist() function.  On a MIPS RISC/OS box, it is -lmld.
?S: Under Sys Vr4, it is -lelf.  Otherwise, its value is empty.
?S:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:use usrinc
: see if we need a special library for 'nlist()'
echo " "
: How about doing this if nlist is not in libc...
if ./mips ; then
 libnlist='-lmld'
else
 xxx=`./loc libelf$_a x $libpth`
 case "$xxx" in
 x)  ;;
 *)
  libnlist="$xxx"
  ;;
 esac
```

```
fi
case "$libnlist" in
") echo "No special library for nlist() seems necessary." >&4
 ;;
*)  echo "nlist() can be found in $libnlist." >&4
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libnlist.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_vfork.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/08/29  16:18:21  ram
?RCS: patch32: set default to 'y' the first time
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/06/20  06:59:14  ram
?RCS: patch30: usevfork was not always properly set
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/13  15:20:56  ram
?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  14:59:09  ram
?RCS: patch23: now explicitly ask whether vfork() should be used (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16
  13:49:39  ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic for vfork()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:06:57  ram
?RCS: patch10: removed automatic remapping of vfork on fork (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added compatibility code for older config.sh (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vfork usevfork: Inlibc Myread Oldconfig Setvar
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_vfork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_VFORK symbol, which
?S: indicates the vfork() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:usevfork:
?S: This variable is set to true when the user accepts to use vfork.
?S: It is set to false when no vfork is available or when the user
?S: explicitly requests not to use vfork.
?S:.
?C:HAS_VFORK (VFORK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that vfork() exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vfork HAS_VFORK /**/
?H:.
?M:vfork: HAS_VFORK
?M:#ifndef HAS_VFORK
?M:#define vfork fork
?M:#endif
?M:.
?LINT:set d_vfork
: see if there is a vfork
val=''
set
 vfork val
eval $inlibc

: Ok, but do we want to use it. vfork is reportedly unreliable in
: perl on Solaris 2.x, and probably elsewhere.
case "$val" in
$define)
 echo " "
 case "$usevfork" in
 false) dflt='n';;
 *) dflt='y';;
 esac
 rp="Some systems have problems with vfork().  Do you want to use it?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y|Y) ;;
 *)
  echo "Ok, we won't use vfork()."
  val="$undef"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
?X:
```

```
?X: Only set it when final value is known to avoid spurious Whoas
?X: Then set usevfork accordingly to the current value, for next run
?X:
set d_vfork
eval $setvar
case "$d_vfork" in
$define) usevfork='true';;
*) usevfork='false';;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_vfork.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sitelib.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitelib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:21:35  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitelib sitelibexp installsitelib sitelib_stem: cat Getfile Oldconfig \
 Setprefixvar Prefixit package version sed installstyle siteprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitelib=''
?S:sitelib:
?S: This variable contains the
 eventual value of the SITELIB symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.  It may
?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: architecture-independent modules in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
```

```
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitelibexp=''
?S:sitelibexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitelib, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installsitelib=''
?S:installsitelib:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitelibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:sitelib_stem:
?S: This variable is $sitelibexp with any trailing version-specific component
?S: removed.
  The elements in inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can
?S: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.
?S:.
?C:SITELIB:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?C: architecture-independent modules in this directory with
?C:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?C: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:SITELIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITELIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?C:SITELIB_STEM:
?C: This define is SITELIB_EXP with any trailing version-specific component
?C: removed.  The elements in
 inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can
?C: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.
?C:.
?H:#define SITELIB "$sitelib"  /**/
?H:#define SITELIB_EXP "$sitelibexp"  /**/
?H:#define SITELIB_STEM "$sitelib_stem"  /**/
?H:.
?T:prog
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitelib
?LINT:set sitelib
```

```
?LINT:set sitelibexp
: determine where site specific libraries go.
: Usual default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/site_perl/$version
: The default "style" setting is made in installstyle.U
: XXX No longer works with Prefixit stuff.
?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version identification
prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$//'`
case "$sitelib" in
") case "$installstyle" in
 *lib/perl5*) dflt=$siteprefix/lib/$package/site_$prog/$version ;;
 *)  dflt=$siteprefix/lib/site_$prog/$version ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$sitelib"
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

The installation process will create a directory for
site-specific extensions and modules.  Most users find it convenient
to place
 all site-specific files in this directory rather than in the
main distribution directory.

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific library files?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitelib
. ./setprefixvar
sitelib_stem=`echo "$sitelibexp" | sed "s,/$version$,,"`
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/sitelib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_locale.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: i_locale.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:48:23  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_locale: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_locale:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LOCALE symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <locale.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_LOCALE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <locale.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_locale I_LOCALE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_locale
: see if locale.h is available
set locale.h i_locale
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_locale.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endpwent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endpwent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endpwent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endpwent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDPWENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the endpwent() routine is available
?S: for sequential access of the passwd database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDPWENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent routine is
?C: available for finalizing sequential access of the passwd database.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endpwent HAS_ENDPWENT  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endpwent
: see if endpwent exists
set endpwent d_endpwent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_endpwent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setproctitle: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setproctitle:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPROCTITLE symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setproctitle() routine
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPROCTITLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setproctitle routine is
?C: available to set process title.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setproctitle HAS_SETPROCTITLE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setproctitle
: see if setproctitle exists
set setproctitle d_setproctitle
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_setproctitle.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getprior.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getprior.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:16  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprior: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprior:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPRIORITY if getpriority()
?S: is available to get a process's priority.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPRIORITY (GETPRIORITY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpriority routine is
?C: available to get a process's priority.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getprior
 HAS_GETPRIORITY  /**/
?H:.
: see if getpriority exists
?LINT:set d_getprior
set getpriority d_getprior
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getprior.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: mailfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mailfile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:24:57  ram
?RCS: patch36: the Loc unit was missing from the dependency line
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:22:08  ram
?RCS: patch15: now also looks under /var/mail for BSD/386
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:11  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mailfile: Myread Oldconfig Filexp Loc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mailfile:
?S: This variable contains
 the eventual value of the MAILFILE symbol,
?S: which contains an interpretable name of the mail spool file for the
?S: current user.
?S:.
?C:MAILFILE:
?C: This symbol contains the interpretable name of the mail spool file
?C: for the current user.  The program must be prepared to substitute
?C: the HOME directory for %~, and the login id for %L.
?C:.
?H:#define MAILFILE "$mailfile"  /**/
?H:.
: determine where mail is spooled
case "$mailfile" in
")
 dflt=`./loc . XXX /usr/spool/mail /usr/mail /var/mail`
 case "$dflt" in
 XXX) dflt='%~/mailbox';;
 *) dflt="$dflt/%L";;
 esac
 ;;
*)  dflt="$mailfile"
 ;;
esac
cat <<'EOM'

In the following question, you may use %~ to represent the user's home
directory, and %L to represent a users name.

EOM
rp='In which file is yet-to-be-read mail spooled? (~name ok)'
. ./myread
mailfile=`./filexp "$ans"`
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/mailfile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: charorder.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:07:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:33  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:chorder_int chorder_short chorder_long: Myread cat +cc +ccflags rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:chorder_short (d_cos d_bos):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a short.
?S: On a Big-Endian machine, that would be "c0c1".
?S:.
?S:chorder_int
 (charoder):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in an int.
?S: For instance, on a Big-Endian machine, this would be: "c0c1c2c3".
?S:.
?S:chorder_long (d_col d_bol):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a long.
?S: On a 64 bits Big-Endian machine, that would yield: "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7".
?S:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_SHORT:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a short. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1" on a Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_INT:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in an int. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1c2c3" on a Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_LONG:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a long. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7" on a 64 bits Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_SHORT "$chorder_short" /* byte order in a short */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_INT "$chorder_int" /* byte order in an int */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_LONG "$chorder_long" /* byte order in a long */
?H:.
?F:!byteorder
:
 check for character ordering
echo " "
```

```
echo "Checking out byte order..." >&4
$cat >byteorder.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>

main(argc, argv)
 int argc;
 char *argv[]; {
 int i;
 int max;
 union {
  short u_s;
  int u_i;
  long u_l;
  char u_c[sizeof(long)];
 } u;
 switch (argv[1][0]) {
 case 'l':
  u.u_l = 0L;
  /* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(long) < 10. */
  for(i = 0; i < sizeof(long); ++i) {
   u.u_l *= 0x100L;
   u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
  }
  max = sizeof(long);
  break;
 case 's':
  u.u_s = 0;
  /* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(short) < 10. */
  for(i = 0; i < sizeof(short); ++i) {
   u.u_s *= 0x100L;
   u.u_s += (0xc0 + i);
  }
  max = sizeof(short);
  break;
 case 'i':
  u.u_i = 0;
  /* RAM: ASSERT: sizeof(int) < 10. */
  for(i = 0; i < sizeof(int); ++i) {
   u.u_l *= 0x100L;
   u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
  }
  max = sizeof(int);
  break;
 default:
  max = 0;
  break;
 }
 for(i = 0; i < max; i++) {
```

```
  printf("%x", u.u_c[i] & 0x00FF);
 }
 printf("\n");
 exit(0);
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o
 byteorder byteorder.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 : null statement
@if chorder_short
   chorder_short=`./byteorder s`
@end
@if chorder_int
   chorder_int=`./byteorder i`
@end
@if chorder_long
   chorder_long=`./byteorder l`
@end
else
 $cat <<EOM
(I can't seem to get my test program to work.  Guessing 32 bits big-endian.)
EOM
   chorder_short="c0c1"
   chorder_int="c0c1c2c3"
   chorder_long="c0c1c2c3"
fi
@if chorder_short
dflt=$chorder_short
rp='What is the order of characters in a short?'
. ./myread
chorder_short="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_int
dflt=$chorder_int
rp='What is the order of characters in an int?'
. ./myread
chorder_int="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_long
dflt=$chorder_long
rp='What is the order of characters in a long?'
. ./myread
chorder_long="$ans"
@end
$rm -f byteorder* core
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/dist/U/charorder.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_stdlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_stdlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:27 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stdlib: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdlib:
?S: This variable unconditionally defines the I_STDLIB symbol.
?S:.
?C:I_STDLIB:
?C: This symbol is always defined, indicating that <stdlib.h> exists
?C: and should be included.
?C:.
?H:#define I_STDLIB /**/
?H:.
: stub, used only to satisfy other units
i_stdlib='define'

Found in
 path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_stdlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_logb: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_logb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOGB symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the logb() routine is available
?S: to extract the exponent of x.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOGB:

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the logb routine is
?C: available to do the logb function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_logb HAS_LOGB  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_logb
: see if logb exists
set logb d_logb
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_logb.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strftime: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strftime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRFTIME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strftime() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRFTIME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strftime routine is
?C: available to do time formatting.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strftime HAS_STRFTIME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strftime
: see if strftime exists
set strftime d_strftime
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strftime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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```

```
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a variable that is intended to be eval'ed in
?X: order to define/undefine a symbol. A consistency check is made
?X: regarding any previous value and a warning is issued if there
?X: is any discrepancy.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set d_siginfo_si_errno siginfo_t int si_errno $d_sigaction signal.h
?X: eval $hasfield_t;
?X:
?MAKE:Hasfield_t: test Compile rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define hasfield_t
?S:hasfield_t:
?S: Internal macro for Configure
?S:.
?V:hasfield_t:
?T:varname struct type field
: Define hasfield_t macro for Configure internal use
hasfield_t='varname=$1; struct=$2; type=$3; field=$4; shift; shift; shift; shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
   case
 "$1" in
 $define) echo "#include <$2>";;
   esac ;
   shift 2;
done > try.c;
echo "int main () { $struct foo; $type bar = foo.$field; }" >> try.c;
set try;
if eval $compile; then
 val="$define";
else
 val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Hasfield_t.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_nexttoward: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_nexttoward:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_NEXTTOWARD if nexttoward()
?S: is available to return the next machine representable long double from
?S: x in direction y.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NEXTTOWARD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the nexttoward routine is
?C: available to return the next machine representable long double from
?C: x in direction y.
?C:.
?H:#$d_nexttoward HAS_NEXTTOWARD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_nexttoward
: see if nexttoward exists
set nexttoward d_nexttoward
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_nexttoward.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Guess.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/07/25  13:37:14  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  15:53:55  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/12/15  08:14:35  ram
?RCS: patch15: variable d_bsd was not always set properly
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/30  08:57:14  ram
?RCS: patch8: fixed comment which wrongly
 attributed the usrinc symbol
?RCS: patch8: no more ugly messages when no /usr/include/ctype.h
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:37:37  ram
?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit hazards some guesses as to what the general nature of the system
?X: is.  The information it collects here is used primarily to establish default
?X: answers to other questions.
?X:
?MAKE:Guess d_eunice d_xenix d_bsd d_linux d_dos d_os2: cat test echo n c \
 contains rm tr Loc eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_eunice:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbols EUNICE_SYSTEM, which
?S: alerts the C program that it must deal with ideosyncracies of VMS.
?S:.
?S:d_xenix:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol XENIX_SYSTEM, which alerts
?S: the C program that it runs under Xenix.
?S:.
?S:d_dos:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol DOS_SYSTEM
 when running on
?S: DOS with DJGPP or Cygwin.
?S:.
?S:d_os2:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol OS2_SYSTEM when running on
?S: an OS/2 system.
?S:.
?S:d_bsd:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol BSD_SYSTEM when running on a
?S: BSD system.
?S:.
?S:d_linux:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines the symbol LINUX_SYSTEM when running
?S: on a Linux system.
?S:.
?C:EUNICE_SYSTEM (EUNICE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is being compiled
?C: under the EUNICE package under VMS.  The program will need to handle
?C: things like files that don't go away the first time you unlink them,
?C: due to version numbering.  It will also need to compensate for lack
?C: of a respectable link() command.
?C:.
?C:VMS_SYSTEM (VMS):
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: VMS.  It is currently only set in conjunction with the EUNICE symbol.
?C:.
?C:XENIX_SYSTEM (XENIX):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program
 is running under
?C: Xenix (at least 3.0 ?).
?C:.
?C:DOS_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: DOS with DJGPP.
?C:.
?C:OS2_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: an OS/2 system.
?C:.
?C:BSD_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: a BSD system.
?C:.
?C:LINUX_SYSTEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program is running under
?C: a Linux system.
?C:.
?H:#$d_eunice EUNICE_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:#$d_eunice VMS_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:#$d_xenix XENIX_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:#$d_dos DOS_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:#$d_os2 OS2_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:#$d_bsd BSD_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:#$d_linux LINUX_SYSTEM  /**/
?H:.
?F:./bsd ./usg ./v7 ./osf1 ./eunice ./xenix ./venix ./dos ./os2 ./gnu ./linux
?T:xxx DJGPP MACHTYPE
: make some quick guesses about what we are up against
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm...  $c"
echo exit 1 >bsd
echo exit 1 >usg
echo exit 1 >v7
echo exit 1 >osf1
echo exit 1 >eunice
echo
 exit 1 >xenix
echo exit 1 >venix
echo exit 1 >os2
echo exit 1 >gnu
echo exit 1 >linux
```

```
echo exit 1 >dos
d_bsd="$undef"
d_linux="$undef"
d_dos="$undef"
d_os2="$undef"
?X:
?X: Do not use 'usrinc', or we get a circular dependency. because
?X: usrinc is defined in usrinc.U, which relies on us...
?X:
$cat /usr/include/signal.h /usr/include/sys/signal.h >foo 2>/dev/null
if test -f /osf_boot || $contains 'OSF/1' /usr/include/ctype.h >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "Looks kind of like an OSF/1 system, but we'll see..."
 echo exit 0 >osf1
elif test `echo abc | $tr a-z A-Z` = Abc ; then
 xxx=`./loc addbib blurfl $pth`
 if $test -f $xxx; then
 echo "Looks kind of like a USG system with BSD features, but we'll see..."
  echo exit 0 >bsd
  echo exit 0 >usg
 else
  if $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   echo "Looks kind of like an extended USG system, but we'll see..."
  else
   echo "Looks kind of like a USG system, but we'll see..."
  fi
  echo exit 0 >usg
 fi
elif $contains SIGTSTP foo >/dev/null
 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Looks kind of like a BSD system, but we'll see..."
 d_bsd="$define"
 echo exit 0 >bsd
elif
 $rm --version 2>/dev/null >foo;
 $contains "Free Software Foundation" foo >/dev/null
then
 xxx=`uname`
 echo exit 0 >gnu
 echo "Looks kind of like a GNU/$xxx system, but we'll see..."
 if $test X$xxx = XLinux; then
  d_linux="$define"
  echo exit 0 >linux
 fi
else
 echo "Looks kind of like a Version 7 system, but we'll see..."
 echo exit 0 >v7
fi
```

```
case "$eunicefix" in
*unixtovms*)
 $cat <<'EOI'
There is, however, a strange, musty smell in the air that reminds me of
something...hmm...yes...I've got it...there's a VMS nearby, or I'm a Blit.
EOI
 echo exit 0 >eunice
 d_eunice="$define"
: it so happens the Eunice I know will not run shell scripts in Unix format
 ;;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "Congratulations.  You aren't running Eunice."
 d_eunice="$undef"
 ;;
esac
case "$p_" in
:) ;;
*)
 $cat <<'EOI'
I have the feeling something is not exactly right, however...don't tell me...
EOI
 if
 test -n "$DJGPP"; then
  case "X${MACHTYPE:-nonesuchmach}" in
  cygwin) echo "hah!... you're running under Cygwin!";;
  *) echo "got it... you're running DOS with DJGPP!";;
  esac
  echo exit 0 >dos
  d_dos="$define"
 else
  $cat <<'EOI'
lemme think...does HAL ring a bell?...no, of course, you're only running OS/2!
EOI
  echo exit 0 >os2
  d_os2="$define"
 fi
 ;;
esac
if test -f /xenix; then
 echo "Actually, this looks more like a XENIX system..."
 echo exit 0 >xenix
 d_xenix="$define"
else
 echo " "
 echo "It's not Xenix..."
 d_xenix="$undef"
fi
```

```
chmod +x xenix
$eunicefix xenix
if test -f /venix; then
 echo "Actually, this looks more like a VENIX system..."
 echo exit 0 >venix
else
 echo " "
 if ./xenix; then
  : null
 else
  echo "Nor is it Venix..."
 fi
fi
chmod +x bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix dos os2 gnu linux
$eunicefix bsd usg v7 osf1 eunice xenix venix dos os2 gnu linux
$rm -f foo
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Guess.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_clearenv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_clearenv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CLEARENV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the clearenv () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CLEARENV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the clearenv () routine is
?C: available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_clearenv HAS_CLEARENV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_clearenv
: see if clearenv exists
set clearenv d_clearenv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/perl/d_clearenv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_popen.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_popen.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_popen: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_popen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_POPEN if popen() is
?S: available to open a pipe from a process.
?S:.
?C:HAS_POPEN (POPEN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the popen routine is
?C: available to open a pipe from a process.
?C:.
?H:#$d_popen HAS_POPEN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_popen
: see if popen exists
set popen d_popen
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_popen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: nblock_io.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:17:14 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nblock_io.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:17:14  ram
?RCS: patch61: simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well
?RCS: patch61: force use of "startsh" at the head of the generated script
?RCS: patch61: added new files to the ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/07/25  14:13:22  ram
?RCS: patch56: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Simplify here document for shells that can't handle them well.
?X: (Problem reported on FreeBSD;
 it's unclear if this helps.)  --AD
?X:
?MAKE:o_nonblock eagain rd_nodata d_eofnblk: cat rm_try Compile run \
 d_open3 h_sysfile h_fcntl signal_t hint Oldconfig Setvar \
 startsh i_unistd i_fcntl i_stdlib d_fork d_pipe d_alarm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:o_nonblock:
?S: This variable bears the symbol value to be used during open() or fcntl()
?S: to turn on non-blocking I/O for a file descriptor. If you wish to switch
?S: between blocking and non-blocking, you may try ioctl(FIOSNBIO) instead,
?S: but that is only supported by some devices.
?S:.
?S:eagain:
?S: This variable bears the symbolic errno code set by read() when no
?S: data is present on the file and non-blocking I/O was enabled (otherwise,
?S: read() blocks naturally).
?S:.
?S:rd_nodata:
?S: This variable holds the return code from read() when no data is
?S: present. It should be -1, but some systems return 0 when O_NDELAY is
?S: used, which is a shame because you cannot make the difference between
?S: no data and an EOF.. Sigh!
?S:.
?S:d_eofnblk:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines EOF_NONBLOCK if EOF can be seen
?S: when reading from a non-blocking I/O source.
?S:.
?C:VAL_O_NONBLOCK:
?C: This symbol is to be used during open() or fcntl(F_SETFL) to turn on
?C: non-blocking I/O for the file descriptor. Note that there is no way
?C: back, i.e. you cannot turn it blocking again this way. If you wish to
?C: alternatively switch between blocking and non-blocking, use the
?C: ioctl(FIOSNBIO) call instead, but that is not supported by all devices.
```

```
?C:.
?C:VAL_EAGAIN:
?C: This symbol holds the errno error code set by read() when no data was
?C: present on the non-blocking file descriptor.
?C:.
?C:RD_NODATA:
?C: This symbol holds the return code from read() when no data is present
?C: on the non-blocking file descriptor. Be careful! If EOF_NONBLOCK is
?C: not defined, then you can't distinguish between no data and EOF by
?C: issuing a read(). You'll have to find another way to tell for sure!
?C:.
?C:EOF_NONBLOCK:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that a read() on
?C: a non-blocking file descriptor will return 0 on EOF, and not the value
?C: held in RD_NODATA (-1 usually, in that case!).
?C:.
?H:#define VAL_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
?H:#define VAL_EAGAIN $eagain
?H:#define RD_NODATA $rd_nodata
?H:#$d_eofnblk EOF_NONBLOCK
?H:.
?T:status
?F:!try.out !try.ret !try.err !try !mtry
?LINT:use d_open3
: check for non-blocking I/O stuff
case "$h_sysfile" in
true) echo "#include <sys/file.h>" > head.c;;
*)
	case "$h_fcntl" in
	true) echo "#include <fcntl.h>" > head.c;;
	*) echo "#include <sys/fcntl.h>" > head.c;;
	esac
	;;
esac
echo " "
echo "Figuring out the flag used by open() for non-blocking I/O..." >&4
case "$o_nonblock" in
")
 $cat head.c > try.c
 $cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_fcntl I_FCNTL
#ifdef I_FCNTL
```

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
int main() {
#ifdef O_NONBLOCK
 printf("O_NONBLOCK\n");
 exit(0);
#endif
#ifdef
 O_NDELAY
 printf("O_NDELAY\n");
 exit(0);
#endif
?X: Stevens "Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment" page 364 mentions
?X: the FNDELAY symbol, used in 4.3BSD (source: Paul Marquess).
#ifdef FNDELAY
 printf("FNDELAY\n");
 exit(0);
#endif
 exit(0);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok; then
  o_nonblock=`$run ./try`
  case "$o_nonblock" in
  ") echo "I can't figure it out, assuming O_NONBLOCK will do.";;
  *) echo "Seems like we can use $o_nonblock.";;
  esac
 else
  echo "(I can't compile the test program; pray O_NONBLOCK is right!)"
 fi
 ;;
*) echo "Using $hint value $o_nonblock.";;
esac
$rm_try

echo " "
echo "Let's see what value errno gets from read() on a $o_nonblock file..." >&4
case "$eagain" in
")
 case "$d_fork:$d_pipe:$d_alarm" in
 define:define:define)
 $cat head.c > try.c
 $cat >>try.c <<EOCP
#include <errno.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_fcntl
 I_FCNTL
#ifdef I_FCNTL
#include <fcntl.h>
#endif
#define MY_O_NONBLOCK $o_nonblock
#ifndef errno  /* XXX need better Configure test */
extern int errno;
#endif
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#include <unistd.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>
$signal_t blech(int x) { exit(3); }
EOCP
 $cat >> try.c <<'EOCP'
int main()
{
 int pd[2];
 int pu[2];
 char buf[1];
 char string[100];
 int ret;

 ret = pipe(pd); /* Down: child -> parent */
 if (ret != 0)
  exit(3);
 ret = pipe(pu); /* Up: parent -> child */
 if (ret != 0)
  exit(3);
 if (0 != fork()) {
  close(pd[1]); /* Parent reads from pd[0] */
  close(pu[0]); /* Parent writes (blocking) to pu[1] */
#ifdef F_SETFL
  if (-1 == fcntl(pd[0], F_SETFL, MY_O_NONBLOCK))
   exit(1);
#else
  exit(4);
#endif
  signal(SIGALRM, blech);
  alarm(5);
  if ((ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1)) > 0) /* Nothing to read! */
   exit(2);
```

```
  sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
  ret = write(2, string, strlen(string));
  if (ret != strlen(string))
   exit(3);
  alarm(0);
#ifdef
 EAGAIN
  if (errno == EAGAIN) {
   printf("EAGAIN\n");
   goto ok;
  }
#endif
#ifdef EWOULDBLOCK
  if (errno == EWOULDBLOCK)
   printf("EWOULDBLOCK\n");
#endif
 ok:
  ret = write(pu[1], buf, 1); /* Unblocks child, tell it to close our pipe */
  if (ret != 1)
   exit(3);
  sleep(2);    /* Give it time to close our pipe */
  alarm(5);
  ret = read(pd[0], buf, 1); /* Should read EOF */
  alarm(0);
  sprintf(string, "%d\n", ret);
  ret = write(4, string, strlen(string));
  if (ret != strlen(string))
   exit(3);
  exit(0);
 }

 close(pd[0]);   /* We write to pd[1] */
 close(pu[1]);   /* We read from pu[0] */
 ret = read(pu[0], buf, 1); /* Wait for parent to signal us we may continue */
 if (ret != 1)
  exit(3);
 close(pd[1]);   /* Pipe pd is now fully closed! */
 exit(0);    /* Bye bye, thank you for playing! */
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok; then
?X: Use script to avoid the possible 'alarm call' message
  echo "$startsh" >mtry
  echo "$run ./try >try.out 2>try.ret 4>try.err
 || exit 4" >>mtry
  chmod +x mtry
  $run ./mtry >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
 case $? in
 0) eagain=`$cat try.out`;;
 1) echo "Could not perform non-blocking setting!";;
 2) echo "I did a successful read() for something that was not there!";;
 3) echo "Hmm... non-blocking I/O does not seem to be working!";;
 4) echo "Could not find F_SETFL!";;
 *) echo "Something terribly wrong happened during testing.";;
 esac
 rd_nodata=`$cat try.ret`
 echo "A read() system call with no data present returns $rd_nodata."
 case "$rd_nodata" in
 0|-1) ;;
 *)
  echo "(That's peculiar, fixing that to be -1.)"
  rd_nodata=-1
  ;;
 esac
 case "$eagain" in
 ")
  echo "Forcing errno EAGAIN on read() with no data available."
  eagain=EAGAIN
  ;;
 *)
  echo "Your read() sets errno to $eagain when no data is available."
  ;;
 esac
 status=`$cat try.err`
 case "$status" in
 0) echo "And it correctly returns 0 to signal EOF.";;
 -1) echo "But it also returns -1 to signal EOF, so be careful!";;
 *)
echo "However, your read() returns '$status' on EOF??";;
 esac
 val="$define"
 if test "$status" = "$rd_nodata"; then
  echo "WARNING: you can't distinguish between EOF and no data!"
  val="$undef"
 fi
else
 echo "I can't compile the test program--assuming errno EAGAIN will do."
 eagain=EAGAIN
fi
;;
*) echo "Can't figure out how to test this--assuming errno EAGAIN will do."
 eagain=EAGAIN
 val="$define"
 ;;
esac
```

```
 set d_eofnblk
 eval $setvar
 ;;
*)
 echo "Using $hint value $eagain."
 echo "Your read() returns $rd_nodata when no data is present."
 case "$d_eofnblk" in
 "$define") echo "And you can see EOF because read() returns 0.";;
 "$undef") echo "But you can't see EOF status from read() returned value.";;
 *)
?X: Should not happen, but if it does, assume the worst!
  echo "(Assuming you can't see EOF status from read anyway.)"
  d_eofnblk=$undef
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
$rm_try head.c mtry
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/nblock_io.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endsent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endsent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endsent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endsent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDSERVENT if endservent() is
?S: available to close whatever was being used for service queries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDSERVENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endservent() routine is
?C: available to close whatever was being used for
```

```
 service queries.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endsent HAS_ENDSERVENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endsent
: see if endservent exists
set endservent d_endsent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_endsent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Config_sh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  14:57:53  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  14:53:31  ram
?RCS: patch45: moved path stripping from d_portable.U to end of Configure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:50:37  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:48  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit ends up producing the config.sh
 script, which contains all the
?X: definitions figured out by Configure.  The add.Config_sh command knows
?X: which variables need to be remembered.  It also adds the EOT (ends the
?X: here document redirection with variable substitution).
?X:
?MAKE:Config_sh: cf_time cf_by test spitshell startsh myuname Myread \
 End Obsol_sh Loc +d_portable package src cat sed
?MAKE: -pick add.Config_sh $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick add $@ ./Obsol_sh
```

```
?MAKE: -pick close.Config_sh $@ %<
?F:!config.over !config.arch
?T:file sfile xsed
?LINT:unclosed EOT
: back to where it started
if test -d ../UU; then
 cd ..
fi

: configuration may be unconditionally patched via a 'config.arch' file
if $test -f config.arch; then
 echo "I see a config.arch file, loading it." >&4
 . ./config.arch
fi

: configuration may be patched via a 'config.over' file
if $test -f config.over; then
 echo " "
 dflt=y
 rp='I see a config.over file.  Do you wish to load it?'
 . UU/myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*) echo "OK, I'll ignore it.";;
 *) . ./config.over
  echo
 "Configuration override changes have been loaded."
  ;;
 esac
fi

@if d_portable
: in case they want portability, strip down executable paths
?X:
?X: Strip down paths in located executables. For each file, e.g. vi, there
?X: is a $vi variable whose value is for instance '/usr/bin/vi'. By resetting
?X: $vi to 'vi', we rely on the PATH variable to locate the executable...
?X: In order to allow vi='/usr/bin/nvi' which will strip down to vi='nvi',
?X: we can't just say 'eval $file="\$file"', we have to recourse to sed.
?X: We don't use basename since it is less portable than sed.
?X:
case "$d_portable" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Stripping down executable paths..." >&4
 xsed=$sed
 for file in $loclist $trylist; do
  eval sfile="\$$file"
  sfile=`echo $sfile | $xsed -e 's,.*/\(.*\),\1,'`
```

```
  eval $file="$sfile"
 done
 ;;
esac

@end
: create config.sh file
echo " "
echo "Creating config.sh..." >&4
$spitshell <<EOT >config.sh
$startsh
#
# This file was produced by running the
 Configure script. It holds all the
# definitions figured out by Configure. Should you modify one of these values,
# do not forget to propagate your changes by running "Configure -der". You may
# instead choose to run each of the .SH files by yourself, or "Configure -S".
#

# Package name      : $package
# Source directory  : $src
# Configuration time: $cf_time
# Configured by     : $cf_by
# Target system     : $myuname

EOT
?X: Command line options are saved by the Options.U unit in the
?X: temporary file UU/cmdline.opt
$test -f UU/cmdline.opt && $cat UU/cmdline.opt >> config.sh
$spitshell <<EOT >>config.sh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Config_sh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setgrent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setgrent_r setgrent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_grp extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setgrent_r:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETGRENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setgrent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setgrent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setgrent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setgrent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETGRENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setgrent_r routine
?C: is available to
 setgrent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETGRENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setgrent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setgrent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setgrent_r HAS_SETGRENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETGRENT_R_PROTO $setgrent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setgrent_r_proto
: see if setgrent_r exists
set setgrent_r d_setgrent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setgrent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
 case "$d_setgrent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setgrent_r_proto=define
  set d_setgrent_r_proto setgrent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_setgrent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$setgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setgrent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setgrent_r_proto=I_H ;;
 esac
 case "$setgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void setgrent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setgrent_r_proto=V_H ;;
 esac
 case "$setgrent_r_proto"
```

```
 in
 "|0) d_setgrent_r=undef
  setgrent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling setgrent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$setgrent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) setgrent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setgrent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "setgrent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_setgrent_r=undef
  setgrent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) setgrent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_setgrent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Extras.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:extras: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:extras:
?S: This variable holds a list of extra modules to install.
?S:.
: See if we want extra modules installed
echo " "
case "$extras" in
") dflt='n';;
*) dflt='y';;
esac
cat <<EOM
```

```
Perl can be built with extra modules or bundles of modules which
will be fetched from the CPAN and installed alongside Perl.

Notice that you will need access to the CPAN; either via the Internet,
or a local copy, for example a CD-ROM or a local CPAN mirror.  (You will
be asked later to configure the CPAN.pm module which will in turn do
the installation of the rest of the extra modules or bundles.)

Notice also that if the modules require
 any external software such as
libraries and headers (the libz library and the zlib.h header for the
Compress::Zlib module, for example) you MUST have any such software
already installed, this configuration process will NOT install such
things for you.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp='Install any extra modules (y or n)?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y)
 cat <<EOM

Please list any extra modules or bundles to be installed from CPAN,
with spaces between the names.  The names can be in any format the
'install' command of CPAN.pm will understand.  (Answer 'none',
without the quotes, to install no extra modules or bundles.)
EOM
 rp='Extras?'
 dflt="$extras"
 . ./myread
 extras="$ans"
esac
case "$extras" in
"|'none')
 val=''
 $rm -f ../extras.lst
 ;;
*) echo "(Saving the list of extras for later...)"
 echo "$extras" > ../extras.lst
 val="'$extras'"
 ;;
esac
set extras
eval $setvar
echo " "

Found in path(s):
```

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Extras.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, 2019, Karl Williamson
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_wctype: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_wctype:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_WCTYPE symbol,
?S: that indicates whether a C program may include <wctype.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_WCTYPE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <wctype.h> exists.
?C:.
?H:#$i_wctype I_WCTYPE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_wctype
: see if this system has wctype.h
set wctype.h i_wctype
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_wctype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getprotobyname_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprotobyname_r getprotobyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprotobyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R symbol,
```

```
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getprotobyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getprotobyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getprotobyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getprotobyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if
 defined, indicates that the getprotobyname_r routine
?C: is available to getprotobyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPROTOBYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getprotobyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getprotobyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotobyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getprotobyname_r HAS_GETPROTOBYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define GETPROTOBYNAME_R_PROTO $getprotobyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getprotobyname_r_proto
: see if getprotobyname_r exists
set getprotobyname_r d_getprotobyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getprotobyname_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getprotobyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getprotobyname_r_proto=define
  set d_getprotobyname_r_proto getprotobyname_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getprotobyname_r(const char*, struct
 protoent*, char*, size_t, struct protoent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobyname_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct protoent* getprotobyname_r(const char*, struct protoent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobyname_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
```

```
"|0) try='int getprotobyname_r(const char*, struct protoent*, struct protoent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotobyname_r_proto=I_CSD ;;
esac
case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getprotobyname_r=undef
 getprotobyname_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling getprotobyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getprotobyname_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) getprotobyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getprotobyname_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "getprotobyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_getprotobyname_r=undef
 getprotobyname_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) getprotobyname_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found
in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getprotobyname_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memalign.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memalign.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memalign: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memalign:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMALIGN symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the memalign() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMALIGN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memalign routine is
?C: available to allocate aligned memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memalign HAS_MEMALIGN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memalign
: see if memalign exists
set
 memalign d_memalign
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memalign.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_telldirproto: Hasproto i_systypes i_dirent
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_telldirproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the telldir() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the telldir() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good guess
 is
?C:  extern long telldir(DIR*);
?C:.
?H:#$d_telldirproto HAS_TELLDIR_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_telldirproto
: see if prototype for telldir is available
```

```
echo " "
set d_telldirproto telldir $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_dirent dirent.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_telldirproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: newslib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: newslib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:23  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:newslib newslibexp: test inews Oldconfig Getfile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:newslib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the NEWSLIB symbol,
?S: which holds the name of the directory serving as the news library.
?S: It may have a ~ on the front.  See newslibexp for expanded version.
?S:.
?S:newslibexp:
?S: This variable contains
 the ~ expanded name of the news library
?S: directory.  See newslib.
?S:.
?C:NEWSLIB:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the directory serving as the news
?C: library.  The program must be prepared to do ~ expansion on it.
?C:.
?C:NEWSLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol is the ~ expanded version of NEWSLIB, for programs that
?C: do not wish to deal with it at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define NEWSLIB "$newslib"  /**/
?H:#define NEWSLIB_EXP "$newslibexp" /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change inews
: figure out news library
```

```
case "$newslib" in
")
 dflt=/usr/lib/news
 ;;
*)  dflt=$newslib ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where is your news library?'
. ./getfile
newslib="$ans"
newslibexp="$ansexp"
if $test -f $newslibexp/inews; then
 echo "Aha!  Inews is really in $newslibexp!  Maybe this is 2.10.2..." >&4
 case "$inews" in
 inews)
  : null
  ;;
 *) echo "(Make sure $inews isn't an old version.)";;
 esac
 inews=$newslibexp/inews
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/newslib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: defeditor.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: defeditor.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:30:16  ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use the 'vi' variable since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:defeditor: Getfile Oldconfig Loc vi
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:defeditor:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the DEFEDITOR symbol,
?S: which contains the name of the default editor.
?S:.
?C:DEFEDITOR:
?C: This
 symbol contains the full pathname of the default editor.
?C:.
?H:#define DEFEDITOR "$defeditor"  /**/
?H:.
: determine default editor
echo " "
case "$defeditor" in
")
 case "$vi" in
 */*) dflt="$vi";;
 *) dflt=/usr/ucb/vi;;
 esac
 ;;
*)  dflt="$defeditor"
 ;;
esac
fn=f/
rp="What is the default editor on your system?"
. ./getfile
defeditor="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/defeditor.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Myinit.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Myinit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:07  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If you want to initialize any default values, copy this unit to your
```

```
?X: personal U directory and add the assignments to the end.  This file
?X: is included after variables are initialized but before any old
?X: config.sh file is read in and before any Configure switch processing.
?X:
?MAKE:Myinit
 libswanted: Init
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libswanted:
?S: This variable holds a list of all the libraries we want to
?S: search.  The order is chosen to pick up the c library
?S: ahead of ucb or bsd libraries for SVR4.
?S:.
?LINT:extern usevfork glibpth
?LINT:change usevfork glibpth
: List of libraries we want.
?X: Put crypt here, even though I should really fix d_crypt.U to look
?X: for it correctly, including possible shared library versions.
: If anyone needs extra -lxxx, put those in a hint file.
libswanted="cl pthread socket bind inet nsl ndbm gdbm dbm db malloc dl ld"
libswanted="$libswanted sun m crypt sec util c cposix posix ucb bsd BSD"
: We probably want to search /usr/shlib before most other libraries.
: This is only used by the lib/ExtUtils/MakeMaker.pm routine extliblist.
glibpth=`echo " $glibpth " | sed -e 's! /usr/shlib ! !'`
glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
: Do not use vfork unless overridden by a hint file.
usevfork=false
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Myinit.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Config_sh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Config_sh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  14:57:53  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  14:53:31  ram
?RCS: patch45: moved path stripping from d_portable.U to end of Configure
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:50:37  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:48  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X:
 This unit ends up producing the config.sh script, which contains all the
?X: definitions figured out by Configure.  The add.Config_sh command knows
?X: which variables need to be remembered.  It also adds the EOT (ends the
?X: here document redirection with variable substitution).
?X:
?MAKE:Config_sh: cf_time cf_by test spitshell startsh myuname Myread \
 End Obsol_sh Loc +d_portable package src cat
?MAKE: -pick add.Config_sh $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick add $@ ./Obsol_sh
?MAKE: -pick close.Config_sh $@ %<
?F:!config.over !config.arch
?T:file temp
?LINT:unclosed EOT
: back to where it started
if test -d ../UU; then
 cd ..
fi

: configuration may be unconditionally patched via a 'config.arch' file
if $test -f config.arch; then
 echo "I see a config.arch file, loading it." >&4
 . ./config.arch
fi

: configuration may be patched via a 'config.over' file
if $test -f config.over; then
 echo " "
 dflt=y
 rp='I see a config.over file.  Do you wish to load it?'
 . UU/myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*) echo
 "OK, I'll ignore it.";;
 *) . ./config.over
  echo "Configuration override changes have been loaded."
  ;;
 esac
fi
```

```
@if d_portable
: in case they want portability, strip down executable paths
?X:
?X: Strip down paths in located executables. For each file, e.g. vi, there
?X: is a $vi variable whose value is for instance '/usr/bin/vi'. By resetting
?X: $vi to 'vi', we rely on the PATH variable to locate the executable...
?X:
case "$d_portable" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Stripping down executable paths..." >&4
?X:
?X: Previously, we used to do    eval $file="\$file"  but in order
?X: to handle things like  sh Configure -Dmake=gmake, we can't do
?X: that.  What we *really* want is to strip away the absolute path
?X: and rely on the end user's $PATH to correctly find the executable.
?X: This method assumes there is a "basename" command available.  If
?X: not, replace it with the following expr-based command:
?X:   expr  $temp : '.*/\(.*\)' \| $temp
?X: Since this preserves the actual
 command name, we can now drop the
?X: OS/2 specific code.
?X:  --Andy Dougherty  August 1999
?X:
?X: On OS/2, a special $ar command not even named 'ar' is required,
?X: so we don't strip that name.
?X: Also, on DOS-ish systems, there might not be a ln command, but we
?X: might have ln='cp'.
?X: However, we can't set d_portable=undef on such systems since
?X: Unix-ish tools don't have standard locations there.  Thus we
?X: MUST rely on the user's $PATH.
?X: --Andy Dougherty  4/1998
?X:
 for file in $loclist $trylist; do
  eval temp=\$$file
  eval $file=`basename $temp`
 done
 ;;
esac

@end
: create config.sh file
echo " "
echo "Creating config.sh..." >&4
$spitshell <<EOT >config.sh
$startsh
#
# This file was produced by running the Configure script. It holds all the
```

```
# definitions figured out by Configure. Should you modify one of these values,
# do not forget to propagate your changes by running "Configure -der". You may
# instead choose to run each of the .SH files by yourself, or "Configure
 -S".
#

# Package name      : $package
# Source directory  : $src
# Configuration time: $cf_time
# Configured by     : $cf_by
# Target system     : $myuname

EOT
?X: Command line options are saved by the Options.U unit in the
?X: temporary file UU/cmdline.opt
: Add in command line options if available
$test -f UU/cmdline.opt && $cat UU/cmdline.opt >> config.sh

$spitshell <<EOT >>config.sh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Config_sh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Config_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Config_h.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  14:57:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:10:49  ram
?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:25:39  ram
?RCS: patch49: typo fixes in leading config.h comment (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/24  12:13:20  ram
?RCS: patch3: added TOP as a local shell temporary variable
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/19  06:42:20  ram
?RCS: patch1: leading config.sh searching was not aborting properly
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file ends up producing the config_h.SH script, which is run to produce
?X: the config.h file.  The file ./.Config_h below contains all the ?H: lines
?X: extracted out of all the units.  Metaconfig itself adds the !GROK!THIS!.
?X: Note that this code isn't included into Configure, but must be shipped with.
?X:
?X: For those who wish to know why the file is config_h.SH instead of the more
?X: natural config.h.SH, well... it is to support systems like MS-DOG. Only one
?X: 'dot' is allowed within the file name, as it is part of the "extension" of
?X: the file. MS-DOG will not let you have two 'dots' because that would mean
?X: two "extensions".
?X:
?MAKE:Config_h: Id End Config_sh Obsol_h myuname cf_time cf_by package src
?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick
 c_h_weed $@ ./Config_h
?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed $@ ./Obsol_h
?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH TOP
?LINT:unclosed !GROK!THIS!
?LINT:extern CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH
?LINT:change CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH
?X:?LINT:nocomment
: Set up for generating config_h.SH
case "$CONFIG_SH" in
") CONFIG_SH=config.sh;;
esac
case "$CONFIG_H" in
") CONFIG_H=config.h;;
esac
case $PERL_CONFIG_SH in
")
 if test -f $CONFIG_SH; then TOP=.;
 elif test -f ../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=..;
 elif test -f ../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../..;
 elif test -f ../../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../..;
 elif test -f ../../../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../../..;
 else
  echo "Can't find $CONFIG_SH."; exit 1
 fi
 . $TOP/$CONFIG_SH
 ;;
```

```
esac
?X: Make sure we are in the directory where the .SH file is located.
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*\)/'` ;;
esac
echo "Extracting $CONFIG_H (with variable substitutions)"
?X:
?X: Since we unconditionally translate leading #undef into /*#define, we're
?X: stuck when we really want to have a #undef in $CONFIG_H.
 That's why there
?X: is provision here for #un-def, which is translated back into #undef after
?X: all original #undef have been processed.
?X:
?X: Previously, we changed all
?X:  #undef FOO /**/
?X: into
?X:  /*#define FOO /**/
?X: The xlc compiler (available on IBM's AIX) complains that this is
?X: an illegal attempt to write a nested comment, and warns against it.
?X: There's apparently no way to shut the compiler up, either.
?X: This sed command from Hallvard B Furuseth <h.b.furuseth@usit.uio.no>
?X: changes it to
?X:  /*#define FOO / **/
sed <<!GROK!THIS! >$CONFIG_H -e 's!^#undef\(.*/\)\*!/\*#define\1 \*!' -e 's!^#un-def!#undef!'
/* This file was produced by running the config_h.SH script, which
* gets its values from $CONFIG_SH, which is generally produced by
* running Configure.
*
* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises.  Note, however,
* that running config_h.SH again will wipe out any changes you've made.
* For a more permanent change edit $CONFIG_SH and
 rerun config_h.SH.
*/

/* Package name      : $package
* Source directory  : $src
* Configuration time: $cf_time
* Configured by     : $cf_by
* Target system     : $myuname
*/

#ifndef _config_h_
#define _config_h_
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Config_h.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: socksizetype.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:socksizetype: \
 Protochk Oldconfig Myread cat d_socket d_socklen_t sizetype \
 usesocks i_socks i_systypes extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:socksizetype:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the size argument
?S: for various socket calls like accept.  Usual values include
?S: socklen_t, size_t, and int.
?S:.
?C:Sock_size_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the size argument of
?C: various socket calls (just the base type, not the pointer-to).
?C:.
?H:#define Sock_size_t  $socksizetype /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx yyy try
@if Sock_size_t
: check for type of the size argument to socket calls
case "$d_socket" in
"$define")
 $cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type is the last argument
 of accept().
EOM
 yyy=''
 case "$d_socklen_t" in
 "$define") yyy="$yyy socklen_t"
 esac
 yyy="$yyy $sizetype int long unsigned"
 for xxx in $yyy; do
  case "$socksizetype" in
  '') try="$extern_C int accept(int, struct sockaddr *, $xxx *);"
   case "$usesocks" in
   "$define")
    if ./protochk "$try" $i_systypes sys/types.h $d_socket sys/socket.h literal '#define INCLUDE_PROTOTYPES'
$i_socks socks.h.; then
     echo "Your system accepts '$xxx *' for the last argument of accept()."
     socksizetype="$xxx"
```

```
    fi
    ;;
   *) if ./protochk "$try"  $i_systypes sys/types.h $d_socket sys/socket.h; then
     echo "Your system accepts '$xxx *' for the last argument of accept()."
     socksizetype="$xxx"
    fi
    ;;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
 done
: In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
 case "$socksizetype" in
 ") rp='What is the type for socket address structure sizes?'
  dflt='int'
  . ./myread
  socksizetype=$ans
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) : no sockets, so pick relatively harmless default
 socksizetype='int'
 ;;
esac
@end
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/socksizetype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systable.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systable.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/10/16  13:50:20  ram
?RCS: patch12: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_systable: Inhdr
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systable:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TABLE symbol, and
?S: indicates whether a C program should include <sys/table.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TABLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/table.h> for the OSF/1 table() system call.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systable
 I_SYS_TABLE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_systable
: see if this is an OSF sys/table system
set sys/table.h i_systable
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_systable.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_gdbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_gdbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/05/12  12:16:39  ram
?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:19  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_gdbm: Inhdr Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_gdbm (d_gdbm):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <gdbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_GDBM
```

```
 (HAS_GDBM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_gdbm I_GDBM /**/
?H:.
?T:t_gdbm d_gdbm_open
?LINT:set i_gdbm
: see if gdbm.h is available
?X: t_gdbm is a tentative check. We might just have the .h, not the lib -- ADO
set gdbm.h t_gdbm
eval $inhdr
case "$t_gdbm" in
$define)
 : see if gdbm_open exists
 set gdbm_open d_gdbm_open
 eval $inlibc
 case "$d_gdbm_open" in
 $undef)
  t_gdbm="$undef"
  echo "We won't be including <gdbm.h>"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
val="$t_gdbm"
set i_gdbm
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_gdbm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Obsol_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Obsol_h.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:11  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?X:
?X: This file is prepended to .MT/Obsol_h if that file is not empty. That file
?X: contains the necessary mappings of new symbols to obsolete ones.
?X:
?MAKE:Obsol_h:
?MAKE: -pick prepend $@ ./Obsol_h
?LINT:nocomment
/*
* The following symbols are obsolete. They are mapped to the the new
* symbols only to ease the transition process. The
 sources should be
* updated so as to use the new symbols only, as the support for these
* obsolete symbols may end without notice.
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Obsol_h.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getprotoent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprotoent_r getprotoent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprotoent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPROTOENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getprotoent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getprotoent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getprotoent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotoent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTOENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotoent_r
 routine
?C: is available to getprotoent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPROTOENT_R_PROTO:
```

```
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getprotoent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getprotoent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getprotoent_r HAS_GETPROTOENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETPROTOENT_R_PROTO $getprotoent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getprotoent_r_proto
: see if getprotoent_r exists
set getprotoent_r d_getprotoent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getprotoent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getprotoent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getprotoent_r_proto=define
  set d_getprotoent_r_proto getprotoent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getprotoent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, char*, size_t, struct protoent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=I_SBWR
 ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct protoent* getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getprotoent_r(struct protoent*, struct protoent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getprotoent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
 esac
 case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getprotoent_r=undef
  getprotoent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getprotoent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getprotoent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getprotoent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getprotoent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
```

```
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getprotoent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getprotoent_r=undef
  getprotoent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getprotoent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getprotoent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mbrtowc: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mbrtowc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBRTOWC symbol if the
?S: mbrtowc() routine is available to be used to convert a multi-byte
?S: character into a wide character.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MBRTOWC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mbrtowc routine is
?C: available to convert a multi-byte character into a wide character.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mbrtowc HAS_MBRTOWC /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_mbrtowc
: see if mbrtowc exists
set mbrtowc d_mbrtowc
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_mbrtowc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: archname.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:24:32 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: archname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:24:32  ram
?RCS: patch61: changed the way the archname is mangled from uname
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:05:24  ram
?RCS: patch54: protect against spaces in "uname -m" output (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/02/15  14:14:21  ram
?RCS: patch51: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:archname myarchname useversionedarchname: sed Loc Myread Oldconfig \
 osname test rm usethreads usemultiplicity use64bitint
 use64bitall \
 archname64 uselongdouble longdblsize doublesize targetarch Setvar \
 api_versionstring usequadmath
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:archname:
?S: This variable is a short name to characterize the current
?S: architecture.  It is used mainly to construct the default archlib.
?S:.
?S:myarchname:
?S: This variable holds the architecture name computed by Configure in
?S: a previous run. It is not intended to be perused by any user and
?S: should never be set in a hint file.
?S:.
?S:useversionedarchname:
?S: This variable indicates whether to include the $api_versionstring
?S: as a component of the $archname.
?S:.
?C:ARCHNAME:
?C: This symbol holds a string representing the architecture name.
?C: It may be used to construct an architecture-dependant pathname
?C: where library files may be held under a private library, for
?C: instance.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#define ARCHNAME "$archname"  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx tarch
?F:!archname.cbu
?INIT:archname="
: determine the architecture name
echo " "
?X:
 We always recompute archname in case osname changes. However, we need
?X: to be careful since, as ADO rightfully pointed out, some systems pick
?X: silly architecture names (0001307135000-aix on AIX or 9000/715-ux under
?X: HP-UX). Therefore, we allow hint files to superseed our guess and ask
?X: the user for confirmation.
if xxx=`./loc arch blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
 tarch=`arch`"-$osname"
elif xxx=`./loc uname blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx" ; then
 if uname -m > tmparch 2>&1 ; then
  tarch=`$sed -e 's/ *$//' -e 's/ /_/g' \
   -e 's/$/'"-$osname/" tmparch`
 else
  tarch="$osname"
 fi
 $rm -f tmparch
else
 tarch="$osname"
fi
case "$myarchname" in
"|"$tarch") ;;
*)
 echo "(Your architecture name used to be $myarchname.)"
 archname="
 ;;
esac
case "$targetarch" in
") ;;
?X: Very GCCian.
*)  archname=`echo $targetarch|sed 's,^[^-]*-,,'` ;;
esac
myarchname="$tarch"
case "$archname" in
") dflt="$tarch";;
*) dflt="$archname";;
esac
rp='What is your architecture name'
. ./myread
archname="$ans"
```

```
:
 optionally add API version to the architecture for versioned archlibs
case "$useversionedarchname" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*)                  dflt='n';;
esac
rp='Add the Perl API version to your archname?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) useversionedarchname="$define" ;;
*)      useversionedarchname="$undef" ;;
esac
case "$useversionedarchname" in
$define)
 case "$archname" in
 *-$api_versionstring)
  echo "...and architecture name already has -$api_versionstring" >&4
  ;;
 *)
  archname="$archname-$api_versionstring"
  echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

@if usethreads
case "$usethreads" in
$define)
 echo "Threads selected." >&4
 case "$archname" in
 *-thread*) echo "...and architecture name already has -thread." >&4
  ;;
 *)      archname="$archname-thread"
  echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end
@if usemultiplicity
case "$usemultiplicity" in
$define)
 echo "Multiplicity selected."
 >&4
 case "$archname" in
 *-multi*) echo "...and architecture name already has -multi." >&4
  ;;
```

```
 *)      archname="$archname-multi"
  echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end
@if use64bitint
case "$use64bitint$use64bitall" in
*"$define"*)
 case "$archname64" in
 ")
  echo "This architecture is naturally 64-bit, not changing architecture name." >&4
  ;;
 *)
  case "$use64bitint" in
  "$define") echo "64 bit integers selected." >&4 ;;
  esac
  case "$use64bitall" in
  "$define") echo "Maximal 64 bitness selected." >&4 ;;
  esac
  case "$archname" in
  *-$archname64*) echo "...and architecture name already has $archname64." >&4
   ;;
  *)      archname="$archname-$archname64"
   echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
esac
@end
@if uselongdouble
case "$uselongdouble" in
$define)
 echo "Long doubles selected." >&4
 case "$longdblsize" in
 $doublesize)
  echo "...but long doubles are equal to doubles, not
 changing architecture name." >&4
  ;;
 *)
  case "$archname" in
  *-ld*) echo "...and architecture name already has -ld." >&4
   ;;
  *)      archname="$archname-ld"
   echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
   ;;
```

```
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end
@if usequadmath
case "$usequadmath" in
$define)
 echo "quadmath selected." >&4
 case "$archname" in
 *-quadmath*) echo "...and architecture name already has -quadmath." >&4
  ;;
 *)      archname="$archname-quadmath"
  echo "...setting architecture name to $archname." >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end
if $test -f archname.cbu; then
 echo "Your platform has some specific hints for architecture name, using them..."
 . ./archname.cbu
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/archname.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysun.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysun.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks wether <sys/un.h> is available or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_sysun: Inhdr
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysun:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_UN, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/un.h> to get UNIX
?S: domain socket definitions.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_UN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/un.h> to get UNIX domain socket definitions.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysun I_SYS_UN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysun
: see if this is a sys/un.h system
set sys/un.h i_sysun
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysun.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: modetype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:25:07 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: modetype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:25:07  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:modetype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:modetype:
?S: This variable defines modetype to be something like mode_t,
?S: int, unsigned short, or whatever type is used to declare file
?S: modes for system calls.
?S:.
?C:Mode_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare
```

```
 file modes
?C: for systems calls.  It is usually mode_t, but may be
?C: int or unsigned short.  It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h>
?C: to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Mode_t $modetype  /* file mode parameter for system calls */
?H:.
?LINT:set modetype
: see what type is used for mode_t
rp="What is the type used for file modes for system calls (e.g. fchmod())?"
set mode_t modetype int stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/modetype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorman3dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorman3dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorman3dir vendorman3direxp installvendorman3dir: man3dir Getfile \
 Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorman3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for man3
?S: pages.  It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors
 who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: man3 pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorman3direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorman3dir, so that you
```

```
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorman3dir=''
?S:installvendorman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorman3direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorman3dir
: Set the vendorman3dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
'') vendorman3dir=''
 vendorman3direxp=''
 ;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied module manual pages go.
 case "$vendorman3dir" in
 '') dflt=`echo "$man3dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#"` ;;
 *) dflt=$vendorman3dir ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 '|' ') dflt=none ;;
 esac
 fn=nd~+
 rp='Pathname
 for the vendor-supplied manual section 3 pages?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorman3dir="$ans"
 vendorman3direxp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorman3dir" = "X" && vendorman3dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorman3dir
. ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorman3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setprotoent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setprotoent_r setprotoent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setprotoent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPROTOENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setprotoent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setprotoent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setprotoent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setprotoent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPROTOENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setprotoent_r
 routine
?C: is available to setprotoent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETPROTOENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setprotoent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setprotoent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setprotoent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setprotoent_r HAS_SETPROTOENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETPROTOENT_R_PROTO $setprotoent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setprotoent_r_proto
: see if setprotoent_r exists
set setprotoent_r d_setprotoent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setprotoent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_setprotoent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setprotoent_r_proto=define
  set d_setprotoent_r_proto setprotoent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_setprotoent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$setprotoent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setprotoent_r(int, struct protoent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setprotoent_r_proto=I_ID ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$setprotoent_r_proto"
 in
"|0) try='void setprotoent_r(int, struct protoent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setprotoent_r_proto=V_ID ;;
 esac
 case "$setprotoent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_setprotoent_r=undef
  setprotoent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling setprotoent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$setprotoent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) setprotoent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setprotoent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "setprotoent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_setprotoent_r=undef
  setprotoent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) setprotoent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_setprotoent_r.U
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```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_j0 d_j0l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_j0:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_J0 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the j0() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_j0l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_J0L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the j0l() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_J0:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the
```

```
?C: j0() function is available for Bessel functions of the first
?C: kind of the order zero, for doubles.
?C:.
?C:HAS_J0L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the
?C: j0l() function is available for Bessel functions of the first
?C: kind of the order zero, for long doubles.
?C:.
?H:#$d_j0 HAS_J0  /**/
?H:#$d_j0l HAS_J0L  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_j0
?LINT:set d_j0l
: see if j0 exists
set j0 d_j0
eval $inlibc

: see if j0l exists
set j0l d_j0l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_j0.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_readdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_readdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:46:37  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for seekdir, telldir and rewinddir (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: Force checking for <dirent.h> inclusion
?X:INC: i_dirent
?MAKE:d_readdir d_seekdir d_telldir d_rewinddir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_readdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_READDIR if readdir()
 is
?S: available to read directory entries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READDIR (READDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readdir routine is
?C: available to read directory entries. You may have to include
?C: <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_readdir HAS_READDIR  /**/
?H:.
?S:d_seekdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SEEKDIR if seekdir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEEKDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the seekdir routine is
?C: available. You may have to include <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_seekdir HAS_SEEKDIR  /**/
?H:.
?S:d_telldir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TELLDIR if telldir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TELLDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the telldir routine is
?C: available. You may have to include <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_telldir HAS_TELLDIR  /**/
?H:.
?S:d_rewinddir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_REWINDDIR if rewinddir() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_REWINDDIR:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the rewinddir routine is
?C: available. You may have to include <dirent.h>. See I_DIRENT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rewinddir HAS_REWINDDIR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_readdir d_seekdir d_telldir d_rewinddir
: see if readdir and friends exist
set readdir d_readdir
eval $inlibc
@if d_seekdir || HAS_SEEKDIR
```

```
set seekdir d_seekdir
eval $inlibc
@end
@if d_telldir || HAS_TELLDIR
set telldir d_telldir
eval $inlibc
@end
@if d_rewinddir || HAS_REWINDDIR
set rewinddir d_rewinddir
eval $inlibc
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_readdir.U
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```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stdint: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDINT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stdint.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_STDINT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdint.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stdint I_STDINT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_stdint
: see if stdint is available
set stdint.h i_stdint
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_stdint.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pause.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
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```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pause.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:09:54  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pause: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pause:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PAUSE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pause() routine is available
?S: to suspend a process until a signal is received.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PAUSE :
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the pause routine is
?C: available to suspend a process until a signal is received.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pause HAS_PAUSE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pause
: see if pause exists
set pause d_pause
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pause.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_erfc: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_erfc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ERFC symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the erfc() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ERFC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the erfc routine is
?C: available to do the complementary error function.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_erfc HAS_ERFC  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_erfc
: see if erfc exists
set erfc d_erfc
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_erfc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_times.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:07:50  ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:14:00  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:46  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: What is the type returned by times() ?
?X:
?X: Force inclusion of <sys/types.h>
?X:INC: i_systypes
?MAKE:d_times clocktype: Csym Myread Typedef i_systimes
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:d_times:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIMES symbol, which indicates
?S: that the times() routine exists.  The times() routine is normally
?S: provided on UNIX systems. You may have to include <sys/times.h>.
?S:.
?S:clocktype:
?S: This variable holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
?S: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
```

```
?S: included).
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIMES (TIMES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the times() routine exists.
?C: Note that this became obsolete on some systems (SUNOS), which now
?C: use getrusage(). It may be necessary to include <sys/times.h>.
?C:.
?C:Clock_t (CLOCKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
?C: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_times HAS_TIMES  /**/
?H:#define Clock_t $clocktype /* Clock time */
?H:.
?T:val inc
: see if times exists
echo " "
if set times val -f d_times; eval $csym;
 $val; then
 echo 'times() found.' >&4
 d_times="$define"
 inc=''
 case "$i_systimes" in
 "$define") inc='sys/times.h';;
 esac
 set clock_t clocktype long stdio.h sys/types.h $inc
 eval $typedef
 dflt="$clocktype"
 echo " "
 rp="What type is returned by times() on this system?"
 . ./myread
 clocktype="$ans"
else
 echo 'times() NOT found, hope that will do.' >&4
 d_times="$undef"
?X: The following is needed for typedef (won't like an empty variable)
 clocktype='int'
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_times.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_regcmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_regcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/30  14:34:45  ram
?RCS: patch49: now looks for POSIX regcomp() routine
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:53  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_regcmp d_re_comp d_regcomp: Csym cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_regcomp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REGCOMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the regcomp() routine is available
?S: for regular
 patern matching (usally on POSIX.2 conforming systems).
?S:.
?S:d_regcmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_REGCMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the regcmp() routine is available
?S: for regular patern matching (usally on System V).
?S:.
?S:d_re_comp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RECOMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the re_comp() routine is available
?S: for regular patern matching (usally on BSD). If so, it is likely that
?S: re_exec() exists.
?S:.
?C:HAS_REGCOMP (REGCOMP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the regcomp() routine is
?C: available to do some regular patern matching (usually on POSIX.2
?C: conforming systems).
?C:.
?C:HAS_REGCMP (REGCMP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the regcmp() routine is
?C: available to do some regular patern matching (usually on System V).
?C:.
?C:HAS_RECOMP (RECOMP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the re_comp() routine is
?C: available
 to do some regular patern matching (usually on BSD). If so,
?C: it is likely that re_exec() be available.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_regcomp HAS_REGCOMP  /* POSIX.2 */
?H:#$d_regcmp HAS_REGCMP  /* sysV */
?H:#$d_re_comp HAS_RECOMP  /* BSD */
?H:.
?T:val
: see if regcomp, regcmp, or re_comp exist, for regular pattern matching
echo " "
if set regcomp val -f d_regcomp; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'regcomp() found.' >&4
 d_regcomp="$define"
 d_regcmp="$undef"
 d_re_comp="$undef"
elif set regcmp val -f d_regcmp; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'regcmp() found.' >&4
 d_regcmp="$define"
 d_regcomp="$undef"
 d_re_comp="$undef"
elif set re_comp val -f d_re_comp; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 're_comp() found, assuming re_exec() also exists.' >&4
 d_re_comp="$define"
 d_regcomp="$undef"
 d_regcmp="$undef"
else
 $cat >&4 <<EOM
No regcomp(), regcmp() nor re_comp() found !! No regular pattern matching.
EOM
 d_regcmp="$undef"
 d_re_comp="$undef"
 d_regcomp="$undef"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_regcmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: maildir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: maildir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:21:56  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch15: now also looks under /var/mail for BSD/386
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:maildir maildirexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:maildir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which mail is
?S: spooled. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with
?S: ~name
 substitutions.
?S:.
?S:maildirexp:
?S: This is the same as the maildir variable, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not willing to deal with it at
?S: run-time.
?S:.
: determine where mail is spooled
case "$maildir" in
") dflt=`./loc . /usr/spool/mail /usr/spool/mail /usr/mail /var/mail`;;
*) dflt="$maildir";;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where is yet-to-be-read mail spooled?'
. ./getfile
maildir="$ans"
maildirexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/maildir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysun.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit looks wether <inttypes.h> is available or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_inttypes: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_inttypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_INTTYPES, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <inttypes.h> to get
?S: format conversions of integer types.
?S:.
?C:I_INTTYPES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include
 <inttypes.h> to get format conversions of integer types.
?C:.
?H:#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_inttypes
: see if this is a inttypes.h system
set inttypes.h i_inttypes
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_inttypes.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_libutil.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_libutil: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_libutil:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LIBUTIL symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <libutil.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_LIBUTIL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <libutil.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_libutil I_LIBUTIL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_libutil
```

```
: see if this is a libutil.h system
set libutil.h i_libutil
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_libutil.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_statblks.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:29  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statblks: contains Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statblks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STAT_BLOCKS if this system
?S: has a stat structure declaring st_blksize and st_blocks.
?S:.
?C:USE_STAT_BLOCKS (STATBLOCKS):
?C: This symbol is defined if this system has a stat structure declaring
?C: st_blksize and st_blocks.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statblks USE_STAT_BLOCKS
  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_statblks
: see if stat knows about block sizes
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/stat.h`
if $contains 'st_blocks;' "$xxx" >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'st_blksize;' "$xxx" >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  echo "Your stat() knows about block sizes." >&4
  val="$define"
 else
  echo "Your stat() doesn't know about block sizes." >&4
  val="$undef"
```

```
 fi
else
 echo "Your stat() doesn't know about block sizes." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_statblks
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_statblks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_truncl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_truncl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TRUNCL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the truncl() routine is available
?S: to round long doubles towards zero. If copysignl is also present,
?S: we can emulate modfl.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TRUNCL :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the truncl routine is
?C: available. If copysignl is also present we can emulate modfl.
?C:.
?H:#$d_truncl HAS_TRUNCL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_truncl
: see if truncl exists
set truncl d_truncl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_truncl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: h_sysfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: h_sysfile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:13  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:h_sysfile: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:h_sysfile:
?S: This is variable gets set in various places to tell i_sys_file that
?S: <sys/file.h> should be included.
?S:.
: Initialize h_sysfile
h_sysfile=false
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/h_sysfile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: orgname.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: orgname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:10:25  ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/src to the search (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:27  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orgname: sed cat Myread Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:orgname:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the ORGNAME symbol,
?S: which contains either the organizaton name or the full pathname
?S: of
 a file containing the organization name.
?S:.
?C:ORGNAME:
?C: This symbol contains either the organizaton name or the full pathname
?C: of a file containing the organization name, which the program must
```

```
?C: be prepared to open and substitute the contents of.
?C:.
?H:#define ORGNAME "$orgname"  /**/
?H:.
?T:longshots xxx
: get organization name
longshots='/local/src /usr/src/new /usr/src/local /usr/local/src'
case "$orgname" in
") if xxx=`./loc news/src/defs.h x $longshots`; then
  dflt=`$sed -n 's/^.*MYORG[  ]*"\(.*\)".*$/\1/p' $xxx`
 else
  dflt=''
 fi
 ;;
*)  dflt="$orgname";;
esac
$cat << 'EOH'

Please type the name of your organization as you want it to appear on the
Organization line of outgoing articles.  (It's nice if this also specifies
your location.  Your city name is probably sufficient if well known.)
For example:

   University of Southern North Dakota, Hoople

You may also put the name of a file, as long as it begins with a slash.
For example:

   /etc/organization

EOH
orgname=""
while
 test "X$orgname" = "X"; do
 rp='Organization:'
 . ./myread
 orgname="$ans"
done

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/dist/U/orgname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_waitpid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_waitpid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_waitpid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_waitpid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_WAITPID if waitpid() is
?S: available to wait for child process.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WAITPID (WAITPID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the waitpid routine is
?C: available to wait for child process.
?C:.
?H:#$d_waitpid HAS_WAITPID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_waitpid
: see if waitpid exists
set waitpid d_waitpid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_waitpid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_wcstombs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wcstombs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wcstombs: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wcstombs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WCSTOMBS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the wcstombs() routine is available
?S: to convert wide character strings to multibyte strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WCSTOMBS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wcstombs
 routine is
?C: available to convert wide character strings to multibyte strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wcstombs HAS_WCSTOMBS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_wcstombs
: see if wcstombs exists
set wcstombs d_wcstombs
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_wcstombs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_group.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_group.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:34:52  ram
?RCS: patch61: useless unit dropped.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:48  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Useless unit dropped.
?X:
?LINT:empty
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_group.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gconvert.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:38 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gconvert.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28  15:33:38  ram
?RCS: patch61: integrated new unit from perl5
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25  13:55:59  ram
?RCS: patch56: improved comments about the Gconvert macro (ADO)
?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since it may exist but be unusable (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29  16:12:51  ram
?RCS: patch36:
 created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_Gconvert: \
 Compile cat Inlibc rm _o rm_try i_stdlib d_qgcvt run \
 uselongdouble d_longdbl d_PRIgldbl sPRIgldbl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_Gconvert:
?S: This variable holds what Gconvert is defined as to convert
?S: floating point numbers into strings.  By default, Configure
?S: sets this macro to use the first of gconvert, gcvt, or sprintf
?S: that pass sprintf-%g-like behavior tests.  If perl is using
?S: long doubles, the macro uses the first of the following
?S: functions that pass Configure's tests: qgcvt, sprintf (if
?S: Configure knows how to make sprintf format long doubles--see
?S: sPRIgldbl), gconvert, gcvt, and sprintf (casting to double).
?S: The gconvert_preference and gconvert_ld_preference variables
?S: can be used to alter Configure's preferences, for doubles and
?S: long doubles, respectively.  If present, they contain a
?S: space-separated list of one or more of the above function
?S: names in the order they should be tried.
?S:
?S: d_Gconvert
```

```
 may be set to override Configure with a platform-
?S: specific function.  If this function expects a double, a
?S: different value may need to be set by the uselongdouble.cbu
?S: call-back unit so that long doubles can be formatted without
?S: loss of precision.
?S:.
?C:Gconvert:
?C: This preprocessor macro is defined to convert a floating point
?C: number to a string without a trailing decimal point.  This
?C: emulates the behavior of sprintf("%g"), but is sometimes much more
?C: efficient.  If gconvert() is not available, but gcvt() drops the
?C: trailing decimal point, then gcvt() is used.  If all else fails,
?C: a macro using sprintf("%g") is used. Arguments for the Gconvert
?C: macro are: value, number of digits, whether trailing zeros should
?C: be retained, and the output buffer.
?C: The usual values are:
?C:  d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))'
?C:  d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))'
?C:  d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))'
?C: The last two assume trailing zeros should
 not be kept.
?C:.
?H:#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) $d_Gconvert
?H:.
?T: xxx_list xxx_convert xxx_ld_list
?F:!try
?LINT:extern gconvert_preference
?LINT:extern gconvert_ld_preference
: Check how to convert floats to strings.

if test "X$d_Gconvert" = X; then

echo " "
echo "Checking for an efficient way to convert floats to strings."
echo " " > try.c
case "$uselongdouble" in
"$define") echo "#define USE_LONG_DOUBLE" >>try.c ;;
esac
case "$d_longdbl" in
"$define") echo "#define HAS_LONG_DOUBLE" >>try.c ;;
esac
case "$d_PRIgldbl" in
"$define") echo "#define HAS_PRIgldbl"    >>try.c ;;
esac
$cat >>try.c <<EOP
#ifdef TRY_gconvert
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))
char *myname = "gconvert";
```

```
#endif
#ifdef TRY_gcvt
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gcvt((x),(n),(b))
char *myname = "gcvt";
#endif
#ifdef TRY_qgcvt
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) qgcvt((x),(n),(b))
char *myname = "qgcvt";
#define DOUBLETYPE long double
#endif
#ifdef TRY_sprintf
#if defined(USE_LONG_DOUBLE) && defined(HAS_LONG_DOUBLE)
#ifdef
 HAS_PRIgldbl
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*"$sPRIgldbl,(n),(x))
#else
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(double)(x))
#endif
#else
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))
#endif
char *myname = "sprintf";
#endif

#ifndef DOUBLETYPE
#if defined(USE_LONG_DOUBLE) && defined(HAS_LONG_DOUBLE)
#define DOUBLETYPE long double
#else
#define DOUBLETYPE double
#endif
#endif

#include <stdio.h>

#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>

int checkit(char *expect, char *got)
{
   if (strcmp(expect, got)) {
  printf("%s oddity:  Expected %s, got %s\n",
   myname, expect, got);
  exit(1);
 }
}
```

```
int main()
{
 char buf[64];
 buf[63] = '\0';

 /* This must be 1st test on (which?) platform */
 /* Alan Burlison <AlanBurlsin@unn.unisys.com> */
 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)0.1, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0.1", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)0.01, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0.01", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)0.001, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0.001",
 buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)0.0001, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0.0001", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)0.00009, 8, 0, buf);
 if (strlen(buf) > 5)
    checkit("9e-005", buf); /* for Microsoft ?? */
 else
    checkit("9e-05", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.1, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1.1", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.01, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1.01", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.001, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1.001", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.0001, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1.0001", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.00001, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1.00001", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1.000001, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1.000001", buf);
```

```
 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)0.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)-1.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("-1", buf);

 /* Some Linux gcvt's give 1.e+5 here. */
 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("100000", buf);

 /* Some Linux gcvt's give -1.e+5 here. */
 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)-100000.0,
 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("-100000", buf);

 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)123.456, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("123.456", buf);

 /* Testing of 1e+129 in bigintpm.t must not get extra '.' here. */
 Gconvert((DOUBLETYPE)1e34, 8, 0, buf);
 /* 34 should be enough to scare even long double
  * places into using the e notation. */
 if (strlen(buf) > 5)
     checkit("1e+034", buf); /* for Microsoft */
 else
     checkit("1e+34", buf);

 /* For Perl, if you add additional tests here, also add them to
  * t/base/num.t for benefit of platforms not using Configure or
  * overriding d_Gconvert */

 exit(0);
}
EOP
?X: List of order in which to search for functions.
?X: Usual order of efficiency is gconvert gcvt sprintf
?X: If a hint file sets a d_Gconvert="gconvert" or "gcvt" or "sprintf",
?X: then that is taken as a hint for which function to try first.
?X: (e.g. that function may be in a problematic /usr/ucblib library, and
?X: the user may or may not choose to use -lucb stuff.)
?X: Any other hint file
 (or previous config.sh) setting is left intact.
: first add preferred functions to our list
xxx_list=""
for xxx_convert in $gconvert_preference; do
   case $xxx_convert in
   gcvt|gconvert|sprintf) xxx_list="$xxx_list $xxx_convert" ;;
   *) echo "Discarding unrecognized gconvert_preference $xxx_convert" >&4 ;;
```

```
  esac
done
: then add any others
for xxx_convert in gconvert gcvt sprintf; do
  case "$xxx_list" in
  *$xxx_convert*) ;;
  *) xxx_list="$xxx_list $xxx_convert" ;;
  esac
done

case "$d_longdbl$uselongdouble" in
"$define$define")
  : again, add preferred functions to our list first
  xxx_ld_list=""
  for xxx_convert in $gconvert_ld_preference; do
      case $xxx_convert in
      qgcvt|gcvt|gconvert|sprintf) xxx_ld_list="$xxx_ld_list $xxx_convert" ;;
      *) echo "Discarding unrecognized gconvert_ld_preference $xxx_convert" ;;
      esac
  done
  : then add qgcvt, sprintf--then, in xxx_list order, gconvert and gcvt
  for xxx_convert in qgcvt sprintf
 $xxx_list; do
      case "$xxx_ld_list" in
      $xxx_convert*|*" $xxx_convert"*) ;;
      *) xxx_ld_list="$xxx_ld_list $xxx_convert" ;;
      esac
  done
  : if sprintf cannot do long doubles, move it to the end
  if test "$d_PRIgldbl" != "$define"; then
      xxx_ld_list="`echo $xxx_ld_list|sed s/sprintf//` sprintf"
  fi
  : if no qgcvt, remove it
  if test "$d_qgcvt" != "$define"; then
      xxx_ld_list="`echo $xxx_ld_list|sed s/qgcvt//`"
  fi
  : use the ld_list
  xxx_list="$xxx_ld_list"
  ;;
esac

for xxx_convert in $xxx_list; do
 echo "Trying $xxx_convert..."
?X: Do NOT use $rm_try here, as we need to keep try.c
 $rm -f try try$_o core
 set try -DTRY_$xxx_convert
 if eval $compile; then
  echo "$xxx_convert() found." >&4
```

```
  if $run ./try; then
   echo "I'll use $xxx_convert to convert floats into a string." >&4
   break;
  else
   echo "...But $xxx_convert didn't work as I expected."
   xxx_convert=''
  fi
 else
  echo "$xxx_convert NOT found."
 >&4
 fi
done

if test X$xxx_convert = X; then
   echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
   echo "None of ($xxx_list)  seemed to work properly.  I'll use sprintf." >&4
   xxx_convert=sprintf
fi

case "$xxx_convert" in
gconvert) d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))' ;;
gcvt) d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))' ;;
qgcvt) d_Gconvert='qgcvt((x),(n),(b))' ;;
*) case "$uselongdouble$d_longdbl$d_PRIgldbl" in
  "$define$define$define")
     d_Gconvert="sprintf((b),\"%.*\"$sPRIgldbl,(n),(x))" ;;
  "$define$define$undef")
     d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(double)(x))' ;;
  *) d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))' ;;
  esac
  ;;
esac

fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_gconvert.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
#  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patcil
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/manifake

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patpost
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/kitsend
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patftp
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patclean
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/makedist
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/mlint
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patsnap
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/files/fixcpp
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patnotify
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/makegloss
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patmake
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/metaconfig
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/kitpost
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/manicheck
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patbase
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/jmake
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patindex
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/metalint
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/mconfig
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patcol
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/bindex
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patlog
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/bin/packinit
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/errnolist.mk
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/jmkmf
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/manilist
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patdiff
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patname
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/pat
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/patsend
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/makeSH
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorlib.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vendorlib vendorlib vendorlibexp installvendorlib vendorlib_stem: \
 Getfile Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit package vendorprefix sed \
 installstyle version
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorlib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VENDORLIB symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.
?S: The standard
 distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: modules in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
```

```
?S:.
?S:vendorlibexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorlib, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorlib="
?S:installvendorlib:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorlibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_vendorlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_VENDORLIB.
?S:.
?S:vendorlib_stem:
?S: This variable is $vendorlibexp with any trailing version-specific component
?S: removed.  The elements in inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can
?S: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.
?S:.
?C:PERL_VENDORLIB:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains
 the name of a private library.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?C: modules in this directory with
?C:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of VENDORLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORLIB_STEM:
?C: This define is PERL_VENDORLIB_EXP with any trailing version-specific component
?C: removed.  The elements in inc_version_list (inc_version_list.U) can
?C: be tacked onto this variable to generate a list of directories to search.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorlib PERL_VENDORLIB "$vendorlib"  /**/
?H:#$d_vendorlib PERL_VENDORLIB_EXP
 "$vendorlibexp"  /**/
?H:#$d_vendorlib PERL_VENDORLIB_STEM "$vendorlib_stem"  /**/
?H:.
?T:prog
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorlib
```

```
: Set the vendorlib variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorlib="$undef"
 vendorlib="
 vendorlibexp="
 ;;
*) d_vendorlib="$define"
 : determine where vendor-supplied modules go.
 : Usual default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/vendor_perl/$version
 case "$vendorlib" in
 ")
?X:  remove any trailing -3.0 or other version identification
  prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$//'`
  case "$installstyle" in
  *lib/perl5*) dflt=$vendorprefix/lib/$package/vendor_$prog/$version ;;
  *)      dflt=$vendorprefix/lib/vendor_$prog/$version ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$vendorlib"
  ;;
 esac
 fn=d~+
 rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied library files?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorlib="$ans"
 vendorlibexp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
vendorlib_stem=`echo "$vendorlibexp" | sed "s,/$version$,,"`
prefixvar=vendorlib
. ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ttyname_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ttyname_r ttyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_unistd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_ttyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TTYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the ttyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:ttyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of ttyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_ttyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ttyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TTYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ttyname_r routine
?C: is available to ttyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:TTYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of ttyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_ttyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ttyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ttyname_r HAS_TTYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define TTYNAME_R_PROTO $ttyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_ttyname_r_proto
: see if ttyname_r exists
set ttyname_r d_ttyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_ttyname_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_unistd unistd.h"
 case "$d_ttyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_ttyname_r_proto=define
  set d_ttyname_r_proto ttyname_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_ttyname_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$ttyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int ttyname_r(int, char*, size_t);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ttyname_r_proto=I_IBW ;;
 esac
 case "$ttyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int ttyname_r(int, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ttyname_r_proto=I_IBI ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$ttyname_r_proto"
 in
"|0) try='char* ttyname_r(int, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ttyname_r_proto=B_IBI ;;
 esac
 case "$ttyname_r_proto" in
"|0) d_ttyname_r=undef
  ttyname_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling ttyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$ttyname_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) ttyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$ttyname_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "ttyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_ttyname_r=undef
  ttyname_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) ttyname_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_ttyname_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getaddrinfo: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getaddrinfo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETADDRINFO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getaddrinfo() function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETADDRINFO:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getaddrinfo() function
?C: is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getaddrinfo HAS_GETADDRINFO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getaddrinfo
: see if getaddrinfo exists
set getaddrinfo d_getaddrinfo
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getaddrinfo.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:22:30  ram
?RCS: patch32: fixed typo in I_SYS_DIR symbol name
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:30  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysdir: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_DIR symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/dir.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_DIR (I_SYSDIR):
?C: This symbol, if
 defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/dir.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysdir
: see if this is an sysdir system
set sys/dir.h i_sysdir
```

```
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysdir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Whoa.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:21:21  ram
?RCS: patch61: whoa script now starts with leading "startsh"
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:02:01  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:19  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to warn the user in case a change into a variable is noticed.
?X:
?X: To use this
 unit, $was must hold the old value that has changed. Upon
?X: exit, the two variables $td and $tu are set to the correct value for
?X: respectively defining or undefining a variable. For instance, if $vas was
?X: $undef, but now $var is $define, after calling . whoa, you should use
?X: eval "$var=\$tu" to finally set $var to the correct value. See unit Inlibc.
?X:
?MAKE:Whoa: Myread startsh hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./whoa
?T:var was
?LINT:change td tu
: set up the script used to warn in case of inconsistency
cat <<EOS >whoa
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>whoa
```

```
dflt=y
echo " "
echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
echo "    The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"$was\"!" >&4
rp="    Keep the $hint value?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y) td=$was; tu=$was;;
esac
EOSC
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Whoa.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_statblks.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:29 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_statblks.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:29  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statblks: Hasfield i_sysstat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statblks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STAT_BLOCKS
?S: if this system has a stat structure declaring
?S: st_blksize and st_blocks.
?S:.
?C:USE_STAT_BLOCKS (STATBLOCKS):
?C: This symbol is defined if this system has a stat structure declaring
?C: st_blksize and st_blocks.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef
 USE_STAT_BLOCKS
?H:?%<:#$d_statblks USE_STAT_BLOCKS /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_statblks
: see if stat knows about block sizes
```

```
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your struct stat has st_blocks field..." >&4
set d_statblks stat st_blocks $i_sysstat sys/stat.h
eval $hasfield
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_statblks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: spitshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: spitshell.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1997/02/28  16:22:12  ram
?RCS: patch61: removed useless chatter as this is now done very early
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:37:01  ram
?RCS: patch45: use 'test -f' instead of 'test -r' for exec-only cat progs (WED)
?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:33:00  ram
?RCS: patch32: don't create spitshell under the UU directory
?RCS:
 patch32: allow for cat in /bin or /usr/bin
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:12:58  ram
?RCS: patch10: made #!-failure message more friendly (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:49  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:spitshell shsharp sharpbang: eunicefix sh Head
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:spitshell:
?S: This variable contains the command necessary to spit out a runnable
?S: shell on this system.  It is either cat or a grep -v for # comments.
?S:.
?S:shsharp:
?S: This variable tells further Configure units whether your sh can
?S: handle # comments.
```

```
?S:.
?S:sharpbang:
?S: This variable contains the string #! if this system supports that
?S: construct.
?S:.
?F:!sharp
?T:xcat p
?X: "paths" comes from Head
?LINT:extern paths _exe
: see if sh knows # comments
?X: This is loaded up early, so avoid being chatty.
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Checking your $sh to see if it knows about # comments..." >&2
if `$sh -c '#' >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
?X: echo
 "Your $sh handles # comments correctly."
 shsharp=true
 spitshell=cat
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Okay, let's see if #! works on this system..."
 xcat=/bin/cat
 test -f $xcat$_exe || xcat=/usr/bin/cat
 if test ! -f $xcat$_exe; then
  for p in `echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"` $paths; do
   if test -f $p/cat$_exe; then
    xcat=$p/cat
    break
   fi
  done
  if test ! -f $xcat$_exe; then
   echo "Can't find cat anywhere!"
   exit 1
  fi
 fi
 echo "#!$xcat" >sharp
 $eunicefix sharp
 chmod +x sharp
 ./sharp > today 2>/dev/null
 if test -s today; then
?X:  echo "It does."
  sharpbang='#!'
 else
  echo "#! $xcat" > sharp
  $eunicefix sharp
  chmod +x sharp
  ./sharp > today 2>/dev/null
  if test -s today; then
?X:   echo "It does."
```

```
   sharpbang='#! '
  else
?X:   echo "Okay, let's see if #! works on this system..."
?X:   echo "It's just a comment."
   sharpbang=': use '
  fi
 fi
else
 echo " "
 echo "Your $sh doesn't grok # comments--I will strip them later on."
 shsharp=false
?X: The
 spitshell script will be perused, so leave it out the UU directory
 cd ..
 echo "exec grep -v '^[  ]*#'" >spitshell
 chmod +x spitshell
 $eunicefix spitshell
 spitshell=`pwd`/spitshell
 cd UU
 echo "I presume that if # doesn't work, #! won't work either!"
 sharpbang=': use '
fi
rm -f sharp today
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/spitshell.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_atanh: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_atanh:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ATANH symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the atanh() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ATANH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the atanh routine is
?C: available to do the inverse hyperbolic tangent function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_atanh HAS_ATANH  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_atanh
: see if atanh exists
set atanh d_atanh
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_atanh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_NOFILE.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:08:38  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:nofile d_gettblsz tablesize: Myread Guess cat +cc +ccflags +libs \
 test rm Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:nofile:
?S: This variable contains the number of file descriptors available to the
?S: process.
?S:.
?S:d_gettblsz:
?S: This variable conditionally handles remapping
 of the getdtablesize()
?S: subroutine to ulimit(4,0), or the NOFILE manifest constant.
?S:.
?S:tablesize:
?S: This variable contains either the 'NOFILE' constant or 'ulimit(4, 0L)'
?S: and is used as the remapped value for the getdtablesize() macro.
?S:.
?C:getdtablesize:
?C: This catches use of the getdtablesize() subroutine, and remaps it
?C: to either ulimit(4,0) or NOFILE, if getdtablesize() isn't available.
?C:.
?C:VAL_NOFILE:
?C: This symbol contains the number of file descriptors available to the
?C: process, as determined at configuration time. Unless a static constant
?C: is needed, you should rely on getdtablesize() to obtain that number.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_gettblsz getdtablesize() $tablesize /**/
?H:#define VAL_NOFILE $nofile /* Number of file descriptors */
?H:.
?F:!nofile
?T:d_ulimit4 val
: see if getdtablesize exists
echo " "
?X: Revert logical value (d_gettblsz is undef iff getdtablesize is present)
case "$d_gettblsz" in
$define) d_gettblsz="$undef";;
$undef) d_gettblsz="$define";;
esac
if
 set getdtablesize val -f d_gettblsz; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'getdtablesize() found.' >&4
 d_gettblsz="$undef"
 tablesize=''
@if VAL_NOFILE || nofile
 $cat >nofile.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
 printf("%d\n", getdtablesize());
}
EOCP
 nofile=''
 if $cc $ccflags -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  nofile=`./nofile 2>/dev/null`
 fi
 if $test "$nofile"; then
  echo "(You have $nofile file descriptors available per process.)"
 else
  nofile='20'
  if ./bsd; then
   nofile='64'
  fi
 echo "(Hmm... Let's say you have $nofile file descriptors available.)"
 fi
@end
else
 echo 'getdtablesize() NOT found...' >&4
 if set ulimit val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo 'Maybe ulimit(4,0) will work...'
  $cat >nofile.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef GETPARAM_H
#include <sys/param.h>
#endif
```

```
int main()
{
 printf("%d %d\n",
#ifdef NOFILE
  NOFILE,
#else
  0,
#endif
  ulimit(4,0));
  exit(0);
}
EOCP
  if $cc $ccflags -DGETPARAM_H -o nofile nofile.c $libs
 >/dev/null 2>&1 \
   || $cc $ccflags -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   set `./nofile`
   d_gettblsz=$1
   d_ulimit4=$2
   if $test "$d_ulimit4" -lt 0; then
    echo "Your ulimit() call doesn't tell me what I want to know."
    echo "We'll just use NOFILE in this case."
    nofile=$d_gettblsz
    d_gettblsz="$define"
    tablesize='NOFILE'
   else
    if $test "$d_gettblsz" -gt 0; then
    echo "Your system defines NOFILE to be $d_gettblsz, and" >&4
    else
    echo "I had trouble getting NOFILE from your system, but" >&4
    fi
echo "ulimit returns $d_ulimit4 as the number of available file descriptors." >&4
    dflt='y';
    echo " "
 rp='Should I use ulimit to get the number of available file descriptors?'
    . ./myread
    case "$ans" in
    y*)
     nofile=$d_ulimit4
     d_gettblsz="$define"
     tablesize='ulimit(4, 0L)'
     echo "Using ulimit(4,0)."
     ;;
    *)
     nofile=$d_gettblsz
     d_gettblsz="$define"
     tablesize='NOFILE'
     echo "Using NOFILE."
     ;;
```

```
   esac
  fi
 else
  echo
"Strange, I couldn't get my test program to compile."
  echo "We'll just use NOFILE in this case."
  d_gettblsz="$define"
  tablesize='NOFILE'
  nofile=''
 fi
else
 echo 'Using NOFILE instead.'
 d_gettblsz="$define"
 tablesize='NOFILE'
 nofile=''
fi
fi
@if VAL_NOFILE || nofile
case "$nofile" in
'')
 $cat >nofile.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef GETPARAM_H
#include <sys/param.h>
#endif
int main()
{
 printf("%d\n",
#ifdef NOFILE
  NOFILE,
#else
  0,
#endif
  );
  exit(0);
}
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -DGETPARAM_H -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 \
  || $cc $ccflags -o nofile nofile.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  nofile=`./nofile 2>/dev/null`
 fi
 if $test "$nofile"; then
  echo "(You have $nofile file descriptors available per process.)"
 else
  nofile='20'
  if ./bsd; then
   nofile='64'
  fi
```

```
 echo "(Hmm... Let's say you have $nofile file descriptors available.)"
 fi
 ;;
esac
@end
$rm -f nofile*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_NOFILE.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getgrgid_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getgrgid_r getgrgid_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_grp extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrgid_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRGID_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getgrgid_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getgrgid_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getgrgid_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getgrgid_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrgid_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGRGID_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrgid_r routine
?C: is available to
 getgrgid re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETGRGID_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getgrgid_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getgrgid_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrgid_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrgid_r HAS_GETGRGID_R /**/
?H:#define GETGRGID_R_PROTO $getgrgid_r_proto /**/
?H:.
```

```
?T:try hdrs d_getgrgid_r_proto
: see if getgrgid_r exists
set getgrgid_r d_getgrgid_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getgrgid_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
 case "$d_getgrgid_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getgrgid_r_proto=define
  set d_getgrgid_r_proto getgrgid_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getgrgid_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, size_t, struct group**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=I_TSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, int, struct
 group**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=I_TSBIR ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=I_TSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct group* getgrgid_r(gid_t, struct group*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrgid_r_proto=S_TSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getgrgid_r=undef
  getgrgid_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getgrgid_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getgrgid_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getgrgid_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getgrgid_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getgrgid_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getgrgid_r=undef
  getgrgid_r_proto=0
```

```
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getgrgid_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getgrgid_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_usendir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_usendir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:47:34  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_usendir i_ndir ndirlib: test Setvar Findhdr d_readdir _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_usendir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the EMULATE_NDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates
 to the C program that it should compile the ndir.c code
?S: provided with the package.
?S:.
?S:i_ndir (d_libndir):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NDIR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include the system's
?S: version of ndir.h, rather than the one with this package.
?S:.
?S:ndirlib:
?S: The name of the library to include at linking stage to resolve ndir
?S: symbols. It is up to the makefile to use this value.
?S:.
?C:EMULATE_NDIR (USENDIR):
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should compile
?C: the ndir.c code provided with the package.
?C:.
?C:I_NDIR (LIBNDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include the
?C: system's version of ndir.h, rather than the one with this package.
?C:.
?H:#$d_usendir EMULATE_NDIR  /**/
?H:#$i_ndir I_NDIR  /**/
?H:.
?T:val2
?LINT: set d_usendir i_ndir
: see if there are directory access routines out there
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr ndir.h` && \
 ( $test -r /usr/lib/libndir$_a
 || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libndir$_a ); then
 echo "Ndir library found." >&4
 if $test -r /usr/lib/libndir$_a; then
  ndirlib='-lndir'
 else
  ndirlib="/usr/local/lib/libndir$_a"
 fi
 val2="$define"
 val="$undef"
else
 ndirlib=''
 val2="$undef"
 case "$d_readdir" in
 "$define")
 echo "No ndir library found, but you have readdir() so we'll use that." >&4
  val="$undef";
  ;;
 *)
  echo "No ndir library found." >&4
  val="$define"
  ;;
 esac
fi
set d_usendir
eval $setvar
val="$val2"
set i_ndir
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_usendir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: lns.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lns.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:05:52  ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks whether symbolic links are really supported.
?X: We can't rely on d_symlink because that may be listed in the
?X: C library but unimplemented.
?X:
?MAKE:lns: ln rm touch
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lns:
?S: This variable holds the name of the command to make
?S: symbolic
 links (if they are supported).  It can be used
?S: in the Makefile. It is either 'ln -s' or 'ln'
?S:.
: determine whether symbolic links are supported
echo " "
$touch blurfl
if $ln -s blurfl sym > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Symbolic links are supported." >&4
 lns="$ln -s"
else
 echo "Symbolic links are NOT supported." >&4
 lns="$ln"
fi
$rm -f blurfl sym
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/lns.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_system.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_system.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:44  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_system: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_system:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYSTEM if system() is
?S: available to issue a shell command.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSTEM (SYSTEM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system routine is
?C: available to issue a shell command.
?C:.
?H:#$d_system HAS_SYSTEM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_system
: see if system exists
set system d_system
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_system.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: groupstype.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: groupstype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:18:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: no longer uses Setvar to set 'groupstype' (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: typo fix in the word 'argument' (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:00:18  ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:groupstype: gidtype d_getgrps Myread Oldconfig Findhdr cat d_setgrps
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?INIT:groupstype=''
?S:groupstype:
?S: This
 variable defines Groups_t to be something like gid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used for the second argument to
?S: getgroups() and setgroups().  Usually, this is the same as
?S: gidtype (gid_t), but sometimes it isn't.
?S:.
?C:Groups_t (GROUPSTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the second argument to
?C: getgroups() and setgroups().  Usually, this is the same as
?C: gidtype (gid_t) , but sometimes it isn't.
?C: It can be int, ushort, gid_t, etc...
?C: It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> to get any
?C: typedef'ed information.  This is only required if you have
?C: getgroups() or setgroups()..
?C:.
?H:?%<:#if defined(HAS_GETGROUPS) || defined(HAS_SETGROUPS)
?H:?%<:#define Groups_t $groupstype /* Type for 2nd arg to [sg]etgroups() */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:getgroups HAS_GETGROUPS setgroups HAS_SETGROUPS
: Find type of 2nd arg to 'getgroups()' and 'setgroups()'
echo " "
case "$d_getgrps$d_setgrps" in
*define*)
 case
 "$groupstype" in
 '') dflt="$gidtype" ;;
 *)  dflt="$groupstype" ;;
 esac
 $cat <<EOM
What type of pointer is the second argument to getgroups() and setgroups()?
Usually this is the same as group ids, $gidtype, but not always.

EOM
 rp='What type pointer is the second argument to getgroups() and setgroups()?'
```

```
 . ./myread
 groupstype="$ans"
 ;;
*)  groupstype="$gidtype";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/groupstype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethostbyaddr_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethostbyaddr_r gethostbyaddr_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethostbyaddr_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the gethostbyaddr_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:gethostbyaddr_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gethostbyaddr_r.
?S: It is zero if d_gethostbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyaddr_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the gethostbyaddr_r routine
?C: is available to gethostbyaddr re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETHOSTBYADDR_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of gethostbyaddr_r.
?C: It is zero if d_gethostbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyaddr_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethostbyaddr_r HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR_R /**/
?H:#define GETHOSTBYADDR_R_PROTO $gethostbyaddr_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto
```

```
: see if gethostbyaddr_r exists
set gethostbyaddr_r d_gethostbyaddr_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gethostbyaddr_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto=define
  set d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto gethostbyaddr_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*,
 size_t, struct hostent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CWISBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, size_t, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CWISBWIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CWISBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const void*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_TWISBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, int, int, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CIISBIE ;;
 esac
 case
 "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_CSBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyaddr_r(const void*, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=S_TSBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, size_t, int, struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CWISD ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, int, int, struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CIISD ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const char*, int, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_CII ;;
 esac
 case
 "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyaddr_r(const void*, socklen_t, int, struct hostent*, char*, size_t, struct hostent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyaddr_r_proto=I_TsISBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_gethostbyaddr_r=undef
  gethostbyaddr_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling gethostbyaddr_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) gethostbyaddr_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gethostbyaddr_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "gethostbyaddr_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_gethostbyaddr_r=undef
  gethostbyaddr_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) gethostbyaddr_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_gethostbyaddr_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1997, Chip Salzenberg
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:20:13  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sh: Head
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:sh:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname of the shell used
?S: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts.  Usually, this will be
?S: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,
?S: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as
?S: D:/bin/sh.exe.
?S: This unit comes before Options.U,
 so you can't set sh with a -D
?S: option, though you can override this (and startsh)
?S: with -O -Dsh=/bin/whatever -Dstartsh=whatever
?S:.
?C:SH_PATH:
?C: This symbol contains the full pathname to the shell used on this
?C: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts.  Usually, this will be
?C: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,
?C: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as
?C: D:/bin/sh.exe.
?C:.
?H:#define SH_PATH "$sh"  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx try pth p SYSTYPE
?LINT:extern maintloc maintname
?X:
?X: Be quiet unless something unusual happens because this gets
?X: loaded up even before options are processed.
?X: Can't use ./loc because that depends on startsh, which, in turn
?X: depends on this unit.
?X:
: Find the basic shell for Bourne shell scripts
case "$sh" in
")
?X: SYSTYPE is for some older MIPS systems.
?X: I do not know if it is still needed.
 case "$SYSTYPE" in
 *bsd*|sys5*) xxx="/$SYSTYPE/bin/sh";;
 *) xxx='/bin/sh';;
 esac
 if
```

```
 test -f "$xxx"; then
  sh="$xxx"
 else
  : Build up a list and do a single loop so we can 'break' out.
  pth=`echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
  for xxx in sh bash ksh pdksh ash; do
   for p in $pth; do
    try="$try ${p}/${xxx}"
   done
  done
  for xxx in $try; do
   if test -f "$xxx"; then
    sh="$xxx"
    break
   elif test -f "$xxx$_exe"; then
    sh="$xxx"
    break
   elif test -f "$xxx.exe"; then
    sh="$xxx"
    break
   fi
  done
 fi
 ;;
esac

?X: fd 4 isn't open yet...
case "$sh" in
") cat >&2 <<EOM
$me:  Fatal Error:  I can't find a Bourne Shell anywhere.

Usually it's in /bin/sh.  How did you even get this far?
Please contact me (<$maintname>) at <$maintloc> and
we'll try to straighten this all out.
EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_grp.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:20 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: GRPASSWD detection added by Andy Dougherty  July 14, 1998.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_grp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:20  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_grp d_grpasswd: \
 contains rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Inhdr Findhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_grp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GRP symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <grp.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_grpasswd:
?S: This variable conditionally
 defines GRPASSWD, which indicates
?S: that struct group in <grp.h> contains gr_passwd.
?S:.
?C:I_GRP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <grp.h>.
?C:.
?C:GRPASSWD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct group
?C: in <grp.h> contains gr_passwd.
?C:.
?H:#$i_grp I_GRP  /**/
?H:#$d_grpasswd GRPASSWD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_grp d_grpasswd
?T: xxx
: see if this is an grp system
set grp.h i_grp
eval $inhdr

case "$i_grp" in
$define)
 xxx=`./findhdr grp.h`
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx >$$.h

 if $contains 'gr_passwd' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
```

```
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_grpasswd
 eval $setvar

 $rm -f $$.h
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef";
 set d_grpasswd; eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_grp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Loc_sed.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?X: This is used in perl.c.
?MAKE:full_sed: sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:full_sed:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'sed', whether or
?S: not the user has specified 'portability'.  This is only used
?S: in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which
?S: can share this executable will have the same full pathname to
?S: 'sed.'
?S:.
?X: Yes, I know about the C symbol PORTABLE, but I think sed
?X: is
 unlikely to move, and I'm too lazy to add all the
?X: #ifdef PORTABLE sections to the perl source.
?X:
?C:LOC_SED:
?C: This symbol holds the complete pathname to the sed program.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#define LOC_SED  "$full_sed" /**/
?H:.
: Store the full pathname to the sed program for use in the C program
full_sed=$sed
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Loc_sed.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sig_name.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  16:21:25  ram
?RCS: patch61: brand new algorithm for sig_name and (new!) sig_num
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  14:14:54  ram
?RCS: patch56: added <asm/signal.h> lookup for linux
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/05/12  12:24:11  ram
?RCS: patch54: now looks for <linux/signal.h> too (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  07:06:57  ram
?RCS: patch30: final echo was missing to close awk-printed string
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
  1994/05/06  15:17:55  ram
?RCS: patch23: signal list now formatted to avoid scroll-ups (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sig_name sig_name_init sig_num sig_num_init sig_count sig_size: \
 awk Signal Oldconfig rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sig_name:
?S: This variable holds the signal names, space separated. The leading
?S: SIG in signal name is removed.  A ZERO is prepended to the
?S: list.  This is currently not used.
?S:.
```

```
?S:sig_name_init:
?S: This variable holds the signal names, enclosed in double quotes and
?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NAME definition
?S: below.  A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
?S: terminated with a plain 0.  The leading SIG in signal names
?S: is removed. See sig_num.
?S:.
?S:sig_num:
?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, space separated. A ZERO is
?S: prepended to the list (corresponding to the fake SIGZERO), and
?S: the list is terminated
 with a 0.  Those numbers correspond to
?S: the value of the signal listed in the same place within the
?S: sig_name list.
?S:.
?S:sig_num_init:
?S: This variable holds the signal numbers, enclosed in double quotes and
?S: separated by commas, suitable for use in the SIG_NUM definition
?S: below.  A "ZERO" is prepended to the list, and the list is
?S: terminated with a plain 0.
?S:.
?S:sig_count (sig_name.U):
?S:  This variable holds a number larger than the largest valid
?S:  signal number.  This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.
?S:.
?S:sig_size:
?S:  This variable contains the number of elements of the sig_name
?S:  and sig_num arrays, excluding the final NULL entry.
?S:.
?C:SIG_NAME:
?C: This symbol contains a list of signal names in order of
?C: signal number. This is intended
?C: to be used as a static array initialization, like this:
?C:  char *sig_name[] = { SIG_NAME };
?C: The signals in the list are separated with commas, and each signal
?C: is surrounded by double
 quotes. There is no leading SIG in the signal
?C: name, i.e. SIGQUIT is known as "QUIT".
?C: Gaps in the signal numbers (up to NSIG) are filled in with NUMnn,
?C: etc., where nn is the actual signal number (e.g. NUM37).
?C: The signal number for sig_name[i] is stored in sig_num[i].
?C: The last element is 0 to terminate the list with a NULL.  This
?C: corresponds to the 0 at the end of the sig_num list.
?C:.
?C:SIG_NUM:
?C: This symbol contains a list of signal numbers, in the same order as the
?C: SIG_NAME list. It is suitable for static array initialization, as in:
?C:  int sig_num[] = { SIG_NUM };
```

```
?C: The signals in the list are separated with commas, and the indices
?C: within that list and the SIG_NAME list match, so it's easy to compute
?C: the signal name from a number or vice versa at the price of a small
?C: dynamic linear lookup.
?C: Duplicates are allowed, but are moved to the end of the list.
?C: The signal number corresponding to sig_name[i] is sig_number[i].
?C: if (i
 < NSIG) then sig_number[i] == i.
?C: The last element is 0, corresponding to the 0 at the end of
?C: the sig_name list.
?C:.
?C:SIG_COUNT:
?C: This variable contains a number larger than the largest
?C: signal number.  This is usually the same as the NSIG macro.
?C:.
?C:SIG_SIZE:
?C: This variable contains the number of elements of the sig_name
?C: and sig_num arrays, excluding the final NULL entry.
?C:.
?H:#define SIG_NAME $sig_name_init  /**/
?H:#define SIG_NUM  $sig_num_init  /**/
?H:#define SIG_COUNT $sig_count   /**/
?H:#define SIG_SIZE $sig_size   /**/
?H:.
?T:i doinit
?F:!= !signal_cmd
?X: signal.cmd creates a file  signal.lst which has two columns:
?X: NAME  number, e.g.
?X:  HUP 1
?X: The list is sorted on signal number, with duplicates moved to
?X: the end..
: generate list of signal names
echo " "
case "$sig_name_init" in
") doinit=yes ;;
*)  case "$sig_num_init" in
   "|*,*) doinit=yes ;;
   esac ;;
esac
case "$doinit" in
yes)
 echo "Generating a list of signal names and
 numbers..." >&4
 . ./signal_cmd
 sig_count=`$awk '/^NSIG/ { printf "%d", $2 }' signal.lst`
 sig_name=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "ZERO " }
   !/^NSIG/ { printf "%s ", $1 }' signal.lst`
 sig_num=`$awk  'BEGIN { printf "0 " }
```

```
  !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d ", $2 }' signal.lst`
 sig_name_init=`$awk 'BEGIN { printf "\"ZERO\", " }
       !/^NSIG/ { printf "\"%s\", ", $1 }
       END { printf "0\n" }' signal.lst`
 sig_num_init=`$awk  'BEGIN { printf "0, " }
       !/^NSIG/ { printf "%d, ", $2}
       END { printf "0\n"}' signal.lst`
 ;;
esac
echo "The following $sig_count signals are available:"
echo " "
echo $sig_name | $awk \
'BEGIN { linelen = 0 }
{
 for (i = 1; i <= NF; i++) {
  name = "SIG" $i " "
  linelen = linelen + length(name)
  if (linelen > 70) {
   printf "\n"
   linelen = length(name)
  }
  printf "%s", name
 }
 printf "\n"
}'
sig_size=`echo $sig_name | awk '{print NF}'`
$rm -f signal signal.c signal.awk signal.lst signal_cmd
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sig_name.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wifstat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:47:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: added a ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:09:10  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/03/21  08:47:46  ram
?RCS: patch52: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wifstat: d_uwait +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs Oldconfig cat rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wifstat:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines USE_WIFSTAT if the C program can
?S: safely
 use the WIFxxx macros with the kind of wait() parameter
?S: declared in the program (see UNION_WAIT), or if it can't. Should
?S: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and
?S: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable
?S: to not compile properly.
?S:.
?C:USE_WIFSTAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the argument
?C: for the WIFxxx set of macros such as WIFSIGNALED or WIFEXITED can
?C: be of the same kind as the one used to hold the wait() status. Should
?C: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and
?C: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable
?C: to not compile properly. See also UNION_WAIT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wifstat USE_WIFSTAT  /**/
?H:.
?T:type
?F:!foo
: see if we can use WIFxxx macros
echo " "
case "$d_wifstat" in
"$define") echo "As before, you can safely use WIFEXITED and friends!" >&4;;
"$undef") echo "You still can't use WIFEXITED and friends!" >&4;;
*)
 echo
 "Let's see whether you can use the WIFEXITED(status) macro and its"
 case "$d_uwait" in
 "$define") type='union wait';;
 *) type='int';;
 esac
 echo "friends with status declared as '$type status'..."
 $cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main()
{
 $type status;
```

```
 int e = 0;

#ifdef WIFEXITED
 if (WIFEXITED(status))
  printf("\n");
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(2);
#endif
}
EOCP
 d_wifstat="$undef"
 if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foo foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  if ./foo >/dev/null; then
   echo "Great! Looks like we can use the WIFxxx macros." >&4
   d_wifstat="$define"
  else
   echo "You don't seem to have WIFxxx macros, but that's ok." >&4
  fi
 else
  echo "Apparently you can't use WIFxxx macros properly." >&4
 fi
 $rm -f foo.* foo core
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_wifstat.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_voidsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/05/12  12:12:46  ram
?RCS: patch54: made cppflags dependency optional
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:20:35  ram
?RCS: patch32: now sets signal_t only once d_voidsig is known (WED)
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:59:54  ram
?RCS: patch30: now properly sets signal_t when re-using previous value
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_voidsig signal_t: rm contains
 cppstdin cppminus +cppflags test Myread \
 Oldconfig Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_voidsig:
?S: This variable conditionally defines VOIDSIG if this system
?S: declares "void (*signal(...))()" in signal.h.  The old way was to
?S: declare it as "int (*signal(...))()".
?S:.
?S:signal_t:
?S: This variable holds the type of the signal handler (void or int).
?S:.
?C:VOIDSIG:
?C: This symbol is defined if this system declares "void (*signal(...))()" in
?C: signal.h.  The old way was to declare it as "int (*signal(...))()".  It
?C: is up to the package author to declare things correctly based on the
?C: symbol.
?C:.
?C:Signal_t (SIGNAL_T):
?C: This symbol's value is either "void" or "int", corresponding to the
?C: appropriate return type of a signal handler.  Thus, you can declare
?C: a signal handler using "Signal_t (*handler)()", and define the
?C: handler using "Signal_t handler(sig)".
?C:.
?H:#$d_voidsig VOIDSIG  /**/
?H:#define Signal_t $signal_t /* Signal handler's return
 type */
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_voidsig
: see if signal is declared as pointer to function returning int or void
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr signal.h`
$test "$xxx" && $cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < $xxx >$$.tmp 2>/dev/null
if $contains 'int.*\*[  ]*signal' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
 val="$undef"
elif $contains 'void.*\*[  ]*signal' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have void (*signal())() instead of int." >&4
 val="$define"
elif $contains 'extern[  ]*[(\*]*signal' $$.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "You have int (*signal())() instead of void." >&4
```

```
 val="$undef"
else
 case "$d_voidsig" in
 ")
 echo "I can't determine whether signal handler returns void or int..." >&4
  dflt=void
  rp="What type does your signal handler return?"
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  v*) val="$define";;
  *) val="$undef";;
  esac;;
 "$define")
  echo "As you already told me, signal handler returns void." >&4;;
 *)
  echo "As you already told
 me, signal handler returns int." >&4;;
 esac
fi
set d_voidsig
eval $setvar
case "$d_voidsig" in
"$define") signal_t="void";;
*) signal_t="int";;
esac
$rm -f $$.tmp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_voidsig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_eaccess: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_eaccess:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EACCESS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the eaccess() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_EACCESS :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the eaccess routine is
?C: available to do extended access checks.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_eaccess HAS_EACCESS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_eaccess
: see if eaccess exists
set eaccess d_eaccess
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/acl/d_eaccess.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnetbyname_r.U,v 0RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnetbyname_r getnetbyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnetbyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnetbyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getnetbyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getnetbyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getnetbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
 the getnetbyname_r routine
?C: is available to getnetbyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETNETBYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getnetbyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getnetbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnetbyname_r HAS_GETNETBYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define GETNETBYNAME_R_PROTO $getnetbyname_r_proto /**/
```

```
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getnetbyname_r_proto
: see if getnetbyname_r exists
set getnetbyname_r d_getnetbyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getnetbyname_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getnetbyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getnetbyname_r_proto=define
  set d_getnetbyname_r_proto getnetbyname_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getnetbyname_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C
 $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=I_CSBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=I_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct netent* getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyname_r(const char*, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyname_r_proto=I_CSD ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getnetbyname_r=undef
  getnetbyname_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getnetbyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getnetbyname_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getnetbyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getnetbyname_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo
 "getnetbyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
```

```
  d_getnetbyname_r=undef
  getnetbyname_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getnetbyname_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getnetbyname_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_db.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  14:10:22  ram
?RCS: patch56: conditionally use const in test programs (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:14:42  ram
?RCS: patch54: extended for more intimate DB probing (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:21:50  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_db db_hashtype db_prefixtype: Inhdr +cc +ccflags rm_try contains cat \
  d_const
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:i_db:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DB symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.
?S:.
?S:db_hashtype:
?S: This variable contains the type of the hash structure element
?S: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?S: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.
```

```
?S:.
?S:db_prefixtype:
?S: This variable contains the type of the prefix structure element
?S: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?S: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.
?S:.
?C:I_DB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.
?C:.
?C:DB_Prefix_t:
?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element
?C: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?C: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.
?C:.
?C:DB_Hash_t:
?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element
?C: in the <db.h> header
 file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?C: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.
?C:.
?H:#$i_db I_DB  /**/
?H:#define DB_Hash_t $db_hashtype  /**/
?H:#define DB_Prefix_t $db_prefixtype   /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_db
: see if this is a db.h system
set db.h i_db
eval $inhdr

@if DB_Hash_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
 : Check the return type needed for hash
 echo " "
 echo "Checking return type needed for hash for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$d_const HASCONST
#ifndef HASCONST
#define const
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>
u_int32_t hash_cb (ptr, size)
const void *ptr;
size_t size;
{
}
```

```
HASHINFO info;
int main()
{
 info.hash = hash_cb;
}
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
  if $contains warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   db_hashtype='int'
  else
   db_hashtype='u_int32_t'
  fi
 else
  echo "I can't seem to compile the test program." >&4
  db_hashtype=int
 fi
 $rm_try
 echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_hashtype for hash."
 ;;
*) db_hashtype=int
 ;;
esac

@end
@if
 DB_Prefix_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
 : Check the return type needed for prefix
 echo " "
 echo "Checking return type needed for prefix for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
 cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$d_const HASCONST
#ifndef HASCONST
#define const
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>
size_t prefix_cb (key1, key2)
const DBT *key1;
const DBT *key2;
{
}
BTREEINFO info;
int main()
{
 info.prefix = prefix_cb;
}
```

```
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -c try.c  >try.out 2>&1 ; then
  if $contains warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   db_prefixtype='int'
  else
   db_prefixtype='size_t'
  fi
 else
  echo "I can't seem to compile the test program." >&4
  db_prefixtype='int'
 fi
 $rm_try
 echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_prefixtype for prefix."
 ;;
*) db_prefixtype='int'
 ;;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_db.U
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```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fpgetround: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fpgetround:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FPGETROUND if fpgetround()
?S: is available to get the floating point rounding mode.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FPGETROUND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpgetround routine is
?C: available to get the floating point rounding mode.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fpgetround HAS_FPGETROUND  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fpgetround
: see if fpgetround exists
set fpgetround d_fpgetround
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fpgetround.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorhtml3dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorhtml3dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorhtml3dir vendorhtml3direxp installvendorhtml3dir: html3dir Getfile \
 Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorhtml3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for html
?S: library pages.  It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing
 in this directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: html pages for modules and extensions in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorhtml3direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorhtml3dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorhtml3dir="
?S:installvendorhtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorhtml3direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorhtml3dir
: Set the vendorhtml3dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") vendorhtml3dir="
 vendorhtml3direxp="
 ;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied module html pages go.
```

```
 : There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
 : directory structure for the core html pages.
 : XXX Better default
 suggestions would be welcome.
 case "$vendorhtml3dir" in
 ") dflt=`echo "$html3dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#"` ;;
 *) dflt=$vendorhtml3dir ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 "|' ') dflt=none ;;
 esac
 fn=dn+~
 rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied html pages?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorhtml3dir="$ans"
 vendorhtml3direxp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorhtml3dir" = "X" && vendorhtml3dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorhtml3dir
. ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorhtml3dir.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: MailList.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: MailList.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:01:49  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit offers the user the option of subscribing to the mailing
?X: list. To force inclusion of this unit, you must add it's name to the
```

```
?X: dependancies on the MAKE line in your private copy of End.U.
?X: The address of the mailing list server must be set via a "list_request=..."
?X:
 entry in the .package file. This is usually done by running packinit and
?X: answering the proper questions.
?X:
?MAKE:MailList: cat mailer package Myread cf_name cf_email
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:list_request list_sub list_unsub list_name
?X:
?X: The cf_name dependency is used through list_sub when the mailing list
?X: manager happens to be listserv, whereas cf_email is used whith majordomo
?X: or when the mailing list request address is scanned by a human. Since
?X: they do not appear within the unit itself, we need a lint hint.
?X:
?LINT:use cf_name cf_email
: offer to join the mailing list
list_request='<$list_request>'
list_sub="<$list_sub>"
list_unsub="<$list_unsub>"
list_name="<$list_name>"
$cat <<EOM

There is a mailing list for discussion about $package and related issues.
This is the preferred place to ask questions about the program and discuss
modifications and additions with the author and other users.  If you are able
to send mail to the Internet, you
 are encouraged to subscribe.  You need only
ever subscribe once, and you can unsubscribe automatically at any time in the
future.  If you have already subscribed and you wish to unsubscribe now, you
may do so by answering "unsubscribe".  Answer "subscribe" to subscribe to the
list.

EOM
rp="Subscribe to or unsubscribe from the $list_name mailing list?"
dflt=neither
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[sS]*) $cat <<EOM

You will be sent a message from the list server to let you know when your
subscription has been successful and telling you how to submit articles and
how to unsubscribe again when necessary. You may also unsubscribe by running
this script again and asking it to do so for you.

EOM
 echo "Sending mail to subscribe you to the $list_name list..." >&4
 $mailer $list_request <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
Precedence: junk
To: $list_request

$list_sub
EOM
 ;;
[uU]*) echo "Sending mail to unsubscribe you from the $list_name list..." >&4
 $mailer $list_request <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
Precedence: junk
To:
 $list_request

$list_unsub
EOM
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/MailList.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: siteprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: siteprefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:siteprefix siteprefixexp +oldsiteprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat package prefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:siteprefix:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the user will install add-on packages.
?S: See INSTALL for usage and examples.
?S:.
?S:siteprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the
 directory below
?S: which the user will install add-on packages.  Derived from siteprefix.
?S:.
```

```
?S:oldsiteprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the siteprefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
: Set the siteprefix variables
$cat <<EOM

After $package is installed, you may wish to install various
add-on modules and utilities.  Typically, these add-ons will
be installed under $prefix with the rest
of this package.  However, you may wish to install such add-ons
elsewhere under a different prefix.

If you do not wish to put everything under a single prefix, that's
ok.  You will be prompted for the individual locations; this siteprefix
is only used to suggest the defaults.

The default should be fine for most people.

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Installation prefix to use for add-on modules and utilities?'
: XXX Here might be another good place for an installstyle setting.
case "$siteprefix" in
") dflt=$prefix ;;
*)  dflt=$siteprefix
 ;;
esac
. ./getfile
: XXX Prefixit unit does not yet support siteprefix and vendorprefix
oldsiteprefix="
case "$siteprefix" in
") ;;
*) case "$ans" in
 "$prefix") ;;
 *) oldsiteprefix="$prefix";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
siteprefix="$ans"
siteprefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/siteprefix.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: vendorprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorprefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:usevendorprefix vendorprefix vendorprefixexp +oldvendorprefix: \
 Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat prefix Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usevendorprefix:
?S: This variable tells whether the vendorprefix
?S: and consequently other vendor* paths are in use.
?S:.
?S:vendorprefix:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which
 the vendor will install add-on packages.
?S: See INSTALL for usage and examples.
?S:.
?S:vendorprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the vendor will install add-on packages.  Derived from vendorprefix.
?S:.
?S:oldvendorprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the vendorprefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
: Set the vendorprefix variables
$cat <<EOM

The installation process will also create a directory for
vendor-supplied add-ons.  Vendors who supply perl with their system
may find it convenient to place all vendor-supplied files in this
directory rather than in the main distribution directory.  This will
ease upgrades between binary-compatible maintenance versions of perl.

Of course you may also use these directories in whatever way you see
fit.  For example, you might use them to access modules shared over a
company-wide network.

The default answer should be
```

```
 fine for most people.
This causes further questions about vendor add-ons to be skipped
and no vendor-specific directories will be configured for perl.

EOM
rp='Do you want to configure vendor-specific add-on directories?'
case "$usevendorprefix" in
define|true|[yY]*) dflt=y ;;
*) : User may have set vendorprefix directly on Configure command line.
 case "$vendorprefix" in
 "|' ') dflt=n ;;
 *) dflt=y ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) fn=d~+
 rp='Installation prefix to use for vendor-supplied add-ons?'
 case "$vendorprefix" in
 ") dflt="$prefix" ;;
 *)  dflt=$vendorprefix ;;
 esac
 . ./getfile
 : XXX Prefixit unit does not yet support siteprefix and vendorprefix
 oldvendorprefix="
 case "$vendorprefix" in
 ") ;;
 *) case "$ans" in
  "$prefix") ;;
  *) oldvendorprefix="$prefix";;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 usevendorprefix="$define"
 vendorprefix="$ans"
 vendorprefixexp="$ansexp"
 ;;
*) usevendorprefix="$undef"
 vendorprefix="
 vendorprefixexp="
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_expm1: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_expm1:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EXPM1 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the expm1() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_EXPM1:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the expm1 routine is
?C: available to do the exp(x) - 1 when x is near 1 function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_expm1 HAS_EXPM1  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_expm1
: see if expm1 exists
set expm1 d_expm1
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_expm1.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2008 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ctime64 d_localtime64 d_gmtime64 d_mktime64 d_difftime64 d_asctime64: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ctime64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CTIME64 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ctime64 () routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_localtime64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOCALTIME64 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the localtime64 () routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_gmtime64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GMTIME64 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gmtime64 () routine is available.
?S:.
```

```
?S:d_mktime64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKTIME64 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the
 C program that the mktime64 () routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_difftime64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DIFFTIME64 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the difftime64 () routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_asctime64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ASCTIME64 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the asctime64 () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CTIME64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctime64 () routine is
?C: available to do the 64bit variant of ctime ()
?C:.
?C:HAS_LOCALTIME64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localtime64 () routine is
?C: available to do the 64bit variant of localtime ()
?C:.
?C:HAS_GMTIME64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gmtime64 () routine is
?C: available to do the 64bit variant of gmtime ()
?C:.
?C:HAS_MKTIME64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mktime64 () routine is
?C: available to do the 64bit variant of mktime ()
?C:.
?C:HAS_DIFFTIME64:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that the difftime64 () routine is
?C: available to do the 64bit variant of difftime ()
?C:.
?C:HAS_ASCTIME64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the asctime64 () routine is
?C: available to do the 64bit variant of asctime ()
?C:.
?H:#$d_ctime64 HAS_CTIME64  /**/
?H:#$d_localtime64 HAS_LOCALTIME64  /**/
?H:#$d_gmtime64 HAS_GMTIME64  /**/
?H:#$d_mktime64 HAS_MKTIME64  /**/
?H:#$d_difftime64 HAS_DIFFTIME64  /**/
?H:#$d_asctime64 HAS_ASCTIME64  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ctime64 d_localtime64 d_gmtime64 d_mktime64 d_difftime64 d_asctime64
: see if 64bit time functions exists
```

```
set ctime64 d_ctime64
eval $inlibc

set localtime64 d_localtime64
eval $inlibc

set gmtime64 d_gmtime64
eval $inlibc

set mktime64 d_mktime64
eval $inlibc

set difftime64 d_difftime64
eval $inlibc

set asctime64 d_asctime64
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_timefuncs64.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysparam.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysparam.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:22:43  ram
?RCS: patch32: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysparam: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysparam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_PARAM symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/param.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_PARAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/param.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysparam I_SYS_PARAM  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_sysparam
: see if this is a sys/param system
set sys/param.h i_sysparam
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysparam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_scalbnl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_scalbnl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SCALBNL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the scalbnl() routine is available.
?S: If ilogbl is also present we can emulate frexpl.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SCALBNL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the scalbnl routine is
?C: available.  If ilogbl is also present we can emulate frexpl.
?C:.
?H:#$d_scalbnl HAS_SCALBNL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_scalbnl
: see if scalbnl exists
set scalbnl d_scalbnl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_scalbnl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysndir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysndir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:33  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysndir: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysndir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_NDIR symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/ndir.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_NDIR (I_SYSNDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/ndir.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysndir
 I_SYS_NDIR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysndir
: see if this is an sysndir system
set sys/ndir.h i_sysndir
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysndir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: inc_version_list.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: inc_version_list.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:inc_version_list inc_version_list_init d_inc_version_list: cat sed \
 Getfile perl5 version api_versionstring rm Myread archname \
 prefix sitelib_stem exe_ext
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
```

```
?S:inc_version_list:
?S: This variable specifies the list of subdirectories in over
?S: which perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically
?S: search when adding directories to @INC.  The elements in
?S: the list are separated by spaces.  This is only useful
?S: if
 you have a perl library directory tree structured like the
?S: default one.  See INSTALL for how this works.  The versioned
?S: site_perl directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the
?S: lowest possible value.
?S:
?S: This list includes architecture-dependent directories back to
?S: version $api_versionstring (e.g. 5.5.640) and
?S: architecture-independent directories all the way back to
?S: 5.005.
?S:.
?S:inc_version_list_init:
?S: This variable holds the same list as inc_version_list, but
?S: each item is enclosed in double quotes and separated by commas,
?S: suitable for use in the PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST initialization.
?S:.
?S:d_inc_version_list:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST.
?S: It is set to undef when PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST is empty.
?S:.
?C:PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST:
?C: This variable specifies the list of subdirectories in over
?C: which perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically
?C: search when adding directories to @INC, in a format suitable
?C: for
 a C initialization string.  See the inc_version_list entry
?C: in Porting/Glossary for more details.
?C:.
?H:#$d_inc_version_list PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST $inc_version_list_init  /**/
?H:.
?T:stem
: Determine list of previous versions to include in @INC
$cat > getverlist <<EOPL
#!$perl5 -w
use File::Basename;
\$api_versionstring = "$api_versionstring";
\$version = "$version";
\$stem = "$sitelib_stem";
\$archname = "$archname";
EOPL
 $cat >> getverlist <<'EOPL'
# The list found is store twice for each entry: the original name, and
# the binary broken down version as pack "sss", so sorting is easy and
```

```
# unambiguous. This will work for all versions that have a maximum of
# three digit groups, separate by '.'s or '_'s. Names are extended with
# ".0.0" to ensure at least three elements for the pack.
#     -- H.Merijn Brand (m)'06 23-10-2006

# Can't have leading @ because metaconfig interprets it as a command!
;@inc_version_list=();
# XXX Redo to do opendir/readdir?
if (-d $stem)
 {
   chdir($stem);
   ;@candidates = map {
 [ $_, pack "sss", split m/[._]/, "$_.0.0" ] } glob("5.*");
   ;@candidates = sort { $a->[1] cmp $b->[1]} @candidates;
}
else {
   ;@candidates = ();
}

($pversion, $aversion, $vsn5005) = map {
   pack "sss", split m/[._]/, "$_.0.0" } $version, $api_versionstring, "5.005";
foreach $d (@candidates) {
   if ($d->[1] lt $pversion) {
 if ($d->[1] ge $aversion) {
     unshift(@inc_version_list, grep { -d } $d->[0]."/$archname", $d->[0]);
 }
 elsif ($d->[1] ge $vsn5005) {
     unshift(@inc_version_list, grep { -d } $d->[0]);
 }
   }
   else {
 # Skip newer version.  I.e. don't look in
 # 5.7.0 if we're installing 5.6.1.
   }
}

if (@inc_version_list) {
   print join(' ', @inc_version_list);
}
else {
   # Blank space to preserve value for next Configure run.
   print " ";
}
EOPL
chmod +x getverlist
case "$inc_version_list" in
") if test -x "$perl5$exe_ext"; then
  dflt=`$perl5 getverlist`
```

```
 else
  dflt='none'
 fi
 ;;
$undef) dflt='none'
 ;;
?X:     Configure -Dinc_version_list='5.6.0/$archname 5.6.0' ...
*)  eval dflt=\"$inc_version_list\" ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
5.005) dflt=none ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

In order to ease the process of upgrading, this version of perl
can be configured to use modules built and installed with earlier
versions of perl that were installed under $prefix.  Specify here
the list of earlier versions that this version of perl should check.
If Configure detected no earlier versions of perl installed under
$prefix, then the list will be empty.  Answer 'none' to tell perl
to not search earlier versions.

The default should almost always be sensible, so if you're not sure,
just accept the default.
EOM

rp='List of earlier versions to include in @INC?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[Nn]one|"|' '|$undef) inc_version_list=' ' ;;
*) inc_version_list="$ans" ;;
esac
case "$inc_version_list" in
"|' ')
 inc_version_list_init='0'
 d_inc_version_list="$undef"
 ;;
*) inc_version_list_init=`echo
 $inc_version_list |
  $sed -e 's/^/"/' -e 's/ /","/g' -e 's/$/",0/'`
 d_inc_version_list="$define"
 ;;
esac
$rm -f getverlist
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/inc_version_list.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prototype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  15:11:49  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure cc flags used when looking for prototype support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:15:36  ram
?RCS: patch16: prototype handling macros now appear only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:03:12  ram
?RCS: patch6: defines were referring to non-existent VOID symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:prototype:
 Myread Oldconfig cat +cc +ccflags rm Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:prototype:
?S: This variable holds the eventual value of CAN_PROTOTYPE, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can handle funciton prototypes.
?S:.
?C:CAN_PROTOTYPE ~ %<:
?C: If defined, this macro indicates that the C compiler can handle
?C: function prototypes.
?C:.
?C:DOTS:
?C: This macro is used to specify the ... in function prototypes which
?C: have arbitrary additional arguments.
?C:.
?C:NXT_ARG:
?C: This macro is used to separate arguments in the declared argument list.
?C:.
?C:P_FUNC:
?C: This macro is used to declare "private" (static) functions.
```

```
?C: It takes three arguments: the function type and name, a parenthesized
?C: traditional (comma separated) argument list, and the declared argument
?C: list (in which arguments are separated with NXT_ARG, and additional
?C: arbitrary arguments are specified with DOTS).  For example:
?C:
?C:  P_FUNC(int foo, (bar, baz), int bar NXT_ARG char *baz[])
?C:.
?C:P_FUNC_VOID:
?C: This
 macro is used to declare "private" (static) functions that have
?C: no arguments.  The macro takes one argument: the function type and name.
?C: For example:
?C:
?C:  P_FUNC_VOID(int subr)
?C:.
?C:V_FUNC:
?C: This macro is used to declare "public" (non-static) functions.
?C: It takes three arguments: the function type and name, a parenthesized
?C: traditional (comma separated) argument list, and the declared argument
?C: list (in which arguments are separated with NXT_ARG, and additional
?C: arbitrary arguments are specified with DOTS).  For example:
?C:
?C:  V_FUNC(int main, (argc, argv), int argc NXT_ARG char *argv[])
?C:.
?C:V_FUNC_VOID:
?C: This macro is used to declare "public" (non-static) functions that have
?C: no arguments.  The macro takes one argument: the function type and name.
?C: For example:
?C:
?C:  V_FUNC_VOID(int fork)
?C:.
?C:_ (P):
?C: This macro is used to declare function parameters for folks who want
?C: to make declarations with prototypes using a
 different style than
?C: the above macros.  Use double parentheses.  For example:
?C:
?C:  int main _((int argc, char *argv[]));
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$prototype CAN_PROTOTYPE /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef CAN_PROTOTYPE
?H:?NXT_ARG:#define NXT_ARG ,
?H:?DOTS:#define DOTS , ...
?H:?V_FUNC:#define V_FUNC(name, arglist, args)name(args)
?H:?P_FUNC:#define P_FUNC(name, arglist, args)static name(args)
?H:?V_FUNC_VOID:#define V_FUNC_VOID(name)name(void)
?H:?P_FUNC_VOID:#define P_FUNC_VOID(name)static name(void)
?H:?_:#define _(args) args
```

```
?H:?%<:#else
?H:?NXT_ARG:#define NXT_ARG ;
?H:?DOTS:#define DOTS
?H:?V_FUNC:#define V_FUNC(name, arglist, args)name arglist args;
?H:?P_FUNC:#define P_FUNC(name, arglist, args)static name arglist args;
?H:?V_FUNC_VOID:#define V_FUNC_VOID(name)name()
?H:?P_FUNC_VOID:#define P_FUNC_VOID(name)static name()
?H:?_:#define _(args) ()
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:NXT_ARG DOTS V_FUNC P_FUNC V_FUNC_VOID P_FUNC_VOID _
?LINT:set prototype
: Cruising for prototypes
echo " "
echo "Checking out
 function prototypes..." >&4
$cat >prototype.c <<'EOCP'
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
 exit(0);}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c prototype.c >prototype.out 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Your C compiler appears to support function prototypes."
 val="$define"
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand function prototypes."
 val="$undef"
fi
set prototype
eval $setvar
$rm -f prototype*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/prototype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getspnam_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getspnam_r getspnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_shadow extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getspnam_r:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSPNAM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getspnam_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getspnam_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getspnam_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getspnam_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getspnam_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSPNAM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getspnam_r routine
?C: is available
 to getspnam re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSPNAM_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getspnam_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getspnam_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getspnam_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getspnam_r HAS_GETSPNAM_R /**/
?H:#define GETSPNAM_R_PROTO $getspnam_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getspnam_r_proto
: see if getspnam_r exists
set getspnam_r d_getspnam_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getspnam_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_shadow shadow.h"
 case "$d_getspnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getspnam_r_proto=define
  set d_getspnam_r_proto getspnam_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getspnam_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getspnam_r(const char*, struct spwd*, char*, size_t, struct spwd**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getspnam_r_proto=I_CSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct spwd* getspnam_r(const char*, struct
 spwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getspnam_r_proto=S_CSBI ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getspnam_r=undef
  getspnam_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getspnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getspnam_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getspnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getspnam_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getspnam_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getspnam_r=undef
  getspnam_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getspnam_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getspnam_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethbyad.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethbyaddr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethbyaddr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostbyaddr() routine is available
?S: to look up hosts by their IP addresses.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostbyaddr() routine is
?C: available to look up hosts by their IP addresses.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethbyaddr HAS_GETHOSTBYADDR  /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_gethbyaddr
: see if gethostbyaddr exists
set gethostbyaddr d_gethbyaddr
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_gethbyad.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_dlerror.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dlerror.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  13:52:49  ram
?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since symbol might lie in crt0.o (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:11:23  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dlerror: Inlibc runnm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dlerror:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLERROR symbol, which
?S: indicates
 to the C program that the dlerror() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DLERROR :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dlerror routine is
?C: available to return a string describing the last error that
?C: occurred from a call to dlopen(), dlclose() or dlsym().
?C:.
?H:#$d_dlerror HAS_DLERROR /**/
?H:.
?T: xxx_runnm
?LINT:set d_dlerror
?X: We don't permanently change runnm, but we do temporarily.
?LINT: change runnm
: see if dlerror exists
```

```
?X: On NetBSD and FreeBSD, dlerror might be available, but it is in
?X: /usr/lib/crt0.o, not in any of the libraries.  Therefore, do not
?X: use the nm extraction, but use a real compile and link test instead.
xxx_runnm="$runnm"
runnm=false
set dlerror d_dlerror
eval $inlibc
runnm="$xxx_runnm"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_dlerror.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: voidflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:27:58  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't prompt them if the void support is high enough for us
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:37:44  ram
?RCS: patch45: cosmetic change to avoid spurious blank lines when using -s
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:10:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:voidflags defvoidused: cat sed rm rm_try contains +cc +ccflags package \
 Oldconfig Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:voidflags:
?S: This
 variable contains the eventual value of the VOIDFLAGS symbol,
?S: which indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?S: compiler.  See VOIDFLAGS for more info.
?S:.
?S:defvoidused:
?S: This variable contains the default value of the VOIDUSED symbol (15).
?S:.
?X: Exceptionally, we have to explicitly alias the symbol name for
?X: config_h.SH, otherwise the comment would not appear.
```

```
?C:VOIDFLAGS ~ %<:
?C: This symbol indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?C: compiler.  What various bits mean:
?C:
?C:     1 = supports declaration of void
?C:     2 = supports arrays of pointers to functions returning void
?C:     4 = supports comparisons between pointers to void functions and
?C:      addresses of void functions
?C:     8 = suports declaration of generic void pointers
?C:
?C: The package designer should define VOIDUSED to indicate the requirements
?C: of the package.  This can be done either by #defining VOIDUSED before
?C: including
 config.h, or by defining defvoidused in Myinit.U.  If the
?C: latter approach is taken, only those flags will be tested.  If the
?C: level of void support necessary is not present, defines void to int.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef VOIDUSED
?H:?%<:#define VOIDUSED $defvoidused
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#define VOIDFLAGS $voidflags
?H:?%<:#if (VOIDFLAGS & VOIDUSED) != VOIDUSED
?H:?%<:#define void int  /* is void to be avoided? */
?H:?%<:#define M_VOID   /* Xenix strikes again */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:void
?F:!.out !try.c !flags
?LINT:usefile .out flags try.c
?INIT:: full support for void wanted by default
?INIT:defvoidused=15
?INIT:
?LINT:known void M_VOID VOIDUSED
: check for void type
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how well your C compiler groks the void type..." >&4
$cat >flags <<EOM

 Support flag bits are:
   1: basic void declarations.
   2: arrays of pointers to functions returning void.
   4: operations between pointers to and addresses of void functions.
   8: generic void pointers.

EOM
case
 "$voidflags" in
")
```

```
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#if TRY & 1
void sub() {
#else
sub() {
#endif
 extern void moo(); /* function returning void */
 void (*goo)();  /* ptr to func returning void */
#if TRY & 8
 void *hue;  /* generic ptr */
#endif
#if TRY & 2
 void (*foo[10])();
#endif

#if TRY & 4
 if(goo == moo) {
  exit(0);
 }
#endif
 exit(0);
}
int main() { sub(); }
EOCP
?X: This unit used to use cc -S in those tests to try to speed up things, but
?X: unfortunately, AIX 3.2 does not support this option.
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=$defvoidused try.c >.out 2>&1 ; then
  voidflags=$defvoidused
  echo "Good.  It appears to support void to the level $package wants."
  if $contains warning .out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo "However, you might get some warnings that look like this:"
   $sed -e 's/^/ /' .out
  fi
 else
echo "Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with void. Checking further..." >&4
  $cat >&4 flags
  $rm -f flags
  if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=1 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo
 "It supports 1..."
   if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=3 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "It also supports 2..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=7 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
     voidflags=7
     echo "And it supports 4 but not 8 definitely."
    else
     echo "It doesn't support 4..."
     if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=11 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
      voidflags=11
      echo "But it supports 8."
     else
      voidflags=3
      echo "Neither does it support 8."
     fi
    fi
   else
    echo "It does not support 2..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=13 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
     voidflags=13
     echo "But it supports 4 and 8."
    else
     if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=5 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
      voidflags=5
      echo "And it supports 4 but has not heard about 8."
     else
      echo "However it supports 8 but not 4."
     fi
    fi
   fi
  else
   echo "There is no support at all for void."
   voidflags=0
  fi
 fi
esac
?X: Only prompt user if support does not match the
 level we want
case "$voidflags" in
"$defvoidused")
 echo "Good.  I already know it supports void to the level $package wants."
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$voidflags";
 test -f flags && $cat flags
 rp="Your void support flags add up to what?"
 . ./myread
 voidflags="$ans"
 ;;
esac
$rm_try flags
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/voidflags.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit is just a quick shorthand for the compile command
?X: to be used in all the other metaconfig units.
?X:
?MAKE:Compile: +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define compile compile_ok
?V:compile compile_ok mc_file
?S:compile:
?S: This shell variable is used internally
 by Configure to provide
?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command, namely
?S: $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o $1 $1.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1
?S: Note that the output filename does _not_ include the _exe
?S: extension.  Instead we assume that the linker will be
?S: "helpful" and automatically appending the correct suffix.
?S: OS/2 users will apparently need to supply the -Zexe flag to
?S: get this behavior.
?S:
?S: To use this variable, say something like:
?S:  echo 'int main() { exit(0); }' > try.c
?S:  set try
?S:  if eval $compile; then
?S:   echo "success"   # and do whatever . . .
?S:  else
?S:   echo "failure"   # and do whatever . . .
?S:  fi
?S: To add extra flags cc flags (e.g. -DWHATEVER) just put them
?S: in $*, e.g.
?S:  set try -DTRY_THIS_FLAG
?S:.
?S:compile_ok:
```

```
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide
?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command that you
?S: expect to work ok.  It is the same as $compile,
 except we
?S: deliberately let the user see any error messages.
?S:.
: define a shorthand compile call
compile='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'
: define a shorthand compile call for compilations that should be ok.
compile_ok='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs;'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Compile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_math.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_math.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:21:59  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_math: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X: Are there really systems that *DON'T* have math.h?
?S:i_math:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MATH symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <math.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MATH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
```

```
 to the C program that it should
?C: include <math.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_math I_MATH  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_math
: see if this is a math.h system
set math.h i_math
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_math.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_readv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_readv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the readv() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readv routine is
?C: available to do gather reads.  You will also need <sys/uio.h>
?C: and there I_SYSUIO.
?C:.
?H:#$d_readv HAS_READV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_readv
: see if readv exists
set readv d_readv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_readv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_safebcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1997/02/28  15:40:58  ram
?RCS: patch61: improved overlapping copy check
?RCS: patch61: comfort them if they have memmove
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  13:58:40  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  15:29:23  ram
?RCS: patch45: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:49:03
  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure string is not optimized in read-only memory (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_safebcpy: cat d_bcopy +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs rm \
 d_memmove i_memory i_stdlib i_string i_unistd Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_safebcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SAFE_BCOPY symbol if
?S: the bcopy() routine can do overlapping copies.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SAFE_BCOPY (SAFE_BCOPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bcopy routine is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping memory blocks. Otherwise you should
?C: probably use memmove() or memcpy(). If neither is defined, roll your
?C: own version.
?C:.
?H:#$d_safebcpy HAS_SAFE_BCOPY /**/
?H:.
?F:!safebcpy
?LINT: set d_safebcpy
: can bcopy handle overlapping blocks?
?X: assume the worst
val="$undef"
case "$d_bcopy" in
"$define")
```

```
 echo " "
 echo "Checking to see if your bcopy() can do overlapping
 copies..." >&4
 $cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#$i_memory I_MEMORY
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#$i_string I_STRING
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
EOCP
 $cat >>foo.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
#ifdef I_MEMORY
#  include <memory.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#  include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STRING
#  include <string.h>
#else
#  include <strings.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>  /* Needed for NetBSD */
#endif
int main()
{
char buf[128], abc[128];
char *b;
int len;
int off;
int align;

?X: Copy "abcde..." string to char abc[] so that gcc doesn't
?X: try to store the string in read-only memory.
bcopy("abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz0123456789", abc, 36);

for (align = 7; align >= 0; align--) {
 for (len = 36; len; len--) {
  b = buf+align;
  bcopy(abc, b, len);
  for (off = 1; off <= len; off++) {
   bcopy(b, b+off, len);
   bcopy(b+off, b, len);
   if (bcmp(b, abc, len))
    exit(1);
  }
 }
```

```
}
exit(0);
}
EOCP
 if $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags \
      -o safebcpy foo.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  if ./safebcpy
 2>/dev/null; then
   echo "Yes, it can."
   val="$define"
  else
   echo "It can't, sorry."
   case "$d_memmove" in
   "$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
   esac
  fi
 else
  echo "(I can't compile the test program, so we'll assume not...)"
  case "$d_memmove" in
  "$define") echo "But that's Ok since you have memmove()." ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
esac
$rm -f foo.* safebcpy core
set d_safebcpy
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_safebcpy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: netdbtype.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: netdbtype.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:netdb_host_type netdb_hlen_type netdb_name_type netdb_net_type: \
 Protochk Oldconfig Myread cat \
 d_gethbyaddr d_gethbyname d_getnbyaddr \
 i_niin i_netdb i_unistd d_socket sizetype extern_C
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:netdb_host_type:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the 1st argument to
?S: gethostbyaddr().  Usually, this is char * or void *,  possibly
?S: with or without a const prefix.
?S: This is only useful if you have gethostbyaddr(), naturally.
?S:.
?S:netdb_hlen_type:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the 2nd argument to
?S: gethostbyaddr().  Usually,
 this is int or size_t or unsigned.
?S: This is only useful if you have gethostbyaddr(), naturally.
?S:.
?S:netdb_name_type:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the argument to
?S: gethostbyname().  Usually, this is char * or const char *.
?S: This is only useful if you have gethostbyname(), naturally.
?S:.
?S:netdb_net_type:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the 1st argument to
?S: getnetbyaddr().  Usually, this is int or long.
?S: This is only useful if you have getnetbyaddr(), naturally.
?S:.
?C:Netdb_host_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 1st argument
?C: to gethostbyaddr().
?C:.
?C:Netdb_hlen_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 2nd argument
?C: to gethostbyaddr().
?C:.
?C:Netdb_name_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the argument to
?C: gethostbyname().
?C:.
?C:Netdb_net_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 1st argument to
?C: getnetbyaddr().
?C:.
?H:#define Netdb_host_t  $netdb_host_type /**/
?H:#define Netdb_hlen_t  $netdb_hlen_type
 /**/
?H:#define Netdb_name_t  $netdb_name_type /**/
?H:#define Netdb_net_t  $netdb_net_type /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx yyy try hdrs
@if netdb_host_type || Netdb_host_t || netdb_hlen_type || Netdb_hlen_t
: check for type of arguments to gethostbyaddr.
```

```
if test "X$netdb_host_type" = X -o "X$netdb_hlen_type" = X; then
 case "$d_gethbyaddr" in
 $define)
  $cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type of arguments are accepted by gethostbyaddr().
EOM
  hdrs="$define sys/types.h
   $d_socket sys/socket.h
   $i_niin netinet/in.h
   $i_netdb netdb.h
   $i_unistd unistd.h"
  : The first arg can 'char *' or 'void *'
  : The second arg is some of integral type
  for xxx in in_addr_t 'const void *' 'const char *' 'void *' 'char *'; do
   for yyy in size_t long int; do
    case "$netdb_host_type" in
    ") try="$extern_C struct hostent *gethostbyaddr($xxx, $yyy, int);"
     if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
      echo "Your system accepts $xxx for the first arg."
      echo "...and $yyy for the second arg."
      netdb_host_type="$xxx"
      netdb_hlen_type="$yyy"
     fi
     ;;
    esac
   done
  done
  :
 In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
  case "$netdb_host_type" in
  ") rp='What is the type for the 1st argument to gethostbyaddr?'
   dflt='char *'
   . ./myread
   netdb_host_type=$ans
   rp='What is the type for the 2nd argument to gethostbyaddr?'
   dflt="$sizetype"
   . ./myread
   netdb_hlen_type=$ans
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) : no gethostbyaddr, so pick harmless defaults
  netdb_host_type='char *'
  netdb_hlen_type="$sizetype"
  ;;
 esac
 # Remove the "const" if needed. -- but then we'll have a
```

```
 # prototype clash!
 # netdb_host_type=`echo "$netdb_host_type" | sed 's/^const //'`
fi
@end

@if netdb_name_type || Netdb_name_t
: check for type of argument to gethostbyname.
if test "X$netdb_name_type" = X ; then
 case "$d_gethbyname" in
 $define)
  $cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type of argument is accepted by gethostbyname().
EOM
  hdrs="$define sys/types.h
   $d_socket sys/socket.h
   $i_niin
 netinet/in.h
   $i_netdb netdb.h
   $i_unistd unistd.h"
  for xxx in "const char *" "char *"; do
   case "$netdb_name_type" in
   ") try="$extern_C struct hostent *gethostbyname($xxx);"
    if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
     echo "Your system accepts $xxx."
     netdb_name_type="$xxx"
    fi
    ;;
   esac
  done
  : In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
  case "$netdb_name_type" in
  ") rp='What is the type for the 1st argument to gethostbyname?'
   dflt='char *'
   . ./myread
   netdb_name_type=$ans
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) : no gethostbyname, so pick harmless default
  netdb_name_type='char *'
  ;;
 esac
fi
@end

@if netdb_net_type || Netdb_net_t
: check for type of 1st argument to getnetbyaddr.
```

```
if test "X$netdb_net_type" = X ; then
 case "$d_getnbyaddr" in
 $define)
  $cat <<EOM

Checking to see what type of 1st argument is accepted by getnetbyaddr().
EOM
  hdrs="$define sys/types.h
   $d_socket sys/socket.h
   $i_niin netinet/in.h
   $i_netdb netdb.h
   $i_unistd
 unistd.h"
  for xxx in in_addr_t "unsigned long" long "unsigned int" int; do
   case "$netdb_net_type" in
   ") try="$extern_C struct netent *getnetbyaddr($xxx, int);"
    if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
     echo "Your system accepts $xxx."
     netdb_net_type="$xxx"
    fi
    ;;
   esac
  done
  : In case none of those worked, prompt the user.
  case "$netdb_net_type" in
  ") rp='What is the type for the 1st argument to getnetbyaddr?'
   dflt='long'
   . ./myread
   netdb_net_type=$ans
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) : no getnetbyaddr, so pick harmless default
  netdb_net_type='long'
  ;;
 esac
fi
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/netdbtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getservprotos.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getservprotos : Hasproto i_netdb
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getservprotos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies
?S: prototypes for the various getserv*() functions.
?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes
?C: prototypes for getservent(), getservbyname(), and
?C: getservbyaddr().  Otherwise,
 it is up to the program to guess
?C: them.  See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getservprotos HAS_GETSERV_PROTOS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getservprotos
: see if prototypes for various getservxxx netdb.h functions are available
echo " "
set d_getservprotos getservent $i_netdb netdb.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/d_getservprotos.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnetprotos.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnetprotos : Hasproto i_netdb
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnetprotos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNET_PROTOS symbol,
```

```
?S: which indicates to the C program that <netdb.h> supplies
?S: prototypes for the various getnet*() functions.
?S: See also netdbtype.U for probing for various netdb types.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNET_PROTOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> includes
?C: prototypes for getnetent(), getnetbyname(), and
?C: getnetbyaddr().  Otherwise,
 it is up to the program to guess
?C: them.  See netdbtype.U for probing for various Netdb_xxx_t types.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnetprotos HAS_GETNET_PROTOS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getnetprotos
: see if prototypes for various getnetxxx netdb.h functions are available
echo " "
set d_getnetprotos getnetent $i_netdb netdb.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/d_getnetprotos.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_syssecrt: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syssecrt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_SECURITY symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/security.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_SECURITY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/security.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_syssecrt   I_SYS_SECURITY /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_syssecrt
: see if sys/security.h is available
```

```
set sys/security.h i_syssecrt
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/acl/i_syssecrt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Warn_v7EXT.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Warn_v7EXT.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:01:42  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./v7 explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit issues warnings to V7 sites that they are living dangerously.
?X: This unit needs to get mentioned in End.U to get included.
?X:
?MAKE:Warn_v7EXT: package Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Warnings
if ./v7;
 then
 cat <<EOM

NOTE: the V7 compiler may ignore some #undefs that $package uses.  If so,
you may get messages about redefining EXT.  Some V7 compilers also have
difficulties with #defines near buffer boundaries, so beware.  You may have
to play with the spacing in some .h files, believe it or not.
EOM
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Warn_v7EXT.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_syslog.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_syslog: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syslog:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSLOG symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <syslog.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSLOG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <syslog.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_syslog I_SYSLOG  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_syslog
: see if this is a syslog.h system
set syslog.h i_syslog
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_syslog.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?MAKE:usesocks: Myread Oldconfig Setvar spackage package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usesocks:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_SOCKS symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use SOCKS.
?S:.
```

```
?C:USE_SOCKS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use socks.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$usesocks USE_SOCKS  /**/
?H:.
?D:usesocks="
?LINT:set usesocks
: check for requested SOCKS support
case "$usesocks" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
*)
 dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

$spackage can be built to use the SOCKS proxy protocol library.
If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp="Build $package for SOCKS?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)     val="$undef" ;;
esac
set usesocks
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/usesocks.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_time.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:43 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_time.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:07:43  ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:16:38  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch36: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: Maybe <sys/types.h> should be included?
?X:INC: i_systypes
?MAKE:d_time timetype: Csym Setvar Findhdr Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:d_time:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIME symbol, which indicates
?S: that the time() routine exists.  The time() routine is normally
?S: provided on UNIX systems.
?S:.
?S:timetype:
?S: This variable holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?S: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?S: included). Anyway, the type Time_t should be used.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIME (TIMER):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the time() routine exists.
?C:.
?C:Time_t (TIMETYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?C: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_time HAS_TIME  /**/
?H:#define Time_t $timetype  /* Time type */
?H:.
?LINT:set d_time
: see if time exists
echo " "
?X: MPE/iX needs this protection of hint values.
?X: See d_sterror.U for more explanation.
if test "X$d_time" = X -o X"$timetype" = X; then
   if set time val -f d_time; eval $csym; $val;
 then
  echo 'time() found.' >&4
  val="$define"
  rp="What is the type returned by time() on this system?"
  set time_t timetype long stdio.h sys/types.h
  eval $typedef_ask
   else
  echo 'time() not found, hope that will do.' >&4
  val="$undef"
  timetype='int';
```

```
  fi
  set d_time
  eval $setvar
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/d_time.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fsetpos.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fsetpos.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:57:38  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fsetpos: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fsetpos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FSETPOS if fsetpos() is
?S: available to set the file position indicator.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FSETPOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fsetpos routine is
?C: available to set the file position indicator, similar to fseek().
?C:.
?H:#$d_fsetpos
 HAS_FSETPOS /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fsetpos
: see if fsetpos exists
set fsetpos d_fsetpos
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fsetpos.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setnetent_r.U,v 0RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setnetent_r setnetent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setnetent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETNETENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setnetent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setnetent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setnetent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setnetent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETNETENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setnetent_r routine
?C: is
 available to setnetent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETNETENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setnetent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setnetent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setnetent_r HAS_SETNETENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETNETENT_R_PROTO $setnetent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setnetent_r_proto
: see if setnetent_r exists
set setnetent_r d_setnetent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setnetent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_setnetent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setnetent_r_proto=define
  set d_setnetent_r_proto setnetent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$d_setnetent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setnetent_r(int, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setnetent_r_proto=I_ID ;;
 esac
 case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void setnetent_r(int, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk
 "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setnetent_r_proto=V_ID ;;
 esac
 case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_setnetent_r=undef
  setnetent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling setnetent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$setnetent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) setnetent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setnetent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "setnetent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_setnetent_r=undef
  setnetent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) setnetent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_setnetent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_sjis2jis.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sjis2jis.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:25  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sjis2jis: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sjis2jis:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SJIS2JIS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sjis2jis() routine is available
?S: to convert SJIS to JIS.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SJIS2JIS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sjis2jis routine is
?C: available
 to convert SJIS to JIS.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sjis2jis HAS_SJIS2JIS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sjis2jis
: see if sjis2jis exists
set sjis2jis d_sjis2jis
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sjis2jis.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_cuserid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_cuserid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:25  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_cuserid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_cuserid:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CUSERID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the cuserid() routine is available
?S: to get character login names.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CUSERID :
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the cuserid routine is
?C: available to get character login names.
?C:.
?H:#$d_cuserid HAS_CUSERID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_cuserid
: see if cuserid exists
set cuserid d_cuserid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_cuserid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_attribut.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_attribut.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:33:45  ram
?RCS: patch49: test C program now includes <stdio.h> (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  15:25:47  ram
?RCS: patch45: fixed typo in the d_attribut variable (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:08:55  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_attribute_deprecated d_attribute_format
 d_attribute_malloc \
 d_attribute_nonnull d_attribute_noreturn d_attribute_pure \
 d_attribute_unused d_attribute_warn_unused_result \
 d_printf_format_null: \
```

```
    Myread Oldconfig cat cc ccflags rm Setvar contains i_stdlib run \
    i_inttypes
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_attribute_format:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can check for printf-like formats.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_deprecated:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED, which
?S: indicates that GCC can handle the attribute for marking deprecated
?S: APIs
?S:.
?S:d_printf_format_null:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK, which
?S: indicates the C compiler allows printf-like formats to be null.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_malloc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can understand functions as having
?S: malloc-like semantics.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_nonnull:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL, which
?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain arguments
?S: must not be NULL, and will check accordingly at compile time.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_noreturn:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN, which
?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions
?S: are guaranteed never to return.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_pure:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_PURE, which
?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain functions
?S: are "pure" functions, meaning that they have no side effects, and
?S: only rely on function input and/or global data for their results.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_unused:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED, which
?S: indicates that the C compiler can know that certain variables
?S: and arguments may not always be used, and to not throw warnings
?S: if they don't get used.
?S:.
?S:d_attribute_warn_unused_result:
?S: This variable
 conditionally defines
?S: HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT, which indicates that the C
```

```
?S: compiler can know that certain functions have a return values
?S: that must not be ignored, such as malloc() or open().
?S:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT ~ %< (GNUC_ATTRIBUTE_CHECK):
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for checking printf-style formats
?C:.
?C:PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK:
?C: Allows __printf__ format to be null when checking printf-style
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for malloc-style functions.
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for nonnull function parms.
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for functions that do not return
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_PURE:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for pure functions
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for unused variables and arguments
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED:
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for marking deprecated APIs
?C:.
?C:HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT
 ~ %< (HASATTRIBUTE):
?C: Can we handle GCC attribute for warning on unused results
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_deprecated HASATTRIBUTE_DEPRECATED /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_format HASATTRIBUTE_FORMAT /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_printf_format_null PRINTF_FORMAT_NULL_OK /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_noreturn HASATTRIBUTE_NORETURN /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_malloc HASATTRIBUTE_MALLOC /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_nonnull HASATTRIBUTE_NONNULL /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_pure HASATTRIBUTE_PURE /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_unused HASATTRIBUTE_UNUSED /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_attribute_warn_unused_result HASATTRIBUTE_WARN_UNUSED_RESULT /**/
?H:.
?F:!attrib !attrib.out !attrib.c
?LINT:set d_attribute_deprecated
?LINT:set d_attribute_format
?LINT:set d_printf_format_null
?LINT:set d_attribute_malloc
?LINT:set d_attribute_nonnull
?LINT:set d_attribute_noreturn
```

```
?LINT:set d_attribute_pure
?LINT:set d_attribute_unused
?LINT:set d_attribute_warn_unused_result
: Look for GCC-style attribute format
case "$d_attribute_format"
 in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((format)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void my_special_printf(char* pat,...) __attribute__((__format__(__printf__,1,2)));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((format))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((format))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_format" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_format
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute format with null format allowed
case "$d_printf_format_null" in
") case "$d_attribute_format" in
   $define)
 echo " "
 echo "Checking whether your compiler allows __printf__ format to be null ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef
 I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES
#ifdef I_INTTYPES
#include <inttypes.h>
```

```
#endif
#ifndef INTPTR_MAX
#define intptr_t int
#endif
int null_printf (char* pat,...) __attribute__((__format__(__printf__,1,2)));
int null_printf (char* pat,...) { return (int)(intptr_t)pat; }
int main () { exit(null_printf(NULL)); }
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -o attrib attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
     : run the executable in case it produces a run-time warning
     if $run ./attrib >>attrib.out 2>&1; then
  if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
      echo "Your C compiler doesn't allow __printf__ format to be null."
      val="$undef"
  else
      echo "Your C compiler allows __printf__ format to be null."
      val="$define"
  fi
     else
     echo "Your C compiler executable failed with __printf__ format null."
     val="$undef"
 fi
   else
 echo "Your C compiler fails with __printf__ format null."
 val="$undef"
   fi
   ;;
   *)  val="$undef" ;;
   esac
;;
*)
  val="$d_printf_format_null" ;;
esac
set d_printf_format_null
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute malloc
case "$d_attribute_malloc" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((malloc)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
char *go_get_some_memory( int how_many_bytes ) __attribute__((malloc));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((malloc))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((malloc))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_malloc" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_malloc
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute nonnull
case "$d_attribute_nonnull" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((nonnull(1))) ..."
 >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void do_something (char *some_pointer,...) __attribute__((nonnull(1)));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((nonnull))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((nonnull))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_nonnull" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_nonnull
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute noreturn
case "$d_attribute_noreturn" in
```

```
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((noreturn)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
void fall_over_dead( void ) __attribute__((noreturn));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't
 support __attribute__((noreturn))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((noreturn))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_noreturn" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_noreturn
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute pure
case "$d_attribute_pure" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((pure)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int square( int n ) __attribute__((pure));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((pure))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((pure))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
```

```
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_pure" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_pure
eval
 $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute unused
case "$d_attribute_unused" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((unused)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int do_something( int dummy __attribute__((unused)), int n );
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((unused))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((unused))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_unused" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_unused
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute deprecated
case "$d_attribute_deprecated" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((deprecated)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int I_am_deprecated(void)
 __attribute__((deprecated));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((deprecated))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((deprecated))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_deprecated" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_deprecated
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*

: Look for GCC-style attribute warn_unused_result
case "$d_attribute_warn_unused_result" in
")
echo " "
echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __attribute__((warn_unused_result)) ..." >&4
$cat >attrib.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int I_will_not_be_ignored(void) __attribute__((warn_unused_result));
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -c attrib.c >attrib.out 2>&1 ; then
 if $contains 'warning' attrib.out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Your C compiler doesn't support __attribute__((warn_unused_result))."
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo
 "Your C compiler supports __attribute__((warn_unused_result))."
  val="$define"
 fi
else
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __attribute__ at all."
 val="$undef"
fi
;;
*) val="$d_attribute_warn_unused_result" ;;
esac
set d_attribute_warn_unused_result
eval $setvar
$rm -f attrib*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/modified/d_attribut.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_castneg.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:11:21 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_castneg.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:11:21  ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure cc and ccflags are conditional dependencies
?RCS: patch54: added improved test case for Interactive Unix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:10:50  ram
?RCS: patch36: don't forget to tell user about compilation failures (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: declare signal handler correctly using 'signal_t' (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline
 for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Can the compiler cast negative / odd floats to unsigned values.
?X:
?MAKE:d_castneg castflags: cat Compile rm_try Setvar signal_t run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_castneg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CASTNEG, which indicates
?S: whether the C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.
?S:.
?S:castflags:
?S: This variable contains a flag that precise difficulties the
?S: compiler has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:
?S:  0 = ok
?S:  1 = couldn't cast < 0
?S:  2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000
?S:  4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list
?S:.
?C:CASTNEGFLOAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the C compiler can cast negative
?C: numbers to unsigned longs, ints and shorts.
?C:.
?C:CASTFLAGS:
```

```
?C: This symbol contains flags that say what difficulties the compiler
?C: has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:
?C:  0 = ok
?C:  1 = couldn't cast < 0
?C:  2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000
?C:  4 = couldn't
 cast in argument expression list
?C:.
?H:#$d_castneg CASTNEGFLOAT  /**/
?H:#define CASTFLAGS $castflags  /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_castneg
: check for ability to cast negative floats to unsigned
echo " "
echo 'Checking whether your C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.' >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech(int s) { exit(7); }
$signal_t blech_in_list(int s) { exit(4); }
unsigned long dummy_long(unsigned long p) { return p; }
unsigned int dummy_int(unsigned int p) { return p; }
unsigned short dummy_short(unsigned short p) { return p; }
int main()
{
 double f;
 unsigned long along;
 unsigned int aint;
 unsigned short ashort;
 int result = 0;
 char str[16];

 /* Frustrate gcc-2.7.2's optimizer which failed this test with
    a direct f = -123. assignment.  gcc-2.8.0 reportedly
    optimized the whole file away
 */
 /* Store the number in a writable
 string for gcc to pass to
    sscanf under HP-UX.
 */
 sprintf(str, "-123");
 sscanf(str, "%lf", &f);  /* f = -123.; */
```

```
signal(SIGFPE, blech);
along = (unsigned long)f;
aint = (unsigned int)f;
ashort = (unsigned short)f;
if (along != (unsigned long)-123)
 result |= 1;
if (aint != (unsigned int)-123)
 result |= 1;
if (ashort != (unsigned short)-123)
 result |= 1;
sprintf(str, "1073741824.");
sscanf(str, "%lf", &f); /* f = (double)0x40000000; */
f = f + f;
along = 0;
along = (unsigned long)f;
if (along != 0x80000000)
 result |= 2;
f -= 1.;
along = 0;
along = (unsigned long)f;
if (along != 0x7fffffff)
 result |= 1;
f += 2.;
along = 0;
along = (unsigned long)f;
if (along != 0x80000001)
 result |= 2;
if (result)
 exit(result);
?X:
?X: The following is a test for Interactive Unix Version 4.1, which
?X: has an 'improved' compiler which can correctly cast negative
?X: floats in expression lists, but apparently not in argument lists.
?X: Contributed by Winfried Koenig
 <win@incom.rhein-main.de>
?X:
signal(SIGFPE, blech_in_list);
sprintf(str, "123.");
sscanf(str, "%lf", &f);  /* f = 123.; */
along = dummy_long((unsigned long)f);
aint = dummy_int((unsigned int)f);
ashort = dummy_short((unsigned short)f);
if (along != (unsigned long)123)
 result |= 4;
if (aint != (unsigned int)123)
 result |= 4;
if (ashort != (unsigned short)123)
```

```
  result |= 4;
 exit(result);

}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
 $run ./try 2>/dev/null
 castflags=$?
else
 echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it can't)"
 castflags=7
fi
case "$castflags" in
0) val="$define"
 echo "Yup, it can."
 ;;
*) val="$undef"
 echo "Nope, it can't."
 ;;
esac
set d_castneg
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_castneg.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtod_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtod_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOD_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtod_l() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOD_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtod_l routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long doubles.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtod_l HAS_STRTOD_L  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtod_l
: see if strtod_l exists
set strtod_l d_strtod_l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_strtod_l.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpgrp.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:44:16 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:44:16  ram
?RCS: patch61: obsoleted USE_BSDGRP in favor of USE_BSD_SETPGRP
?RCS: patch61: another unit now also defines a USE_BSD_GETPGRP
?RCS: patch61: fallback for test program failure improved
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  13:59:30  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:15:37  ram
?RCS: patch36: added
 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp: cat rm_try +cc +libs +ccflags \
 +ldflags Inlibc Guess Setvar i_unistd i_stdlib run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPGRP if setpgrp() is
?S: available to set the current process group.
?S:.
?S:d_bsdsetpgrp (d_bsdpgrp):
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_BSD_SETPGRP if
?S: setpgrp needs two arguments whereas USG one needs none.
```

```
?S: See also d_setpgid for a POSIX interface.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPGRP (SETPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpgrp routine is
?C: available to set the current process group.
?C:.
?C:USE_BSD_SETPGRP (USE_BSDPGRP BSDPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that setpgrp needs two
?C: arguments whereas USG one needs none.  See also HAS_SETPGID
?C: for
 a POSIX interface.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpgrp HAS_SETPGRP  /**/
?H:#$d_bsdsetpgrp USE_BSD_SETPGRP /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp
: see if setpgrp exists
set setpgrp d_setpgrp
eval $inlibc

@if USE_BSD_SETPGRP || d_bsdsetpgrp
case "$d_setpgrp" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Checking to see which flavor of setpgrp is in use..."
 $cat >try.c <<EOP
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>
#endif
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
 if (getuid() == 0) {
  printf("(I see you are running Configure as super-user...)\n");
  setuid(1);
 }
#ifdef TRY_BSD_PGRP
 if (-1 == setpgrp(1, 1))
  exit(0);
#else
 if (setpgrp() != -1)
```

```
  exit(0);
#endif
 exit(1);
}
EOP
 if $cc -o try -DTRY_BSD_PGRP $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./try; then
  echo 'You have to use setpgrp(pid,pgrp) instead of setpgrp().' >&4
  val="$define"
 elif $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $run ./try; then
  echo 'You have to use setpgrp() instead of setpgrp(pid,pgrp).' >&4
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile and run the test program.)"
  if ./usg; then
   xxx="a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
  else
   # SVR4 systems can appear rather BSD-ish.
   case "$i_unistd" in
   $undef)
    xxx="a BSD one, i.e. you use setpgrp(pid,pgrp)."
    val="$define"
    ;;
   $define)
    xxx="probably a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
    val="$undef"
    ;;
   esac
  fi
  echo "Assuming your setpgrp is $xxx" >&4
 fi
 ;;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set d_bsdsetpgrp
eval $setvar
$rm_try
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setpgrp.U
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```
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?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setitimer: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setitimer:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETITIMER symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setitimer() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETITIMER:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setitimer routine is
?C: available to set interval timers.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setitimer HAS_SETITIMER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setitimer
: see if setitimer exists
set setitimer d_setitimer
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_setitimer.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systypes.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systypes.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:41  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Look wether <sys/types.h> needs to be included.
?X:
?MAKE:i_systypes: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TYPES symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/types.h>.
?S:.
```

```
?C:I_SYS_TYPES (I_SYSTYPES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
 that it should
?C: include <sys/types.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systypes I_SYS_TYPES  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_systypes
: see if sys/types.h has to be included
set sys/types.h i_systypes
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_systypes.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nis.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:17:38  ram
?RCS: patch61: ensure suitable defaults for hostcat and friends
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/03/21  08:48:34  ram
?RCS: patch52: continued fix for NeXT NIS/NetInfo handling
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/02/15  14:16:23  ram
?RCS: patch51: now correctly handles NeXT using NIS rather than NetInfo
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:passcat groupcat hostcat:
 Myread Oldconfig test contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:passcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/passwd file.  This is normally "cat /etc/passwd", but can be
?S: "ypcat passwd" when NIS is used.
?S:.
```

```
?S:groupcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/group file.  This is normally "cat /etc/group", but can be
?S: "ypcat group" when NIS is used.
?S:.
?S:hostcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/hosts file.  This is normally "cat /etc/hosts", but can be
?S: "ypcat hosts" when NIS is used.
?S:.
: see if we have to deal with yellow pages, now NIS.
?X: NeXT gives us some fun here, as always, by having both NIS (former YP)
?X: and NetInfo. But since it has both, it's ok to put the test inside the if.
?X: Contributed by Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>.
if $test -d /usr/etc/yp || $test -d /etc/yp || $test -d /usr/lib/yp; then
 if $test -f /usr/etc/nibindd; then
  echo
 " "
  echo "I'm fairly confident you're on a NeXT."
@if passcat || groupcat
  echo " "
  rp='Do you get the passwd file via NetInfo?'
  dflt=y
  case "$passcat" in
  nidump*) ;;
  ") ;;
  *) dflt=n;;
  esac
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) passcat='nidump passwd .'
@if groupcat
   echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
   groupcat='nidump group .'
@end
   ;;
  *) echo "You told me, so don't blame me."
   case "$passcat" in
   nidump*) passcat="
@if groupcat
     groupcat=";;
@end
   esac
@if groupcat
   echo "(Assuming /etc/group is handled the same way.)"
@end
   ;;
  esac
```

```
@end
@if hostcat
  echo " "
  rp='Do you get the hosts file via NetInfo?'
  dflt=y
  case "$hostcat" in
  nidump*) ;;
  ") ;;
  *) dflt=n;;
  esac
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) hostcat='nidump hosts .';;
  *) case "$hostcat" in
   nidump*) hostcat=";;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
@end
 fi
@if passcat || groupcat
 case "$passcat" in
 nidump*) ;;
 *)
  case "$passcat" in
  *ypcat*) dflt=y;;
  ")
 if $contains '^\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
   else
    dflt=n
   fi;;
  *) dflt=n;;
  esac
  echo " "
  rp='Are you getting the passwd file via yellow pages?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) passcat='ypcat passwd'
@if groupcat
   echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
   groupcat='ypcat group'
@end
   ;;
  *) passcat='cat /etc/passwd'
@if groupcat
   echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also local.)"
   groupcat='cat /etc/group'
```

```
@end
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
@end
@if hostcat
 case "$hostcat" in
 nidump*) ;;
 *)
  case "$hostcat" in
  *ypcat*) dflt=y;;
  ") if $contains '^\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
   else
    dflt=n
   fi;;
  *) dflt=n;;
  esac
  echo " "
  rp='Are you getting the hosts file via yellow pages?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) hostcat='ypcat hosts';;
  *) hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
@end
fi
?X: Ensure suitable default -- Manoj Srivastava
case "$hostcat" in
") hostcat=':'
 $test -f /etc/hosts && hostcat='cat
 /etc/hosts';;
esac
case "$groupcat" in
") groupcat=':'
 $test -f /etc/group && groupcat='cat /etc/group';;
esac
case "$passcat" in
") passcat=':'
 $test -f /etc/passwd && passcat='cat /etc/passwd';;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/nis.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: d_drand48_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_drand48_r drand48_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_drand48_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DRAND48_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the drand48_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:drand48_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of drand48_r.
?S: It is zero if d_drand48_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_drand48_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DRAND48_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the drand48_r routine
?C: is available to drand48 re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:DRAND48_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of drand48_r.
?C: It is zero if d_drand48_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_drand48_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_drand48_r HAS_DRAND48_R /**/
?H:#define DRAND48_R_PROTO $drand48_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_drand48_r_proto
: see if drand48_r exists
set drand48_r d_drand48_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_drand48_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_stdlib stdlib.h"
 case "$d_drand48_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_drand48_r_proto=define
  set d_drand48_r_proto drand48_r $hdrs
```

```
 eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_drand48_r_proto" in
define)
case "$drand48_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int drand48_r(struct drand48_data*, double*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && drand48_r_proto=I_ST ;;
esac
case "$drand48_r_proto" in
"|0) d_drand48_r=undef
 drand48_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling drand48_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case
"$drand48_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) drand48_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$drand48_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "drand48_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_drand48_r=undef
 drand48_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) drand48_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_drand48_r.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: voidflags.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:27:58 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: voidflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:27:58  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't prompt them if the void support is high enough for us
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:37:44  ram
?RCS: patch45: cosmetic change to avoid spurious blank lines when using -s
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:10:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:voidflags defvoidused: cat rm_try contains +cc +ccflags package \
 Oldconfig
 Myread i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:voidflags:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VOIDFLAGS symbol,
?S: which indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?S: compiler.  See VOIDFLAGS for more info.
?S:.
?S:defvoidused:
?S: This variable contains the default value of the VOIDUSED symbol (15).
?S:.
?X: Exceptionally, we have to explicitly alias the symbol name for
?X: config_h.SH, otherwise the comment would not appear.
?C:VOIDFLAGS ~ %<:
?C: This symbol indicates how much support of the void type is given by this
?C: compiler.  What various bits mean:
?C:
?C:     1 = supports declaration of void
?C:     2 = supports arrays of pointers to functions returning void
?C:     4 = supports comparisons between pointers to void functions and
?C:      addresses of void functions
?C:     8 = supports declaration of generic void pointers
?C:
?C: The package designer should define VOIDUSED to indicate the requirements
?C: of the package.  This can be done either
 by #defining VOIDUSED before
?C: including config.h, or by defining defvoidused in Myinit.U.  If the
?C: latter approach is taken, only those flags will be tested.  If the
?C: level of void support necessary is not present, defines void to int.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef VOIDUSED
?H:?%<:#define VOIDUSED $defvoidused
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:#define VOIDFLAGS $voidflags
?H:?%<:#if (VOIDFLAGS & VOIDUSED) != VOIDUSED
?H:?%<:#define void int  /* is void to be avoided? */
?H:?%<:#define M_VOID   /* Xenix strikes again */
```

```
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?INIT:: full support for void wanted by default
?INIT:defvoidused=15
?INIT:
?LINT:known void M_VOID VOIDUSED
: check for void type
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how well your C compiler groks the void type..." >&4
case "$voidflags" in
")
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#if TRY & 1
void sub() {
#else
sub() {
#endif
 extern void moo(); /* function returning void */
 void (*goo)();  /* ptr to func returning void
 */
#if TRY & 8
 void *hue;  /* generic ptr */
#endif
#if TRY & 2
 void (*foo[10])();
#endif

#if TRY & 4
 if(goo == moo) {
  exit(0);
 }
#endif
 exit(0);
}
int main() { sub(); }
EOCP
?X: This unit used to use cc -S in those tests to try to speed up things, but
?X: unfortunately, AIX 3.2 does not support this option.
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=$defvoidused try.c >.out 2>&1 ; then
  voidflags=$defvoidused
 echo "Good.  It appears to support void to the level $package wants.">&4
  if $contains warning .out >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo "However, you might get some warnings that look like this:"
   $cat .out
```

```
  fi
 else
echo "Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with void. Checking further..." >&4
  if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=1 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo "It supports 1..."
   if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=3 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "It also supports 2..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=7 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
     voidflags=7
     echo "And it supports 4 but not 8 definitely."
    else
     echo
 "It doesn't support 4..."
     if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=11 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
      voidflags=11
      echo "But it supports 8."
     else
      voidflags=3
      echo "Neither does it support 8."
     fi
    fi
   else
    echo "It does not support 2..."
    if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=13 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
     voidflags=13
     echo "But it supports 4 and 8."
    else
     if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY=5 try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
      voidflags=5
      echo "And it supports 4 but has not heard about 8."
     else
      echo "However it supports 8 but not 4."
     fi
    fi
   fi
  else
   echo "There is no support at all for void."
   voidflags=0
  fi
 fi
esac
?X: Only prompt user if support does not match the level we want
case "$voidflags" in
"$defvoidused") ;;
*) $cat >&4 <<'EOM'
 Support flag bits are:
   1: basic void declarations.
   2: arrays of pointers to functions returning void.
```

```
   4: operations between pointers to and addresses of
 void functions.
   8: generic void pointers.
EOM
 dflt="$voidflags";
 rp="Your void support flags add up to what?"
 . ./myread
 voidflags="$ans"
 ;;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/voidflags.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETHOSTENT if gethostent() is
?S: available to dup file descriptors.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTENT (GETHOSTENT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostent routine is
?C: available to lookup host names in some data base or other.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethent HAS_GETHOSTENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_gethent
: see if gethostent exists
set gethostent d_gethent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_gethent.U
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```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:uidformat: uidsize uidsign ivsize uvsize longsize intsize shortsize \
 ivdformat uvuformat test echo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:uidformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing a Uid_t.
?S:.
?C:Uid_t_f:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Uid_t.
?C:.
?H:#define Uid_t_f  $uidformat  /**/
?H:.
: Check format string for UID
echo " "
$echo "Checking the format string to be used for uids..." >&4

case "$uidsign" in
-1) if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$ivsize"; then
  uidformat="$ivdformat"
 else
  if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
   uidformat="'ld'"
  else
   if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$intsize"; then
    uidformat="'d'"
   else
    if $test X"$uidsize"
 = X"$shortsize"; then
     uidformat="'hd'"
    fi
   fi
  fi
 fi
 ;;
*) if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$uvsize"; then
  uidformat="$uvuformat"
```

```
 else
  if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
   uidformat='"lu"'
  else
   if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$intsize"; then
    uidformat='"u"'
   else
    if $test X"$uidsize" = X"$shortsize"; then
     uidformat='"hu"'
    fi
   fi
  fi
 fi
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/uidf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sizetype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:32:10 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sizetype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:32:10  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:sizetype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sizetype:
?S: This variable defines sizetype to be something like size_t,
?S: unsigned long, or whatever type is used to declare length
?S: parameters for string functions.
?S:.
?C:Size_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used
 to declare length parameters
?C: for string functions.  It is usually size_t, but may be
```

```
?C: unsigned long, int, etc.  It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Size_t $sizetype  /* length parameter for string functions */
?H:.
?LINT: set sizetype
: see what type is used for size_t
rp="What is the type used for the length parameter for string functions?"
set size_t sizetype 'unsigned int' stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/sizetype.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: lex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Orginal Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lex.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29  16:22:50  ram
?RCS: patch36: spurious single quote could cause Configure to crash
?RCS: patch36: (reported by Xavier Le Vourch <xavierl@eiffel.com>.)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:27:09  ram
?RCS: patch32: added lexflags variable for lex flags setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:06:01  ram
?RCS: patch23: added
 trailing blank line for metalint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lex lexflags: Guess Myread Oldconfig flex test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lex:
?S: This variable holds the name of the lexical analyser generator we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be lex or flex.
```

```
?S:.
?S:lexflags:
?S: This variable holds any flags that should be passed to the lexical
?S: analyzer.  It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
: determine lexical analyser generator
case "$lex" in
")
 dflt=lex;;
*)
 dflt="$lex";;
esac
echo " "
if $test -f "$flex"; then
 rp='Which lexical analyser generator (lex or flex) shall I use?'
else
 rp='Which lexical analyser generator shall I use?'
fi
. ./myread
lex="$ans"

@if lexflags
: if using lex this will normally be useless, but flex frequently takes args
echo " "
case "$lexflags" in
") dflt='none';;
*) dflt="$lexflags";;
esac
rp="What flags should be given to $lex?"
. ./myread
case "$ans"
 in
none) lexflags=";;
*) lexflags="$ans";;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/lex.U
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```
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cf_email.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:05:06  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:cf_email: cat cf_by test myhostname mydomain Oldconfig Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cf_email:
?S: Electronic mail address of the person who ran Configure. This can be
?S: used by units that require the user's e-mail, like MailList.U.
?S:.
?T:cont maildomain
?LINT:extern MAILDOMAIN
: determine the e-mail address of the user who is running us
$cat <<EOM

I need to get your e-mail address
 in Internet format if possible, i.e.
something like user@host.domain. Please answer accurately since I have
no easy means to double check it. The default value provided below
is most probably close to reality but may not be valid from outside
your organization...

EOM
cont=x
while test "$cont"; do
 case "$MAILDOMAIN" in
 ")
  if $test -s /etc/mailname; then
   maildomain=`$cat /etc/mailname`
  else
   maildomain="$myhostname$mydomain"
  fi
  ;;
 *)  maildomain="$MAILDOMAIN";;
 esac
 case "$cf_email" in
 ") dflt="$cf_by@$maildomain";;
 *)  dflt="$cf_email";;
 esac
 rp='What is your e-mail address?'
 . ./myread
 cf_email="$ans"
```

```
 case "$cf_email" in
 *@*.*) cont=" ;;
 *)
  rp='Address does not look like an Internet one.  Use it anyway?'
  case "$fastread" in
  yes) dflt=y ;;
  *) dflt=n ;;
  esac
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) cont=" ;;
  *) echo " " ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
done
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cf_email.U
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```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:perladmin: cf_email Oldconfig Myread cat
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perladmin:
?S: Electronic mail address of the perl5 administrator.
?S:.
: Ask e-mail of administrator
$cat <<EOM

If you or somebody else will be maintaining perl at your site, please
fill in the correct e-mail address here so that they may be contacted
if necessary. Currently, the "perlbug" program included with perl
will send mail to this address in addition to perlbug@perl.org. You may
enter "none" for no administrator.

EOM
case "$perladmin" in
") dflt="$cf_email";;
*) dflt="$perladmin";;
esac
rp='Perl administrator e-mail address'
```

```
. ./myread
perladmin="$ans"

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/perladmin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: selecttype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:20:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: selecttype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:20:09  ram
?RCS: patch61: always include <sys/select.h> when available for test
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:14:06  ram
?RCS: patch56: removed harmful spaces in assignment
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:06:31  ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:selecttype: Protochk Oldconfig Myread cat
 \
 d_fd_set d_select d_socket i_systime i_sysselct extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:selecttype:
?S: This variable holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
?S: arguments to select.  Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
?S: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise.  This is only useful if you
?S: have select(), naturally.
?S:.
?C:Select_fd_set_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
?C: arguments to select.  Usually, this is 'fd_set *', if HAS_FD_SET
?C: is defined, and 'int *' otherwise.  This is only useful if you
?C: have select(), of course.
?C:.
?H:#define Select_fd_set_t $selecttype /**/
?H:.
```

```
?T:xxx nfd tmo try hdrs val
: check for type of arguments to select.
case "$selecttype" in
") case "$d_select" in
 $define)
  echo " "
  $cat <<EOM
Checking to see what type of arguments are accepted by select().
EOM
  hdrs="$define sys/types.h
   $i_systime sys/time.h
   $i_sysselct sys/select.h
   $d_socket sys/socket.h"
  : The first arg can be int, unsigned,
 or size_t
  : The last arg may or may not be 'const'
  val="
  : void pointer has been seen but using that
  : breaks the selectminbits test
  for xxx in 'fd_set *' 'int *'; do
   for nfd in 'int' 'size_t' 'unsigned long' 'unsigned' ; do
    for tmo in 'struct timeval *' 'const struct timeval *'; do
     case "$val" in
     ") try="$extern_C select _(($nfd, $xxx, $xxx, $xxx, $tmo));"
      if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
       echo "Your system accepts $xxx."
       val="$xxx"
      fi
      ;;
     esac
    done
   done
  done
?X: In the unlikely event that none of those worked, prompt the user.
  case "$val" in
  ") rp='What is the type for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arguments to select?'
   case "$d_fd_set" in
    $define) dflt="fd_set *" ;;
    *)  dflt="int *" ;;
   esac
   . ./myread
   val=$ans
   ;;
  esac
  selecttype="$val"
  ;;
 *) : no select, so pick a harmless default
  selecttype='int *'
```

```
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/selecttype.U
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* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_gai_strerror.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/stdio_streams.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_sanemcmp.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_casti32.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sbrksmart.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/ssizetype.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_neterrno.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/charsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/sbrksmart.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_builtin.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_keepsig.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/bitpbyte.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/sockopt.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_access.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/ptrsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/compline/doublesize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_eofpipe.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_int64_t.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_access.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/gccvers.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/nullified/fpu.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_isascii.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_wcsxfrm.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/abortsig.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_sgndchr.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_c99_variadic.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/charsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_socklen_t.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/intsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_volatile.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/fpu.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/gidsign.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/uidsign.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/ebcdic.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sunscanf.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_snprintf.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/randbits.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/sizesize.U

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/alignbytes.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strctcpy.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/st_ino_def.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/doublesize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_sigaction.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/bitpbyte.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Checkcc.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/fpossize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/ssizetype.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_neterrno.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/gidsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/sunscanf.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_isascii.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/floatsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_vprintf.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_const.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_mmap.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/need_va_copy.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sockopt.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_attribut.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_volatile.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/ptrsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/modified/i_malloc.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_inttypes.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/floatsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/abortsig.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_scannl.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_dir_dd_fd.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_scannl.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/uidsize.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/selectminbits.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_open3.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lc_monetary_2008.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getpagsz.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_eofpipe.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getpgrp.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isblank.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_open3.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/byteorder.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ldbl_dig.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_strtoul.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/alignbytes.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_wcscmp.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_dirfd.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/gccvers.U

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_keepsig.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getpgrp.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sgndchr.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sanemcmp.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_casti32.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/startperl.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_u32align.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_accessx: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_accessx:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ACCESSX symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the accessx() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ACCESSX :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the accessx routine is
?C: available to do extended access checks.
?C:.
?H:#$d_accessx HAS_ACCESSX  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_accessx
: see if accessx exists
set accessx d_accessx
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/acl/d_accessx.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_SHM_MAC.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_SHM_MAC.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:41  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_SHM_MAC d_SHM_PRM d_SHM_SEG d_SHM_IMMU: cat d_shm test rm +cc +ccflags
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_SHM_MAC:
?S: Sometimes, the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/sysmacros.h, usually for
?S: the ctob() macro.
?S:.
?S:d_SHM_PRM:
?S: Sometimes, the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/param.h, usually for the
?S: NBPC constant.
?S:.
?S:d_SHM_SEG:
?S: Sometimes,
 the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/seg.h, usually for the
?S: SNUMSHFT constant.
?S:.
?S:d_SHM_IMMU:
?S: Sometimes, the SHMLBA manifest needs sys/immu.h, usually for the
?S: stob() macro.
?S:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_SYSMACROS:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/sysmacros.h> because SHMLBA
?C: needs something from there, probably the ctob() macro.
?C:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_PARAM:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/param.h> because SHMLBA needs
?C: something from there, probably the NBPC constant.
?C:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_SEG:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/seg.h> because SHMLBA needs
?C: something from there, probably the SNUMSHFT constant.
?C:.
?C:SHMLBA_WANTS_IMMU:
?C: This value tells us to include <sys/immu.h> because SHMLBA needs
?C: something from there, probably the stob() macro.  (tower_600 only?)
?C:.
?H:#$d_SHM_MAC SHMLBA_WANTS_SYSMACROS /* SHMLBA wants ctob()? */
```

```
?H:#$d_SHM_PRM SHMLBA_WANTS_PARAM /* SHMLBA wants NBPC? */
?H:#$d_SHM_SEG SHMLBA_WANTS_SEG /* SHMLBA wants
 SNUMSHFT? */
?H:#$d_SHM_IMMU SHMLBA_WANTS_IMMU /* SHMLBA wants stob()? */
?H:.
?T:flags D_sys_immu D_sys_seg D_sys_sysmacros D_sys_param
: check for SHMLBA braindamage
d_SHM_MAC="$undef"
d_SHM_PRM="$undef"
d_SHM_SEG="$undef"
d_SHM_IMMU="$undef"
if $test "$d_shm" = "$define" ; then
 echo " "
 $cat >&4 <<EOM
Checking to see if SHMLBA needs additional headers.
The headers I'll be checking are:

   sys/macros.h (for the ctob() macro)
   sys/param.h  (for NBPC)
   sys/seg.h    (for SNUMSHFT)
   sys/immu.h  (for the stob() macro)

EOM
 $cat >shm_mac.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#ifdef I_SYS_IMMU
#include <sys/immu.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SYSMACROS
#include <sys/sysmacros.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_PARAM
#include <sys/param.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SEG
#include <sys/seg.h>
#endif

int main() {
 int foo = SHMLBA ;
 }
EOCP
 flags='xxx'
 for D_sys_immu in " '-DI_SYS_IMMU'; do
 for D_sys_seg in " '-DI_SYS_SEG'; do
 for D_sys_sysmacros in " '-DI_SYS_SYSMACROS';
```

```
do
for D_sys_param in " '-DI_SYS_PARAM'; do
 case "$flags" in
 'xxx')
  case "$D_sys_immu$D_sys_param$D_sys_sysmacros$D_sys_seg" in
  ")
   echo "Trying it normally..."
   ;;
  *)
  echo "Trying $D_sys_immu $D_sys_param $D_sys_sysmacros $D_sys_seg"
  ;;
  esac
  if $cc $ccflags \
  $D_sys_immu $D_sys_param $D_sys_sysmacros $D_sys_seg \
  -o shm_mac shm_mac.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   set X $D_sys_immu $D_sys_param $D_sys_sysmacros $D_sys_seg
   shift
   flags="$*"
   echo "Succeeded with $flags"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
done
done
done
done
case "$flags" in
xxx)
 echo "I don't know how to keep SHMLBA happy.  Good luck!"
 ;;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_PARAM*) d_SHM_PRM="$define";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_SYSMACROS*) d_SHM_MAC="$define";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_SEG*) d_SHM_SEG="$define";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYS_IMMU*) d_SHM_IMMU="$define";;
esac
fi
$rm -f shm_mac*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/dist/U/d_SHM_MAC.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Karl Williamson
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mbrlen: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mbrlen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MBRLEN symbol if the
?S: mbrlen() routine is available to be used to get the length of
?S: multi-byte character strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MBRLEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mbrlen routine is
?C: available to get the length of multi-byte character strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mbrlen HAS_MBRLEN /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_mbrlen
: see if mbrlen exists
set mbrlen d_mbrlen
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_mbrlen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_tmpnam_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tmpnam_r tmpnam_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tmpnam_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TMPNAM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the tmpnam_r()
```

```
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:tmpnam_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of tmpnam_r.
?S: It is zero if d_tmpnam_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_tmpnam_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TMPNAM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tmpnam_r routine
?C: is available to tmpnam re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:TMPNAM_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of tmpnam_r.
?C: It is zero if d_tmpnam_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_tmpnam_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tmpnam_r HAS_TMPNAM_R /**/
?H:#define TMPNAM_R_PROTO $tmpnam_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_tmpnam_r_proto
: see if tmpnam_r exists
set tmpnam_r d_tmpnam_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_tmpnam_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h "
 case "$d_tmpnam_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_tmpnam_r_proto=define
  set d_tmpnam_r_proto tmpnam_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_tmpnam_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$tmpnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* tmpnam_r(char*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && tmpnam_r_proto=B_B ;;
 esac
 case "$tmpnam_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_tmpnam_r=undef
  tmpnam_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling tmpnam_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$tmpnam_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) tmpnam_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$tmpnam_r_proto"
```

```
 ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "tmpnam_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_tmpnam_r=undef
  tmpnam_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) tmpnam_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_tmpnam_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endnent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endnent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endnent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endnent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ENDNETENT if endnetent() is
?S: available to close whatever was being used for network queries.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDNETENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endnetent() routine is
?C: available to close whatever was being used for network
 queries.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endnent HAS_ENDNETENT  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endnent
: see if endnetent exists
set endnetent d_endnent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_endnent.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_mktime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mktime.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:09:44  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mktime: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mktime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKTIME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mktime() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKTIME :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mktime routine
 is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mktime HAS_MKTIME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mktime
: see if mktime exists
set mktime d_mktime
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mktime.U

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```
?RCS: $Id: d_random_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_random_r random_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_random_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RANDOM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the random_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:random_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of random_r.
?S: It is zero if d_random_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_random_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RANDOM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the random_r routine
?C: is available to random re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:RANDOM_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of random_r.
?C: It is zero if d_random_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_random_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_random_r HAS_RANDOM_R /**/
?H:#define RANDOM_R_PROTO $random_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_random_r_proto
: see if random_r exists
set random_r d_random_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_random_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_stdlib stdlib.h"
 case "$d_random_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_random_r_proto=define
  set d_random_r_proto random_r $hdrs
```

```
 eval $hasproto ;;
*) ;;
esac
case "$d_random_r_proto" in
define)
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int random_r(int*, struct random_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && random_r_proto=I_iS ;;
esac
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int random_r(long*, struct random_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && random_r_proto=I_lS ;;
esac
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0)
try='int random_r(struct random_data*, int32_t*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && random_r_proto=I_St ;;
esac
case "$random_r_proto" in
"|0) d_random_r=undef
 random_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling random_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$random_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) random_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$random_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "random_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_random_r=undef
 random_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) random_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_random_r.U
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?RCS: Id
?RCS:

```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_flexfnam.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flexfnam: cat rm test Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_flexfnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the FLEXFILENAMES symbol, which
?S: indicates that the system supports filenames longer than 14 characters.
?S:.
?C:FLEXFILENAMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system supports filenames
?C: longer than 14 characters.
?C:.
?H:#$d_flexfnam FLEXFILENAMES  /**/
?H:.
?T:first
 second
?LINT:set d_flexfnam
: see if we can have long filenames
echo " "
?X:
?X: We have to test in both /tmp and . because of NFS (remote server may allow
?X: long filenames while the local filesystem cannot support them). If at least
?X: one of those file systems cannot support long filenames, then we assume the
?X: whole system can't.
?X:
rmlist="$rmlist /tmp/cf$$"
$test -d /tmp/cf$$ || mkdir /tmp/cf$$
first=123456789abcdef
second=/tmp/cf$$/$first
$rm -f $first $second
if (echo hi >$first) 2>/dev/null; then
 if $test -f 123456789abcde; then
  echo 'You cannot have filenames longer than 14 characters.  Sigh.' >&4
  val="$undef"
 else
  if (echo hi >$second) 2>/dev/null; then
   if $test -f /tmp/cf$$/123456789abcde; then
    $cat <<'EOM'
```

```
That's peculiar... You can have filenames longer than 14 characters, but only
on some of the filesystems.  Maybe you are using NFS.  Anyway, to avoid problems
I shall consider your system cannot support long filenames at all.
EOM
    val="$undef"
   else
    echo
 'You can have filenames longer than 14 characters.' >&4
    val="$define"
   fi
  else
   $cat <<'EOM'
How confusing! Some of your filesystems are sane enough to allow filenames
longer than 14 characters but some others like /tmp can't even think about them.
So, for now on, I shall assume your kernel does not allow them at all.
EOM
   val="$undef"
  fi
 fi
else
 $cat <<'EOM'
You can't have filenames longer than 14 chars.  You can't even think about them!
EOM
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_flexfnam
eval $setvar
$rm -rf /tmp/cf$$ 123456789abcde*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_flexfnam.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:siteman1dir siteman1direxp installsiteman1dir: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix man1dir sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
```

```
?D:siteman1dir="
?S:siteman1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: manual source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl
 has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: man1 pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:siteman1direxp="
?S:siteman1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the siteman1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsiteman1dir="
?S:installsiteman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as siteman1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsiteman1dir
?LINT:set siteman1dir
?LINT:set siteman1direxp
: determine where add-on manual pages go
case "$siteman1dir" in
") dflt=`echo $man1dir | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"` ;;
*) dflt=$siteman1dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname
 where the site-specific manual pages should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=siteman1dir
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/siteman1dir.U

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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mmap.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:19:12  ram
?RCS: patch15: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mmap: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mmap:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MMAP if mmap() is
?S: available to map a file into memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MMAP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mmap system call is
?C: available to map a file into memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mmap HAS_MMAP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mmap
: see if mmap exists
set mmap d_mmap
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mmap.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: dlsrc.U,v$
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: dlsrc.U,v $
?RCS:
```

```
?X:  hpux support thanks to Jeff Okamoto <okamoto@hpcc101.corp.hp.com>
?X:
?X:  To create a shared library, you must compile ALL source files in the
?X:  library with +z (or possibly +Z if the library is whopping huge),
?X:  then link the library with -b.  Example:
?X:   cc -c +z module_a.c
?X:   cc -c +z module_b.c
?X:   ld -b module_a.o module_b.o -o module.sl
?X:
?MAKE:usedl ld dlsrc cccdlflags lddlflags ccdlflags bin_ELF ld_can_script: \
 rm_try Getfile Myread test osname sed d_dlopen Findhdr Setvar \
 src run cc ccflags ldflags optimize ls gccversion cat rsrc i_stdlib \
 i_unistd osvers sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:BOTTOM
?S:usedl:
?S: This variable
 indicates if the system supports dynamic
?S: loading of some sort.  See also dlsrc and dlobj.
?S:.
?S:ld:
?S: This variable indicates the program to be used to link
?S: libraries for dynamic loading.  On some systems, it is 'ld'.
?S: On ELF systems, it should be $cc.  Mostly, we'll try to respect
?S: the hint file setting.
?S:.
?S:dlsrc:
?S: This variable contains the name of the dynamic loading file that
?S: will be used with the package.
?S:.
?S:cccdlflags:
?S: This variable contains any special flags that might need to be
?S: passed with 'cc -c' to compile modules to be used to create a shared
?S: library that will be used for dynamic loading.  For hpux, this
?S: should be +z.  It is up to the makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:lddlflags:
?S: This variable contains any special flags that might need to be
?S: passed to $ld to create a shared library suitable for dynamic
?S: loading.  It is up to the makefile to use it.  For hpux, it
?S: should be '-b'.  For sunos 4.1, it is empty.
?S:.
?S:ccdlflags:
?S: This
 variable contains any special flags that might need to be
?S: passed to cc to link with a shared library for dynamic loading.
?S: It is up to the makefile to use it.  For sunos 4.1, it should
?S: be empty.
```

```
?S:.
?S:bin_ELF:
?S: This variable saves the result from configure if generated binaries
?S: are in ELF format. Only set to defined when the test has actually
?S: been performed, and the result was positive.
?S:.
?S:ld_can_script:
?S: This variable shows if the loader accepts scripts in the form of
?S: -Wl,--version-script=ld.script. This is currently only supported
?S: for GNU ld on ELF in dynamic loading builds.
?S:.
?C:USE_DYNAMIC_LOADING ~ %<:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that dynamic loading of
?C: some sort is available.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$usedl USE_DYNAMIC_LOADING  /**/
?H:.
?W:%<:dlopen
?T:dldir thisflag tdir
?F:!a.out
: determine which dynamic loading, if any, to compile in
echo " "
dldir="ext/DynaLoader"
case "$usedl" in
   $define|y|true)
 dflt='y'
 usedl="$define"
 ;;
    $undef|n|false)
 dflt='n'
 usedl="$undef"
 ;;
   *)
 dflt='n'
 case "$d_dlopen" in
     $define) dflt='y' ;;
 esac
 : Does a dl_xxx.xs file exist for this operating system
 $test -f $rsrc/$dldir/dl_${osname}.xs && dflt='y'
 ;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to use dynamic loading?"
. ./myread
usedl="$ans"
bin_ELF="$undef"
case "$ans" in
   y*) usedl="$define"
 case "$dlsrc" in
```

```
    ") if $test -f $rsrc/$dldir/dl_${osname}.xs ; then
     dflt="$dldir/dl_${osname}.xs"
 elif $test "$d_dlopen" = "$define" ; then
     dflt="$dldir/dl_dlopen.xs"
 else
     dflt="
 fi
 ;;
    *)  dflt="$dldir/$dlsrc"
 ;;
esac
echo "The following dynamic loading files are available:"
: Can not go over to $dldir because getfile has path hard-coded in.
tdir=`pwd`; cd "$rsrc"; $ls -C $dldir/dl*.xs; cd "$tdir"
rp="Source file to use for dynamic loading"
fn="fne"
gfpth="$src"
. ./getfile
usedl="$define"
: emulate basename
dlsrc=`echo $ans | $sed -e 's%.*/\([^/]*\)$%\1%'`

$cat
<< EOM

Some systems may require passing special flags to $cc -c to
compile modules that will be used to create a shared library.
To use no flags, say "none".

EOM
 case "$cccdlflags" in
    ") case "$gccversion" in
 ") case "$osname" in
  hpux) dflt='+z' ;;
  irix*) dflt='-KPIC' ;;
  svr4*|esix*|solaris|nonstopux) dflt='-KPIC' ;;
  sunos) dflt='-pic' ;;
  *) dflt='none' ;;
     esac
     ;;
 *)  case "$osname" in
  darwin) dflt='none' ;;
  *linux*|svr4*|esix*|solaris|nonstopux) dflt='-fPIC' ;;
  *) dflt='-fpic' ;;
     esac ;;
 esac ;;
    ' ') dflt='none' ;;
    *)   dflt="$cccdlflags" ;;
```

```
esac

case "$dflt" in
    none) dflt=" ;;
esac

# If -Dsysroot was specified, now's the time to add it
# to cccdlflags
if test "X$sysroot" != X; then
    case "$gccversion" in
 ") ;;
 *)  case "$dflt" in
  *sysroot*) ;;
  'undef'|*)
      dflt="$dflt --sysroot=$sysroot" ;;
     esac
     ;;
    esac
fi

case "$dflt" in
    ") dflt='none';;
esac

rp="Any
special flags to pass to $cc -c to compile shared library modules?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so that a subsequent Configure run preserves the old state.
    none) cccdlflags=' ' ;;
    *)    cccdlflags="$ans" ;;
esac

cat << EOM

Some systems use ld to create libraries that can be dynamically loaded,
while other systems (such as those using ELF) use $cc.

EOM

: Determine if this is ELF
 $cat >try.c <<EOM
/* Test for whether ELF binaries are produced */
#include <fcntl.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
```

```
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#include <unistd.h>
#endif
int main() {
   char b[4];
   int i = open("a.out",O_RDONLY);
   if(i == -1)
 exit(1); /* fail */
   if(read(i,b,4)==4 && b[0]==127 && b[1]=='E' && b[2]=='L' && b[3]=='F')
 exit(0); /* succeed (yes, it is ELF) */
   exit(1); /* fail */
}
EOM
 if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o a.out try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 && $run ./a.out; then
     bin_ELF="$define"
 fi
 $rm_try

 case "$ld" in

    ") if $test $bin_ELF = "$define"; then
      cat <<EOM
You appear to have ELF support.  I'll use $cc to build dynamic libraries.
EOM
      dflt="$cc"
  else
      echo "I'll use ld to build dynamic libraries."
      dflt='ld'
  fi
  ;;
     *)  dflt="$ld"
  ;;
 esac

 rp="What command should be used to create dynamic libraries?"
 . ./myread
 ld="$ans"

 cat << EOM

Some systems may require passing special flags to $ld to create a
library that can be dynamically loaded.  If your ld flags include
-L/other/path options to locate libraries outside your loader's normal
search path, you may need to specify those -L options here as well.  To
use no flags, say "none".

EOM
```

```
case "$lddlflags" in
    ") case "$osname" in
     haiku) dflt='-shared' ;;
     hpux) dflt='-b';
    case "$gccversion" in
        ") dflt="$dflt +vnocompatwarnings" ;;
    esac
    ;;
     *linux*|irix*|gnu*)  dflt="-shared $optimize" ;;
     solaris) # See [perl #66604].
      # On Solaris 11, gcc -m64
on amd64
      # appears not to understand -G.  gcc versions at
      # least as old as 3.4.3 support -shared, so just
      # use that with Solaris 11 and later, but keep
      # the old behavior for older Solaris versions.
      case "$gccversion" in
   ") dflt='-G' ;;
   *)  case "$osvers" in
    2.?|2.10) dflt='-G' ;;
    *) dflt='-shared' ;;
       esac
       ;;
      esac
      ;;
     sunos) dflt='-assert nodefinitions' ;;
     svr4*|esix*|nonstopux) dflt="-G $ldflags" ;;
     *)     dflt='none' ;;
 esac
 ;;
    *) dflt="$lddlflags" ;;
esac

: Only do this for gcc, since, for example, qcc has no concept
: of --sysroot.
if $test "X$sysroot" != X; then
    case "$gccversion" in
 ") ;;
 *)  dflt="$dflt --sysroot $sysroot" ;;
    esac
fi

: Try to guess additional flags to pick up local libraries.
: Be careful not to append to a plain 'none'
case "$dflt" in
    none) dflt=" ;;
esac
for thisflag in $ldflags; do
```

```
    case "$thisflag" in
 -L*|-R*|-Wl,-R*)

   case " $dflt " in
  *" $thisflag "*) ;;
  *) dflt="$dflt $thisflag" ;;
     esac
     ;;
    esac
done

case "$dflt" in
    "|' ') dflt='none' ;;
esac

case "$ldflags" in
    *-fstack-protector-strong*)
 case "$dflt" in
     *-fstack-protector-strong*) ;; # Don't add it again
     *) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector-strong" ;;
 esac
 ;;
    *-fstack-protector*)
 case "$dflt" in
     *-fstack-protector*) ;; # Don't add it again
     *) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

rp="Any special flags to pass to $ld to create a dynamically loaded library?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so that a subsequent Configure run preserves the old state.
    none) lddlflags=' ' ;;
    *) lddlflags="$ans" ;;
esac

cat <<EOM

Some systems may require passing special flags to $cc to indicate that
the resulting executable will use dynamic linking.  To use no flags,
say "none".

EOM
 case "$ccdlflags" in
    ") case "$osname" in
     *linux*|hpux|gnu*)
```

```
 dflt='-Wl,-E' ;;
      sunos)            dflt='none'   ;;
      *)                dflt='none'   ;;
  esac ;;
     ' ') dflt='none' ;;
     *)   dflt="$ccdlflags" ;;
 esac
 rp="Any special flags to pass to $cc to use dynamic linking?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so that a subsequent Configure run preserves the old state.
     none) ccdlflags=' ' ;;
     *)    ccdlflags="$ans" ;;
 esac
 ;;
?X: End of usedl=y section

   *)  usedl="$undef"
 ld='ld'
 dlsrc='dl_none.xs'
 lddlflags=''
 ccdlflags=''
 ;;
esac

ld_can_script="$undef"
case "$bin_ELF$usedl" in
   $define$define)
 # Abuse try.h and a.out names for neat cleanup
 $cat >try.c <<EOM
void foo() {}
void bar() {}
EOM
 $cat >try.h <<EOM
LIBTEST_42 {
global:
 foo;
local: *;
};
EOM
 if $cc $cccdlflags $ccdlflags $ccflags \
        $ldflags $lddlflags -o a.out try.c \
        -Wl,--version-script=try.h >/dev/null 2>&1 \
    &&  $test -s a.out ; then
     echo "ld supports scripting" >&4
     ld_can_script="$define"
 else
```

```
    echo "ld does not support scripting" >&4
 fi
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/dlsrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statvfs d_fstatvfs: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STATVFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the statvfs() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_fstatvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FSTATVFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fstatvfs() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STATVFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the statvfs routine is
?C: available to stat filesystems by filenames.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FSTATVFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fstatvfs routine is
?C: available to stat filesystems by file descriptors.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statvfs HAS_STATVFS  /**/
?H:#$d_fstatvfs
 HAS_FSTATVFS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_statvfs
?LINT:set d_fstatvfs
: see if statvfs exists
set statvfs d_statvfs
eval $inlibc

: see if fstatvfs exists
set fstatvfs d_fstatvfs
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_statvfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_float.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_float.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:21:57  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_float: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_float:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FLOAT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <float.h> to get symbols like DBL_MAX
?S: or DBL_MIN, i.e. machine dependent floating point values.
?S:.
?C:I_FLOAT:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <float.h> to get definition of symbols like DBL_MAX or
?C: DBL_MIN, i.e. machine dependent floating point values.
?C:.
?H:#$i_float I_FLOAT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_float
: see if this is a float.h system
set float.h i_float
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_float.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sbrk.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sbrk.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:06:31  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sbrk: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sbrk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SBRK if sbrk() is
?S: available to add more core to the process.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SBRK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sbrk system call is
?C: available to add/relase core. Always true on Unix.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sbrk HAS_SBRK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sbrk
: see
 if sbrk exists
set sbrk d_sbrk
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sbrk.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_class: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_class:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CLASS symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the class() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the class routine is
?C: available to classify doubles.  Available for example in AIX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <float.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_PLUS_NORM Positive normalized, nonzero
?C: FP_MINUS_NORM Negative normalized, nonzero
?C: FP_PLUS_DENORM Positive denormalized, nonzero
?C: FP_MINUS_DENORM Negative denormalized, nonzero
?C: FP_PLUS_ZERO +0.0
?C: FP_MINUS_ZERO -0.0
?C: FP_PLUS_INF +INF
?C: FP_MINUS_INF -INF
?C: FP_NANS  Signaling
 Not a Number (NaNS)
?C: FP_NANQ  Quiet Not a Number (NaNQ)
?C:.
?H:#$d_class HAS_CLASS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_class
: see if class exists
set class d_class
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_class.U
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```
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_backtrace.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_backtrace: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_backtrace:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BACKTRACE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the backtrace() routine is available
```

```
?S: to get a stack trace.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BACKTRACE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the backtrace() routine is
?C: available to get a stack trace.  The <execinfo.h> header must be
?C: included to use this routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_backtrace HAS_BACKTRACE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_backtrace
:
 see if backtrace exists
set backtrace d_backtrace
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_backtrace.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017, Lukas Mai
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute this file under the terms of either
?RCS:     a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl, or
?RCS:     b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or
?RCS:     c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
?RCS:     Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any
?RCS:     later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the
?RCS:     Perl distribution).
?RCS: Which one to use is your choice.
?RCS: See the U/README file.
?MAKE:d_builtin_add_overflow d_builtin_sub_overflow d_builtin_mul_overflow : Compile Setvar cat run rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_builtin_add_overflow:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_ADD_OVERFLOW, which
?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_add_overflow(x,y,&z)
?S: for safely adding x and y into z while checking for overflow.
?S:.
?S:d_builtin_sub_overflow:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_SUB_OVERFLOW, which
?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_sub_overflow(x,y,&z)
?S: for safely subtracting y from x into z while checking for overflow.
?S:.
?S:d_builtin_mul_overflow:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_BUILTIN_MUL_OVERFLOW, which
?S: indicates that the compiler supports __builtin_mul_overflow(x,y,&z)
?S: for safely multiplying x and y into z while checking for overflow.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_ADD_OVERFLOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the compiler supports
?C: __builtin_add_overflow for adding integers with overflow checks.
?C:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_SUB_OVERFLOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the compiler supports
?C: __builtin_sub_overflow for subtracting integers with overflow checks.
?C:.
?C:HAS_BUILTIN_MUL_OVERFLOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the compiler supports
?C: __builtin_mul_overflow for multiplying integers with overflow checks.
?C:.
?H:#$d_builtin_add_overflow
 HAS_BUILTIN_ADD_OVERFLOW /**/
?H:#$d_builtin_sub_overflow HAS_BUILTIN_SUB_OVERFLOW /**/
?H:#$d_builtin_mul_overflow HAS_BUILTIN_MUL_OVERFLOW /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set d_builtin_add_overflow d_builtin_sub_overflow d_builtin_mul_overflow
: Look for GCC-style __builtin_add_overflow
case "$d_builtin_add_overflow" in
")
  echo " "
  echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_add_overflow ..." >&4
  $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
  const unsigned int uint_max = ~0u;
  int target_int = 0;
  if (__builtin_add_overflow(1, 2, &target_int) || target_int != 3) {
     return 1;
  }
  if (!__builtin_add_overflow((int)(uint_max >> 1), 1, &target_int)) {
     return 1;
  }
  if (!__builtin_add_overflow(uint_max, -1, &target_int)) {
     return 1;
  }
  return 0;
}
EOCP
  set try
  if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
     echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_add_overflow."
     val="$define"
  else
     echo
```

```
 "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_add_overflow."
      val="$undef"
   fi
   ;;
*) val="$d_builtin_add_overflow" ;;
esac

set d_builtin_add_overflow
eval $setvar
$rm_try

: Look for GCC-style __builtin_sub_overflow
case "$d_builtin_sub_overflow" in
")
   echo " "
   echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_sub_overflow ..." >&4
   $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
   const unsigned int uint_max = ~0u;
   int target_int = 0;
   if (__builtin_sub_overflow(1, -2, &target_int) || target_int != 3) {
      return 1;
   }
   if (!__builtin_sub_overflow(-(int)(uint_max >> 1), 2, &target_int)) {
      return 1;
   }
   if (!__builtin_sub_overflow(uint_max, 1, &target_int)) {
      return 1;
   }
   return 0;
}
EOCP
   set try
   if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
      echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_sub_overflow."
      val="$define"
   else
      echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_sub_overflow."
       val="$undef"
   fi
   ;;
*) val="$d_builtin_sub_overflow" ;;
esac

set d_builtin_sub_overflow
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

```
: Look for GCC-style __builtin_mul_overflow
case "$d_builtin_mul_overflow" in
")
  echo " "
  echo "Checking whether your compiler can handle __builtin_mul_overflow ..." >&4
  $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
int main(void) {
  const unsigned int uint_max = ~0u;
  int target_int = 0;
  if (__builtin_mul_overflow(2, 3, &target_int) || target_int != 6) {
     return 1;
  }
  if (!__builtin_mul_overflow((int)(uint_max >> 1), 2, &target_int)) {
     return 1;
  }
  if (!__builtin_mul_overflow(uint_max, 1, &target_int)) {
     return 1;
  }
  return 0;
}
EOCP
  set try
  if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
     echo "Your C compiler supports __builtin_mul_overflow."
     val="$define"
  else
     echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to understand __builtin_mul_overflow."
     val="$undef"
  fi
  ;;
*) val="$d_builtin_mul_overflow"
 ;;
esac

set d_builtin_mul_overflow
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_builtin_overflow.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_localeconv_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_localeconv_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LOCALECONV_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the localeconv_l() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCALECONV_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localeconv_l routine is
?C: available to query certain information about a locale.
?C:.
?H:#$d_localeconv_l HAS_LOCALECONV_L  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_localeconv_l
: see if localeconv_l exists
set localeconv_l d_localeconv_l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_localeconv_l.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: ipc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: ipc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:53  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ipc serve_shm serve_msg serve_inet_udp serve_inet_tcp serve_unix_udp \
 serve_unix_tcp: test Myread Oldconfig d_socket d_msg d_shm d_sem
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:use d_msg d_sem
?S:ipc:
?S: This variable holds the type of IPC service we'll be using.  Values
?S: include "ip", "shm", "msg", "cms" and "os9".  We don't worry about
?S: cms or os9
 here, because Configure doesn't run in those places--HMS.
?S:.
```

```
?S:serve_shm:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_SHM, which tells the
?S: C program to use USG shared memory for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_msg:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_MSG, which tells the
?S: C program to use USG message queues for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_inet_udp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_INET_UDP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable InterNet-domain UDP support for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_inet_tcp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_INET_TCP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable InterNet-domain TCP support for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_unix_udp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_UNIX_UDP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable Unix-domain UDP support for IPC.
?S:.
?S:serve_unix_tcp:
?S: This variable controls the definition of SERVE_UNIX_TCP, which tells
?S: the C program to enable Unix-domain TCP support for IPC.
?S:.
?C:SERVE_SHM:
?C: If
 defined, tells the C program to use USG shared memory for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_MSG:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to use USG message queues for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_INET_UDP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable InterNet-domain UDP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_INET_TCP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable InterNet-domain TCP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_UNIX_UDP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable Unix-domain UDP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?C:SERVE_UNIX_TCP:
?C: If defined, tells the C program to enable Unix-domain TCP
?C: support for IPC.
?C:.
?H:#$serve_shm SERVE_SHM /**/
```

```
?H:#$serve_msg SERVE_MSG /**/
?H:#$serve_inet_udp SERVE_INET_UDP /**/
?H:#$serve_inet_tcp SERVE_INET_TCP /**/
?H:#$serve_unix_udp SERVE_UNIX_UDP /**/
?H:#$serve_unix_tcp SERVE_UNIX_TCP /**/
?H:.
?X: FIXME -- RAM
?INIT:serve_shm=''
?INIT:serve_msg="$undef"
?INIT:serve_inet_udp=''
?INIT:serve_inet_tcp=''
?INIT:serve_unix_udp=''
?INIT:serve_unix_tcp=''
: get IPC mechanism
echo
 " "
ipc=''
while $test -z "$ipc"
do
 if $test "$ipc" != "shm" -a "$d_socket" = "$define"; then
  ipc=''
  if $test "$serve_inet_udp" = "$undef"; then
   dflt=n
  else
   dflt=y
  fi
  rp='Provide InterNet-domain UDP service?'
  . ./myread
  dflt=''
  case "$ans" in
  n*) serve_inet_udp="$undef";;
  *)
   serve_inet_udp="$define"
   ipc='ip'
   ;;
  esac

  if $test "$serve_inet_tcp" = "$define"; then
   dflt=y
  else
   dflt=n
  fi
  rp='Provide InterNet-domain TCP service?'
  . ./myread
  dflt=''
  case "$ans" in
  n*) serve_inet_tcp="$undef";;
  *)
```

```
  serve_inet_tcp="$define"
  ipc='ip'
  ;;
 esac

 if $test "$serve_unix_udp" = "$define"; then
  dflt=y
 else
  dflt=n
 fi
 rp='Provide Unix-domain UDP service?'
 . ./myread
 dflt=''
 case "$ans" in
 n*) serve_unix_udp="$undef";;
 *)
  serve_unix_udp="$define"
  ipc='ip'
  ;;
 esac

 if $test "$serve_unix_tcp" = "$define"; then
  dflt=y
 else
  dflt=n
 fi
 rp='Provide Unix-domain TCP service?'
 . ./myread
 dflt=''
 case
"$ans" in
 n*) serve_unix_tcp="$undef";;
 *)
  serve_unix_tcp="$define"
  ipc='ip'
  ;;
 esac
else
 serve_inet_udp="$undef"
 serve_inet_tcp="$undef"
 serve_unix_udp="$undef"
 serve_unix_tcp="$undef"
fi
if $test "$ipc" != "ip" -a "$d_shm" = "$define"; then
 echo "Providing USG shared memory IPC support." >&4
 serve_shm="$define"
 ipc='shm'
else
```

```
  serve_shm="$undef"
 fi
 if $test -z "$ipc"; then
  echo "You must select an IPC mechanism." >&4
 fi
done
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/ipc.U
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```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ilogbl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ilogbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ILOGBL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ilogbl() routine is available
?S: for extracting the exponent of long double x as a signed integer.
?S: If scalbnl is also present we can emulate frexpl.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ILOGBL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ilogbl routine is
?C: available.  If scalbnl is also present we can emulate frexpl.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ilogbl HAS_ILOGBL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ilogbl
: see if ilogbl exists
set ilogbl d_ilogbl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ilogbl.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitehtml3dir sitehtml3direxp installsitehtml3dir: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix html3dir sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitehtml3dir=''
?S:sitehtml3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: library html source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After
 perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: library html pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitehtml3direxp=''
?S:sitehtml3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the sitehtml3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitehtml3dir=''
?S:installsitehtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitehtml3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: html3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitehtml3dir
?LINT:set sitehtml3dir
?LINT:set sitehtml3direxp
: determine where add-on library html pages go
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
case
 "$sitehtml3dir" in
'')    dflt=`echo "$html3dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"` ;;
*)     dflt=$sitehtml3dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none ;;
```

```
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname where the site-specific library html pages should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitehtml3dir
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/sitehtml3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnetent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnetent_r getnetent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnetent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnetent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getnetent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getnetent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetent_r routine
?C: is
 available to getnetent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETNETENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getnetent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnetent_r HAS_GETNETENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETNETENT_R_PROTO $getnetent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
```

```
?T:try hdrs d_getnetent_r_proto
: see if getnetent_r exists
set getnetent_r d_getnetent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getnetent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getnetent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getnetent_r_proto=define
  set d_getnetent_r_proto getnetent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getnetent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct
 netent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct netent* getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=S_SBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct netent* getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetent_r(struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getnetent_r=undef
  getnetent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getnetent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getnetent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getnetent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getnetent_r_proto"
```

```
 ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getnetent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getnetent_r=undef
  getnetent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getnetent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getnetent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_srandom_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_srandom_r srandom_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_stdlib extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_srandom_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SRANDOM_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the srandom_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:srandom_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of srandom_r.
?S: It is zero if d_srandom_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srandom_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SRANDOM_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the srandom_r routine
?C: is available to srandom re-entrantly.
?C:.
```

```
?C:SRANDOM_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of srandom_r.
?C: It is zero if d_srandom_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_srandom_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_srandom_r HAS_SRANDOM_R /**/
?H:#define SRANDOM_R_PROTO $srandom_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_srandom_r_proto
: see if srandom_r exists
set srandom_r d_srandom_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_srandom_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_stdlib stdlib.h"
 case "$d_srandom_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_srandom_r_proto=define
  set d_srandom_r_proto srandom_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_srandom_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$srandom_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int srandom_r(unsigned int, struct random_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && srandom_r_proto=I_TS ;;
 esac
 case "$srandom_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_srandom_r=undef
  srandom_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling srandom_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 *
 ) case "$srandom_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) srandom_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$srandom_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "srandom_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_srandom_r=undef
  srandom_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
```

```
 ;;
*) srandom_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_srandom_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: models.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:13:17  ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:02:39  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for large
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:models split small medium large huge: test cat Myread sysman Oldconfig \
 Loc Warn contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:models:
?S: This variable contains the list of memory models supported by
 this
?S: system.  Possible component values are none, split, unsplit, small,
?S: medium, large, and huge.  The component values are space separated.
?S:.
?S:split:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program that will run in separate I and D space, for those
?S: machines that support separation of instruction and data space.  It is
?S: up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:small:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a small memory model.  It is up to
```

```
?S: the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:medium:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a medium memory model.  If the
?S: medium model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
?S: model programs.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:large:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to
 produce a program running with a large memory model.  It is up to
?S: the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:huge:
?S: This variable contains a flag which will tell the C compiler and loader
?S: to produce a program running with a huge memory model.  If the
?S: huge model is not supported, contains the flag to produce large
?S: model programs.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:unsplit tans modelcc
?F:!pdp11
?D:large=''
?LINT:extern cc
: see what memory models we can support
case "$models" in
'')
?X: We may not use Cppsym or we get a circular dependency through cc.
?X: But this should work regardless of which cc we eventually use.
 $cat >pdp11.c <<'EOP'
int main() {
#ifdef pdp11
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(1);
#endif
}
EOP
?X: Run cc in a subshell in case they don't have a 'cc' command.
?X: Presumably they do have gcc or something.
 case "$cc" in
 '') modelcc="$cc" ;;
 *) modelcc="cc" ;;
 esac
 ( $modelcc -o pdp11 pdp11.c ) >/dev/null 2>&1
 if $test -f pdp11 && ./pdp11 2>/dev/null;
 then
  dflt='unsplit split'
```

```
 else
  tans=`./loc . X /lib/small /lib/large /usr/lib/small /usr/lib/large /lib/medium /usr/lib/medium /lib/huge`
  case "$tans" in
  X) dflt='none';;
  *) if $test -d /lib/small || $test -d /usr/lib/small; then
    dflt='small'
   else
    dflt=''
   fi
   if $test -d /lib/medium || $test -d /usr/lib/medium; then
    dflt="$dflt medium"
   fi
   if $test -d /lib/large || $test -d /usr/lib/large; then
    dflt="$dflt large"
   fi
   if $test -d /lib/huge || $test -d /usr/lib/huge; then
    dflt="$dflt huge"
   fi
  esac
 fi;;
*) dflt="$models";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

Some systems have different model sizes.  On most systems they are called
small, medium, large, and huge.  On the PDP11 they are called unsplit and
split.  If your system doesn't support different memory models, say "none".
If you wish to force everything to one memory model, say "none" here and
put the appropriate flags later when it asks you for other cc and ld flags.
Venix systems may wish
 to put "none" and let the compiler figure things out.
(In the following question multiple model names should be space separated.)

The default for most systems is "none".

EOM
rp="Which memory models are supported?"
. ./myread
models="$ans"

case "$models" in
none)
 small=''
 medium=''
 large=''
 huge=''
 unsplit=''
 split=''
```

```
;;
*split)
 case "$split" in
 ") if $contains '\-i' $sysman/ld.1 >/dev/null 2>&1 || \
    $contains '\-i' $sysman/cc.1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   dflt='-i'
  else
   dflt='none'
  fi;;
 *) dflt="$split";;
 esac
 rp="What flag indicates separate I and D space?"
 . ./myread
 tans="$ans"
 case "$tans" in
 none) tans=";;
 esac
 split="$tans"
 unsplit=";;
*large*|*small*|*medium*|*huge*)
 case "$models" in
 *large*)
  case "$large" in
  ") dflt='-Ml';;
  *) dflt="$large";;
  esac
 rp="What flag indicates large model?"
 . ./myread
 tans="$ans"
 case "$tans" in
 none) tans=";
 esac
 large="$tans";;
 *) large=";;
 esac
 case "$models" in
 *huge*) case "$huge" in
  ")
 dflt='-Mh';;
  *) dflt="$huge";;
  esac
  rp="What flag indicates huge model?"
  . ./myread
  tans="$ans"
  case "$tans" in
  none) tans=";
  esac
  huge="$tans";;
```

```
 *) huge="$large";;
 esac
 case "$models" in
 *medium*) case "$medium" in
  ") dflt='-Mm';;
  *) dflt="$medium";;
  esac
  rp="What flag indicates medium model?"
  . ./myread
  tans="$ans"
  case "$tans" in
  none) tans=";
  esac
  medium="$tans";;
 *) medium="$large";;
 esac
 case "$models" in
 *small*) case "$small" in
  ") dflt='none';;
  *) dflt="$small";;
  esac
  rp="What flag indicates small model?"
  . ./myread
  tans="$ans"
  case "$tans" in
  none) tans=";
  esac
  small="$tans";;
 *) small=";;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 ./warn "Unrecognized memory models--you may have to edit Makefile.SH"
 ;;
esac
$rm -f pdp11.* pdp11
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/models.U
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```
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```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1997/02/28  16:09:11  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/07/25  14:12:05  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:24:22  ram
?RCS: patch36: removed old broken thislib/thatlib processing (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:05:44  ram
?RCS: patch30: code cleanup with if/elif by ADO and RAM
?RCS: patch30: undone patch23 for libswanted default
 setting
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  15:08:45  ram
?RCS: patch23: now includes ordered default libswanted variable (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: major cleanup for library lookups (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:02:31  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for libs
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libs libsfound libsfiles libsdirs libspath libscheck: \
 test cat Myread Oldconfig Loc libpth package xlibpth so _a \
 +usesocks sed +cc +ccflags +ldflags rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libs:
?S: This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to deal with it.  The list can be empty.
?S:.
?S:libsfound:
?S: This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries
?S: we found and accepted.
?S:.
?S:libsfiles:
?S: This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries
?S: we found and accepted.
?S:.
?S:libsdirs:
?S: This variable holds the directory
```

```
 names aka dirnames of the libraries
?S: we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.
?S:.
?S:libspath:
?S: This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.
?S:.
?S:libscheck:
?S: This variable is intended to be set by hint files, if needed.
?S: It should contain shell code that will be eval'ed with $xxx holding
?S: some library file.  It may change $xxx if needed.
?S: For instance, on an Irix platform, you may make sure the right
?S: library file is used depending on the cc command line, so that the
?S: correct library is used depending on the selected ABI (for 32 and
?S: 64-bit compilations).
?S:
?S: Here is an example of code that could be found in a hint file on Irix
?S: when the selected compiler was for 32-bit -- that code is put in the
?S: cc.cbu call-back unit to be invoked AFTER the C compiler and its
?S: flags have been chosen:
?S:
?S:  libscheck='case "$xxx" in
?S:  *.a) /bin/ar p $xxx `/bin/ar t $xxx | sed q` >$$.o;
?S:   case "`/usr/bin/file $$.o`" in
?S:   *N32*)
 rm -f $$.o ;;
?S:   *) rm -f $$.o; xxx=/no/n32$xxx ;;
?S:   esac ;;
?S:  *) case "`/usr/bin/file $xxx`" in
?S:   *N32*) ;;
?S:   *) xxx=/no/n32$xxx ;;
?S:   esac ;;
?S:  esac'
?S:.
?D:libs="
?LINT:extern libswanted
?LINT:change libswanted
?INIT:: default library list
?INIT:libswanted="
?X: This order is chosen so that libraries  -lndir, -ldir, -lucb, -lbsd,
?X: -lBSD, -lPW, and -lx only get used if there are unresolved
?X: routines at link time.  Usually, these are backwards compatability
?X: libraries, and may not be as reliable as the standard c library.
?X:
?X: The -lsocket -linet -lnsl order has been reported to be necessary
?X: for at least one SVR4 implementation.
?X: -lc must proceed -lucb or -lbsd for most Solaris applications.
?X: -lc_s proceeds -lc so we pick up the shared library version, if
?X: it is available.
```

```
?X:
?X: The ordering of c, posix, and cposix is a guess and almost
?X: certainly wrong on about half of all systems.
?X:
?X: Set proper libswanted in your private
 Myinit.U if needed.
?X:
?X:: default ordered library list
?X:libswanted='net socket inet bind nsl nm sdbm gdbm ndbm dbm malloc dl'
?X:libswanted="$libswanted dld sun m c_s c posix cposix ndir dir ucb"
?X:libswanted="$libswanted bsd BSD PW x"
?X:
?INIT:: should be set by hint files if needed
?INIT:libscheck="
?T:xxx yyy thislib thisdir libstyle linkmsg
?F:lt.c lt
: Looking for optional libraries
echo " "
echo "Checking for optional libraries..." >&4
case "$libs" in
' '|'') dflt='';;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$libswanted" in
'') libswanted='c_s';;
esac
?X: libsocks has nasty naming scheme.
?X: This does not work if somebody wants SOCKS 4.
case "$usesocks" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted socks5 socks5_sh" ;;
esac
?X: Used later for link checks
echo "extern char printf(); int main() { printf(); return 0; }" > lt.c
libsfound="
libsfiles="
libsdirs="
libspath="
for thisdir in $libpth $xlibpth; do
 test -d $thisdir && libspath="$libspath $thisdir"
done
for thislib in $libswanted;
 do
 for thisdir in $libspath; do
    xxx="
    if $test ! -f "$xxx" ; then
   xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.$so.[0-9]* 2>/dev/null | $sed -n '1p'`
   $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
   $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
```

```
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so
  $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/lib${thislib}_s$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
  $test -f "$xxx" && thislib=${thislib}_s
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
  xxx=$thisdir/Slib$thislib$_a
        $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
  $test
 -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if $test -f "$xxx"; then
?X:
?X: It is not sufficient to find a .so on the disk.  We must make sure
?X: that we can indeed supply the -lfoo line on the cc line to link against
?X: that library.  On Linux for instance, a versionned .so will not be
?X: implicitly linked against, whereas it will work fine on Solaris 2.6.
?X:  --RAM, 10/10/2003
?X:
  if $cc -o lt $ccflags $ldflags lt.c -l$thislib >/dev/null 2>&1;
  then
   linkmsg=""
  else
   linkmsg=" but I can't link against it"
  fi
  case "$libstyle" in
  shared) echo "Found -l$thislib (shared)$linkmsg." ;;
  static) echo "Found -l$thislib$linkmsg." ;;
  *)      echo "Found -l$thislib ($libstyle)$linkmsg." ;;
  esac
  case " $dflt " in
```

```
  *"-l$thislib "*) ;;
  *)
   case "$linkmsg" in
   ")
    dflt="$dflt -l$thislib"
    libsfound="$libsfound $xxx"
    yyy=`basename $xxx`
    libsfiles="$libsfiles $yyy"
    yyy=`echo $xxx|$sed -e "s%/$yyy\\$%%"`
    case " $libsdirs
 " in
    *" $yyy "*) ;;
    *) libsdirs="$libsdirs $yyy" ;;
    esac
      ;;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
  break
    fi
 done
 if $test ! -f "$xxx"; then
    echo "No -l$thislib."
 fi
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
case "$libs" in
") dflt="$dflt";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$dflt" in
' '|") dflt='none';;
esac
$rm -f lt.c lt

$cat <<EOM

In order to compile $package on your machine, a number of libraries
are usually needed.  Include any other special libraries here as well.
Say "none" for none.  The default list is almost always right.
EOM

echo " "
rp="Which libraries to use?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
```

```
none) libs=' ';;
*) libs="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getppid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getppid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:45  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getppid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getppid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPPID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getppid() routine is available
?S: to get the parent process ID.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPPID :
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the getppid routine is
?C: available to get the parent process ID.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getppid HAS_GETPPID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getppid
: see if getppid exists
set getppid d_getppid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getppid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mprotect: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mprotect:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MPROTECT if mprotect() is
?S: available to modify the access protection of a memory mapped file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MPROTECT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mprotect system call is
?C: available to modify the access protection of a memory mapped file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mprotect HAS_MPROTECT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mprotect
: see if mprotect exists
set mprotect d_mprotect
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_mprotect.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: installstyle.U,v 1.2 1999/07/13 14:56:06 doughera Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: installstyle.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.2  1999/07/13 14:56:06  doughera
?RCS: Fix dependencies.  Add more comments.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/12 17:30:41  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:installstyle: prefix Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X: Myread dependence is for dflt.
?S:installstyle:
?S: This variable describes the "style" of the perl installation.
?S: This is intended to be useful for tools that need to
?S: manipulate entire perl
 distributions.  Perl itself doesn't use
?S: this to find its libraries -- the library directories are
?S: stored directly in Config.pm.  Currently, there are only two
?S: styles:  "lib" and "lib/perl5".  The default library locations
?S: (e.g. privlib, sitelib) are either $prefix/lib or
?S: $prefix/lib/perl5.  The former is useful if $prefix is a
?S: directory dedicated to perl (e.g. /opt/perl), while the latter
?S: is useful if $prefix is shared by many packages, e.g. if
?S: $prefix=/usr/local.
?S:
?S: Unfortunately, while this "style" variable is used to set
?S: defaults for all three directory hierarchies (core, vendor, and
?S: site), there is no guarantee that the same style is actually
?S: appropriate for all those directories.  For example, $prefix
?S: might be /opt/perl, but $siteprefix might be /usr/local.
?S: (Perhaps, in retrospect, the "lib" style should never have been
?S: supported, but it did seem like a nice idea at the time.)
?S:
?S: The situation is even less clear for
 tools such as MakeMaker
?S: that can be used to install additional modules into
?S: non-standard places.  For example, if a user intends to install
?S: a module into a private directory (perhaps by setting PREFIX on
?S: the Makefile.PL command line), then there is no reason to
?S: assume that the Configure-time $installstyle setting will be
?S: relevant for that PREFIX.
?S:
?S: This may later be extended to include other information, so
?S: be careful with pattern-matching on the results.
?S:
?S: For compatibility with perl5.005 and earlier, the default
?S: setting is based on whether or not $prefix contains the string
?S: "perl".
?S:.
: determine installation style
: For now, try to deduce it from prefix unless it is already set.
: Reproduce behavior of 5.005 and earlier, maybe drop that in 5.7.
```

```
case "$installstyle" in
") case "$prefix" in
  *perl*) dflt='lib';;
  *) dflt='lib/perl5' ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$installstyle" ;;
esac
: Probably not worth prompting for this since we prompt
 for all
: the directories individually, and the prompt would be too long and
: confusing anyway.
installstyle=$dflt
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/installstyle.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_finitel: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_finitel:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FINITEL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the finitel() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FINITEL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the finitel routine is
?C: available to check whether a long double is finite
?C: (non-infinity non-NaN).
?C:.
?H:#$d_finitel HAS_FINITEL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_finitel
: see if finitel exists
set finitel d_finitel
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_finitel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libdbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libdbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:56:57  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libdbm: test Loc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libdbm:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the dbm library routines.  If there is no dbm or ndbm
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
:
 see if we should include -ldbm
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libndbm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libndbm$_a ; then
 echo "-lndbm found." >&4
 libdbm='-lndbm'
elif $test -r /usr/lib/libdbm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libdbm$_a ; then
 echo "-ldbm found." >&4
 libdbm='-ldbm'
else
 xxx=`./loc libdbm$_a x $libpth`
 case "$xxx" in
 x)
  echo "No dbm library found." >&4
  libdbm=''
  ;;
 *)
  echo "DBM library found in $xxx." >&4
  libdbm="$xxx"
  ;;
 esac
```

```
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libdbm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpgid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpgid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:41:49  ram
?RCS: patch61: reworded symbol comments
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:06:40  ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpgid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpgid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPGID symbol if the
?S: setpgid(pid, gpid) function is
 available to set process group ID.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPGID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpgid(pid, gpid)
?C: routine is available to set process group ID.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpgid HAS_SETPGID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setpgid
: see if setpgid exists
set setpgid d_setpgid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setpgid.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lgamma: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lgamma:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LGAMMA symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lgamma() routine is available
?S: for the log gamma function.  See also d_tgamma and d_lgamma_r.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LGAMMA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lgamma routine is
?C: available to do the log gamma function.  See also HAS_TGAMMA and
?C: HAS_LGAMMA_R.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lgamma HAS_LGAMMA  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lgamma
: see if lgamma exists
set lgamma d_lgamma
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lgamma.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_vfork.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_vfork.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:05:44  ram
?RCS: patch23: avoid inclusion of <vfork.h> if no vfork() used (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_vfork: Inhdr d_vfork
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:i_vfork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_VFORK symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include vfork.h.
?S:.
?C:I_VFORK:
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include vfork.h.
?C:.
?H:#$i_vfork I_VFORK /**/
?H:.
: see if this is a vfork system
case "$d_vfork" in
"$define")
 set vfork.h i_vfork
 eval $inhdr
 ;;
*)
 i_vfork="$undef"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_vfork.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_linuxstd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_linuxstd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:14:05  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_linuxstd: d_stdstdio cppstdin cppflags cppminus \
 contains rm Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_linuxstd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_LINUX_STDIO if this system
```

```
?S: has a FILE structure declaring _IO_read_base, _IO_read_ptr,
?S: and _IO_read_end
 in stdio.h.
?S:.
?C:USE_LINUX_STDIO:
?C: This symbol is defined if this system has a FILE structure declaring
?C: _IO_read_base, _IO_read_ptr, and _IO_read_end in stdio.h.
?C:.
?H:#$d_linuxstd USE_LINUX_STDIO  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_linuxstd
: see if stdio is like that in linux
case "$d_stdstdio" in
"$undef")
 echo " "
 xxx=`./findhdr stdio.h`
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < "$xxx" > stdio.E
 if $contains 'char.*_IO_read_base' stdio.E >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
  $contains '_IO_read_ptr' stdio.E >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
  $contains '_IO_read_end' stdio.E >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   echo "Your stdio looks like linux." >&4
   val="$define"
 else
  echo "You don't have linux stdio, either." >&4
  val="$undef"
 fi
 $rm -f stdio.E
 ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac

set d_linuxstd
eval $setvar

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/dist/U/d_linuxstd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: i_sysstatvfs.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysstatvfs: Inhdr Hasfield
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysstatvfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSSTATVFS symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/statvfs.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_STATVFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/statvfs.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysstatvfs I_SYS_STATVFS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysstatvfs
: see if this is a sys/statvfs.h system
set sys/statvfs.h i_sysstatvfs
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sysstatvfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/09/25  09:16:47  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:38:08  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:27:40  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix to set the default
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lib libexp: Getfile
 Loc Oldconfig Prefixit Prefixup prefixexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
```

```
?S:lib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public library files for the package in question.  It is most
?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this
?S: variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.
?S:.
?S:libexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the lib variable, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?S:.
: determine where public libraries go
set lib lib
eval $prefixit
case "$lib" in
")
 dflt=`./loc . "." $prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`
 set dflt
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
*)  dflt="$lib";;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where do you want to put the public libraries?'
. ./getfile
lib="$ans"
libexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/lib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fma: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fma:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMA symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fma() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FMA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fma routine is
?C: available to do the multiply-add function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fma HAS_FMA  /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_fma
: see if fma exists
set fma d_fma
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fma.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:13:00  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:11  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethname d_uname d_phostname aphostname: phostname cat \
 myhostname package d_portable Loc echo n c +i_whoami +usrinc \
 Myread Guess Oldconfig Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTNAME symbol,
 which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostname() routine may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:d_uname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the uname() routine may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:d_phostname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PHOSTNAME symbol, which
?S: contains the shell command which, when fed to popen(), may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:aphostname:
```

```
?S: Thie variable contains the command which can be used to compute the
?S: host name. The command is fully qualified by its absolute path, to make
?S: it safe when used by a process with super-user privileges.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTNAME (GETHOSTNAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: gethostname() routine to derive the host name.  See also HAS_UNAME
?C: and PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:HAS_UNAME (UNAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may
 use the
?C: uname() routine to derive the host name.  See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME
?C: and PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:PHOSTNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: contents of PHOSTNAME as a command to feed to the popen() routine
?C: to derive the host name.  See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME and HAS_UNAME.
?C: Note that the command uses a fully qualified path, so that it is safe
?C: even if used by a process with super-user privileges.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethname HAS_GETHOSTNAME /**/
?H:#$d_uname HAS_UNAME  /**/
?H:#$d_phostname PHOSTNAME "$aphostname" /* How to get the host name */
?H:.
?T:file val call
?LINT:change i_whoami
: see how we will look up host name
echo " "
if false; then
 : dummy stub to allow use of elif
@if HAS_GETHOSTNAME
elif set gethostname val -f d_gethname; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'gethostname() found.' >&4
 d_gethname="$define"
 call=gethostname
@end
@if HAS_UNAME
elif set uname val -f d_uname; eval $csym; $val; then
 if ./xenix; then
  $cat <<'EOM'
uname()
 was found, but you're running xenix, and older versions of xenix
have a broken uname(). If you don't really know whether your xenix is old
enough to have a broken system call, use the default answer.

EOM
```

```
  dflt=y
  case "$d_uname" in
  "$define") dflt=n;;
  esac
  rp='Is your uname() broken?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  n*) d_uname="$define"; call=uname;;
  esac
 else
  echo 'uname() found.' >&4
  d_uname="$define"
  call=uname
 fi
@end
fi
case "$d_gethname" in
") d_gethname="$undef";;
esac
case "$d_uname" in
") d_uname="$undef";;
esac
@if PHOSTNAME || MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*)
 dflt=n
 cat <<EOM

Every now and then someone has a $call() that lies about the hostname
but can't be fixed for political or economic reasons.  If you wish, I can
@if MYHOSTNAME && PHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compile in the hostname or
compute it from the '$phostname' command at run-time.
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compile
 in the hostname.
@elsif PHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compute hostname at run-time
thanks to the '$phostname' command.
@elsif WHOAMI
get the hostname from whomai.h (provided you have one).
@else
simply ignore your host name and use someting like "noname" instead.
@end

EOM
 rp="Shall I ignore $call() from now on?"
 . ./myread
```

```
 case "$ans" in
 y*) d_uname="$undef" d_gethname="$undef"; $echo $n "Okay...$c";;
 esac;;
esac
@end
@if PHOSTNAME || aphostname
?X: Compute the full path name for the command
case "$phostname" in
") aphostname=";;
*) case "$aphostname" in
 /*) ;;
 *) set X $phostname
  shift
  file=$1
  shift
  file=`./loc $file $file $pth`
  aphostname=`echo $file $*`
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end
@if PHOSTNAME && MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
 case "$phostname" in
 ") ;;
 *)
  $cat <<EOT

There is no gethostname() or uname() on this system.  You have two
possibilities at this point:

1)  You can have your host name ($myhostname) compiled
 into $package, which
   lets $package start up faster, but makes your binaries non-portable, or
2)  you can have $package use a

 popen("$aphostname","r")

   which will start slower but be more portable.

@ if WHOAMI
Option 1 will give you the option of using whoami.h if you have one.
@ end
If you want option 2 but with a different command, you can edit config.sh at
the end of this shell script.
```

```
EOT
  case "$d_phostname" in
  "$define") dflt=n;;
  "$undef")  dflt=y;;
  ")
   case "$d_portable" in
   "$define") dflt=n ;;
   *) dflt=y ;;
   esac;;
  esac
  rp="Do you want your host name compiled in?"
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  n*) d_phostname="$define" ;;
  *) aphostname=''; d_phostname="$undef";;
  esac;;
 esac
 case "$aphostname" in
 ")
@ if WHOAMI
  case "$i_whoami" in
  "$define")
   dflt=y
   $cat <<EOM

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

 `grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`

or you can have the name we came up with earlier
 ($myhostname) hardwired in.
EOM
   rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
   . ./myread
   case "$ans" in
   n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
   esac
   ;;
  "$undef")
   $cat <<EOM
No hostname function and no whoami.h -- hardwiring "$myhostname".
EOM
   ;;
  esac;;
@ else
  echo 'No hostname function -- hardwiring "'$myhostname'".' >&4;;
@ end
```

```
 esac;;
esac
@elsif PHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
 case "$phostname" in
 ")
@ if WHOAMI
  case "$i_whoami" in
  "$define")
   $cat <<EOM

No hostname function--we'll use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

 `grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`

EOM
   ;;
  *) echo "There will be no way for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
  esac;;
@ else
  echo "There will be no way for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
@ end
 *)
 echo "I'll use 'popen(""$aphostname"', "r")"" to get your hostname." >&4
  ;;
 esac;;
esac
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
@ if WHOAMI
 case "$i_whoami" in
 "$define")
  dflt=y
  $cat
 <<EOM

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

 `grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`

or you can have the name we came up with earlier ($myhostname) hardwired in.
EOM
  rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
  . ./myread
```

```
  case "$ans" in
  n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
  esac
  ;;
 "$undef")
  echo 'No whoami.h--hardwiring "'$myhostname'".' >&4;;
 esac;;
@ else
 echo 'Hardwiring "'$myhostname'".' >&4;;
@ end
esac
@end
case "$d_phostname" in
") d_phostname="$undef";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_gethname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fgetpos.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fgetpos.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:57:33  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fgetpos: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fgetpos:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FGETPOS if fgetpos() is
?S: available to get the file position indicator.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FGETPOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fgetpos routine is
?C: available to get the file position indicator, similar to ftell().
?C:.
?H:#$d_fgetpos
 HAS_FGETPOS /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_fgetpos
: see if fgetpos exists
set fgetpos d_fgetpos
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fgetpos.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libflex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libflex.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:57:48  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  15:07:02  ram
?RCS: patch23: now uses full library path instead of -l notation
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:13:25  ram
?RCS: patch16: un-obsoleted this unit to allow smooth lex/flex compilations
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:59  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
 release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libflex: Loc lex libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libflex:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the flex/lex library routines.  If there is no flex or flex
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: see if we should include -lfl
echo " "
case "$lex" in
*flex)
 xxx=`./loc libfl$_a x $libpth`
 case "$xxx" in
```

```
 x)
  echo "No flex library found." >&4
  libflex=''
  ;;
 *)
  echo "flex library found in $xxx." >&4
  libflex="$xxx"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*lex)
 xxx=`./loc libl$_a x $libpth`
 case "$xxx" in
 x)
  echo "No lex library found." >&4
  libflex=''
  ;;
 *)
  echo "lex library found in $xxx." >&4
  libflex="$xxx"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
echo "You don't seem to have lex or flex, so I won't look for libraries." >&4
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libflex.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sysconf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sysconf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:15:57  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sysconf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sysconf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYSCONF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sysconf() routine is available
?S: to determine system related limits and options.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSCONF:
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that sysconf() is available
?C: to determine system related limits and options.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sysconf HAS_SYSCONF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sysconf
: see if sysconf exists
set sysconf d_sysconf
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sysconf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: lseektype.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:30:10 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lseektype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:30:10  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lseektype lseeksize: Myread Typedef cat Compile rm_try longsize run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lseektype:
?S: This variable defines lseektype to be something like off_t, long,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare
```

```
 lseek offset's type in the
?S: kernel (which also appears to be lseek's return type).
?S:.
?S:lseeksize:
?S: This variable defines lseektype to be something like off_t, long,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare lseek offset's type in the
?S: kernel (which also appears to be lseek's return type).
?S:.
?C:Off_t (LSEEKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare offsets in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, long, off_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?C:LSEEKSIZE:
?C: This symbol holds the number of bytes used by the Off_t.
?C:.
?C:Off_t_size:
?C: This symbol holds the number of bytes used by the Off_t.
?C:.
?H:#define Off_t $lseektype  /* <offset> type */
?H:#define LSEEKSIZE $lseeksize  /* <offset> size */
?H:#define Off_t_size $lseeksize /* <offset> size */
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:set lseektype
: see what type lseek is declared as in the kernel
rp="What is the type used for lseek's offset on this system?"
set off_t lseektype
 long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef_ask

echo " "
echo "Checking to see how big your file offsets are..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($lseektype));
   return(0);
}
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile_ok; then
 lseeksize=`$run ./try`
 echo "Your file offsets are $lseeksize bytes long."
else
 dflt=$longsize
```

```
 echo " "
 echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
 rp="What is the size of your file offsets (in bytes)?"
 . ./myread
 lseeksize="$ans"
fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/lseektype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_grp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:20  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_grp: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_grp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GRP symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <grp.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_GRP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <grp.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_grp I_GRP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_grp
: see if this is an grp system
set grp.h i_grp
eval $inhdr
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_grp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fmax: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fmax:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMAX symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fmax() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FMAX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fmax routine is
?C: available to do the maximum function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fmax HAS_FMAX  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fmax
: see if fmax exists
set fmax d_fmax
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fmax.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysresrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysresrc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:34  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Look wether <sys/resource.h> needs to be included
?X:
?MAKE:i_sysresrc: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysresrc:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_RESOURCE symbol,
```

?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/resource.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_RESOURCE (I_SYSRESOURCE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/resource.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysresrc I_SYS_RESOURCE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysresrc
: see if sys/resource.h has to be included
set sys/resource.h i_sysresrc
eval $inhdr

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysresrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_stdbool.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isinf.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isless.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_prctl.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_pthrattrj.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/ebcdic/ebcdic.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strtoll.U
*
 /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strtouq.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_nl_langinfo_l.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strtoull.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_dlsymun.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_pthread_atfork.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/perl/d_isfinite.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_off64_t.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_libm_lib_version.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ptrdiff_t.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fcntl_can_lock.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fpos64_t.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_signbit.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_pthread_y.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/time_size.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isnan.U
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_longlong.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_futimes.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isnormal.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_union_semun.U
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_cplusplus.U
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?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gconvert.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:33:38 ram
?RCS: patch61: integrated new unit from perl5

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  13:55:59  ram
?RCS: patch56: improved comments about the Gconvert macro (ADO)
?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since it may exist but be unusable (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:12:51  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_Gconvert:
 cat cc ccflags ldflags libs rm_try _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_Gconvert:
?S: This variable holds what Gconvert is defined as to convert
?S: floating point numbers into strings. It could be 'gconvert'
?S: or a more complex macro emulating gconvert with gcvt() or sprintf.
?S:.
?C:Gconvert:
?C: This preprocessor macro is defined to convert a floating point
?C: number to a string without a trailing decimal point.  This
?C: emulates the behavior of sprintf("%g"), but is sometimes much more
?C: efficient.  If gconvert() is not available, but gcvt() drops the
?C: trailing decimal point, then gcvt() is used.  If all else fails,
?C: a macro using sprintf("%g") is used. Arguments for the Gconvert
?C: macro are: value, number of digits, whether trailing zeros should
?C: be retained, and the output buffer.
?C: Possible values are:
?C:  d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))'
?C:  d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))'
?C:  d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))'
?C: The last two assume trailing zeros should
 not be kept.
?C:.
?H:#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) $d_Gconvert
?H:.
?T: xxx_list xxx_convert
?F:!try
?X:
: Check how to convert floats to strings.
echo " "
echo "Checking for an efficient way to convert floats to strings."
?X: We want to be sure to drop trailing decimal points (perl5
?X: needs this).
$cat >try.c <<'EOP'
#ifdef TRY_gconvert
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))
char *myname = "gconvert";
#endif
#ifdef TRY_gcvt
```

```
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) gcvt((x),(n),(b))
char *myname = "gcvt";
#endif
#ifdef TRY_sprintf
#define Gconvert(x,n,t,b) sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))
char *myname = "sprintf";
#endif

#include <stdio.h>

int
checkit(expect, got)
char *expect;
char *got;
{
   if (strcmp(expect, got)) {
  printf("%s oddity:  Expected %s, got %s\n",
   myname, expect, got);
  exit(1);
 }
}

int
int main()
{
 char buf[64];
 buf[63] = '\0';

 /* This must be 1st test on (which?) platform */
 /* Alan Burlison <AlanBurlsin@unn.unisys.com> */
 Gconvert(0.1, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0.1",
 buf);

 Gconvert(1.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("1", buf);

 Gconvert(0.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("0", buf);

 Gconvert(-1.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("-1", buf);

 /* Some Linux gcvt's give 1.e+5 here. */
 Gconvert(100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("100000", buf);

 /* Some Linux gcvt's give -1.e+5 here. */
```

```
 Gconvert(-100000.0, 8, 0, buf);
 checkit("-100000", buf);

 exit(0);
}
EOP
?X: List of order in which to search for functions.
?X: Usual order of efficiency is gconvert gcvt sprintf
?X: Respect a previous or hinted value.
case "$d_Gconvert" in
gconvert*) xxx_list='gconvert gcvt sprintf' ;;
gcvt*) xxx_list='gcvt gconvert sprintf' ;;
sprintf*) xxx_list='sprintf gconvert gcvt' ;;
*) xxx_list='gconvert gcvt sprintf' ;;
esac

for xxx_convert in $xxx_list; do
 echo "Trying $xxx_convert"
 $rm_try
 if $cc $ccflags -DTRY_$xxx_convert $ldflags -o try \
  try.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  echo "$xxx_convert" found. >&4
  if ./try; then
   echo "I'll use $xxx_convert to convert floats
 into a string." >&4
   break;
  else
   echo "...But $xxx_convert didn't work as I expected."
  fi
 else
  echo "$xxx_convert NOT found." >&4
 fi
done

case "$xxx_convert" in
gconvert) d_Gconvert='gconvert((x),(n),(t),(b))' ;;
gcvt) d_Gconvert='gcvt((x),(n),(b))' ;;
*) d_Gconvert='sprintf((b),"%.*g",(n),(x))' ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_gconvert.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_semop.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
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```

```
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_semop.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_semop: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_semop:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEMOP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the semop() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEMOP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the semop() routine is
?C: available to execute semaphore operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_semop
 HAS_SEMOP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_semop
: see if semop exists
set semop d_semop
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_semop.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_getpent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPROTOENT if getprotoent() is
?S: available to look up protocols in some data base or another.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPROTOENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprotoent() routine is
?C: available to look up protocols in some data base
 or another.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpent HAS_GETPROTOENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpent
: see if getprotoent exists
set getprotoent d_getpent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getpent.U
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```
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?RCS:
?X: This unit generates a $hasstruct string that is used internally
?X: by Configure to check if this system has a field for a
?X: particular struct (of if this system has a particular struct!)
?X:
?X: To use it, say something like:
?X:  set d_statblocks stat i_sysstat sys/stat.h
?X:  eval $hasstruct
?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like
?X: hdrs="$define sys/foo.h
?X:  $i_sysbar sys/bar.h
?X:  $i_syszot sys/zot.h
?X:  $i_zappa zappa.h"
?X: set d_statblocks stat $hdrs
?X: eval $hasstruct
?X:
?MAKE:Hasstruct: Setvar rm_try test Compile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:varname struct
```

```
?V:hasstruct
: Define hasstruct macro for Configure internal use
hasstruct='varname=$1; struct=$2; shift;
 shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
 case "$1" in
 $define) echo "#include <$2>";;
 esac ;
   shift 2;
done > try.c;
echo "int main () { struct $struct foo; }" >> try.c;
set try;
if eval $compile; then
 val="$define";
else
 val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/Hasstruct.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: i_varhdr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_varhdr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:54:42  ram
?RCS: patch61: varargs script now starts with leading "startsh"
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:21:02  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/13  15:26:05  ram
?RCS: patch27: this unit now supersedes old i_stdarg.U and i_varargs.U
?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0
```

```
  1993/08/18  12:08:49  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stdarg i_varargs i_varhdr: cat +cc +ccflags rm test Setvar \
 Findhdr startsh _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdarg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDARG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stdarg.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_varargs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_VARARGS, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <varargs.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_varhdr:
?S: Contains the name of the header to be included to get va_dcl definition.
?S: Typically one of varargs.h or stdarg.h.
?S:.
?C:I_STDARG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdarg.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?C:I_VARARGS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <varargs.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stdarg I_STDARG  /**/
?H:#$i_varargs I_VARARGS /**/
?H:.
?W:%<:va_dcl
?F:!varargs
?T:valstd
?LINT:set i_stdarg i_varargs
?X:
?X:
 Don't use setvar because the varargs test below might override these.
?X: Actually, the messages here are just informative. We don't wish to set
?X: i_varargs or i_stdarg to their final value before knowing which of the
?X: two we'll include.
?X:
: see if stdarg is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr stdarg.h`; then
 echo "<stdarg.h> found." >&4
 valstd="$define"
else
 echo "<stdarg.h> NOT found." >&4
```

```
 valstd="$undef"
fi

: see if varargs is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr varargs.h`; then
 echo "<varargs.h> found." >&4
else
 echo "<varargs.h> NOT found, but that's ok (I hope)." >&4
fi

?X:
?X: if you have stdarg.h, you need to support prototypes to actually use it;
?X: but if stdarg.h exists and the compiler doesn't support prototypes (for some
?X: bizarre reason), we'll fall back to varargs.h anyway so it's not so bad.
?X:
: set up the varargs testing programs
$cat > varargs.c <<EOP
#ifdef I_STDARG
#include <stdarg.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_VARARGS
#include <varargs.h>
#endif

#ifdef
 I_STDARG
int f(char *p, ...)
#else
int f(va_alist)
va_dcl
#endif
{
 va_list ap;
#ifndef I_STDARG
 char *p;
#endif
#ifdef I_STDARG
 va_start(ap,p);
#else
 va_start(ap);
 p = va_arg(ap, char *);
#endif
 va_end(ap);
 return 0;
}
EOP
$cat > varargs <<EOP
```

```
$startsh
if $cc -c $ccflags -D\$1 varargs.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "true"
else
 echo "false"
fi
$rm -f varargs$_o
EOP
chmod +x varargs

: now check which varargs header should be included
echo " "
i_varhdr=''
val=''
case "$valstd" in
"$define")
 if `./varargs I_STDARG`; then
  val='stdarg.h'
 elif `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
  val='varargs.h'
 fi
 ;;
*)
 if `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
  val='varargs.h'
 fi
 ;;
esac
case "$val" in
'')
 echo " "
 echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" >&4
 echo "    Your C compiler \"$cc\" doesn't seem to support stdarg or varargs!" >&4
 case "$knowitall" in
 '')
 echo "    I'm giving up; maybe you can try again with a different compiler?" >&4
  exit 1
  ;;
 esac
echo "I could not find the definition for va_dcl...
 You have problems..." >&4
 val="$undef"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
 val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
 ;;
*)
 set i_varhdr
 eval $setvar
 case "$i_varhdr" in
```

```
 stdarg.h)
  val="$define"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
  val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
  ;;
 varargs.h)
  val="$undef"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
  val="$define"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
  ;;
 esac
 echo "We'll include <$i_varhdr> to get va_dcl definition." >&4;;
esac
$rm -f varargs*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_varhdr.U
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_time.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:07:43  ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:16:38  ram
?RCS: patch36: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: Maybe <sys/types.h> should be included?
?X:INC: i_systypes
?MAKE:d_time timetype: Csym Setvar Findhdr Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_time:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIME symbol, which indicates
?S: that the time() routine exists.  The time() routine is normally
?S: provided on UNIX systems.
?S:.
```

```
?S:timetype:
?S: This variable holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?S: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?S: included). Anyway, the type Time_t should be used.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIME (TIMER):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the time() routine exists.
?C:.
?C:Time_t (TIMETYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by time(). It can be long,
?C: or time_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_time HAS_TIME  /**/
?H:#define Time_t $timetype  /* Time type */
?H:.
?LINT:set d_time
: see if time exists
echo " "
if set time val -f d_time; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'time() found.' >&4
 val="$define"
 set time_t timetype long stdio.h sys/types.h
 eval $typedef
 dflt="$timetype"
 echo " "
 rp="What type is returned by time() on this
 system?"
 . ./myread
 timetype="$ans"
else
 echo 'time() not found, hope that will do.' >&4
 val="$undef"
 timetype='int';
fi
set d_time
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_time.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strstr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:37  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strstr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strstr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRSTR if strstr() is
?S: available to find substrings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRSTR (STRSTR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strstr routine is
?C: available to find substrings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strstr HAS_STRSTR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strstr
:
 see if strstr exists
set strstr d_strstr
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strstr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: nis.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nis.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  16:17:38  ram
?RCS: patch61: ensure suitable defaults for hostcat and friends
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/03/21  08:48:34  ram
?RCS: patch52: continued fix for NeXT NIS/NetInfo handling
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/02/15  14:16:23  ram
?RCS: patch51: now correctly handles NeXT using NIS rather than NetInfo
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:passcat
 groupcat hostcat: Myread Oldconfig test contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:passcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/passwd file.  This is normally "cat /etc/passwd", but can be
?S: "ypcat passwd" when NIS is used.
?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent
?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.
?S:.
?S:groupcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/group file.  This is normally "cat /etc/group", but can be
?S: "ypcat group" when NIS is used.
?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent
?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.
?S:.
?S:hostcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/hosts file.  This is normally "cat /etc/hosts", but can be
?S: "ypcat hosts" when NIS is used.
?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent
?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.
?S:.
:
 see if we have to deal with yellow pages, now NIS.
?X: NeXT gives us some fun here, as always, by having both NIS (former YP)
?X: and NetInfo. But since it has both, it's ok to put the test inside the if.
?X: Contributed by Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>.
if $test -d /usr/etc/yp || $test -d /etc/yp || $test -d /usr/lib/yp; then
@if passcat || groupcat
 case "$passcat" in
 nidump*) ;;
 *)
  case "$passcat" in
  *ypcat*) dflt=y;;
  ") if $contains '^\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
   else
    dflt=n
   fi;;
```

```
  *) dflt=n;;
  esac
  echo " "
  rp='Are you getting the passwd file via yellow pages?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) passcat='ypcat passwd'
@if groupcat
   echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
   groupcat='ypcat group'
@end
   ;;
  *) passcat='cat /etc/passwd'
@if groupcat
   echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also local.)"
   groupcat='cat /etc/group'
@end
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
@end
@if hostcat
 case "$hostcat" in
 nidump*) ;;
 *)
  case
 "$hostcat" in
  *ypcat*) dflt=y;;
  ") if $contains '^\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
   else
    dflt=n
   fi;;
  *) dflt=n;;
  esac
  echo " "
  rp='Are you getting the hosts file via yellow pages?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) hostcat='ypcat hosts';;
  *) hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
@end
fi
?X: Ensure suitable default -- Manoj Srivastava
```

```
case "$hostcat" in
") test -f /etc/hosts && hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
case "$groupcat" in
") test -f /etc/group && groupcat='cat /etc/group';;
esac
case "$passcat" in
") test -f /etc/passwd && passcat='cat /etc/passwd';;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/nis.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2017-2018, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkostemp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkostemp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MKOSTEMP if mkostemp() is
?S: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a
?S: suffix) temporary file.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKOSTEMP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkostemp routine is
?C: available to exclusively create and open a uniquely named (with a
?C: suffix) temporary file.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkostemp HAS_MKOSTEMP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkostemp
: see if mkostemp exists
set mkostemp d_mkostemp
eval $inlibc
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_mkostemp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_wifstat.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:47:43 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wifstat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:47:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: added a ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:09:10  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/03/21  08:47:46  ram
?RCS: patch52: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wifstat: Compile d_uwait Oldconfig cat rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wifstat:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines USE_WIFSTAT
 if the C program can
?S: safely use the WIFxxx macros with the kind of wait() parameter
?S: declared in the program (see UNION_WAIT), or if it can't. Should
?S: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and
?S: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable
?S: to not compile properly.
?S:.
?C:USE_WIFSTAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that the argument
?C: for the WIFxxx set of macros such as WIFSIGNALED or WIFEXITED can
?C: be of the same kind as the one used to hold the wait() status. Should
?C: only matter on HP-UX, where the macros are incorrectly written and
?C: therefore cause programs using them with an 'union wait' variable
?C: to not compile properly. See also UNION_WAIT.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wifstat USE_WIFSTAT  /**/
?H:.
?T:type
?F:!foo
: see if we can use WIFxxx macros
echo " "
case "$d_wifstat" in
"$define") echo "As before, you can safely use WIFEXITED and friends!" >&4;;
"$undef") echo "You still can't use WIFEXITED
```

```
 and friends!" >&4;;
*)
 echo "Let's see whether you can use the WIFEXITED(status) macro and its"
 case "$d_uwait" in
 "$define") type='union wait';;
 *) type='int';;
 esac
 echo "friends with status declared as '$type status'..."
 $cat >foo.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

int main()
{
 $type status;
 int e = 0;

#ifdef WIFEXITED
 if (WIFEXITED(status))
  printf("\n");
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(2);
#endif
}
EOCP
 d_wifstat="$undef"
 set foo
 if eval $compile; then
  if ./foo >/dev/null; then
   echo "Great! Looks like we can use the WIFxxx macros." >&4
   d_wifstat="$define"
  else
   echo "You don't seem to have WIFxxx macros, but that's ok." >&4
  fi
 else
  echo "Apparently you can't use WIFxxx macros properly." >&4
 fi
 $rm -f foo.* foo core
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_wifstat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: sitebin.U,v $

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitebin.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitebin sitebinexp installsitebin : Getfile Oldconfig \
 Setprefixvar siteprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitebin=''
?S:sitebin:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question.  It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing
 in this directory.
?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: executables in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitebinexp=''
?S:sitebinexp:
?S: This is the same as the sitebin variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitebin=''
?S:installsitebin:
?S: This variable is usually the same as sitebinexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitebin
?LINT:set sitebin
?LINT:set sitebinexp
: determine where add-on public executables go
case "$sitebin" in
'') dflt=$siteprefix/bin ;;
*) dflt=$sitebin ;;
esac
```

```
fn=d~
rp='Pathname where the add-on public executables should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitebin
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/sitebin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flockproto: Hasproto i_sysfile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_flockproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FLOCK_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the flock() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FLOCK_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the flock() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good guess is
?C:  extern int flock(int,
 int);
?C:.
?H:#$d_flockproto HAS_FLOCK_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_flockproto
: see if prototype for flock is available
echo " "
set d_flockproto flock $i_sysfile sys/file.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_flockproto.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_mntent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_mntent: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_mntent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MNTENT symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <mntent.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MNTENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <mntent.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_mntent I_MNTENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_mntent
: see if this is a mntent.h system
set mntent.h i_mntent
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_mntent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorhtml1dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorhtml1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorhtml1dir vendorhtml1direxp installvendorhtml1dir: html1dir Getfile \
 Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorhtml1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for html
?S: pages.  It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
 directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: html pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorhtml1direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorhtml1dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorhtml1dir=''
?S:installvendorhtml1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorhtml1direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorhtml1dir
: Set the vendorhtml1dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
'') vendorhtml1dir=''
 vendorhtml1direxp=''
 ;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied html pages go.
 : There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
 : directory structure for the core html pages.
 : XXX Better default suggestions would be welcome.
 case "$vendorhtml1dir"
 in
 '') dflt=`echo "$html1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#"` ;;
 *) dflt=$vendorhtml1dir ;;
 esac
 case "$dflt" in
 '|' ') dflt=none ;;
 esac
 fn=dn+~
 rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied html pages?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorhtml1dir="$ans"
 vendorhtml1direxp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
```

```
$test X"$vendorhtml1dir" = "X" && vendorhtml1dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorhtml1dir
. ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorhtml1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Warn_v7ND.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Warn_v7ND.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:01:46  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./v7 explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit warns V7 sites that they may not have a non-blocking read.
?X: This unit needs to be mentioned in End.U to get included.
?X:
?MAKE:Warn_v7ND: package Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Warnings
if ./v7; then
 cat
 <<EOM

NOTE: many V7 systems do not have a way to do a non-blocking read.  If you
don't have any of FIONREAD, O_NDELAY, or rdchk(), the $package package
may not work as well as it might.  It might not work at all.
EOM
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Warn_v7ND.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_tzmin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tzmin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:16:58  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:49  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tzmin: contains cppstdin cppminus timeincl rm Setvar Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tzmin:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines TZ_MINUTESWEST if the system uses
?S: tz_minuteswest in time header instead of timezone.
?S:.
?C:TZ_MINUTESWEST:
?C: This
 symbol is defined if this system uses tz_minuteswest
?C: in time header instead of timezone.
?C: If not defined, you may have to use struct timeb and ftime() rather
?C: than the new gettimeofday() system call.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tzmin TZ_MINUTESWEST  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tzmin
: see if tz_minuteswest is defined in time header
echo " "
val="$undef"
$cppstdin $cppminus < $timeincl > try 2>&1
if $contains 'tz_minuteswest' try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "You have tz_minuteswest defined in $timeincl rather than timezone." >&4
 val="$define"
elif $contains 'timezone' try >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "You have timezone defined in $timeincl rather than tz_minuteswest." >&4
else
 echo "Your $timeincl file looks strange." >&4
fi
if ./bsd; then
 case "$d_tzmin" in
 "$undef") echo "(Maybe your system is an USG one after all?)";;
```

```
 esac
fi
set d_tzmin
eval $setvar
$rm -f try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_tzmin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnbyad.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnbyname: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnbyname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getnetbyname() routine is available
?S: to look up networks by their names.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETBYNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetbyname() routine is
?C: available to look up networks by their names.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnbyname HAS_GETNETBYNAME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getnbyname
: see if getnetbyname exists
set getnetbyname d_getnbyname
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getnbynm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setnent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setnent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setnent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setnent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETNETENT if setnetent() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETNETENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setnetent() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setnent HAS_SETNETENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setnent
: see if setnetent exists
set
 setnetent d_setnent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setnent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Extractall.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extractall.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:00:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If extraction has been requested, load the configuration file, perform
?X: the extraction and exit.
?X:
```

```
?X: This unit was originally a part of Options.U. It had to be removed from
?X: it to prevent a dependency cycle: Extract -> src -> Options -> Extract
?X: The Begin.U unit now requires us before beginning to do anything
?X: interesting, to ensure
 proper semantics. -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X:
?MAKE:Extractall: Extract Options
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
: extract files and exit if asked to do so
case "$extractsh" in
true)
?X: Undo the forced silent=true when -S was supplied, by probing realsilent
?X: which was set iff -s was also given. See Options.U for details.
 case "$realsilent" in
 true) ;;
 *) exec 1>&4;;
 esac
 case "$config_sh" in
 ") config_sh='config.sh';;
 esac
 echo " "
 echo "Fetching answers from $config_sh..."
 cd ..
 . $config_sh
?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.
 . UU/optdef.sh
 echo " "
?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.
 . UU/extract
 rm -rf UU
 echo "Extraction done."
 exit 0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Extractall.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setservent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_setservent_r setservent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setservent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETSERVENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setservent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setservent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setservent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setservent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setservent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETSERVENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setservent_r routine
?C: is
 available to setservent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETSERVENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setservent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setservent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setservent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setservent_r HAS_SETSERVENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETSERVENT_R_PROTO $setservent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setservent_r_proto
: see if setservent_r exists
set setservent_r d_setservent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setservent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_setservent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setservent_r_proto=define
  set d_setservent_r_proto setservent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_setservent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$setservent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setservent_r(int, struct servent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setservent_r_proto=I_ID ;;
 esac
 case "$setservent_r_proto" in
```

```
"|0) try='void
setservent_r(int, struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setservent_r_proto=V_ID ;;
esac
case "$setservent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_setservent_r=undef
 setservent_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling setservent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$setservent_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) setservent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setservent_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "setservent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_setservent_r=undef
 setservent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) setservent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_setservent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:multiarch: osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:multiarch:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the MULTIARCH symbol
?S: which signifies the presence of multiplatform files.
```

```
?S: This is normally set by hints files.
?S:.
?C:MULTIARCH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, signifies that the build
?C: process will produce some binary files that are going to be
?C: used in a cross-platform environment.  This is the case for
?C: example with the NeXT "fat" binaries that contain executables
?C: for
 several CPUs.
?C:.
?H:#$multiarch MULTIARCH  /**/
?H:.
: Check if is a multiplatform env
case "$osname" in
darwin) multiarch="$define" ;;
esac
case "$multiarch" in
"|[nN]*) multiarch="$undef" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/a_dvisory/multiarch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: archlib.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: archlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/08 18:32:29  doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
?RCS:
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:15:18  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/02/15  14:14:14  ram
?RCS: patch51: architecture name is now
```

```
 computed by a separate unit
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:32:22  ram
?RCS: patch49: archname is now systematically recomputed
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:02:36  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_archlib archlib archlibexp installarchlib: \
 cat Getfile Setprefixvar Loc Oldconfig archname spackage  \
 privlib sed test Prefixit Prefixup binexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:d_archlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines ARCHLIB to hold the pathname
?S: of architecture-dependent library files for $package.  If
?S: $archlib is the same as $privlib, then this is set to undef.
?S:.
?D:archlib=''
?S:archlib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put architecture-dependent public library files for $package.
?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib.
?S: Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal
?S: with
 filename expansion.
?S:.
?D:archlibexp=''
?S:archlibexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the archlib variable, but is
?S: filename expanded at configuration time, for convenient use.
?S:.
?D:installarchlib=''
?S:installarchlib:
?S: This variable is really the same as archlibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?C:ARCHLIB:
?C: This variable, if defined, holds the name of the directory in
?C: which the user wants to put architecture-dependent public
?C: library files for $package.  It is most often a local directory
?C: such as /usr/local/lib.  Programs using this variable must be
?C: prepared to deal with filename expansion.  If ARCHLIB is the
?C: same as PRIVLIB, it is not defined, since presumably the
?C: program already searches PRIVLIB.
?C:.
```

```
?C:ARCHLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of ARCHLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion
 at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_archlib ARCHLIB "$archlib"  /**/
?H:#$d_archlib ARCHLIB_EXP "$archlibexp"  /**/
?H:.
?T: tdflt
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set archlib
?LINT:set archlibexp
?LINT:set installarchlib
: determine where public architecture dependent libraries go
set archlib archlib
eval $prefixit
: privlib default is /usr/local/lib/$package/$version
: archlib default is /usr/local/lib/$package/$version/$archname
: privlib may have an optional trailing /share.
tdflt=`echo $privlib | $sed 's,/share$,,'`
tdflt=$tdflt/$archname
case "$archlib" in
") dflt=$tdflt
 ;;
*) dflt="$archlib"
   ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

$spackage contains architecture-dependent library files.  If you are
sharing libraries in a heterogeneous environment, you might store
these files in a separate location.  Otherwise, you can just include
them with the rest of the public library files.

EOM
?X: Force dependency on bin.U
fn=$binexp
fn=d+~
rp='Where do you want to put the public architecture-dependent libraries?'
.
 ./getfile
prefixvar=archlib
. ./setprefixvar
if $test X"$archlib" = X"$privlib"; then
 d_archlib="$undef"
else
 d_archlib="$define"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/archlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_times.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 14:07:50 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_times.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:07:50  ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix, sytem -> system
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:14:00  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:46  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: What is the type returned by times() ?
?X:
?X: Force inclusion of <sys/types.h>
?X:INC: i_systypes
?MAKE:d_times clocktype:
 Csym Myread Typedef i_systimes
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_times:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIMES symbol, which indicates
?S: that the times() routine exists.  The times() routine is normally
?S: provided on UNIX systems. You may have to include <sys/times.h>.
?S:.
?S:clocktype:
?S: This variable holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
?S: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?S: included).
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIMES (TIMES):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the times() routine exists.
?C: Note that this became obsolete on some systems (SUNOS), which now
?C: use getrusage(). It may be necessary to include <sys/times.h>.
```

```
?C:.
?C:Clock_t (CLOCKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type returned by times(). It can be long,
?C: or clock_t on BSD sites (in which case <sys/types.h> should be
?C: included).
?C:.
?H:#$d_times HAS_TIMES  /**/
?H:#define Clock_t $clocktype /* Clock time */
?H:.
?T:val inc
: see if times exists
echo "
 "
if set times val -f d_times; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'times() found.' >&4
 d_times="$define"
 inc=''
 case "$i_systimes" in
 "$define") inc='sys/times.h';;
 esac
 rp="What is the type returned by times() on this system?"
 set clock_t clocktype long stdio.h sys/types.h $inc
 eval $typedef_ask
else
 echo 'times() NOT found, hope that will do.' >&4
 d_times="$undef"
?X: The following is needed for typedef (won't like an empty variable)
 clocktype='int'
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/d_times.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_frexpl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_frexpl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FREXPL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the frexpl() routine is available.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_FREXPL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the frexpl routine is
?C: available to break a long double floating-point number into
?C: a normalized fraction and an integral power of 2.
?C:.
?H:#$d_frexpl HAS_FREXPL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_frexpl
: see if frexpl exists
set frexpl d_frexpl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_frexpl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_syscall.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_syscall.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syscall: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syscall:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYSCALL if syscall() is
?S: available call arbitrary system calls.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSCALL (SYSCALL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the syscall routine is
?C: available to call arbitrary system calls. If undefined, that's tough.
?C:.
?H:#$d_syscall
 HAS_SYSCALL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_syscall
: see if syscall exists
set syscall d_syscall
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_syscall.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysioctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysioctl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  15:04:57  ram
?RCS: patch23: added knowledge for <sys/filio.h> (WED)
?RCS: patch23: optimized amount of findhdr calls
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/11/10  17:36:09  ram
?RCS: patch14: now use a compiler check for TIOCNOTTY because of HP-UX 9.x
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:32  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysioctl i_bsdioctl i_sysfilio i_syssockio
 d_voidtty: test contains \
 cat i_termio i_termios i_sgtty Setvar Findhdr +cc rm Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysioctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_IOCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <sys/ioctl.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_sysfilio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_FILIO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <sys/filio.h> exists and should
?S: be included in preference to <sys/ioctl.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_bsdioctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_BSDIOCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <sys/bsdioctl.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_syssockio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_SOCKIO to indicate to the
```

```
?S: C program that socket ioctl codes may be found in <sys/sockio.h>
?S: instead of <sys/ioctl.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_voidtty:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_IOCNOTTY to indicate that the
?S: ioctl() call with TIOCNOTTY should be used
 to void tty association.
?S: Otherwise (on USG probably), it is enough to close the standard file
?S: descriptors and do a setpgrp().
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_IOCTL (I_SYSIOCTL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/ioctl.h> exists and should
?C: be included. Otherwise, include <sgtty.h> or <termio.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_FILIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/filio.h> exists and
?C: should be included instead of <sys/ioctl.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_BSDIOCTL (I_BSDIOCTL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/bsdioctl.h> exists and should
?C: be included. Otherwise, try <sys/ioctl.h>. This is primarly intended for
?C: definitions of sockets options, like SIOCATMARK.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_SOCKIO (I_SYSSOCKIO):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the <sys/sockio.h> should be included
?C: to get socket ioctl options, like SIOCATMARK.
?C:.
?C:USE_TIOCNOTTY (VOIDTTY):
?C: This symbol, if defined indicate to the C program that the ioctl()
?C: call with TIOCNOTTY should be used
 to void tty association.
?C: Otherwise (on USG probably), it is enough to close the standard file
?C: descriptors and do a setpgrp().
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysioctl I_SYS_IOCTL  /**/
?H:#$i_sysfilio I_SYS_FILIO  /**/
?H:#$i_bsdioctl I_SYS_BSDIOCTL  /**/
?H:#$i_syssockio I_SYS_SOCKIO /**/
?H:#$d_voidtty USE_TIOCNOTTY /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see if ioctl defs are in sgtty, termio, sys/filio or sys/ioctl
?LINT:set i_sysfilio
set sys/filio.h i_sysfilio
eval $inhdr
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr sys/ioctl.h`; then
 val="$define"
```

```
 echo '<sys/ioctl.h> found.' >&4
else
 val="$undef"
 if $test $i_sysfilio = "$define"; then
     echo '<sys/ioctl.h> NOT found.' >&4
 else
  $test $i_sgtty = "$define" && xxx="sgtty.h"
  $test $i_termio = "$define" && xxx="termio.h"
  $test $i_termios = "$define" && xxx="termios.h"
echo "No <sys/ioctl.h> found, assuming ioctl args are defined in <$xxx>." >&4
 fi
fi
?LINT:set i_sysioctl
set i_sysioctl
eval $setvar

@if I_BSDIOCTL || i_bsdioctl
?X:
?X: The only machine I know where this
 inclusion was necessary is a
?X: BULL DPX 5000 (a French machine).
?X:
: see if socket ioctl defs are in sys/bsdioctl or sys/ioctl
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/bsdioctl.h`
if $test "$xxx"; then
 if $contains SIOCATMARK $xxx >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
  echo "You have socket ioctls defined in <sys/bsdioctl.h>." >&4
 else
  val="$undef"
  echo "No socket ioctls found in <sys/bsdioctl.h>." >&4
 fi
else
 val="$undef"
 echo "<sys/bsdioctl.h> not found, but that's ok." >&4
fi
?LINT:set i_bsdioctl
set i_bsdioctl
eval $setvar

@end
@if I_SYSSOCKIO || i_syssockio
: see if socket ioctl defs are in sys/sockio.h
echo " "
xxx=`./findhdr sys/sockio.h`
if $test "$xxx"; then
 if $contains SIOCATMARK $xxx >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
  val="$define"
  echo "You have socket ioctls defined in <sys/sockio.h>." >&4
 else
  val="$undef"
  echo "No socket ioctls found in <sys/sockio.h>." >&4
 fi
else
 val="$undef"
@if I_BSDIOCTL
 case "$i_bsdioctl" in
 "$define") $cat <<EOM
<sys/sockio.h> not found, using
 ioctls from <sys/bsdioctl.h>.
EOM
 ;;
 *) $cat <<EOM
<sys/sockio.h> not found, assuming socket ioctls are in <sys/ioctl.h>.
EOM
 ;;
 esac
@else
 $cat <<EOM
<sys/sockio.h> not found, assuming socket ioctls are in <sys/ioctl.h>.
EOM
@end
fi
?LINT:set i_syssockio
set i_syssockio
eval $setvar

@end
@if VOIDTTY || d_voidtty
: check how to void tty association
echo " "
case "$i_sysioctl" in
"$define") xxx='sys/ioctl.h';;
?X: otherwise $xxx was set during the determination of i_sysioctl, above.
esac
?X:
?X: Can't use $contains here since HP-UX 9.x has TIOCNOTTY between a pair
?X: of #ifdef/#endif and is never actually defined. Oh well...
?X:
$cat > tcio.c <<EOM
#include <sys/types.h> /* Just in case */
#include <$xxx>

int main()
{
```

```
#ifdef TIOCNOTTY
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(1);
#endif
}
EOM
if ($cc -o tcio tcio.c && ./tcio) >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 val="$define"
 echo "TIOCNOTTY found in <$xxx>." >&4
 echo "Using ioctl() call on /dev/tty to void tty association." >&4
else
 val="$undef"
 echo "Closing
 standard file descriptors should void tty association." >&4
fi
?LINT:set d_voidtty
set d_voidtty
eval $setvar
$rm -f tcio tcio.? core

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysioctl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: filexp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: filexp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:filexp: privlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:filexp:
?S: This symbol contains the full pathname of the filexp script, in case we
?S: are saving the script for posterity.
?S:.
```

```
: must not allow self reference
case "$privlib" in
 /*)
 filexp=$privlib/filexp
 ;;
 *)
 filexp=`pwd`/filexp
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/filexp_path.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sigprocmask: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigprocmask:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SIGPROCMASK
?S: if sigprocmask() is available to examine or change the signal mask
?S: of the calling process.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGPROCMASK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigprocmask
?C: system call is available to examine or change the signal mask
?C: of the calling process.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigprocmask HAS_SIGPROCMASK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sigprocmask
: see if sigprocmask exists
set sigprocmask d_sigprocmask
eval
 $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sigprocmask.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpwent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpwent: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpwent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should use the getpwent()
?S: routine instead of the getpw() routine.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPWENT (GETPWENT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwent() routine
?C: should be used instead of the getpw()
 routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpwent HAS_GETPWENT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpwent
: see if there is a getpwent
echo " "
if set getpwent val -f d_getpwent; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo "getpwent() found." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "No getpwent() found -- will use getpw() instead." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_getpwent
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getpwent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_passwd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_passwd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:37:21  ram
?RCS: patch61: useless unit dropped.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:09:51  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Useless unit dropped.
?X:
?LINT:empty
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_passwd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Obsol_sh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Obsol_sh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:11  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file is prepended to .MT/Obsol_sh if that file is not empty. That file
?X: contains the necessary mappings of new symbols to obsolete ones.
?X:
?MAKE:Obsol_sh:
```

```
?MAKE: -pick prepend $@ ./Obsol_sh
?LINT:nocomment
#
# The following symbols are obsolete. They are mapped to the the new
# symbols only to ease the transition process.
 The sources should be
# updated so as to use the new symbols only, since supporting of those
# obsolete symbols may end without notice.
#
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Obsol_sh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_speedopt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_speedopt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:15:51  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./Cppsym explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:27  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_speedopt: Myread Cppsym Oldconfig cat models Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_speedopt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SPEED_OVER_MEM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it can
 burn memory in order to save
?S: CPU time.
?S:.
?C:SPEED_OVER_MEM (SPEEDOVERMEM):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program can use more
?C: memory in order to reduce CPU time.  The symbol doesn't say whether
?C: we are more interested in saving text space or data space.
?C:.
?H:#$d_speedopt SPEED_OVER_MEM /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_speedopt
```

```
: do we want speed at the expense of memory
$cat <<'EOM'

I can try to optimize this package for either speed or memory.  If you have
limited address space you may wish to optimize for memory.  Otherwise you
should probably optimize for speed.

EOM
case "$d_speedopt" in
") if ./Cppsym $smallmach; then
 case "$models" in
  *large*|*huge*) dflt=speed;;
  *) dflt=memory;;
  esac
 else
  dflt=speed
 fi
 ;;
*define*) dflt=speed;;
*) dflt=memory;;
esac
rp="What to optimize for?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
mem*) val="$undef";;
*) val="$define";;
esac
set d_speedopt
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_speedopt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getspnam: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getspnam:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETSPNAM if getspnam() is
?S: available to retrieve SysV shadow password entries by name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSPNAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getspnam system call is
?C: available to retrieve SysV shadow password entries by name.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getspnam HAS_GETSPNAM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getspnam
: see if getspnam exists
set getspnam d_getspnam
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getspnam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_qgcvt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_qgcvt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_QGCVT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the qgcvt() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_QGCVT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the qgcvt routine is
?C: available to convert long doubles ("quad doubles") to strings.
?C: This is a low-level routine hopefully faster than sprintf.
?C:.
?H:#$d_qgcvt HAS_QGCVT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_qgcvt
: see if qgcvt exists
set qgcvt d_qgcvt
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_qgcvt.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sresgproto: Hasproto i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sresgproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the setresgid() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the setresgid() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  Good guesses are
?C:  extern
 int setresgid(uid_t ruid, uid_t euid, uid_t suid);
?C:.
?H:#$d_sresgproto HAS_SETRESGID_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sresgproto
: see if prototype for setresgid is available
echo " "
set d_sresgproto setresgid $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sresgproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2019 Karl Williamson
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_towupper: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_towupper:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TOWUPPER symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the towupper() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TOWUPPER:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the towupper () routine is
?C: available to do case conversion.
?C:.
?H:#$d_towupper HAS_TOWUPPER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_towupper
: see if towupper exists
set towupper d_towupper
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_towupper.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: privlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:17:09  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:44:23  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:31:52  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:12:34  ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/lib (WED)
?RCS: patch10: prompt phrasing made
 more explicit (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:privlib privlibexp installprivlib: afs package cat Getfile \
 Oldconfig Prefixit test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:privlib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PRIVLIB symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.  It may
?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
?S:.
?S:privlibexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of privlib, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?S:installprivlib:
?S: This variable is really the same as privlibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?C:PRIVLIB:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
?C: The library is
 private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C:.
?C:PRIVLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of PRIVLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define PRIVLIB "$privlib"  /**/
?H:#define PRIVLIB_EXP "$privlibexp"  /**/
?H:.
: determine where private executables go
set dflt privlib lib/$package
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

There are some auxiliary files for $package that need to be put into a
private library directory that is accessible by everyone.

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname where the private library files will reside?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$privlibexp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installprivlib="
```

```
fi
privlib="$ans"
privlibexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
private files reside from the directory in which they are installed
 (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installprivlib" in
 ") dflt=`echo $privlibexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installprivlib";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will private files be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installprivlib="$ans"
else
 installprivlib="$privlibexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/privlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: longsize.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: longsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:09:35  ram
?RCS: patch61: code moved to intsize.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:24:31  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:07  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?X:
?X: 'longsize' is now defined within intsize.U
?X:
?LINT: empty
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/longsize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethbynm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethbynm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethbynm (d_gethhstby):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostbyname() routine is available
?S: to lookup host names in some data base or other.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME (GETHOSTBYNAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostbyname()
 routine is
?C: available to lookup host names in some data base or other.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethbynm HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_gethbynm
: see if gethostbyname exists
set gethostbyname d_gethbynm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_gethbynm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: patchlevel.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: patchlevel.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:18:41  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:patchlevel revision version subversion \
 perl_patchlevel version_patchlevel_string \
 api_revision api_version api_subversion api_versionstring: \
 package test rsrc echo awk osname
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:revision:
?S: The value of revision comes from the patchlevel.h file.
?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "5".
?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_REVISION".
?S:.
?S:patchlevel:
?S: The patchlevel level of this package.
?S: The value of patchlevel comes from the patchlevel.h file.
?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "6".
?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_VERSION".
?S:.
?S:subversion:
?S: The subversion level of this package.
?S: The value of subversion comes from the patchlevel.h file.
?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "1".
?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_SUBVERSION".
?S: This is unique to perl.
?S:.
?S:version:
?S: The full version number of this package, such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1).
?S: This combines revision, patchlevel, and subversion to get the
?S: full version number, including any possible subversions.
```

```
?S: This is suitable for use as a directory name, and hence is
?S: filesystem
 dependent.
?S:.
?S:api_revision:
?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and
?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary
?S: compatible with the present perl.  In a full version string
?S: such as '5.6.1', api_revision is the '5'.
?S: Prior to 5.5.640, the format was a floating point number,
?S: like 5.00563.
?S:
?S: perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically search in
?S: $sitelib/.. for older directories back to the limit specified
?S: by these api_ variables.  This is only useful if you have a
?S: perl library directory tree structured like the default one.
?S: See INSTALL for how this works.  The versioned site_perl
?S: directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the lowest
?S: possible value.  The version list appropriate for the current
?S: system is determined in inc_version_list.U.
?S:
?S: XXX To do:  Since compatibility can depend on compile time
?S: options (such as bincompat, longlong, etc.) it should
?S: (perhaps) be set by
 Configure, but currently it isn't.
?S: Currently, we read a hard-wired value from patchlevel.h.
?S: Perhaps what we ought to do is take the hard-wired value from
?S: patchlevel.h but then modify it if the current Configure
?S: options warrant.  patchlevel.h then would use an #ifdef guard.
?S:.
?S:api_version:
?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and
?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary
?S: compatible with the present perl.  In a full version string
?S: such as '5.6.1', api_version is the '6'.  See api_revision for
?S: full details.  As a special case, 5.5.0 is rendered in the
?S: old-style as 5.005.  (In the 5.005_0x maintenance series,
?S: this was the only versioned directory in $sitelib.)
?S:.
?S:api_subversion:
?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and
?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary
?S: compatible with the present perl.  In a full version string
?S: such as '5.6.1', api_subversion is the
 '1'.  See api_revision for
?S: full details.
?S:.
?S:api_versionstring:
```

```
?S: This variable combines api_revision, api_version, and
?S: api_subversion in a format such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1) suitable
?S: for use as a directory name.  This is filesystem dependent.
?S:.
?S:perl_patchlevel:
?S: This is the Perl patch level, a numeric change identifier,
?S: as defined by whichever source code maintenance system
?S: is used to maintain the patches; currently Perforce.
?S: It does not correlate with the Perl version numbers or
?S: the maintenance versus development dichotomy except
?S: by also being increasing.
?S:.
?S:version_patchlevel_string:
?S: This is a string combining version, subversion and
?S: perl_patchlevel (if perl_patchlevel is non-zero).
?S: It is typically something like
?S: 'version 7 subversion 1'  or
?S: 'version 7 subversion 1 patchlevel 11224'
?S: It is computed here to avoid duplication of code in myconfig.SH
?S: and lib/Config.pm.
?S:.
?LINT:extern LC_ALL
?LINT:extern LANGUAGE
:
 get the patchlevel
echo " "
echo "Getting the current patchlevel..." >&4
if $test -r $rsrc/patchlevel.h;then
 revision=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_REVISION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 patchlevel=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_VERSION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 subversion=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_SUBVERSION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 api_revision=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_API_REVISION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 api_version=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_API_VERSION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 api_subversion=`awk '/define[  ]+PERL_API_SUBVERSION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 perl_patchlevel=`egrep ',"(MAINT|SMOKE)[0-9][0-9]*"' $rsrc/patchlevel.h|tail -1|sed 's/[^0-9]//g'`
else
 revision=0
 patchlevel=0
 subversion=0
 api_revision=0
 api_version=0
 api_subversion=0
 perl_patchlevel=0
 $echo "(You do not have patchlevel.h.  Eek.)"
fi
: Define a handy string here to avoid duplication in myconfig.SH and configpm.
version_patchlevel_string="version $patchlevel subversion $subversion"
case
```

```
 "$perl_patchlevel" in
0|") ;;
*)  perl_patchlevel=`echo $perl_patchlevel | sed 's/.* //'`
   version_patchlevel_string="$version_patchlevel_string patch $perl_patchlevel"
   ;;
esac

$echo "(You have $package $version_patchlevel_string.)"

case "$osname" in
dos|vms)
 : XXX Should be a Configure test for double-dots in filenames.
 version=`echo $revision $patchlevel $subversion | \
   $awk '{ printf "%d_%d_%d", $1, $2, $3 }'`
 api_versionstring=`echo $api_revision $api_version $api_subversion | \
   $awk '{ printf "%d_%d_%d", $1, $2, $3 }'`
 ;;
*)
 version=`echo $revision $patchlevel $subversion | \
   $awk '{ printf "%d.%d.%d", $1, $2, $3 }'`
 api_versionstring=`echo $api_revision $api_version $api_subversion | \
   $awk '{ printf "%d.%d.%d", $1, $2, $3 }'`
 ;;
esac
: Special case the 5.005_xx maintenance series, which used 5.005
: without any subversion label as a subdirectory in $sitelib
if test "${api_revision}${api_version}${api_subversion}" = "550"; then
 api_versionstring='5.005'
fi
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/patchlevel.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Init.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Init.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/31  09:45:59  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch44: removed Options from MAKE to prevent Init overrides
?RCS: patch44: option processing now done after Myinit thanks to new Begin.U
?RCS: patch44: moved "Beginning of configuration questions" to Begin.U
?RCS: patch44: moved signal trapping instruction to Begin.U as well
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file
 initializes certain default variables used by Configure.  They
?X: may be overridden or added to by definitions in Myinit.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Init eunicefix: Null
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick weed $@ ./Init
?S:eunicefix:
?S: When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will
?S: convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be
?S: executable by the shell.  On other systems it is a no-op.
?S:.
?V:define undef smallmach:rmlist
?X:
?X: Throughout the units, one may make use of $define and $undef to reference
?X: a defined symbol or an undefined one. There is no need to add them in
?X: the dependency line since this unit makes them visible via ?V:, and
?X: everyone inherits from those symbols since by convention Init.U is the
?X: root dependency.
?X:
?LINT:extern DJGPP
?LINT:extern _exe
?LINT:change _exe
?LINT:extern is_os2
: Detect odd OSs
define='define'
undef='undef'
smallmach='pdp11 i8086 z8000 i80286 iAPX286'
rmlist=''

: We must find out about
 Eunice early
eunicefix=':'
if test -f /etc/unixtovms; then
 eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms
fi
if test -f /etc/unixtovms.exe; then
 eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms.exe
fi
```

```
: Set executable suffix now -- needed before hints available
if test -f "/libs/version.library"; then
: Amiga OS
   _exe=""
elif test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then
: Stratus VOS
   _exe=".pm"
elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
: DOS DJGPP
   _exe=".exe"
elif test -f /kern/cookiejar; then
: MiNT
   _exe=""
elif test -d c:/. -o -n "$is_os2" ; then
: OS/2 or cygwin
   _exe=".exe"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Init.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: prototype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prototype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  15:11:49  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure cc flags used when looking for prototype support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:15:36  ram
?RCS: patch16: prototype handling macros now appear only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:03:12  ram
?RCS: patch6: defines were referring to non-existent VOID symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:prototype: Nothing
?S:prototype:
?S: This variable holds the eventual value of CAN_PROTOTYPE, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can handle function prototypes.
?S:.
: stub, never used
prototype=nothing
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/prototype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_recvmsg: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_recvmsg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_RECVMSG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the recvmsg() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RECVMSG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the recvmsg routine is
?C: available to send structured socket messages.
?C:.
?H:#$d_recvmsg HAS_RECVMSG  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_recvmsg
: see if recvmsg exists
set recvmsg d_recvmsg
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_recvmsg.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpgid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getpgid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:33:44  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpgid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpgid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPGID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getpgid(pid) function
?S: is available to get the process group id.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPGID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program
 that
?C: the getpgid(pid) function is available to get the
?C: process group id.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpgid HAS_GETPGID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getpgid
: see if getpgid exists
set getpgid d_getpgid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getpgid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sunmath.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sunmath: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sunmath:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SUNMATH symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sunmath.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SUNMATH:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sunmath.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sunmath I_SUNMATH  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sunmath
: see if this is a sunmath.h system
set sunmath.h i_sunmath
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sunmath.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getnent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETNETENT if getnetent() is
?S: available to look up network names in some data base or another.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnetent() routine is
?C: available to look up network names in some data base
 or another.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnent HAS_GETNETENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getnent
: see if getnetent exists
set getnetent d_getnent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getnent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: privlib.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: privlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/08 18:32:29  doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:17:09  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:44:23  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:31:52  ram
?RCS:
 patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:12:34  ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/lib (WED)
?RCS: patch10: prompt phrasing made more explicit (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:privlib privlibexp installprivlib: package cat Getfile Oldconfig \
 Setprefixvar Prefixit version installstyle binexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:privlib=''
?S:privlib:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PRIVLIB symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.  It may
?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
?S:.
?D:privlibexp=''
```

```
?S:privlibexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of privlib, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installprivlib="
?S:installprivlib:
?S: This variable
 is really the same as privlibexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?C:PRIVLIB:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C:.
?C:PRIVLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of PRIVLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define PRIVLIB "$privlib"  /**/
?H:#define PRIVLIB_EXP "$privlibexp"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installprivlib
?LINT:set privlib
?LINT:set privlibexp
: determine where private library files go
: Usual default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/$version.
: Also allow things like /opt/perl/lib/$version, since
: /opt/perl/lib/perl5... would be redundant.
: The default "style"
 setting is made in installstyle.U
case "$installstyle" in
*lib/perl5*) set dflt privlib lib/$package/$version ;;
*)  set dflt privlib lib/$version ;;
esac
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

There are some auxiliary files for $package that need to be put into a
private library directory that is accessible by everyone.

EOM
?X: Force dependency on bin.U
fn=$binexp
fn=d~+
```

```
rp='Pathname where the private library files will reside?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=privlib
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/privlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Perl5 Metaconfig Units

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Copyright (c) 1999-2011, H.Merijn Brand
All rights reserved.

These units are the ones used to build Configure and config_h.SH
in the Perl5 distribution.

metaconfig will first look in its standard locations (specified when you
installed dist). It will then recurse through the 'U' subdirectory
and find any additional "private" units. Private units override
standard ones supplied with metaconfig.

Files in this directory:

README
This file.

Glossary.patch
The standard dist units contain some strings that make pod2man
complain. This patch silences those warnings. As new units are
added and Configure is regenerated, this patch may need more and more
'fuzz' to be applied. It should be freshly regenerated every once
in a while. See also mkgloss.pl

ln-all.pl
Re-generate the all/ folder

mkglossary
A script
to regenerate Porting/Glossary. You have to manually
edit the top of the script to point the location of your metaconfig
units. It is called automatically by 'mksample'. See also mkgloss.pl

mkgloss.pl
A perl script that calls U/mkglossary from the perl source tree, sorts
the list of symbols, and applies the patch mentioned in Glossary.patch.

When called on its own, redirect the output to a temporary file, and compare that file to Porting/Glossary before applying.

mksample

A script to regenerate Porting/config.sh and Porting/config.H.
It also calls mkglossary, if necessary.

Subdirectories:

The units and other related files have been broken up into the following directories.

a_dvisory/

These are units that have to go first in the generated config_h.SH.
A word of explanation: Configure and config_h.SH are generated from 'Units' (the *.U files). Files indicate dependencies (using make(1)), and Configure is built to follow those dependencies.
However, config_h.SH is simply built by putting all the units in alphabetical order and extracting the relevant lines. (This could be fixed, I suppose, but it wasn't trivial the one time I looked.)
The a_dvisory/ directory, then, is a place to put units that need to be early in config_h.SH. (Most units are self-contained and ought to be able to go anywhere. However, some things, like byteorder, need to have the #defines from multiarch available.)

acl/

This is an old patch to begin to detect and use ACL (access control list) file protection schemes.

all/

A folder that conveniently holds symbolic links to all the modules that are used to build the current Configure and config_h.SH.

compline/

These are similar to the standard units, but I have modified them to have a more uniform compile command line, usually using the new Compile.U unit. (The ccflags.U unit is perl-specific since it mentions -DDEBUGGING and -DPOSIX_SOURCE, but that's the only place it is perl-specific.)

dist_patches/

These are patches to dist that must be applied before it is built and installed. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution. They have already been applied to the ../dist-3.0at70b directory.

ebcdic/
These are units that had to be specially modified to work under either EBCDIC or ASCII.

installdirs/
These are units to handle perl's installation directories and related issues.

modified/
These are modified versions of the standard units. Also included in this directory are new units that are clearly derived from existing units. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

nullified/
These are null units that replace units in the standard distribution. Typically they are there because some part of the perl source accidentally uses a symbol that metaconfig thinks means we want the corresponding
unit.

perl/
These are specific to perl. Some are heavily derived from original dist units, and are marked as such. Others are original.

perl_patches/
These are patches to the perl source. This directory should ordinarily be empty, but there may have been drift between the standard version of perl and the one associated with these units.

protos/
These are units modified to use the new Hasproto.U or Protochk.U units to check for prototypes.

threads/
These are specific to threading perl.

typedefs/
These are standard units modified to use the modified Typedef.U unit to check for typedefs. (The modified Typdef.U includes a function to avoid unnecessary prompts if the typdef being searched for exists.)

Where appropriate, I submitted these units for inclusion into the regular dist distribution. However, since dist is no longer actively maintained, and the alternative is for *me* to actively maintain it,

the units just
sit here.

Copyright Information:

Unless otherwise indicated, the files contained in this
distribution are:

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

The following licensing terms apply to all files contained in
this distribution:

You may distribute the files contained in this distribution
under the terms of either

a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl, or

b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or

c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any
later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the
Perl distribution).

Which one to use is your choice.

The units in the "modified" directory have been derived from units
associated with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist"
distribution. These units list Raphael Manfredi as the Copyright holder.
dist is distributed under a modified version of the Perl Artistic License.
Clause 7 of this modified
license as contained in dist-3.0-pl60 provides:

7. You may reuse parts of this Package in your own programs, provided
that you explicitly state where you got them from, in the source code
(and, left to your courtesy, in the documentation), duplicating
all the associated copyright notices and disclaimers. Besides
your changes, if any, must be clearly marked as such. Parts reused
that way will no longer fall under this license if, and only if,
the name of your program(s) have no immediate connection with the
name of the Package itself or its associated programs. You may then
apply whatever restrictions you wish on the reused parts or choose
to place them in the Public Domain--this will apply only within the
context of your package.

In accordance with this clause, the versions of these units
contained here are made available under the same terms as the

rest of the units.

If you have any questions about the use of these units or about
the differences
 between these units and the standard versions, please
feel free to ask.

Andy Dougherty doughera@lafayette.edu
Dept. of Physics
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1782

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setsent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setsent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setsent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setsent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETSERVENT if setservent() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETSERVENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setservent() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setsent HAS_SETSERVENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setsent
: see if setservent exists
set
 setservent d_setsent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setsent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Chk_whoami.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Chk_whoami.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:46  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit makes sure we don't try to include whoami.h if uname() exists.
?X:
?MAKE:Chk_whoami: d_uname i_whoami
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:change i_whoami
: weed out incompatibilities
case "$d_uname" in
 "$define") i_whoami="$undef" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Chk_whoami.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_lstat.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_lstat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:28  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lstat: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lstat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LSTAT if lstat() is
?S: available to do file stats on symbolic links.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LSTAT (LSTAT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lstat routine is
?C: available to do file stats on symbolic links.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lstat HAS_LSTAT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_lstat
: see if lstat exists
set lstat d_lstat
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_lstat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: perlpath.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/09/25 09:17:04 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perlpath.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Special perl5 unit -- we haven't installed perl yet.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/09/25  09:17:04  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:33:53  ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:32  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
```

```
 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate perl good enough to construct a #!
?X:
?MAKE:perlpath: cat Getfile Loc Myread Oldconfig initialinstalllocation \
 startperl version versiononly
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perlpath:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PERLPATH symbol,
?S: which contains the name of the perl interpreter to be used in
?S: shell scripts and in the "eval 'exec'" idiom.  This variable is
?S: not necessarily the pathname of the file containing the perl
?S: interpreter; you must append the executable extension (_exe) if
?S: it is not already present.  Note that Perl code that runs during
?S: the Perl build process cannot reference this variable, as Perl
?S: may not have been installed, or even if installed, may be a
?S: different version of Perl.
?S:.
?C:PERLPATH:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the perl interpreter to be
?C: used in shell scripts and in the "eval 'exec'" idiom.
?C:.
?H:#define PERLPATH "$perlpath"  /**/
?H:.
:
 figure best path for perl in scripts
case "$perlpath" in
")
 case "$versiononly" in
 "$define") perlpath="$initialinstalllocation/perl$version";;
 *)  perlpath="$initialinstalllocation/perl";;
 esac
 case "$startperl" in
 *!*) ;;
 *)
  $cat <<EOH

I will use the "eval 'exec'" idiom to start Perl on your system.
I can use the full path of your Perl binary for this purpose, but
doing so may cause problems if you want to share those scripts and
Perl is not always in a standard place ($initialinstalllocation/perl).

EOH
  dflt="$initialinstalllocation/perl"
  rp="What path shall I use in \"eval 'exec'\"?"
  . ./myread
```

```
  perlpath="$ans"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$startperl" in
*!*) ;;
*) echo "I'll use $perlpath in \"eval 'exec'\"" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/perlpath.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: bin.U,v 3.1 1999/07/09 18:20:13 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: bin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/09 18:20:13  doughera
?RCS: Updated for installprefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:15:32  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:32:40  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:05:28  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:56:51  ram
?RCS: patch10: made prompting more explicit (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:26  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:bin binexp installbin userelocatableinc initialinstalllocation: \
 Myread Prefixit Getfile Setvar Setprefixvar Oldconfig \
 test prefix prefixexp
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:bin=''
?S:bin:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put publicly executable images for the package in question.  It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?S:.
?D:binexp=''
?S:binexp:
?S: This is the same as the bin variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installbin=''
?S:installbin:
?S: This variable is the same as binexp unless AFS is running in which case
?S: the user is explicitly prompted for it. This variable
 should always
?S: be used in your makefiles for maximum portability.
?S:.
?D:userelocatableinc=''
?S:userelocatableinc:
?S: This variable is set to true to indicate that perl should relocate
?S: @INC entries at runtime based on the path to the perl binary.
?S: Any @INC paths starting ".../" are relocated relative to the directory
?S: containing the perl binary, and a logical cleanup of the path is then
?S: made around the join point (removing "dir/../" pairs)
?S:.
?S:initialinstalllocation:
?S: When userelocatableinc is true, this variable holds the location
?S: that make install should copy the perl binary to, with all the
?S: run-time relocatable paths calculated from this at install time.
?S: When used, it is initialized to the original value of binexp, and
?S: then binexp is set to '.../', as the other binaries are found
?S: relative to the perl binary.
?S:.
?C:BIN:
?C: This symbol holds the path of the bin directory where the package will
?C: be installed. Program must be
 prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?C:.
?C:BIN_EXP:
?C: This symbol is the filename expanded version of the BIN symbol, for
?C: programs that do not want to deal with that at run-time.
?C:.
?C:PERL_RELOCATABLE_INC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we'd like to relocate entries
```

```
?C: in @INC at run time based on the location of the perl binary.
?C:.
?H:#define BIN "$bin" /**/
?H:#define BIN_EXP "$binexp" /**/
?H:#define PERL_RELOCATABLE_INC "$userelocatableinc"  /**/
?H:.
?D:bin='/usr/local/bin'
?LINT:change prefix
?LINT:change prefixexp
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:change installprefixexp
?LINT:set userelocatableinc
: determine where public executables go
echo " "
set dflt bin bin
eval $prefixit
fn=d~
rp='Pathname where the public executables will reside?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$binexp"; then
 installbin="
fi
prefixvar=bin
: XXX Bug? -- ignores Configure -Dinstallprefix setting.
: XXX If this is fixed, also fix the "start perl" hunk below, which relies on
:
    this via initialinstalllocation
. ./setprefixvar

case "$userelocatableinc" in
$define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y' ;;
*)   dflt='n' ;;
esac
cat <<EOM

Would you like to build Perl so that the installation is relocatable, so that
library paths in @INC are determined relative to the path of the perl binary?
This is not advised for system Perl installs, or if you need to run setid
scripts or scripts under taint mode.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp='Use relocatable @INC?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef"  ;;
esac
```

```
set userelocatableinc
eval $setvar

initialinstalllocation="$binexp"
: Default prefix is now "up one level from where the binaries are"
case "$userelocatableinc" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
   bin=".../"
   binexp=".../"
   prefix=".../.."
   prefixexp=".../.."
   installprefixexp=".../.."
   ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/bin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vaproto.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Orginal Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vaproto.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:17:16  ram
?RCS: patch16: definition of _V now appears only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:59  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:vaproto: prototype i_stdarg Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:vaproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CAN_VAPROTO on systems supporting
?S: prototype
 declaration of functions with a variable number of
?S: arguments. See also prototype.
?S:.
?C:CAN_VAPROTO ~ %<:
```

```
?C: This variable is defined on systems supporting prototype declaration
?C: of functions with a variable number of arguments.
?C:.
?C:_V:
?C: This macro is used to declare function parameters in prototypes for
?C: functions with a variable number of parameters. Use double parentheses.
?C: For example:
?C:
?C:  int printf _V((char *fmt, ...));
?C:
?C: Remember to use the plain simple _() macro when declaring a function
?C: with no variable number of arguments, since it might be possible to
?C: have a non-effect _V() macro and still get prototypes via _().
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$vaproto CAN_VAPROTO /**/
?H:?_V:#ifdef CAN_VAPROTO
?H:?_V:#define _V(args) args
?H:?_V:#else
?H:?_V:#define _V(args) ()
?H:?_V:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set vaproto
: see if prototypes support variable argument declarations
echo " "
case "$prototype$i_stdarg" in
$define$define)
 echo "It appears we'll be able
 to prototype varargs functions." >&4
 val="$define"
 ;;
*)
 echo "Too bad... We won't be using prototyped varargs functions..." >&4
 val="$undef"
 ;;
esac
set vaproto
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/vaproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pwrite.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pwrite.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pwrite: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pwrite:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PWRITE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pwrite() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PWRITE :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pwrite routine is
?C: available to perform writes on a file descriptor at a given offset.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pwrite HAS_PWRITE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pwrite
: see if pwrite
 exists
set pwrite d_pwrite
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pwrite.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ivdformat uvuformat uvoformat uvxformat uvXUformat \
 nvEUformat nvFUformat nvGUformat \
 nveformat nvfformat nvgformat: \
 ivsize longsize intsize shortsize \
 sPRId64 sPRIu64 sPRIo64 sPRIx64 sPRIXU64 \
 uselongdouble d_longdbl usequadmath d_PRIgldbl \
 sPRIEUldbl sPRIFUldbl sPRIGUldbl sPRIeldbl sPRIfldbl sPRIgldbl \
 test echo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ivdformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
```

?S: a Perl IV as a signed decimal integer.
?S:.
?S:uvuformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned decimal integer.
?S:.
?S:uvoformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned
octal integer.
?S:.
?S:uvxformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in lowercase abcdef.
?S:.
?S:uvXUformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl UV as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in uppercase ABCDEF.
?S:.
?S:nveformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl NV using %e-ish floating point format.
?S:.
?S:nvfformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl NV using %f-ish floating point format.
?S:.
?S:nvgformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl NV using %g-ish floating point format.
?S:.
?S:nvEUformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl NV using %E-ish floating point format.
?S:.
?S:nvFUformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl NV using %F-ish floating point format.
?S:.
?S:nvGUformat:
?S: This
variable contains the format string used for printing
?S: a Perl NV using %G-ish floating point format.
?S:.
?C:IVdf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl IV
?C: as a signed decimal integer.
?C:.

```
?C:UVuf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned decimal integer.
?C:.
?C:UVof:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned octal integer.
?C:.
?C:UVxf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in lowercase abcdef.
?C:.
?C:UVXf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl UV
?C: as an unsigned hexadecimal integer in uppercase ABCDEF.
?C:.
?C:NVef:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %e-ish floating point format.
?C:.
?C:NVff:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %f-ish floating point
 format.
?C:.
?C:NVgf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %g-ish floating point format.
?C:.
?C:NVEf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %E-ish floating point format.
?C:.
?C:NVFf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %F-ish floating point format.
?C:.
?C:NVGf:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Perl NV
?C: using %G-ish floating point format.
?C:.
?H:#define IVdf  $ivdformat  /**/
?H:#define UVuf  $uvuformat  /**/
?H:#define UVof  $uvoformat  /**/
?H:#define UVxf  $uvxformat  /**/
?H:#define UVXf  $uvXUformat  /**/
?H:#define NVef  $nveformat  /**/
?H:#define NVff  $nvfformat  /**/
```

```
?H:#define NVgf  $nvgformat  /**/
?H:#define NVEf  $nvEUformat  /**/
?H:#define NVFf  $nvFUformat  /**/
?H:#define NVGf  $nvGUformat  /**/
?H:.
: Check format strings for internal types
echo " "
$echo "Checking the format strings to be used for Perl's
 internal types..." >&4

if $test X"$ivsize" = X8; then
 ivdformat="$sPRId64"
 uvuformat="$sPRIu64"
 uvoformat="$sPRIo64"
 uvxformat="$sPRIx64"
 uvXUformat="$sPRIXU64"
else
 if $test X"$ivsize" = X"$longsize"; then
  ivdformat="'ld'"
  uvuformat="'lu'"
  uvoformat="'lo'"
  uvxformat="'lx'"
  uvXUformat="'lX'"
 else
  if $test X"$ivsize" = X"$intsize"; then
   ivdformat="'d'"
   uvuformat="'u'"
   uvoformat="'o'"
   uvxformat="'x'"
   uvXUformat="'X'"
  else
   : far out
   if $test X"$ivsize" = X"$shortsize"; then
    ivdformat="'hd'"
    uvuformat="'hu'"
    uvoformat="'ho'"
    uvxformat="'hx'"
    uvXUformat="'hX'"
   fi
  fi
 fi
fi

if $test X"$usequadmath" = X"$define"; then
   nveformat="'Qe'"
   nvfformat="'Qf'"
   nvgformat="'Qg'"
   nvEUformat="'QE'"
```

```
  nvFUformat="'QF'"
  nvGUformat="'QG'"
else
  if $test X"$uselongdouble" = X"$define" -a X"$d_longdbl" = X"$define" -a X"$d_PRIgldbl" = X"$define"; then
 nveformat="$sPRIeldbl"
 nvfformat="$sPRIfldbl"
 nvgformat="$sPRIgldbl"
 nvEUformat="$sPRIEUldbl"
 nvFUformat="$sPRIFUldbl"
 nvGUformat="$sPRIGUldbl"
   else
 nveformat="'e'"
 nvfformat="'f'"
 nvgformat="'g'"
 nvEUformat="'E'"
 nvFUformat="'F'"
 nvGUformat="'G'"
  fi
fi

case "$ivdformat" in
") echo "$0: Fatal: failed to find format strings, cannot continue." >&4
  exit 1
  ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/perlxvf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: End.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit serves as the goal which forces make to choose all the units that
?X: ask questions.  The $W on the ?MAKE: line is the list of all symbols wanted.
```

```
?X: To force any unit to be included, copy this unit to your private U directory
?X: and add the name of the unit desired to the ?MAKE: dependency line.
?X:
?MAKE:End: $W
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:use $W
: end of configuration
 questions
echo " "
echo "End of configuration questions."
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/End.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fegetround: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fegetround:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FEGETROUND if fegetround() is
?S: available to get the floating point rounding mode.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FEGETROUND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fegetround routine is
?C: available to return the macro corresponding to the current rounding
?C: mode.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fegetround HAS_FEGETROUND /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fegetround
: see if fegetround exists
set fegetround d_fegetround
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fegetround.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
;###########################################################################
;# Jmake rules for building libraries, programs, scripts, and data files
;# $Id: Jmake.rules 18 2006-12-27 10:35:09Z rmanfredi $

/*
*     MACHINE-INDEPENDENT RULES -- DO NOT MODIFY
```

```
*/

/* $Id: Jmake.rules 18 2006-12-27 10:35:09Z rmanfredi $
*
*  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
*  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
*  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
*  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
*  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
*  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: Jmake.rules,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.7  2004/08/22 08:28:58  ram
* patch71: random cleanup
*
* Revision 3.0.1.6  1997/02/28  14:56:01  ram
* patch61: now handles USRINC for dependencies
* patch61: smarter about dependencies
 computation
*
* Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/09/25  09:07:19  ram
* patch59: smarter sed command to strip /usr/include dependencies
*
* Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  13:33:59  ram
* patch56: install of script man pages can now cope with missing files
* patch56: the clobber target now removes the .config directory as well
*
* Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/03/21  08:35:28  ram
* patch52: suppressed extra argument to NormalProgramTarget call
*
* Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  14:49:55  ram
* patch45: new macros ShellScriptTargetExt and SimpleShellScriptTargetExt
* patch45: directory installation is now made via INSTALLDIR (Configure)
*
* Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:46:30  ram
* patch36: added RemoteDependency rule
*
* Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:14  ram
* Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
*
*/

/* Please, edit only with tabstops = 4 (":set ts=4" under vi) */

/*
* AddedByConfigure:
* Gives name of the files generated by Configure that can safely
```

```
* be removed
 when a "make clobber" is issued. Not that it is useless
* to name config.h or config.sh because these are already taken care
* of by jmake.
*/
#define AddedByConfigure(files) @!\
local_clobber::   @@\
 $(RM) files

/*
* AddSuffix:
* Adds a sufix to the .SUFFIXES: list.
*/
#define AddSuffix(ext) @!\
|suffix ext


/*
* AllTarget:
* Generate rules to build necessary things during make all.
*/
#define AllTarget(depends) @!\
all:: depends    @!\
      @!\
local_realclean::   @@\
 $(RM) depends

/*
* RemoveTargetProgram:
* This is used in some other macros in order to remove the target
* before starting its building (saves disk space).  There should be
* no '@!' at the end of the '#define' line, because this macro is
* used *inside* building rules.
*/
#define RemoveTargetProgram(program) \
 $(RM) program @@\
 if test -f program^^^$(_EXE); then \ @@\
  $(MV) program^^^$(_EXE) program^^~^^^$(_EXE); fi

/*
* NormalProgramTarget:
* Generate rules to compile and link the
 indicated program; since
* it does not use any default object files, it may be used for
* multiple programs in the same Jmakefile.
*/
#define NormalProgramTarget(program,sources,objects) @!\
++OBJECTS objects @!\
```

```
++SOURCES sources @!\
NormalObjectRule()    @!\
AllTarget(program)    @!\
        @!\
program: objects    @@\
 RemoveTargetProgram($@)  @@\
 $(CC) -o $@ objects $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\


/*
* SingleProgramTarget:
* Obsolete version of NormalProgramTarget that doesn't have
* deplibs.
*/
#define SingleProgramTarget(program,objects,libs)  \
NormalProgramTarget(program,objects,libs)

/*
* SimpleProgramTarget:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking programs that only have
* one C source file.  It should only be used in Jmakefiles that
* describe a single program.
*/
#define SimpleProgramTarget(program) @!\
NormalProgramTarget(program,program.c,program.o)



/*
* ComplexProgramTarget:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the program specified by
* $(OBJS) and
 $(SRCS), installing the program and its man page, and
* generating dependencies.  It should only be used in Jmakefiles
* that describe a single program.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBJS) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS) @!\
NormalObjectRule()     @!\
AllTarget(program)     @!\
        @!\
program: $(OBJS)     @@\
 RemoveTargetProgram($@)   @@\
 $(CC) -o $@ $(OBJS) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
        @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC)) @!\
```

```
DependTarget()      @!\
LintTarget()


/*
* ComplexProgramTarget_1:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the program specified by
* $(OBJS1) and $(SRCS1), installing the program and its man page,
* and generating dependencies for it and any programs described by
* $(SRCS2) and $(SRCS3).  It should be used to build the primary
* program in Jmakefiles that describe multiple programs.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget_1(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBJS1) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS1) @!\
NormalObjectRule()     @!\
AllTarget(program)     @!\
        @!\
program:
 $(OBJS1)     @@\
 RemoveTargetProgram($@)   @@\
 $(CC) -o $@ $(OBJS1) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
        @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC)) @!\
        @!\
DependTarget()      @!\
LintTarget()


/*
* ComplexProgramTarget_2:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the program specified by
* $(OBJS2) and $(SRCS2) and installing the program and man page.
* It should be used to build the second program in Jmakefiles
* describing more than one program.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget_2(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBJS2) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS2) @!\
NormalObjectRule()     @!\
AllTarget(program)     @!\
        @!\
program: $(OBJS2)     @@\
 RemoveTargetProgram($@)   @@\
 $(CC) -o $@ $(OBJS2) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
        @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
```

```
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC))


/*
* ComplexProgramTarget_3:
* Generate rules for compiling and linking the
 program specified by
* $(OBJS3) and $(SRCS3) and installing the program and man page.  It
* should be used to build the third program in Jmakefiles describing
* more than one program.
*/
#define ComplexProgramTarget_3(program) @!\
++OBJECTS $(OBJS3) @!\
++SOURCES $(SRCS3) @!\
NormalObjectRule()     @!\
AllTarget(program)     @!\
        @!\
program: $(OBJS3)     @@\
 RemoveTargetProgram($@)   @@\
 $(CC) -o $@ $(OBJS3) $(JLDFLAGS) $(LIBS) @!\
        @!\
InstallProgram(program,$(BINDIR)) @!\
InstallManPage(program,$(MANSRC))


/*
* ComplexShellManualTarget:
* Builds manual pages that are to be extracted from .SH files into
* .$manext files.
*/
#define ComplexShellManualTarget(manpages) @!\
++MANPAGE manpages @!\
|once _ShellManualRule_  @!\
|rule:.SH.$manext:   @!\
|rule: /bin/sh $<   @!\
|rule:      @!\
-once      @!\
AddSuffix(.SH)    @!\
AddSuffix(.$manext)   @!\
AllTarget(manpages)   @!\
       @!\
local_install.man::   @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore($(MANSRC)) \     @@\
 for
 file in manpages; do \  @@\
  (set -x; $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 $$file \ @@\
   $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)) || exit 1; \ @@\
 done     @!\
```

```
      @!\
local_deinstall.man::  @@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for file in manpages; do \  @@\
  (set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)/$$file); \ @@\
 done


/*
* Initialize:
* Puts the line symbol = value in the initialization section of
* Makefile.SH (the one that is subject to parameter substitutions).
*/
#define Initialize(symbol,value) @!\
+symbol = value


/*
* InstallLibrary:
* Generate rules to install the indicated library.
*/
#define InstallLibrary(libname,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.a  @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 644 lib^^libname.a $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest  @@\
 $(RANLIB) dest/lib^^libname.a @@\
 chmod 444 dest/lib^^libnane.a @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::     @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/lib^^libname.a


/*
* InstallSharedLibrary:
* Generate rules to install
 the shared library.
*/
#define InstallSharedLibrary(libname,rev,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.so.rev  @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \  @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 lib^^libname.so.rev $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
         @!\
local_deinstall::      @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/lib^^libname.so.rev


/*
* InstallSharedLibraryData:
```

```
* Generate rules to install the shared library data
*/
#define InstallSharedLibraryData(libname,rev,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.sa.rev  @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \  @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 lib^^libname.sa.rev $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::     @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/lib^^libname.sa.rev


/*
* InstallLibraryAlias:
* Generate rules to create a link from one library name to another
* for the purposes of aliasing.
*/
#define InstallLibraryAlias(libname,alias,dest) @!\
local_install:: lib^^libname.a @@\
 $(RM) lib^^alias.a  @@\
 -(cd dest; $(LN) lib^^libname.a lib^^alias.a)
 @!\
      @!\
local_deinstall::   @@\
 $(RM) dest/lib^^alias.a


/*
* InstallLintLibrary:
* Generate rules to install the indicated lint library.
*/
#define InstallLintLibrary(libname,dest) @!\
install.ln:: llib-l^^libname.ln   @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \  @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 llib-l^^libname.ln $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
      @!\
deinstall.ln::    @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/llib-l^^libname.ln


/*
* InstallManPageLong:
* Generate rules to install the indicated manual page, giving it an
* alternate name.  This is used for installing man pages whose base
* name without the .man suffix would normally be longer than 8
* characters (the limit for using source code control systems on
* files systems with short file names).
*/
#define InstallManPageLong(file,destdir,dest) @!\
```

```
local_install.man:: file.man   @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(destdir) \ @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 file.man $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^destdir/dest.$(L) @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall.man::     @@\
 $(RM)
 $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^destdir/dest.$(L)  @!\


/*
* InstallManPage:
* Generate rules to install the indicated manual page.
*/
#define InstallManPage(file,dest) @!\
InstallManPageLong(file,dest,file)


/*
* InstallNonExec:
* Generate rules to install a data file using any special
*  install flags.
*/
#define InstallNonExec(file,dest) @!\
local_install:: file    @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 file $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::     @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/file


/*
* InstallProgramWithFlags:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using given
* install flags.
*/
#define InstallProgramWithFlags(program,dest,flags) @!\
local_install:: program    @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -s -m 555 flags program^^^$(_EXE) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::     @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/program^^^$(_EXE)


/*
* InstallProgramNoStripWithFlags:
```

```
 * Generate rules to install an executable program using given
* install flags.
*/
#define InstallProgramNoStripWithFlags(program,dest,flags) @!\
local_install:: program    @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 555 flags program^^^$(_EXE) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::     @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/program^^^$(_EXE)


/*
* InstallProgram:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using any special
* install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS).
*/
#define InstallProgram(program,dest) @!\
InstallProgramWithFlags(program,dest,^^)


/*
* InstallProgramNoStrip:
* Generate rules to install an executable program using any special
* install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS), but without stripping the
* executable from debugging symbols.
*/
#define InstallProgramNoStrip(program,dest) @!\
InstallProgramNoStripWithFlags(program,dest,^^)


/*
* InstallScriptWithFlags:
* Generate rules to install an executable script using given
* install
 flags.
*/
#define InstallScriptWithFlags(script,dest,flags) @!\
local_install:: script    @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
 $(INSTALL) -c -m 555 flags script $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest @!\
        @!\
local_deinstall::     @@\
 $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/script


/*
* InstallScript:
```

```
* Generate rules to install an executable script using any special
* install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS).
*/
#define InstallScript(script,dest) @!\
InstallScriptWithFlags(script,dest,^^)


/*
* InstallScripts:
* Generate rules to install all the scripts listed in the generated
*  $(SCRIPTS) and $(LSCRIPTS) macros.
*/
#define InstallScripts() @!\
|once _InstallScripts_  @!\
local_install:: $(SCRIPTS) $(LSCRIPTS)    @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore($(SCRIPTDIR)) \  @@\
 for file in $(SCRIPTS) $(LSCRIPTS); do \ @@\
  (set -x; \ @@\
  $(INSTALL) -c -m 555 $$file $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(SCRIPTDIR)) || \ @@\
  exit 1; \ @@\
 done     @!\
      @!\
local_deinstall::   @@\
 @for file in $(SCRIPTS)
 $(LSCRIPTS); do \ @@\
  case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
  (set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(SCRIPTDIR)/$$file); \ @@\
 done     @!\
-once

/*
* InstallManScripts:
* Generate rule to install/deinstall manual pages for scripts listed
* in the automatically generated $(SCRIPTS) macro.
*/
#define InstallManScripts() @!\
|once _InstallManScripts_ @!\
?NOMAN:|skip    @!\
local_install.man::   @@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore($(MANSRC)) \  @@\
 for file in $(SCRIPTS); do \   @@\
  if test -f $$file.man; then \  @@\
   (set -x; \      @@\
   $(INSTALL) -c -m 444 $$file.man \ @@\
    $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)/$$file.$(L)) || \ @@\
    exit 1; \ @@\
  fi; \    @@\
 done     @!\
```

```
	@!\
local_deinstall.man::  @@\
 case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for file in $(SCRIPTS); do \ @@\
  (set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$(MANSRC)/$$file.$(L)); \ @@\
 done	@!\
	@!\
-skip	@!\
-once



/*
* LinkFileList:
* Link a list of list of files from one place to another
 */
#define LinkFileList(step,list,dir,sub) @!\
step:: list	@@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 echo " cd" dir; cd dir; for i in list; do (set -x; $(LN) sub/$$i .); done


/*
* InstallMultipleDestFlags:
* Generate rules to install multiple files at once during a particular
* step in the build using a specific set of install flags.
*/
#define InstallMultipleDestFlags(step,list,dest,flags) @!\
step:: list	@@\
 _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dest) \ @@\
 for i in list; do \	@@\
  (set -x; $(INSTALL) -c flags \ @@\
   $$i $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest) || exit 1;\ @@\
 done

/*
* DeinstallMultipleDest:
* Generate rules to deinstall multiple files at once during a particular
* step in the build.
*/
#define DeinstallMultipleDest(step,list,dest) @!\
step::	@@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for i in list; do \	@@\
  (set -x; $(RM) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dest/$$i); \ @@\
 done

/*
```

```
* InstallMultiple:
* Generate rules to install multiple
 files at once during the install
* step of the build using any install flags set in $(INSTALLFLAGS)
* and deinstall them.
*/
#define InstallMultiple(list,dest) @!\
InstallMultipleDestFlags(local_install,list,dest,$(INSTALLFLAGS)) @!\
DeinstallMultipleDest(local_deinstall,list,dest)


/*
* InstallMultipleFlags:
* Generate rules to install multiple files at once during the
* install step of the build using the given install flags.
*/
#define InstallMultipleFlags(list,dest,flags) @!\
InstallMultipleDestFlags(local_install,list,dest,flags) @!\
DeinstallMultipleDest(local_deinstall,list,dest)


/*
* InstallMultipleMan:
* Generate rules to install a variety of manual pages
* during the install.man step of the build.
*/
#define InstallMultipleMan(list,dest) @!\
InstallMultipleDestFlags(local_install.man,list,dest,$(INSTALLFLAGS)) @!\
DeinstallMultipleDest(local_deinstall.man,list,dest)


/*
* DependDependency:
* Generate rules to build the makedepend program.
*/
#define DependDependency()
   @!\
depend:: TOPDIR/mkdep    @!\
        @!\
TOPDIR/mkdep:      @!\
?TOP: @echo "You have to run Configure first."; exit 1 @!\
%TOP: @echo "You have to run Configure in $(TOP) first."; exit 1


/*
* DependTarget:
* Generate rules to compute dependencies for all files listed
* in $(SOURCES) (automatically generated macro).
```

```
*/
#define DependTarget()    @!\
+USRINC = $usrinc @!\
|once _DependTarget_    @!\
DependDependency()     @!\
        @!\
depend::       @@\
 ($(SED) '/^# DO NOT DELETE/q' Makefile && \ @@\
 $(MKDEP) $(SOURCES) | \   @@\
 $(SED) -e 's:/usr/lib[^ ]*::g; s:$(USRINC)[^ ]*::g; ' \ @@\
  -e '/: / b print' -e '$$ b print' -e 'H; d; n; : print' \ @@\
  -e 'x; s/\\$$//; s/\\\n//g; s/ ^^ */ /g; s/ :/:/;' -e '/: *$$/d' \ @@\
 ) > Makefile.new    @@\
 cp Makefile Makefile.bak  @@\
 cp Makefile.new Makefile  @@\
 $(RM) Makefile.new    @!\
        @!\
-once


/*
* CleanTarget:
* Generate rules to remove any garbage files.
*/
#define CleanTarget()    @!\
?SUBDIRS:clean:
 sub_clean local_clean    @!\
%SUBDIRS:clean: local_clean       @!\
?SUBDIRS:realclean: sub_realclean local_realclean @!\
%SUBDIRS:realclean: local_realclean     @!\
?SUBDIRS:clobber: sub_clobber local_clobber   @!\
%SUBDIRS:clobber: local_clobber      @!\
        @!\
local_clean::       @@\
 if test -f core; then $(RM) core; fi @@\
 $(RM) *~ *.o     @!\
        @!\
local_realclean:: local_clean  @!\
?TOP: $(RM) -r UU     @!\
        @!\
local_clobber:: local_realclean  @!\
%TOP: $(RM) Makefile config.sh  @!\
?TOP: $(RM) config.sh config.h  @!\
?TOP: $(RM) -r .config    @!\
?TOP: $(RM) Makefile    @!\


/*
```

```
* InstallTarget:
* Generate rules to recursively install files
*/
#define InstallTarget()          @!\
?SUBDIRS:install:: local_install sub_install     @!\
%SUBDIRS:install:: local_install        @!\
?SUBDIRS:install.man:: maybe_install.man sub_install.man  @!\
%SUBDIRS:install.man:: maybe_install.man      @!\
?SUBDIRS:deinstall:: sub_deinstall local_deinstall    @!\
%SUBDIRS:deinstall::
 local_deinstall       @!\
?SUBDIRS:deinstall.man:: sub_deinstall.man maybe_deinstall.man @!\
%SUBDIRS:deinstall.man:: maybe_deinstall.man     @!\
              @!\
?MANSRC:install.man-yes: local_install.man      @!\
install.man-no:            @!\
?MANSRC:deinstall.man-yes: local_deinstall.man     @!\
deinstall.man-no:           @!\


/*
* TagsTarget:
* Generate rules to compute tags files for C source code.
*/
#define TagsTarget()    @!\
tags::       @@\
 $(CTAGS) -w *.[ch]    @@\
 $(CTAGS) -xw *.[ch] > tags  @!\
        @!\
local_clobber::      @@\
 $(RM) tags



/*
* BuildMakefileSH:
* Generate rules to build a Makefile.SH from an Jmakefile and any
* special jmake flags.  This is generally done automatically by the
* template or by any special Jmakefiles.
* This function will simply touch Makefile.SH if no $(TOP)/.package
* exists, assuming the Jmakefile is not in a production environment.
*/
#define BuildMakefileSH(jmakeflags) @!\
Makefile.SH:
 Jmakefile     @@\
 -@if test -f $(TOP)/.package; then \ @@\
  if test -f Makefile.SH; then \ @@\
   echo " $(RM) Makefile.SH~; $(MV) Makefile.SH Makefile.SH~"; \ @@\
```

```
  $(RM) Makefile.SH~; $(MV) Makefile.SH Makefile.SH~; \ @@\
 fi; \      @@\
 echo " $(JMAKE) -DTOPDIR=$(TOP) -DCURDIR=$(CURRENT)" jmakeflags; \ @@\
 $(JMAKE) -DTOPDIR=$(TOP) -DCURDIR=$(CURRENT) jmakeflags; \ @@\
else touch $@; fi


/*
* BuildMakefile:
* Generate rules to build a Makefile from a Makefile.SH.
*/
#define BuildMakefile() @!\
Makefile: Makefile.SH    @@\
 /bin/sh Makefile.SH


/*
* MakefileTarget:
* Generate rules to build a normal Makefile.
*/
#define MakefileTarget()  @!\
BuildMakefileSH(^^)    @!\
BuildMakefile()


/*
* NormalObjectRule:
* Generate make rule to build usual object files.
*/
#define NormalObjectRule()   @!\
|once _ObjectRule_     @!\
|rule:.c.o:       @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $<  @!\
|rule:        @!\
-once

/*
* NormalLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build
 "normal" objects.
*/
#define NormalLibraryObjectRule() @!\
|once _ObjectRule_     @!\
|rule:.c.o:       @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@      @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $<  @!\
|rule:        @!\
-once
```

```
/*
* ProfiledLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build both profiled and "normal" objects.
*/
#define ProfiledLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::	@@\
 @if [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @!\
	@!\
|rule:.c.o:	@!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ profiled/$@	@!\
|rule: $(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o	@!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c	@!\
|rule:	@!\
local_clean::	@@\
 -@if [ -d profiled ]; then echo " $(RM) profiled/?*.o"; \ @@\
  $(RM) profiled/?*.o; fi


/*
* DebuggedLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build both debuggable and "normal"
* objects.
*/
#define DebuggedLibraryObjectRule()	@!\
all::	@@\
 @if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
	@!\
|rule:.c.o:	@!\
|rule: $(RM) $@
 debugger/$@	@!\
|rule: $(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o	@!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c	@!\
|rule:	@!\
local_clean::	@@\
 -@if [ -d debugger ]; then echo " $(RM) debugger/?*.o"; \ @@\
  $(RM) debugger/?*.o; fi


/*
* DebuggedAndProfiledLibraryOjbectRule:
* Generate make rules to build debuggable, profiled, and "normal"
* objects.
*/
#define DebuggedAndProfiledLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::	@@\
```

```
 @if [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @@\
 @if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
        @!\
|rule:.c.o:       @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ profiled/$@ debugger/$@ @!\
|rule: $(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c  @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o   @!\
|rule: $(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c  @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o   @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) $*.c   @!\
|rule:        @!\
local_clean::      @@\
 -@if [ -d profiled ]; then echo " $(RM) profiled/?*.o"; \ @@\
  $(RM) profiled/?*.o; fi   @@\
 -@if [ -d debugger ];
 then echo " $(RM) debugger/?*.o"; \ @@\
  $(RM) debugger/?*.o; fi


/*
* SharedLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build shared and "normal" object files.
*/
#define SharedLibraryObjectRule()     @!\
all::       @@\
 @if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi  @!\
        @!\
|rule:.c.o:      @!\
|rule: $(RM) $@ shared/$@   @!\
|rule: $(CC) -pic -c $(SHAREDCODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o  @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c    @!\
|rule:       @!\
local_clean::     @@\
 -@if [ -d shared ]; then echo " $(RM) shared/?*.o"; \  @@\
  $(RM) shared/?*.o; fi

/*
* SharedAndDebuggedLibraryObjectRule:
* Generate make rules to build shared, debuggable, and "normal"
* object files.
*/
#define SharedAndDebuggedLibraryObjectRule() @!\
all::         @@\
 @if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi  @@\
 @if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
          @!\
|rule:.c.o:        @!\
```

```
|rule: $(RM) $@ shared/$@ debugger/$@  @!\
|rule:
 $(CC) -pic -c $(SHAREDCODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o    @!\
|rule: $(CC) -g -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule: $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o    @!\
|rule: $(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) $*.c @!\
|rule:         @!\
local_clean::        @@\
 -@if [ -d shared ]; then echo " $(RM) shared/?*.o"; \  @@\
  $(RM) shared/?*.o; fi    @@\
 -@if [ -d debugger ]; then echo " $(RM) debugger/?*.o"; \ @@\
  $(RM) debugger/?*.o; fi

/*
* SpecialSharedAndDebuggedObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make
* shared and debuggable versions.
*/
#define SpecialSharedAndDebuggedObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::        @@\
 @if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi  @@\
 @if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
        @!\
objs: depends       @@\
 $(RM) $@ shared/$@ debugger/$@  @@\
 $(CC) -pic -c $(SHAREDCODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
 $(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o    @@\
 $(CC)
 -g -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c   @@\
 $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o   @@\
 $(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c

/*
* SpecialSharedObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make
* shared and debuggable versions.
*/
#define SpecialSharedObjectRule(objs,depends,options)  @!\
all::        @@\
 @if [ ! -d shared ]; then mkdir shared; fi  @!\
        @!\
objs: depends       @@\
 $(RM) $@ shared/$@      @@\
 $(CC) -pic -c $(SHAREDCODEDEF) $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
 $(MV) $*.o shared/$*.o    @@\
 $(CC) -c $(SHLIBDEF) $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c
```

```
/*
* SpecialObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags.
*/
#define SpecialObjectRule(objs,depends,options)  @!\
objs: depends       @@\
 $(RM) $@       @@\
 $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c


/*
* SpecialProfiledObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make a
* profiled version.
*/
#define SpecialProfiledObjectRule(objs,depends,options)   @!\
all::        @@\
 @if
 [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @!\
        @!\
objs: depends       @@\
 $(RM) $@ profiled/$@    @@\
 $(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
 $(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o   @@\
 $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c


/*
* SpecialDebuggedObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make a
* debuggable version.
*/
#define SpecialDebuggedObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::        @@\
 @if [ ! -d debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
        @!\
objs: depends       @@\
 $(RM) $@ debugger/$@    @@\
 $(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
 $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o   @@\
 $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c


/*
* SpecialDebuggedAndProfiledObjectRule:
* Generate rules to compile a file with special flags and to make
* debuggable and profiled versions.
```

```
*/
#define SpecialDebuggedAndProfiledObjectRule(objs,depends,options) @!\
all::        @@\
 @if [ ! -d profiled ]; then mkdir profiled; fi @@\
 @if [ ! -d
 debugger ]; then mkdir debugger; fi @!\
         @!\
objs: depends       @@\
 $(RM) $@ profiled/$@ debugger/$@ @@\
 $(CC) -pg -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
 $(MV) $*.o profiled/$*.o   @@\
 $(CC) -g -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c @@\
 $(MV) $*.o debugger/$*.o   @@\
 $(CC) -c $(JCFLAGS) options $*.c


/*
* NormalLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a library. The 'srclist' and 'objlist'
* parameters are added to SOURCES and OBJECTS macros. The 'srclist'
* is not otherwise used by this rule, but is necessary for make depend.
*/
#define NormalLibraryTarget(libname,srclist,objlist) @!\
++OBJECTS objlist @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
NormalLibraryObjectRule()  @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.a)  @!\
        @!\
lib^^libname.a: objlist   @@\
 $(RM) $@     @@\
 $(AR) $@ objlist   @@\
 $(RANLIB) $@


/*
* NormalSharedLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a shared library; build it into a
* different name so that the we don't hose people by having the
* library gone for long periods.
*/
#define
 NormalSharedLibraryTarget(libname,rev,solist) @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.so.rev) @!\
         @!\
lib^^libname.so.rev:  solist  @@\
 $(RM) $@~      @@\
 (cd shared; $(LD) -o ../$@~ -assert pure-text solist)  @@\
 $(RM) $@       @@\
```

```
 $(MV) $@~ $@

/*
* NormalSharedLibraryDataTarget:
* Generate rules to create shlib data file; build it into a
* different name so that the we don't hose people by having the
* library gone for long periods.
*/
#define NormalSharedLibraryDataTarget(libname,rev,salist) @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.sa.rev) @!\
        @!\
lib^^libname.sa.rev:  salist  @@\
 $(RM) $@      @@\
 $(AR) $@ salist     @@\
 $(RANLIB) $@


/*
* NormalLibraryTarget2:
* Generate rules to create a library in two steps.  This is used to
* create libraries with large numbers of files.
*/
#define NormalLibraryTarget2(libname,srclist,objlist1,objlist2) @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
++OBJECTS objlist1 @!\
++OBJECTS objlist2 @!\
NormalLibraryObjectRule()   @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname.a)   @!\
        @!\
lib^^libname.a:
 objlist1 objlist2 @@\
 $(RM) $@      @@\
 $(AR) $@ objlist1    @@\
 $(AR) $@ objlist2    @@\
 $(RANLIB) $@


/*
* ProfiledLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a profiled library.
*/
#define ProfiledLibraryTarget(libname,srclist,objlist) @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
++OBJECTS objlist @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname^^_p.a)  @!\
        @!\
lib^^libname^^_p.a: objlist   @@\
 $(RM) $@      @@\
```

```
 cd profiled; $(AR) ../$@ objlist @@\
 $(RANLIB) $@


/*
* DebuggedLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a debuggable library.
*/
#define DebuggedLibraryTarget(libname,srclist,objlist) @!\
++SOURCES srclist @!\
++OBJECTS objlist @!\
AllTarget(lib^^libname^^_d.a)  @!\
        @!\
lib^^libname^^_d.a: objlist   @@\
 $(RM) $@       @@\
 cd debugger; $(AR) ../$@ objlist @@\
 $(RANLIB) $@


/*
* AliasedLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to link one library to another.
*/
#define AliasedLibraryTarget(libname,alias) @!\
AllTarget(lib^^alias.a)   @!\
        @!\
lib^^alias.a:
 lib^^libname.a @@\
 $(RM) $@     @@\
 $(LN) lib^^libname.a $@


/*
* PrelinkedRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a relocatable object file instead of a
* library.
*/
#define PrelinkedRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist,libs) @!\
AllTarget(objname.o)    @!\
        @!\
objname.o: objlist     @@\
 $(RM) $@      @@\
 $(LD) $(JLDFLAGS) -r objlist -o $@ libs


/*
* NormalObjectTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a single object file.o from a file.c.
```

```
*/
#define NormalObjectTarget(file) @!\
++SOURCES file^^.c     @!\
AllTarget(file^^.o)     @!\
NormalObjectRule()

/*
* NormalRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a relocatable object file instead of a
* library.
*/
#define NormalRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist) @!\
AllTarget(objname.o)    @!\
        @!\
objname.o: objlist     @@\
 $(RM) $@      @@\
 $(LD) $(JLDFLAGS) -r objlist -o $@


/*
* ProfiledRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a profiled relocatable object file
* instead
 of a library.
*/
#define ProfiledRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist) @!\
AllTarget(objname^^_p.o)  @!\
       @!\
objname^^_p.o: objlist   @@\
 $(RM) $@     @@\
 $(LD) -X -r objlist -o $@


/*
* DebuggedRelocatableTarget:
* Generate rules to produce a debuggable relocatable object file
* instead of a library.
*/
#define DebuggedRelocatableTarget(objname,objlist) @!\
AllTarget(objname^^_d.o)  @!\
       @!\
objname^^_d.o: objlist   @@\
 $(RM) $@     @@\
 $(LD) -X -r objlist -o $@

/*
* LintLibraryTarget:
* Generate rules to create a lint library.  Note that the lint
```

```
* library is always forced to be newer than the library itself.
*/
#define LintLibraryTarget(libname,srclist) @!\
lintlib:: llib-l^^libname.ln @!\
        @!\
llib-l^^libname.ln: srclist  @@\
 $(RM) $@     @@\
 $(LINT) $(LINTLIBFLAG)^^libname $(LINTFLAGS) srclist


/*
* NormalLintTarget:
* Generate rules to lint a set of sources.
*/
#define NormalLintTarget(srclist) @!\
lint:        @@\
 $(LINT) $(LINTFLAGS) srclist
 $(LINTLIBS)


/*
* LintTarget:
* Generate rules to lint $(SOURCES) (automatically generated)
*/
#define LintTarget()   @!\
|once _LintTarget_    @!\
NormalLintTarget($(SOURCES)) @!\
-once


/*
* LinkSourceFile:
* Snag source file from some other directory
*/
#define LinkSourceFile(src,dir)  @!\
src:  dir/src   @@\
 $(RM) $@   @@\
 $(LN) $? $@   @!\


/*
* MakeSubincludesForBuild:
* Make includes in sub directories.
*/
#define MakeSubincludesForBuild(step,dir,srclist) @!\
step::  dir srclist        @@\
 @-(list=`echo srclist | sed -e 's/[^ ]*\//g'`; \  @@\
  set -x; cd dir; $(RM) $$list)   @@\
```

```
 @for i in srclist; do \      @@\
  (set -x; cd dir; $(LN) ../$$i .) || exit 1; \  @@\
 done          @!\
           @!\
MakeDirectories(dir,dir)      @!\
           @!\
local_realclean::         @@\
 @-(if [ -d dir ]; then \     @@\
  list=`echo srclist | sed -e 's/[^ ]*\//g'`; \  @@\
  set -x; cd dir; $(RM) $$list; fi)


/*
* CommonSubdirsRule:
* Rule for making $(TARGET) in
 every subdirectory, with $(VERB) as
* verbose message and $(FLAGS) as additional flags.
*/
#define CommonSubdirsRule(dirs) @!\
subdirs:       @@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \   @@\
 for i in dirs ;\     @@\
 do \        @@\
  (cd $$i ; echo $(VERB) "in $(DIR)$$i..."; \  @@\
   $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) $(FLAGS) $(TARGET)) || exit 1; \ @@\
 done


/*
* NamedTargetSubdirsRule:
* Recursively make a series of steps in the specified directories.
*/
#define NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,name,verb,flags) @!\
name::         @@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \  @@\
 for i in dirs ;\     @@\
 do \        @@\
  (cd $$i ; echo verb "in $(DIR)$$i..."; \ @@\
   $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) flags name) || exit 1; \ @@\
 done


/*
* NamedTargetSubdirs:
* Recursively make a series of steps.
*/
#define NamedTargetSubdirs(name,verb,flags)  @!\
name::          @@\
```

```
 @$(MAKE) subdirs TARGET=name VERB=verb FLAGS=flags


/*
* NamedSubTargetSubdirs:
* Recursively make a series of steps,
 like NamedTargetSubdirs.
* However, the supplied "name" has "sub_" prefixed to it.
*/
#define NamedSubTargetSubdirs(name,verb,flags) @!\
sub_^^^name::          @@\
 @$(MAKE) subdirs TARGET=name VERB=verb FLAGS=flags

/*
* NamedDepthTargetSubdirs:
* Recursively make a series of steps. We first enter the
* subdirectories, then perform the local entries.
* The supplied "name" has "sub_" prefixed to it.
*/
#define NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(name,verb,flags)  @!\
sub_^^^name::      @@\
 @$(MAKE) subdirs TARGET=name VERB=verb FLAGS=flags @@\
 @echo "Back to $(CURRENT) for "name^^...


/*
* MakeSubdirs:
* Generate rules to do makes in the given subdirectories.
*/
#define MakeSubdirs() \
NamedTargetSubdirs(all,"Making all",^^)


/*
* DependDirs:
* Generate rules to recursively compute dependencies as part of the
* make depend step.
*/
#define DependDirs(dirs) \
NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,depend,"Depending",^^)


/*
* DependSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively compute dependencies
 as part of the
* make depend step.
*/
```

```
#define DependSubdirs() \
DependDirs($(SUBDIRS))


/*
* InstallSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively install and deinstall programs and
* files.
*/
#define InstallSubdirs() \
NamedSubTargetSubdirs(install,"Installing",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(deinstall,"Deinstalling",^^)


/*
* InstallManSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively install and deinstall manual pages.
*/
#define InstallManSubdirs() \
NamedSubTargetSubdirs(install.man,"Installing man pages",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(deinstall.man,"Deinstalling man pages",^^)


/*
* IncludesSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively put include files in build
*/
#define IncludesSubdirs() \
NamedTargetSubdirs(includes,including,^^)


/*
* CleanSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively clean out garbage files.
*/
#define CleanSubdirs() \
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(clean,"Cleaning",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(realclean,"Real cleaning",^^) @!\
NamedDepthTargetSubdirs(clobber,"Clobbering",^^)


/*
 * TagSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively create tags files.
*/
#define TagSubdirs(dirs) \
NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,tag,"Tagging",^^)
```

```
/*
* MakeLintSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively lint directories as part of the
* named step.
*/
#define MakeLintSubdirs(dirs,target) \
NamedTargetSubdirsRule(dirs,target,"Linting",^^)


/*
* LintDirs:
* Generate rules to recursively lint directories as part of the
* make lint step.
*/
#define LintDirs(dirs) \
MakeLintSubdirs(dirs,lint)


/*
* LintSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively lint directories as part of the
* make lint step.
*/
#define LintSubdirs() \
LintDirs($(SUBDIRS))


/*
* MakeDirs:
* Creates a set of directories, even if some directories in the path
* do not already exist. There should be no '@!' at the end of the
* '#define' line, because this macro is used *inside* building rules.
*/
#define MakeDirs(dirs) \
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \   @@\
 for dir in dirs;
 do \         @@\
  (set -x; test -d $$dir || $(INSTALLDIR) $$dir) || \ @@\
  exit 1; \  @@\
 done

/*
* _MakeInstallDirs:
* Creates a set of intall directories, even if some directories in the path
* do not already exist. There should be no '@!' at the end of the
* '#define' line, because this macro is used *inside* building rules.
*/
#define _MakeInstallDirs(dirs) \
```

```
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for dir in dirs; do \       @@\
  _MakeInstallDir($$dir) \     @@\
 done

/*
* _MakeInstallDir:
* Internal macro to create a missing install directory.
*/
#define _MakeInstallDir(dir) \
 (set -x; test -d $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dir || \ @@\
  $(INSTALLDIR) $(INSTALL_PREFIX)^^^dir);

/*
* _MakeInstallDirIgnore:
* Same as _MakeInstallDir but handles "make -i" as well.
*/
#define _MakeInstallDirIgnore(dir) \
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac;  \ @@\
 _MakeInstallDir(dir)

/*
* _RmInstallDirs:
* Removes a set of intall directories.
* There should be no '@!'
 at the end of the '#define' line, because this
* macro is used *inside* building rules.
*/
#define _RmInstallDirs(dirs) \
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[i]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for dir in dirs; do \       @@\
  (set -x; test -d $$dir && $(RM) -r $(INSTALL_PREFIX)$$dir); \ @@\
 done

/*
* MakeDirectories:
* Generate rules to create a hierarchy of directories.
*/
#define MakeDirectories(step,dirs)  @!\
step::         @@\
 MakeDirs(dirs)


/*
* MakeInstallDirectories:
* Generate a rule to create a set of directories at installation
* time (removed by deinstall).
*/
```

```
#define MakeInstallDirectories(dirs) @!\
local_install::    @@\
 _MakeInstallDirs(dirs) @!\
      @!\
local_deinstall::   @@\
 _RmInstallDirs(dirs)


/*
* MakeLintLibSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively create lint libraries.
*/
#define MakeLintLibSubdirs(dirs) @!\
MakeLintSubdirs(dirs,lintlib)


/*
* MakeMakeSubdirs:
* Generate rules to recursively recreate target as part of the
* specified step in the build.
  This assumes Makefile.SH has
* already been built (which is the case for a delivery), but does
* not rely on the existence of a Makefile.
*/
#define MakeMakeSubdirs(target) @!\
target::       @@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for i in $(SUBDIRS);\    @@\
 do \       @@\
  echo "Making "target" in $(DIR)$$i..."; \ @@\
  (cd $$i || exit 1; \   @@\
  if test ! -f Makefile; then /bin/sh Makefile.SH; fi; \ @@\
  $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) target) || exit 1;\ @@\
 done


/*
* MakeMakefilesSH:
* Generate rules to recursively recreate target as part of the
* specified step in the build.  If $(TOP) is set to an absolute
* path, don't prepend the ../ prefix.  This makes running things
* outside of the source tree to be much easier.
*/
#define MakeMakefilesSH()  @!\
Makefiles.SH:: Makefile.SH    @@\
 @case '${MFLAGS}' in *[ik]*) set +e;; esac; \ @@\
 for i in $(SUBDIRS);\     @@\
 do \       @@\
```

```
 case "$(DIR)$$i/" in \        @@\
 ^^*^^/^^*^^/^^*^^/^^*^^/) newtop=../../../..;;
\ @@\
 ^^*^^/^^*^^/^^*^^/) newtop=../../..;; \    @@\
 ^^*^^/^^*^^/) newtop=../..;; \      @@\
 *^^/) newtop=..;; \         @@\
 esac; \            @@\
 case "$(TOP)" in \    @@\
 /^^*) newtop="$(TOP)" ;; \  @@\
 esac; \       @@\
 echo "Making Makefiles.SH in $(DIR)$$i..."; \ @@\
 (cd $$i || exit 1; \   @@\
  if test -f Jmakefile; then \ @@\
   $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) -f ../Makefile \ @@\
    Makefile TOP=$$newtop CURRENT=$(DIR)$$i && \  @@\
   $(MAKE) $(MFLAGS) Makefiles.SH; \ @@\
  fi; \      @@\
 ) || exit 1; \ @@\
done


/*
* MakefileSubdirs:
* Generate rules to create Makefiles.
*/
#define MakefileSubdirs()  @!\
MakeMakeSubdirs(Makefiles)  @!\
MakeMakefilesSH()


/*
* CppScriptTarget:
* Generate rules to create a shell script by running the input
* through cpp.
*/
#define CppScriptTarget(dst,src,defs,deplist) @!\
dst::  src deplist      @@\
 $(RM) $@       @@\
 $(CPP) defs <src | \    @@\
  sed -e '/^#  *[0-9][0-9]*  *.*$$/d' >$@  @@\
 chmod a+x $@


/*
 * MakeScriptFromCpp:
* Generate rules to create a script from a file with a
* .cpp suffix.
*/
```

```
#define MakeScriptFromCpp(name,defs) @!\
CppScriptTarget(name,name.cpp,defs,^^)


/*
* ShellScriptTargetExt:
* Generate rules to create and install a set of scripts from
* ext files (.sh and .SH are the most common examples). Man pages
* derived from the name of the scripts are also installed unless
* NoManPages() is specified.
*/
#define ShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,ext) @!\
++SCRIPTS scripts @!\
SimpleShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,ext)  @!\
InstallScripts()       @!\
InstallManScripts()


/*
* ShellScriptTarget:
* Generate rules to create and install a set of scripts from
* .SH files. Man pages derived from the name of the scripts are
* also installed unless NoManPages() is specified.
*/
#define ShellScriptTarget(scripts) @!\
ShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,.SH)


/*
* SimpleShellScriptTargetExt:
* Generate rules to create a set of scripts from ext files where
* ext is usually
 something like .sh or .SH, or whatever file
* extension you like..
*/
#define SimpleShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,ext) @!\
AllTarget(scripts)   @!\
       @!\
|expand s!scripts!   @!\
!s: !s^^ext     @@\
 /bin/sh !s^^ext   @!\
       @!\
-expand


/*
* SimpleShellScriptTarget:
* Generate rules to create a set of scripts from .SH files.
```

```
*/
#define SimpleShellScriptTarget(scripts) @!\
SimpleShellScriptTargetExt(scripts,.SH)


/*
* ShellScriptLongTarget:
* Generate rules to create a set of scripts from .SH files where
* the name of the generated file is different from the basename of
* the .SH file (when, for instance, the total length with the .SH
* extension would not leave enough space for RCS ,v extension).
*/
#define ShellScriptLongTarget(basename,scriptname) @!\
++LSCRIPTS scriptname @!\
AllTarget(scriptname)  @!\
      @!\
scriptname: basename^^.SH @@\
 /bin/sh basename^^.SH @!\
      @!\
InstallScripts()   @!\
?NOMAN:|skip    @!\
InstallManPageLong(basename,$(MANSRC),scriptname) @!\
-skip


/*
 * ForceTarget:
* The force target will force reconstruction of all the other
* targets which include .FORCE in their own dependencies.
*/
#define ForceTarget() @!\
|once _force_   @!\
.FORCE:     @!\
     @!\
-once


/*
* RemoteTargetDependency:
* A local target may rely on a remote dependency (e.g. a library)
* made in a separate directory. This rule explicits the dependency
* and forces a make of that dependency in the remote directory.
*/
#define RemoteTargetDependency(target,directory,dependency) @!\
RemoteDependency(directory,dependency) @!\
target: directory/^^^dependency @!\
```

```
/*
* RemoteDependency:
* Specify rules for making a remote dependency.
*/
#define RemoteDependency(directory,dependency) @!\
ForceTarget()       @!\
|once =directory/^^^dependency=   @!\
directory/^^^dependency: .FORCE   @@\
 @echo "Checking "^^^dependency" in "^^^directory"..." @@\
 cd ^^^directory; $(MAKE) ^^^dependency @@\
 @echo "Continuing in $(CURRENT)..." @!\
     @!\
-once

/*
 * SetSubdirs:
* Actually forces the definition of SUBDIRS, and lets the user
* specify what the sub-directories are.  This will be added to the
* customization part.
*/
#define SetSubdirs(subdirs) @!\
>SUBDIRS @!\
+SUBDIRS = subdirs


/*
* NoManPages:
* Actually forces the definition of NOMAN, which tells the jmake
* program to not generate rules for installing manual pages.
*/
#define NoManPages() @!\
>NOMAN


/*
* Expand:
* This powerful macro expands the `rule' given a `pattern'. It
* relies on a built-in command in jmake. The expansion is
* documented in the short notes file that comes with jmake and
* gives some insights on the internal syntax.
*/
#define Expand(rule, pattern) @!\
|expand pattern @!\
rule @!\
-expand


/*
```

```
* Lex and yacc stuff.
*/

/*
* YaccRule:
* This is the rule which is used to build a .c file from a .y file.
*/
#define YaccRule() @!\
AddSuffix(.y)     @!\
|once _YaccRule_    @!\
|rule:.y.c:      @!\
|rule: $(YACC) $(JYFLAGS)
 $< @!\
|rule: $(MV) y.tab.c $@   @!\
|rule:       @!\
-once

/*
* SimpleYaccTarget:
* Declare a yacc base.y file to be used in the building of the
* specified target program. The source file must be given without
* its final .y extension. The name of the .c and .o will be
* derived from the source file basename provided.
*/
#define SimpleYaccTarget(program,base) @!\
++SOURCES base.y @!\
++OBJECTS base.o @!\
YaccRule()    @!\
program: base.c   @!\
     @!\
local_realclean::  @@\
 $(RM) base.c  @!\


/*
* ComplexYaccTarget:
* Declare a yacc base.y file to be used in the building of the
* specified target program. The source file must be given without
* its final .y extension. The name of the .c and .o will be
* derived from the source file basename provided.
* The difference with SimpleYaccTarget is the identifying process
* where all the 'yy' are replaced by the specified prefix.
*/
#define ComplexYaccTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
++SOURCES base.y @!\
++OBJECTS base.o
 @!\
program: base.c   @!\
```

```
     @!\
base.c: base.y     @@\
 $(YACC) $(JYFLAGS) base.y @@\
 $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.c > base.c @@\
 $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.h > base.h @@\
 $(RM) y.tab.c y.tab.h @!\
      @!\
local_realclean::  @@\
 $(RM) base.c  @!\


/*
* SimpleYaccInclude:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of yacc on base.y, which typically produces a file
* named y.tab.h, which will be renamed as base.h.
* The only problem is that the dependencies towards base.h have
* to be manually given in the Jmakefile.
*/
#define SimpleYaccInclude(base) @!\
base.h: base.c  @@\
 @if test -f y.tab.h; then \ @@\
  echo " $(MV) y.tab.h $@"; \ @@\
  $(MV) y.tab.h $@; \  @@\
 fi       @!\
       @!\
local_realclean::    @@\
 $(RM) base.h

/*
* ComplexYaccInclude:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of yacc on base.y, which typically produces a file
* named y.tab.h, which will
 be renamed as base.h.
* The difference with SimpleYaccInclude is the identifying process
* of the y.tab.h file where all 'yy' are renamed to prefix.
* The only problem is that the dependencies towards base.h have
* to be manually given in the Jmakefile.
*/
#define ComplexYaccInclude(base,prefix) @!\
base.h: base.c  @@\
 @if test -f y.tab.h; then \ @@\
  echo " $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.h > base.h"; \ @@\
  $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < y.tab.h > base.h; \ @@\
  echo " $(RM) y.tab.h"; \ @@\
  $(RM) y.tab.h; \  @@\
 elif test -f base.h; then \ @@\
```

```
  echo " $(CP) base.h base.ht"; \ @@\
  $(CP) base.h base.ht; \ @@\
  echo " $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < base.ht > base.h"; \ @@\
  $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < base.ht > base.h; \ @@\
  echo " $(RM) base.ht"; \ @@\
  $(RM) base.ht; \  @@\
 fi       @!\
       @!\
local_realclean::    @@\
 $(RM) base.h


/*
* NormalYaccTarget:
* Declare a yacc base.y file which should produce a base.c and
* base.h file
 as derived from the output of yacc, to be used by
* the specified program.
*/
#define NormalYaccTarget(program,base) @!\
SimpleYaccTarget(program,base) @!\
SimpleYaccInclude(base)


/*
* IdentifiedYaccTarget:
* Declare a yacc base.y file which should produce a base.c and
* base.h file as derived from the output of yacc, to be used by
* the specified program. The specified prefix is used to remplace
* all the 'yy' in the generated file, for use when more than a
* single parser is needed in one executable.
*/
#define IdentifiedYaccTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
ComplexYaccTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
ComplexYaccInclude(base,prefix)


/*
* SimpleLexTarget:
* This declares a lex base.l file which is to be ran through
* lex to produce a base.c file.
*/
#define SimpleLexTarget(program,base) @!\
++SOURCES base.l @!\
++OBJECTS base.o @!\
|once _LexRule_     @!\
|rule:.l.c:      @!\
|rule: $(LEX) $(JLFLAGS) $<  @!\
```

```
|rule: $(MV) lex.yy.c $@  @!\
|rule:       @!\
-once       @!\
AddSuffix(.l)   @!\
program:
 base.c   @!\
      @!\
local_realclean::  @@\
 $(RM) base.c  @!\


/*
* IdentifiedLexTarget:
* This declares a lex base.l file which is to be ran through
* lex to produce a base.c file. The prefix is used to replace
* the 'yy', so that the lexical analyzer may be identified.
*/
#define IdentifiedLexTarget(program,base,prefix) @!\
++SOURCES base.l @!\
++OBJECTS base.o @!\
program: base.c   @!\
      @!\
base.c: base.l     @@\
 $(LEX) $(JLFLAGS) base.l @@\
 $(SED) -e 's/yy\(.\)/prefix\1/g' < lex.yy.c > base.c @@\
 $(RM) lex.yy.c    @!\
      @!\
local_realclean::  @@\
 $(RM) base.c  @!\


/*
* NormalLexDependTarget:
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of lex on base.l, which typically produces a file
* named lex.yy.c which will be renamed as base.c. Besides, the
* lexical analyzer needs the file parser.h produced by running
* parser.y through yacc and renaming y.tab.h as parser.h.
*/
#define NormalLexDependTarget(program,base,parser)
 @!\
base.o: parser.h @!\
     @!\
SimpleLexTarget(program,base)


/*
* IdentifiedLexDependTarget:
```

```
* Declare that program will need an include file produced by
* the output of lex on base.l, which typically produces a file
* named lex.yy.c which will be renamed as base.c. Besides, the
* lexical analyzer needs the file parser.h produced by running
* parser.y through yacc and renaming y.tab.h as parser.h.
* The lexical analyzer is identified with the supplied prefix,
* which replaces the regular 'yy' prefix in the symbol names.
*/
#define IdentifiedLexDependTarget(program,base,parser,prefix) @!\
base.o: parser.h @!\
    @!\
IdentifiedLexTarget(program,base,prefix)


/*
* NormalParserTarget:
* Specify that program is using the lex/yacc combination to
* produce a parser. The lexic and parser parameters are the
* base name of the .l and .y file, respectively.
*/
#define NormalParserTarget(program,lexic,parser) @!\
NormalLexDependTarget(program,lexic,parser)
 @!\
NormalYaccTarget(program,parser)


/*
* IdentifiedParserTarget:
* Specify that program is using the lex/yacc combination to
* produce a parser. The lexic and parser parameters are the
* base name of the .l and .y file, respectively. The parser
* produced is identified via its prefix, which replaces all
* the normally supplied 'yy' prefix, hence making it possible
* to have multiple parsers in a single executable.
*/
#define IdentifiedParserTarget(program,lexic,parser,prefix) @!\
IdentifiedLexDependTarget(program,lexic,parser,prefix) @!\
IdentifiedYaccTarget(program,parser,prefix)
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/files/Jmake.rules
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Prefixup.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Prefixup.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/30  14:30:40  ram
?RCS: patch49: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Used as: "set dflt; eval $prefixup" to set $dflt to be $prefix/dir
?X: instead of $prefixexp/dir, in case portability was involved somehow
?X: and $prefix uses ~name expansion.
?X:
?MAKE:Prefixup: prefix prefixexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define prefixup
?S:prefixup:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to reset
?S: the leading
 installation prefix correctly when $prefix uses
?S: ~name expansion.
?S:  set dflt
?S:  eval $prefixup
?S: That will set $dflt to $prefix/dir if it was $prefixexp/dir and
?S: $prefix differs from $prefixexp.
?S:.
?V:prefixup
: set the prefixup variable, to restore leading tilda escape
prefixup='case "$prefixexp" in
"$prefix") ;;
*) eval "$1=\`echo \$$1 | sed \"s,^$prefixexp,$prefix,\"\`";;
esac'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Prefixup.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_string.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_string.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16  13:50:12  ram
?RCS: patch12: special units Loc and Guess were missing from dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:07:26  ram
?RCS: patch10: removed "(Actually, this looks more like...)" messages (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:28  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: See if we should include <string.h> or <strings.h>
?X:
?MAKE:i_string strings:
 test Setvar Findhdr Warn
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_string:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STRING symbol, which
?S: indicates that <string.h> should be included rather than <strings.h>.
?S:.
?S:strings:
?S: This variable holds the full path of the string header that will be
?S: used. Typically /usr/include/string.h or /usr/include/strings.h.
?S:.
?C:I_STRING:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <string.h> (USG systems) instead of <strings.h> (BSD systems).
?C:.
?H:#$i_string I_STRING  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_string
: see which of string.h or strings.h is needed
echo " "
strings=`./findhdr string.h`
if $test "$strings" && $test -r "$strings"; then
 echo "Using <string.h> instead of <strings.h>." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 val="$undef"
 strings=`./findhdr strings.h`
 if $test "$strings" && $test -r "$strings"; then
  echo "Using <strings.h> instead of <string.h>." >&4
 else
  ./warn "No string header found -- You'll surely
 have problems."
 fi
```

```
fi
set i_string
eval $setvar
case "$i_string" in
"$undef") strings=`./findhdr strings.h`;;
*)   strings=`./findhdr string.h`;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_string.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Finish.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1995/02/15  14:09:30  ram
?RCS: patch51: now clearer about how to edit config.sh at the prompt (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/10/29  15:53:14  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/06  14:19:37  ram
?RCS: patch23: added blank lines around 'End of Configure'
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/10/16  13:46:09  ram
?RCS: patch12: replaced Config_h by Magic_h in the dependency line
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/09/13  15:45:26  ram
?RCS: patch10: fixed shell evaluation w/o shell escape while in silent mode
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/30  08:55:59  ram
?RCS: patch8: prevents myread from blocking on empty answers, exceptionally
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit is the very last one in the Configure script.  It runs all the
```

```
?X: SH files, which among other things produce config.h and (usually) Makefile.
?X: It offers to do a make depend if the Makefile contains that target.
?X:
?MAKE:Finish: Chk_MANI Extract Myread Oldsym Magic_h cat rm contains \
 test package make
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:!config.sh
?T:pwd
: Finish up by extracting the .SH files
case "$alldone" in
exit)
?X: They supplied the -E switch
 echo "Stopping at your request, leaving temporary files around."
 exit 0
 ;;
cont)
 ;;
")
 dflt="
 nostick=true
 $cat <<EOM

If you'd like to make any changes to the config.sh
 file before I begin
to configure things, do it as a shell escape now (e.g. !vi config.sh).

EOM
 rp="Press return or use a shell escape to edit config.sh:"
 . UU/myread
 nostick="
 case "$ans" in
 ") ;;
 *) : in case they cannot read
  sh 1>&4 -c "$ans";;
 esac
 ;;
esac

: if this fails, just run all the .SH files by hand
. ./config.sh

?X:
?X: Turn silent mode off from now on (we want a verbose file extraction).
?X: This means we have to explicitly test for '$silent' from now on to
?X: strip off any verbose messages.
?X:
echo " "
exec 1>&4
```

```
pwd=`pwd`
. ./UU/extract
cd "$pwd"

if $contains '^depend:' [Mm]akefile >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 dflt=y
 case "$silent" in
 true) ;;
 *)
  $cat <<EOM

Now you need to generate make dependencies by running "$make depend".
You might prefer to run it in background: "$make depend > makedepend.out &"
It can take a while, so you might not want to run it right now.

EOM
  ;;
 esac
 rp="Run $make depend now?"
 . UU/myread
 case "$ans" in
 y*)
  $make depend
 && echo "Now you must run '$make'."
  ;;
 *)
  echo "You must run '$make depend' then '$make'."
  ;;
 esac
elif test -f [Mm]akefile; then
 echo " "
 echo "Now you must run a $make."
else
 echo "Configure done."
fi

if $test -f Policy.sh; then
   $cat <<EOM

If you compile $package on a different machine or from a different object
directory, copy the Policy.sh file from this object directory to the
new one before you run Configure -- this will help you with most of
the policy defaults.

EOM
fi
if $test -f UU/config.msg; then
   echo "Hmm.  I also noted the following information while running:"
```

```
  echo " "
  $cat UU/config.msg >&4
fi
?X:
?X: kit*isdone files are left over by shell archives built using the makedist
?X: script which comes from dist, while ark*isdone files are left over by
?X: the cshar archive maker.
?X:
$rm -f kit*isdone ark*isdone
$rm -rf UU

: End of Configure
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Finish.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fchmod.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fchmod.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:59  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fchmod: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fchmod:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FCHMOD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fchmod() routine is available
?S: to change mode of opened files.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FCHMOD (FCHMOD):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fchmod routine is available
?C: to
 change mode of opened files.  If unavailable, use chmod().
?C:.
?H:#$d_fchmod HAS_FCHMOD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fchmod
: see if fchmod exists
```

```
set fchmod d_fchmod
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fchmod.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shm: test d_shmctl d_shmget d_shmat d_shmdt Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHM symbol, which
?S: indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is present.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shm HAS_SHM  /**/
?H:.
?T:h_shm
?LINT:set d_shm
:
 see how much of the 'shm*(2)' library is present.
h_shm=true
echo " "
case "$d_shmctl$d_shmget$d_shmat$d_shmdt" in
*"$undef"*) h_shm=false;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_shm && $test `./findhdr sys/shm.h`; then
 echo "You have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
 val="$define"
else
```

```
 echo "You don't have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_shm
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_shm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_llrintl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_llrintl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLRINTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the llrintl() routine is available
?S: to return the long long value closest to a long double (according
?S: to the current rounding mode).
?S:.
?C:HAS_LLRINTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llrintl routine is
?C: available to return the long long value closest to a long double
?C: (according to the current rounding mode).
?C:.
?H:#$d_llrintl HAS_LLRINTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_llrintl
: see if llrintl exists
set llrintl d_llrintl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_llrintl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fp_classl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_fp_classl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FP_CLASSL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fp_classl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FP_CLASSL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fp_classl routine is
?C: available to classify long doubles.  Available for example in
?C: Digital UNIX.  See for possible values HAS_FP_CLASS.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fp_classl HAS_FP_CLASSL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fp_classl
: see if fp_classl exists
set fp_classl d_fp_classl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fp_classl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Filexp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  15:52:53  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: added HOME to the ?T: line since metalint now checks ${HOME}
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:03:00  ram
?RCS: patch23: made sure error status from csh is propagated (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:53  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which will expand filenames beginning
?X:
 with tildes.  The script is deleted at the end of Configure.
?X:
?MAKE:Filexp: startsh sed test expr eunicefix
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./filexp
?T:HOME LOGDIR dir me name failed
: set up shell script to do ~ expansion
cat >filexp <<EOSS
$startsh
: expand filename
?X:
?X: The case entries below escape the ~ as some shells have shown expansion
?X: of the ~ during here-doc processing.
?X:
case "\$1" in
\~/*|\~)
 echo \$1 | $sed "s|~|\${HOME-\$LOGDIR}|"
 ;;
\~*)
 if $test -f /bin/csh; then
  /bin/csh -f -c "glob \$1"
  failed=\$?
  echo ""
  exit \$failed
 else
  name=\`$expr x\$1 : '..\([^/]*\)'\`
  dir=\`$sed -n -e "/^\${name}:/{s/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:\([^:]*\).*'"\$'"/\1/" -e p -e q -e '}' </etc/passwd\`
  if $test ! -d "\$dir"; then
   me=\`basename \$0\`
   echo "\$me: can't locate home directory for: \$name" >&2
   exit 1
  fi
  case "\$1" in
  */*)
   echo \$dir/\`$expr x\$1 : '..[^/]*/\(.*\)'\`
   ;;
  *)
   echo \$dir
   ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
*)
 echo \$1
 ;;
esac
EOSS
chmod
 +x filexp
$eunicefix filexp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Filexp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:versionony: cat Myread Setvar Devel
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:set versionony
?Y:TOP
?S:versionony:
?S: If set, this symbol indicates that only the version-specific
?S: components of a perl installation should be installed.
?S: This may be useful for making a test installation of a new
?S: version without disturbing the existing installation.
?S: Setting versionony is equivalent to setting installperl's -v option.
?S: In particular, the non-versioned scripts and programs such as
?S: a2p, c2ph, h2xs, pod2*, and perldoc
 are not installed
?S: (see INSTALL for a more complete list).  Nor are the man
?S: pages installed.
?S: Usually, this is undef.
?S:.
?LINT:extern inc_version_list
?LINT:change inc_version_list
?LINT:extern inc_version_list_init
?LINT:change inc_version_list_init
?LINT:extern version
: determine whether to use a version number suffix for installed binaries
echo " "
$cat <<EOM
Do you want to use a version number suffix for installed binaries? This
will install 'perl$version' instead of 'perl', and likewise for other
binaries like 'perldoc' and 'cpan'. This allows many versions of perl
to be installed side-by-side. Unless you are a developer, you probably
do *not* want to do this.
EOM
case "$versionony" in
"$define"|[Yy]*|true) dflt='y' ;;
```

```
*) dflt='n';
esac
rp="Do you want to use a version number suffix for installed binaries?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
set versiononly
eval $setvar

case "$versiononly" in
"$define") inc_version_list="
        inc_version_list_init=0
        ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/versiononly.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: registers.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: registers.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:19:41  ram
?RCS: patch61: removed empty ?LINT lines
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:28:33  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./Cppsym explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:41  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:registers reg1 reg2 reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7 reg8 reg9 reg10 reg11 \
 reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15 reg16: awk rm Cppsym
 Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:registers:
?S: This variable contains the number of register declarations paid
```

```
?S: attention to by the C compiler.
?S:.
?S:reg1:
?S: This variable, along with reg2, reg3, etc. contains the eventual
?S: value for the symbols register1, register2, register3, etc.  It has
?S: either the value "register" or is null.
?S:.
?C:register1:
?C: This symbol, along with register2, register3, etc. is either the word
?C: "register" or null, depending on whether the C compiler pays attention
?C: to this many register declarations.  The intent is that you don't have
?C: to order your register declarations in the order of importance, so you
?C: can freely declare register variables in sub-blocks of code and as
?C: function parameters.  Do not use register<n> more than once per routine.
?C:.
?LINT:describe reg2 reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7 reg8 reg9 reg10 reg11
?LINT:describe reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15 reg16
?LINT:known register2 register3 register4 register5 register6
 register7
?LINT:known register8 register9 register10 register11 register12 register13
?LINT:known register14 register15 register16
?H:#define register1 $reg1  /**/
?H:#define register2 $reg2  /**/
?H:#define register3 $reg3  /**/
?H:#define register4 $reg4  /**/
?H:#define register5 $reg5  /**/
?H:#define register6 $reg6  /**/
?H:#define register7 $reg7  /**/
?H:#define register8 $reg8  /**/
?H:#define register9 $reg9  /**/
?H:#define register10 $reg10 /**/
?H:#define register11 $reg11 /**/
?H:#define register12 $reg12 /**/
?H:#define register13 $reg13 /**/
?H:#define register14 $reg14 /**/
?H:#define register15 $reg15 /**/
?H:#define register16 $reg16 /**/
?H:.
?F:!.foo
: see how many register declarations we want to use
case "$registers" in
")
 if ./Cppsym vax; then
  dflt=6
 elif ./Cppsym sun mc68000 mips; then
  dflt=10
 elif ./Cppsym pyr; then
  dflt=14
```

```
 elif ./Cppsym ns32000 ns16000; then
  dflt=5
 elif ./Cppsym $smallmach; then
  dflt=3
 else
  : if you have any other numbers
 for me, please send them in
  dflt=6
 fi;;
*) dflt=$registers ;;
esac
?LINT:set reg2 reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7 reg8 reg9 reg10 reg11
?LINT:set reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15 reg16
cat <<EOM

Different C compilers on different machines pay attention to different numbers
of register declarations.  About how many register declarations in each routine
does your C compiler pay attention to?  (OK to guess)

EOM
rp="Maximum register declarations?"
. ./myread
registers=$ans
reg1="
$awk "BEGIN { for (i=1; i<=16; i++) printf \"reg%d="\n\", i}" \
 </dev/null >.foo
. ./.foo
$awk "BEGIN { for (i=1; i<=$registers; i++) printf \"reg%d=register\n\", i}" \
 </dev/null >.foo
. ./.foo
$rm -f .foo
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/registers.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_portable.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 15:28:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_portable.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  15:28:52  ram
?RCS: patch45: executable path stripping moved to the end in Config_sh.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:21:17  ram
?RCS: patch15: did not strip variables properly when needed
?RCS: patch15: now also strips down variables from trylist
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:48  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
   This is the same as the dist version, except I don't bother
?X:   prompting people since it makes no difference for perl5,
?X:   and only confuses people.
?X:
?X: The Loc unit is wanted to get the definition of all the locating variables.
?X:
?MAKE:d_portable: Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_portable:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PORTABLE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should not assume that it is
?S: running on the machine it was compiled on.
?S:.
?C:PORTABLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: not assume that it is running on the machine it was compiled on.
?C: The program should be prepared to look up the host name, translate
?C: generic filenames, use PATH, etc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_portable PORTABLE /**/
?H:.
?D:d_portable="
: decide how portable to be.  Allow command line overrides.
case "$d_portable" in
"$undef") ;;
*) d_portable="$define" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_portable.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_cmsghdr_s: Hasstruct i_systypes d_socket i_sysuio Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_cmsghdr_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct cmsghdr is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct cmsghdr
?C: is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_cmsghdr_s HAS_STRUCT_CMSGHDR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_cmsghdr_s
: Check for cmsghdr support
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct cmsghdr..." >&4
set d_cmsghdr_s cmsghdr $i_systypes sys/types.h $d_socket sys/socket.h $i_sysuio sys/uio.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_cmsghdr_s" in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)              echo
 "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_cmsghdr_s.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fork.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fork.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:38  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fork: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fork:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FORK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fork() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FORK :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fork routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fork
 HAS_FORK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fork
: see if fork exists
set fork d_fork
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fork.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_inetaton.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Spider Boardman
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_inetaton.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:36:35  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetaton: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetaton:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_INET_ATON symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the inet_aton() function is available
?S: to parse IP address "dotted-quad" strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_INET_ATON:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
```

```
 to the C program that the
?C: inet_aton() function is available to parse IP address "dotted-quad"
?C: strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetaton HAS_INET_ATON  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetaton
: check whether inet_aton exists
set inet_aton d_inetaton
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_inetaton.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: rcs_branch.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: rcs_branch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:40  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:rcs_branch: Myread contains Loc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:rcs_branch:
?S: This variable will hold "true" if rcs can take the -b<revision>
?S: option, which can make Life Easier on those folks who like to run
?S: rcsdiff manually.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: Tra la la la la
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if RCS understands the -b switch..." >&4
xxx=`./loc
 rcs " $pth`
case "$xxx" in
")
 rcs_branch=false
 echo "Oh.  You don't seem to have RCS here."
 ;;
```

```
*)
 rcs > rcsbranch.out 2>&1
 if $contains 'b\[rev\]' rcsbranch.out  >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  rcs_branch=true
  echo "Nice!  Your RCS is spiffy!"
 else
  rcs_branch=false
 echo "Well, at least you have RCS.  You know, a newer version is available."
 fi
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/rcs_branch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_chsize.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_chsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_chsize: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_chsize:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CHSIZE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the chsize() routine is available
?S: to truncate files.  You might need a -lx to get this routine.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CHSIZE (CHSIZE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the chsize
 routine is available
?C: to truncate files.  You might need a -lx to get this routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_chsize HAS_CHSIZE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_chsize
: see if chsize exists
set chsize d_chsize
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_chsize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Csym.U,v 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Csym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/07/25  13:36:29  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS: patch56: added quotes for OS/2 support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/05/12  12:00:33  ram
?RCS: patch54: fixed C test program to bypass gcc builtin type checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/31  09:34:13  ram
?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:00:05  ram
?RCS: patch6: added ldflags as a conditional dependency and to compile line
?RCS: patch6: a final double quote was missing in csym variable after eval
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Csym mistrustnm extern_C: Options contains libc libs runnm test \
 +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags run rm_try _exe d_cplusplus
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define csym
?LINT:use libc
?LINT:extern mistrustnm
?LINT:set mistrustnm
?S:csym:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: whether a given C symbol is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S:  set symbol result [-fva] [previous]
?S:  eval $csym
```

```
?S: That will set result to 'true' if the function [-f], variable [-v]
?S: or array [-a] is defined, 'false' otherwise. If a previous value is
?S: given and the -r flag was provided on the command line, that value
?S: is reused without questioning.
?S:.
?S:extern_C:
?S: ANSI C
 requires 'extern' where C++ requires 'extern "C"'. This
?S: variable can be used in Configure to do the right thing.
?S:.
?S:mistrustnm:
?S: This variable can be used to establish a fallthrough for the cases
?S: where nm fails to find a symbol.  If usenm is false or usenm is true
?S: and mistrustnm is false, this variable has no effect.  If usenm is true
?S: and mistrustnm is "compile", a test program will be compiled to try to
?S: find any symbol that can't be located via nm lookup.  If mistrustnm is
?S: "run", the test program will be run as well as being compiled.
?S:.
?V:csym
?T:tval tx tlook tf tdc
?F:!try
: is a C symbol defined?
csym='tlook=$1;
case "$3" in
-v) tf=libc.tmp; tdc="";;
-a) tf=libc.tmp; tdc="[]";;
*) tlook="^$1\$"; tf=libc.list; tdc="()";;
esac;
case "$d_cplusplus" in
   $define) extern_C="extern \"C\"" ;;
   *)  extern_C="extern" ;;
esac;
tx=yes;
case "$reuseval-$4" in
true-) ;;
true-*) tx=no; eval "tval=\$$4"; case "$tval" in "") tx=yes;; esac;;
esac;
case "$tx"
 in
yes)
?X:
?X: Put symbol inside a printf to fool optimizing compilers...
?X:
?X: We use 'short' instead of 'int' to try to circumvent overzealous
?X: optimizing compilers using built-in prototypes for commonly used
?X: routines to complain when seeing a different external declaration. For
?X: instance, gcc 2.6.3 fails if we use 'int' and we attempt a test against
?X: memcpy() on machines where sizeof(int) == sizeof(char *) (the usual return
```

```
?X: type), the compiler assuming it's a built-in declaration given that the
?X: returned size matches. At least with 'short' we are safe! -- RAM, for ADO
?X:
?X: Let's thank GNU cc for making our lives so easy! :-)
?X: (An alternative for the future would be to use our knowledge about gcc
?X: to force a -fno-builtin option in the compile test, in case the 'short'
?X: trick is obsoleted by future gcc releases). -- RAM
?X:
 tval=false;
 if $test "$runnm" = true; then
  if $contains $tlook $tf >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   tval=true;
  elif $test "$mistrustnm"
 = compile -o "$mistrustnm" = run; then
   echo "$extern_C void *$1$tdc; void *(*(p()))$tdc { return &$1; } int main(int argc, char **argv) { if(p() && p() !=
(void *)argv[0]) return(0); else return(1); }"> try.c;
   $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 $libs && tval=true;
   $test "$mistrustnm" = run -a -x try && { $run ./try$_exe >/dev/null 2>&1 || tval=false; };
   $rm_try;
  fi;
 else
  echo "$extern_C void *$1$tdc; void *(*(p()))$tdc { return &$1; } int main(int argc, char **argv) { if(p() && p() !=
(void *)argv[0]) return(0); else return(1); }"> try.c;
  $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && tval=true;
  $rm_try;
 fi;
 ;;
*)
 case "$tval" in
 $define) tval=true;;
 *) tval=false;;
 esac;
 ;;
esac;
eval "$2=$tval"'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/Csym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ftime.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ftime.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:06  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ftime d_gettimeod: Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ftime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FTIME symbol, which indicates
?S: that the ftime() routine exists.  The ftime() routine is basically
?S: a sub-second accuracy clock.
?S:.
?S:d_gettimeod:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY symbol,
 which
?S: indicates that the gettimeofday() system call exists (to obtain a
?S: sub-second accuracy clock). You should probably include <sys/resource.h>.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FTIME (FTIMER):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ftime() routine exists.
?C: It is basically a sub-second accuracy clock, but is less accurate
?C: than gettimeofday(2) anyway. The type "Timeval" should be used to
?C: refer to "struct timeb".
?C:.
?C:HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY (GETTIMEOFDAY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gettimeofday() system
?C: call is available for a sub-second accuracy clock. Usually, the file
?C: <sys/resource.h> needs to be included (see I_SYS_RESOURCE).
?C: The type "Timeval" should be used to refer to "struct timeval".
?C:.
?H:#$d_ftime HAS_FTIME  /**/
?H:#$d_gettimeod HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY /**/
?H:?%<:@if HAS_FTIME
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_FTIME
?H:?%<:#define Timeval struct timeb  /* Structure used by ftime() */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:@end
?H:?%<:@if HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_GETTIMEOFDAY
?H:?%<:#define
 Timeval struct timeval /* Structure used by gettimeofday() */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:@end
?H:.
?X:FIXME
?X:?I:?d_ftime:i_systimeb
```

```
?X:?I:?d_gettimeod:i_sysresrc
?LINT:set d_gettimeod d_ftime
?LINT:known Timeval
: see if gettimeofday or ftime exists
?X:
?X: Give priority to gettimeofday(2) because timing is more accurate
?X:
set gettimeofday d_gettimeod
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gettimeod" in
"$undef")
 set ftime d_ftime
 eval $inlibc
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef"; set d_ftime; eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
case "$d_gettimeod$d_ftime" in
"$undef$undef")
 echo " "
 echo 'No ftime() nor gettimeofday() -- timing may be less accurate.' >&4
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_ftime.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Protochk.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?X: This unit generates a ./protochk script that is used internally
?X: by Configure to check if this system will accept a particular
?X: prototype.
?X:
?X: To use it, say something like:
?X: hdrs="$define sys/types.h
?X:  $i_systime sys/time.h
?X:  $i_sysselct sys/select.h
?X:  $d_socket sys/socket.h"
?X: $xxx='fd_set *'
?X: try='extern int select _((int, $xxx, $xxx, $xxx, struct timeval *'));'
```

```
?X: if ./protochk "$try" $hdrs; then
?X:  echo "Your system accepts $xxx for the arguments to select."
?X: fi
?X:  (Of course select is harder, since the first arg can be int,
?X: size_t, or unsigned long, and the last arg may or may not have a
?X: 'const' before the 'struct timeval' :-(.  Also SunOS
 4.1.3 doesn't
?X: provide a select prototype so the compiler accepts anything :-).
?X:
?X: The C compiler on QNX warns about invalid pointer types, but
?X: still exits with a 0 exit status, so it's not much help here.
?X: (It does correctly detect incorrect non-pointer arguments).
?X: Still, since QNX is a POSIX-ish system, just make your first
?X: a POSIX-ish one, and QNX will probably accept it.
?X:
?X: For determining argument types, your compiler must support
?X: prototypes, and the header files must use them.  Determining
?X: return types, however, is easier.  Just give an ridiculous
?X: return type, something like
?X: ./protochk 'extern int atof _((void));' $i_stdlib stdlib.h
?X: that should surely fail if atof() is defined in <stdlib.h>
?X:
?X: There is also an 'escape' hatch built in.  If you have a pair
?X: of args   'literal 'stuff' then 'stuff' gets included literally
?X: into the test program.  This could be useful for doing something
?X: like
?X: hdrs="$define stdio.h
?X:  $define
 sys/types.h"
?X: ./protochk 'extern int fsetpos(FILE *, Fpos_t);' $args \
?X:   'literal' '#define Fpos_t long long'
?X: but you have to be really careful about the spaces in "literal".
?X:
?X:  Andy Dougherty   Feb. 1998
?MAKE:Protochk: cat rm_try startsh eunicefix +cc +optimize +ccflags \
 i_pthread usethreads
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./protochk
?X: Comfort metalint.  All these are actually used in the protochk script.
?T:foo status pthread_h_done
?LINT: change cc optimize ccflags define rm_try
?LINT: extern pthread_h_first
?LINT: change pthread_h_first
?LINT: change usethreads
?LINT: change i_pthread
: define a function to check prototypes
$cat > protochk <<EOSH
$startsh
```

```
cc="$cc"
optimize="$optimize"
ccflags="$ccflags"
define="$define"
rm_try="$rm_try"
usethreads=$usethreads
i_pthread=$i_pthread
pthread_h_first=$pthread_h_first
EOSH

$cat >> protochk <<'EOSH'

$rm_try
foo="$1"
shift
while test $# -ge 2; do
 case "$1" in
  $define) echo "#include <$2>" >> try.c ;;
  literal)
 echo "$2" >> try.c ;;
 esac
   # Extra magic for the benefit of systems that need pthread.h
   # to be included early to correctly detect threadsafe functions.
   # Such functions must guarantee themselves, though, that the usethreads
   # and i_pthread have been defined, before calling protochk.
   if test "$usethreads" = "$define" -a "$i_pthread" = "$define" -a "$pthread_h_first" = "$define" -a
"$pthread_h_done" = ""; then
 echo "#include <pthread.h>" >> try.c
 pthread_h_done=yes
   fi
   shift 2
done
cat >> try.c <<'EOCP'
#define _(args) args
EOCP
echo "$foo" >> try.c
?X: Just so we have something to compile.
echo 'int no_real_function_has_this_name _((void)) { return 0; }' >> try.c
$cc $optimize $ccflags -c try.c > /dev/null 2>&1
status=$?
$rm_try
exit $status
EOSH
chmod +x protochk
$eunicefix protochk
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/protos/Protochk.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sqrtl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sqrtl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SQRTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sqrtl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SQRTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sqrtl routine is
?C: available to do long double square roots.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sqrtl HAS_SQRTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sqrtl
: see if sqrtl exists
set sqrtl d_sqrtl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sqrtl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_havetlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_havetlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:36:31  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:44:06  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch23: added AIX support to accept shared lib stub as termlib (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:19  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_havetlib termlib: cat contains Myread Loc
 Filexp Oldconfig libpth \
 test uname _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_havetlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TERMLIB symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that termlib-style routines are available.
?S:.
?S:termlib:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader to get
?S: termlib-style routines.  It is up to the Makefile.SH to make sure
?S: the value gets to the right command.  Note that on many systems the
?S: termlib routines are emulated by the curses or terminfo library.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TERMLIB (HAVETERMLIB):
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates that termlib-style routines
?C: are available.  There is nothing to include.
?C:.
?H:#$d_havetlib HAS_TERMLIB /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
: where do we get termlib routines from
echo " "
xxx=`./loc libcurses$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
/*)
 ar t $xxx >grimble
 if $contains tputs$_o grimble >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  termlib='-lcurses'
  d_havetlib="$define"
  echo "Terminfo library found." >&4
 elif $test "x`$uname
 2>/dev/null`" = xAIX; then
  # Ok, do the AIX shr.o fun thing
  /usr/ccs/bin/nm -en $xxx 2>/dev/null >grimble
  if $contains '^tputs .*|extern|' grimble >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   termlib='-lcurses'
   d_havetlib="$define"
   echo "AIX Terminfo library found." >&4
  else
   xxx=x
  fi
 else
```

```
  xxx=x
 fi
 rm -f grimble
 ;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
x)
 xxx=`./loc libtermlib$_a x $libpth`
 case "$xxx" in
 /usr/lib*|/lib*)
  termlib='-ltermlib'
  d_havetlib="$define"
  echo "Termlib library found." >&4
  ;;
 /*)
  termlib="$xxx"
  d_havetlib="$define"
  echo "Termlib library found." >&4
  ;;
 *)
  xxx=`./loc libtermcap$_a x $libpth`
  case "$xxx" in
  /usr/lib*|/lib*)
   termlib='-ltermcap'
   d_havetlib="$define"
   echo "Termcap library found." >&4
   ;;
  /*)
   termlib="$xxx"
   d_havetlib="$define"
   echo "Termcap library found." >&4
   ;;
  *)
   case "$termlib" in
   ")
    dflt=y
rp="Your system appears to NOT have termlib-style routines. Is this true?"
    . ./myread
    case "$ans"
 in
    n*|f*) d_havetlib="$define"
     $cat <<'EOM'
Then where are the termlib-style routines kept? Specify either -llibname
or a full pathname (~name ok).

EOM
     dflt="
     rp='Specify termlib path:'
```

```
    . ./myread
    termlib=`./filexp $ans`
    ;;
   *)
    d_havetlib="$undef"
    termlib=''
    echo "You will have to play around with term.c then." >&4
    ;;
   esac
  echo " ";;
  *)  echo "You said termlib was $termlib before." >&4;;
  esac;;
 esac;;
esac;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_havetlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_netdb.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_netdb: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_netdb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NETDB symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <netdb.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_NETDB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <netdb.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_netdb I_NETDB  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_netdb
: see if this is a netdb.h system
set netdb.h i_netdb
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_netdb.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setvbuf.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:11:57 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
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?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setvbuf.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setvbuf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setvbuf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETVBUF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setvbuf() routine is available
?S: to change buffering on an open stdio stream.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETVBUF :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setvbuf routine is
?C: available to change buffering on an open stdio stream.
?C: to a line-buffered mode.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setvbuf HAS_SETVBUF  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setvbuf
: see if setvbuf exists
set setvbuf d_setvbuf
eval $inlibc
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setvbuf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
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?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getgrent: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getgrent() routine is available
?S: for sequential access of the group database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGRENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent routine is
?C: available for sequential access of the group database.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrent HAS_GETGRENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getgrent
: see if getgrent exists
set getgrent d_getgrent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_getgrent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_syslog.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_syslog.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:46:56  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with $_o all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:43  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syslog: test Csym Setvar Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syslog:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYSLOG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that syslog() exists on this system.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSLOG
 (LIBSYSLOG):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program can rely on the
```

```
?C: system providing syslog().  Otherwise, the syslog code provided by
?C: the package should be used.
?C:.
?H:#$d_syslog HAS_SYSLOG /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_syslog
: see if syslog is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr syslog.h` && \
 (set syslog val -f d_syslog; eval $csym; $val); then
 echo "syslog() found." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "syslog() not found in your C library." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_syslog
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_syslog.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: startsh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: startsh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:25:31  ram
?RCS: patch61: avoid needless chatter since this is now done very early
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:51  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:startsh: sh sharpbang eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:startsh:
?S: This variable contains the string to put on the front of a shell
?S: script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with sh and not some
?S: other
```

```
 shell.
?S:.
?F:!sharp
: figure out how to guarantee sh startup
?X: Avoid needless chatter since this is now done very early.
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Checking out how to guarantee sh startup..." >&2
case "$startsh" in
") startsh=${sharpbang}${sh} ;;
*)
?X: echo "Let's see if '$startsh' works..." ;;
esac
cat >sharp <<EOSS
$startsh
set abc
test "$?abc" != 1
EOSS

chmod +x sharp
$eunicefix sharp
if ./sharp; then
 : echo "Yup, it does."
else
 echo "Hmm... '$startsh' does not guarantee sh startup..."
 echo "You may have to fix up the shell scripts to make sure $sh runs them."
fi
rm -f sharp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/startsh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_longdbl.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_longdbl.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_longdbl longdblsize d_ldexpl longdblkind \
 d_long_double_style_ieee d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble \
 d_long_double_style_ieee_extended d_long_double_style_ieee_std \
 d_long_double_style_vax: Compile Setvar Myread \
 Inlibc run echo cat rm_try test doublesize i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_longdbl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LONG_DOUBLE if
?S: the long double type is supported.
?S:.
?S:d_ldexpl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LDEXPL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ldexpl() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:longdblsize:
?S: This variable contains the value of the LONG_DOUBLESIZE symbol,
 which
?S: indicates to the C program how many bytes there are in a long double,
?S: if this system supports long doubles.  Note that this is
?S: sizeof(long double), which may include unused bytes.
?S:.
?S:longdblkind:
?S: This variable, if defined, encodes the type of a long double:
?S:  0 = double,
?S:  1 = IEEE 754 128-bit little endian,
?S:  2 = IEEE 754 128-bit big endian,
?S:  3 = x86 80-bit little endian,
?S:  4 = x86 80-bit big endian,
?S:  5 = double-double 128-bit little endian,
?S:  6 = double-double 128-bit big endian,
?S:  7 = 128-bit mixed-endian double-double (64-bit LEs in BE),
?S:  8 = 128-bit mixed-endian double-double (64-bit BEs in LE),
?S:  9 = 128-bit PDP-style mixed-endian long doubles,
?S: -1 = unknown format.
?S:.
?S:d_long_double_style_ieee:
?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE
?S: if the long double is any of the IEEE 754 style long doubles:
?S: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD, LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED,
?S: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDOUBLE.
?S:.
?S:d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDOUBLE
?S: if the long double is the 128-bit IEEE 754 double-double.
?S:.
?S:d_long_double_style_ieee_extended:
?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED
?S: if the long double is the 80-bit IEEE 754 extended precision.
?S: Note that despite the 'extended' this is less than the 'std',
?S: since thisis an extension of the double precision.
?S:.
?S:d_long_double_style_ieee_std:
?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD
```

```
?S: if the long double is the 128-bit IEEE 754.
?S:.
?S:d_long_double_style_vax:
?S: This variable conditionally defines LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX
?S: if the long double is the 128-bit VAX format H.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LONG_DOUBLE:
?C: This symbol will be defined if the C compiler supports long
?C: doubles.
?C:.
?C:LONG_DOUBLESIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the size of a long double, so that the
?C: C
 preprocessor can make decisions based on it.  It is only
?C: defined if the system supports long doubles.  Note that this
?C: is sizeof(long double), which may include unused bytes.
?C:.
?C:HAS_LDEXPL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ldexpl routine is
?C: available to shift a long double floating-point number
?C: by an integral power of 2.
?C:.
?C:LONG_DOUBLEKIND:
?C: LONG_DOUBLEKIND will be one of
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLE
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_BE
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_LE
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_VAX_H_FLOAT
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT
?C: It is only defined if the system supports long doubles.
?C:.
?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the long double
?C: is any of the IEEE 754 style long doubles:
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD, LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED,
?C: LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDOUBLE.
?C:.
?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDOUBLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is
?C: the 128-bit double-double.
?C:.
```

```
?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is
?C: the 80-bit IEEE 754. Note that despite the 'extended' this
?C: is less than the 'std', since this is an extension of
?C: the double precision.
?C:.
?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is
?C: the 128-bit IEEE 754.
?C:.
?C:LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the long double is
?C: the 128-bit VAX format H.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ldexpl  HAS_LDEXPL  /**/
?H:#$d_longdbl HAS_LONG_DOUBLE  /**/
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLESIZE $longdblsize  /**/
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define
 LONG_DOUBLEKIND $longdblkind  /**/
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLE    0
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN 1
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN 2
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN  3
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN  4
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE 5
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE 6
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_BE 7
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_LE 8
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_VAX_H_FLOAT   9
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT   -1
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE /* back-compat */
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#define LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE
 /* back-compat */
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble
LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_DOUBLEDOUBLE
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee_extended
LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_EXTENDED
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_ieee_std LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_IEEE_STD
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#$d_long_double_style_vax LONG_DOUBLE_STYLE_VAX
?H:?LONG_DOUBLESIZE:#endif
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLE LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_IEEE_754_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
```

```
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_X86_80_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LITTLE_ENDIAN
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BIG_ENDIAN
LONG_DOUBLE_IS_UNKNOWN_FORMAT
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_LE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_BE
?LINT:known
 LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_LE_BE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_DOUBLEDOUBLE_128_BIT_BE_LE
?LINT:known LONG_DOUBLE_IS_VAX_H_FLOAT
?LINT:set d_longdbl
?LINT:set d_ldexpl
: check for long doubles
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if you have long double..." >&4
echo 'int main() { long double x = 7.0; }' > try.c
set try
if eval $compile; then
 val="$define"
 echo "You have long double."
else
 val="$undef"
 echo "You do not have long double."
fi
$rm_try
set d_longdbl
eval $setvar

: see if ldexpl exists
set ldexpl d_ldexpl
eval $inlibc

@if LONG_DOUBLESIZE || longdblsize
: check for length of long double
?X:  Check only if d_longdbl and if longdblsize is not already set.
case "${d_longdbl}${longdblsize}" in
$define)
 echo " "
 echo "Checking to see how big your long doubles are..." >&4
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
 printf("%d\n", sizeof(long double));
}
EOCP
 set try
```

```
?X: Don't use compile_ok because some compilers warn you that they have
?X: 'long double'
 as just 'double'.
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  longdblsize=`$run ./try`
  echo "Your long doubles are $longdblsize bytes long."
 else
  dflt='8'
  echo " "
  echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)" >&4
  rp="What is the size of a long double (in bytes)?"
  . ./myread
  longdblsize="$ans"
 fi
 if $test "X$doublesize" = "X$longdblsize"; then
  echo "That isn't any different from an ordinary double."
  echo "I'll keep your setting anyway, but you may see some"
  echo "harmless compilation warnings."
 fi
 ;;
esac
$rm_try
@end

$echo "Checking the kind of long doubles you have..." >&4
case "$d_longdbl" in
define)
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#define LONGDBLSIZE $longdblsize
#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize
#include <float.h>
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
static const long double d = -0.1L;
int main() {
 unsigned const char* b = (unsigned const char*)(&d);
#if DOUBLESIZE == LONGDBLSIZE
 printf("0\n"); /* if it floats
 like double */
 exit(0);
#endif
#if (LDBL_MANT_DIG == 113 || FLT128_MANT_DIG == 113) && LONGDBLSIZE == 16
 if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[1] == 0x99 && b[15] == 0xBF) {
   /* IEEE 754 128-bit little-endian */
```

```
  printf("1\n");
  exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[14] == 0x99 && b[15] == 0x9A) {
  /* IEEE 128-bit big-endian, e.g. solaris sparc */
  printf("2\n");
  exit(0);
 }
#endif
/* For alignment 32-bit platforms have the 80 bits in 12 bytes,
* while 64-bits platforms have it in 16 bytes.  The trailing bytes
* cannot be trusted. */
#if LDBL_MANT_DIG == 64 && (LONGDBLSIZE == 16 || LONGDBLSIZE == 12)
 if (b[0] == 0xCD && b[9] == 0xBF) {
  /* x86 80-bit little-endian, sizeof 12 (ILP32, Solaris x86)
   * or 16 (LP64, Linux and OS X), 4 or 6 bytes of padding.
   * Also known as "extended precision". */
  printf("3\n");
  exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[9] == 0xCD) {
  /* Is there ever big-endian 80-bit, really?
   *
   * The Motorola 68881 had another "extended
 precision" format:
   * sign:1 exp:15 zero:16 integer:1 mantissa:63
   * for total of 96 bits of bytes.  The zero bits were unused.
   * See "M68000 FAMILY PROGRAMMER'S REFERENCE MANUAL" for more details.
   * If it ever becomes relevant, this format should be allocated
   * a new doublekind code since it's quite different from the Intel x87.
   */
  printf("4\n");
  exit(0);
 }
#endif
#if (LDBL_MANT_DIG == 106 || LDBL_MANT_DIG == 107) && LONGDBLSIZE == 16
 /* software "double double", the 106 is 53+53.
  * but irix thinks it is 107. */
 if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0x3C && b[8] == 0x9A && b[15] == 0xBF) {
  /* double double 128-bit fully little-endian,
   * little-endian doubles in little-endian order,
   * 9a 99 99 99 99 99 59 3c 9a 99 99 99 99 99 b9 bf */
  printf("5\n");
  exit(0);
 }
 if (b[0] == 0xBF && b[7] == 0x9A && b[8] == 0x3C && b[15] == 0x9A) {
  /* double double 128-bit fully big-endian,
   * big-endian doubles in big-endian order,
```

```
     * e.g. PPC/Power and MIPS:
    * bf b9 99 99 99 99 99 9a 3c 59 99 99 99 99 99 9a */
   printf("6\n");
   exit(0);
  }
 if (b[0] == 0x9A && b[7] == 0xBF && b[8] == 0x9A && b[15] == 0x3C) {
   /* double double 128-bit mixed endian.
    * little-endian doubles in big-endian order,
    * e.g. ppc64el,
    * 9a 99 99 99 99 99 b9 bf 9a 99 99 99 99 99 59 3c */
   printf("7\n");
   exit(0);
  }
 if (b[0] == 0x3C && b[7] == 0x9A && b[8] == 0xBF && b[15] == 0x9A) {
   /* double double 128-bit mixed endian,
    * big-endian doubles in little-endian order,
    * 3c 59 99 99 99 99 99 9a bf b9 99 99 99 99 99 9a */
   printf("8\n");
   exit(0);
  }
#endif
/* We are largely making this up because it may well be
* that the VAX format H was never made available to C,
* only to Fortran. */
#if LONGDBLSIZE == 16 && defined(__vax__)
 if (b[0] == 0xFD && b[15] == 0x99) {
   /* VAX format H, PDP-11 mixed endian. */
   printf("9\n");
   exit(0);
  }
#endif
 printf("-1\n"); /* unknown
 */
 exit(0);
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
   longdblkind=`$run ./try`
else
   longdblkind=-1
fi
;;
*) longdblkind=0 ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
0) echo "Your long doubles are doubles." >&4 ;;
1) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit little endian long doubles." >&4 ;;
```

```
2) echo "You have IEEE 754 128-bit big endian long doubles." >&4 ;;
3) echo "You have x86 80-bit little endian long doubles." >& 4 ;;
4) echo "You have x86 80-bit big endian long doubles." >& 4 ;;
5) echo "You have 128-bit fully little-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit LEs in LE)." >& 4 ;;
6) echo "You have 128-bit fully big-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit BEs in BE)." >& 4 ;;
7) echo "You have 128-bit mixed-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit LEs in BE)." >& 4 ;;
8) echo "You have 128-bit mixed-endian double-double long doubles (64-bit BEs in LE)." >& 4 ;;
9) echo "You have 128-bit PDP-style mixed-endian long doubles (VAX format H)." >& 4 ;;
*) echo "Cannot figure out your long double."
 >&4 ;;
esac
d_long_double_style_ieee=$undef
d_long_double_style_ieee_std=$undef
d_long_double_style_ieee_extended=$undef
d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble=$undef
d_long_double_style_vax=$undef
case "$longdblkind" in
1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8) d_long_double_style_ieee=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
1|2) d_long_double_style_ieee_std=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
3|4) d_long_double_style_ieee_extended=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
5|6|7|8) d_long_double_style_ieee_doubledouble=$define ;;
esac
case "$longdblkind" in
9) d_long_double_style_vax=$define ;;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_longdbl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_hidnet.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_hidnet.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:20  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_hidnet hiddennet: cat sed myhostname mydomain Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_hidnet:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol HIDDEN_NET, which
?S: tells the C program that it should pretend it is on a different
?S: host for purposes of advertising a mailing address.
?S:.
?S:hiddennet:
?S: This variable contains
 the value eventually given to the symbol
?S: HIDDEN_NET, if d_hidnet defines it.  If defined, it's the name
?S: of the host which serves as the mail server for a network that
?S: is invisible to the outside world.
?S:.
?C:HIDDEN_NET (HIDDENNET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the host name that you want to
?C: advertise to the outside world.  This name can be different from
?C: your actual host name, as long as the machine you specify knows
?C: how to forward mail to you.
?C:.
?H:#$d_hidnet HIDDEN_NET "$hiddennet" /**/
?H:.
: now get the host name to advertise as our mailing address
case "$hiddennet" in
") dflt=n;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

Some sites are on "hidden" networks, in the sense that the network appears
to the outside world as a single machine.  The advertised name of any host
on this hidden network is the name of one machine on the local network which
knows how to forward mail to any other host on the hidden network.

Do you wish to advertise a different hostname
 to the world than the one your
own host ($myhostname$mydomain) has?

EOM
rp='Use "hidden" network?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
n*) d_hidnet="$undef" hiddennet=";;
*)
```

```
 d_hidnet="$define"
 echo " "
 case "$hiddennet" in
 ") dflt=`echo $mydomain | $sed -e 's/^\.//'`;;
 *) dflt="$hiddennet";;
 esac
 rp='What hostname do you wish to advertise?'
 . ./myread
 hiddennet="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_hidnet.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethostent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethostent_r gethostent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethostent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the gethostent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:gethostent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gethostent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_gethostent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the gethostent_r routine
?C: is
 available to gethostent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETHOSTENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of gethostent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_gethostent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostent_r
```

```
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethostent_r HAS_GETHOSTENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETHOSTENT_R_PROTO $gethostent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_gethostent_r_proto
: see if gethostent_r exists
set gethostent_r d_gethostent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gethostent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_gethostent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_gethostent_r_proto=define
  set d_gethostent_r_proto gethostent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_gethostent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, size_t, struct hostent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=S_SBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostent_r(struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_gethostent_r=undef
  gethostent_r_proto=0
```

```
  echo "Disabling gethostent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case
 "$gethostent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) gethostent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gethostent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "gethostent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_gethostent_r=undef
  gethostent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) gethostent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_gethostent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_bcmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_bcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/10/16  13:47:52  ram
?RCS: patch12: added magic support for bcmp()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:00:44  ram
?RCS: patch10: now only defines HAS_BCMP, no macro remap on memcmp (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_bcmp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_bcmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_BCMP symbol
 if
?S: the bcmp() routine is available to compare strings.
?S:.
?C:HAS_BCMP:
?C: This symbol is defined if the bcmp() routine is available to
?C: compare blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_bcmp HAS_BCMP /**/
?H:.
?M:bcmp: HAS_BCMP
?M:#ifndef HAS_BCMP
?M:#ifndef bcmp
?M:#define bcmp(s,d,l) memcmp((s),(d),(l))
?M:#endif
?M:#endif
?M:.
?LINT:set d_bcmp
: see if bcmp exists
set bcmp d_bcmp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_bcmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: afs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: afs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:23:06  ram
?RCS: patch61: can now explicitly tell Configure whether AFS is running
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/24  12:24:43  ram
?RCS: patch3: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:afs afsroot: test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:afs:
```

```
?S: This variable is set to 'true' if AFS (Andrew File System) is used
?S: on the system, 'false' otherwise.  It is possible to override this
?S: with a hint value or command line option,
 but you'd better know
?S: what you are doing.
?S:.
?S:afsroot:
?S: This variable is by default set to '/afs'. In the unlikely case
?S: this is not the correct root, it is possible to override this with
?S: a hint value or command line option.  This will be used in subsequent
?S: tests for AFSness in the configure and test process.
?S:.
: allow them to override the AFS root
case "$afsroot" in
") afsroot=/afs ;;
*) afsroot=$afsroot ;;
esac

: is AFS running?
echo " "
case "$afs" in
$define|true) afs=true ;;
$undef|false) afs=false ;;
*) if $test -d $afsroot; then
  afs=true
 else
  afs=false
 fi
 ;;
esac
if $afs; then
 echo "AFS may be running... I'll be extra cautious then..." >&4
else
 echo "AFS does not seem to be running..." >&4
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/afs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sysroot: Head
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:sysroot:
?S: This variable is empty unless supplied by the Configure user.
?S: It can contain a path to an alternative root directory, under which
?S: headers and libraries for the compilation target can be found. This
?S: is generally used when cross-compiling using a gcc-like compiler.
?S:.
?LINT:extern cc
?LINT:extern cppflags
?LINT:change cppflags
?LINT:extern ccflags
?LINT:change ccflags
?LINT:extern ldflags
?LINT:change ldflags
?LINT:extern cccdlflags
?X: _sysroot is later used in ccflags, but we do not want it in config.sh
?T:var xxx path _sysroot
: Set 'sysroot' to change the logical root directory to your headers and libraries see man gcc
: This is primarily meant for cross-compile environments, and
 may fail to be useful in other cases
if test "X$sysroot" = X; then
   sysroot=""
else
   case "$cc" in
 *gcc*|*g++*)
     echo "Using $sysroot to find your headers and libraries, adding to ccflags"
     # _sysroot is used in places where we need --sysroot=foo
     # but using the rest of the flags could cause issues.
     _sysroot="--sysroot=$sysroot";
     case "$ccflags" in
  *sysroot*) ;;
  'undef'|*)
  ccflags="$ccflags $_sysroot"
     esac
     case "$ldflags" in
  *sysroot*) ;;
  'undef'|*)
  ldflags="$ldflags $_sysroot"
     esac
     case "$cppflags" in
  *sysroot*) ;;
  'undef'|*)
  cppflags="$cppflags $_sysroot"
     esac
     # lddlflags updated below in lddlflags section;
     # same with cccdlflags
     ;;
   esac
```

```
  # Adjust some defaults to also use $sysroot
  for var in xlibpth loclibpth locincpth glibpth; do
 eval xxx=\$$var
 eval $var=''
 for path in $xxx; do
    eval $var=\"\$$var $sysroot$path\"
 done
  done

fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Sysroot.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_shmat.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:04:23 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shmat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  14:04:23  ram
?RCS: patch56: use findhdr to find <sys/shm.h>, to get the right one (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:18:56  ram
?RCS: patch27: added new symbol HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:54:18  ram
?RCS: patch23: new Shmat_t symbol to declare return type of shmat()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
 release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shmat shmattype d_shmatprototype: Inlibc cat +cc +ccflags \
 rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Findhdr Setvar contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shmat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmat() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:shmattype:
```

```
?S: This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by shmat().
?S: It can be 'void *' or 'char *'.
?S:.
?S:d_shmatprototype:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE
?S: symbol, which indicates that sys/shm.h has a prototype for
?S: shmat.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHMAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmat() routine is
?C: available to attach a shared memory segment to the process space.
?C:.
?C:Shmat_t:
?C: This symbol holds the return type of the shmat() system call.
?C: Usually set to 'void *' or 'char *'.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys/shm.h includes
?C: a prototype for shmat().
  Otherwise, it is up to the program to
?C: guess one.  Shmat_t shmat(int, Shmat_t, int) is a good guess,
?C: but not always right so it should be emitted by the program only
?C: when HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE is not defined to avoid conflicting defs.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shmat HAS_SHMAT  /**/
?H:#define Shmat_t $shmattype /**/
?H:#$d_shmatprototype HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_shmat d_shmatprototype
?T:xxx
: see if shmat exists
set shmat d_shmat
eval $inlibc
: see what shmat returns
case "$d_shmat" in
"$define")
 $cat >shmat.c <<'END'
#include <sys/shm.h>
void *shmat();
END
 if $cc $ccflags -c shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  shmattype='void *'
 else
  shmattype='char *'
 fi
 echo "and it returns ($shmattype)." >&4
 : see if a prototype for shmat is available
 xxx=`./findhdr sys/shm.h`
```

```
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx > shmat.c 2>/dev/null
 if $contains 'shmat.*(' shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 $rm -f shmat.[co]
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef"
 ;;
esac
set
 d_shmatprototype
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_shmat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_xdrs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_xdrs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_xdrs: cat Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_xdrs:
?S: This symbol conditionally defines HAS_XDRS which indicates to the C
?S: program that XDR serialization routines are available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_XDRS (XDRS):
?C: This symbol if defined indicates to the C program that the XDR
?C: serialization routines are available to transfer data
 accross
?C: various architectures.
?C:.
?H:#$d_xdrs HAS_XDRS /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_xdrs
: see if XDR is available
echo " "
if set xdr_int val -f d_xdrs; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo "Ahh! You have XDR routines for network communications." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 $cat >&4 <<EOM
Sigh! You do not have XDR routines -- Network communications may be hazardous.
EOM
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_xdrs
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_xdrs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Setvar.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Setvar.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:58:28  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:16  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a variable that is intended to be eval'ed in
?X: order to define/undefine a symbol. A consistency check is made
?X: regarding any previous value and a warning is issued if there
?X: is any discrepancy.
?X:
?X:
 To use it, say:
?X: val=<value>
?X: set d_variable
```

```
?X: eval $setvar
?X:
?MAKE:Setvar: Whoa
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define setvar
?S:setvar:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to set a value
?S: to a given symbol that is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S: val=<value computed>
?S:  set d_variable
?S:  eval $setvar
?S: That will print a message in case the $val value is not the same
?S: as the previous value of $d_variable.
?S:.
?V:setvar:val
?T:var was td tu
: function used to set '$1' to '$val'
setvar='var=$1; eval "was=\$$1"; td=$define; tu=$undef;
case "$val$was" in
$define$undef) . ./whoa; eval "$var=\$td";;
$undef$define) . ./whoa; eval "$var=\$tu";;
*) eval "$var=$val";;
esac'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Setvar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_termio.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_termio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:20:54  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./usg and ./Cppsym explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/08/29  16:26:38  ram
?RCS: patch32: don't include all threee I_* symbols in config.h
?RCS: patch32: (had forgotten to undo this part last time)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:25:03  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch27: undone ADO's fix in previous patch since it was useless
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:05:23  ram
?RCS: patch23: now include all three defines in config.h (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:44  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_termio i_sgtty i_termios: test Inlibc Cppsym Guess Setvar Findhdr Warn run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_termio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <termio.h> rather
?S: than <sgtty.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_termios:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_TERMIOS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the POSIX <termios.h> file is
?S: to be included.
?S:.
?S:i_sgtty:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SGTTY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sgtty.h> rather
?S: than <termio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_TERMIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: <termio.h> rather than <sgtty.h>.  There are also differences in
?C: the
 ioctl() calls that depend on the value of this symbol.
?C:.
?C:I_TERMIOS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: the POSIX termios.h rather than sgtty.h or termio.h.
?C: There are also differences in the ioctl() calls that depend on the
?C: value of this symbol.
?C:.
?C:I_SGTTY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program should include
?C: <sgtty.h> rather than <termio.h>.  There are also differences in
?C: the ioctl() calls that depend on the value of this symbol.
?C:.
?H:#$i_termio I_TERMIO  /**/
?H:#$i_termios I_TERMIOS  /**/
?H:#$i_sgtty I_SGTTY  /**/
?H:.
?T:val2 val3
```

```
?LINT:set i_termio i_sgtty i_termios
: see if this is a termio system
val="$undef"
val2="$undef"
val3="$undef"
?X: Prefer POSIX-approved termios.h over all else
if $test `./findhdr termios.h`; then
   set tcsetattr i_termios
   eval $inlibc
   val3="$i_termios"
fi
echo " "
case "$val3" in
   "$define") echo "You have POSIX termios.h... good!" >&4;;
   *)
  if ./Cppsym pyr; then
     case "`$run /bin/universe`" in
  ucb) if $test `./findhdr sgtty.h`; then
   val2="$define"
   echo "<sgtty.h> found." >&4
      else
   echo "System is pyramid with BSD universe."
   ./warn "<sgtty.h> not found--you could have problems."
      fi;;
  *)  if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
   val="$define"
   echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
      else
   echo "System is pyramid with USG universe."
   ./warn "<termio.h> not found--you could have problems."
      fi;;
     esac
?X: Start with USG to avoid problems if both usg/bsd was guessed
 elif ./usg; then
     if $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
  echo "<termio.h> found." >&4
  val="$define"
     elif $test `./findhdr sgtty.h`; then
  echo "<sgtty.h> found." >&4
  val2="$define"
     else
  ./warn "Neither <termio.h> nor <sgtty.h> found--cross fingers!"
     fi
 else
     if $test `./findhdr sgtty.h`; then
  echo "<sgtty.h> found." >&4
  val2="$define"
     elif $test `./findhdr termio.h`; then
```

```
  echo "<termio.h>
 found." >&4
  val="$define"
     else
  ./warn "Neither <sgtty.h> nor <termio.h> found--cross fingers!"
     fi
 fi;;
esac
set i_termio; eval $setvar
val=$val2; set i_sgtty; eval $setvar
val=$val3; set i_termios; eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_termio.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_endhostent_r.U,v 0RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endhostent_r endhostent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endhostent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endhostent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endhostent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endhostent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endhostent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endhostent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endhostent_r routine
?C: is
 available to endhostent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDHOSTENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endhostent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endhostent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endhostent_r
```

```
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endhostent_r HAS_ENDHOSTENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDHOSTENT_R_PROTO $endhostent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endhostent_r_proto
: see if endhostent_r exists
set endhostent_r d_endhostent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endhostent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_endhostent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_endhostent_r_proto=define
  set d_endhostent_r_proto endhostent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_endhostent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int endhostent_r(struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endhostent_r_proto=I_D ;;
 esac
 case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void endhostent_r(struct
 hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endhostent_r_proto=V_D ;;
 esac
 case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_endhostent_r=undef
  endhostent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling endhostent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$endhostent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) endhostent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endhostent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "endhostent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_endhostent_r=undef
  endhostent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
```

```
*) endhostent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_endhostent_r.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: fpostype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:20:52  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:59:59  ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:fpostype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:fpostype:
?S: This variable defines Fpos_t to be something like fpost_t, long,
?S: uint, or whatever type is used to declare file positions in libc.
?S:.
?C:Fpos_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare file positions
 in libc.
?C: It can be fpos_t, long, uint, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Fpos_t $fpostype  /* File position type */
?H:.
: see what type file positions are declared as in the library
set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
echo " "
dflt="$fpostype"
rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
. ./myread
fpostype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/fpostype.U
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_accept4: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_accept4:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_ACCEPT4 if accept4() is
?S: available to accept socket connections.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ACCEPT4:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the accept4 routine is
?C: available to accept socket connections.
?C:.
?H:#$d_accept4 HAS_ACCEPT4 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_accept4
: see if accept4 exists
set accept4 d_accept4
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_accept4.U
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ilp d_ilp32 d_ilp64 d_lp64 d_can64: Assert Myread Setvar \
 cat rm +cc +ccflags echo n c intsize longsize ptrsize
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:ilp:
?S: This variable contains the largest amount of bits that the CPU supports,
?S: from the compiler's point of view.  Typically 32 or 64.
?S:.
?S:d_ilp32:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CPU_IS_ILP32.
?S:.
?S:d_ilp64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CPU_IS_ILP64.
?S:.
?S:d_lp64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CPU_IS_LP64.
?S:.
?S:d_can64:
?S: This variable
 conditionally defines CAN_HANDLE_64BITS.
?S:.
?C:CPU_ILP_MAXBITS:
?C: This symbol contains the largest amount of bits that the CPU natively
?C: supports from the compiler's point of view.  Typically 32 or 64.
?C:.
?C:CPU_IS_ILP32:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the integer, long and pointer variables
?C: hold 32-bit values.
?C:.
?C:CPU_IS_ILP64:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the integer, long and pointer variables
?C: hold 64-bit values.
?C:.
?C:CPU_IS_LP64:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the long and pointer variables hold
?C: 64-bit values but integers are smaller (probably only 32-bit wide).
?C:.
?C:CAN_HANDLE_64BITS:
?C: When defined, this indicates that the compiler can handle 64-bit values
?C: despite the CPU having only 32-bit registers.  These are available using
?C: the "long long" C type.  It is only defined for ILP32 machines, since
?C: 64-bit support is naturally available on ILP64 and LP64 machines.
?C:.
?H:#define CPU_ILP_MAXBITS $ilp
?H:#$d_ilp32
 CPU_IS_ILP32 /**/
?H:#$d_ilp64 CPU_IS_ILP64 /**/
?H:#$d_lp64 CPU_IS_LP64  /**/
?H:#$d_can64 CAN_HANDLE_64BITS /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_ilp32 d_ilp64 d_lp64 d_can64
: check for architecture type
```

```
echo " "
$echo $n "Computing CPU architecture type...$c" >&4
ilp=`expr $longsize \* 8`
case "$ptrsize" in
8)
 val=$undef; set d_ilp32; eval $setvar
 case "$intsize" in
 8)
  echo " ILP64." >&4
  val=$define; set d_ilp64; eval $setvar
  val=$undef; set d_lp64; eval $setvar
  ;;
 *)
  echo " LP64." >&4
  val=$define; set d_lp64; eval $setvar
  val=$undef; set d_ilp64; eval $setvar
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 echo " ILP${ilp}." >&4
 case "$ilp" in
 32) val=$define;;
 *) val=$undef;;
 esac
 set d_ilp32; eval $setvar
 val=$undef; set d_ilp64; eval $setvar
 val=$undef; set d_lp64; eval $setvar
 ;;
esac

@if CAN_HANDLE_64BITS || d_can64
: see whether compiler supports 64-bit emulation
val=$undef
case "$ilp" in
64) val=$define;;
*)
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include "static_assert.h"
long long foo;
int main()
{
 STATIC_ASSERT(8
 == sizeof(foo));
 return 0;
}
EOCP
 if $cc -c $ccflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
  echo " "
  echo "Your compiler also supports 64-bit emulation." >&4
  val=$define
 fi
 $rm -f try.*
 ;;
esac
set d_can64
eval $setvar

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/ilp.U
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fs_data_s: Hasstruct i_sysparam i_sysmount i_systypes Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fs_data_s:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA symbol,
?S: which indicates that the struct fs_data is supported.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct fs_data
?C: to do statfs() is supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fs_data_s HAS_STRUCT_FS_DATA /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fs_data_s
: Check for fs_data_s
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports struct fs_data..." >&4
set d_fs_data_s fs_data $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_sysparam sys/param.h $i_sysmount sys/mount.h
eval $hasstruct
case "$d_fs_data_s" in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)
            echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fs_data_s.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: d_newsadm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_newsadm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:36:53  ram
?RCS: patch61: added Guess dependency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:14:33  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./eunice explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_newsadm newsadmin: cat contains Guess Setvar Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_newsadm:
?S: This variable
 conditionally defines the NEWS_ADMIN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that there is a user who is in charge
?S: of news administration.
?S:.
?S:newsadmin:
?S: This variable holds the login name of the news administrator, if any.
?S:.
?C:NEWS_ADMIN (NEWSADMIN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the login name of the news
?C: administrator.
?C:.
?H:#$d_newsadm NEWS_ADMIN "$newsadmin"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_newsadm
: get news administrator name
case "$newsadmin" in
")
 if $contains "^news:" /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  dflt=news
```

```
 elif $contains "^usenet:" /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  dflt=usenet
 elif ./eunice; then
  dflt=system
 else
  dflt=root
 fi
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$newsadmin"
 ;;
esac
$cat <<'EOM'

Many systems keep their news in a private directory, or have a non-superuser
in charge of administering news.  (If you don't have such a user, take the
default answer.)  I need the login name (not directory) which is used for
news administration.

EOM
rp="News
 admin login?"
. ./myread
newsadmin="$ans"
case "$newsadmin" in
root) val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_newsadm
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_newsadm.U
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_unordered: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_unordered:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNORDERED symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the unordered() routine is available.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_UNORDERED:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the unordered routine is
?C: available to check whether two doubles are unordered
?C: (effectively: whether either of them is NaN)
?C:.
?H:#$d_unordered HAS_UNORDERED  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_unordered
: see if unordered exists
set unordered d_unordered
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_unordered.U
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libpth.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1997/02/28  16:08:49  ram
?RCS: patch61: new loclibpth variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:31:30  ram
?RCS: patch45: call ./mips instead of just mips (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/08/29  16:29:15  ram
?RCS: patch32: added /lib/pa1.1 for HP-UX specially tuned PA-RISC libs (ADO)
?RCS: patch32: fixed information message, making it clearer (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/06/20  07:03:54  ram
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/shlib to
 glibpth for shared-only libraries
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:26:57  ram
?RCS: patch27: fixed a typo (libpth -> glibpth)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:07:53  ram
?RCS: patch23: now asks for library directories to be searched (ADO)
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit initializes the path for C library lookup.
?X:
?MAKE:libpth glibpth xlibpth plibpth loclibpth: \
 usrinc incpath test cat Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libpth:
?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries. It is intended to be used by other units.
?S:.
?S:glibpth:
?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to
?S: find libraries.  It may contain directories that do not exist on
?S: this platform, libpth is the cleaned-up version.
?S:.
?S:xlibpth:
?S: This variable holds extra path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries on this platform,
 for example CPU-specific libraries
?S: (on multi-CPU platforms) may be listed here.
?S:.
?S:loclibpth:
?S: This variable holds the paths (space-separated) used to find local
?S: libraries.  It is prepended to libpth, and is intended to be easily
?S: set from the command line.
?S:.
?S:plibpth:
?S: Holds the private path used by Configure to find out the libraries.
?S: Its value is prepend to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?S: machines, like the mips.  Usually, it should be empty.
?S:.
?T: xxx dlist
?LINT:use usrinc
?INIT:: change the next line if compiling for Xenix/286 on Xenix/386
?INIT:xlibpth='/usr/lib/386 /lib/386'
?INIT:: Possible local library directories to search.
?INIT:loclibpth="/usr/local/lib /opt/local/lib /usr/gnu/lib"
?INIT:loclibpth="$loclibpth /opt/gnu/lib /usr/GNU/lib /opt/GNU/lib"
?INIT:
?INIT:: general looking path for locating libraries
?INIT:glibpth="/lib /usr/lib $xlibpth"
?INIT:glibpth="$glibpth /usr/ccs/lib /usr/ucblib /usr/local/lib"
?X: /shlib
```

```
 is for Digital Unix 4.0
?X: /usr/shlib is for OSF/1 systems.
?INIT:test -f /usr/shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -f /shlib/libc.so     && glibpth="/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:
?INIT:: Private path used by Configure to find libraries.  Its value
?INIT:: is prepended to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?INIT:: machines, like the mips.  Usually, it should be empty.
?INIT:plibpth=''
?INIT:
: Set private lib path
case "$plibpth" in
'') if ./mips; then
?X: on mips, we DO NOT want /lib, and we want $incpath/usr/lib
  plibpth="$incpath/usr/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/ccs/lib"
 fi;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
' ') dlist='';;
'') dlist="$loclibpth $plibpth $glibpth";;
*) dlist="$libpth";;
esac

: Now check and see which directories actually exist, avoiding duplicates
libpth=''
for xxx in $dlist
do
   if $test -d $xxx; then
  case " $libpth " in
  *" $xxx "*) ;;
  *) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
  esac
   fi
done
$cat <<'EOM'

Some systems have incompatible or broken versions
 of libraries.  Among
the directories listed in the question below, please remove any you
know not to be holding relevant libraries, and add any that are needed.
Say "none" for none.

EOM
case "$libpth" in
'') dflt='none';;
*)
?X: strip leading space
 set X $libpth
```

```
 shift
 dflt=${1+"$@"}
 ;;
esac
rp="Directories to use for library searches?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libpth=' ';;
*) libpth="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libpth.U
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```
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dlopen.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  13:52:56  ram
?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since symbol might lie in crt0.o (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:34  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dlopen: Inlibc runnm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dlopen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLOPEN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the dlopen() routine
 is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DLOPEN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dlopen routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dlopen HAS_DLOPEN  /**/
?H:.
```

```
?T: xxx_runnm
?LINT:set d_dlopen
?X: We don't permanently change runnm, but we do temporarily.
?LINT: change runnm
: see if dlopen exists
?X: On NetBSD and FreeBSD, dlopen is available, but it is in
?X: /usr/lib/crt0.o, not in any of the libraries.  Therefore, do not
?X: use the nm extraction, but use a real compile and link test instead.
xxx_runnm="$runnm"
runnm=false
set dlopen d_dlopen
eval $inlibc
runnm="$xxx_runnm"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_dlopen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: man3dir.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man3dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/08 20:52:19  doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:10:34  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X: This was originally specific to perl5.  Since perl5 has man pages that
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
?X: and man3dir.  This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
?X: man3 used instead
 of man everywhere.
?X: I then added various tests because perl5 has *lots* of man3
?X: pages with long file names. -- ADO
?X:
?MAKE:man3dir man3direxp man3ext installman3dir: cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
 sed man1dir spackage package Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup \
 d_flexfnam privlib Myread test
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:man3dir=''
?S:man3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?D:man3direxp=''
?S:man3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installman3dir=''
?S:installman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man3direxp only
 points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man3ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '3'.  The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man3dir.
?S:.
?T:prog tdflt
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set man3direxp
: determine where library module manual pages go
set man3dir man3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages for many of the library modules.
EOM

case "$nroff" in
nroff)
 $cat <<'EOM'
However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you.
EOM
 case "$man3dir" in
 '') man3dir="none";;
 esac;;
esac
```

```
case "$d_flexfnam" in
undef)
 $cat <<'EOM'
However, your system can't handle the long file names like File::Basename.3.
EOM
 case "$man3dir" in
 ") man3dir="none";;
 esac;;
esac

echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
?X: In 5.005_57 and earlier, I had the following notes:
?X:
 We do not use /usr/local/man/man3 because some man programs will
?X: only show the /usr/local/man/man3 contents, and not the system ones,
?X: thus man less will show the perl module less.pm, but not the system
?X: less command.  We might also conflict with Tcl man pages.
?X: However, something like /opt/perl/man/man3 is fine.
?X:
?X: However, opinion seems to be shifting such that 'man POSIX' ought
?X: to just work.  -- Andy Dougherty  July 8, 1999
?X:
?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version indication from $package
prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$//'`
case "$man3dir" in
") dflt=`echo "$man1dir" | $sed -e 's/man1/man3/g' -e 's/man\.1/man\.3/g'`
 if $test -d "$privlib/man/man3"; then
  cat <<EOM >&4

WARNING:  Previous versions of perl installed man3 pages into
$privlib/man/man3.  This version will suggest a
new default of $dflt.
EOM
  tdflt=$dflt
  dflt='n'
  rp='Do you wish to preserve the old behavior?(y/n)'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y*) dflt="$privlib/man/man3"
 ;;
  *)  dflt=$tdflt ;;
  esac
   fi
 ;;
*) dflt="$man3dir" ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
' ') dflt=none ;;
```

```
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the $package library man pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
prefixvar=man3dir
. ./setprefixvar

case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir=' '
 installman3dir=";;
esac

: What suffix to use on installed man pages
case "$man3dir" in
' ')
 man3ext='0'
 ;;
*)
 rp="What suffix should be used for the $package library man pages?"
 case "$man3ext" in
 ") case "$man3dir" in
  *3)  dflt=3 ;;
  *3p) dflt=3p ;;
  *3pm) dflt=3pm ;;
  *l) dflt=l;;
  *n) dflt=n;;
  *o) dflt=o;;
  *p) dflt=p;;
  *C) dflt=C;;
  *L) dflt=L;;
  *L3) dflt=L3;;
  *) dflt=3;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$man3ext";;
 esac
 . ./myread
 man3ext="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/man3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Id

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:10:29  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This was originally specific to perl5.  Since perl5 has man pages that
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
?X: and man3dir.  This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
?X: man1 used instead of man everywhere.
?X:
?MAKE:man1dir man1direxp man1ext installman1dir: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
 spackage test Getfile Prefixit prefixexp
 Prefixup sysman Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:man1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:man1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man1ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'.  The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man1dir.
?S:.
?T:lookpath
: determine
```

```
 where manual pages go
set man1dir man1dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
 echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
 case "$man1dir" in
 ") man1dir="none";;
 esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$man1dir" in
' ') dflt=none
 ;;
")
 lookpath="$prefixexp/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/p_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man.1"
?X: Experience has shown people expect man1dir to be under prefix,
?X: so we now always put it there.  Users who want other behavior
?X: can answer interactively or use a command line option.
?X: Does user have System V-style man paths.
 case "$sysman" in
 */?_man*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/l_man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
 *) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
 esac
 set dflt
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
*)
  dflt="$man1dir"
 ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the main $spackage manual pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
if $test "X$man1direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installman1dir="
fi
man1dir="$ans"
man1direxp="$ansexp"
case "$man1dir" in
```

```
") man1dir=' '
 installman1dir="";;
esac
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installman1dir" in
 ") dflt=`echo $man1direxp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installman1dir";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installman1dir="$ans"
else
 installman1dir="$man1direxp"
fi

: What suffix to use on installed man pages

case "$man1dir" in
' ')
 man1ext='0'
 ;;
*)
 rp="What suffix should be used for the main $spackage man pages?"
 case "$man1ext" in
 ") case "$man1dir" in
  *1)  dflt=1 ;;
  *1p)
 dflt=1p ;;
  *1pm) dflt=1pm ;;
  *l) dflt=l;;
  *n) dflt=n;;
  *o) dflt=o;;
  *p) dflt=p;;
  *C) dflt=C;;
  *L) dflt=L;;
  *L1) dflt=L1;;
  *) dflt=1;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$man1ext";;
```

```
 esac
 . ./myread
 man1ext="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/man1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_normsig.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_normsig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:37:03  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:14:48  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./bsd explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:44  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_normsig jobslib: test Setvar Guess _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_normsig:
?S: This variable conditionally
 defines the NORMSIG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the normal signal handling routines
?S: should be used, as opposed to the ones in 4.1bsd (sigset, etc.).
?S:.
?S:jobslib:
?S: This variable holds the argument to be passed to the loader to include
?S: the strange signal handling routines from 4.1bsd.  On systems that
?S: have NORMSIG defined this variable is null.
?S:.
?C:NORMSIG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that normal signal handling routines
?C: should be used, as opposed to the ones in 4.1bsd (sigset, etc.).
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_normsig NORMSIG  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_normsig
: see if we need -ljobs and if we have sigset, etc.
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libjobs$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libjobs$_a ; then
 echo "Jobs library found." >&4
 val="$undef"
 jobslib='-ljobs'
else
 if ./bsd; then
  echo "No jobs library found. (I suppose this is at least 4.2...)" >&4
 else
  echo "No jobs library found. (That's okay, we all have our faults.)" >&4
 fi
 val="$define"
 jobslib=''
fi
set
 d_normsig
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_normsig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_hypot: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_hypot:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_HYPOT if hypot is available
?S: for numerically stable hypotenuse function.
?S:.
?C:HAS_HYPOT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the hypot routine is
?C: available to do the hypotenuse function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_hypot HAS_HYPOT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_hypot
: see if hypot exists
set hypot d_hypot
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_hypot.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_systwgcf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_systwgcf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_systwgcf: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_systwgcf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_TWG_CF symbol, and
?S: indicates whether a C program should include sys/twg_config.h.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_TWG_CF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include sys/twg_config.h.
?C:.
?H:#$i_systwgcf
 I_SYS_TWG_CF /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_systwgcf
: see if this is a sys/twg_config.h system
set sys/twg_config.h i_systwgcf
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_systwgcf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sitecustomize.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005-2006 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_sitecustomize.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:usesitecustomize: Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usesitecustomize:
?S: This variable is set to true when the user requires a mechanism that
?S: allows the sysadmin to add entries to @INC at runtime.  This variable
?S: being set, makes perl run '$sitelib/sitecustomize.pl' at startup.
?S:.
?C:USE_SITECUSTOMIZE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that sitecustomize should
?C: be used.
?C:.
?H:?%<:@if USE_SITECUSTOMIZE
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_SITECUSTOMIZE
?H:?%<:#$usesitecustomize USE_SITECUSTOMIZE  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:?%<:@end
?H:.
: Check if site customization support was requested
case "$usesitecustomize" in
   $define|true|[Yy]*)
 usesitecustomize="$define"
 ;;
    *)
 usesitecustomize="$undef"
 ;;
   esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sitecustomize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sigblock.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sigblock.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:21  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_sigblock: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sigblock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SIGBLOCK if sigblock() is
?S: available to block signal reception.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SIGBLOCK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sigblock routine is
?C: available to block signal reception.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sigblock HAS_SIGBLOCK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_sigblock
: see if sigblock exists
set sigblock d_sigblock
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sigblock.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_semget.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_semget.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_semget: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_semget:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEMGET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the semget() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEMGET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the semget() routine is
?C: available to get a set of semaphores.
?C:.
?H:#$d_semget
```

```
 HAS_SEMGET /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_semget
: see if semget exists
set semget d_semget
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_semget.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cppstdin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cppstdin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:08:34  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/01/24  14:05:38  ram
?RCS: patch16: comment for CPPLAST was missing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/12/15  08:18:58  ram
?RCS: patch15: new variables cpprun and cpplast, guaranteed wrapper-free
?RCS: patch15: cppstdin now tries to use cc, even at the cost of a wrapper
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
  1993/08/25  14:00:53  ram
?RCS: patch6: remove wrapper when not actually used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:38  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast: contains test \
 Myread Oldconfig Loc cpp +cc rm hint osname gccversion
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cppstdin:
?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke the C
?S: preprocessor on standard input and put the output to stdout.
?S: It is primarily used by other Configure units that ask about
?S: preprocessor symbols.
```

```
?S:.
?S:cppminus:
?S: This variable contains the second part of the string which will invoke
?S: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
?S: output.  This variable will have the value "-" if cppstdin needs
?S: a minus to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".
?S:.
?S:cpprun:
?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke a C preprocessor
?S: on standard input and put the output to stdout. It is guaranteed
 not
?S: to be a wrapper and may be a null string if no preprocessor can be
?S: made directly available. This preprocessor might be different from the
?S: one used by the C compiler. Don't forget to append cpplast after the
?S: preprocessor options.
?S:.
?S:cpplast:
?S: This variable has the same functionality as cppminus, only it applies
?S: to cpprun and not cppstdin.
?S:.
?C:CPPSTDIN:
?C: This symbol contains the first part of the string which will invoke
?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
?C: output.  Typical value of "cc -E" or "/lib/cpp", but it can also
?C: call a wrapper. See CPPRUN.
?C:.
?C:CPPMINUS:
?C: This symbol contains the second part of the string which will invoke
?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
?C: output.  This symbol will have the value "-" if CPPSTDIN needs a minus
?C: to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".
?C:.
?C:CPPRUN:
?C: This symbol contains the string which will invoke
 a C preprocessor on
?C: the standard input and produce to standard output. It needs to end
?C: with CPPLAST, after all other preprocessor flags have been specified.
?C: The main difference with CPPSTDIN is that this program will never be a
?C: pointer to a shell wrapper, i.e. it will be empty if no preprocessor is
?C: available directly to the user. Note that it may well be different from
?C: the preprocessor used to compile the C program.
?C:.
?C:CPPLAST:
?C: This symbol is intended to be used along with CPPRUN in the same manner
?C: symbol CPPMINUS is used with CPPSTDIN. It contains either "-" or "".
?C:.
?H:#define CPPSTDIN "$cppstdin"
?H:#define CPPMINUS "$cppminus"
```

```
?H:#define CPPRUN "$cpprun"
?H:#define CPPLAST "$cpplast"
?H:.
?F:cppstdin !testcpp.out !testcpp.c
?T:wrapper x_cpp x_minus ok
?LINT:extern cppflags
: see how we invoke the C preprocessor
echo " "
echo "Now, how can we feed standard input to your C preprocessor..." >&4
cat <<'EOT' >testcpp.c
#define ABC abc
#define
 XYZ xyz
ABC.XYZ
EOT
cd ..
if test ! -f cppstdin; then
 if test "X$osname" = "Xaix" -a "X$gccversion" = X; then
  # AIX cc -E doesn't show the absolute headerfile
  # locations but we'll cheat by using the -M flag.
  echo 'cat >.$$.c; rm -f .$$.u; "'"$cc"' ${1+"$@"} -M -c .$$.c 2>/dev/null; test -s .$$.u && awk "'"'"$2 ~ /\.h$/ { print
"# 0 \"'"$2"\"' }"'" .$$.u; rm -f .$$.o .$$.u; "'"$cc"' -E ${1+"$@"} .$$.c; rm .$$.c' > cppstdin
 else
  echo 'cat >.$$.c; "'"$cc $cppflags"' -E ${1+"$@"} .$$.c; rm .$$.c' >cppstdin
 fi
else
 echo "Keeping your $hint cppstdin wrapper."
fi
chmod 755 cppstdin
wrapper=`pwd`/cppstdin
ok='false'
cd UU

?X:
?X: We'll run the cpp tests again if we don't have any valid C preprocessor
?X: yet or don't know how to proceed without a wrapper (in which case cpprun
?X: is empty and that's really annoying...)
?X:
if $test "X$cppstdin" != "X" && \
 $cppstdin $cppminus <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "You used
 to use $cppstdin $cppminus so we'll use that again."
 case "$cpprun" in
 ") echo "But let's see if we can live without a wrapper..." ;;
 *)
  if $cpprun $cpplast <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
```

```
   $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   echo "(And we'll use $cpprun $cpplast to preprocess directly.)"
   ok='true'
  else
   echo "(However, $cpprun $cpplast does not work, let's see...)"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
else
 case "$cppstdin" in
 ") ;;
 *)
  echo "Good old $cppstdin $cppminus does not seem to be of any help..."
  ;;
 esac
fi

if $ok; then
 : nothing
elif echo 'Maybe """$cc"' -E" will work...'; \
 $cc -E <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Yup, it does."
 x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -E"
 x_minus=";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"' -E -" will work...'; \
 $cc -E - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Yup, it does."
 x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -E"
 x_minus='-';
elif
 echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"' -P" will work...'; \
 $cc -P <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Yipee, that works!"
 x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -P"
 x_minus=";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"' -P -" will work...'; \
 $cc -P - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "At long last!"
 x_cpp="$cc $cppflags -P"
 x_minus='-';
elif echo 'No such luck, maybe "'$cpp"' will work...'; \
 $cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
```

```
 echo "It works!"
 x_cpp="$cpp $cppflags"
 x_minus=";
elif echo 'Nixed again...maybe "$cpp' -" will work...'; \
 $cpp - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Hooray, it works!  I was beginning to wonder."
 x_cpp="$cpp $cppflags"
 x_minus='-';
elif echo 'Uh-uh.  Time to get fancy.  Trying a wrapper...'; \
 $wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains
 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 x_cpp="$wrapper"
 x_minus="
 echo "Eureka!"
else
 dflt="
 rp="No dice.  I can't find a C preprocessor.  Name one:"
 . ./myread
 x_cpp="$ans"
 x_minus="
 $x_cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1
 if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  echo "OK, that will do." >&4
 else
echo "Sorry, I can't get that to work.  Go find one and rerun Configure." >&4
  exit 1
 fi
fi

case "$ok" in
false)
 cppstdin="$x_cpp"
 cppminus="$x_minus"
 cpprun="$x_cpp"
 cpplast="$x_minus"
?X:
?X: If /lib/cpp is used, try using a wrapper to increase our chances to have
?X: the C compiler and our $cppstdin agree on the same symbols... However,
?X: since cpprun is guaranteed not to be a wrapper, we must clear it if the
?X: only preprocessor we found was a wrapper, with all our luck...
?X:
 set X $x_cpp
 shift
 case "$1" in
 "$cpp")
  echo "Perhaps can we force $cc -E using a wrapper..."
```

```
  if $wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
   $contains 'abc.*xyz'
 testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   echo "Yup, we can."
   cppstdin="$wrapper"
   cppminus=";
  else
   echo "Nope, we'll have to live without it..."
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$cpprun" in
 "$wrapper")
  cpprun="
  cpplast="
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

case "$cppstdin" in
"$wrapper"|'cppstdin') ;;
*) $rm -f $wrapper;;
esac
$rm -f testcpp.c testcpp.out
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/cppstdin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_flock.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_flock.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:05  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flock: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_flock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_FLOCK if flock() is
?S: available to do file locking.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FLOCK (FLOCK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the flock routine is
?C: available to do file locking.
?C:.
?H:#$d_flock HAS_FLOCK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_flock
: see
 if flock exists
set flock d_flock
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_flock.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pathconf.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pathconf.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:14:54  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pathconf d_fpathconf: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pathconf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PATHCONF symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pathconf() routine is available
?S: to determine file-system related limits and options
 associated
?S: with a given filename.
?S:.
?S:d_fpathconf:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPATHCONF symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the pathconf() routine is available
?S: to determine file-system related limits and options associated
?S: with a given open file descriptor.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PATHCONF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that pathconf() is available
?C: to determine file-system related limits and options associated
?C: with a given filename.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FPATHCONF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that pathconf() is available
?C: to determine file-system related limits and options associated
?C: with a given open file descriptor.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pathconf HAS_PATHCONF  /**/
?H:#$d_fpathconf HAS_FPATHCONF  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pathconf
?LINT:set d_fpathconf
: see if pathconf exists
set pathconf d_pathconf
eval $inlibc

@if d_fpathconf || HAS_FPATHCONF
: see if fpathconf exists
set fpathconf d_fpathconf
eval $inlibc

@end
```

Found in path(s):
*
/opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pathconf.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_time.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:45 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_time.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:45  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit finds which "time" include to use. If 'timezone' is used by the
?X: program, we also try to find which header should be included. Eventually,
?X: we look for <sys/select.h> if I_SYSSELECT is used, to get struct timeval.
?X:
?MAKE:i_time i_systime i_systimek timeincl d_tm_tm_zone d_tm_tm_gmtoff: \
 Compile cat \
 contains rm_try echo n
 c +i_sysselct Findhdr Hasfield i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_time:
?S: This variable unconditionally defines I_TIME, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <time.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_systime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_systimek:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>
?S: with KERNEL defined.
?S:.
?S:timeincl:
?S: This variable holds the full path of the included time header(s).
?S:.
?S:d_tm_tm_zone:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TM_TM_ZONE, which indicates
?S: indicates to the C program that the struct tm has the tm_zone field.
?S:.
?S:d_tm_tm_gmtoff:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF, which indicates
?S: indicates to the C program that the struct tm has the tm_gmtoff field.
?S:.
?C:I_TIME (USE_TIME_H):
?C: This symbol is always defined,
 and indicates to the C program that
?C: it should include <time.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_TIME (I_SYSTIME USE_SYS_TIME_H NO_TIME_WITH_SYS_TIME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/time.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL (I_SYSTIMEKERNEL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined.
```

```
?C:.
?C:HAS_TM_TM_ZONE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the struct tm has a tm_zone field.
?C:.
?C:HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that
?C: the struct tm has a tm_gmtoff field.
?C:.
?H:#$i_time I_TIME  /**/
?H:#$i_systime I_SYS_TIME  /**/
?H:#$i_systimek I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL  /**/
?H:#$d_tm_tm_zone HAS_TM_TM_ZONE  /**/
?H:#$d_tm_tm_gmtoff HAS_TM_TM_GMTOFF  /**/
?H:.
?W::timezone
?T:xselect flags sysselect s_timeval s_timezone
?LINT:change i_sysselct
?LINT:set d_tm_tm_zone
?LINT:set d_tm_tm_gmtoff
: see if we should include
 sys/time.h
echo " "
i_time='define'
if test "X$timeincl" = X; then
 echo "Testing to see if we should include <sys/time.h>." >&4
 $echo $n "I'm now running the test program...$c"
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <time.h>
#ifdef I_SYSTIME
#ifdef SYSTIMEKERNEL
#define KERNEL
#endif
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYSSELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main()
{
 struct tm foo;
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
 struct timeval bar;
```

```
#endif
#ifdef S_TIMEZONE
 struct timezone tzp;
#endif
 if (foo.tm_sec == foo.tm_sec)
  exit(0);
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
 if (bar.tv_sec == bar.tv_sec)
  exit(0);
#endif
 exit(1);
}
EOCP
 flags=''
@if I_SYSSELECT
 if $contains 'timeval.*{' `./findhdr sys/select.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  xselect='-DI_SYSSELECT'
 else
  xselect=''
 fi
@end
@if timezone
 for s_timezone in '-DS_TIMEZONE' ''; do
@else
 s_timezone=''
@end
?X: Every package is given a try with 'struct timeval'
@if I_SYSSELECT
 for
 sysselect in $xselect ''; do
@else
 sysselect=''
@end
 for s_timeval in '-DS_TIMEVAL' ''; do
 for i_systimek in '' '-DSYSTIMEKERNEL'; do
 for i_systime in '-DI_SYSTIME' ''; do
  case "$flags" in
  '') $echo $n ".$c"
   set try $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval $s_timezone
   if eval $compile; then
    set X $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval
    shift
    flags="$*"
    echo ' '
    $echo $n "Succeeded with $flags$c"
   fi
   ;;
  esac
```

```
 done
 done
 done
@if I_SYSSELECT
 done
@end
@if timezone
 done
@end
 timeincl="
 echo " "
 case "$flags" in
 *SYSTIMEKERNEL*) i_systimek="$define"
  timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`
  echo "We'll include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined." >&4;;
 *) i_systimek="$undef";;
 esac
 case "$flags" in
 *I_SYSTIME*) i_systime="$define"
  timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`" $timeincl"
  echo "We'll include <sys/time.h>." >&4;;
 *) i_systime="$undef";;
 esac
@if I_SYSSELECT
 case "$flags" in
 *I_SYSSELECT*) i_sysselct="$define"
  timeincl=`./findhdr
 sys/select.h`" $timeincl"
  echo "We'll also include <sys/select.h> to get struct timeval." >&4;;
 *) case "$i_sysselct" in
  ") i_sysselct="$undef";;
  esac
 esac
@end
 $rm_try
fi
: see if struct tm knows about tm_zone
case "$i_systime$i_time" in
*$define*)
	echo " "
	echo "Checking to see if your struct tm has tm_zone field..." >&4
	set d_tm_tm_zone tm tm_zone $i_systime sys/time.h $i_time time.h
	eval $hasfield
	;;
*)	val="$undef"
	set d_tm_tm_zone
	eval $setvar
	;;
```

```
esac
case "$d_tm_tm_zone" in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)              echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
: see if struct tm knows about tm_gmtoff
case "$i_systime$i_time" in
*$define*)
        echo " "
        echo "Checking to see if your struct tm has tm_gmtoff field..." >&4
        set d_tm_tm_gmtoff tm tm_gmtoff $i_systime sys/time.h $i_time time.h
        eval $hasfield
        ;;
*)      val="$undef"
        set d_tm_tm_gmtoff

  eval $setvar
        ;;
esac
case "$d_tm_tm_gmtoff" in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)              echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/i_time.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Tr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  18:00:54  ram
?RCS: patch43: forgot to quote $@ to protect against "evil" characters
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:58:35  ram
?RCS: patch36: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
```

```
?X: to do a character translation. It catches translations to uppercase or
?X: to lowercase, and then invokes the real tr to perform the job.
?X:
?X: This unit is necessary on HP machines (HP strikes again!)
 with non-ascii
?X: ROMAN8-charset, where normal letters are not arranged in a row, so a-z
?X: covers not the whole alphabet but lots of special chars. This was reported
?X: by Andreas Sahlbach <a.sahlbach@tu-bs.de>.
?X:
?X: Units performing a tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' or the other way round should include
?X: us in their dependency and use ./tr instead.
?X:
?MAKE:Tr: startsh tr eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./tr
?T:up low LC_ALL
: see whether [:lower:] and [:upper:] are supported character classes
echo " "
case "`echo AbyZ | LC_ALL=C $tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ)
 echo "Good, your tr supports [:lower:] and [:upper:] to convert case." >&4
 up='[:upper:]'
 low='[:lower:]'
 ;;
*) # There is a discontinuity in EBCDIC between 'I' and 'J'
       # (0xc9 and 0xd1), therefore that is a nice testing point.
       if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
     case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr '[I-J]' '[i-j]' 2>/dev/null`" in
     ij) up='[A-Z]'
         low='[a-z]'
  ;;

 esac
       fi
 if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
     case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr I-J i-j 2>/dev/null`" in
     ij) up='A-Z'
  low='a-z'
  ;;
     esac
       fi
 if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
     case "`echo IJ | od -x 2>/dev/null`" in
     *C9D1*|*c9d1*)
  echo "Hey, this might be EBCDIC." >&4
  if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
      case "`echo IJ | \
    LC_ALL=C $tr '[A-IJ-RS-Z]' '[a-ij-rs-z]' 2>/dev/null`" in
```

```
    ij) up='[A-IJ-RS-Z]'
        low='[a-ij-rs-z]'
  ;;
    esac
  fi
  if test "X$up" = X -o "X$low" = X; then
    case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr A-IJ-RS-Z a-ij-rs-z 2>/dev/null`" in
    ij) up='A-IJ-RS-Z'
        low='a-ij-rs-z'
  ;;
    esac
  fi
  ;;
   esac
 fi
esac
case "`echo IJ | LC_ALL=C $tr \"$up\" \"$low\" 2>/dev/null`" in
ij)
  echo "Using $up and $low to convert case." >&4
  ;;
*)
  echo "I don't know how to translate letters from upper to lower case." >&4
  echo "Your tr is not acting any way I know of." >&4
   exit 1
  ;;
esac
: set up the translation script tr, must be called with ./tr of course
cat >tr <<EOSC
$startsh
case "\$1\$2" in
'[A-Z][a-z]') LC_ALL=C exec $tr '$up' '$low';;
'[a-z][A-Z]') LC_ALL=C exec $tr '$low' '$up';;
esac
LC_ALL=C exec $tr "\$@"
EOSC
chmod +x tr
$eunicefix tr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Tr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: scriptdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/09/25  09:17:15  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:46:13  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:32:04  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:scriptdir scriptdirexp installscript:
 afs cat test Getfile Loc \
 Oldconfig +bin Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:scriptdir:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put publicly scripts for the package in question.  It is either
?S: the same directory as for binaries, or a special one that can be
?S: mounted across different architectures, like /usr/share. Programs
?S: must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.
?S:.
?S:scriptdirexp:
?S: This variable is the same as scriptdir, but is filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not wanting to bother with it.
?S:.
?S:installscript:
?S: This variable is usually the same as scriptdirexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?C:SCRIPTDIR:
?C: This symbol holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?C: to put publicly executable scripts for the
 package in question.  It
?C: is often a directory that is mounted across diverse architectures.
?C: Programs must be prepared to deal with ~name expansion.
?C:.
?C:SCRIPTDIR_EXP:
?C: This is the same as SCRIPTDIR, but is filename expanded at
```

```
?C: configuration time, for use in programs not prepared to do
?C: ~name substitutions at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define SCRIPTDIR "$scriptdir" /**/
?H:#define SCRIPTDIR_EXP "$scriptdirexp" /**/
?H:.
: determine where public executable scripts go
set scriptdir scriptdir
eval $prefixit
case "$scriptdir" in
")
 dflt="$bin"
 : guess some guesses
 $test -d /usr/share/scripts && dflt=/usr/share/scripts
 $test -d /usr/share/bin && dflt=/usr/share/bin
 $test -d /usr/local/script && dflt=/usr/local/script
 $test -d $prefixexp/script && dflt=$prefixexp/script
 set dflt
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
*)  dflt="$scriptdir"
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

Some installations have a separate directory just for executable scripts so
that they can mount it across multiple architectures but
 keep the scripts in
one spot.  You might, for example, have a subdirectory of /usr/share for this.
Or you might just lump your scripts in with all your other executables.

EOM
fn=d~
rp='Where do you keep publicly executable scripts?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$scriptdirexp"; then
 installscript=''
fi
scriptdir="$ans"
scriptdirexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
scripts reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
```

```
 case "$installscript" in
 ") dflt=`echo $scriptdirexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installscript";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will public scripts be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installscript="$ans"
else
 installscript="$scriptdirexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/scriptdir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_ieeefp.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_ieeefp: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_ieeefp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_IEEEFP symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <ieeefp.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_IEEEFP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ieeefp.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_ieeefp I_IEEEFP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_ieeefp
: see if this is a ieeefp.h system
case "$i_ieeefp" in
" ) set ieeefp.h i_ieeefp
    eval $inhdr
    ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_ieeefp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getwd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getwd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getwd: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getwd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETWD if getwd() is
?S: available to get working directory. If not, you should
?S: probably use getcwd().
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETWD (GETWD):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getwd routine is
?C: available to get working directory.
 If not, you should
?C: probably use getcwd().
?C:.
?H:#$d_getwd HAS_GETWD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getwd
: see if getwd exists
echo " "
if set getwd val -f d_getwd; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'getwd() found.' >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo 'getwd() not found. Assuming getcwd() exists.' >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_getwd
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getwd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_flexfnam.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_flexfnam.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_flexfnam: cat rm test Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_flexfnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the FLEXFILENAMES symbol, which
?S: indicates that the system supports filenames longer than 14 characters.
?S:.
?C:FLEXFILENAMES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system supports filenames
?C: longer than 14
 characters.
?C:.
?H:#$d_flexfnam FLEXFILENAMES  /**/
?H:.
?T:first
?LINT:set d_flexfnam
: see if we can have long filenames
echo " "
?X:
?X: We have to test in both /tmp and . because of NFS (remote server may allow
?X: long filenames while the local filesystem cannot support them). If at least
?X: one of those file systems cannot support long filenames, then we assume the
?X: whole system can't.
?X:
first=123456789abcdef
$rm -f $first
if (echo hi >$first) 2>/dev/null; then
 if $test -f 123456789abcde; then
  echo 'You cannot have filenames longer than 14 characters.  Sigh.' >&4
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo 'You can have filenames longer than 14 characters.'>&4
  val="$define"
```

```
 fi
else
 $cat <<'EOM'
You can't have filenames longer than 14 chars.
You can't even think about them!
EOM
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_flexfnam
eval $setvar
$rm -rf 123456789abcde*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_flexfnam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msgget.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msgget.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgget: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgget:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGGET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgget() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGGET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgget() routine is
?C: available to get a new message queue.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgget
 HAS_MSGGET  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgget
: see if msgget exists
set msgget d_msgget
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_msgget.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: otherlibdirs.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999-2000, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: otherlibdirs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:20:26  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:otherlibdirs d_perl_otherlibdirs: Myread cat sitelib sitearch \
 vendorarch vendorlib Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:otherlibdirs:
?S: This variable contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl
?S: binary to search for additional library files
 or modules.
?S: These directories will be tacked to the end of @INC.
?S: Perl will automatically search below each path for version-
?S: and architecture-specific directories.  See inc_version_list
?S: for more details.
?S: A value of ' ' means 'none' and is used to preserve this value
?S: for the next run through Configure.
?S:.
?S:d_perl_otherlibdirs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS, which
?S: contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl binary to
?S: include in @INC.  See also otherlibdirs.
?S:.
?C:PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS:
?C: This variable contains a colon-separated set of paths for the perl
?C: binary to search for additional library files or modules.
?C: These directories will be tacked to the end of @INC.
```

```
?C: Perl will automatically search below each path for version-
?C: and architecture-specific directories.  See PERL_INC_VERSION_LIST
?C: for more details.
?C:.
?H:#$d_perl_otherlibdirs PERL_OTHERLIBDIRS "$otherlibdirs"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_perl_otherlibdirs
:
 Final catch-all directories to search
$cat <<EOM

Lastly, you can have perl look in other directories for extensions and
modules in addition to those already specified.
These directories will be searched after
 $sitearch
 $sitelib
EOM
test X"$vendorlib" != "X" && echo ' ' $vendorlib
test X"$vendorarch" != "X" && echo ' ' $vendorarch
echo ' '
case "$otherlibdirs" in
"|' ') dflt='none' ;;
*) dflt="$otherlibdirs" ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM
Enter a colon-separated set of extra paths to include in perl's @INC
search path, or enter 'none' for no extra paths.

EOM

rp='Colon-separated list of additional directories for perl to search?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
' '|''|none) otherlibdirs=' ' ;;
*) otherlibdirs="$ans" ;;
esac
case "$otherlibdirs" in
' ') val=$undef ;;
*) val=$define ;;
esac
set d_perl_otherlibdirs
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/otherlibdirs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memcmp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memcmp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:02:35  ram
?RCS: patch10: removed text recommending bcmp over memcmp (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:33  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memcmp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memcmp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCMP symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memcmp() routine is available
?S: to compare blocks of
 memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCMP (MEMCMP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcmp routine is available
?C: to compare blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memcmp HAS_MEMCMP /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memcmp
: see if memcmp exists
set memcmp d_memcmp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memcmp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Options.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1997/02/28  15:08:15  ram
?RCS: patch61: optdef.sh now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: moved some code from Head.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1995/09/25  09:14:46  ram
?RCS: patch59: protected option parsing code against 'echo -*' option failure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/05/12  12:04:52  ram
?RCS: patch54: added -K option for experts
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/01/30  14:27:52  ram
?RCS: patch49: this unit now exports file optdef.sh,
 not a variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:19:00  ram
?RCS: patch45: new -O option allowing -D and -U to override config.sh settings
?RCS: patch45: file optdef.sh is no longer removed after sourcing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  15:58:06  ram
?RCS: patch36: ensure option definition file is removed before appending
?RCS: patch36: protect variable definitions with spaces in them
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  06:55:44  ram
?RCS: patch30: now uses new me symbol to tag error messages
?RCS: patch30: new -D and -U options to define/undef symbols (JHI)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:14  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Command line parsing. It is really important that the variables used here
?X: be not listed in the MAKE line, or they will be saved in config.sh and
?X: loading this file to fetch default answers would clobber the values set
?X: herein.
?X:
?MAKE:Options: startsh
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?V:reuseval
 alldone error realsilent silent extractsh fastread \
 override knowitall: config_sh
?T:arg argn symbol config_arg0 config_args config_argc xxx yyy zzz uuu
?T:args_exp args_sep arg_exp
?F:!Configure
?F:./optdef.sh ./cmdline.opt ./posthint.sh ./cmdl.opt
```

```
: Save command line options in file UU/cmdline.opt for later use in
: generating config.sh.
?X: This temporary file will be read by Oldsym.U.  I used a temporary
?X: file to preserve all sorts of potential command line quotes and
?X: also because we don't know in advance how many variables we'll
?X: need, so I can't actually declare them on the MAKE line.
?X: The config_args variable won't be quite correct if Configure is
?X: fed something like    ./Configure -Dcc="gcc -B/usr/ccs/bin/"
?X: since the quotes are gone by the time we see them.  You'd have to
?X: reconstruct the command line from the config_arg? lines, but since
?X: I don't imagine anyone actually having to do that, I'm not going
?X: to worry too much.
cat > cmdline.opt
 <<EOSH
: Configure command line arguments.
config_arg0='$0'
config_args='$*'
config_argc=$#
EOSH
argn=1
args_exp=''
args_sep=''
for arg in "$@"; do
 cat >>cmdline.opt <<EOSH
config_arg$argn='$arg'
EOSH
?X: Extreme backslashitis: replace each ' by '''''
 cat <<EOC | sed -e "s/'/'''''''''''''''/g" > cmdl.opt
$arg
EOC
 arg_exp=`cat cmdl.opt`
 args_exp="$args_exp$args_sep'$arg_exp'"
 argn=`expr $argn + 1`
 args_sep=' '
done
?X: args_exp is good for restarting self: eval "set X $args_exp"; shift; $0 "$@"
?X: used by hints/os2.sh in Perl, for instance
rm -f cmdl.opt

: produce awk script to parse command line options
cat >options.awk <<'EOF'
BEGIN {
 optstr = "A:dD:eEf:hKOrsSU:V"; # getopt-style specification

 len = length(optstr);
 for (i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
  c = substr(optstr, i, 1);
?X: some older awk's do not have the C ?: construct
```

```
  if (i < len) a = substr(optstr, i + 1, 1); else a = "";
  if (a == ":") {
   arg[c] = 1;
   i++;
  }
  opt[c] = 1;
 }
}
{
 expect = 0;
 str = $0;
 if (substr(str,
 1, 1) != "-") {
  printf("'%s'\n", str);
  next;
 }
 len = length($0);
 for (i = 2; i <= len; i++) {
  c = substr(str, i, 1);
  if (!opt[c]) {
   printf("-%s\n", substr(str, i));
   next;
  }
  printf("-%s\n", c);
  if (arg[c]) {
   if (i < len)
    printf("'%s'\n", substr(str, i + 1));
   else
    expect = 1;
   next;
  }
 }
}
END {
 if (expect)
  print "?";
}
EOF

: process the command line options
?X: Use "$@" to keep arguments with spaces in them from being split apart.
?X: For the same reason, awk will output quoted arguments and the final eval
?X: removes them and sets a proper $* array. An 'X' is prependend to each
?X: argument before being fed to echo to guard against 'echo -x', where -x
?X: would be understood as an echo option! It is removed before feeding awk.
set X `for arg in "$@"; do echo "X$arg"; done |
 sed -e s/X// | awk -f options.awk`
eval "set $*"
```

```
shift
rm -f options.awk

: set up default values
fastread=''
reuseval=false
config_sh=''
alldone=''
error=''
silent=''
extractsh=''
override=''
knowitall=''
rm
 -f optdef.sh posthint.sh
cat >optdef.sh <<EOS
$startsh
EOS

?X:
?X: Given that we now have the possibility to execute Configure remotely
?X: thanks to the new src.U support, we have to face the possibility
?X: of having to ask where the source lie, which means we need the Myread.U
?X: stuff and possibly other things that might echo something on the
?X: screen...
?X:
?X: That's not pretty, and might be confusing in 99% of the time. So...
?X: We introduce a new realsilent variable which is set when -s is given,
?X: and we force silent=true if -S is supplied. The Extractall.U unit
?X: will then undo the >&4 redirection based on the value of the
?X: realsilent variable... -- RAM, 18/93/96
?X:

: option parsing
while test $# -gt 0; do
 case "$1" in
 -d) shift; fastread=yes;;
 -e) shift; alldone=cont;;
 -f)
  shift
  cd ..
  if test -r "$1"; then
   config_sh="$1"
  else
   echo "$me: cannot read config file $1." >&2
   error=true
  fi
  cd UU
```

```
 shift;;
-h)
shift; error=true;;
-r) shift; reuseval=true;;
-s) shift; silent=true; realsilent=true;;
-E) shift; alldone=exit;;
-K) shift; knowitall=true;;
-O) shift; override=true;;
-S) shift; silent=true; extractsh=true;;
-D)
 shift
 case "$1" in
 *=)
  echo "$me: use '-U symbol=', not '-D symbol='." >&2
  echo "$me: ignoring -D $1" >&2
  ;;
 *=*) echo "$1" | \
   sed -e "s/'/'\''\''/g" -e "s/=\(.*\)/='\1'/" >> optdef.sh;;
 *) echo "$1='define'" >> optdef.sh;;
 esac
 shift
 ;;
-U)
 shift
 case "$1" in
 *=) echo "$1" >> optdef.sh;;
 *=*)
  echo "$me: use '-D symbol=val', not '-U symbol=val'." >&2
  echo "$me: ignoring -U $1" >&2
  ;;
 *) echo "$1='undef'" >> optdef.sh;;
 esac
 shift
 ;;
-A)
    shift
    xxx=''
    yyy="$1"
    zzz=''
    uuu=undef
    case "$yyy" in
          *=*) zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'`
               case "$zzz" in
               *:*) zzz='' ;;
               *)   xxx=append
                    zzz=" "`echo
"$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'`
                    yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
```

```
            esac
            ;;
        esac
        case "$xxx" in
        ")  case "$yyy" in
            *:*) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
                yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'`
                zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'`
                yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
            *)   xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
                yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'` ;;
            esac
            ;;
        esac
    case "$xxx" in
    append)
  echo "$yyy=\"\${$yyy}$zzz\"" >> posthint.sh ;;
    clear)
  echo "$yyy=""   >> posthint.sh ;;
    define)
        case "$zzz" in
  ") zzz=define ;;
  esac
  echo "$yyy='$zzz'"  >> posthint.sh ;;
    eval)
  echo "eval \"$yyy=$zzz\"" >> posthint.sh ;;
    prepend)
  echo "$yyy=\"$zzz\${$yyy}\"" >> posthint.sh ;;
    undef)
        case "$zzz" in
  ")
 zzz="$uuu" ;;
  esac
  echo "$yyy=$zzz"  >> posthint.sh ;;
        *)  echo "$me: unknown -A command '$xxx', ignoring -A $1" >&2 ;;
    esac
    shift
    ;;
 -V) echo "$me generated by metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>." >&2
    exit 0;;
 --) break;;
 -*) echo "$me: unknown option $1" >&2; shift; error=true;;
 *) break;;
 esac
done

case "$error" in
true)
```

```
 cat >&2 <<EOM
Usage: $me [-dehrsEKOSV] [-f config.sh] [-D symbol] [-D symbol=value]
            [-U symbol] [-U symbol=] [-A command:symbol...]
 -d : use defaults for all answers.
 -e : go on without questioning past the production of config.sh.
 -f : specify an alternate default configuration file.
 -h : print this help message and exit (with an error status).
 -r : reuse C symbols value if possible (skips costly nm extraction).
 -s : silent mode, only echoes questions and essential information.
 -D : define symbol to have some value:
      -D symbol         symbol gets the value 'define'
      -D symbol=value
   symbol gets the value 'value'
 -E : stop at the end of questions, after having produced config.sh.
 -K : do not use unless you know what you are doing.
 -O : let -D and -U override definitions from loaded configuration file.
 -S : perform variable substitutions on all .SH files (can mix with -f)
 -U : undefine symbol:
      -U symbol    symbol gets the value 'undef'
      -U symbol=   symbol gets completely empty
 -A : manipulate symbol after the platform specific hints have been applied:
  -A symbol=value  append " "value to symbol
  -A append:symbol=value  append value to symbol
  -A define:symbol=value  define symbol to have value
      -A clear:symbol  define symbol to be "
  -A define:symbol  define symbol to be 'define'
  -A eval:symbol=value  define symbol to be eval of value
  -A prepend:symbol=value prepend value to symbol
  -A undef:symbol  define symbol to be 'undef'
  -A undef:symbol=  define symbol to be "
 -V : print version number and exit (with
 a zero status).
EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
esac

?X:
?X: Unless they specified either -S or both -d and -e/E, make sure we're
?X: running interactively, i.e. attached to a terminal. Moved from Head.U to
?X: be able to handle batch configurations...
?X:
?X: We have to hardwire the Configure name and cannot use $me, since if they
?X: said 'sh <Configure', then $me is 'sh'...
?X:
: Sanity checks
case "$fastread$alldone" in
yescont|yesexit) ;;
```

```
*)
 case "$extractsh" in
 true) ;;
 *)
  if test ! -t 0; then
   echo "Say 'sh Configure', not 'sh <Configure'"
   exit 1
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

?X: In silent mode, the standard output is closed. Questions are asked by
?X: outputing on file descriptor #4, which is the original stdout descriptor.
?X: This filters out all the "junk", since all the needed information is written
?X: on #4. Note that ksh will not let us redirect output if the file descriptor
?X: has not be defined yet, unlike sh, hence the following line...--RAM.
exec 4>&1
case "$silent" in
true)
 exec 1>/dev/null;;
esac

: run the defines and the undefines, if any, but leave the file out there...
touch optdef.sh
. ./optdef.sh
: create the posthint manipulation script and leave the file out there...
?X: this file will be perused by Oldconfig.U
touch posthint.sh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Options.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setsid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setsid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:06:49  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setsid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setsid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETSID if setsid() is
?S: available to set the process group ID.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETSID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setsid routine is
?C: available
 to set the process group ID.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setsid HAS_SETSID /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setsid
: see if setsid exists
set setsid d_setsid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setsid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endnetent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endnetent_r endnetent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endnetent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDNETENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endnetent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endnetent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endnetent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endnetent_r
```

```
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDNETENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endnetent_r routine
?C: is
 available to endnetent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDNETENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endnetent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endnetent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endnetent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endnetent_r HAS_ENDNETENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDNETENT_R_PROTO $endnetent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endnetent_r_proto
: see if endnetent_r exists
set endnetent_r d_endnetent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endnetent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_endnetent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_endnetent_r_proto=define
  set d_endnetent_r_proto endnetent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_endnetent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int endnetent_r(struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endnetent_r_proto=I_D ;;
 esac
 case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void endnetent_r(struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk
 "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endnetent_r_proto=V_D ;;
 esac
 case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_endnetent_r=undef
  endnetent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling endnetent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$endnetent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) endnetent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endnetent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
```

```
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "endnetent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_endnetent_r=undef
  endnetent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) endnetent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_endnetent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memmove.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memmove.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memmove: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memmove:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMMOVE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memmove() routine is available
?S: to copy potentially overlapping blocks of memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMMOVE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memmove routine
 is available
?C: to copy potentially overlapping blocks of memory. This should be used
?C: only when HAS_SAFE_BCOPY is not defined. If neither is there, roll your
?C: own version.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_memmove HAS_MEMMOVE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memmove
: see if memmove exists
set memmove d_memmove
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memmove.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getgrent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getgrent_r getgrent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_grp extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGRENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getgrent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getgrent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getgrent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGRENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent_r routine
?C: is available to
 getgrent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETGRENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getgrent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getgrent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrent_r HAS_GETGRENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETGRENT_R_PROTO $getgrent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
```

```
?T:try hdrs d_getgrent_r_proto
: see if getgrent_r exists
set getgrent_r d_getgrent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getgrent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
 case "$d_getgrent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getgrent_r_proto=define
  set d_getgrent_r_proto getgrent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getgrent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, size_t, struct group**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int, struct group**);'
 ./protochk
 "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBIR ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct group* getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, size_t);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=S_SBW ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct group* getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getgrent_r(struct group*, char*, int, FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getgrent_r_proto=I_SBIH ;;
 esac
 case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getgrent_r=undef
  getgrent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getgrent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getgrent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getgrent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getgrent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
```

```
 echo "Prototype:
 $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getgrent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getgrent_r=undef
  getgrent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getgrent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getgrent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_limits.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_limits.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:20  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_limits: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_limits:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_LIMITS symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <limits.h> to get symbols like WORD_BIT
?S: and friends.
?S:.
?C:I_LIMITS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <limits.h> to
 get definition of symbols like WORD_BIT or
?C: LONG_MAX, i.e. machine dependant limitations.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$i_limits I_LIMITS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_limits
: see if this is a limits.h system
set limits.h i_limits
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_limits.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sh.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:20:13 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1997, Chip Salzenberg
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:20:13  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sh targetsh: Head
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:sh:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname of the shell used
?S: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts.  Usually, this will be
?S: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,
?S: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as
?S: D:/bin/sh.exe.
?S: This
 unit comes before Options.U, so you can't set sh with a -D
?S: option, though you can override this (and startsh)
?S: with -O -Dsh=/bin/whatever -Dstartsh=whatever
?S:.
?S:targetsh:
?S: If cross-compiling, this variable contains the location of sh on the
?S: target system.
?S: If not, this will be the same as $sh.
?S:.
?C:SH_PATH:
?C: This symbol contains the full pathname to the shell used on this
?C: on this system to execute Bourne shell scripts.  Usually, this will be
```

```
?C: /bin/sh, though it's possible that some systems will have /bin/ksh,
?C: /bin/pdksh, /bin/ash, /bin/bash, or even something such as
?C: D:/bin/sh.exe.
?C:.
?H:#define SH_PATH "$targetsh"  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx try pth p SYSTYPE
?LINT:extern maintloc maintname _exe
?X:
?X: Be quiet unless something unusual happens because this gets
?X: loaded up even before options are processed.
?X: Can't use ./loc because that depends on startsh, which, in turn
?X: depends on this unit.
?X:
: Find the basic shell for
 Bourne shell scripts
case "$sh" in
")
?X: SYSTYPE is for some older MIPS systems.
?X: I do not know if it is still needed.
 case "$SYSTYPE" in
 *bsd*|sys5*) xxx="/$SYSTYPE/bin/sh";;
 *) xxx='/bin/sh';;
 esac
 if test -f "$xxx"; then
  sh="$xxx"
 else
  : Build up a list and do a single loop so we can 'break' out.
  pth=`echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"`
  for xxx in sh bash ksh pdksh ash; do
   for p in $pth; do
    try="$try ${p}/${xxx}"
   done
  done
  for xxx in $try; do
   if test -f "$xxx"; then
    sh="$xxx";
    break
   elif test "X$_exe" != X -a -f "$xxx$_exe"; then
    sh="$xxx";
    break
   elif test -f "$xxx.exe"; then
    sh="$xxx";
    break
   fi
  done
 fi
 ;;
```

```
esac

?X: fd 4 isn't open yet...
case "$sh" in
") cat >&2 <<EOM
$me:  Fatal Error:  I can't find a Bourne Shell anywhere.

Usually it's in /bin/sh.  How did you even get this far?
Please contact me (<$maintname>) at <$maintloc> and
we'll try to straighten this all out.
EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
esac

: When cross-compiling
 we need to separate the sh-to-run-Configure-with from the sh-to-use-in-Perl
: default both to the same thing, cross-compilers can then set targetsh differently if they like
targetsh=$sh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/sh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extractall.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:00:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If extraction has been requested, load the configuration file, perform
?X: the extraction and exit.
?X:
?X: This unit was originally a part of Options.U. It had to be removed from
?X: it to prevent a dependency cycle: Extract -> src -> Options -> Extract
?X: The Begin.U unit now requires us before beginning to do anything
?X: interesting, to ensure proper semantics. -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X:
```

```
?MAKE:Extractall:
 Extract Options
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
: extract files and exit if asked to do so
case "$extractsh" in
true)
?X: Undo the forced silent=true when -S was supplied, by probing realsilent
?X: which was set iff -s was also given. See Options.U for details.
 case "$realsilent" in
 true) ;;
 *) exec 1>&4;;
 esac
 case "$config_sh" in
 ") config_sh='config.sh';;
 esac
 echo " "
 echo "Fetching answers from $config_sh..."
 cd ..
 . $config_sh
 test "$override" && . ./optdef.sh
 echo " "
?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.
 . UU/extract
 rm -rf UU
 echo "Extraction done."
 exit 0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Extractall.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pread.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pread.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pread: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_pread:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PREAD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pread() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PREAD :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pread routine is
?C: available to perform reads on a file descriptor at a given offset.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pread HAS_PREAD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pread
: see if pread exists
set
 pread d_pread
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pread.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ilogb: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ilogb:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ILOGB symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ilogb() routine is available
?S: for extracting the exponent of double x as a signed integer.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ILOGB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ilogb routine is
?C: available to get integer exponent of a floating-point value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ilogb HAS_ILOGB  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ilogb
: see if ilogb exists
set ilogb d_ilogb
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_ilogb.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_cbrt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_cbrt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:48  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_cbrt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_cbrt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CBRT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the cbrt() (cube root) function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CBRT (CBRT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the cbrt() (cube root)
?C: function is available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_cbrt HAS_CBRT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_cbrt
: see if cbrt exists
set cbrt d_cbrt
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_cbrt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: getopt.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:40 ram Exp ram $
*
*  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
*  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
*  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
*  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
*  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
*  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
```

```
* Original Author: unknown, got this off net.sources
*
* $Log: getopt.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  13:58:40  ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/C/fake/getopt.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_dlopen.U,v 3.0.1.2 1995/07/25 13:52:56 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dlopen.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  13:52:56  ram
?RCS: patch56: force compile-link test since symbol might lie in crt0.o (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:34  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dlopen: Inlibc runnm d_cplusplus ccflags gccversion
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dlopen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLOPEN
 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the dlopen() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DLOPEN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dlopen routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dlopen HAS_DLOPEN  /**/
?H:.
?T: xxx_runnm
?T: xxx_ccflags
?LINT:set d_dlopen
```

```
?X: We don't permanently change runnm and ccflags, but we do temporarily.
?LINT: change runnm
?LINT: change ccflags
: see if dlopen exists
?X: On NetBSD and FreeBSD, dlopen is available, but it is in
?X: /usr/lib/crt0.o, not in any of the libraries.  Therefore, do not
?X: use the nm extraction, but use a real compile and link test instead.
xxx_runnm="$runnm"
xxx_ccflags="$ccflags"
runnm=false
: with g++ one needs -shared to get is-in-libc to work for dlopen
case "$gccversion" in
") ;;
*Clang*) ;;
*) case "$d_cplusplus" in
 "$define") ccflags="$ccflags -shared" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set dlopen d_dlopen
eval $inlibc
runnm="$xxx_runnm"
ccflags="$xxx_ccflags"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_dlopen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_round: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_round:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ROUND symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the round() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ROUND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the round routine is
?C: available to round to nearest integer, away from zero.
?C:.
?H:#$d_round HAS_ROUND  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_round
: see if round exists
set round d_round
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_round.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sizetype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:32:10  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:sizetype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sizetype:
?S: This variable defines sizetype to be something like size_t,
?S: unsigned long, or whatever type is used to declare length
?S: parameters for string functions.
?S:.
?C:Size_t:
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare length parameters
?C: for string
 functions.  It is usually size_t, but may be
?C: unsigned long, int, etc.  It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Size_t $sizetype  /* length paramater for string functions */
?H:.
: see what type is used for size_t
set size_t sizetype 'unsigned int' stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
dflt="$sizetype"
echo " "
rp="What type is used for the length parameter for string functions?"
. ./myread
sizetype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sizetype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getprpwnam: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getprpwnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETPRPWNAM if getprpwnam() is
?S: available to retrieve protected (shadow) password entries by name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPRPWNAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getprpwnam system call is
?C: available to retrieve protected (shadow) password entries by name.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getprpwnam HAS_GETPRPWNAM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getprpwnam
: see if getprpwnam exists
set getprpwnam d_getprpwnam
eval $inlibc
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getprpwnam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usequadmath: Setvar cat uselongdouble
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usequadmath:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_QUADMATH symbol,
?S: and indicates that the quadmath library __float128 long doubles
?S: should be used when available.
?S:.
?C:USE_QUADMATH:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the quadmath library should
?C: be used when available.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_QUADMATH
?H:?%<:#$usequadmath USE_QUADMATH  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
: Check if quadmath is requested
case "$usequadmath" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*) usequadmath="$define" ;;
*)                    usequadmath="$undef"  ;;
esac

: Fail if both uselongdouble and usequadmath are requested
case "$usequadmath:$uselongdouble" in
define:define)
 $cat <<EOM >&4

*** You requested the use of
 the quadmath library and use
*** of long doubles.
***
*** Please select one or the other.
EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usequadmath.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sfio.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sfio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:48:27  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:i_sfio: Inhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sfio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SFIO symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sfio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SFIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sfio.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sfio I_SFIO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_sfio
: see if sfio.h is available
set sfio.h i_sfio
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sfio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setpwent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpwent_r setpwent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_pwd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpwent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETPWENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setpwent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setpwent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setpwent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setpwent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPWENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpwent_r routine
?C: is available to
```

```
 setpwent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETPWENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setpwent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setpwent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpwent_r HAS_SETPWENT_R /**/
?H:#define SETPWENT_R_PROTO $setpwent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setpwent_r_proto
: see if setpwent_r exists
set setpwent_r d_setpwent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setpwent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
 case "$d_setpwent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setpwent_r_proto=define
  set d_setpwent_r_proto setpwent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_setpwent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$setpwent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setpwent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setpwent_r_proto=I_H ;;
 esac
 case "$setpwent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void setpwent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setpwent_r_proto=V_H ;;
 esac
 case "$setpwent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) d_setpwent_r=undef
  setpwent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling setpwent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$setpwent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) setpwent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setpwent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "setpwent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
```

```
  esac
  d_setpwent_r=undef
  setpwent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) setpwent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_setpwent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lrintl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lrintl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LRINTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lrintl() routine is available
?S: to return the integral value closest to a long double (according
?S: to the current rounding mode).
?S:.
?C:HAS_LRINTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lrintl routine is
?C: available to return the integral value closest to a long double
?C: (according to the current rounding mode).
?C:.
?H:#$d_lrintl HAS_LRINTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lrintl
: see if lrintl exists
set lrintl d_lrintl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lrintl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Myread.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Myread.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1997/02/28  15:05:39  ram
?RCS: patch61: myread script now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: miscellaneous fixes
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:14:22  ram
?RCS: patch45: added & escape allowing user to turn on -d from the prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/31  09:48:04  ram
?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29
  15:56:20  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/30  08:57:59  ram
?RCS: patch8: added new visible 'nostick' symbol, mainly for Finish.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:39:20  ram
?RCS: patch7: now sticks to the question when no default and empty answer
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to do a read.  It allows for shell escapes, default assignment and
?X: parameter evaluation.
?X:
?X: To use this unit, $rp and $dflt must hold the question and the
?X: default answer. The question will be printed by the script itself.
?X: Neither $rp nor $dflt is altered by the script.
?X:
?X: The myread script will stick to the question if no default is proposed
?X: and the user answer is empty, which prevents mistakes. However, at the
?X: end of Configure, there is an exception
 to this rule (Finish.U) where we
?X: set nostick to a non-empty value to allow the Return key to play its role!
?X:
?MAKE:Myread: Options startsh n c trnl
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?V:ans:dflt rp nostick
?F:./myread
```

```
?T:COLUMNS xxxm rp dflt answ aok myecho
?LINT:change fastread
?X: Some shells (Ultrix) do not understand ${COLUMNS:-80}, sigh!
: compute the number of columns on the terminal for proper question formatting
case "$COLUMNS" in
") COLUMNS='80';;
esac

: set up the echo used in my read
?X:
?X: This variable is intended to be eval'ed. It will echo the two
?X: variables $rp and $dflt (provided this latter has a non null value).
?X: It is mainly used by the myread script to echo the questions.
?X:
?X: The $n and $c below are substituted before Loc does its silly echo check
?X: so don't put a $ on the echo below so we get builtin, even if $echo is
?X: pointing to /bin/echo.
?X:
myecho="case \"\$xxxm\" in
") echo $n \"\$rp $c\" >&4;;
*) case \"\$rp\" in
 ") echo $n \"[\$xxxm] $c\";;
 *)
  if
 test \`echo \"\$rp [\$xxxm]  \" | wc -c\` -ge $COLUMNS; then
   echo \"\$rp\" >&4
   echo $n \"[\$xxxm] $c\" >&4
  else
   echo $n \"\$rp [\$xxxm] $c\" >&4
  fi
  ;;
 esac;;
esac"

: now set up to do reads with possible shell escape and default assignment
cat <<EOSC >myread
$startsh
?X:
?X: Save value of default -- do not alter original in case of eval
?X:
xxxm=\$dflt
$myecho
?X:
?X: If there is no default, then stop, regardless of the value in fastread.
?X: In silent mode, no new-line is to be echoed if the question is empty,
?X: since this is used to wait for the "return" key.
?X:
ans='!'
```

```
case "\$fastread" in
yes) case "\$dflt" in
 ") ;;
 *) ans=";
  case "\$silent-\$rp" in
  true-) ;;
  *) echo " " >&4;;
  esac;;
 esac;;
*) case "\$silent" in
 true) case "\$rp" in
  ") ans=";;
  esac;;
 esac;;
esac
while expr "X\$ans" : "X!" >/dev/null; do
 read answ
?X:
?X: Run 'eval' on the answer, in order to do variable substitution, in case
?X: the user types $HOME or $WHATEVER.
 Variables must be evaluated now.
?X: Typing '\$HOME' won't currently prevent from substitution -- use '\\$HOME'
?X: The $1 .. $9 and $*, as well as $@, are available to refer to the
?X: default value.
?X:
 set x \$xxxm
 shift
 aok=''; eval "ans=\\"\$answ\\"" && aok=y
 case  "\$answ" in
?X:
?X: Use "!" and not a plain ! because of a bug in BSD 4.4 shell
?X: (reported by Wayne Davison)
?X: We must handle the shell escapes before dealing with possible variable
?X: substitution, since the shell we're launching in that case will be able
?X: to do it as well as we can -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X
 "!")
  sh 1>&4
  echo " "
  $myecho
  ;;
 !*)
  set x \`expr "X\$ans" : "X!\(.*\)\$"\`
  shift
  sh 1>&4 -c "\$*"
  echo " "
  $myecho
  ;;
```

```
 "\$ans")
  case "\$ans" in
?X:
?X: Answers starting with & are hooks allowing to dynamically turn on/off
?X: some Configure options. That's for the future. -- RAM, 09/01/95
?X: Today, we only recognize '& -d' to mean 'go on as if Configure -d, which
?X: is a hardwired
 behaviour compatible with our general scheme.
?X:
  \\&*)
   set x \`expr "X\$ans" : "X&\(.*\)\$"\`
   shift
   case "\$1" in
   -d)
    fastread=yes
    echo "(OK, I'll run with -d after this question.)" >&4
    ;;
   -*)
    echo "*** Sorry, \$1 not supported yet." >&4
    ;;
   esac
   $myecho
   ans=!
   ;;
  esac;;
 *)
  case "\$aok" in
  y)
   echo "*** Substitution done -- please confirm."
   xxxm="\$ans"
   ans=\`echo $n "\$ans$c" | tr '$trnl' ' '\`
   xxxm="\$ans"
   ans=!
   ;;
  *)
   echo "*** Error -- try again."
   ans=!
   ;;
  esac
  $myecho
  ;;
 esac
?X: Stick in myread if no default answer and nothing was answered
 case "\$ans\$xxxm\$nostick" in
 ")
  ans=!
  $myecho
  ;;
```

```
 esac
done
case "\$ans" in
") ans="\$xxxm";;
esac
EOSC
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Myread.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_sem.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sem: test d_semctl d_semget d_semop Setvar Findhdr osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sem:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEM symbol, which
?S: indicates that the entire sem*(2) library is present.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire sem*(2) library is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sem HAS_SEM  /**/
?H:.
?T:h_sem
?LINT:set d_sem
:
 see how much of the 'sem*(2)' library is present.
h_sem=true
echo " "
case "$d_semctl$d_semget$d_semop" in
*"$undef"*) h_sem=false;;
esac
case "$osname" in
```

```
freebsd)
   case "`ipcs 2>&1`" in
   "SVID messages"*"not configured"*)
 echo "Your $osname does not have the sem*(2) configured." >&4
       h_sem=false
 val="$undef"
 set semctl d_semctl
 eval $setvar
 set semget d_semget
 eval $setvar
 set semop d_semop
 eval $setvar
 ;;
   esac
   ;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_sem && $test `./findhdr sys/sem.h`; then
 echo "You have the full sem*(2) library." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "You don't have the full sem*(2) library." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_sem
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_sem.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysuio.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysuio: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysuio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSUIO symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/uio.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYSUIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/uio.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysuio I_SYSUIO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysuio
: see if this is a sys/uio.h system
set sys/uio.h i_sysuio
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/i_sysuio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endgrent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endgrent_r endgrent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_grp extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endgrent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDGRENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the endgrent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:endgrent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of endgrent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_endgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endgrent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDGRENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the endgrent_r routine
?C: is available to
 endgrent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:ENDGRENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of endgrent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_endgrent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_endgrent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endgrent_r HAS_ENDGRENT_R /**/
?H:#define ENDGRENT_R_PROTO $endgrent_r_proto /**/
```

```
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_endgrent_r_proto
: see if endgrent_r exists
set endgrent_r d_endgrent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_endgrent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_grp grp.h"
 case "$d_endgrent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_endgrent_r_proto=define
  set d_endgrent_r_proto endgrent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_endgrent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$endgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int endgrent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endgrent_r_proto=I_H ;;
 esac
 case "$endgrent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='void endgrent_r(FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && endgrent_r_proto=V_H ;;
 esac
 case "$endgrent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) d_endgrent_r=undef
  endgrent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling endgrent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$endgrent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) endgrent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$endgrent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "endgrent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_endgrent_r=undef
  endgrent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) endgrent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_endgrent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: instubperl.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:installusrbinperl: installbin cat bin Myread Setvar test Devel
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:set installusrbinperl
?Y:TOP
?S:installusrbinperl:
?S: This variable tells whether Perl should be installed also as
?S: /usr/bin/perl in addition to
?S: $installbin/perl
?S:.
?C:INSTALL_USR_BIN_PERL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl is to be installed
?C: also as /usr/bin/perl.
?C:.
?H:#$installusrbinperl INSTALL_USR_BIN_PERL /**/
?H:.
: determine
 whether to install perl also as /usr/bin/perl

echo " "
if $test -d /usr/bin -a "X$installbin" != X/usr/bin; then
 $cat <<EOM
Many scripts expect perl to be installed as /usr/bin/perl.

If you want to, I can install the perl you are about to compile
as /usr/bin/perl (in addition to $bin/perl).
EOM
 if test -f /usr/bin/perl; then
    $cat <<EOM

However, please note that because you already have a /usr/bin/perl,
overwriting that with a new Perl would very probably cause problems.
Therefore I'm assuming you don't want to do that (unless you insist).
```

```
EOM
    case "$installusrbinperl" in
    "$define"|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
    *)   dflt='n';;
    esac
 else
    $cat <<EOM

Since you don't have a /usr/bin/perl I'm assuming creating one is okay.

EOM
    case "$installusrbinperl" in
    "$undef"|[nN]*) dflt='n';;
    *)   dflt='y';;
    esac
 fi
 rp="Do you want to install perl as /usr/bin/perl?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) val="$define";;
 *) val="$undef" ;;
 esac
else
 val="$undef"
fi
set
 installusrbinperl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/instubperl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_htonl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_htonl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:09:25  ram
?RCS: patch32: now properly handles htonl() and friends when macros (ADO)
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:45:00  ram
?RCS: patch23: now also check for htonl() macro (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:22  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_htonl: Inlibc Setvar i_niin i_sysin i_arpainet cat rm contains \
 cppstdin cppflags cppminus
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:d_htonl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_HTONL if htonl() and its
?S: friends are available to do network order byte swapping.
?S:.
?C:HAS_HTONL (HTONL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htonl() routine (and
?C: friends htons() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_HTONS (HTONS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the htons() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() ntohl() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NTOHL (NTOHL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohl() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohs()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?C:HAS_NTOHS (NTOHS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ntohs() routine (and
?C: friends htonl() htons() ntohl()) are available to do network
?C: order byte swapping.
?C:.
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_HTONL  /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_HTONS  /**/
?H:#$d_htonl HAS_NTOHL  /**/
?H:#$d_htonl
 HAS_NTOHS  /**/
?H:.
?F:!htonl.c
?LINT:set d_htonl
: see if htonl --and friends-- exists
val=''
set htonl val
eval $inlibc

: Maybe they are macros.
```

```
case "$val" in
$undef)
 $cat >htonl.c <<EOM
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#$i_niin I_NETINET_IN
#$i_sysin I_SYS_IN
#$i_arpainet I_ARPA_INET
#ifdef I_NETINET_IN
#include <netinet/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_IN
#include <sys/in.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_ARPA_INET
#include <arpa/inet.h>
#endif
#ifdef htonl
printf("Defined as a macro.");
#endif
EOM
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < htonl.c >htonl.E 2>/dev/null
 if $contains 'Defined as a macro' htonl.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
  echo "But it seems to be defined as a macro." >&4
 fi
 $rm -f htonl.?
 ;;
esac
set d_htonl
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_htonl.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Config_h.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  14:57:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:10:49  ram
?RCS: patch59: commented the purpose of the #un-def directive
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:25:39  ram
?RCS: patch49: typo fixes in leading config.h comment (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/24  12:13:20  ram
?RCS: patch3: added TOP as a local shell temporary variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/19  06:42:20
  ram
?RCS: patch1: leading config.sh searching was not aborting properly
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file ends up producing the config_h.SH script, which is run to produce
?X: the config.h file.  The file ./.Config_h below contains all the ?H: lines
?X: extracted out of all the units.  Metaconfig itself adds the !GROK!THIS!.
?X: Note that this code isn't included into Configure, but must be shipped with.
?X:
?X: For those who wish to know why the file is config_h.SH instead of the more
?X: natural config.h.SH, well... it is to support systems like MS-DOG. Only one
?X: 'dot' is allowed within the file name, as it is part of the "extension" of
?X: the file. MS-DOG will not let you have two 'dots' because that would mean
?X: two "extensions".
?X:
?MAKE:Config_h: Id End Config_sh Obsol_h myuname cf_time cf_by package src
?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed $@ %<
?MAKE: -pick c_h_weed $@ ./Config_h
?MAKE: -pick
 c_h_weed $@ ./Obsol_h
?T:CONFIG TOP
?LINT:unclosed !GROK!THIS!
?LINT:extern CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH
?LINT:change CONFIG_H CONFIG_SH
?LINT:nocomment
case "$CONFIG_SH" in
") CONFIG_SH=config.sh;;
esac
case "$CONFIG_H" in
") CONFIG_H=config.h;;
esac
case $CONFIG in
```

```
")
 if test -f $CONFIG_SH; then TOP=.;
 elif test -f ../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=..;
 elif test -f ../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../..;
 elif test -f ../../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../..;
 elif test -f ../../../../$CONFIG_SH; then TOP=../../../..;
 else
  echo "Can't find $CONFIG_SH."; exit 1
 fi
 . $TOP/$CONFIG_SH
 ;;
esac
?X: Make sure we are in the directory where the .SH file is located.
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*\)/'` ;;
esac
echo "Extracting $CONFIG_H (with variable substitutions)"
?X:
?X: Since we unconditionally translate leading #undef into /*#define, we're
?X: stuck when we really want to have a #undef in config.h. That's why there
?X: is provision here for #un-def, which is translated back into #undef after
?X:
 all original #undef have been processed.
?X:
?X: Previously, we changed all
?X:  #undef FOO /**/
?X: into
?X:  /*#define FOO /**/
?X: The xlc compiler (available on IBM's AIX) complains that this is
?X: an illegal attempt to write a nested comment, and warns against it.
?X: There's apparently no way to shut the compiler up, either.
?X: This sed command from Hallvard B Furuseth <h.b.furuseth@usit.uio.no>
?X: changes it to
?X:  /*#define FOO / **/
sed <<!GROK!THIS! >$CONFIG_H -e 's!^#undef\(.*/\)\*!/\*#define\1 \*!' -e 's!^#un-def!#undef!'
/*
* This file was produced by running the config_h.SH script, which
* gets its values from $CONFIG_SH, which is generally produced by
* running Configure.
*
* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises.  Note, however,
* that running config_h.SH again will wipe out any changes you've made.
* For a more permanent change edit $CONFIG_SH and rerun config_h.SH.
*
* \$Id: Config_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
*/

/*
```

```
* Package name
     : $package
* Source directory  : $src
* Configuration time: $cf_time
* Configured by     : $cf_by
* Target system     : $myuname
*/

#ifndef _config_h_
#define _config_h_
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Config_h.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Configdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Configdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  14:58:36  ram
?RCS: patch61: have README explicitly mention the package name
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:49  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Configdir: package
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: create .config dir to save info across Configure sessions
test -d ../.config || mkdir ../.config
cat >../.config/README <<EOF
This directory created by Configure to save
 information that should
persist across sessions for $package.

You may safely delete it if you wish.
EOF
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Configdir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: stdchar.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:stdchar: contains Findhdr cppstdin cppminus rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:stdchar:
?S: This variable conditionally defines STDCHAR to be the type of char
?S: used in stdio.h.  It has the values "unsigned char" or "char".
?S:.
?C:STDCHAR:
?C: This symbol is defined to be the type of char used in stdio.h.
?C: It has the values "unsigned char" or "char".
?C:.
?H:#define STDCHAR $stdchar /**/
?H:.
?F:!stdioh
:
 see what type of char stdio uses.
echo " "
?X: untangle the #include nest
echo '#include <stdio.h>' | $cppstdin $cppminus > stdioh
if $contains 'unsigned.*char.*_ptr;' stdioh >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Your stdio uses unsigned chars." >&4
 stdchar="unsigned char"
else
 echo "Your stdio uses signed chars." >&4
 stdchar="char"
fi
$rm -f stdioh
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/stdchar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_bfd.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_bfd: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_bfd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_BFD symbol, and
?S: indicates whether a C program can include <bfd.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_BFD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <bfd.h> exists and
?C: can be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_bfd I_BFD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_bfd
: see if this is a bfd.h system
set bfd.h i_bfd
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_bfd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: basicshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: basicshell.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:25  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:basicshell: Getfile Oldconfig bash csh ksh sh
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:basicshell:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the BASICSHELL symbol,
?S: which contains the full name of the basic script shell on this
```

```
?S: system.  Usual values are /bin/sh, /bin/ksh, /bin/csh.
?S:.
?C:BASICSHELL:
?C: This symbol contains the
 full name of the basic script shell on this
?C: system.  Usual values are /bin/sh, /bin/ksh, /bin/csh.
?C:.
?H:#define BASICSHELL "$basicshell"  /**/
?H:.
: find the most basic shell for scripts
echo " "
case "$basicshell" in
")
 case "$sh $bash $csh $ksh" in
 */sh*) dflt="$sh" ;;
 */ksh*) dflt="$ksh" ;;
 */csh*) dflt="$csh" ;;
 */bash*) dflt="$bash" ;;
 *) dflt='/bin/sh' ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$basicshell";;
esac
fn=f
rp="Give the full path name of the most basic shell used on your system"
. ./getfile
basicshell=$ans
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/basicshell.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/metaconfig.html
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setlocale_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setlocale_r setlocale_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_locale extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setlocale_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETLOCALE_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the setlocale_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:setlocale_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of setlocale_r.
?S: It is zero if d_setlocale_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setlocale_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETLOCALE_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setlocale_r routine
?C: is
 available to setlocale re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:SETLOCALE_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of setlocale_r.
?C: It is zero if d_setlocale_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_setlocale_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setlocale_r HAS_SETLOCALE_R /**/
?H:#define SETLOCALE_R_PROTO $setlocale_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_setlocale_r_proto
: see if setlocale_r exists
set setlocale_r d_setlocale_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_setlocale_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_locale locale.h"
 case "$d_setlocale_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_setlocale_r_proto=define
  set d_setlocale_r_proto setlocale_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_setlocale_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$setlocale_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int setlocale_r(int, const char*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && setlocale_r_proto=I_ICBI ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$setlocale_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_setlocale_r=undef
  setlocale_r_proto=0
  echo
 "Disabling setlocale_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$setlocale_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) setlocale_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$setlocale_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "setlocale_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_setlocale_r=undef
  setlocale_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) setlocale_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_setlocale_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Oldconfig.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10  1997/02/28  15:06:39  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS: patch61: new OSNAME define
?RCS: patch61: can now sense new OSes
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1995/07/25  13:40:51  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/05/12  12:04:18  ram
?RCS: patch54: config.sh reload logic now knows about new -K switch
?RCS: patch54: cleaned up and extended osvers for DEC OSF/1 (ADO)
?RCS: patch54: added MachTen detection
 (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/02/15  14:13:41  ram
?RCS: patch51: adapted osvers computation for AIX (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1995/01/30  14:27:15  ram
?RCS: patch49: unit Options.U now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable
?RCS: patch49: update code for myuname changed (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/01/11  15:15:36  ram
?RCS: patch45: added quotes around the INITPROG variable (ADO)
?RCS: patch45: allows variable overriding after config file loading
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  15:57:05  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: merged with the version used for perl5's Configure (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/06  14:24:17  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for osf1 hints
?RCS: patch23: new support for solaris and i386 systems (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/01/24  14:05:02  ram
?RCS: patch16: added post-processing on myuname for Xenix targets
?RCS: patch16: message proposing config.sh
 defaults made consistent
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:56:32  ram
?RCS: patch10: force use of config.sh when -d option is used (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: complain about non-existent hint files (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added Options dependency for fastread variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:12  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit tries to remember what we did last time we ran Configure, mostly
?X: for the sake of setting defaults.
?X:
?MAKE:Oldconfig hint myuname osname osvers: Instruct Myread Checkcc \
 Mksymlinks Loc Options Tr src trnl ln uname sh awk sed test cat grep \
 rm lns tr n c contains targetarch
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:myuname:
?S: The output of 'uname -a' if available, otherwise the hostname. On Xenix,
```

```
?S: pseudo variables assignments in the output are stripped, thank you. The
?S: whole thing is then lower-cased.
?S:.
?S:hint:
?S: Gives the type of hints used for previous answers. May be one of
?S: "default",
 "recommended" or "previous".
?S:.
?S:osname:
?S: This variable contains the operating system name (e.g. sunos,
?S: solaris, hpux, etc.).  It can be useful later on for setting
?S: defaults.  Any spaces are replaced with underscores.  It is set
?S: to a null string if we can't figure it out.
?S:.
?S:osvers:
?S: This variable contains the operating system version (e.g.
?S: 4.1.3, 5.2, etc.).  It is primarily used for helping select
?S: an appropriate hints file, but might be useful elsewhere for
?S: setting defaults.  It is set to '' if we can't figure it out.
?S: We try to be flexible about how much of the version number
?S: to keep, e.g. if 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 are essentially the
?S: same for this package, hints files might just be os_4.0 or
?S: os_4.1, etc., not keeping separate files for each little release.
?S:.
?C:OSNAME:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the operating system, as determined
?C: by Configure.  You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific
?C: feature
 tests from Configure are generally more reliable.
?C:.
?C:OSVERS:
?C: This symbol contains the version of the operating system, as determined
?C: by Configure.  You shouldn't rely on it too much; the specific
?C: feature tests from Configure are generally more reliable.
?C:.
?H:#define OSNAME "$osname"  /**/
?H:#define OSVERS "$osvers"  /**/
?H:.
?F:!config.sh
?T:tmp tmp_n tmp_c tmp_sh file
?T:xxxxfile xxxfile xxfile xfile hintfile newmyuname
?T:tans _ isesix INITPROG DJGPP has_uname
?D:osname=''
?LINT:change n c sh
?LINT:extern hostarch
?LINT:change hostarch
: Determine the name of the machine
myuname=`$uname -a 2>/dev/null`
```

```
$test -z "$myuname" && myuname=`hostname 2>/dev/null`
?X: Special mention for Xenix, whose 'uname -a' gives us output like this:
?X:  sysname=XENIX
?X:  nodename=whatever
?X:  release=2.3.2 .. etc...
?X: Therefore, we strip all this variable assignment junk and remove all the
?X: new lines to keep the myuname variable sane... --RAM
myuname=`echo $myuname | $sed -e
 's/^[^=]*=//' -e 's/\//g' | \
 ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | $tr $trnl ' '`
?X: Save the value we just computed to reset myuname after we get done here.
newmyuname="$myuname"
$test -f "$uname$_exe" && has_uname=y

: Guessing of the OS name -- half the following guesses are probably wrong...
: If you have better tests or hints, please send them to the metaconfig
: authors and to <MAINTLOC>
$test -f /irix && osname=irix
$test -f /xenix && osname=sco_xenix
$test -f /dynix && osname=dynix
$test -f /dnix && osname=dnix
$test -f /lynx.os && osname=lynxos
$test -f /unicos && osname=unicos && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /unicosmk && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /unicosmk.ar && osname=unicosmk && osvers=`$uname -r`
$test -f /bin/mips && /bin/mips && osname=mips
$test -d /NextApps && set X `hostinfo | $grep 'NeXT Mach.*:' | \
 $sed -e 's/://' -e 's/\./_/'` && osname=next && osvers=$4
$test -d /usr/apollo/bin && osname=apollo
$test -f /etc/saf/_sactab && osname=svr4
$test -d /usr/include/minix
 && osname=minix
$test -f /system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm && osname=vos
if $test -d /MachTen -o -d /MachTen_Folder; then
?X:  MachTen uname -a output looks like
?X:  xxx 4 0.0 Macintosh
?X:  MachTen /sbin/version output looks like
?X:  MachTen 4.0 Mon Aug 28 10:18:00 1995
?X:  MachTen 3.x had the 'version' command in /usr/etc/version.
 osname=machten
 if $test -x /sbin/version; then
  osvers=`/sbin/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
  $sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$//'`
 elif $test -x /usr/etc/version; then
  osvers=`/usr/etc/version | $awk '{print $2}' |
  $sed -e 's/[A-Za-z]$//'`
 else
  osvers="$2.$3"
```

```
 fi
fi
$test -f /sys/posix.dll &&
 $test -f /usr/bin/what &&
 set X `/usr/bin/what /sys/posix.dll` &&
 $test "$3" = UWIN &&
 osname=uwin &&
 osvers="$5"
?X: If we have uname, we already computed a suitable uname -a output, correctly
?X: formatted for Xenix, and it lies in $myuname.
if $test "X$has_uname" != X; then
 set X $myuname
 shift
 case "$5" in
 fps*) osname=fps ;;
 mips*)
  case "$4"
 in
  umips) osname=umips ;;
  *) osname=mips ;;
  esac;;
 [23]100) osname=mips ;;
 next*) osname=next ;;
?X: Interactive Unix.
 i386*)
  tmp=`/bin/uname -X 2>/dev/null|awk '/3\.2v[45]/{ print $(NF) }'`
  if $test "$tmp" != "" -a "$3" = "3.2" -a -f '/etc/systemid'; then
   osname='sco'
   osvers=$tmp
  elif $test -f /etc/kconfig; then
   osname=isc
   if $test "$lns" = "$ln -s"; then
    osvers=4
   elif $contains _SYSV3 /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    osvers=3
   elif $contains _POSIX_SOURCE /usr/include/stdio.h > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    osvers=2
   fi
  fi
  tmp=''
  ;;
?X: MS-DOS djgpp uname -a output looks like:
?X: ms-dos xxx 6 22 pc
?X:  $1 is the "dos flavor" (need not be "ms-dos").
?X:  $2 is the node name
?X:  $3 and $4 are version/subversion
?X:  $5 is always "pc", but that might not be unique to DJGPP.
?X: (e.g. Solaris_x86 has $5 = i86pc, which doesn't actually conflict,
```

```
?X: but it's close enought that I can easily imagine other vendors also
?X: using variants
 of pc* in $5.)
?X:  The "DJGPP" environment variable is always set when djgpp is active.
 pc*)
  if $test -n "$DJGPP"; then
   osname=dos
   osvers=djgpp
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$1" in
 aix) osname=aix
?X: aix 4.1 uname -a output looks like
?X:  AIX  foo  1 4 000123456789
?X: where $4 is the major release number and $3 is the (minor) version.
?X: More detail on the version is available with the oslevel command.
?X: in 3.2.x, it output a string (see case statements below).  In 4.1,
?X: it puts out something like  4.1.1.0
  tmp=`( (oslevel) 2>/dev/null || echo "not found") 2>&1`
  case "$tmp" in
  'not found') osvers="$4"."$3" ;;
  '<3240'|'<>3240') osvers=3.2.0 ;;
  '=3240'|'>3240'|'<3250'|'<>3250') osvers=3.2.4 ;;
  '=3250'|'>3250') osvers=3.2.5 ;;
  *) osvers=$tmp;;
  esac
  ;;
 bsd386) osname=bsd386
  osvers=`$uname -r`
  ;;
 cygwin*) osname=cygwin
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 *dc.osx) osname=dcosx
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 dnix) osname=dnix
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 domainos) osname=apollo
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 dgux)
 osname=dgux
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
?X:  uname -a returns
```

```
?X:  DYNIX/ptx xxx 4.0 V4.1.2 i386
 dynixptx*) osname=dynixptx
  osvers=`echo "$4"|sed 's/^v//'`
  ;;
 freebsd) osname=freebsd
  osvers="$3" ;;
 genix) osname=genix ;;
?X: HP-UX uname -a gives something like
?X: HP-UX foobar B.10.20 A 9000/735 2016483812 two-user license
?X: Preserve the full 10.20 string instead of the previous plain '10'.
?X:  Thanks to Graham Barr.    --AD 6/30/1998
 hp*) osname=hpux
  osvers=`echo "$3" | $sed 's,.*\.\([0-9]*\.[0-9]*\),\1,'`
  ;;
 irix*) osname=irix
  case "$3" in
  4*) osvers=4 ;;
  5*) osvers=5 ;;
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 linux) osname=linux
  case "$3" in
  *) osvers="$3" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 MiNT) osname=mint
  ;;
 netbsd*) osname=netbsd
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 news-os) osvers="$3"
  case "$3" in
  4*) osname=newsos4 ;;
  *) osname=newsos ;;
  esac
  ;;
 next*) osname=next ;;
 nonstop-ux) osname=nonstopux ;;
 openbsd) osname=openbsd
    osvers="$3"
    ;;
 POSIX-BC | posix-bc
 ) osname=posix-bc
  osvers="$3"
  ;;
 powerux | power_ux | powermax_os | powermaxos | \
 powerunix | power_unix) osname=powerux
```

```
 osvers="$3"
 ;;
qnx) osname=qnx
 osvers="$4"
 ;;
solaris) osname=solaris
 case "$3" in
 5*) osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g'` ;;
 *) osvers="$3" ;;
 esac
 ;;
sunos) osname=sunos
 case "$3" in
 5*) osname=solaris
  osvers=`echo $3 | $sed 's/^5/2/g'` ;;
 *) osvers="$3" ;;
 esac
 ;;
titanos) osname=titanos
 case "$3" in
 1*) osvers=1 ;;
 2*) osvers=2 ;;
 3*) osvers=3 ;;
 4*) osvers=4 ;;
 *) osvers="$3" ;;
 esac
 ;;
ultrix) osname=ultrix
 osvers="$3"
 ;;
osf1|mls+) case "$5" in
 alpha)
?X: DEC OSF/1 myuname -a output looks like:  osf1 xxxx t3.2 123.4 alpha
?X: where the version number can be something like [xvt]n.n
  osname=dec_osf
?X: sizer knows the minor minor version: the letter
  osvers=`sizer -v | awk '{print $3}' | \
   ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' | sed 's/^[xvt]//'`
  case "$osvers" in
  [1-9].[0-9]*) ;;
  *) osvers=`echo
"$3" | sed 's/^[xvt]//'` ;;
  esac
  ;;
 hp*) osname=hp_osf1 ;;
 mips) osname=mips_osf1 ;;
?X: hp and mips were unsupported Technology Releases -- ADO, 24/10/94
 esac
```

```
 ;;
unixware) osname=svr5
 osvers="$4"
 ;;
uts) osname=uts
 osvers="$3"
 ;;
vos) osvers="$3"
 ;;
$2) case "$osname" in
 *isc*) ;;
 *freebsd*) ;;
 svr*)
  : svr4.x or possibly later
  case "svr$3" in
  ${osname}*)
   osname=svr$3
   osvers=$4
   ;;
  esac
  case "$osname" in
  svr4.0)
   : Check for ESIX
   if $test -f /stand/boot ; then
    eval `$grep '^INITPROG=[a-z/0-9]*$' /stand/boot`
    if $test -n "$INITPROG" -a -f "$INITPROG"; then
     isesix=`strings -a $INITPROG | \
      $grep 'ESIX SYSTEM V/386 Release 4.0'`
     if $test -n "$isesix"; then
      osname=esix4
     fi
    fi
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) if $test -f /etc/systemid; then
   osname=sco
   set `echo $3 | $sed 's/\./ /g'` $4
   if $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2_$3.sh; then
    osvers=$1.$2.$3
   elif $test
-f $src/hints/sco_$1_$2.sh; then
    osvers=$1.$2
   elif $test -f $src/hints/sco_$1.sh; then
    osvers=$1
   fi
  else
```

```
    case "$osname" in
    ") : Still unknown.  Probably a generic Sys V.
     osname="sysv"
     osvers="$3"
     ;;
    esac
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) case "$osname" in
  ") : Still unknown.  Probably a generic BSD.
   osname="$1"
   osvers="$3"
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
else
?X: Try to identify sony's NEWS-OS (BSD unix)
 if $test -f /vmunix -a -f $src/hints/news_os.sh; then
  (what /vmunix | UU/tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]') > UU/kernel.what 2>&1
  if $contains news-os UU/kernel.what >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   osname=news_os
  fi
  $rm -f UU/kernel.what
?X: Maybe it's OS/2 or DOS or something similar
 elif $test -d c:/.; then
  set X $myuname
  osname=os2
  osvers="$5"
 fi
fi

: Try to determine whether config.sh was made on this system
case "$config_sh" in
")
?X: indentation wrong on purpose--RAM
dflt=n
case "$knowitall" in
")
 if test -f ../config.sh; then
  if $contains
 myuname= ../config.sh >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   eval "`$grep myuname= ../config.sh`"
  fi
  if test "X$myuname" = "X$newmyuname"; then
   dflt=y
```

```
  fi
 fi
 ;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac

: Get old answers from config file if it was generated on the same system
hint=default
if $test -f ../config.sh; then
 echo " "
 rp="I see a config.sh file.  Shall I use it to set the defaults?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*|N*) echo "OK, I'll ignore it."
  mv ../config.sh ../config.sh.old
  myuname="$newmyuname"
  ;;
 *)  echo "Fetching default answers from your old config.sh file..." >&4
  tmp_n="$n"
  tmp_c="$c"
  tmp_sh="$sh"
  . ../config.sh
  cp ../config.sh .
  n="$tmp_n"
  c="$tmp_c"
  hint=previous
  ;;
 esac
fi
?X: remember, case indentation is wrong--RAM
;;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "Fetching default answers from $config_sh..." >&4
 tmp_n="$n"
 tmp_c="$c"
 tmp_sh="$sh"
 cd ..
?X: preserve symbolic links, if any
 cp $config_sh config.sh 2>/dev/null
 chmod +w config.sh
 . ./config.sh
 cd UU
 cp ../config.sh
 .
 n="$tmp_n"
 c="$tmp_c"
 hint=previous
```

```
 ;;
esac
?X: Older versions did not always set $sh.
case "$sh" in
") sh="$tmp_sh" ;;
esac
$test "$override" && . ./optdef.sh

: Restore computed paths
for file in $loclist $trylist; do
 eval $file="\$_$file"
done

. ./checkcc
?X: Cross-compiling support
case "$targetarch" in
") ;;
*)  hostarch=$osname
 osname=`echo $targetarch|sed 's,^[^-]*-,,'`
 osvers=''
 ;;
esac

@if {test -d ../hints}
: Offer them some hints based on their OS
cd ..
?X: Since we are now at the root of the source tree, we must use $src
?X: to access the sources and not $rsrc. See src.U for details...
if $test ! -f config.sh; then
 $cat <<EOM

First time through, eh?  I have some defaults handy for some systems
that need some extra help getting the Configure answers right:

EOM
 (cd $src/hints; ls -C *.sh) | $sed 's/\.sh/   /g' >&4
 dflt=''

 : Now look for a hint file osname_osvers, unless one has been
 : specified already.
 case "$hintfile" in
 "|' ')
  file=`echo "${osname}_${osvers}"
 | $sed -e 's%\.%_%g' -e 's%_$%%'`
  : Also try without trailing minor version numbers.
  xfile=`echo $file | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
  xxfile=`echo $xfile | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
  xxxfile=`echo $xxfile | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
```

```
 xxxxfile=`echo $xxxfile | $sed -e 's%_[^_]*$%%'`
 case "$file" in
 ") dflt=none ;;
 *)  case "$osvers" in
  ") dflt=$file
   ;;
  *)  if $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh ; then
    dflt=$file
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xfile
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xxfile
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xxxfile
   elif $test -f $src/hints/$xxxxfile.sh ; then
    dflt=$xxxxfile
   elif $test -f "$src/hints/${osname}.sh" ; then
    dflt="${osname}"
   else
    dflt=none
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
  case "$dflt" in
  *Policy*) ;;
  none) dflt="Policy" ;;
  *) dflt="Policy $dflt" ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
*)
 dflt=`echo
$hintfile | $sed 's/\.sh$//'`
 ;;
esac

if $test -f Policy.sh ; then
 $cat <<EOM

There's also a Policy hint file available, which should make the
site-specific (policy) questions easier to answer.
EOM

 fi
```

```
 $cat <<EOM

You may give one or more space-separated answers, or "none" if appropriate.
A well-behaved OS will have no hints, so answering "none" or just "Policy"
is a good thing.  DO NOT give a wrong version or a wrong OS.

EOM

 rp="Which of these apply, if any?"
 . UU/myread
 tans=$ans
 for file in $tans; do
  if $test X$file = XPolicy -a -f Policy.sh; then
   . Policy.sh
   $cat Policy.sh >> UU/config.sh
  elif $test -f $src/hints/$file.sh; then
   . $src/hints/$file.sh
   $cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
  elif $test X"$tans" = X -o X"$tans" = Xnone ; then
   : nothing
  else
   : Give one chance to correct a possible typo.
   echo "$file.sh does not exist"
   dflt=$file
   rp="hint to use instead?"
   . UU/myread
   for file in $ans; do
    if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh";
 then
     . $src/hints/$file.sh
     $cat $src/hints/$file.sh >> UU/config.sh
    elif $test X$ans = X -o X$ans = Xnone ; then
     : nothing
    else
     echo "$file.sh does not exist -- ignored."
    fi
   done
  fi
 done

 hint=recommended
 : Remember our hint file for later.
 if $test -f "$src/hints/$file.sh" ; then
  hintfile="$file"
 else
  hintfile=''
 fi
fi
```

```
cd UU
?X: From here on, we must use $rsrc instead of $src

@end
: Process their -A options
. ./posthint.sh

@if osname || osvers
: Ask them to confirm the OS name
cat << EOM

Configure uses the operating system name and version to set some defaults.
The default value is probably right if the name rings a bell. Otherwise,
since spelling matters for me, either accept the default or answer "none"
to leave it blank.

EOM
@end
@if osname
case "$osname" in
 "|' ')
  case "$hintfile" in
  "|' '|none) dflt=none ;;
  *)  dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed -e 's/\.sh$//' -e 's/_.*$//'` ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$osname" ;;
esac
rp="Operating
 system name?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none)  osname=" ;;
*) osname=`echo "$ans" | $sed -e 's/[  ][ ]*/_/g' | ./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`;;
esac
@end
@if osvers
@if osname
echo " "
@end
case "$osvers" in
 "|' ')
  case "$hintfile" in
  "|' '|none) dflt=none ;;
  *) dflt=`echo $hintfile | $sed -e 's/\.sh$//' -e 's/^[^_]*//'`
   dflt=`echo $dflt | $sed -e 's/^_//' -e 's/_/./g'`
   case "$dflt" in
   "|' ') dflt=none ;;
```

```
   esac
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$osvers" ;;
esac
rp="Operating system version?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none)  osvers=" ;;
*) osvers="$ans" ;;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Oldconfig.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_isfinitel: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_isfinitel:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISFINITEL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the isfinitel() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ISFINITEL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isfinitel routine is
?C: available to check whether a long double is finite.
?C: (non-infinity non-NaN).
?C:.
?H:#$d_isfinitel HAS_ISFINITEL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isfinitel
: see if isfinitel exists
set isfinitel d_isfinitel
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isfinitel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Extensions.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extensions.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:known_extensions extensions dynamic_ext static_ext nonxs_ext \
 useposix useopcode uselanginfo : \
 Myread hint usedl d_sem d_socket i_db i_dbm i_rpcsvcdbm i_gdbm \
 d_ndbm usethreads use5005threads package test cat rsrc \
 d_msg d_shm osname use64bitint \
 libs d_cplusplus sed ls rm contains trnl sort
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:BOTTOM
?S:known_extensions:
?S: This variable holds a list of all extensions (both XS and non-xs)
?S: included in the package source distribution.  This information is
?S: only really of use during the Perl build, as the list makes no
?S: distinction between extensions which were build and installed, and
?S: those which
 where not.  See "extensions" for the list of extensions
?S: actually built and available.
?S:.
?S:dynamic_ext:
?S: This variable holds a list of XS extension files we want to
?S: link dynamically into the package.  It is used by Makefile.
?S:.
?S:static_ext:
?S: This variable holds a list of XS extension files we want to
?S: link statically into the package.  It is used by Makefile.
?S:.
?S:nonxs_ext:
?S: This variable holds a list of all non-xs extensions built and
?S: installed by the package.  By default, all non-xs extensions
?S: distributed will be built, with the exception of platform-specific
?S: extensions (currently only one VMS specific extension).
?S:.
?S:extensions:
?S: This variable holds a list of all extension files (both XS and
?S: non-xs) installed with the package.  It is propagated to Config.pm
?S: and is typically used to test whether a particular extension
?S: is available.
?S:.
```

```
?S:useposix:
?S: This variable holds either 'true' or 'false' to indicate
?S: whether the
 POSIX extension should be used.  The sole
?S: use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism
?S: for hints files to indicate that POSIX will not compile
?S: on a particular system.
?S:.
?S:useopcode:
?S: This variable holds either 'true' or 'false' to indicate
?S: whether the Opcode extension should be used.  The sole
?S: use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism
?S: for users to skip the Opcode extension from the Configure
?S: command line.
?S:.
?S:uselanginfo:
?S: This variable holds either 'true' or 'false' to indicate
?S: whether the I18N::Langinfo extension should be used.  The sole
?S: use for this currently is to allow an easy mechanism for users to skip
?S: this extension from the Configure command line.
?S:.
?T:xxx avail_ext this_ext tdir xs_extensions nonxs_extensions find_extensions
?INIT:: set useposix=false in your hint file to disable the POSIX extension.
?INIT:useposix=true
?INIT:: set useopcode=false in your hint file to disable the Opcode extension.
?INIT:useopcode=true
?INIT::
 set uselanginfo=false in your hint file to disable the I18N::Langinfo extension.
?INIT:uselanginfo=true
?LINT:extern noextensions
?LINT:extern onlyextensions
?T:keepextensions i
: Check extensions
echo " "
echo "Looking for extensions..." >&4
: If we are using the old config.sh, nonxs_extensions and xs_extensions may
: contain old or inaccurate or duplicate values.
nonxs_extensions="
xs_extensions="
: We do not use find because it might not be available.
: We do not just use MANIFEST because the user may have dropped
: some additional extensions into the source tree and expect them
: to be built.

: Function to recursively find available extensions, ignoring DynaLoader
: NOTE: recursion limit of 10 to prevent runaway in case of symlink madness
: In 5.10.1 and later, extensions are stored in directories
: like File-Glob instead of the older File/Glob/.
```

```
find_extensions='
  for xxx in *; do
 case "$xxx" in
    DynaLoader|dynaload) ;;
    *)
    this_ext=`echo
 "$xxx" | $sed -e s/-/\\/g`;
    case "$this_ext" in
 Scalar/List/Utils) this_ext="List/Util" ;;
 PathTools)        this_ext="Cwd" ;;
    esac;
    echo " $xs_extensions $nonxs_extensions" > "$tdir/$$.tmp";
    if $contains " $this_ext " "$tdir/$$.tmp"; then
 echo >&4;
 echo "Duplicate directories detected for extension $xxx" >&4;
 echo "Configure cannot correctly recover from this - shall I abort?" >&4;
 case "$knowitall" in
 "") dflt=y;;
 *) dflt=n;;
 esac;
 . ../UU/myread;
 case "$ans" in
 n*|N*) ;;
 *) echo >&4;
     echo "Ok.  Stopping Configure." >&4;
     echo "Please remove the duplicate directory (e.g. using git clean) and then re-run Configure" >&4;
     exit 1;;
 esac;
 echo "Ok.  You will need to correct config.sh before running make." >&4;
    fi;
    $ls -1 "$xxx" > "$tdir/$$.tmp";
    if   $contains "\.xs$" "$tdir/$$.tmp" > /dev/null 2>&1; then
 xs_extensions="$xs_extensions $this_ext";
    elif $contains "\.c$"  "$tdir/$$.tmp" > /dev/null
 2>&1; then
 xs_extensions="$xs_extensions $this_ext";
    elif $test -d "$xxx"; then
 nonxs_extensions="$nonxs_extensions $this_ext";
    fi;
    $rm -f "$tdir/$$.tmp";
    ;;
 esac;
  done'
tdir=`pwd`
cd "$rsrc/cpan"
set X
shift
eval $find_extensions
```

```
cd "$rsrc/dist"
set X
shift
eval $find_extensions
cd "$rsrc/ext"
set X
shift
eval $find_extensions
set X $xs_extensions
shift
xs_extensions=`echo "$*" | tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | tr $trnl ' '`
set X $nonxs_extensions
shift
nonxs_extensions=`echo "$*" | tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | tr $trnl ' '`
cd "$tdir"
known_extensions=`echo $nonxs_extensions $xs_extensions  | tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | tr $trnl ' '`

: Now see which are supported on this system.
?X: avail_ext lists available XS extensions.
avail_ext=''
for xxx in $xs_extensions ; do
 case "$xxx" in
?X: Handle possible DOS 8.3 filename and case alterations
 Amiga*)
  case "$osname" in
  amigaos) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 DB_File|db_file)
  case "$i_db" in
  $define)
 avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 GDBM_File|gdbm_fil)
  case "$i_gdbm" in
  $define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 IPC/SysV|ipc/sysv)
  : XXX Do we need a useipcsysv variable here
  case "${d_msg}${d_sem}${d_shm}" in
  *"${define}"*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 NDBM_File|ndbm_fil)
  case "$d_ndbm" in
  $define)
```

```
    case "$osname-$use64bitint" in
    hpux-define)
  case "$libs" in
  *-lndbm*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
    *) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
    esac
    ;;
 esac
 ;;
ODBM_File|odbm_fil)
 case "${i_dbm}${i_rpcsvcdbm}" in
 *"${define}"*)
    case "$d_cplusplus" in
    define) ;; # delete as a function name will not work
    *)  case "$osname-$use64bitint" in
  hpux-define)
     case "$libs" in
     *-ldbm*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
     esac
     ;;
  *) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
    esac
    ;;
 esac
 ;;
Opcode|opcode)
 case "$useopcode" in
 true|define|y)
avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
 esac
 ;;
POSIX|posix)
 case "$useposix" in
 true|define|y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
 esac
 ;;
Socket|socket)
 case "$d_socket" in
 true|$define|y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
 esac
 ;;
I18N/Langinfo|langinfo)
 case "$uselanginfo" in
 true|define|y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
```

```
 esac
 ;;
Sys/Syslog|sys/syslog)
 case $osname in
  amigaos) ;; # not really very useful on AmigaOS
  *)
  : XXX syslog requires socket
  case "$d_socket" in
  true|$define|y) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
Thread|thread)
        case "$usethreads" in
        true|$define|y)
            case "$use5005threads" in
            $define|true|[yY]*) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
            esac
 esac
 ;;
threads|threads/shared)
 # threads and threads::shared are special cases.
 # To stop people from asking "Perl 5.8.0 was supposed
 # to have this new fancy threads
implementation but my
 # perl doesn't have it" and from people trying to
 # (re)install the threads module using CPAN.pm and
 # CPAN.pm then offering to reinstall Perl 5.8.0,
 # the threads.pm and threads/shared.pm will always be
 # there, croaking informatively ("you need to rebuild
 # all of Perl with threads, sorry") when threads haven't
 # been compiled in.
 # --jhi
 avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx"
 ;;
VMS*)
 ;;
Win32*)
 case "$osname" in
 cygwin) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
 esac
 ;;
XS/APItest|xs/apitest)
 # This is just for testing.  Skip it unless we have dynamic loading.

 case "$usedl" in
 $define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
```

```
  esac
  ;;
 XS/Typemap|xs/typemap)
  # This is just for testing.  Skip it unless we have dynamic loading.
  case "$usedl" in
  $define) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) avail_ext="$avail_ext $xxx"
  ;;
 esac
done

set X $avail_ext
shift
avail_ext="$*"

case "$onlyextensions" in
") ;;
*)  keepextensions="
   echo
 "You have requested that only certain extensions be included..." >&4
   for i in $onlyextensions; do
       case " $avail_ext " in
       *" $i "*)
           echo "Keeping extension $i."
           keepextensions="$keepextensions $i"
           ;;
       *) echo "Ignoring extension $i." ;;
       esac
   done
   avail_ext="$keepextensions"
   ;;
esac

case "$noextensions" in
") ;;
*)  keepextensions="
   echo "You have requested that certain extensions be ignored..." >&4
   for i in $avail_ext; do
       case " $noextensions " in
       *" $i "*) echo "Ignoring extension $i." ;;
       *) echo "Keeping extension $i.";
          keepextensions="$keepextensions $i"
          ;;
       esac
   done
   avail_ext="$keepextensions"
```

```
   ;;
esac

: Now see which nonxs extensions are supported on this system.
: For now assume all are.
nonxs_ext=''
for xxx in $nonxs_extensions ; do
 case "$xxx" in
 VMS*)
  ;;
 *) nonxs_ext="$nonxs_ext $xxx"
  ;;
 esac
done

set X $nonxs_ext
shift
nonxs_ext="$*"

case
 $usedl in
$define)
 $cat <<EOM
A number of extensions are supplied with $package.  You may choose to
compile these extensions for dynamic loading (the default), compile
them into the $package executable (static loading), or not include
them at all.  Answer "none" to include no extensions.
Note that DynaLoader is always built and need not be mentioned here.

EOM
 case "$dynamic_ext" in
 '')
  : Exclude those listed in static_ext
  dflt=''
  for xxx in $avail_ext; do
   case " $static_ext " in
   *" $xxx "*) ;;
   *) dflt="$dflt $xxx" ;;
   esac
  done
  set X $dflt
  shift
  dflt="$*"
  ;;
 *) dflt="$dynamic_ext"
  # Perhaps we are reusing an old out-of-date config.sh.
  case "$hint" in
  previous)
```

```
   if test X"$dynamic_ext" != X"$avail_ext"; then
    $cat <<EOM
NOTICE:  Your previous config.sh list may be incorrect.
The extensions now available to you are
 ${avail_ext}
but the default list from your previous config.sh is
 ${dynamic_ext}

EOM
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 case
 "$dflt" in
 ") dflt=none;;
 esac
 rp="What extensions do you wish to load dynamically?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so a subsequent Configure will preserve that value.
 none) dynamic_ext=' ' ;;
 *) dynamic_ext="$ans" ;;
 esac

 case "$static_ext" in
 ")
  : Exclude those already listed in dynamic linking
  dflt="
  for xxx in $avail_ext; do
   case " $dynamic_ext " in
   *" $xxx "*) ;;
   *) dflt="$dflt $xxx" ;;
   esac
  done
  set X $dflt
  shift
  dflt="$*"
  ;;
 *)  dflt="$static_ext"
  ;;
 esac

 case "$dflt" in
 ") dflt=none;;
 esac
 rp="What extensions do you wish to load statically?"
```

```
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so a subsequent Configure will preserve that value.
 none) static_ext=' ' ;;
 *) static_ext="$ans" ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 $cat <<EOM
A number of extensions are supplied with $package.  Answer "none"
to include no extensions.
Note that DynaLoader is always built and need not be mentioned here.

EOM
 case "$static_ext" in
 ")
 dflt="$avail_ext" ;;
 *) dflt="$static_ext"
  # Perhaps we are reusing an old out-of-date config.sh.
  case "$hint" in
  previous)
   if test X"$static_ext" != X"$avail_ext"; then
    $cat <<EOM
NOTICE:  Your previous config.sh list may be incorrect.
The extensions now available to you are
 ${avail_ext}
but the default list from your previous config.sh is
 ${static_ext}

EOM
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 : Exclude those that are not xs extensions
 case "$dflt" in
 ") dflt=none;;
 esac
 rp="What extensions do you wish to include?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
?X: Use ' ' so a subsequent Configure will preserve that value.
 none) static_ext=' ' ;;
 *) static_ext="$ans" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

```
#
# Encode is a special case.  If we are building Encode as a static
# extension, we need to explicitly list its subextensions as well.
# For other nested extensions, this is handled automatically by
# the appropriate Makefile.PL.
case " $static_ext " in
 *" Encode "*) # Add the subextensions of Encode
 cd
 "$rsrc/cpan"
 for xxx in `ls Encode/*/Makefile.PL|awk -F/ '{print $2}'`; do
  static_ext="$static_ext Encode/$xxx"
  known_extensions="$known_extensions Encode/$xxx"
 done
 cd "$tdir"
 ;;
esac

set X $dynamic_ext $static_ext $nonxs_ext
shift
extensions="$*"

# Sanity check:  We require an extension suitable for use with
# AnyDBM_File, as well as Fcntl and IO.  (Failure to have these
# should show up as failures in the test suite, but it's helpful to
# catch them now.) The 'extensions' list is normally sorted
# alphabetically, so we need to accept either
#    DB_File ... Fcntl ... IO  ....
# or something like
#    Fcntl ... NDBM_File ... IO  ....
case " $extensions"  in
*"_File "*" Fcntl "*" IO "*) ;; # DB_File
*" Fcntl "*"_File "*" IO "*) ;; # GDBM_File
*" Fcntl "*" IO "*"_File "*) ;; # NDBM_File
*) echo "WARNING: Extensions DB_File or *DBM_File, Fcntl, and IO not configured." >&4
  echo "WARNING: The Perl you are building will be quite crippled." >& 4
  ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
*
 /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Extensions.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lround: Inlibc

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lround:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LROUND symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lround() routine is available
?S: to return the integral value nearest to x.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LROUND:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lround routine is
?C: available to return the nearest integral value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lround HAS_LROUND  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lround
: see if lround exists
set lround d_lround
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lround.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
#  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
#
# Beyond this point lie functions we may never compile.
#

#
# DO NOT CHANGE A IOTA BEYOND THIS COMMENT!
# The following table lists offsets of functions within the data section.
# Should modifications be needed, change original code and rerun perload
# with the -o option to regenerate a proper offset table.
#

        locate'dump_list       2938
     locate'private_units       3071
      locate'public_units       3858
        locate'units_path       5351
        main'build_extfun      16719
        main'build_filext      16368
          main'build_xref      25627
       main'complete_line      22216
       main'dump_obsolete      23859
      main'end_extraction       7714
 main'extract_dependencies      19358
   main'extract_filenames      15511
             main'gensym      29705
               main'init       1308
```

```
        main'init_depend
    18208
        main'init_except       1534
    main'init_extraction       6862
      main'locate_units       2321
          main'manifake      29793
            main'ofound      29321
                main'p_c      10283
          main'p_config      11589
           main'p_magic      13345
            main'p_make       8066
         main'p_obsolete       9676
           main'p_shell       9830
          main'p_wanted      14245
           main'profile      30974
                  main'q      17825
    main'record_obsolete      22806
      main'tilda_expand      30619
             main'usage       1832

#
# End of offset table and beginning of dataloading section.
#

# General initializations
sub main'load_init {
 package main;
 &init_except;   # Token which have upper-cased letters
 &init_depend;   # The %Depend array records control line handling
}

# Record the exceptions -- all symbols but these are lower case
sub main'load_init_except
 {
 package main;
 $Except{'Author'}++;
 $Except{'Date'}++;
 $Except{'Header'}++;
 $Except{'Id'}++;
 $Except{'Locker'}++;
 $Except{'Log'}++;
 $Except{'RCSfile'}++;
 $Except{'Revision'}++;
 $Except{'Source'}++;
 $Except{'State'}++;
}

# Print out metaxref's usage and exits
```

```
sub main'load_usage {
 package main;
 print STDERR <<EOM;
Usage: metaxref [-dhkmsV] [-f manifest] [-L dir]
 -d : debug mode.
 -f : use that file as manifest instead of MANIFEST.new.
 -h : print this help message and exits.
 -k : keep temporary directory.
 -m : assume lots of memory and swap space.
 -s : silent mode.
 -L : specify main units repository.
 -V : print version number and exits.
EOM
 exit 1;
}

# Locate the units and push their path in @ARGV (sorted alphabetically)
sub main'load_locate_units {
 package locate;
 print "Locating units...\n" unless $main'opt_s;
 local(*WD) = *main'WD;   # Current working directory
 local(*MC) = *main'MC;   # Public metaconfig library
 undef %myUlist;     #
 Records private units paths
 undef %myUseen;     # Records private/public conflicts
 &private_units;     # Locate private units in @myUlist
 &public_units;     # Locate public units in @ARGV
 @ARGV = sort @ARGV;    # Sort it alphabetically
 push(@ARGV, sort @myUlist);  # Append user's units sorted
 &dump_list if $main'opt_v;  # Dump the list of units
}

# Dump the list of units on stdout
sub locate'load_dump_list {
 package locate;
 print "\t";
 $, = "\n\t";
 print @ARGV;
 $, = '';
 print "\n";
}

# Scan private units
sub locate'load_private_units {
 package locate;
 return unless -d 'U';   # Nothing to be done if no 'U' entry
 local(*ARGV) = *myUlist;  # Really fill in @myUlist
 local($MC) = $WD;    # We are really in the working directory
```

```
 &units_path("U");    # Locate units in the U directory
 local($unit_name);    # Unit's name (without .U)
 local(@kept);     # Array of kept units
 # Loop over the units and remove duplicates (the first one seen is the one
 # we keep). Also set the
 %myUseen H table to record private units seen.
 foreach (@ARGV) {
  ($unit_name) = m|^.*/(.*)\.U$|; # Get unit's name from path
  next if $myUseen{$unit_name}; # Already recorded
  $myUseen{$unit_name} = 1;  # Record pirvate unit
  push(@kept, $_);    # Keep this unit
 }
 @ARGV = @kept;
}

# Scan public units
sub locate'load_public_units {
 package locate;
 chdir($MC) || die "Can't find directory $MC.\n";
 &units_path("U");    # Locate units in public U directory
 chdir($WD) || die "Can't go back to directory $WD.\n";
 local($path);     # Relative path from $WD
 local($unit_name);    # Unit's name (without .U)
 local(*Unit) = *main'Unit;  # Unit is a global from main package
 local(@kept);     # Units kept
 local(%warned);     # Units which have already issued a message
 # Loop over all the units and keep only the ones that were not found in
 # the user's U directory. As it is possible two or more units with the same
 # name be found in
 foreach (@ARGV) {
  ($unit_name) = m|^.*/(.*)\.U$|; #
 Get unit's name from path
  next if $warned{$unit_name}; # We have already seen this unit
  $warned{$unit_name} = 1;  # Remember we have warned the user
  if ($myUseen{$unit_name}) {  # User already has a private unit
   $path = $Unit{$unit_name}; # Extract user's unit path
   next if $path eq $_;  # Same path, we must be in mcon/
   $path =~ s|^$WD/||o;  # Weed out leading working dir path
   print "    Your private $path overrides the public one.\n"
    unless $main'opt_s;
  } else {
   push(@kept, $_);   # We may keep this one
  }
 }
 @ARGV = @kept;
}

# Recursively locate units in the directory. Each file ending with .U has to be
```

```
# a unit. Others are stat()'ed, and if they are a directory, they are also
# scanned through. The $MC and @ARGV variable are dynamically set by the caller.
sub locate'load_units_path {
 package locate;
 local($dir) = @_;     # Directory where units are to be found
 local(@contents);     # Contents of the directory
 local($unit_name);     # Unit's name,
 without final .U
 local($path);      # Full path of a unit
 local(*Unit) = *main'Unit;   # Unit is a global from main package
 unless (opendir(DIR, $dir)) {
  warn("Cannot open directory $dir.\n");
  return;
 }
 print "Locating in $MC/$dir...\n" if $main'opt_v;
 @contents = readdir DIR;   # Slurp the whole thing
 closedir DIR;      # And close dir, ready for recursion
 foreach (@contents) {
  next if $_ eq '.' || $_ eq '..';
  if (/\.U$/) {     # A unit, definitely
   ($unit_name) = /^(.*)\.U$/;
   $path = "$MC/$dir/$_";    # Full path of unit
   push(@ARGV, $path);     # Record its path
   if (defined $Unit{$unit_name}) { # Already seen this unit
    if ($main'opt_v) {
     ($path) = $Unit{$unit_name} =~ m|^(.*)/.*|;
     print "    We've already seen $unit_name.U in $path.\n";
    }
   } else {
    $Unit{$unit_name} = $path;  # Map name to path
   }
   next;
  }
  # We have found a file which does not look like a unit. If it is a
  # directory, then scan it. Otherwise skip the file.
  unless
 (-d "$dir/$_") {
   print "    Skipping file $_ in $dir.\n" if $main'opt_v;
   next;
  }
  &units_path("$dir/$_");
  print "Back to $MC/$dir...\n" if $main'opt_v;
 }
}

# Initialize the extraction process by setting some variables.
# We return a string to be eval to do more customized initializations.
sub main'load_init_extraction {
```

```
 package main;
 open(INIT, ">$WD/.MT/Init.U") ||
  die "Can't create .MT/Init.U\n";
 open(CONF_H, ">$WD/.MT/Config_h.U") ||
  die "Can't create .MT/Config_h.U\n";
 open(EXTERN, ">$WD/.MT/Extern.U") ||
  die "Can't create .MT/Extern.U\n";
 open(MAGIC_H, ">$WD/.MT/Magic_h.U") ||
  die "Can't create .MT/Magic_h.U\n";

 $c_symbol = '';    # Current symbol seen in ?C: lines
 $s_symbol = '';    # Current symbol seen in ?S: lines
 $m_symbol = '';    # Current symbol seen in ?M: lines
 $heredoc = '';    # Last "here" document symbol seen
 $heredoc_nosubst = 0;  # True for <<'EOM' here docs
 $condlist = '';    # List of conditional symbols
 $defined =
 '';    # List of defined symbols in the unit
 $body = '';     # No procedure to handle body
 $ending = '';    # No procedure to clean-up
}

# End the extraction process
sub main'load_end_extraction {
 package main;
 close EXTERN;   # External dependencies (libraries, includes...)
 close CONF_H;   # C symbol definition template
 close INIT;    # Required initializations
 close MAGIC;   # Magic C symbol redefinition templates

 print $dependencies if $opt_v; # Print extracted dependencies
}

# Process the ?MAKE: line
sub main'load_p_make {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 local(@ary);     # Locally defined symbols
 local(@dep);     # Dependencies
 if (/^[\w+ ]*:/) {    # Main dependency rule
  s|^\s*||;     # Remove leading spaces
  chop;
  s/:(.*)//;
  @dep = split(' ', $1);   # Dependencies
  @ary = split(' ');    # Locally defined symbols
  foreach $sym (@ary) {
   # Symbols starting with a '+' are meant for internal use only.
   next if $sym =~ s/^\+//;
```

```
  # Only sumbols starting with
 a lowercase letter are to
  # appear in config.sh, excepted the ones listed in Except.
  if ($sym =~ /^[_a-z]/ || $Except{$sym}) {
   $shmaster{"\$$sym"} = undef;
   push(@Master,"?$unit:$sym="\n"); # Initializations
  }
 }
 $condlist = '';    # List of conditional symbols
 local($sym);    # Symbol copy, avoid @dep alteration
 foreach $dep (@dep) {
  if ($dep =~ /^\+[A-Za-z]/) {
   ($sym = $dep) =~ s|^\+||;
   $condlist .= "$sym ";
   push(@Cond, $sym) unless $condseen{$sym};
   $condseen{$sym}++;  # Conditionally wanted
  }
 }
 # Append to already existing dependencies. The 'defined' variable
 # is set for &write_out, used to implement ?L: and ?I: canvas. It is
 # reset each time a new unit is parsed.
 # NB: leading '+' for defined symbols (internal use only) have been
 # removed at this point, but conditional dependencies still bear it.
 $defined = join(' ', @ary);  # Symbols defined by this unit
 $dependencies .= $defined . ':' . join(' ', @dep) . "\n";
 $dependencies
.= " -cond $condlist\n" if $condlist;
 } else {
  $dependencies .= $_;  # Building rules
 }
}

# Process the ?O: line
sub main'load_p_obsolete {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 $Obsolete{"$unit.U"} .= $_;  # Message(s) to print if unit is used
}

# Process the ?S: lines
sub main'load_p_shell {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 unless ($s_symbol) {
  if (/^(\w+).*:/) {
   $s_symbol = $1;
   print "  ?S: $s_symbol\n" if $opt_d;
  } else {
```

```
   warn "\"$file\", line $.: syntax error in ?S: construct.\n";
   $s_symbol = $unit;
   return;
  }
  # Deal with obsolete symbol list (enclosed between parenthesis)
  &record_obsolete("\$$_") if /\(/;
 }
 m|^\.\s*$| && ($s_symbol = '');  # End of comment
}

# Process the ?C: lines
sub main'load_p_c {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 unless ($c_symbol) {
  if (s/^(\w+)\s*~\s*(\S+)\s*(.*):/$1 $3:/) {
   # The ~ operator aliases the main C symbol to another symbol which
   # is to be used instead for definition in config.h. That is to say,
   #
 the line '?C:SYM ~ other:' would look for symbol 'other' instead,
   # and the documentation for symbol SYM would only be included in
   # config.h if 'other' were actually wanted.
   $c_symbol = $2;   # Alias for definition in config.h
   print "  ?C: $1 ~ $c_symbol\n" if $opt_d;
  } elsif (/^(\w+).*:/) {
   # Default behaviour. Include in config.h if symbol is needed.
   $c_symbol = $1;
   print "  ?C: $c_symbol\n" if $opt_d;
  } else {
   warn "\"$file\", line $.: syntax error in ?C: construct.\n";
   $c_symbol = $unit;
   return;
  }
  # Deal with obsolete symbol list (enclosed between parenthesis) and
  # make sure that list do not appear in config.h.SH by removing it.
  &record_obsolete("$_") if /\(/;
  s/\s*\(.*\)//;     # Get rid of obsolete symbol list
 }
 s|^(\w+)\s*|?$c_symbol:/* $1| ||      # Start of comment
 (s|^\.\s*$|?$c_symbol: */\n| && ($c_symbol = '', 1)) || # End of comment
 s|^(.*)|?$c_symbol: *$1|;        # Middle of comment
 &p_config("$_");     # Add comments
 to config.h.SH
}

# Process the ?H: lines
sub main'load_p_config {
 package main;
```

```
local($_) = @_;
local($constraint);     # Constraint to be used for inclusion
++$old_version if s/^\?%1://;  # Old version
if (s/^\?(\w+)://) {    # Remove leading '?var:'
 $constraint = $1;    # Constraint is leading '?var'
} else {
 $constraint = '';    # No constraint
}
if (/^#.*\$/) {      # Look only for cpp lines
 if (m|^#\$(\w+)\s+(\w+).*\$(\w+)|) {
  # Case: #$d_var VAR "$var"
  $constraint = $2 unless $constraint;
  print "  ?H: ($constraint) #\$$1 $2 \"\$$3\"\n" if $opt_d;
  $cmaster{$2} = undef;
  $cwanted{$2} = "$1\n$3";
 } elsif (m|^#define\s+(\w+)\((.*)\)\s+\$(\w+)|) {
  # Case: #define VAR(x) $var
  $constraint = $1 unless $constraint;
  print "  ?H: ($constraint) #define $1($2) \$$3\n" if $opt_d;
  $cmaster{$1} = undef;
  $cwanted{$1} = $3;
 } elsif (m|^#\$define\s+(\w+)|) {
  # Case: #$define VAR
  $constraint = $1 unless $constraint;
  print "  ?H: ($constraint)
#define $1\n" if $opt_d;
  $cmaster{$1} = undef;
  $cwanted{$1} = "define\n$unit";
 } elsif (m|^#\$(\w+)\s+(\w+)|) {
  # Case: #$d_var VAR
  $constraint = $2 unless $constraint;
  print "  ?H: ($constraint) #\$$1 $2\n" if $opt_d;
  $cmaster{$2} = undef;
  $cwanted{$2} = $1;
 } elsif (m|^#define\s+(\w+).*\$(\w+)|) {
  # Case: #define VAR "$var"
  $constraint = $1 unless $constraint;
  print "  ?H: ($constraint) #define $1 \"\$$2\"\n" if $opt_d;
  $cmaster{$1} = undef;
  $cwanted{$1} = $2;
 } else {
  $constraint = $unit unless $constraint;
  print "  ?H: ($constraint) $_" if $opt_d;
 }
} else {
 print "  ?H: ($constraint) $_" if $opt_d;
}
# If not a single ?H:. line, add the leading constraint
```

```
 s/^\.// || s/^/?$constraint:/;
 print CONF_H;
}

# Process the ?M: lines
sub main'load_p_magic {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 unless ($m_symbol) {
  if (/^(\w+):\s*([\w\s]*)\n$/) {
   # A '?M:sym:' line implies a '?W:%<:sym' since we'll need to know
   # about the wantedness
 of sym later on when building confmagic.h.
   # Buf is sym is wanted, then the C symbol dependencies have to
   # be triggered. That is done by introducing sym in the mwanted
   # array, known by the Wanted file construction process...
   $m_symbol = $1;
   print "  ?M: $m_symbol\n" if $opt_d;
   $mwanted{$m_symbol} = $2;  # Record C dependencies
   &p_wanted("$unit:$m_symbol"); # Build fake ?W: line
  } else {
   warn "\"$file\", line $.: syntax error in ?M: construct.\n";
  }
  return;
 }
 (s/^\.\s*$/?$m_symbol:\n/ && ($m_symbol = '', 1)) || # End of block
 s/^/?$m_symbol:/;
 print MAGIC_H;     # Definition goes to confmagic.h
 print "  ?M: $_" if $opt_d;
}

# Process the ?W: lines
sub main'load_p_wanted {
 package main;
 # Syntax is ?W:<shell symbols>:<C symbols>
 local($active) = $_[0] =~ /^([^:]*):/;  # Symbols to activate
 local($look_symbols) = $_[0] =~ /:(.*)/; # When those are used
 local(@syms) = split(/ /, $look_symbols); # Keep original spacing info
 $active =~ s/\s+/\n/g;      #
 One symbol per line

 # Concatenate quoted strings, so saying something like 'two words' will
 # be introduced as one single symbol "two words".
 local(@symbols);    # Concatenated symbols to look for
 local($concat) = '';   # Concatenation buffer
 foreach (@syms) {
  if (s/^\'//) {
   $concat = $_;
```

```
  } elsif (s/\'$//) {
   push(@symbols, $concat . ' ' . $_);
   $concat = '';
  } else {
   push(@symbols, $_) unless $concat;
   $concat .= ' ' . $_ if $concat;
  }
 }

 local($fake);  # Fake unique shell symbol to reparent C symbol

 # Now record symbols in master and wanted tables
 foreach (@symbols) {
  $cmaster{$_} = undef;     # Asks for look-up in C files
  # Make a fake C symbol and associate that with the wanted symbol
  # so that later we know were it comes from
  $fake = &gensym;
  $cwanted{$_} = "$fake";     # Attached to this symbol
  push(@Master, "?$unit:$fake=");  # Fake initialization
 }
}

# Extract filenames from manifest
sub main'load_extract_filenames {
 package
 main;
 &build_filext;   # Construct &is_cfile and &is_shfile
 print "Extracting filenames (C and SH files) from $NEWMANI...\n"
  unless $opt_s;
 open(NEWMANI,$NEWMANI) || die "Can't open $NEWMANI.\n";
 local($file);
 while (<NEWMANI>) {
  ($file) = split(' ');
  next if $file eq 'config_h.SH';   # skip config_h.SH
  next if $file eq 'Configure';   # also skip Configure
  next if $file eq 'confmagic.h' && $opt_M;
  push(@SHlist, $file) if &is_shfile($file);
  push(@clist, $file) if &is_cfile($file);
 }
}

# Construct two file identifiers based on the file suffix: one for C files,
# and one for SH files (using the $cext and $shext variables) defined in
# the .package file.
# The &is_cfile and &is_shfile routine may then be called to known whether
# a given file is a candidate for holding C or SH symbols.
sub main'load_build_filext {
 package main;
```

```
 &build_extfun('is_cfile', $cext, '.c .h .y .l');
 &build_extfun('is_shfile', $shext, '.SH');
}

# Build routine $name to identify extensions
 listed in $exts, ensuring
# that $minimum is at least matched (both to be backward compatible with
# older .package and because it is really the minimum requirred).
sub main'load_build_extfun {
 package main;
 local($name, $exts, $minimum) = @_;
 local(@single);  # Single letter dot extensions (may be grouped)
 local(@others);  # Other extensions
 local(%seen);  # Avoid duplicate extensions
 foreach $ext (split(' ', "$exts $minimum")) {
  next if $seen{$ext}++;
  if ($ext =~ s/^\.(\w)$/$1/) {
   push(@single, $ext);
  } else {
   # Convert into perl's regexp
   $ext =~ s/\./\\./g;  # Escape .
   $ext =~ s/\?/./g;  # ? turns into .
   $ext =~ s/\*/.*/g;  # * turns into .*
   push(@others, $ext);
  }
 }
 local($fn) = &q(<<EOF);  # Function being built
:sub $name {
: local(\$_) = \@_;
EOF
 local($single);  # Single regexp: .c .h grouped into .[ch]
 $single = '\.[' . join('', @single) . ']' if @single;
 $fn .= &q(<<EOL) if @single;
: return 1 if /$single\$/;
EOL
 foreach $ext (@others)
 {
  $fn .= &q(<<EOL);
: return 1 if /$ext\$/;
EOL
 }
 $fn .= &q(<<EOF);
: 0; # None of the extensions may be applied to file name
:}
EOF
 print $fn if $opt_d;
 eval $fn;
 chop($@) && die "Can't compile '$name':\n$fn\n$@.\n";
```

```
}

# Remove ':' quotations in front of the lines
sub main'load_q {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 local($*) = 1;
 s/^://g;
 $_;
}

# The %Depend array records the functions we use to process the configuration
# lines in the unit, with a special meaning. It is important that all the
# known control symbols be listed below, so that metalint does not complain.
# The %Lcmp array contains valid layouts and their comparaison value.
sub main'load_init_depend {
 package main;
 %Depend = (
  'MAKE', 'p_make',    # The ?MAKE: line records dependencies
  'INIT', 'p_init',    # Initializations printed verbatim
  'LINT', 'p_lint',    # Hints for metalint
  'RCS', 'p_ignore',    # RCS comments are ignored
  'C', 'p_c',      # C symbols
  'D', 'p_default',    # Default value
 for conditional symbols
  'E', 'p_example',    # Example of usage
  'F', 'p_file',     # Produced files
  'H', 'p_config',    # Process the config.h lines
  'I', 'p_include',    # Added includes
  'L', 'p_library',    # Added libraries
  'M', 'p_magic',     # Process the confmagic.h lines
  'O', 'p_obsolete',    # Unit obsolescence
  'P', 'p_public',    # Location of PD implementation file
  'S', 'p_shell',     # Shell variables
  'T', 'p_temp',     # Shell temporaries used
  'V', 'p_visible',    # Visible symbols like 'rp', 'dflt'
  'W', 'p_wanted',    # Wanted value for interpreter
  'X', 'p_ignore',    # User comment is ignored
  'Y', 'p_layout',    # User-defined layout preference
 );
 %Lcmp = (
  'top',  -1,
  'default', 0,
  'bottom', 1,
 );
}

# Extract dependencies from units held in @ARGV
```

```
sub main'load_extract_dependencies {
 package main;
 local($proc);      # Procedure used to handle a ctrl line
 local($file);      # Current file scanned
 local($dir, $unit);     # Directory
 and unit's name
 local($old_version) = 0;   # True when old-version unit detected
 local($mc) = "$MC/U";    # Public metaconfig directory
 local($line);      # Last processed line for metalint

 printf "Extracting dependency lists from %d units...\n", $#ARGV+1
  unless $opt_s;

 chdir $WD;       # Back to working directory
 &init_extraction;     # Initialize extraction files
 $dependencies = ' ' x (50 * @ARGV); # Pre-extend
 $dependencies = '';

 # We do not want to use the <> construct here, because we need the
 # name of the opened files (to get the unit's name) and we want to
 # reset the line number for each files, and do some pre-processing.

 file: while ($file = shift(@ARGV)) {
  close FILE;      # Reset line number
  $old_version = 0;    # True if unit is an old version
  if (open(FILE, $file)) {
   ($dir, $unit) = ('', $file)
    unless ($dir, $unit) = ($file =~ m|(.*)/(.*)|);
   $unit =~ s|\.U$||;   # Remove extension
  } else {
   warn("Can't open $file.\n");
  }
  # If
 unit is in the standard public directory, keep only the unit name
  $file = "$unit.U" if $dir eq $mc;
  print "$dir/$unit.U:\n" if $opt_d;
  line: while (<FILE>) {
   $line = $_;     # Save last processed unit line
   if (s/^\?([\w\-]+):// ) {  # We may have found a control line
    $proc = $Depend{$1}; # Look for a procedure to handle it
    unless ($proc) {  # Unknown control line
     $proc = $1;   # p_unknown expects symbol in '$proc'
     eval '&p_unknown'; # Signal error (metalint only)
     next line;   # And go on next line
    }
    # Long lines may be escaped with a final backslash
    $_ .= &complete_line(FILE) if s/\\\s*$//;
    # Run macros substitutions
```

```
    s/%</$unit/g;   # %< expands into the unit's name
    if (s/%\*/$unit/) {
     # %* expanded into the entire set of defined symbols
     # in the old version. Now it is only the unit's name.
     ++$old_version;
    }
    eval { &$proc($_) };  # Process the line
   } else {
    next file unless $body;  # No procedure to
 handle body
    do {
     $line = $_;    # Save last processed unit line
     eval { &$body($_) } ; # From now on, it's the unit body
    } while (defined ($_ = <FILE>));
    next file;
   }
  }
 } continue {
  warn("    Warning: $file is a pre-3.0 version.\n") if $old_version;
  &$ending($line) if $ending;   # Post-processing for metalint
 }

 &end_extraction;  # End the extraction process
}

# The first line was escaped with a final \ character. Every following line
# is to be appended to it (until we found a real \n not escaped). Note that
# the leading spaces of the continuation line are removed, so any space should
# be added before the former \ if needed.
sub main'load_complete_line {
 package main;
 local($file) = @_;  # File where lines come from
 local($_);
 local($read) = '';  # Concatenation of all the continuation lines found
 while (<$file>) {
  s/^\s+//;    # Remove leading spaces
  if (s/\\\s*$//) {  # Still followed by a continuation line
   $read .= $_;
  } else {    #
 We've reached the end of the continuation
   return $read . $_;
  }
 }
}

# Record obsolete symbols association (new versus old), that is to say for a
# given old symbol, $Obsolete{'old'} = new symbol to be used. A '$' is prepended
# for all shell variables
```

```
sub main'load_record_obsolete {
 package main;
 local($_) = @_;
 local(@obsoleted);     # List of obsolete symbols
 local($symbol);      # New symbol which must be used
 local($dollar) = s/^\$// ? '$':''; # The '$' or a null string
 # Syntax for obsolete symbols specification is
 #    list of symbols (obsolete ones):
 if (/^(\w+)\s*\((.*)\)\s*:$/) {
  $symbol = "$dollar$1";
  @obsoleted = split(' ', $2);  # List of obsolete symbols
 } else {
  if (/^(\w+)\s*\((.*):$/) {
   warn "\"$file\", line $.: final ')' before ':' missing.\n";
   $symbol = "$dollar$1";
   @obsoleted = split(' ', $2);
  } else {
   warn "\"$file\", line $.: syntax error.\n";
   return;
  }
 }
 foreach $val (@obsoleted) {
  $_ = $dollar . $val;
  if (defined $Obsolete{$_})
  {
  warn "\"$file\", line $.: '$_' already obsoleted by '$Obsolete{$_}'.\n";
  } else {
   $Obsolete{$_} = $symbol; # Record (old, new) tuple
  }
 }
}

# Dump obsolete symbols used in file 'Obsolete'. Also write Obsol_h.U and
# Obsol_sh.U to record old versus new mappings if the -o option was used.
sub main'load_dump_obsolete {
 package main;
 unless (-f 'Obsolete') {
  open(OBSOLETE, ">Obsolete") || die "Can't create Obsolete.\n";
 }
 open(OBSOL_H, ">.MT/Obsol_h.U") || die "Can't create .MT/Obsol_h.U.\n";
 open(OBSOL_SH, ">.MT/Obsol_sh.U") || die "Can't create .MT/Obsol_sh.U.\n";
 local($file);      # File where obsolete symbol was found
 local($old);      # Name of this old symbol
 local($new);      # Value of the new symbol to be used
 # Leave a blank line at the top so that anny added ^L will stand on a line
 # by itself (the formatting process adds a ^L when a new page is needed).
 format OBSOLETE_TOP =
```

```
            File                |      Old symbol      |
  New symbol
-----------------------------------+----------------------+----------------------
.
 format OBSOLETE =
@<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< | @<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< | @<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
$file,                          $old,                $new
.
 local(%seen);
 foreach $key (sort keys %ofound) {
  ($file, $old, $new) = ($key =~ /^(\S+)\s+(\S+)\s+(\S+)/);
  write(OBSOLETE) unless $file eq 'XXX';
  next unless $opt_o;    # Obsolete mapping done only with -o
  next if $seen{$old}++;   # Already remapped, thank you
  if ($new =~ s/^\$//) {   # We found an obsolete shell symbol
   $old =~ s/^\$//;
   print OBSOL_SH "$old=\"\$$new\"\n";
  } else {      # We found an obsolete C symbol
   print OBSOL_H "#ifdef $new\n";
   print OBSOL_H "#define $old $new\n";
   print OBSOL_H "#endif\n\n";
  }
 }
 close OBSOLETE;
 close OBSOL_H;
 close OBSOL_SH;
 if (-s 'Obsolete') {
  print "*** Obsolete symbols found -- see file 'Obsolete' for a list.\n";
 } else {
  unlink 'Obsolete';
 }
 undef
 %ofound;    # Not needed any more
}

# Parse files and build cross references
sub main'load_build_xref {
 package main;
 print "Building cross-reference files...\n" unless $opt_s;
 unless (-f $NEWMANI) {
  &manifake;
  die "No $NEWMANI--don't know who to scan.\n" unless -f $NEWMANI;
 }

 open(FUI, "|sort | uniq >I.fui") || die "Can't create I.fui.\n";
 open(UIF, "|sort | uniq >I.uif") || die "Can't create I.uif.\n";

 local($search);       # Where to-be-evaled script is held
```

```
local($_) = ' ' x 50000 if $opt_m;  # Pre-extend pattern search space
local(%visited);      # Records visited files
local(%lastfound);      # Where last occurence of key was

# Map shell symbol names to units by reverse engineering the @Master array
# which records all the known shell symbols and the units where they
# are defined.
foreach $init (@Master) {
 $init =~ /^\?(.*):(.*)="/ && ($shwanted{"\$$2"} = $1);
}

# Now we are a little clever, and build a loop to eval so that we don't
# have to recompile
our patterns on every file.  We also use "study" since
# we are searching the same string for many different things.  Hauls!

if (@clist) {
 print "    Scanning .[chyl] files for symbols...\n" unless $opt_s;
 $search = ' ' x (40 * (@cmaster + @ocmaster)); # Pre-extend
 $search = "while (<>) {study;\n";    # Init loop over ARGV
 foreach $key (keys(cmaster)) {
  $search .= "\$cmaster{'$key'} .= \"\$ARGV#\" if /\\b$key\\b/;\n";
 }
 foreach $key (grep(!/^\$/, keys %Obsolete)) {
  $search .= "&ofound('$key') if /\\b$key\\b/;\n";
 }
 $search .= "}\n";   # terminate loop
 print $search if $opt_d;
 @ARGV = @clist;
 # Swallow each file as a whole, if memory is available
 undef $/ if $opt_m;
 eval $search;
 eval '';
 $/ = "\n";
 while (($key,$value) = each(cmaster)) {
  next if $value eq '';
  foreach $file (sort(split(/#/, $value))) {
   next if $file eq '';
   # %cwanted may contain value separated by \n -- take last one
   @sym = split(/\n/, $cwanted{$key});
   $sym
= pop(@sym);
   $shell = "\$$sym";
   print FUI
    pack("A35", $file),
    pack("A20", "$shwanted{$shell}.U"),
    $key, "\n";
   print UIF
```

```
    pack("A20", "$shwanted{$shell}.U"),
    pack("A25", $key),
    $file, "\n";
  }
 }
}

undef @clist;
undef %cwanted;
undef %cmaster;  # We're not building Configure, we may delete this
%visited = ();
%lastfound = ();

if (@SHlist) {
 print "    Scanning .SH files for symbols...\n" unless $opt_s;
 $search = ' ' x (40 * (@shmaster + @oshmaster)); # Pre-extend
 $search = "while (<>) {study;\n";
 # All the keys already have a leading '$'
 foreach $key (keys(shmaster)) {
  $search .= "\$shmaster{'$key'} .= \"\$ARGV#\" if /\\$key\\b/;\n";
 }
 foreach $key (grep (/^\$/, keys %Obsolete)) {
  $search .= "&ofound('$key') if /\\$key\\b/;\n";
 }
 $search .= "}\n";
 print $search if $opt_d;
 @ARGV = @SHlist;
 # Swallow each file as a whole, if memory is available
 undef $/ if $opt_m;
 eval $search;
 eval '';
 $/ =
"\n";
 while (($key,$value) = each(shmaster)) {
  next if $value eq '';
  foreach $file (sort(split(/#/, $value))) {
   next if $file eq '';
   print FUI
    pack("A35", $file),
    pack("A20", "$shwanted{$key}.U"),
    $key, "\n";
   print UIF
    pack("A20", "$shwanted{$key}.U"),
    pack("A25", $key),
    $file, "\n";
  }
 }
}
```

```
 close FUI;
 close UIF;

 # If obsolete symbols where found, write an Obsolete file which lists where
 # each of them appear and the new symbol to be used. Also write Obsol_h.U
 # and Obsol_sh.U in .MT for later perusal.

 &dump_obsolete;      # Dump obsolete symbols if any

 # Clean-up memory by freeing useless data structures
 undef @SHlist;
 undef %shmaster;
}

# This routine records matches of obsolete keys (C or shell)
sub main'load_ofound {
 package main;
 local($key) = @_;
 local($_) = $Obsolete{$key};  # Value of new symbol
 $ofound{"$ARGV $key $_"}++;   # Record obsolete match
 $cmaster{$_} .= "$ARGV#" unless /^\$/; # A C hit
 $shmaster{$_}
 .= "$ARGV#" if /^\$/;  # Or a shell one
}

# Create a new symbol name each time it is invoked. That name is suitable for
# usage as a perl variable name.
sub main'load_gensym {
 package main;
 $Gensym = 'AAAAA' unless $Gensym;
 $Gensym++;
}

sub main'load_manifake {
 package main;
   # make MANIFEST and MANIFEST.new say the same thing
   if (! -f $NEWMANI) {
       if (-f $MANI) {
           open(IN,$MANI) || die "Can't open $MANI";
           open(OUT,">$NEWMANI") || die "Can't create $NEWMANI";
           while (<IN>) {
               if (/---/) {
     # Everything until now was a header...
     close OUT;
     open(OUT,">$NEWMANI") ||
      die "Can't recreate $NEWMANI";
     next;
```

```
    }
            s/^\s*(\S+\s+)[0-9]*\s*(.*)/$1$2/;
    print OUT;
    print OUT "\n" unless /\n$/; # If no description
          }
          close IN;
   close OUT;
       }
       else {
die "You need to make a $NEWMANI file, with names and descriptions.\n";
       }
   }
}

#
 Perform ~name expansion ala ksh...
# (banish csh from your vocabulary ;-)
sub main'load_tilda_expand {
 package main;
 local($path) = @_;
 return $path unless $path =~ /^~/;
 $path =~ s:^~([^/]+):(getpwnam($1))[$[+7]:e;   # ~name
 $path =~ s:^~:$ENV{'HOME'} || (getpwuid($<))[$[+7]:e; # ~
 $path;
}

# Set up profile components into %Profile, add any profile-supplied options
# into @ARGV and return the command invocation name.
sub main'load_profile {
 package main;
 local($profile) = &tilda_expand($ENV{'DIST'} || '~/.dist_profile');
 local($me) = $0;  # Command name
 $me =~ s|.*/(.*)|$1|; # Keep only base name
 return $me unless -s $profile;
 local(*PROFILE);  # Local file descriptor
 local($options) = ''; # Options we get back from profile
 unless (open(PROFILE, $profile)) {
  warn "$me: cannot open $profile: $!\n";
  return;
 }
 local($_);
 local($component);
 while (<PROFILE>) {
  next if /^\s*#/; # Skip comments
  next unless /^$me/o;
  if (s/^$me://o) { # progname: options
   chop;
   $options
```

```
 .= $_; # Merge options if more than one line
  }
  elsif (s/^$me-([^:]+)://o) { # progname-component: value
   $component = $1;
   chop;
   s/^\s+//;  # Trim leading and trailing spaces
   s/\s+$//;
   $Profile{$component} = $_;
  }
 }
 close PROFILE;
 return unless $options;
 require 'shellwords.pl';
 local(@opts);
 eval '@opts = &shellwords($options)'; # Protect against mismatched quotes
 unshift(@ARGV, @opts);
 return $me;    # Return our invocation name
}

#
# End of dataloading section.
#
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/bin/metaxref
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_PRId64 d_PRIi64 d_PRIu64 d_PRIo64 d_PRIx64 d_PRIXU64 \
 sPRId64 sPRIi64 sPRIu64 sPRIo64 sPRIx64 sPRIXU64: \
 quadtype i_inttypes test cat rm_try Setvar Compile run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_PRId64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRId64 symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit decimal numbers.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIi64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIi64 symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit decimal numbers.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIu64:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIu64 symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit unsigned decimal
?S: numbers.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIo64:
?S: This variable
 conditionally defines the PERL_PRIo64 symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit octal numbers.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIx64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIx64 symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit hexadecimal numbers.
?S:.
?S:d_PRIXU64:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PERL_PRIXU64 symbol, which
?S: indicates that stdio has a symbol to print 64-bit hExADECimAl numbers.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from d_PRIx64 so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?S:sPRId64:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'd') for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIi64:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'i') for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIu64:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format 64-bit unsigned decimal numbers (format 'u')
 for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIo64:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format 64-bit octal numbers (format 'o') for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIx64:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format 'x') for output.
?S:.
?S:sPRIXU64:
?S: This variable, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?S: format 64-bit hExADECimAl numbers (format 'X') for output.
?S: The 'U' in the name is to separate this from sPRIx64 so that even
?S: case-blind systems can see the difference.
?S:.
?C:PERL_PRId64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to

```
?C: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'd') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIi64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit decimal numbers (format 'i') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIu64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit unsigned decimal numbers (format 'u')
 for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIo64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit octal numbers (format 'o') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIx64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit hexadecimal numbers (format 'x') for output.
?C:.
?C:PERL_PRIXU64:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the string used by stdio to
?C: format 64-bit hExADECimAl numbers (format 'X') for output.
?C:.
?H:#$d_PRId64 PERL_PRId64 $sPRId64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIi64 PERL_PRIi64 $sPRIi64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIu64 PERL_PRIu64 $sPRIu64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIo64 PERL_PRIo64 $sPRIo64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIx64 PERL_PRIx64 $sPRIx64 /**/
?H:#$d_PRIx64 PERL_PRIXU64 $sPRIXU64 /**/
?H:.
?T:yyy
?F:!try
: Check 64bit sizes
echo " "

if $test X"$quadtype" != X; then

echo "Checking how to print 64-bit integers..." >&4

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" = Xint; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 int q = 12345678901;

 printf("%ld\n", q);
}
```

```
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  12345678901)
   sPRId64="'d'"; sPRIi64="'i'"; sPRIu64="'u'";
   sPRIo64="'o'"; sPRIx64="'x'"; sPRIXU64="'X'";
   echo "We will use %d."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" = Xlong; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 long q = 12345678901;
 printf("%ld\n", q);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  12345678901)
   sPRId64="'ld'"; sPRIi64="'li'"; sPRIu64="'lu'";
   sPRIo64="'lo'"; sPRIx64="'lx'"; sPRIXU64="'lX'";
   echo "We will use %ld."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$i_inttypes" = X"$define" -a X"$quadtype" = Xint64_t; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 int64_t q = 12345678901;
 printf("%" PRId64 "\n", q);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
```

```
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  12345678901)
   sPRId64=PRId64;
 sPRIi64=PRIi64; sPRIu64=PRIu64;
   sPRIo64=PRIo64; sPRIx64=PRIx64; sPRIXU64=PRIXU64;
   echo "We will use the C9X style."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" != X; then
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 $quadtype q = 12345678901;
 printf("%Ld\n", q);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  12345678901)
   sPRId64='"Ld"'; sPRIi64='"Li"'; sPRIu64='"Lu"';
   sPRIo64='"Lo"'; sPRIx64='"Lx"'; sPRIXU64='"LX"';
   echo "We will use %Ld."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" = X"long long"; then
 $cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 long long q = 12345678901LL; /* AIX cc requires the LL suffix. */
 printf("%lld\n", q);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  12345678901)
```

```
   sPRId64='"lld"'; sPRIi64='"lli"'; sPRIu64='"llu"';
   sPRIo64='"llo"'; sPRIx64='"llx"';
 sPRIXU64='"llX"';
   echo "We will use the %lld style."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X -a X"$quadtype" != X; then
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 $quadtype q = 12345678901;
 printf("%qd\n", q);
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile; then
  yyy=`$run ./try`
  case "$yyy" in
  12345678901)
   sPRId64='"qd"'; sPRIi64='"qi"'; sPRIu64='"qu"';
   sPRIo64='"qo"'; sPRIx64='"qx"'; sPRIXU64='"qX"';
   echo "We will use %qd."
   ;;
  esac
 fi
fi

if $test X"$sPRId64" = X; then
 echo "Cannot figure out how to print 64-bit integers." >&4
fi
$rm_try

fi

case "$sPRId64" in
") d_PRId64="$undef"; d_PRIi64="$undef"; d_PRIu64="$undef";
 d_PRIo64="$undef"; d_PRIx64="$undef"; d_PRIXU64="$undef";
 ;;
*) d_PRId64="$define"; d_PRIi64="$define"; d_PRIu64="$define";
 d_PRIo64="$define"; d_PRIx64="$define"; d_PRIXU64="$define";
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/quadfio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perlpath.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/09/25  09:17:04  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:33:53  ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:32  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate perl good enough to construct a #!
?X:
?MAKE:perlpath: Getfile Oldconfig Loc perl
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perlpath:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the PERLPATH symbol,
?S: which contains the absolute location of the perl interpreter.
?S:.
?C:PERLPATH:
?C: This symbol contains the absolute location of the perl interpreter.
?C:.
?H:#define PERLPATH "$perlpath"  /**/
?H:.
: determine perl absolute location
case "$perlpath" in
")
 if test -f /usr/bin/perl; then
  dflt=/usr/bin/perl
 else
  case "$perl" in
  */*) dflt="$perl";;
```

```
  *) dflt=/usr/bin/perl;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
*)  dflt="$perlpath"
 ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=f~/
rp="Where is perl located on your system?"
. ./getfile
perlpath="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/perlpath.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: mallocsrc.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:10:26 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mallocsrc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  16:10:26  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for Free_t, the type of free()
?RCS: patch61: replaced .o with $_o all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:10:46  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for MYMALLOC, mainly  for perl5 (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:12  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mallocsrc mallocobj usemallocwrap usemymalloc
 malloctype d_mymalloc \
 freetype: Myread \
 Oldconfig package Guess Setvar rm cat +cc +ccflags Findhdr \
 i_malloc i_stdlib sed libs _o ptrsize useithreads
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X: Put near top so that other tests don't erroneously include
?X: -lmalloc.  --AD  22 June 1998
?Y:TOP
```

```
?S:usemymalloc:
?S: This variable contains y if the malloc that comes with this package
?S: is desired over the system's version of malloc.  People often include
?S: special versions of malloc for efficiency, but such versions are often
?S: less portable.  See also mallocsrc and mallocobj.
?S: If this is 'y', then -lmalloc is removed from $libs.
?S:.
?S:usemallocwrap:
?S: This variable contains y if we are wrapping malloc to prevent
?S: integer overflow during size calculations.
?S:.
?S:mallocsrc:
?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.c that comes with
?S: the package, if that malloc.c is preferred over the system malloc.
?S: Otherwise the value is null.  This variable is intended for generating
?S: Makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_mymalloc:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines MYMALLOC in case other parts
?S: of the source want to take special action if MYMALLOC is used.
?S: This may include different sorts of profiling or error detection.
?S:.
?S:mallocobj:
?S: This variable contains the name of the malloc.o that this package
?S: generates, if that malloc.o is preferred over the system malloc.
?S: Otherwise the value is null.  This variable is intended for generating
?S: Makefiles.  See mallocsrc.
?S:.
?S:freetype:
?S: This variable contains the return type of free().  It is usually
?S: void, but occasionally int.
?S:.
?S:malloctype:
?S: This variable contains the kind of ptr returned by malloc and realloc.
?S:.
?C:Free_t:
?C: This variable contains the return type of free().  It is usually
?C: void, but occasionally int.
?C:.
?C:Malloc_t (MALLOCPTRTYPE):
?C: This symbol is the type of pointer returned by malloc and realloc.
?C:.
?H:#define Malloc_t $malloctype   /**/
?H:#define Free_t
 $freetype   /**/
?H:.
?C:PERL_MALLOC_WRAP:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we'd like malloc wrap checks.
?C:.
?H:#$usemallocwrap PERL_MALLOC_WRAP  /**/
?H:.
?C:MYMALLOC:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that we're using our own malloc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mymalloc MYMALLOC   /**/
?H:.
?LINT:extern usedevel
?LINT:change libs
?X: Cannot test for mallocsrc; it is the unit's name and there is a bug in
?X: the interpreter which defines all the names, even though they are not used.
@if mallocobj
: determine whether to use malloc wrapping
echo " "
case "$usemallocwrap" in
[yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
[nN]*|false|$undef) dflt='n' ;;
*) case "$usedevel" in
 [yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
 *) dflt='n' ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
rp="Do you wish to wrap malloc calls to protect against potential overflows?"
. ./myread
usemallocwrap="$ans"
case "$ans" in
y*|true)
 usemallocwrap="$define" ;;
*)
 usemallocwrap="$undef" ;;
esac

: determine which malloc to compile in
echo " "
case "$usemymalloc"
 in
[yY]*|true|$define) dflt='y' ;;
[nN]*|false|$undef) dflt='n' ;;
*) case "$ptrsize" in
 4) dflt='y' ;;
 *) dflt='n' ;;
 esac
 if test "$useithreads" = "$define"; then dflt='n'; fi
 ;;
esac
```

```
rp="Do you wish to attempt to use the malloc that comes with $package?"
. ./myread
usemymalloc="$ans"
case "$ans" in
y*|true)
 usemymalloc='y'
 mallocsrc='malloc.c'
 mallocobj="malloc$_o"
 d_mymalloc="$define"
?X: Maybe libs.U should be dependent on mallocsrc.U, but then
?X: most packages that use dist probably don't supply their own
?X: malloc, so this is probably an o.k. compromise
 case "$libs" in
 *-lmalloc*)
  : Remove malloc from list of libraries to use
  echo "Removing unneeded -lmalloc from library list" >&4
  set `echo X $libs | $sed -e 's/-lmalloc / /' -e 's/-lmalloc$//'`
  shift
  libs="$*"
  echo "libs = $libs" >&4
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*)
 usemymalloc='n'
 mallocsrc=''
 mallocobj=''
 d_mymalloc="$undef"
 ;;
esac

@end
@if MALLOCPTRTYPE || Malloc_t || Free_t
: compute the return types of
 malloc and free
echo " "
$cat >malloc.c <<END
#$i_malloc I_MALLOC
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_MALLOC
#include <malloc.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#ifdef TRY_MALLOC
```

```
void *malloc();
#endif
#ifdef TRY_FREE
void free();
#endif
END
@if MALLOCPTRTYPE || Malloc_t
case "$malloctype" in
")
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_MALLOC malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  malloctype='void *'
 else
  malloctype='char *'
 fi
 ;;
esac
echo "Your system wants malloc to return '$malloctype', it would seem." >&4
@end

@if Free_t
case "$freetype" in
")
 if $cc $ccflags -c -DTRY_FREE malloc.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  freetype='void'
 else
  freetype='int'
 fi
 ;;
esac
echo "Your system uses $freetype free(), it would seem." >&4
@end
$rm -f malloc.[co]
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/mallocsrc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_stdstdio.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:46:32  ram
?RCS: patch61: merged with perl5's unit
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:06:54  ram
?RCS: patch56: typo fix on ?C: line for FILE_bufsiz
?RCS: patch56: fixed unbalanced parenthesis (ADO)
?RCS: patch56: check whether FILE_cnt and FILE_ptr can be assigned to (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/05/12  12:12:11  ram
?RCS: patch54: complete rewrite by Tye McQueen
 to fit modern systems
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_stdstdio d_stdiobase stdio_ptr stdio_cnt stdio_base \
 stdio_bufsiz d_stdio_cnt_lval d_stdio_ptr_lval stdio_filbuf: cat \
 +cc +ccflags contains +ldflags +libs rm_try \
 Setvar Findhdr Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_stdstdio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_PTR if this system
?S: has a FILE structure declaring usable _ptr and _cnt fields (or
?S: equivalent) in stdio.h.
?S:.
?S:stdio_ptr:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the
?S: _ptr field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_ptr(fp).
?S:.
?S:d_stdio_ptr_lval:
?S: This variable conditionally defines STDIO_PTR_LVALUE if the
?S: FILE_ptr macro can be used as an lvalue.
?S:.
?S:stdio_cnt:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the
?S: _cnt field (or equivalent) of
 stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_cnt(fp).
?S:.
?S:d_stdio_cnt_lval:
?S: This variable conditionally defines STDIO_CNT_LVALUE if the
?S: FILE_cnt macro can be used as an lvalue.
?S:.
```

```
?S:stdio_filbuf:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to tell
?S: stdio to refill it's internal buffers (?).  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_filbuf(fp).
?S:.
?S:d_stdiobase:
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_STDIO_BASE if this system
?S: has a FILE structure declaring a usable _base field (or equivalent)
?S: in stdio.h.
?S:.
?S:stdio_base:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to access the
?S: _base field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_base(fp).
?S:.
?S:stdio_bufsiz:
?S: This variable defines how, given a FILE pointer, fp, to determine
?S: the number of bytes store in the I/O buffer pointer to by the
?S: _base field (or equivalent) of stdio.h's
 FILE structure.  This will
?S: be used to define the macro FILE_bufsiz(fp).
?S:.
?C:USE_STDIO_PTR ~ d_stdstdio (USE_STD_STDIO STDSTDIO):
?C: This symbol is defined if the _ptr and _cnt fields (or similar)
?C: of the stdio FILE structure can be used to access the stdio buffer
?C: for a file handle.  If this is defined, then the FILE_ptr(fp)
?C: and FILE_cnt(fp) macros will also be defined and should be used
?C: to access these fields.
?C:.
?C:FILE_ptr:
?C: This macro is used to access the _ptr field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_PTR is defined.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_PTR_LVALUE:
?C: This symbol is defined if the FILE_ptr macro can be used as an
?C: lvalue.
?C:.
?C:FILE_cnt:
?C: This macro is used to access the _cnt field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_PTR is defined.
?C:.
?C:STDIO_CNT_LVALUE:
?C: This symbol is defined
 if the FILE_cnt macro can be used as an
?C: lvalue.
?C:.
```

```
?C:FILE_filbuf:
?C: This macro is used to access the internal stdio _filbuf function
?C: (or equivalent), if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE and STDIO_PTR_LVALUE
?C: are defined.  It is typically either _filbuf or __filbuf.
?C: This macro will only be defined if both STDIO_CNT_LVALUE and
?C: STDIO_PTR_LVALUE are defined.
?C:.
?H:?d_stdstdio:#$d_stdstdio USE_STDIO_PTR  /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#ifdef USE_STDIO_PTR
?H:#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
?H:#$d_stdio_ptr_lval STDIO_PTR_LVALUE   /**/
?H:#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
?H:#$d_stdio_cnt_lval STDIO_CNT_LVALUE   /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#if defined(STDIO_PTR_LVALUE) && defined(STDIO_CNT_LVALUE)
?H:#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $stdio_filbuf   /**/
?H:?d_stdstdio:#endif
?H:?d_stdstdio:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdstdio:FILE_ptr FILE_cnt FILE_filbuf
?C:USE_STDIO_BASE ~ d_stdiobase:
?C: This symbol is defined if the _base field (or similar) of the
?C: stdio FILE structure can be used to access the stdio buffer
 for
?C: a file handle.  If this is defined, then the FILE_base(fp) macro
?C: will also be defined and should be used to access this field.
?C: Also, the FILE_bufsiz(fp) macro will be defined and should be used
?C: to determine the number of bytes in the buffer.  USE_STDIO_BASE
?C: will never be defined unless USE_STDIO_PTR is.
?C:.
?C:FILE_base:
?C: This macro is used to access the _base field (or equivalent) of the
?C: FILE structure pointed to by its argument. This macro will always be
?C: defined if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?C:FILE_bufsiz:
?C: This macro is used to determine the number of bytes in the I/O
?C: buffer pointed to by _base field (or equivalent) of the FILE
?C: structure pointed to its argument. This macro will always be defined
?C: if USE_STDIO_BASE is defined.
?C:.
?H:?d_stdiobase:#$d_stdiobase USE_STDIO_BASE  /**/
?H:?d_stdiobase:#ifdef USE_STDIO_BASE
?H:#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
?H:#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
?H:?d_stdiobase:#endif
?H:.
?W:d_stdiobase:FILE_base
```

```
 FILE_bufsiz
?LINT:set d_stdstdio d_stdiobase
?T:ptr_lval cnt_lval filbuf xxx
?F:!try
: see if _ptr and _cnt from stdio act std
echo " "
if $contains '_IO_fpos_t' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "(Looks like you have stdio.h from Linux.)"
 case "$stdio_ptr" in
 ") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
  ptr_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_cnt" in
 ") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_ptr)'
  cnt_lval=$undef
  ;;
 *) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_base" in
 ") stdio_base='((fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
 esac
 case "$stdio_bufsiz" in
 ") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_IO_read_end - (fp)->_IO_read_base)';;
 esac
else
 case "$stdio_ptr" in
 ") stdio_ptr='((fp)->_ptr)'
  ptr_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) ptr_lval=$d_stdio_ptr_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_cnt" in
 ") stdio_cnt='((fp)->_cnt)'
  cnt_lval=$define
  ;;
 *) cnt_lval=$d_stdio_cnt_lval;;
 esac
 case "$stdio_base" in
 ") stdio_base='((fp)->_base)';;
 esac
 case
 "$stdio_bufsiz" in
 ") stdio_bufsiz='((fp)->_cnt + (fp)->_ptr - (fp)->_base)';;
 esac
fi
: test whether _ptr and _cnt really work
```

```
echo "Checking how std your stdio is..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 char c = getc(fp);
 if (
  18 <= FILE_cnt(fp) &&
  strncmp(FILE_ptr(fp), "include <stdio.h>\n", 18) == 0
 )
  exit(0);
 exit(1);
}
EOP
val="$undef"
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 if ./try; then
  echo "Your stdio acts pretty std."
  val="$define"
 else
  echo "Your stdio isn't very std."
 fi
else
 echo "Your stdio doesn't appear very std."
fi
$rm_try
set d_stdstdio
eval $setvar

@if STDIO_PTR_LVALUE || d_stdio_ptr_lval
: Can _ptr be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$ptr_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_ptr_lval
eval
 $setvar

@end
@if STDIO_CNT_LVALUE || d_stdio_cnt_lval
: Can _cnt be used as an lvalue?
?X: Only makes sense if we have a known stdio implementation.
case "$d_stdstdio$cnt_lval" in
$define$define) val=$define ;;
```

```
*) val=$undef ;;
esac
set d_stdio_cnt_lval
eval $setvar

@end
@if FILE_filbuf
: How to access the stdio _filbuf or __filbuf function.
: If this fails, check how the getc macro in stdio.h works.
case "${d_stdio_ptr_lval}${d_stdio_cnt_lval}" in
${define}${define})
 : Try hint value, if any, then _filbuf, __filbuf, _fill, then punt.
 : _fill is for OS/2.
 xxx='notok'
 for filbuf in $stdio_filbuf '_filbuf(fp)' '__filbuf(fp) ' '_fill(fp)' ; do
  $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILE_ptr(fp) $stdio_ptr
#define FILE_cnt(fp) $stdio_cnt
#define FILE_filbuf(fp) $filbuf
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 int c;
 c = getc(fp);
 c = FILE_filbuf(fp);  /* Just looking for linker errors.*/
 exit(0);
}
EOP
  if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
 ./try; then
   echo "Your stdio appears to use $filbuf"
   stdio_filbuf="$filbuf"
   xxx='ok'
   break
  else
   echo "Hmm.  $filbuf doesn't seem to work."
  fi
  $rm_try
 done
 case "$xxx" in
 notok) echo "I can't figure out how to access _filbuf"
   echo "I'll just have to work around it."
   d_stdio_ptr_lval="$undef"
   d_stdio_cnt_lval="$undef"
   ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

```
@end
@if d_stdiobase || USE_STDIO_BASE || FILE_base || FILE_bufsiz
: see if _base is also standard
val="$undef"
case "$d_stdstdio" in
$define)
 $cat >try.c <<EOP
#include <stdio.h>
#define FILE_base(fp) $stdio_base
#define FILE_bufsiz(fp) $stdio_bufsiz
int main() {
 FILE *fp = fopen("try.c", "r");
 char c = getc(fp);
 if (
  19 <= FILE_bufsiz(fp) &&
  strncmp(FILE_base(fp), "#include <stdio.h>\n", 19) == 0
 )
  exit(0);
 exit(1);
}
EOP
 if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o try try.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1; then
  if ./try; then
   echo "And its _base field acts std."
   val="$define"
  else
   echo "But its _base field isn't std."
  fi
 else
  echo
 "However, it seems to be lacking the _base field."
 fi
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac
set d_stdiobase
eval $setvar

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_stdstdio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:

```
?MAKE:d_fdim: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fdim:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FDIM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fdim() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FDIM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fdim routine is
?C: available to do the positive difference function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fdim HAS_FDIM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fdim
: see if fdim exists
set fdim d_fdim
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fdim.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpwuid_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpwuid_r getpwuid_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_pwd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpwuid_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWUID_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getpwuid_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getpwuid_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getpwuid_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getpwuid_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwuid_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPWUID_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwuid_r routine
?C: is available to
```

```
 getpwuid re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPWUID_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getpwuid_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getpwuid_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwuid_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpwuid_r HAS_GETPWUID_R /**/
?H:#define GETPWUID_R_PROTO $getpwuid_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getpwuid_r_proto
: see if getpwuid_r exists
set getpwuid_r d_getpwuid_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getpwuid_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
 case "$d_getpwuid_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getpwuid_r_proto=define
  set d_getpwuid_r_proto getpwuid_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getpwuid_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, size_t, struct passwd**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=I_TSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, int,
 struct passwd**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=I_TSBIR ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=I_TSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct passwd* getpwuid_r(uid_t, struct passwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwuid_r_proto=S_TSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getpwuid_r=undef
  getpwuid_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getpwuid_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getpwuid_r_proto" in
```

```
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getpwuid_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getpwuid_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getpwuid_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getpwuid_r=undef
  getpwuid_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getpwuid_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getpwuid_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethostbyname_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethostbyname_r gethostbyname_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethostbyname_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the gethostbyname_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:gethostbyname_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of gethostbyname_r.
?S: It is zero if d_gethostbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyname_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
```

```
 that the gethostbyname_r routine
?C: is available to gethostbyname re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETHOSTBYNAME_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of gethostbyname_r.
?C: It is zero if d_gethostbyname_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_gethostbyname_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_gethostbyname_r HAS_GETHOSTBYNAME_R /**/
?H:#define GETHOSTBYNAME_R_PROTO $gethostbyname_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_gethostbyname_r_proto
: see if gethostbyname_r exists
set gethostbyname_r d_gethostbyname_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_gethostbyname_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_gethostbyname_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_gethostbyname_r_proto=define
  set d_gethostbyname_r_proto gethostbyname_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_gethostbyname_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyname_r(const char*, struct hostent*, char*, size_t, struct
 hostent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyname_r_proto=I_CSBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct hostent* gethostbyname_r(const char*, struct hostent*, char*, int, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyname_r_proto=S_CSBIE ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int gethostbyname_r(const char*, struct hostent*, struct hostent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && gethostbyname_r_proto=I_CSD ;;
 esac
 case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_gethostbyname_r=undef
  gethostbyname_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling gethostbyname_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$gethostbyname_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) gethostbyname_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$gethostbyname_r_proto" ;;
  esac
```

```
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "gethostbyname_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_gethostbyname_r=undef
  gethostbyname_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) gethostbyname_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_gethostbyname_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_aintl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_aintl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_AINTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the aintl() routine is available.
?S: If copysignl is also present we can emulate modfl.
?S:.
?C:HAS_AINTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the aintl routine is
?C: available.  If copysignl is also present we can emulate modfl.
?C:.
?H:#$d_aintl HAS_AINTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_aintl
: see if aintl exists
set aintl d_aintl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/perl/d_aintl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: archname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:24:32  ram
?RCS: patch61: changed the way the archname is mangled from uname
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:05:24  ram
?RCS: patch54: protect against spaces in "uname -m" output (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/02/15  14:14:21  ram
?RCS: patch51: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:archname myarchname: sed Loc Myread Oldconfig osname test rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:archname:
?S: This variable is a short name to characterize the current
?S: architecture.
  It is used mainly to construct the default archlib.
?S:.
?S:myarchname:
?S: This variable holds the architecture name computed by Configure in
?S: a previous run. It is not intended to be perused by any user and
?S: should never be set in a hint file.
?S:.
?C:ARCHNAME:
?C: This symbol holds a string representing the architecture name.
?C: It may be used to construct an architecture-dependant pathname
?C: where library files may be held under a private library, for
?C: instance.
?C:.
?H:#define ARCHNAME "$archname"  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx tarch
: determine the architecture name
echo " "
?X: We always recompute archname in case osname changes. However, we need
?X: to be careful since, as ADO rightfully pointed out, some systems pick
```

```
?X: silly architecture names (0001307135000-aix on AIX or 9000/715-ux under
?X: HP-UX). Therefore, we allow hint files to superseed our guess and ask
?X: the user for confirmation.
if xxx=`./loc arch blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
 tarch=`arch`"-$osname"
elif
 xxx=`./loc uname blurfl $pth`; $test -f "$xxx" ; then
 if uname -m > tmparch 2>&1 ; then
  tarch=`$sed -e 's/ *$//' -e 's/ /_/g' \
   -e 's/$/"'-$osname/" tmparch`
 else
  tarch="$osname"
 fi
 $rm -f tmparch
else
 tarch="$osname"
fi
case "$myarchname" in
"|"$tarch") ;;
*)
 echo "(Your architecture name used to be $myarchname.)"
 archname=''
 ;;
esac
case "$archname" in
'') dflt="$tarch";;
*) dflt="$archname";;
esac
rp='What is your architecture name'
. ./myread
archname="$ans"
myarchname="$tarch"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/archname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_killpg.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_killpg.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:27  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_killpg: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_killpg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_KILLPG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the killpg() routine is available
?S: to kill process groups.
?S:.
?C:HAS_KILLPG (KILLPG):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the killpg routine is available
?C: to kill
 process groups.  If unavailable, you probably should use kill
?C: with a negative process number.
?C:.
?H:#$d_killpg HAS_KILLPG /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_killpg
: see if killpg exists
set killpg d_killpg
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_killpg.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: shm_for.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: shm_for.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:28:37  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./Cppsym explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:46  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:shm_for shm_att shm_lim: Cppsym Myread ipc uname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:shm_for:
?S: This variable tells us the type of machine we're expecting the
?S: shared memory code to run on.  The value is available to C
 programs
?S: in the C_SHM_FOR manifest.
?S:.
?S:shm_att:
?S: This variable tells us where a shared memory segment should be
?S: attached.  Good values are HIGH, LOW, and ZERO.
?S:.
?S:shm_lim:
?S: This variable tells us if shared memory attached HIGH should
?S: have an upper limit.
?S:.
?X: ----------------------------------------------------------
?X: It's a potential lose to define anything beginning with SHM...
?X: At least we can think that S_ stands for "String version of ..." -- HMS
?X: ----------------------------------------------------------
?C:S_SHM_FOR ~ %<:
?C: This symbol identifies what we chose for the target system's
?C: default shared memory configuration parameters.
?C:.
?C:S_SHM_ATT ~ %<:
?C: This symbol holds the default "place" to attach shared memory.
?C: Values are "HIGH", "ZERO", and "LOW".
?C:.
?C:S_SHM_LIM ~ %<:
?C: This symbol holds the default upper bound address limit if shared
?C: memory is attached HIGH.  If zero, there is no upper limit.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifdef
 SERVE_SHM
?H:?%<:#define S_SHM_FOR "$shm_for"
?H:?%<:#define S_SHM_ATT "$shm_att"
?H:?%<:#define S_SHM_LIM "$shm_lim"
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?W:%<:S_SHM_FOR S_SHM_ATT S_SHM_LIM
: see how to attach shared memory
echo " "
echo "Deciding how to attach shared memory..." >&4

case "$ipc" in
shm)
 shm_for='Default case'
 shm_att='HIGH'
 shm_lim='0x0'
 if ./Cppsym tower32 tower32_600; then
```

```
 echo "NCR Towers are usually normal..."
 : echo "Oh, an NCR Tower."
 : This works for the 600
 shm_for='NCR Tower 32'
 shm_att='LOW'
else
 case "$uname" in
 */uname)
  case "`uname -m`" in
  ACS??68*)
   echo "Oh, an Altos 3068."
   shm_for='Altos 3068:'
   shm_lim='0x800000'
   ;;
   esac
   ;;
 *)
  echo "Looks normal to me..."
  ;;
 esac
fi

dflt="$shm_for"
rp='Description of shared memory configuration?'
. ./myread
shm_for="$ans"

dflt="$shm_att"
rp='Where should shared memory be attached?'
. ./myread
shm_att="$ans"

case "$shm_att" in
HIGH)
 dflt="$shm_lim"
 rp='What is
the upper address limit for shared memory?'
 . ./myread
 shm_lim="$ans"
 ;;
*)
 shm_lim="
 ;;
esac
;;

*)
 echo "but you aren't using shared memory so I won't bother." >&4
```

```
 shm_for='NOT CONFIGURED'
 shm_att='NONE'
 shm_lim='-1'
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/shm_for.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysfile.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:11:36  ram
?RCS: patch56: removed <> characters from comment, per metalint suggestion
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:01:23  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for i_sysfile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysfile: h_sysfile Inhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysfile:
?S: This variable conditionally defines
 the I_SYS_FILE symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/file.h> to get R_OK and friends.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_FILE (I_SYSFILE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/file.h> to get definition of R_OK and friends.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysfile I_SYS_FILE  /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?D:i_sysfile=''
?LINT:change h_sysfile
?LINT:set i_sysfile
```

```
: see if this is a sys/file.h system
val="
set sys/file.h val
eval $inhdr

: do we need to include sys/file.h ?
case "$val" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 if $h_sysfile; then
  val="$define"
  echo "We'll be including <sys/file.h>." >&4
 else
  val="$undef"
  echo "We won't be including <sys/file.h>." >&4
 fi
 ;;
*)
 h_sysfile=false
 ;;
esac
set i_sysfile
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysfile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msg.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:37  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msg: test d_msgctl d_msgget d_msgsnd d_msgrcv Setvar Findhdr osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSG symbol, which
?S: indicates that the entire msg*(2) library is present.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire msg*(2) library is
?C: supported (IPC mechanism based on message queues).
?C:.
?H:#$d_msg
 HAS_MSG  /**/
?H:.
?T:h_msg
?LINT:set d_msg
: see how much of the 'msg*(2)' library is present.
h_msg=true
echo " "
case "$d_msgctl$d_msgget$d_msgsnd$d_msgrcv" in
*"$undef"*) h_msg=false;;
esac
case "$osname" in
freebsd)
   case "`ipcs 2>&1`" in
   "SVID messages"*"not configured"*)
 echo "Your $osname does not have the msg*(2) configured." >&4
       h_msg=false
 val="$undef"
 set msgctl d_msgctl
 eval $setvar
 set msgget d_msgget
 eval $setvar
 set msgsnd d_msgsnd
 eval $setvar
 set msgrcv d_msgrcv
 eval $setvar
 ;;
   esac
   ;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_msg && $test `./findhdr sys/msg.h`; then
 echo "You have the full msg*(2) library." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "You don't have the full msg*(2) library." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_msg
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/dist/U/d_msg.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_inetntop: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_inetntop:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_INETNTOP symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the inet_ntop() function
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_INETNTOP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the inet_ntop() function
?C: is available to parse IPv4 and IPv6 strings.
?C:.
?H:#$d_inetntop HAS_INETNTOP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_inetntop
: see if inet_ntop exists
set inet_ntop d_inetntop
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_inetntop.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_niin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_niin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
```

```
?X: This unit looks wether <netinet/in.h> is available or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_niin i_sysin: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_niin:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_NETINET_IN, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <netinet/in.h>. Otherwise,
?S: you may try <sys/in.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_sysin:
?S: This variable conditionally
 defines I_SYS_IN, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/in.h> instead of
?S: <netinet/in.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_NETINET_IN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <netinet/in.h>. Otherwise, you may try <sys/in.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_IN (I_SYSIN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/in.h> instead of <netinet/in.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_niin I_NETINET_IN /**/
?H:#$i_sysin I_SYS_IN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_niin i_sysin
: see if this is a netinet/in.h or sys/in.h system
set netinet/in.h i_niin sys/in.h i_sysin
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_niin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: yacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/13  15:28:48  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch27: added byacc as another alternative (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:10:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:yacc yaccflags: Guess Myread Loc Oldconfig byacc bison cat test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:yacc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the compiler compiler we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.
?S:.
?S:yaccflags:
?S: This variable contains any
 additional yacc flags desired by the
?S: user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:comp
: determine compiler compiler
echo " "
comp='yacc'
if $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
 comp="byacc or $comp"
fi
if $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
 comp="$comp or bison -y"
fi
case "$yacc" in
")
 yacc=`./loc yacc yacc $pth`
 if $test -f "$yacc$_exe"; then
  dflt='yacc'
 elif $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
  dflt='byacc'
 elif $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
  dflt='bison'
 else
  dflt=''
 fi
 ;;
*) dflt="$yacc";;
esac
rp="Which compiler compiler ($comp) shall I use?"
. ./myread
yacc="$ans"
case "$yacc" in
*bis*)
 case "$yacc" in
 *-y*) ;;
```

```
 *)
  yacc="$yacc -y"
  echo "(Adding -y option to bison to get yacc-compatible behaviour.)"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

@if yaccflags
: see if we need extra yacc flags
dflt="$yaccflags"
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH

Your yacc program may need extra flags to normally process the parser sources.
Do NOT specify any -d or -v flags here, since those are
 explicitly known
by the various Makefiles. However, if your machine has strange/undocumented
options (like -Sr# on SCO to specify the maximum number of grammar rules), then
please add them here.  To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH
rp="Any additional yacc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) yaccflags=";;
*) yaccflags="$ans";;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/yacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_sethent.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:06:09 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_sethent.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sethent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sethent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETHOSTENT if sethostent() is
?S: available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETHOSTENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sethostent() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sethent HAS_SETHOSTENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sethent
: see if sethostent exists
set
 sethostent d_sethent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_sethent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dup3: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dup3:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_DUP3 if dup3() is
?S: available to duplicate file descriptors.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DUP3:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dup3 routine is
?C: available to duplicate file descriptors.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dup3 HAS_DUP3 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_dup3
```

```
: see if dup3 exists
set dup3 d_dup3
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_dup3.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_shmget.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shmget.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:20  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shmget: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shmget:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMGET symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmget() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHMGET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmget() routine is
?C: available to request a shared memory segment from
 the kernel.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shmget HAS_SHMGET  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_shmget
: see if shmget exists
set shmget d_shmget
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_shmget.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 Tony Cook
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:dtraceobject dtracexnolibs: usedtrace dtrace cc ccflags optimize \
  Compile cat rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:dtraceobject:
?S: Whether we need to build an object file with the dtrace tool.
?S:.
?S:dtracexnolibs:
?S: Whether dtrace accepts -xnolibs.  If available we call dtrace -h
?S: and dtrace -G with -xnolibs to allow dtrace to run in a jail on
?S: FreeBSD.
?S:.
?F: !perldtrace.h
?T:xnolibs
: Probe whether dtrace builds an object, as newer Illumos requires an input
: object file that uses at least one of the probes defined in the .d file
case "$usedtrace" in
$define)
   case "$dtracexnolibs" in
   $define|true|[yY]*)
       dtracexnolibs=$define
 $dtrace -h -xnolibs -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h
 ;;
   ' '|'')
        if $dtrace -h -xnolibs -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h 2>&1 ; then
      dtracexnolibs=$define
      echo "Your dtrace accepts -xnolibs"
 elif $dtrace -h -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h 2>&1 ; then
      dtracexnolibs=$undef
      echo "Your dtrace doesn't accept -xnolibs"
 else
            echo "Your dtrace doesn't work at all, try building without dtrace support" >&4
      exit 1
 fi
 ;;
   *)
       dtracexnolibs=$undef
 $dtrace -h -s ../perldtrace.d -o perldtrace.h
 ;;
   esac
   case $dtracexnolibs in
   $define) xnolibs=-xnolibs ;;
   *) xnolibs= ;;
   esac

   case "$dtraceobject" in
```

```
  $define|true|[yY]*)
      dtraceobject=$define
      ;;
  ' '|'')
      $cat >try.c <<EOM
#include "perldtrace.h"
int main(void) {
  PERL_LOADED_FILE("dummy");
  return 0;
}
EOM
      dtraceobject=$undef
      if $cc -c -o try.o $optimize $ccflags try.c \
                && $dtrace -G $xnolibs -s ../perldtrace.d try.o >/dev/null 2>&1; then

        dtraceobject=$define
          echo "Your dtrace builds an object file"
      fi
      ;;
  *) dtraceobject=$undef ;;
  esac
  $rm_try perldtrace.o perldtrace.h
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/dtraceobject.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_timegm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_timegm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TIMEGM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the timegm () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TIMEGM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the timegm routine is
?C: available to do the opposite of gmtime ()
?C:.
?H:#$d_timegm HAS_TIMEGM  /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_timegm
: see if timegm exists
set timegm d_timegm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_timegm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_su_chown.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_su_chown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:40  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_su_chown: Csym Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_su_chown (d_rootchown):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the SU_CHOWN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that only root can chown() the owner
?S: of a file.
?S:.
?C:SU_CHOWN (ROOT_CHOWN):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system allows only root
?C: can
 change the owner of a file with chown().
?C:.
?H:#$d_su_chown SU_CHOWN /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_su_chown
: see if 'chown()' is restricted.
: but not too hard, as it is late and I am tired. -- HMS
echo " "
if set setreuid val -f d_su_chown; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'It looks like only root can chown() the owner of a file.' >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo 'It looks like root or the owner can chown() a file away.' >&4
 val="$undef"
```

```
fi
set d_su_chown
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_su_chown.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sitearch.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 18:32:29 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitearch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/08 18:32:29  doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:21:30  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitearch sitearchexp installsitearch d_sitearch: cat sed Getfile \
 Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test archname sitelib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitearch=''
?S:sitearch:
?S: This variable contains the eventual
 value of the SITEARCH symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.  It may
?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
?S: this directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: architecture-dependent modules in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitearchexp=''
?S:sitearchexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitearch, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
```

```
?S:.
?D:installsitearch="
?S:installsitearch:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitearchexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:d_sitearch="
?S:d_sitearch:
?S: This variable conditionally defines SITEARCH to hold the
 pathname
?S: of architecture-dependent library files for $package.  If
?S: $sitearch is the same as $archlib, then this is set to undef.
?S:.
?C:SITEARCH:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?C: architecture-dependent modules in this directory with
?C:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?C: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:SITEARCH_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITEARCH, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sitearch SITEARCH "$sitearch"  /**/
?H:#$d_sitearch SITEARCH_EXP "$sitearchexp"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitearch
?LINT:set
 sitearch
?LINT:set sitearchexp
: determine where site specific architecture-dependent libraries go.
: sitelib  default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/site_perl/$version
: sitearch default is /usr/local/lib/perl5/site_perl/$version/$archname
: sitelib may have an optional trailing /share.
case "$sitearch" in
") dflt=`echo $sitelib | $sed 's,/share$,,'`
 dflt="$dflt/$archname"
 ;;
*) dflt="$sitearch"
 ;;
esac
```

```
set sitearch sitearch none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

The installation process will also create a directory for
architecture-dependent site-specific extensions and modules.

EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific architecture-dependent library files?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitearch
. ./setprefixvar
if $test X"$sitearch" = X"$sitelib"; then
 d_sitearch="$undef"
else
 d_sitearch="$define"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/sitearch.U
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```
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pipe2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pipe2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PIPE2 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pipe2() routine is available
?S: to create an inter-process channel.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PIPE2:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pipe2 routine is
?C: available to create an inter-process channel.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pipe2 HAS_PIPE2  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_pipe2
: see if pipe2 exists
set pipe2 d_pipe2
```

```
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_pipe2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_wait3.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_wait3.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_wait3: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_wait3:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_WAIT3 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the wait3() subroutine exists.
?S:.
?C:HAS_WAIT3:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the wait3() subroutine
?C: exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_wait3 HAS_WAIT3 /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_wait3
:
 see if 'wait3()' exists
set wait3 d_wait3
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_wait3.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_static_inline.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2010 Andrew Dougherty
?RCS:
```

```
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_static_inline perl_static_inline: Compile Setvar gccversion \
 cat echo run hint rm rm_try
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_static_inline:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STATIC_INLINE symbol,
?S: which indicates that the C compiler supports C99-style static
?S: inline.  That is, the function can't be called from another
?S: translation unit.
?S:.
?S:perl_static_inline:
?S: This variable defines the PERL_STATIC_INLINE
 symbol to
?S: the best-guess incantation to use for static inline functions.
?S: Possibilities include
?S:  static inline       (c99)
?S:  static __inline__   (gcc -ansi)
?S:  static __inline     (MSVC)
?S:  static _inline      (older MSVC)
?S:  static              (c89 compilers)
?S:.
?C:HAS_STATIC_INLINE :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C compiler supports
?C: C99-style static inline.  That is, the function can't be called
?C: from another translation unit.
?C:.
?C:PERL_STATIC_INLINE:
?C: This symbol gives the best-guess incantation to use for static
?C: inline functions.  If HAS_STATIC_INLINE is defined, this will
?C: give C99-style inline.  If HAS_STATIC_INLINE is not defined,
?C: this will give a plain 'static'.  It will always be defined
?C: to something that gives static linkage.
?C: Possibilities include
?C:  static inline       (c99)
?C:  static __inline__   (gcc -ansi)
?C:  static __inline     (MSVC)
?C:  static _inline      (older MSVC)
?C:  static
        (c89 compilers)
?C:.
?H:#$d_static_inline HAS_STATIC_INLINE    /**/
```

```
?H:#define PERL_STATIC_INLINE $perl_static_inline /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_static_inline
?T:inline xxx
?F:!try
: see what flavor, if any, of static inline is supported
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if your system supports static inline..."
?X: Build two programs.  The first uses static inline in file a.c and
?X: should work.  The second also includes b.c which tries to link against
?X: the static function in a.c.  This should fail.
?X:.
$cat > try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdlib.h>
extern int f_via_a(int x);
extern int f_via_b(int x);
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
  int y;

  y = f_via_a(0);
#ifdef USE_B
  y = f_via_b(0);
#endif
  if (y == 42) {
     return EXIT_SUCCESS;
  }
  else {
     return EXIT_FAILURE;
  }
}
EOCP
$cat > a.c <<'EOCP'
static INLINE int f(int x) {
  int y;
  y = x + 42;
  return y;
}

int f_via_a(int x)
{
  return f(x);
}
EOCP
$cat > b.c <<'EOCP'
extern int f(int x);

int
```

```
 f_via_b(int x)
{
   return f(x);
}
EOCP

# Respect a hint (or previous) value for perl_static_inline, if there is one.
case "$perl_static_inline" in
") # Check the various possibilities, and break out on success.
 # For gcc, prefer __inline__, which will still permit
 # cflags.SH to add in -ansi.
 case "$gccversion" in
  ") xxx="inline __inline__ __inline _inline";;
  *)  xxx="__inline__ inline __inline _inline";;
 esac
 for inline in $xxx; do
  set try -DINLINE=$inline a.c
  if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
   # Now make sure there is no external linkage of static
   # functions
   set try -DINLINE=$inline -DUSE_B a.c b.c
   if eval $compile && $run ./try; then
    $echo "Your compiler supports static $inline, " >&4
    $echo "but it also creates an external definition," >&4
    $echo "so I won't use it." >&4
    val=$undef
   else
    $echo "Your compiler supports static $inline." >&4
    val=$define
    perl_static_inline="static $inline";
    break;
   fi
  else
   $echo
 "Your compiler does NOT support static $inline." >&4
   val="$undef"
  fi
 done
 ;;
*inline*) # Some variant of inline exists.
 echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_static_inline."
 val=$define
 ;;
static)  # No inline capabilities
 echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_static_inline."
 val=$undef
 ;;
*)  # Unrecognized previous value -- blindly trust the supplied
```

```
 # value and hope it makes sense.  Use old value for
 # d_static_inline, if there is one.
 echo "Keeping your $hint value of $perl_static_inline."
 case "$d_static_inline" in
  ") val=$define ;;
  *)  val=$d_static_inline ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
# Fallback to plain 'static' if nothing worked.
case "$perl_static_inline" in
")
 perl_static_inline="static"
 val=$undef
 ;;
esac
set d_static_inline
eval $setvar
$rm -f a.[co] b.[co]
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_static_inline.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_whoami.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_whoami.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:02:21  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for i_whoami
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_whoami: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_whoami (d_whoami):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_WHOAMI symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <whoami.h>.
```

```
?S:.
?C:I_WHOAMI (WHOAMI):
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the program may include
?C: <whoami.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_whoami I_WHOAMI /**/
?H:.
?D:i_whoami=''
?LINT:set i_whoami
: see if there is a whoami.h file
set whoami.h i_whoami
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_whoami.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_closedir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:31:26  ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:11:18  ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:21  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_closedir d_void_closedir: Inlibc i_dirent i_sysdir i_sysndir \
 cc ccflags ldflags libs Setvar rm
?MAKE: -pick
 add $@ %<
?S:d_closedir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_CLOSEDIR if closedir() is
?S: available.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_closedir HAS_CLOSEDIR  /**/
?H:.
?S:d_void_closedir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines VOID_CLOSEDIR if closedir()
?S: does not return a value.
?S:.
?C:VOID_CLOSEDIR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the closedir() routine
?C: does not return a value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_void_closedir VOID_CLOSEDIR  /**/
?H:.
?F:!closedir
?LINT:set d_closedir d_void_closedir
: see if closedir exists
set closedir d_closedir
eval $inlibc

@if VOID_CLOSEDIR || d_void_closedir
?X: The following contortions are designed so we can call closedir()
?X: and check whether it returns a value.  The contortions are designed
?X: to portably pick up the correct directory header, for those
?X: systems that support various mutually incompatible directory functions.
?X: This
 is from perl5's perl.h
case "$d_closedir" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Checking whether closedir() returns a status..." >&4
 cat > closedir.c <<EOM
#$i_dirent I_DIRENT  /**/
#$i_sysdir I_SYS_DIR  /**/
#$i_sysndir I_SYS_NDIR  /**/

#if defined(I_DIRENT)
#include <dirent.h>
#if defined(NeXT) && defined(I_SYS_DIR) /* NeXT needs dirent + sys/dir.h */
#include <sys/dir.h>
#endif
#else
#ifdef I_SYS_NDIR
#include <sys/ndir.h>
#else
```

```
#ifdef I_SYS_DIR
#ifdef hp9000s500
#include <ndir.h> /* may be wrong in the future */
#else
#include <sys/dir.h>
#endif
#endif
#endif
#endif
int main() { return closedir(opendir(".")); }
EOM
 if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o closedir closedir.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1; then
  if ./closedir > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   echo "Yes, it does."
   val="$undef"
  else
   echo "No, it doesn't."
   val="$define"
  fi
 else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it doesn't)"
  val="$define"
 fi
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef";
 ;;
esac
set d_void_closedir
eval $setvar
$rm
 -f closedir*
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_closedir.U
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?RCS: Id
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

```
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_castneg.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:11:21  ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure cc and ccflags are conditional dependencies
?RCS: patch54: added improved test case for Interactive Unix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:10:50  ram
?RCS: patch36: don't forget to tell user about compilation failures (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: declare signal handler correctly using 'signal_t' (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:47  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Can
 the compiler cast negative / odd floats to unsigned values.
?X:
?MAKE:d_castneg castflags: cat +cc +ccflags rm_try Setvar signal_t
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_castneg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines CASTNEG, which indicates
?S: wether the C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.
?S:.
?S:castflags:
?S: This variable contains a flag that precise difficulties the
?S: compiler has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:
?S:  0 = ok
?S:  1 = couldn't cast < 0
?S:  2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000
?S:  4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list
?S:.
?C:CASTNEGFLOAT:
?C: This symbol is defined if the C compiler can cast negative
?C: numbers to unsigned longs, ints and shorts.
?C:.
?C:CASTFLAGS:
?C: This symbol contains flags that say what difficulties the compiler
?C: has casting odd floating values to unsigned long:
?C:  0 = ok
?C:  1 = couldn't cast < 0
?C:  2 = couldn't cast >= 0x80000000
?C:  4 = couldn't cast in argument expression list
?C:.
?H:#$d_castneg CASTNEGFLOAT  /**/
?H:#define
 CASTFLAGS $castflags  /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
```

```
?LINT:set d_castneg
: check for ability to cast negative floats to unsigned
echo " "
echo 'Checking whether your C compiler can cast negative float to unsigned.' >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
$signal_t blech() { exit(7); }
$signal_t blech_in_list() { exit(4); }
unsigned long dummy_long(p) unsigned long p; { return p; }
unsigned int dummy_int(p) unsigned int p; { return p; }
unsigned short dummy_short(p) unsigned short p; { return p; }
int main()
{
 double f = -123.;
 unsigned long along;
 unsigned int aint;
 unsigned short ashort;
 int result = 0;

 signal(SIGFPE, blech);
 along = (unsigned long)f;
 aint = (unsigned int)f;
 ashort = (unsigned short)f;
 if (along != (unsigned long)-123)
  result |= 1;
 if (aint != (unsigned int)-123)
  result |= 1;
 if (ashort != (unsigned short)-123)
  result |= 1;
 f = (double)0x40000000;
 f = f + f;
 along = 0;
 along = (unsigned long)f;
 if
 (along != 0x80000000)
  result |= 2;
 f -= 1.;
 along = 0;
 along = (unsigned long)f;
 if (along != 0x7fffffff)
  result |= 1;
 f += 2.;
 along = 0;
 along = (unsigned long)f;
 if (along != 0x80000001)
  result |= 2;
 if (result)
```

```
  exit(result);
?X:
?X: The following is a test for Interactive Unix Version 4.1, which
?X: has an 'improved' compiler which can correctly cast negative
?X: floats in expression lists, but apparently not in argument lists.
?X: Contributed by Winfried Koenig <win@incom.rhein-main.de>
?X:
 signal(SIGFPE, blech_in_list);
 f = 123.;
 along = dummy_long((unsigned long)f);
 aint = dummy_int((unsigned int)f);
 ashort = dummy_short((unsigned short)f);
 if (along != (unsigned long)123)
  result |= 4;
 if (aint != (unsigned int)123)
  result |= 4;
 if (ashort != (unsigned short)123)
  result |= 4;
 exit(result);

}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 ./try
 castflags=$?
else
 echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program--assuming it can't)"
 castflags=7
fi
case
 "$castflags" in
0) val="$define"
 echo "Yup, it can."
 ;;
*) val="$undef"
 echo "Nope, it can't."
 ;;
esac
set d_castneg
eval $setvar
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_castneg.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Id

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:uselargefiles \
 ccflags_uselargefiles \
 ldflags_uselargefiles \
 libswanted_uselargefiles: \
 Myread Oldconfig Setvar test lseeksize fpossize \
 fpostype Compile echo n c cat lseektype rm_try run \
 use64bitint use64bitall i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:uselargefiles:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_LARGE_FILES symbol,
?S: and indicates that large file interfaces should be used when
?S: available.
?S:.
?S:ccflags_uselargefiles:
?S: This variable contains the compiler flags needed by large file builds
?S: and added to ccflags by hints files.
?S:.
?S:ldflags_uselargefiles:
?S: This variable contains the loader flags needed by large file builds
?S: and added to ldflags by
 hints files.
?S:.
?S:libswanted_uselargefiles:
?S: This variable contains the libraries needed by large file builds
?S: and added to ldflags by hints files.  It is a space separated list
?S: of the library names without the "lib" prefix or any suffix, just
?S: like libswanted..
?S:.
?C:USE_LARGE_FILES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that large file support
?C: should be used when available.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_LARGE_FILES
?H:?%<:#$uselargefiles USE_LARGE_FILES  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?INIT:ccflags_uselargefiles="
?INIT:ldflags_uselargefiles="
?INIT:libswanted_uselargefiles="
?T:yyy zzz
?F:!uselargefiles.cbu !try
```

```
?LINT:change lseeksize
?LINT:change fpossize
?LINT:extern uselfs
?LINT:use use64bitint
?LINT:use use64bitall
: Check for large file support
# Backward compatibility (uselfs is deprecated).
case "$uselfs" in
"$define"|true|[yY]*)
 cat <<EOM >&4

*** Configure -Duselfs is deprecated, using -Duselargefiles instead.
EOM
 uselargefiles="$define"
 ;;
esac

case "$lseeksize:$fpossize"
 in
8:8) cat <<EOM

You can have files larger than 2 gigabytes.
EOM
  val="$define" ;;
*)    case "$uselargefiles" in
  "$undef"|false|[nN]*) dflt='n' ;;
  *) dflt='y' ;;
  esac
  cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to understand large files (files larger than 2 gigabytes)
on some systems.  To do so, Configure can be run with -Duselargefiles.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
  rp='Try to understand large files, if available?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  y|Y) val="$define" ;;
  *) val="$undef"  ;;
  esac
  ;;
esac
set uselargefiles
eval $setvar
: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'.  If the
: user has specified that a large files perl is to be built,
: we may need to set or change some other defaults.
```

```
if $test -f uselargefiles.cbu; then
 echo "Your platform has some specific hints regarding large file builds, using them..."
 . ./uselargefiles.cbu
fi
case "$uselargefiles" in
"$define")
 if $test -f uselargefiles.cbu;
 then
  echo " "
  echo "Rechecking to see how big your file offsets are..." >&4
  $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($lseektype));
   return(0);
}
EOCP
  set try
  if eval $compile_ok; then
   lseeksize=`$run ./try`
   $echo "Your file offsets are now $lseeksize bytes long."
  else
   dflt="$lseeksize"
   echo " "
   echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program.  Guessing...)"
   rp="What is the size of your file offsets (in bytes)?"
   . ./myread
   lseeksize="$ans"
  fi
  case "$fpostype" in
  *_t) zzz="$fpostype" ;;
  *)   zzz="fpos_t" ;;
  esac
  $echo $n "Rechecking the size of $zzz...$c" >&4
  $cat > try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() {
   printf("%d\n", (int)sizeof($fpostype));
   return(0);
}
EOCP
```

```
  set try
  if eval $compile_ok; then
   yyy=`$run ./try`
   dflt="$lseeksize"
   case "$yyy" in
   ") echo
" "
    echo "(I can't execute the test program--guessing $fpossize.)" >&4
    ;;
   *) fpossize=$yyy
    echo " $fpossize bytes." >&4
    ;;
   esac
  else
   dflt="$fpossize"
   echo " "
   echo "(I can't compile the test program.  Guessing...)" >&4
   rp="What is the size of your file positions (in bytes)?"
   . ./myread
   fpossize="$ans"
  fi
  $rm_try
 fi
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/uselfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getservent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getservent_r getservent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getservent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getservent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getservent_r_proto:
```

```
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getservent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getservent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getservent_r routine
?C: is
 available to getservent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSERVENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getservent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getservent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getservent_r HAS_GETSERVENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETSERVENT_R_PROTO $getservent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getservent_r_proto
: see if getservent_r exists
set getservent_r d_getservent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getservent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getservent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getservent_r_proto=define
  set d_getservent_r_proto getservent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getservent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getservent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getservent_r(struct servent*, char*, size_t, struct servent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=I_SBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getservent_r_proto"
 in
 "|0) try='int getservent_r(struct servent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getservent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct servent* getservent_r(struct servent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getservent_r_proto" in
```

```
"|0) try='int getservent_r(struct servent*, struct servent_data*);'
./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservent_r_proto=I_SD ;;
esac
case "$getservent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getservent_r=undef
 getservent_r_proto=0
 echo "Disabling getservent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getservent_r_proto" in
 REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
 *) getservent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getservent_r_proto" ;;
 esac
 echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
esac
;;
*) case "$usethreads" in
 define) echo "getservent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
 esac
 d_getservent_r=undef
 getservent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
;;
*) getservent_r_proto=0
;;
esac
```

Found
in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getservent_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_select.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_select.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_select: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?S:d_select:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SELECT if select() is
?S: available to select active file descriptors. A <sys/time.h>
?S: inclusion may be necessary for the timeout field.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SELECT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the select routine is
?C: available
 to select active file descriptors. If the timeout field
?C: is used, <sys/time.h> may need to be included.
?C:.
?H:#$d_select HAS_SELECT /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_select
: see if select exists
set select d_select
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_select.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2019 Karl Williamson
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_towlower: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_towlower:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TOWLOWER symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the towlower() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TOWLOWER:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the towlower () routine is
?C: available to do case conversion.
?C:.
?H:#$d_towlower HAS_TOWLOWER  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_towlower
: see if towlower exists
set towlower d_towlower
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_towlower.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Head.U 6 2006-08-25 22:21:46Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Head.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1997/02/28  15:02:09  ram
?RCS: patch61: make sure we unset CDPATH for shells that support this
?RCS: patch61: improved Korn shell detection and handling
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/07/25  13:40:02  ram
?RCS: patch56: added SVR4-ish /opt directories to path list (ADO)
?RCS: patch56: OS/2 platforms are using another path separator
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/03/21  08:46:15  ram
?RCS: patch52: definition of
 paths wrongly added spurious ':' chars
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/10/29  15:54:19  ram
?RCS: patch36: make sure ENV is unset before calling /bin/ksh
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/08/29  16:03:44  ram
?RCS: patch32: now sets PATH only using existing directories
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/06/20  06:54:28  ram
?RCS: patch30: now computes its invocation name into 'me'
?RCS: patch30: symbol me is made visible to all units read-only
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/12/15  08:15:07  ram
?RCS: patch15: added /sbin:/usr/sbin:/usr/libexec in PATH for BSD/386
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/11/10  17:32:35  ram
?RCS: patch14: ensure PATH is reset to '.' before testing for alias
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:38:07  ram
?RCS: patch7: not all 'test' programs support the -x option
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:58  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This is the very first unit in the Configure script.  It is mostly just
?X:
 things to keep people from getting into a tizzy right off the bat.
?X:
?MAKE:Head:
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?V:PATH p_ _exe me newsh
?T:argv p paths OS2_SHELL DJGPP
?T:inksh needksh avoidksh newsh changesh reason
?F:!*
?LINT:extern ENV CDPATH SHELL MACHTYPE _exe is_os2
?LINT:change ENV CDPATH is_os2
?LINT:nocomment
#! /bin/sh
#
# If these # comments don't work, trim them. Don't worry about any other
# shell scripts, Configure will trim # comments from them for you.
#
# (If you are trying to port this package to a machine without sh,
# I would suggest you have a look at the prototypical config_h.SH file
# and edit it to reflect your system. Some packages may include samples
# of config.h for certain machines, so you might look for one of those.)
#
?X:
?X: NOTE THAT A CONFIGURE SCRIPT IS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN (whether or not
?X: the software which uses it is in the public domain).
?X:
# Yes, you may rip this off to use in other distribution packages. This
# script belongs to the public
 domain and cannot be copyrighted.
#
?X:
?X: WE ASK YOU NOT TO REMOVE OR ALTER THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH, PLEASE:
?X:
# Note: this Configure script was generated automatically by the tool
# called "metaconfig". Rather than working with this copy of Configure,
# you should use metaconfig. Perl uses a modified version of this
# tool, and this, together with the metaconfig units, are available
# in the git repository:
#    $ git clone https://github.com/perl5-metaconfig/metaconfig metaconfig
# The original dist package (including metaconfig) is available on github:
#    $ git clone https://github.com/rmanfredi/dist.git dist-git
#
?X: OK, I'll not alter, but I'll add to it then ...
# Though this script was generated by metaconfig from metaunits, it is
# OK to send patches against Configure itself (but not to commit them
```

```
# to blead). It's up to
# the Configure maintainers to backport the patch to the metaunits if it
# is accepted. Exceptions to this rule, and more information, is in
# Porting/pumpkin.pod.
?X:
?X:
 NOTA BENE:
?X: If you develop you own version of metaconfig based on this work,
?X: you have to add some comments telling that the script was generated
?X: by your version, not mine: It credits your work.
?X:

# Generated using [metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>]
# (with additional metaconfig patches by <MAINTLOC>)

cat >c1$$ <<EOF
ARGGGHHHH!!!!!

SCO csh still thinks true is false.  Write to SCO today and tell them that next
year Configure ought to "rm /bin/csh" unless they fix their blasted shell. :-)

(Actually, Configure ought to just patch csh in place.  Hmm.  Hmmmmm.  All
we'd have to do is go in and swap the && and || tokens, wherever they are.)

[End of diatribe. We now return you to your regularly scheduled programming...]
EOF
cat >c2$$ <<EOF

OOPS!  You naughty creature!  You didn't run Configure with sh!
I will attempt to remedy the situation by running sh for you...
EOF

true || cat c1$$ c2$$
true || exec sh $0 $argv:q

(exit $?0) || cat c2$$
(exit
 $?0) || exec sh $0 $argv:q
rm -f c1$$ c2$$

if test -f /dev/cputype -a -f /dev/drivers -a -f /dev/osversion; then
 cat <<EOF
***
*** I'm sorry but this system looks like Plan 9 and Plan 9 doesn't do
*** Configure that well.  (Plan 9 is close to UNIX but not close enough.)
*** Please read the README.plan9 for further instructions.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.
***
```

```
EOF
 exit 1
fi

if test -f /sys/utilities/MultiView ; then
 # AmigaOS, test -c for /dev/null is not useful
 :
elif test ! -c /dev/null ; then
 cat <<EOF
***
*** I'm sorry, but /dev/null appears to be a file rather than a device.
*** Please consult your operating sytem's notes for making a device
*** in /dev.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.
***
EOF
 exit 1
fi

: compute my invocation name
me=$0
case "$0" in
*/*)
 me=`echo $0 | sed -e 's!.*/\(.*\)!\1!' 2>/dev/null`
 test "$me" || me=$0
 ;;
esac

?X:
?X: To be able to run under OS/2, we must detect that early enough to use
?X: the proper path separator, stored in $p_. It is : on
 UNIX and ; on
?X: DOS-ish systems such as OS/2.
?X:
: Proper separator for the PATH environment variable
p_=:
: On OS/2 this directory should exist if this is not floppy only system ":-]"
if test -d c:/. || ( uname -a | grep -i 'os\(/\|\)2' 2>&1 ) 2>&1 >/dev/null ; then
 if test -n "$OS2_SHELL"; then
  p_=\;
  PATH=`cmd /c "echo %PATH%" | tr '\\\\' / `
?X: That's a bug in ksh5.22
  OS2_SHELL=`cmd /c "echo %OS2_SHELL%" | tr '\\\\' / | tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]'`
  is_os2=yes
 elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
  case "X${MACHTYPE:-nonesuchmach}" in
  *cygwin|*msys) ;;
  *) p_=\; ;;
```

```
  esac
 fi
fi

?X:
?X: There are two schools of thoughts here. Some people correctly argue that
?X: the user has a better chance than we do of setting a reasonable PATH and
?X: others argue that Configure is the best place there is to set up a suitable
?X: PATH. Well, here we try to compromise by keeping the user's PATH and
?X: appending some directories which are known to work on some machine or the
?X: other. The rationale
 behind this being that a novice user might not have a
?X: proper environment variable set, and some directories like /etc (where
?X: chown is located on some BSD systems) may be missing--RAM.
?X:
?X: SVR4 adds an /opt directory for optional packages.  Some sites use
?X: various permutations on /opt as opposed to /usr or /usr/local.-- ADO
?X:
?X: We only add directories that are not already in the PATH of the
?X: user and the directories must exist also.
?X:
?X: 20040627, Merijn, HP-UX's ANSI compiler is in /opt/ansic/bin if present
?X:  and should be before /usr/ccs/bin, where the braindead bundled compiler
?X:  can be found. The /usr/ccs/bin compiler cannot be used to build perl.
?X:
: Proper PATH setting
paths='/bin /usr/bin /usr/local/bin /usr/ucb /usr/local /usr/lbin'
paths="$paths /opt/bin /opt/local/bin /opt/local /opt/lbin"
paths="$paths /usr/5bin /etc /usr/gnu/bin /usr/new /usr/new/bin /usr/nbin"
paths="$paths /opt/gnu/bin /opt/new /opt/new/bin /opt/nbin"
paths="$paths /sys5.3/bin
 /sys5.3/usr/bin /bsd4.3/bin /bsd4.3/usr/ucb"
paths="$paths /bsd4.3/usr/bin /usr/bsd /bsd43/bin /opt/ansic/bin /usr/ccs/bin"
paths="$paths /etc /usr/lib /usr/ucblib /lib /usr/ccs/lib"
paths="$paths /sbin /usr/sbin /usr/libexec"
paths="$paths /system/gnu_library/bin"

for p in $paths
do
 case "$p_$PATH$p_" in
 *$p_$p$p_*) ;;
 *) test -d $p && PATH=$PATH$p_$p ;;
 esac
done

PATH=.$p_$PATH
export PATH
```

```
: shall we be using ksh?
inksh=''
needksh=''
avoidksh=''
newsh=/bin/ksh
changesh=''
?X: Use (alias -x) and not (alias) since zsh and bash recognize the alias
?X: builtin but not the -x option which is typically ksh...
?X: We need to set up PATH before calling the "alias" built-in since some
?X: systems like HP-UX have a binary called /bin/alias.
if (PATH=.; alias -x) >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  inksh=true
fi
?X: On HP-UX, large Configure scripts may exercise a bug in /bin/sh, use ksh
if test -f /hp-ux -a -f /bin/ksh; then
 needksh='to avoid sh bug in "here document" expansion'
fi
?X: On
 AIX4, /bin/sh is really ksh and it causes problems, use sh
if test -d /usr/lpp -a -f /usr/bin/bsh -a -f /usr/bin/uname; then
 if test X`/usr/bin/uname -v` = X4; then
  avoidksh="to avoid AIX 4's /bin/sh"
  newsh=/usr/bin/bsh
 fi
fi
?X: On Digital UNIX, /bin/sh may start up buggy /bin/ksh, use sh
if test -f /osf_boot -a -f /usr/sbin/setld; then
 if test X`/usr/bin/uname -s` = XOSF1; then
  avoidksh="to avoid Digital UNIX' ksh"
  newsh=/bin/sh
?X: if BIN_SH is set to 'xpg4', sh will start up ksh
  unset BIN_SH
 fi
fi
?X: If we are not in ksh and need it, then feed us back to it
case "$inksh/$needksh" in
/[a-z]*)
?X: Clear ENV to avoid any ~/.kshrc that could alias cd or whatever...
?X: Don't use "unset ENV", that is not portable enough
  ENV=''
  changesh=true
  reason="$needksh"
 ;;
esac
?X: If we are in ksh and must avoid it, then feed us back to a new shell
case "$inksh/$avoidksh" in
true/[a-z]*)
 changesh=true
```

```
 reason="$avoidksh"
 ;;
esac
?X: Warn them if they use ksh on other systems,
 which are those where
?X: we don't need ksh nor want to avoid it explicitly, yet are using it.
case "$inksh/$needksh-$avoidksh-" in
true/--)
  cat <<EOM
(I see you are using the Korn shell.  Some ksh's blow up on $me,
mainly on older exotic systems.  If yours does, try the Bourne shell instead.)
EOM
 ;;
esac
case "$changesh" in
true)
 export newsh
 echo "(Feeding myself to $newsh $reason.)"
?X: Make sure they didn't say sh <Configure by checking whether $0 ends
?X: with Configure or not. If they did say sh <../../Configure, then too
?X: bad for them anyway, since we lost that path indication...
?X: Otherwise, execing $0 ensures we keep the full remote source dir
?X: indication for src.U.
 case "$0" in
 Configure|*/Configure) exec $newsh $0 "$@";;
 *) exec $newsh Configure "$@";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
?X: 2004.06.09 rac
?X: having $newsh persist as ksh here is bad news if ksh doesn't really
?X: exist. this causes us to toss away a perfectly good working test in
?X: bash in favor of more exotic
 external options. see bug 42665.
test -x "${newsh}" || unset newsh

?X: Unset CDPATH to avoid surprises when using cd under some shells
?X: Can't unset it because that's not portable to very old shells.
?X: Can't set it to '' because then bash 2.02 won't do "cd UU"  --AD  6/98.
?X: Don't want to set it to '.' because then ksh prints out the
?X: name of the directory every time you cd to it. --AD 6/98
?X: In order to inflict the least harm, change it only if it's set.
: if needed, set CDPATH to a harmless value that is not chatty
: avoid bash 2.02 problems with empty CDPATH.
case "$CDPATH" in
'') ;;
*) case "$SHELL" in
 *bash*) CDPATH='.' ;;
```

```
 *) CDPATH=" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

: Configure runs within the UU subdirectory
test -d UU || mkdir UU
?X: Use ./* to avoid any confirmation prompts from enhanced shells -- WED
cd UU && rm -f ./*

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Head.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: mailer.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mailer.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:32:11  ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  15:10:04  ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure full path value is used for rmail also
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:14:18  ram
?RCS: patch16: now use _sendmail vars and friends for portability issues
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:10  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mailer: test cat rmail mail smail sendmail Getfile Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mailer:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname of a reasonable mailer.
?S: By reasonable, we mean some program which can understand internet
?S: addresses or at least forward them to some internet router. This
?S: mailer should be invoked as "mailer [options] recipients <mail".
?S:.
: determine the name of a reasonable mailer
```

```
case "$mailer" in
")
 if $test -f "$sendmail"; then
  dflt="$sendmail"
 elif $test -f "$smail"; then
  dflt="$smail"
 elif $test -f "$rmail"; then
  dflt="$rmail"
 elif $test -f /bin/mail; then
  dflt=/bin/mail
 else
  dflt=$mail
 fi
 ;;
*)  dflt="$mailer";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

I need the full pathname of the program used to deliver mail on your system.
A typical answer would be /usr/lib/sendmail or /bin/rmail, but you may choose
any other program, as long as it can be fed from standard input and will
honour any user-supplied headers.

EOM
fn=f
rp='Mail
 transport agent to be used?'
. ./getfile
mailer="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/mailer.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?MAKE:run to from targetarch usecrosscompile: src awk cat grep test rm \
```

```
 echo sed mkdir cp touch chmod
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usecrosscompile:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_CROSS_COMPILE symbol,
?S: and indicates that our package has been cross-compiled.
?S:.
?S:run:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure
?S: to copy and execute a cross-compiled executable in the
?S: target host.  Useful and available only during
 the build.
?S: Empty string '' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:from:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure
?S: to copy files from the target host.  Useful and available
?S: only during the build.
?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:to:
?S: This variable contains the command used by Configure
?S: to copy to from the target host.  Useful and available
?S: only during the build.
?S: The string ':' if not cross-compiling.
?S:.
?S:targetarch:
?S: If cross-compiling, this variable contains the target architecture.
?S: If not, this will be empty.
?S:.
?C:USE_CROSS_COMPILE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the package is being
?C: cross-compiled.
?C:.
?C:CROSS_TARGET_ARCH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the target architecture
?C: the package has been cross-compiled to.
?C: Undefined if not a cross-compile.
?C:.
?H:?usecrosscompile:#ifndef USE_CROSS_COMPILE
?H:?usecrosscompile:#$usecrosscompile USE_CROSS_COMPILE /**/
?H:?usecrosscompile:#define
 CROSS_TARGET_ARCH "$targetarch" /**/
?H:?usecrosscompile:#endif
?H:.
?T:croak pwd exe f q i j cwd
?LINT:extern usecrosscompile
?LINT:extern cc
```

```
?LINT:extern usrinc
?LINT:change usrinc
?LINT:change ar
?LINT:change nm
?LINT:change ranlib
?LINT:extern targethost
?LINT:extern targetdir
?LINT:change targetdir
?LINT:extern targetuser
?LINT:change targetuser
?LINT:extern targetrun
?LINT:extern targetfrom
?LINT:extern targetto
?LINT:extern targetmkdir
?LINT:change targetrun
?LINT:change targetfrom
?LINT:change targetto
?LINT:change targetmkdir
?LINT:extern incpth
?LINT:extern libpth
?LINT:change incpth
?LINT:change libpth
?LINT:extern locincpth
?LINT:extern loclibpth
?LINT:change locincpth
?LINT:change loclibpth
?LINT:extern TMPDIR
: setup for possible cross-compilation
run=''
to=:
from=:
usecrosscompile='undef'
targetarch=''
case "$usecrosscompile" in
$define|true|[yY]*)
@if { test -d ../Cross }
?X:
?X: Cross-compilation is enabled when there is a 'Cross' directory found
?X: at the root
 of the package.  This directory must contain the following
?X: entries for defining the cross-compilation process:
?X:
?X: FIXME FIXME
?X: WE MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LOCAL cross-compiling AND REMOTE ONE
?X: ACTUALLY, REMOTE COMPILATION SHOULD BE CONFIGURED INTERACTIVELY
?X: IT WILL COPY ALL THE FILES FROM THE MANIFEST DOWN TO THE REMOTE DIR...
?X: (and copy things like 'mkdep', etc...)
?X:
```

```
$echo "Cross-compiling..."
croak=''
case "$cc" in
*-*-gcc)
?X: A cross-compiling gcc, probably.
    targetarch=`$echo $cc|$sed 's/-gcc$//'`
    ar=$targetarch-ar
?X: leave out ld, choosing it is more complex
    nm=$targetarch-nm
    ranlib=$targetarch-ranlib
    $echo 'extern int foo;' > try.c
    set X `$cc -v -E try.c 2>&1 | \
  $awk '/^#include </,/^End of search /'|$grep '/include'`
    shift
 if $test $# -gt 0; then
        incpth="$incpth $*"
  incpth="`$echo $incpth|$sed 's/^ //'`"
  echo "Guessing incpth '$incpth'." >&4
  for i in $*; do
   j="`$echo $i|$sed 's,/include$,/lib,'`"
   if
$test -d $j; then
    libpth="$libpth $j"
   fi
  done
  libpth="`$echo $libpth|$sed 's/^ //'`"
  echo "Guessing libpth '$libpth'." >&4
    fi
    $rm -f try.c
    ;;
esac
case "$targetarch" in
'') echo "Targetarch not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*)  echo "Using targetarch $targetarch." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$incpth" in
'') echo "Incpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*)  echo "Using incpth '$incpth'." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
'') echo "Libpth not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*)  echo "Using libpth '$libpth'." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$usrinc" in
'')
 for i in $incpth; do
  if $test -f $i/errno.h -a -f $i/stdio.h -a -f $i/time.h; then
   usrinc=$i
```

```
  echo "Guessing usrinc $usrinc." >&4
  break
 fi
   done
   case "$usrinc" in
   ") echo "Usrinc not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
   esac
 ;;
*)  echo "Using usrinc $usrinc." >&4 ;;
esac
case "$targethost" in
") echo "Targethost not defined." >&4; croak=y ;;
*)  echo "Using targethost $targethost."
>&4
esac
locincpth=' '
loclibpth=' '
case "$croak" in
y) echo "Cannot continue, aborting." >&4; exit 1 ;;
esac
case "$src" in
/*) run=$src/Cross/run
   targetmkdir=$src/Cross/mkdir
   to=$src/Cross/to
   from=$src/Cross/from
   ;;
*)  pwd=`$test -f ../Configure & cd ..; pwd`
   run=$pwd/Cross/run
   targetmkdir=$pwd/Cross/mkdir
   to=$pwd/Cross/to
   from=$pwd/Cross/from
   ;;
esac
case "$targetrun" in
") targetrun=ssh ;;
esac
case "$targetto" in
") targetto=scp ;;
esac
case "$targetfrom" in
") targetfrom=scp ;;
esac
run=$run-$targetrun
to=$to-$targetto
from=$from-$targetfrom
case "$targetdir" in
")
 targetdir="${TMPDIR:-/tmp}"
```

```
  echo "Guessing targetdir $targetdir." >&4
  ;;
 esac
 case "$targetuser" in
 ")
  targetuser=root
  echo "Guessing targetuser $targetuser." >&4
  ;;
 esac
 case "$targetfrom" in
 scp) q=-q ;;
 *) q=" ;;
 esac
 case "$targetrun" in
 ssh|rsh)
  $cat >$run <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
case "\$1" in
-cwd)
 shift
 cwd=\$1
  shift
 ;;
esac
case "\$cwd" in
") cwd=$targetdir ;;
esac
exe=\$1
shift
if $test ! -f \$exe.xok; then
 $to \$exe
 $touch \$exe.xok
fi
$targetrun -l $targetuser $targethost "cd \$cwd && ./\$exe \$@"
EOF
  ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetrun '$targetrun'" >&4
     exit 1
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetmkdir" in
 */Cross/mkdir)
  $cat >$targetmkdir <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
$targetrun -l $targetuser $targethost "mkdir -p \$@"
EOF
     $chmod a+rx $targetmkdir
     ;;
```

```
 *)  echo "Unknown targetmkdir '$targetmkdir'" >&4
     exit 1
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetto" in
 scp|rcp)
     $cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 case "\$f" in
 /*)
   $targetmkdir \`dirname \$f\`
   $targetto $q \$f $targetuser@$targethost:\$f            || exit 1
   ;;
 *)
   $targetmkdir $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
   $targetto $q \$f $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f || exit 1
   ;;
 esac
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 cp) $cat >$to <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 case "\$f" in
 /*)
   $mkdir -p $targetdir/\`dirname
 \$f\`
   $cp \$f $targetdir/\$f || exit 1
   ;;
 *)
   $targetmkdir $targetdir/\`dirname \$f\`
   $cp \$f $targetdir/\$f || exit 1
   ;;
 esac
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetto '$targetto'" >&4
     exit 1
     ;;
 esac
 case "$targetfrom" in
```

```
 scp|rcp)
   $cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 $rm -f \$f
 $targetfrom $q $targetuser@$targethost:$targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 cp) $cat >$from <<EOF
#!/bin/sh
for f in \$@
do
 $rm -f \$f
 cp $targetdir/\$f . || exit 1
done
exit 0
EOF
     ;;
 *)  echo "Unknown targetfrom '$targetfrom'" >&4
     exit 1
     ;;
 esac
 if $test ! -f $run; then
     echo "Target 'run' script '$run' not found." >&4
 else
     $chmod a+rx $run
 fi
 if $test ! -f $to; then
     echo "Target 'to' script '$to' not found." >&4
 else
     $chmod a+rx $to
 fi
 if $test ! -f $from; then
     echo "Target 'from' script '$from' not found." >&4
 else
     $chmod a+rx $from
 fi
 if $test ! -f $run -o ! -f $to -o !
 -f $from; then
     exit 1
 fi
 $cat >&4 <<EOF
Using '$run' for remote execution,
and '$from' and '$to'
for remote file transfer.
```

```
EOF
@else
 echo "Cross-compilation is not supported for this package." >&4
 exit 1
@end
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Cross.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2005 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_unsetenv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_unsetenv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNSETENV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the unsetenv () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_UNSETENV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the unsetenv () routine is
?C: available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_unsetenv HAS_UNSETENV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_unsetenv
: see if unsetenv exists
set unsetenv d_unsetenv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_unsetenv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: html3dir.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: html3dir.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:html3dir html3direxp installhtml3dir: cat sed Loc Myread \
 spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup html1dir
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:html3dir=''
?S:html3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which html
?S: source pages are to be put.  This directory is for pages
?S: that describe libraries or modules.  It is intended to
?S: correspond roughly to section 3 of the Unix manuals.
?S:.
?D:html3direxp=''
?S:html3direxp:
?S: This variable
 is the same as the html3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installhtml3dir=''
?S:installhtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as html3direxp, unless you are
?S: using a different installprefix.  For extra portability, you
?S: should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set html3direxp
?LINT:set installhtml3dir
: determine where html pages for libraries and modules go
set html3dir html3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

If you wish to install html files for modules associated with $spackage,
indicate the appropriate directory here.  To skip installing html files,
answer "none".
EOM
: There is no obvious default.  If they have specified html1dir, then
: try to key off that, possibly changing .../html1 into .../html3.
case "$html3dir" in
'') html3dir=`echo "$html1dir" | $sed 's/1$/3$/'` ;;
*) dflt=$html3dir ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
```

```
rp="Directory for the $spackage module
 html pages?"
. ./getfile
prefixvar=html3dir
. ./setprefixvar
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$html3dir" = "X" && html3dir=' '
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/html3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_dld.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dld.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:20:07  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_dld: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dld:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DLD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <dld.h> (GNU dynamic loading)
?S: exists and should be included.
?S:.
?C:I_DLD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <dld.h>
 exists and should
?C: be included before using GNU dynamic loading features.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dld I_DLD /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_dld
: see if dld is available
set dld.h i_dld
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_dld.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: perlxv.U,v 1.1 2000/08/31 17:53:56 jhi Exp jhi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ivtype uvtype nvtype ivsize uvsize nvsize \
    i8type u8type i16type u16type i32type u32type i64type u64type \
    i8size u8size i16size u16size i32size u32size i64size u64size \
    d_nv_preserves_uv nv_preserves_uv_bits nv_overflows_integers_at \
    d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero: \
 echo rm_try use64bitint d_quad quadtype uquadtype usequadmath \
 d_longdbl uselongdouble longdblsize doublesize i_quadmath \
 shortsize intsize longsize i_stdlib libs gccversion \
 cat Compile i_inttypes test signal_t run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ivtype:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's IV.
?S:.
?S:uvtype:
?S: This variable contains the C type
 used for Perl's UV.
?S:.
?S:nvtype:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's NV.
?S:.
?S:i8type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I8.
?S:.
?S:u8type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U8.
?S:.
?S:i16type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I16.
?S:.
?S:u16type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U16.
?S:.
?S:i32type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I32.
?S:.
?S:u32type:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U32.
?S:.
?S:i64type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's I64.
?S:.
?S:u64type:
?S: This variable contains the C type used for Perl's U64.
?S:.
?S:ivsize:
?S: This variable is the size of an IV in bytes.
?S:.
?S:uvsize:
?S: This variable is the size of a UV in bytes.
?S:.
?S:i8size:
?S: This variable is the size of an I8 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:u8size:
?S: This variable is the size of an U8 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:i16size:
?S: This variable is the
 size of an I16 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:u16size:
?S: This variable is the size of an U16 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:i32size:
?S: This variable is the size of an I32 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:u32size:
?S: This variable is the size of an U32 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:i64size:
?S: This variable is the size of an I64 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:u64size:
?S: This variable is the size of an U64 in bytes.
?S:.
?S:nvsize:
?S: This variable is the size of a Perl NV in bytes.
?S: Note that some floating point formats have unused bytes.
?S:.
?S:d_nv_preserves_uv:
?S: This variable indicates whether a variable of type nvtype
?S: can preserve all the bits a variable of type uvtype.
?S:.
?S:nv_preserves_uv_bits:
```

```
?S: This variable indicates how many of bits type uvtype
?S: a variable nvtype can preserve.
?S:.
?S:nv_overflows_integers_at:
?S: This variable gives the largest integer value that NVs can hold
?S: as a constant floating point expression.
?S: If it could not be determined, it holds the value 0.
?S:.
?S:d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero:
?S: This
 variable indicates whether a variable of type nvtype
?S: stores 0.0 in memory as all bits zero.
?S:.
?C:IVTYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's IV.
?C:.
?C:UVTYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's UV.
?C:.
?C:I8TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I8.
?C:.
?C:U8TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U8.
?C:.
?C:I16TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I16.
?C:.
?C:U16TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U16.
?C:.
?C:I32TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I32.
?C:.
?C:U32TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U32.
?C:.
?C:I64TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's I64.
?C:.
?C:U64TYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's U64.
?C:.
?C:NVTYPE:
?C: This symbol defines the C type used for Perl's NV.
?C:.
?C:IVSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(IV).
```

```
?C:.
?C:UVSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the
 sizeof(UV).
?C:.
?C:I8SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I8).
?C:.
?C:U8SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U8).
?C:.
?C:I16SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I16).
?C:.
?C:U16SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U16).
?C:.
?C:I32SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I32).
?C:.
?C:U32SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U32).
?C:.
?C:I64SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(I64).
?C:.
?C:U64SIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(U64).
?C:.
?C:NVSIZE:
?C: This symbol contains the sizeof(NV).
?C: Note that some floating point formats have unused bytes.
?C: The most notable example is the x86* 80-bit extended precision
?C: which comes in byte sizes of 12 and 16 (for 32 and 64 bit
?C: platforms, respectively), but which only uses 10 bytes.
?C: Perl compiled with -Duselongdouble on x86* is like this.
?C:.
?C:NV_PRESERVES_UV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that a variable of type NVTYPE
?C: can preserve all the bits of a variable of type UVTYPE.
?C:.
?C:NV_PRESERVES_UV_BITS:
?C: This
 symbol contains the number of bits a variable of type NVTYPE
?C: can preserve of a variable of type UVTYPE.
?C:.
?C:NV_OVERFLOWS_INTEGERS_AT:
?C: This symbol gives the largest integer value that NVs can hold. This
```

```
?C: value + 1.0 cannot be stored accurately. It is expressed as constant
?C: floating point expression to reduce the chance of decimal/binary
?C: conversion issues. If it can not be determined, the value 0 is given.
?C:.
?C:NV_ZERO_IS_ALLBITS_ZERO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that a variable of type NVTYPE
?C: stores 0.0 in memory as all bits zero.
?C:.
?H:#define IVTYPE  $ivtype  /**/
?H:#define UVTYPE  $uvtype  /**/
?H:#define I8TYPE  $i8type  /**/
?H:#define U8TYPE  $u8type  /**/
?H:#define I16TYPE  $i16type /**/
?H:#define U16TYPE  $u16type /**/
?H:#define I32TYPE  $i32type /**/
?H:#define U32TYPE  $u32type /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_QUAD
?H:?%<:#define I64TYPE  $i64type /**/
?H:?%<:#define U64TYPE  $u64type /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:#define NVTYPE  $nvtype  /**/
?H:#define IVSIZE  $ivsize  /**/
?H:#define UVSIZE  $uvsize  /**/
?H:#define I8SIZE  $i8size  /**/
?H:#define U8SIZE  $u8size  /**/
?H:#define I16SIZE  $i16size /**/
?H:#define U16SIZE  $u16size /**/
?H:#define I32SIZE  $i32size /**/
?H:#define U32SIZE  $u32size /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef
 HAS_QUAD
?H:?%<:#define I64SIZE  $i64size /**/
?H:?%<:#define U64SIZE  $u64size /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:#define NVSIZE  $nvsize  /**/
?H:#$d_nv_preserves_uv NV_PRESERVES_UV
?H:#define NV_PRESERVES_UV_BITS $nv_preserves_uv_bits
?H:#define NV_OVERFLOWS_INTEGERS_AT ($nv_overflows_integers_at)
?H:#$d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero NV_ZERO_IS_ALLBITS_ZERO
?H:?%<:#if UVSIZE == 8
?H:?%<:#   ifdef BYTEORDER
?H:?%<:#       if BYTEORDER == 0x1234
?H:?%<:#           undef BYTEORDER
?H:?%<:#           define BYTEORDER 0x12345678
?H:?%<:#       else
?H:?%<:#           if BYTEORDER == 0x4321
?H:?%<:#               undef BYTEORDER
?H:?%<:#               define BYTEORDER 0x87654321
```

```
?H:?%<:#
    endif
?H:?%<:#       endif
?H:?%<:#   endif
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?T:xxx
?T:d
?F:!try
: Check basic sizes
echo " "
$echo "Choosing the C types to be used for Perl's internal types..." >&4

case "$use64bitint:$d_quad:$quadtype" in
define:define:?*)
 ivtype="$quadtype"
 uvtype="$uquadtype"
 ivsize=8
 uvsize=8
 ;;
*) ivtype="long"
 uvtype="unsigned long"
 ivsize=$longsize
 uvsize=$longsize
 ;;
esac

case "$uselongdouble:$d_longdbl" in
define:define)
 nvtype="long double"
 nvsize=$longdblsize
 ;;
*) nvtype=double
 nvsize=$doublesize
 ;;
esac

case "$usequadmath:$i_quadmath" in
define:define)
 nvtype="__float128"
 nvsize=16
 case "$libs" in
 *quadmath*) ;;
 *) $cat <<EOM >&4

*** You requested the use of the quadmath library, but you
*** do not seem to have the quadmath library installed.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.
```

```
EOM
   exit 1
   ;;
 esac
 ;;
define:*) $cat <<EOM >&4

*** You requested the use of the quadmath library, but you
*** do not seem to have the required header, <quadmath.h>.
EOM
  case "$gccversion" in
 [23].*|4.[0-5]*)
  $cat <<EOM >&4
*** Your gcc looks a bit old:
*** $gccversion
EOM
   ;;
 ")
  $cat <<EOM >&4
*** You are not running a gcc.
EOM
   ;;
 esac
 $cat <<EOM >&4
*** For the quadmath library you need at least gcc 4.6.
*** Cannot continue, aborting.
EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
esac

$echo "(IV will be "$ivtype", $ivsize bytes)"
$echo "(UV will be "$uvtype", $uvsize bytes)"
$echo "(NV will be "$nvtype", $nvsize bytes)"

$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#$i_inttypes I_INTTYPES
#ifdef I_INTTYPES
#include <inttypes.h>
#endif
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
#ifdef INT8
  int8_t i =  INT8_MAX;
 uint8_t u = UINT8_MAX;
 printf("int8_t\n");
#endif
#ifdef INT16
```

```
  int16_t i =  INT16_MAX;
 uint16_t u = UINT16_MAX;
 printf("int16_t\n");
#endif
#ifdef INT32
  int32_t i =  INT32_MAX;
 uint32_t u = UINT32_MAX;
 printf("int32_t\n");
#endif
}
EOCP

i8type="signed char"
u8type="unsigned char"
i8size=1
u8size=1

case "$i16type" in
") case "$shortsize" in
 2) i16type=short
  u16type="unsigned
 short"
  i16size=$shortsize
  u16size=$shortsize
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$i16type" in
") set try -DINT16
 if eval $compile; then
  case "`$run ./try`" in
  int16_t)
   i16type=int16_t
   u16type=uint16_t
   i16size=2
   u16size=2
   ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
esac
case "$i16type" in
") if $test $shortsize -ge 2; then
  i16type=short
  u16type="unsigned short"
  i16size=$shortsize
  u16size=$shortsize
```

```
 fi
 ;;
esac

case "$i32type" in
") case "$longsize" in
 4) i32type=long
  u32type="unsigned long"
  i32size=$longsize
  u32size=$longsize
  ;;
 *) case "$intsize" in
  4) i32type=int
   u32type="unsigned int"
   i32size=$intsize
   u32size=$intsize
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$i32type" in
") set try -DINT32
 if eval $compile; then
  case "`$run ./try`" in
  int32_t)
   i32type=int32_t
   u32type=uint32_t
   i32size=4
   u32size=4
   ;;
  esac
 fi
 ;;
esac
case "$i32type" in
") if $test $intsize -ge 4; then
  i32type=int
  u32type="unsigned int"
  i32size=$intsize
  u32size=$intsize
 fi
 ;;
esac

case
```

```
 "$i64type" in
") case "$d_quad:$quadtype" in
 define:?*)
  i64type="$quadtype"
  u64type="$uquadtype"
  i64size=8
  u64size=8
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

$echo "Checking how many bits of your UVs your NVs can preserve..." >&4
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#ifdef SIGFPE
/* volatile so that the compiler has to store it out to memory */
volatile int bletched = 0;
$signal_t blech(int s) { bletched = 1; }
#endif
int main() {
   $uvtype u = 0;
   $nvtype d;
   int     n = 8 * $uvsize;
   int     i;
#ifdef SIGFPE
   signal(SIGFPE, blech);
#endif

   for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     u = u << 1 | ($uvtype)1;
     d = ($nvtype)u;
     if (($uvtype)d != u)
       break;
     if (d <= 0)
 break;
     d = ($nvtype)(u - 1);
     if (($uvtype)d != (u - 1))
       break;
#ifdef SIGFPE
     if (bletched)
 break;
```

```
#endif
   }
   printf("%d\n",
 ((i == n) ? -n : i));
   exit(0);
}
EOP
set try

d_nv_preserves_uv="$undef"
if eval $compile; then
 nv_preserves_uv_bits="`$run ./try`"
fi
case "$nv_preserves_uv_bits" in
\-[1-9]*)
 nv_preserves_uv_bits=`expr 0 - $nv_preserves_uv_bits`
 $echo "Your NVs can preserve all $nv_preserves_uv_bits bits of your UVs."  2>&1
 d_nv_preserves_uv="$define"
 ;;
[1-9]*) $echo "Your NVs can preserve only $nv_preserves_uv_bits bits of your UVs."  2>&1
 d_nv_preserves_uv="$undef" ;;
*) $echo "Can't figure out how many bits your NVs preserve." 2>&1
 nv_preserves_uv_bits="0" ;;
esac
$rm_try

$echo "Checking to find the largest integer value your NVs can hold..." >&4
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#include <stdio.h>

typedef $nvtype NV;

int
main() {
 NV value = 2;
 int count = 1;

 while(count < 256) {
   /* volatile so that the compiler has to store it out to memory */
   volatile NV up = value + 1.0;
   volatile NV negated = -value;
   volatile NV down = negated - 1.0;
   volatile NV got_up = up
 - value;
   int up_good = got_up == 1.0;
   int got_down = down - negated;
   int down_good = got_down == -1.0;
```

```
  if (down_good != up_good) {
    fprintf(stderr,
      "Inconsistency - up %d %f; down %d %f; for 2**%d (%.20f)\n",
      up_good, (double) got_up, down_good, (double) got_down,
      count, (double) value);
    return 1;
  }
  if (!up_good) {
    while (1) {
 if (count > 8) {
  count -= 8;
  fputs("256.0", stdout);
 } else {
  count--;
  fputs("2.0", stdout);
 }
 if (!count) {
  puts("");
  return 0;
 }
 fputs("*", stdout);
    }
  }
  value *= 2;
  ++count;
 }
 fprintf(stderr, "Cannot overflow integer range, even at 2**%d (%.20f)\n",
  count, (double) value);
 return 1;
}
EOP
set try

nv_overflows_integers_at='0'
if eval $compile; then
  xxx="`$run ./try`"
  case "$?" in
 0)
    case "$xxx" in
  2*)  cat >&4 <<EOM
The largest integer your NVs can preserve is equal to $xxx
EOM
     nv_overflows_integers_at="$xxx"
     ;;
  *)  cat
 >&4 <<EOM
Cannot determine the largest integer value your NVs can hold, unexpected output
'$xxx'
```

```
EOM
      ;;
     esac
     ;;
 *)  cat >&4 <<EOM
Cannot determine the largest integer value your NVs can hold
EOM
     ;;
   esac
fi
$rm_try

$echo "Checking whether NV 0.0 is all bits zero in memory..." >&4
$cat <<EOP >try.c
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <signal.h>
#ifdef SIGFPE
/* volatile so that the compiler has to store it out to memory */
volatile int bletched = 0;
$signal_t blech(int s) { bletched = 1; }
#endif

int checkit($nvtype d, const char *where) {
   void *v = &d;
   unsigned char *p = (unsigned char *)v;
   unsigned char *end = p + sizeof(d);
   int fail = 0;

   while (p < end)
 fail += *p++;

   if (!fail)
 return 0;

   p = (unsigned char *)v;
   printf("No - %s: 0x", where);
   while (p < end)
 printf ("%02X", *p++);
   printf("\n");
   return 1;
}
```

```
int
 main(int argc, char **argv) {
   $nvtype d = 0.0;
   int fail = 0;
   fail += checkit(d, "0.0");

   /* The compiler shouldn't be assuming that bletched is 0  */
   d = bletched;

   fail += checkit(d, "bleched");

#ifdef SIGFPE
   signal(SIGFPE, blech);
#endif

   /* Paranoia - the compiler should have no way of knowing that ANSI says
      that argv[argc] will always be NULL.  Actually, if it did assume this it
      would be buggy, as this is C and main() can be called from elsewhere in
      the program.  */
   d = argv[argc] ? 1 : 0;

   if (d) {
 printf("Odd argv[argc]=%p, d=%g\n", argv[argc], d);
   }

   fail += checkit(d, "ternary");

   memset(&d, sizeof(d), argv[argc] ? 1 : 0);

   if (d != 0.0) {
 printf("No - memset doesn't give 0.0\n");
 /* This might just blow up:  */
 printf("(gives %g)\n", d);
 return 1;
   }

#ifdef SIGFPE
   if (bletched) {
 printf("No - something bleched\n");
 return 1;
   }
#endif
   if (fail) {
     printf("No - %d fail(s)\n",
 fail);
     return 1;
   }
   printf("Yes\n");
```

```
   return 0;
}
EOP
set try

d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$undef"
if eval $compile; then
   xxx="`$run ./try`"
   case "$?" in
 0)
     case "$xxx" in
  Yes)  cat >&4 <<EOM
0.0 is represented as all bits zero in memory
EOM
      d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$define"
      ;;
  *)  cat >&4 <<EOM
0.0 is not represented as all bits zero in memory
EOM
      d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$undef"
      ;;
     esac
     ;;
 *)  cat >&4 <<EOM
0.0 is not represented as all bits zero in memory
EOM
     d_nv_zero_is_allbits_zero="$undef"
     ;;
   esac
fi
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/perlxv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_msgctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_msgctl.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:38  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_msgctl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_msgctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MSGCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the msgctl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MSGCTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the msgctl() routine is
?C: available to perform message control operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_msgctl
 HAS_MSGCTL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_msgctl
: see if msgctl exists
set msgctl d_msgctl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_msgctl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: Original author Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@iki.fi>
?RCS: Merged into dist by Andy Dougherty  July 13, 1998
?RCS:
?MAKE:trnl: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:trnl:
?S: This variable contains the value to be passed to the tr(1)
?S: command to transliterate a newline.  Typical values are
?S: '\012' and '\n'.  This is needed for EBCDIC systems where
?S: newline is not necessarily '\012'.
```

```
?S:.
?T: DJGPP
: Find the appropriate value for a newline for tr
?X: We can't
 use $tr since that would cause a circular dependency via Myread
?X: dos djgpp uses '\015\012', but reportedly is happy with '\012' in the
?X: tr command.  I don't know why it passes the '\n' test but later
?X: refuses to work correctly with it.  --AD  6/14/98
if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
	trnl='\012'
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
 case "`echo foo | tr '\n' x 2>/dev/null`" in
 foox) trnl='\n' ;;
 esac
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
 case "`echo foo | tr '\012' x 2>/dev/null`" in
 foox) trnl='\012' ;;
 esac
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
	case "`echo foo | tr '\r\n' xy 2>/dev/null`" in
	fooxy) trnl='\n\r' ;;
	esac
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
 cat <<EOM >&2

$me: Fatal Error: cannot figure out how to translate newlines with 'tr'.

EOM
 exit 1
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/trnl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: installprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: installprefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:installprefix installprefixexp: Getfile Loc \
 Oldconfig afs cat package prefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:installprefix:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which
?S: "make install" will install the package.  For most users, this
?S: is the same
 as prefix.  However, it is useful for
?S: installing the software into a different (usually temporary)
?S: location after which it can be bundled up and moved somehow
?S: to the final location specified by prefix.
?S:.
?S:installprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of installprefix
?S: with all ~-expansion done.
?S:.
: determine installation prefix for where package is to be installed.
if $afs; then
$cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
files will reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installprefix" in
 ") dflt=`echo $prefix | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installprefix";;
 esac
else
$cat <<EOM

In some special cases, particularly when building $package for distribution,
it is convenient to distinguish the directory in which files should be
installed from the directory ($prefix) in which they will
eventually
 reside.  For most users, these two directories are the same.

EOM
```

```
 case "$installprefix" in
 ") dflt=$prefix ;;
 *) dflt=$installprefix;;
 esac
fi
fn=d~
rp='What installation prefix should I use for installing files?'
. ./getfile
installprefix="$ans"
installprefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/installprefix.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strtok.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strtok.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:38  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The strtok routine now appears to be a standard one, but it was
?X: missing in early BSD systems.
?X:
?MAKE:d_strtok: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtok:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRTOK if strtok() is
?S: available to scan strings for tokens.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOK (STRTOK):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the strtok routine is
?C: available to scan strings for tokens.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtok HAS_STRTOK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtok
```

```
: see if strtok exists
set strtok d_strtok
eval $inlibc

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strtok.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Cppsym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1995/05/12  11:59:11  ram
?RCS: patch54: split awk command onto two lines for older awks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/01/11  14:55:57  ram
?RCS: patch45: new cc vs. cpp symbol checking suggested by JHI
?RCS: patch45: added more cpp symbols (JHI)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29  15:51:32  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS: patch36: new symbols ardent and titan (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20
  06:53:32  ram
?RCS: patch30: extended cpp symbol lookup list (JHI)
?RCS: patch30: renamed attrlist symbol into al for brevity
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:14:14  ram
?RCS: patch15: added new cpp symbols __bsdi__ and BSD_NET2
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script called Cppsym, which can be used to
?X: determine whether any in a list of symbols is defined by the C compilation
?X: chain (C preprocessor symbols plus C compiler native ones).
?X: It can determine the status of any symbol, though the symbols in $al
?X: are more easily determined.  If you want to add to $al you can do
```

```
?X: it in Myinit.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Cppsym ccsymbols cppsymbols cppccsymbols: run \
 eunicefix Guess awk cat tr sed sort rm startsh osname \
 +cc gccversion test comm uniq echo Options trnl \
 optimize ccflags ldflags libs
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ccsymbols:
?S: The variable contains the symbols
 defined by the C compiler alone.
?S: The symbols defined by cpp or by cc when it calls cpp are not in
?S: this list, see cppsymbols and cppccsymbols.
?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
?S:.
?S:cppsymbols:
?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C preprocessor
?S: alone.  The symbols defined by cc or by cc when it calls cpp are
?S: not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppccsymbols.
?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
?S:.
?S:cppccsymbols:
?S: The variable contains the symbols defined by the C compiler
?S: when it calls cpp.  The symbols defined by the cc alone or cpp
?S: alone are not in this list, see ccsymbols and cppsymbols.
?S: The list is a space-separated list of symbol=value tokens.
?S:.
?T:also symbols i postprocess_cc_v flags
?F:./Cppsym
?F:!Cppsym.true !Cppsym.know !ccsym.com !ccsym.cpp !ccsym.own
: determine known pre-processor and compiler symbols
echo " "
$echo "Guessing which symbols your C compiler and preprocessor
 define..." >&4
?X:
?X: The symbol list is in alpha order for ease of maintenance...
?X:
?X: Lots of new symbols (mostly rummaged from gcc), courtesy of
?X: Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi> -- RAM, 06/06/94
?X:
?X: If your symbol is mixed case, just add it as-is.
?X: All symbols will be transformed to both all-lower and all-upper.
?X: Also drop any leading/trailing underscores, the scan will try all those.
?X:
$cat <<'EOSH' > Cppsym.know
a29k ABI64 aegis AES_SOURCE AIX AIX32 AIX370
AIX41 AIX42 AIX43 AIX_SOURCE aixpc ALL_SOURCE
alliant alpha am29000 AM29000 AMD64 amiga AMIGAOS AMIX
ansi ANSI_C_SOURCE apollo ardent ARM32 atarist att386 att3b
```

BeOS BIG_ENDIAN BIT_MSF bsd BSD bsd43 bsd4_2 bsd4_3 BSD4_3 bsd4_4
BSD_4_3 BSD_4_4 BSD_NET2 BSD_TIME BSD_TYPES BSDCOMPAT bsdi
bull c cadmus clipper CMU COFF COMPILER_VERSION
concurrent convex cpu cray CRAY CRAYMPP ctix CX_UX
CYGWIN DGUX DGUX_SOURCE DJGPP dmert DOLPHIN DPX2 DSO
Dynix DynixPTX ELF encore EPI EXTENSIONS FAVOR_BSD
FILE_OFFSET_BITS
FreeBSD GCC_NEW_VARARGS gcos gcx gimpel
GLIBC GLIBC_MINOR
GNU_SOURCE GNUC GNUC_MINOR GNU_LIBRARY GO32 gould GOULD_PN
H3050R H3050RX hbullx20 hcx host_mips
hp200 hp300 hp700 HP700 hp800 hp9000
hp9000s200 hp9000s300 hp9000s400 hp9000s500
hp9000s700 hp9000s800 hp9k8 hp_osf hppa hpux HPUX_SOURCE
i186 i286 i386 i486 i586 i686 i8086 i80960 i860 I960
IA64 iAPX286 ibm ibm032 ibmesa IBMR2 ibmrt ILP32 ILP64
INLINE_INTRINSICS INTRINSICS INT64 interdata is68k ksr1
LANGUAGE_C LARGE_FILE_API LARGEFILE64_SOURCE
LARGEFILE_SOURCE LFS64_LARGEFILE LFS_LARGEFILE
Linux LITTLE_ENDIAN LONG64 LONG_DOUBLE LONG_LONG
LONGDOUBLE LONGLONG LP64 luna luna88k Lynx
M68000 m68k m88100 m88k M88KBCS_TARGET M_COFF
M_I186 M_I286 M_I386 M_I8086 M_I86 M_I86SM M_SYS3
M_SYS5 M_SYSIII M_SYSV M_UNIX M_XENIX MACH machine MachTen
MATH_HAS_NO_SIDE_EFFECTS
mc300 mc500 mc68000 mc68010 mc68020 mc68030 mc68040
mc68060 mc68k mc68k32 mc700 mc88000 mc88100 merlin
mert MiNT mips MIPS_FPSET MIPS_ISA MIPS_SIM MIPS_SZINT
MIPS_SZLONG
MIPS_SZPTR MIPSEB MIPSEL MODERN_C motorola
mpeix MSDOS MTXINU MULTIMAX mvs MVS n16 ncl_el ncl_mr
NetBSD news1500 news1700 news1800 news1900 news3700
news700 news800 news900 NeXT NLS nonstopux ns16000 ns32000
ns32016 ns32332 ns32k nsc32000
OCS88 OEMVS OpenBSD os OS2 OS390 osf OSF1 OSF_SOURCE
pa_risc PA_RISC1_1 PA_RISC2_0 PARAGON parisc
pc532 pdp11 PGC PIC plexus PORTAR posix
POSIX1B_SOURCE POSIX2_SOURCE POSIX4_SOURCE
POSIX_C_SOURCE POSIX_SOURCE POWER
PROTOTYPES PWB pyr QNX R3000 REENTRANT RES Rhapsody RISC6000
riscix riscos RT S390 SA110 scs SCO sequent sgi SGI_SOURCE SH3 sinix
SIZE_INT SIZE_LONG SIZE_PTR SOCKET_SOURCE SOCKETS_SOURCE
sony sony_news sonyrisc sparc sparclite spectrum
stardent stdc STDC_EXT stratos sun sun3 sun386
Sun386i svr3 svr4 SVR4_2 SVR4_SOURCE svr5
SX system SYSTYPE_BSD SYSTYPE_BSD43 SYSTYPE_BSD44
SYSTYPE_SVR4 SYSTYPE_SVR5 SYSTYPE_SYSV SYSV SYSV3 SYSV4 SYSV5
sysV68 sysV88 Tek4132 Tek4300 titan

```
TM3200 TM5400 TM5600
tower tower32 tower32_200 tower32_600 tower32_700
tower32_800
 tower32_850 tss
u370 u3b u3b2 u3b20 u3b200 u3b20d u3b5
ultrix UMAXV UnicomPBB UnicomPBD UNICOS UNICOSMK
unix UNIX95 UNIX99 unixpc unos
USE_BSD USE_FILE_OFFSET64 USE_GNU USE_ISOC9X USE_LARGEFILE USE_LARGEFILE64
USE_MISC USE_POSIX USE_POSIX199309 USE_POSIX199506 USE_POSIX2
USE_REENTRANT USE_SVID USE_UNIX98 USE_XOPEN USE_XOPEN_EXTENDED
USGr4 USGr4_2
Utek UTek UTS UWIN uxpm uxps vax venix VMESA vms xenix Xenix286
XOPEN_SOURCE XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED XPG2 XPG2_EXTENDED
XPG3 XPG3_EXTENDED XPG4 XPG4_EXTENDED
z8000
EOSH
?X: Maybe put other stuff here too.
cat <<EOSH >>Cppsym.know
$osname
EOSH
./tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.a
./tr '[A-Z]' '[a-z]' < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.b
$cat Cppsym.know > Cppsym.c
$cat Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > Cppsym.know
$rm -f Cppsym.a Cppsym.b Cppsym.c
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym
$startsh
if $test \$# -gt 0; then
   echo \$* | $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try > Cppsym.got
   if $test -s Cppsym.got; then
       $rm -f Cppsym.got
        exit 0
   fi
   $rm -f Cppsym.got
   exit 1
else
   $tr " " "$trnl" | ./Cppsym.try
   exit 0
fi
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym
$eunicefix Cppsym
?X: The below awk script will die a horrible death if
?X: some of the tested symbols are not long ints.
?X: Also, we do not make difference between just defined and defined zero.
cat <<EOSH > Cppsym.try
$startsh
cat <<'EOCP' > try.c
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
EOCP
?X: The length($1) command guards against possible empty entries.
?X: The awk snippet is know to give heartburn to UNICOS/mk awk.
$awk \\
EOSH
cat <<'EOSH' >> Cppsym.try
'length($1) > 0 {
   printf "#ifdef %s\n#if %s+0\nprintf(\"%s=%%ld\\n\", (long)%s);\n#else\nprintf(\"%s\\n\");\n#endif\n#endif\n", $1,
$1, $1, $1, $1, $1
   printf "#ifdef _%s\n#if _%s+0\nprintf(\"_%s=%%ld\\n\",
(long)_%s);\n#else\nprintf(\"_%s\\n\");\n#endif\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1, $1, $1
   printf "#ifdef __%s\n#if __%s+0\nprintf(\"__%s=%%ld\\n\",
(long)__%s);\n#else\nprintf(\"__%s\\n\");\n#endif\n#endif\n",
 $1, $1, $1, $1, $1
   printf "#ifdef __%s__\n#if __%s__+0\nprintf(\"__%s__=%%ld\\n\",
(long)__%s__);\n#else\nprintf(\"__%s__\\n\");\n#endif\n#endif\n", $1, $1, $1, $1, $1
}'  >> try.c
echo 'return 0;}' >> try.c
EOSH
cat <<EOSH >> Cppsym.try
flags="$ccflags"
case "$osname-$gccversion" in
irix-) flags="\$flags -woff 1178" ;;
os2-*) flags="\$flags -Zlinker /PM:VIO" ;;
esac
$cc -o try $optimize \$flags $ldflags try.c $libs && $run ./try
EOSH
chmod +x Cppsym.try
$eunicefix Cppsym.try
./Cppsym < Cppsym.know > Cppsym.true
: now check the C compiler for additional symbols
?X: suggested by Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@snakemail.hut.fi>, thanks!
postprocess_cc_v="
case "$osname" in
aix) postprocess_cc_v="|$tr , ' '" ;;
esac
$cat >ccsym <<EOS
$startsh
$cat >tmp.c <<EOF
extern int foo;
EOF
for i in \`$cc -v -c tmp.c 2>&1 $postprocess_cc_v\`
do
 case "\$i" in
 -D*) echo "\$i" | $sed 's/^-D//';;
 -A*) $test "$gccversion" && echo "\$i" | $sed 's/^-A//' | $sed 's/\(.*\)(\(.*\))/\1=\2/';;
```

```
 esac
done
$rm
 -f try.c
EOS
postprocess_cc_v="
chmod +x ccsym
$eunicefix ccsym
./ccsym > ccsym1.raw
?X: AIX complains if $uniq is passed an empty file.  ($sort apparently
?X: doesn't care.)  --AD  14 July 1998
if $test -s ccsym1.raw; then
     $sort ccsym1.raw | $uniq >ccsym.raw
else
     mv ccsym1.raw ccsym.raw
fi

?X: canonicalize symbols for easier sort/uniq/comm usage: append =1 if no = sign
?X: the awk script must be on two lines for older awk programs, sigh! -- ADO
$awk '/\=/ { print $0; next }
 { print $0"=1" }' ccsym.raw >ccsym.list
$awk '/\=/ { print $0; next }
 { print $0"=1" }' Cppsym.true >ccsym.true
$comm -13 ccsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.own
$comm -12 ccsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.com
$comm -23 ccsym.true ccsym.list >ccsym.cpp
also="
if $test -z ccsym.raw; then
 echo "Your C compiler doesn't seem to define any symbols!" >&4
 echo " "
 echo "However, your C preprocessor defines the following symbols:"
 $cat Cppsym.true
    ccsymbols="
 cppsymbols=`$cat Cppsym.true`
       cppsymbols=`echo
 $cppsymbols`
 cppccsymbols="$cppsymbols"
else
 if $test -s ccsym.com; then
  echo "Your C compiler and pre-processor define these symbols:"
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=.*/\1/' ccsym.com
  also='also '
  symbols='ones'
  cppccsymbols=`$cat ccsym.com`
  cppccsymbols=`echo $cppccsymbols`
  $test "$silent" || sleep 1
 fi
 if $test -s ccsym.cpp; then
```

```
  $test "$also" && echo " "
  echo "Your C pre-processor ${also}defines the following symbols:"
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=.*/\1/' ccsym.cpp
  also='further '
  cppsymbols=`$cat ccsym.cpp`
  cppsymbols=`echo $cppsymbols`
  $test "$silent" || sleep 1
 fi
 if $test -s ccsym.own; then
  $test "$also" && echo " "
  echo "Your C compiler ${also}defines the following cpp symbols:"
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=1/\1/' ccsym.own
  $sed -e 's/\(..*\)=.*/\1/' ccsym.own | $uniq >>Cppsym.true
        ccsymbols=`$cat ccsym.own`
        ccsymbols=`echo $ccsymbols`
  $test "$silent" || sleep 1
 fi
fi
$rm -f Cppsym.know Cppsym.true
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Cppsym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strerror.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/05/13  15:20:27  ram
?RCS: patch27: now uses new macro support for cleaner Strerror def
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/06  14:58:26  ram
?RCS: patch23: renamed strerror into Strerror to protect name space (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:08:56  ram
?RCS: patch16: protected code looking for sys_errnolist[] with @if
?RCS: patch16: added default value for d_sysernlst
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline
```

```
 for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strerror d_syserrlst d_sysernlst d_strerrm: contains Csym Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strerror:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRERROR if strerror() is
?S: available to translate error numbers to strings.
?S:.
?S:d_syserrlst:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRLIST if sys_errlist[] is
?S: available to translate error numbers to strings.
?S:.
?S:d_sysernlst:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST if sys_errnolist[]
?S: is available to translate error numbers to the symbolic name.
?S:.
?S:d_strerrm:
?S: This variable holds what Strerrr is defined as to translate an error
?S: code condition into an error message string. It could be 'strerror'
?S: or a more complex macro emulating strrror with sys_errlist[], or the
?S: "unknown" string when both strerror and sys_errlist are missing.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRERROR (STRERROR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strerror routine is
?C: available
 to translate error numbers to strings. See the writeup
?C: of Strerror() in this file before you try to define your own.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SYS_ERRLIST (SYSERRLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errlist array is
?C: available to translate error numbers to strings. The extern int
?C: sys_nerr gives the size of that table.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST (SYSERRNOLIST):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys_errnolist array is
?C: available to translate an errno code into its symbolic name (e.g.
?C: ENOENT). The extern int sys_nerrno gives the size of that table.
?C:.
?C:Strerror:
?C: This preprocessor symbol is defined as a macro if strerror() is
?C: not available to translate error numbers to strings but sys_errlist[]
?C: array is there.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strerror HAS_STRERROR  /**/
?H:#$d_syserrlst HAS_SYS_ERRLIST /**/
?H:#$d_sysernlst HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST /**/
?H:#define Strerror(e) $d_strerrm
?H:.
```

```
?D:d_sysernlst="
?T:xxx val
: see if strerror and/or sys_errlist[]
 exist
echo " "
if set strerror val -f d_strerror; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'strerror() found.' >&4
 d_strerror="$define"
 d_strerrm='strerror(e)'
 if set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo "(You also have sys_errlist[], so we could roll our own strerror.)"
  d_syserrlst="$define"
 else
 echo "(Since you don't have sys_errlist[], sterror() is welcome.)"
  d_syserrlst="$undef"
 fi
elif xxx=`./findhdr string.h`; test "$xxx" || xxx=`./findhdr strings.h`; \
 $contains '#[  ]*define.*strerror' "$xxx" >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo 'strerror() found in string header.' >&4
 d_strerror="$define"
 d_strerrm='strerror(e)'
 if set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
  echo "(Most probably, strerror() uses sys_errlist[] for descriptions.)"
  d_syserrlst="$define"
 else
  echo "(You don't appear to have any sys_errlist[], how can this be?)"
  d_syserrlst="$undef"
 fi
elif set sys_errlist val -a d_syserrlst; eval $csym; $val; then
echo "strerror()
 not found, but you have sys_errlist[] so we'll use that." >&4
 d_strerror="$undef"
 d_syserrlst="$define"
 d_strerrm='((e)<0||(e)>=sys_nerr?"unknown":sys_errlist[e])'
else
 echo 'strerror() and sys_errlist[] NOT found.' >&4
 d_strerror="$undef"
 d_syserrlst="$undef"
 d_strerrm='"unknown"'
fi
@if d_sysernlst || HAS_SYS_ERRNOLIST
if set sys_errnolist val -a d_sysernlst; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo "(Symbolic error codes can be fetched via the sys_errnolist[] array.)"
 d_sysernlst="$define"
else
 echo "(However, I can't extract the symbolic error code out of errno.)"
 d_sysernlst="$undef"
fi
```

```
@end

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strerror.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: usedtrace.U,v $
?RCS:
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?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usedtrace.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:usedtrace dtrace: Myread Oldconfig Setvar Getfile test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usedtrace:
?S: This variable indicates whether we are compiling with dtrace
?S: support. See also dtrace.
?S:.
?S:dtrace:
?S: This variable holds the location of the dtrace executable.
?S:.
?C:USE_DTRACE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built with support for DTrace.
?C:.
?H:#$usedtrace USE_DTRACE  /**/
?H:.
?T:dflt_dtrace
?LINT:set usedtrace
?LINT:set dtrace
: DTrace support
dflt_dtrace='/usr/sbin/dtrace'
$test -x /usr/bin/dtrace && dflt_dtrace='/usr/bin/dtrace'

cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to support DTrace on platforms that support
 it.
DTrace is a diagnosis and performance analysis tool from Sun.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default.
EOM
```

```
while $test 1 ; do
 case "$usedtrace" in
 $define|true|[yY]*)
  dflt='y'
  ;;
 ?*)
  dflt='y'
  dflt_dtrace=$usedtrace
  ;;
 *)
  dflt='n'
  ;;
 esac

 rp='Support DTrace if available?'
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y|Y) val="$define" ;;
 *)      val="$undef" ;;
 esac
 set usedtrace
 eval $setvar

 test "X$usedtrace" != "X$define" && break

 echo " "
 rp='Where is the dtrace executable?'
 dflt=$dflt_dtrace
 . ./getfile
 val="$ans"
 set dtrace
 eval $setvar

 if $test -f $dtrace
 then
  if $dtrace -h -s ../perldtrace.d \
   -o perldtrace.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1 \
   && rm -f perldtrace.tmp
  then
   echo " "
   echo "Good: your $dtrace knows about the -h flag."
  else
   cat >&2 <<EOM

*** $me:  Fatal Error:  $dtrace doesn't support -h flag
***
*** Your installed dtrace doesn't support the -h switch to compile a D
*** program into a C header. Can't continue.
```

```
EOM
   exit
 1
  fi
  break;
 fi

 case "$fastread" in
 yes)
  cat >&2 <<EOM

*** $me:  Fatal Error:  $dtrace not found.
*** Can't continue.

EOM
  exit 1
  ;;
 *)
  echo "*** $dtrace was not found."
  echo " "
  ;;
 esac
done
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usedtrace.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: h_fcntl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: h_fcntl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:12  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:h_fcntl: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:h_fcntl:
?S: This is variable gets set in various places to tell i_fcntl that
```

```
?S: <fcntl.h> should be included.
?S:.
: Initialize h_fcntl
h_fcntl=false
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/h_fcntl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strlcat: Inlibc Hasproto d_gnulibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strlcat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRLCAT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strlcat () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRLCAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strlcat () routine is
?C: available to do string concatenation.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strlcat HAS_STRLCAT  /**/
?H:.
?T:d_strlcat_proto xx1 xx2 xx3 xx4
?LINT:set d_strlcat
: see if strlcat exists
: We need both a prototype in string.h and the symbol in libc.
echo " "
d_strlcat_proto="
xx1="#$d_gnulibc HAS_GNULIBC"
xx2='#if defined(HAS_GNULIBC) && !defined(_GNU_SOURCE)'
xx3='#   define _GNU_SOURCE'
xx4='#endif'
set d_strlcat_proto
 strlcat literal "$xx1" literal "$xx2" literal "$xx3" literal "$xx4" define string.h
eval $hasproto
case "$d_strlcat_proto" in
   define) # see if strlcat exists
 set strlcat d_strlcat
 eval $inlibc
 ;;
   *)  val=$undef
```

```
 set d_strlcat
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strlcat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getservbyport_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getservbyport_r getservbyport_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getservbyport_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETSERVBYPORT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getservbyport_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getservbyport_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getservbyport_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getservbyport_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyport_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETSERVBYPORT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the getservbyport_r routine
?C: is available to getservbyport re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETSERVBYPORT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getservbyport_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getservbyport_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getservbyport_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getservbyport_r HAS_GETSERVBYPORT_R /**/
?H:#define GETSERVBYPORT_R_PROTO $getservbyport_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getservbyport_r_proto
: see if getservbyport_r exists
```

```
set getservbyport_r d_getservbyport_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getservbyport_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getservbyport_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getservbyport_r_proto=define
  set d_getservbyport_r_proto getservbyport_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getservbyport_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getservbyport_r(int, const char*, struct servent*, char*, size_t,
 struct servent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyport_r_proto=I_ICSBWR ;;
 esac
 case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct servent* getservbyport_r(int, const char*, struct servent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyport_r_proto=S_ICSBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getservbyport_r(int, const char*, struct servent*, struct servent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getservbyport_r_proto=I_ICSD ;;
 esac
 case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getservbyport_r=undef
  getservbyport_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getservbyport_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getservbyport_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getservbyport_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getservbyport_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getservbyport_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getservbyport_r=undef
  getservbyport_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getservbyport_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getservbyport_r.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Findhdr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  15:53:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:03:56  ram
?RCS: patch23: cppminus must be after other cppflags, not before
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:54  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a findhdr script which is used to locate the header
?X: files
 in $usrinc or other stranger places using cpp capabilities. The
?X: script is given an include file base name, like 'stdio.h' or 'sys/file.h'
?X: and it returns the full path of the include file and a zero status or an
?X: empty string with an error status if the file could not be located.
?X:
?MAKE:Findhdr: grep test tr rm +usrinc awk cat startsh \
 cppstdin cppminus +cppflags eunicefix osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define fieldn
?S:fieldn:
?S: This variable is used internally by Configure. It contains the position
?S: of the included file name in cpp output. That is to say, when cpp
?S: pre-processes a #include <file> line, it replaces it by a # line which
?S: contains the original position in the input file and the full name of
?S: included file, between "quotes".
?S:.
```

```
?V:fieldn
?F:./findhdr !fieldn
?T:cline pos wanted name awkprg cppfilter testaccess status usrincdir
: determine filename position in cpp output
echo " "
echo "Computing filename position in cpp output for #include
 directives..." >&4
echo '#include <stdio.h>' > foo.c
case "$osname" in
vos)
 testaccess=-e
?X: VOS: path component separator is >
 cppfilter="tr '\\\\>' '/' |"
 ;;
*)
 testaccess=-r
 cppfilter="
 ;;
esac
$cat >fieldn <<EOF
$startsh
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <foo.c 2>/dev/null | \
$grep '^[  ]*#.*stdio\.h' | \
while read cline; do
 pos=1
 set \$cline
 while $test \$# -gt 0; do
  if $test $testaccess \`echo \$1 | $tr -d ""\`; then
   echo "\$pos"
   exit 0
  fi
  shift
  pos=\`expr \$pos + 1\`
 done
done
EOF
chmod +x fieldn
fieldn=`./fieldn`
$rm -f foo.c fieldn
case $fieldn in
") pos='???';;
1) pos=first;;
2) pos=second;;
3) pos=third;;
*) pos="${fieldn}th";;
esac
echo "Your cpp writes the filename in the $pos field of the line."
```

```
?X: To locate a header file, we cannot simply check for $usrinc/file.h, since
?X: some machine have the headers in weird places and our only hope is that
?X: the C pre-processor will know how to find those headers. Thank you NexT!
: locate header file
$cat
 >findhdr <<EOF
$startsh
wanted=\$1
name=''
for usrincdir in $usrinc; do
 if test -f \$usrincdir/\$wanted; then
  echo "\$usrincdir/\$wanted"
  exit 0
 fi
done
awkprg='{ print \$$fieldn }'
echo "#include <\$wanted>" > foo\$\$.c
$cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < foo\$\$.c 2>/dev/null | \
$cppfilter $grep "^[  ]*#.*\$wanted" | \
while read cline; do
 name=\`echo \$cline | $awk "\$awkprg" | $tr -d '"'\`
 case "\$name" in
 *[/\\\\]\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
 *[\\\\/]\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
 *) exit 2;;
 esac
done
?X: status = 0: grep returned 0 lines, case statement not executed
?X: status = 1: headerfile found
?X: status = 2: while loop executed, no headerfile found
status=\$?
$rm -f foo\$\$.c
if test \$status -eq 1; then
 exit 0
fi
exit 1
EOF
chmod +x findhdr
$eunicefix findhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Findhdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/05/12  12:06:47  ram
?RCS: patch54: may now abort Configure when cc does not work
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:20:11  ram
?RCS: patch45: changed gcc checking message to a more explicit one (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:04:29  ram
?RCS: patch36: detect gcc even when not called as 'gcc' (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: simplified gcc version checking (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint
 file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:26:06  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for gcc version (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:30  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cc: Myread Oldconfig Checkcc test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cc:
?S: This variable holds the name of a command to execute a C compiler which
?S: can resolve multiple global references that happen to have the same
?S: name.  Usual values are 'cc' and 'gcc'.
?S: Fervent ANSI compilers may be called 'c89'.  AIX has xlc.
?S:.
?F:!cc.cbu
?D:cc='cc'
: Determine the C compiler to be used
echo " "
case "$cc" in
") dflt=cc;;
*) dflt="$cc";;
esac
rp="Use which C compiler?"
. ./myread
cc="$ans"

: See whether they have no cc but they do have gcc
. ./trygcc
```

```
?X: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'.  Now that the
?X: user has specified the compiler, we may need to set or change some
?X: other defaults.
if $test -f cc.cbu; then
   . ./cc.cbu
fi
. ./checkcc
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_fp.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_fp: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_fp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_FP symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <fp.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_FP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <fp.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_fp I_FP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_fp
: see if this is a fp.h system
set fp.h i_fp
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_fp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_csh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:32:18  ram
?RCS: patch61: added full_csh to preserve the full path even when portable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:53  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_csh full_csh: csh Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_csh:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the CSH symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the C-shell exists.
?S:.
?S:full_csh:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'csh', whether
 or
?S: not the user has specified 'portability'.  This is only used
?S: in the compiled C program, and we assume that all systems which
?S: can share this executable will have the same full pathname to
?S: 'csh.'
?S:.
?X: Yes, I know about the C symbol PORTABLE, but I think csh
?X: is unlikely to move, and I'm too lazy to add all the
?X: #ifdef PORTABLE sections to the perl source.
?X:
?C:HAS_CSH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C-shell exists.
?C:.
?C:CSH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, contains the full pathname of csh.
?C:.
?X: Previously, I just did $d_csh CSH "$full_csh", but that caused
?X: problems on VMS where the config.sh extraction program changes
?X: $undef to a real cpp undef, and they then had  #undef CSH ""
?X: which the compiler didn't like.  It's easy to work around this,
?X: so I did.  --AD  3/1998.
?X: And we don't want to define CSH if !HAS_CSH, but we don't want
?X: those lines in config.h if they don't need CSH, so protect with ?CSH
?X: and not
 ?%<. --RAM, 15/02/2004
?H:?%<:#$d_csh HAS_CSH  /**/
?H:?CSH:#ifdef HAS_CSH
?H:?CSH:#define CSH "$full_csh" /**/
```

```
?H:?CSH:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set d_csh
: get csh whereabouts
case "$csh" in
'csh') val="$undef" ;;
*) val="$define" ;;
esac
set d_csh
eval $setvar
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_csh.
case "$full_csh" in
'') full_csh=$csh ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_csh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_pwd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  14:10:57  ram
?RCS: patch56: use setvar so hint file values can override our guesses (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:03:27  ram
?RCS: patch23: had forgotten cppminus in cppstdin test (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:25  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks whether there is a pwd system or not
?X:
?MAKE:i_pwd d_pwquota d_pwage d_pwchange d_pwclass d_pwexpire d_pwcomment:
 \
 contains rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Inhdr Findhdr Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_pwd:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_PWD, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <pwd.h>.
?S:.
?S:d_pwquota:
?S: This varaible conditionally defines PWQUOTA, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_quota.
?S:.
?S:d_pwage:
?S: This varaible conditionally defines PWAGE, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_age.
?S:.
?S:d_pwchange:
?S: This varaible conditionally defines PWCHANGE, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_change.
?S:.
?S:d_pwclass:
?S: This varaible conditionally defines PWCLASS, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_class.
?S:.
?S:d_pwexpire:
?S: This varaible conditionally defines PWEXPIRE, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_expire.
?S:.
?S:d_pwcomment:
?S: This varaible conditionally defines PWCOMMENT, which indicates
?S: that struct passwd contains pw_comment.
?S:.
?C:I_PWD:
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <pwd.h>.
?C:.
?C:PWQUOTA:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_quota.
?C:.
?C:PWAGE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_age.
?C:.
?C:PWCHANGE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_change.
?C:.
?C:PWCLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_class.
?C:.
```

```
?C:PWEXPIRE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_expire.
?C:.
?C:PWCOMMENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that struct passwd
?C: contains pw_comment.
?C:.
?H:#$i_pwd I_PWD  /**/
?H:#$d_pwquota PWQUOTA /**/
?H:#$d_pwage PWAGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwchange PWCHANGE /**/
?H:#$d_pwclass PWCLASS /**/
?H:#$d_pwexpire PWEXPIRE /**/
?H:#$d_pwcomment PWCOMMENT /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set i_pwd d_pwquota
 d_pwage d_pwchange d_pwclass d_pwexpire d_pwcomment
?T:xxx
: see if this is a pwd.h system
set pwd.h i_pwd
eval $inhdr

case "$i_pwd" in
$define)
 xxx=`./findhdr pwd.h`
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx >$$.h

 if $contains 'pw_quota' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwquota
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_age' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwage
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_change' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
```

```
 fi
 set d_pwchange
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_class' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwclass
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_expire' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwexpire
 eval $setvar

 if $contains 'pw_comment' $$.h >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 set d_pwcomment
 eval $setvar

 $rm -f $$.h
 ;;
*)
 val="$undef";
 set
 d_pwquota; eval $setvar
 set d_pwage; eval $setvar
 set d_pwchange; eval $setvar
 set d_pwclass; eval $setvar
 set d_pwexpire; eval $setvar
 set d_pwcomment; eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_pwd.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_locconv.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_locconv.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:14:11  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_locconv: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_locconv:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LOCALECONV if localeconv() is
?S: available for numeric and monetary formatting conventions.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LOCALECONV:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the localeconv
 routine is
?C: available for numeric and monetary formatting conventions.
?C:.
?H:#$d_locconv HAS_LOCALECONV /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_locconv
: see if localeconv exists
set localeconv d_locconv
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_locconv.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: d_fd_set.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:33:16  ram
?RCS: patch61: added ?F: metalint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  06:57:23  ram
?RCS: patch30: extended scope for fd_set checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:06:27  ram
?RCS: patch16: comments for HAS_FD_* symbols were not consistent
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:02  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fd_set d_fd_macros d_fds_bits: cat +cc +ccflags rm Oldconfig
 \
 d_socket i_systime i_sysselct i_syssock
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fd_set:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_SET symbol,
?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the fd_set typedef.
?S:.
?S:d_fd_macros:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FD_MACROS symbol,
?S: which indicates if your C compiler knows about the macros which
?S: manipulate an fd_set.
?S:.
?S:d_fds_bits:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the HAS_FDS_BITS symbol,
?S: which indicates if your fd_set typedef contains the fds_bits member.
?S: If you have an fd_set typedef, but the dweebs who installed it did
?S: a half-fast job and neglected to provide the macros to manipulate
?S: an fd_set, HAS_FDS_BITS will let us know how to fix the gaffe.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FD_SET:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fd_set typedef
?C: in <sys/types.h>
?C:.
?C:HAS_FD_MACROS:
?C: This symbol, when defined,  indicates presence of the macros used
 to
?C: manipulate an fd_set.
?C:.
?C:HAS_FDS_BITS:
?C: This symbol, when defined, indicates presence of the fds_bits member in
?C: fd_set.  This knowledge is useful if fd_set is available but the macros
?C: aren't.
?C:.
?H:#$d_fd_set HAS_FD_SET /**/
```

```
?H:#$d_fd_macros HAS_FD_MACROS /**/
?H:#$d_fds_bits HAS_FDS_BITS /**/
?H:.
?F:!fd_set
: check for fd_set items
$cat <<EOM

Checking to see how well your C compiler handles fd_set and friends ...
EOM
?X: The FD_SET macros can be in strange places.  On some SysV-based
?X: systems, they are in <sys/bsdtypes.h>, which is included (perhaps)
?X: by <sys/socket.h>.  We won't force people to include
?X: <sys/bsdtypes.h> because it might introduce other
?X: incompatibilities.
$cat >fd_set.c <<EOCP
#$i_systime I_SYS_TIME
#$i_sysselct I_SYS_SELECT
#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET
#$i_syssock I_SYS_SOCKET
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef HAS_SOCKET
#ifdef I_SYS_SOCKET
#include <sys/socket.h> /* Might include <sys/bsdtypes.h> */
#endif
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_TIME
#include
 <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYS_SELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main() {
 fd_set fds;

#ifdef TRYBITS
 if(fds.fds_bits);
#endif

#if defined(FD_SET) && defined(FD_CLR) && defined(FD_ISSET) && defined(FD_ZERO)
 exit(0);
#else
 exit(1);
#endif
}
EOCP
if $cc $ccflags -DTRYBITS -o fd_set fd_set.c >fd_set.out 2>&1 ; then
 d_fds_bits="$define"
```

```
 d_fd_set="$define"
 echo "Well, your system knows about the normal fd_set typedef..." >&4
 if ./fd_set; then
  echo "and you have the normal fd_set macros (just as I'd expect)." >&4
  d_fd_macros="$define"
 else
  $cat >&4 <<'EOM'
but not the normal fd_set macros!  Gaaack!  I'll have to cover for you.
EOM
  d_fd_macros="$undef"
 fi
else
 $cat <<'EOM'
Hmm, your compiler has some difficulty with fd_set.  Checking further...
EOM
 if $cc $ccflags -o fd_set fd_set.c >fd_set.out 2>&1 ; then
  d_fds_bits="$undef"
  d_fd_set="$define"
  echo "Well, your system has some sort of fd_set available..." >&4
  if ./fd_set; then
   echo "and you have the
 normal fd_set macros." >&4
   d_fd_macros="$define"
  else
   $cat <<'EOM'
but not the normal fd_set macros!  Gross!  More work for me...
EOM
   d_fd_macros="$undef"
  fi
 else
 echo "Well, you got zip.  That's OK, I can roll my own fd_set stuff." >&4
  d_fd_set="$undef"
  d_fds_bits="$undef"
  d_fd_macros="$undef"
 fi
fi
$rm -f fd_set*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fd_set.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Perl5 Metaconfig Units

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
Copyright (c) 1999-2011, H.Merijn Brand
All rights reserved.

These units are the ones I used to build Configure and config_h.SH
in the Perl5 distribution.

The Configure script and config_h.SH file in the Perl distribution are
generated by a program called metaconfig. To run metaconfig, you will
need the full dist 3.0 distribution, maintained by Raphael Manfredi.
As of this writing, the current version is dist3.0, patchlevel 70.
Dist version dist-3.0@70.tar.gz is available on CPAN (the Comprehensive
Perl Archive Network) as
<http://www.perl.com/perl/CPAN/authors/id/RAM/dist-3.0@70.tar.gz>.

Instructions:

1. Unpack the full perl5 sources. Execute the following command

 chmod +w Configure config_h.SH Porting/Glossary Porting/config*

2. Unpack the archive containing this file in the perl5 source
   directory. This will create a directory
 'U' under the perl5
   sources. That directory will contain the metaconfig units for perl5.
   This will also create two files in the perl5 source tree:
   MANIFEST.new and .package.

3. Apply any patches to perl in the perl_patches/ directory.
   (This may well be empty.)

4. Obtain and install dist-3.0pl70.

4. Apply any patches to dist under the dist_patches subdirectory.

5. From your main perl5 source directory, run packinit to
   regenerate the .package file. IMPORTANT: Change the name and
   address of the maintainer to your own name and address. I don't
   want bug reports intended for you coming to me.

6. From your main perl5 source directory, run

 metalint (or mlint)

   and repair every failure it reports.

7. From your main perl5 source directory, run

 metaconfig -m (or mconfig -m)

8. Edit U/mkglossary and/or U/mkgloss.pl to point to your dist-3.0pl70

location. (See comments at the top.)

9. Run the Porting/mksample script to update the contents
of the Porting/
subdirectory, or run all parts by hand. (see README)

NB: this script used to be U/mksample replaced by Porting/mksample;
see Porting/pumpkin.pod instead for current documentation on its
use.

10. Let me know about any changes, corrections, or enhancements.

Things to watch out for:

1. The Configure in 5.005 is a hand-patched version of that supplied
with perl5.004_74 or so. Most of the patches had to do with
supporting MPE/iX and EBCDIC systems. I have re-integrated most
of the changes back into metaconfig, but I don't really undertand
why MPE/iX needed some of the patches, so I may have missed
something important. I did try to flag questionable changes in
the individual units.
The Configure as generated in the 5.9.x branch leading towards
5.10, is also used exactly as is without changes in the 5.8.x
and 5.6.x branches, so do not remove support for features that
are availabvle in those branches, but are
removed from devel (e.g.
perl5005threads).

2. Future support of better random number generators should probably
start with the randfunc.U unit included here. It's currently
broken, but well commented and probably a good place to start.

Descriptions:

The units and other related files have been broken up into the following
directories:

acl/
This is an old patch to begin to detect and use ACL (access
control list) file protection schemes.

compline/
These are similar to the standard units, but I have modified them
to have a more uniform compile command line, usually using the new
Compile.U unit. I have submitted these for inclusion into the
regular dist distribution. (The ccflags.U unit is actually
perl-specific since it mentions -DDEBUGGING and -DPOSIX_SOURCE,
but that's the only place it is perl-specific.)

dist_patches/
These are patches to dist that must be applied before it is built and installed. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

modified/
These are modified versions of the standard units. Also included in this directory are new units that are clearly derived from existing units. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

perl/
These are specific to perl. Some are heavily derived from original dist units, and are marked as such. Others are original.

perl_patches/
These are patches to the perl source. This directory should ordinarily be empty, but there may have been drift between the standard version of perl and the one associated with these units.

protos/
These are units modified to use the new Hasproto.U or Protochk.U units to check for prototypes. I have submitted these for inclusion into the regular dist distribution.

target/
This is the very, very beginning of cross-compiler support. It doesn't work yet, and many standard units will need modification.

typedefs/
These are standard units modified to use the modified Typedef.U unit to check for typedefs. (The modified Typdef.U includes a function to avoid unnecessary prompts if the typdef being searched for exists.) I have submitted these for inclusion into the regular dist distribution.

threads/
These are specific to threading perl.

Copyright Information:

Unless otherwise indicated, the files contained in this distribution are:

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

The following licensing terms apply to all files contained in
this distribution:

You may distribute the files contained in this distribution
under the terms of either

a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl, or

b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or

c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free
Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any
later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the
Perl distribution).

Which
one to use is your choice.

The units in the "modified" directory have been derived from units
associated with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist"
distribution. These units list Raphael Manfredi as the Copyright holder.
dist is distributed under a modified version of the Perl Artistic License.
Clause 7 of this modified license as contained in dist-3.0-pl60 provides:

7. You may reuse parts of this Package in your own programs, provided
that you explicitly state where you got them from, in the source code
(and, left to your courtesy, in the documentation), duplicating
all the associated copyright notices and disclaimers. Besides
your changes, if any, must be clearly marked as such. Parts reused
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the name of your program(s) have no immediate connection with the
name of the Package itself or its associated programs. You may then
apply whatever restrictions you
wish on the reused parts or choose
to place them in the Public Domain--this will apply only within the
context of your package.

In accordance with this clause, the versions of these units
contained here are made available under the same terms as the
rest of the units.

If you have any questions about the use of these units or about
the differences between these units and the standard versions, please
feel free to ask.

Andy Dougherty doughera@lafayette.edu

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Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1782

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/README.dist
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strerror_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strerror_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRERROR_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strerror_l() routine is available
?S: to return the error message for a given errno value in a particular
?S: locale (identified by a locale_t object).
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRERROR_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strerror_l routine is
?C: available to return the error message for a given errno value in
?C: a particular locale (identified by a locale_t object).
?C:.
?H:#$d_strerror_l HAS_STRERROR_L  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strerror_l
: see if strerror_l exists
set strerror_l d_strerror_l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strerror_l.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_rusage.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_rusage.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X: We may need to include <sys/resource.h> and <sys/time.h> FIXME
?X:INC: i_sysresrc i_systime
?MAKE:d_rusage: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rusage (d_getrusg):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETRUSAGE symbol, which
?S: indicates that the getrusage() routine exists.  The getrusage() routine
?S: supports sub-second accuracy
 for process cpu accounting. You may need
?S: to include <sys/resource.h> and <sys/time.h>.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETRUSAGE (RUSAGE GETRUSAGE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getrusage() routine is
?C: available to get process statistics with a sub-second accuracy.
?C: Inclusion of <sys/resource.h> and <sys/time.h> may be necessary.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rusage HAS_GETRUSAGE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_rusage
: see if getrusage exists
set getrusage d_rusage
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_rusage.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usefaststdio: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usefaststdio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_FAST_STDIO symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use 'fast stdio'.
?S: Defaults to define in Perls 5.8 and earlier, to undef later.
?S:.
?C:USE_FAST_STDIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
```

```
?C: be built to use 'fast stdio'.
?C: Defaults to define in Perls 5.8 and earlier, to undef later.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_FAST_STDIO
?H:?%<:#$usefaststdio USE_FAST_STDIO  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?T:xversion
?LINT:set usefaststdio
: Check if faststdio is requested and available
case "$usefaststdio" in
$define|true|[yY]*|")
 xversion=`awk
 '/define[  ]+PERL_VERSION/ {print $3}' $rsrc/patchlevel.h`
 case "$xversion" in
 [68]) dflt='y' ;;
 *) dflt='n' ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt='n';;
esac
cat <<EOM

Perl can be built to use 'fast stdio', which means using the stdio
library but also directly manipulating the stdio buffers to enable
faster I/O.  Using stdio is better for backward compatibility (especially
for Perl extensions), but on the other hand since Perl 5.8 the 'perlio'
interface has been preferred instead of stdio.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'.
EOM
rp='Use the "fast stdio" if available?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*)      val="$undef" ;;
esac
set usefaststdio
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usefaststdio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:44:16  ram
?RCS: patch61: obsoleted USE_BSDGRP in favor of USE_BSD_SETPGRP
?RCS: patch61: another unit now also defines a USE_BSD_GETPGRP
?RCS: patch61: fallback for test program failure improved
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/07/25  13:59:30  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:15:37  ram
?RCS: patch36: added 'ldflags' to the test compile line (ADO)
?RCS:
 patch36: call ./usg explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:09  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp: cat rm +cc +libs +ccflags \
 +ldflags Inlibc Guess Setvar i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETPGRP if setpgrp() is
?S: available to set the current process group.
?S:.
?S:d_bsdsetpgrp (d_bsdpgrp):
?S: This variable conditionally defines USE_BSD_SETPGRP if
?S: setpgrp needs two arguments whereas USG one needs none.
?S: See also d_setpgid for a POSIX interface.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETPGRP (SETPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setpgrp routine is
?C: available to set the current process group.
?C:.
?C:USE_BSD_SETPGRP (USE_BSDPGRP BSDPGRP):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that setpgrp needs two
?C: arguments whereas USG one needs none.  See also HAS_SETPGID
?C: for a POSIX interface.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setpgrp HAS_SETPGRP  /**/
?H:#$d_bsdsetpgrp
```

```
 USE_BSD_SETPGRP /**/
?H:.
?F:!set.c !set
?T:xxx
?LINT:set d_setpgrp d_bsdsetpgrp
: see if setpgrp exists
set setpgrp d_setpgrp
eval $inlibc

@if USE_BSD_SETPGRP || d_bsdsetpgrp
case "$d_setpgrp" in
"$define")
 echo " "
 echo "Checking to see which flavor of setpgrp is in use..."
 $cat >set.c <<EOP
#$i_unistd I_UNISTD
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_UNISTD
#  include <unistd.h>
#endif
int main()
{
 if (getuid() == 0) {
  printf("(I see you are running Configure as super-user...)\n");
  setuid(1);
 }
#ifdef TRY_BSD_PGRP
 if (-1 == setpgrp(1, 1))
  exit(0);
#else
 if (setpgrp() != -1)
  exit(0);
#endif
 exit(1);
}
EOP
 if $cc -DTRY_BSD_PGRP $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./set; then
  echo 'You have to use setpgrp(pid,pgrp) instead of setpgrp().' >&4
  val="$define"
 elif $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o set set.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && ./set; then
  echo 'You have to use setpgrp() instead of setpgrp(pid,pgrp).' >&4
  val="$undef"
 else
  echo "(I can't
 seem to compile and run the test program.)"
  if ./usg; then
   xxx="a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
  else
```

```
  # SVR4 systems can appear rather BSD-ish.
  case "$i_unistd" in
  $undef)
   xxx="a BSD one, i.e. you use setpgrp(pid,pgrp)."
   val="$define"
   ;;
  $define)
   xxx="probably a USG one, i.e. you use setpgrp()."
   val="$undef"
   ;;
  esac
 fi
 echo "Assuming your setpgrp is $xxx" >&4
fi
;;
*) val="$undef";;
esac
set d_bsdsetpgrp
eval $setvar
$rm -f set set.c
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setpgrp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Cygnus Support
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Tom Tromey <tromey@cygnus.com>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: src.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:23:54  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:src +rsrc: Options package contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:src (srcdir):
```

```
?S: This variable holds the (possibly relative) path of the package source.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to use this variable and set VPATH accordingly
?S: to find the sources remotely.  Use $pkgsrc to have an absolute path.
?S:.
?S:rsrc
 (relsrcdir):
?S: This variable holds a potentially relative path to the package
?S: source.  The contents are correct for the configuration environment,
?S: i.e. there might be an extra .. prepended to get out of the UU dir.
?S: Configure units should use this, not the src variable.
?S:.
: Find the path to the source tree
case "$src" in
") case "$0" in
   */*) src=`echo $0 | sed -e 's%/[^/][^/]*$%%'`
        case "$src" in
  /*) ;;
  .) ;;
        *) src=`cd ../$src && pwd` ;;
  esac
        ;;
   *)   src='.';;
   esac;;
esac
case "$src" in
") src=/
 rsrc=/
 ;;
/*) rsrc="$src";;
*) rsrc="../$src";;
esac
?X:
?X: Now check whether we have found the right source tree (i.e. the one for the
?X: package we're about to configure). The original unit from Tom Tromey forced
?X: the user to pick a unique file from his distribution, and we were merely
?X: checking the existence of that file. I prefer to rely on Configure (which
?X: we know *is* present since this unit is
 part of it!) and look for the
?X: definition of the package variable, making sure it's the same as ours.
?X: If it matches, we know we found the right source tree. -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X:
if test -f $rsrc/Configure && \
 $contains "^package='$package'\$" $rsrc/Configure >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  : found it, so we are ok.
else
?X: Otherwise try "." and up to 4 parent directories...
?X: Note that we prepend a ".." to get out of the configuration environment.
```

```
 rsrc="
 for src in . .. ../.. ../../.. ../../../..; do
  if test -f ../$src/Configure && \
   $contains "^package=$package$" ../$src/Configure >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   rsrc=../$src
   break
  fi
 done
fi
case "$rsrc" in
")
 cat <<EOM >&4

Sorry, I can't seem to locate the source dir for $package.  Please start
Configure with an explicit path -- i.e. /some/path/Configure.

EOM
 exit 1
 ;;
?X: Don't echo anything if the sources are in . -- they should know already ;-)
?X: In that case, rsrc is ../. since we lookup from within UU
../.) rsrc='..';;
*)
 echo
 " "
 echo "Sources for $package found in \"$src\"." >&4
 ;;
esac

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/dist/U/src.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_madvise: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_madvise:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MADVISE if madvise() is
?S: available to map a file into memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MADVISE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the madvise system call is
?C: available to map a file into memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_madvise HAS_MADVISE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_madvise
: see if madvise exists
set madvise d_madvise
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_madvise.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: bin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:15:32  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/30  14:32:40  ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/08/29  16:05:28  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  15:56:51  ram
?RCS: patch10: made prompting more explicit (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18
  12:05:26  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:bin binexp installbin: Prefixit Getfile Oldconfig afs cat test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
?S:bin:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put publicly executable images for the package in question.  It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?S:.
?S:binexp:
?S: This is the same as the bin variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installbin:
?S: This variable is the same as binexp unless AFS is running in which case
?S: the user is explicitly prompted for it. This variable should always
?S: be used in your makefiles for maximum portability.
?S:.
?C:BIN:
?C: This symbol holds the path of the bin directory where the package will
?C: be installed. Program must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?C:.
?C:BIN_EXP:
?C: This
 symbol is the filename expanded version of the BIN symbol, for
?C: programs that do not want to deal with that at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define BIN "$bin" /**/
?H:#define BIN_EXP "$binexp" /**/
?H:.
?D:bin='/usr/local/bin'
: determine where public executables go
echo " "
set dflt bin bin
eval $prefixit
fn=d~
rp='Pathname where the public executables will reside?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$ansexp" != "X$binexp"; then
 installbin=''
fi
bin="$ans"
binexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
executables reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).
```

```
EOM
 case "$installbin" in
 ") dflt=`echo $binexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installbin";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will public executables be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installbin="$ans"
else
 installbin="$binexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/bin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_lchown.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:14 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_lchown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:14  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lchown: Compile Setvar cat echo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lchown:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LCHOWN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lchown() routine is available
?S: to operate on a symbolic link (instead of following the link).
?S:.
?C:HAS_LCHOWN
 :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lchown routine is
?C: available to operate on a symbolic link (instead of following the
?C: link).
?C:.
?H:#$d_lchown HAS_LCHOWN  /**/
```

```
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lchown
: see if lchown exists
echo " "
?X: Some functions (such as lchown()) are present in libc, but are
?X: unimplemented.  That is, they always fail and set errno=ENOSYS.
?X:
?X: Thomas Bushnell provided the following sample code and the explanation
?X: that follows.
?X:
?X: The choice of <assert.h> is essentially arbitrary.  The GNU libc
?X: macros are found in <gnu/stubs.h>.  You can include that file instead
?X: of <assert.h> (which itself includes <gnu/stubs.h>) if you test for
?X: its existence first.  <assert.h> is assumed to exist on every system,
?X: which is why it's used here.  Any GNU libc header file will include
?X: the stubs macros.  If either __stub_NAME or __stub___NAME is defined,
?X: then the function doesn't actually exist.  Tests using <assert.h>
 work
?X: on every system around.
?X:
?X: The declaration of FOO is there to override builtin prototypes for
?X: ANSI C functions.
?X:
?X:  I really ought to enhance the inlibc test to check for this, but
?X:  I don't have time now.  --A.D.  5/1998
?X:
$cat > try.c <<'EOCP'
/* System header to define __stub macros and hopefully few prototypes,
   which can conflict with char lchown(); below.  */
#include <assert.h>
/* Override any gcc2 internal prototype to avoid an error.  */
/* We use char because int might match the return type of a gcc2
  builtin and then its argument prototype would still apply.  */
char lchown();
int main() {
   /*  The GNU C library defines this for functions which it implements
       to always fail with ENOSYS.  Some functions are actually named
 something starting with __ and the normal name is an alias.  */
#if defined (__stub_lchown) || defined (__stub___lchown)
choke me
#else
lchown();
#endif
; return 0; }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
   $echo
```

```
 "lchown() found." >&4
   val="$define"
else
   $echo "lchown() NOT found." >&4
   val="$undef"
fi
set d_lchown
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/d_lchown.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 Jarkko Hietaniemi & H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_copysign: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_copysign:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_COPYSIGN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the copysign() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_COPYSIGN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the copysign routine is
?C: available to do the copysign function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_copysign HAS_COPYSIGN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_copysign
: see if copysign exists
set copysign d_copysign
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_copysign.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: archlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1997/02/28  15:23:38  ram
?RCS: patch61: skip existence checks for archlib
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1995/09/25  09:15:18  ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/02/15  14:14:14  ram
?RCS: patch51: architecture name is now computed by a separate unit
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/30  14:32:22  ram
?RCS:
 patch49: archname is now systematically recomputed
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:02:36  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_archlib archlib archlibexp installarchlib: archname afs spackage \
 cat Getfile Loc Oldconfig prefixexp privlib test Prefixit Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:d_archlib:
?S: This variable conditionally defines ARCHLIB to hold the pathname
?S: of architecture-dependent library files for $package.  If
?S: $archlib is the same as $privlib, then this is set to undef.
?S:.
?S:archlib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put architecture-dependent public library files for $package.
?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib.
?S: Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal
?S: with filename expansion.
?S:.
?S:archlibexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the archlib variable, but is
?S: filename
 expanded at configuration time, for convenient use.
?S:.
?S:installarchlib:
?S: This variable is really the same as archlibexp but may differ on
```

```
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?C:ARCHLIB:
?C: This variable, if defined, holds the name of the directory in
?C: which the user wants to put architecture-dependent public
?C: library files for $package.  It is most often a local directory
?C: such as /usr/local/lib.  Programs using this variable must be
?C: prepared to deal with filename expansion.  If ARCHLIB is the
?C: same as PRIVLIB, it is not defined, since presumably the
?C: program already searches PRIVLIB.
?C:.
?C:ARCHLIB_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of ARCHLIB, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_archlib ARCHLIB "$archlib"  /**/
?H:#$d_archlib ARCHLIB_EXP "$archlibexp"  /**/
?H:.
: determine where public architecture
 dependent libraries go
set archlib archlib
eval $prefixit
case "$archlib" in
")
 case "$privlib" in
 ")
  dflt=`./loc . "." $prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`
  set dflt
  eval $prefixup
  ;;
 *)  dflt="$privlib/$archname";;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$archlib";;
esac
cat <<EOM

$spackage contains architecture-dependent library files.  If you are
sharing libraries in a heterogeneous environment, you might store
these files in a separate location.  Otherwise, you can just include
them with the rest of the public library files.

EOM
fn=d+~
rp='Where do you want to put the public architecture-dependent libraries?'
. ./getfile
archlib="$ans"
```

```
archlibexp="$ansexp"

if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
private files reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installarchlib" in
 ") dflt=`echo $archlibexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *)
 dflt="$installarchlib";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will architecture-dependent library files be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installarchlib="$ans"
else
 installarchlib="$archlibexp"
fi
if $test X"$archlib" = X"$privlib"; then
 d_archlib="$undef"
else
 d_archlib="$define"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/archlib.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strtoul.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:46:43  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtoul: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtoul:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOUL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtoul() routine is available
?S: to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOUL (STRTOUL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtoul routine is
?C: available
 to provide conversion of strings to unsigned long.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtoul HAS_STRTOUL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtoul
: see if strtoul exists
set strtoul d_strtoul
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strtoul.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Instruct.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Instruct.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:02:55  ram
?RCS: patch61: logname / whoami sequence rewritten to use case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/02/15  14:11:34  ram
?RCS: patch51: author name now appears at the end of the paragraph (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:12:05  ram
?RCS: patch45: now documents the & escape to turn -d on at the read prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for
```

```
 dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit spew out the directions that we want everyone to read.  I try to
?X: keep the first "pagefull" much less than a page since they don't know it
?X: isn't going to go shooting off the top of the screen, and we don't want
?X: to panic them yet.
?X:
?MAKE:Instruct: Myread Configdir Devel contains
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:user needman firsttime
: general instructions
needman=true
firsttime=true
user=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
case "$user" in
") user=`whoami 2>&1`;;
esac
if $contains "^$user\$" ../.config/instruct >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 firsttime=false
 echo " "
 rp='Would you like to see the instructions?'
 dflt=n
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) ;;
 *) needman=false;;
 esac
fi
if $needman; then
 cat <<EOH

This installation shell script will examine your system and ask you questions
to determine how the <PACKAGENAME> package should be installed. If you get
stuck on a question, you may use a ! shell escape to start a subshell or
execute a
 command.  Many of the questions will have default answers in square
brackets; typing carriage return will give you the default.

On some of the questions which ask for file or directory names you are allowed
to use the ~name construct to specify the login directory belonging to "name",
even if you don't have a shell which knows about that.  Questions where this is
allowed will be marked "(~name ok)".

EOH
 rp="
 dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
 . ./myread
```

```
 cat <<'EOH'

The prompter used in this script allows you to use shell variables and
backticks in your answers.  You may use $1, $2, etc...  to refer to the words
in the default answer, as if the default line was a set of arguments given to a
script shell.  This means you may also use $* to repeat the whole default line,
so you do not have to re-type everything to add something to the default.

Every time there is a substitution, you will have to confirm.  If there is an
error (e.g. an unmatched backtick), the default answer
 will remain unchanged
and you will be prompted again.

If you are in a hurry, you may run 'Configure -d'.  This will bypass nearly all
the questions and use the computed defaults (or the previous answers if there
was already a config.sh file). Type 'Configure -h' for a list of options.
You may also start interactively and then answer '& -d' at any prompt to turn
on the non-interactive behaviour for the remainder of the execution.

EOH
 . ./myread
 cat <<EOH

Much effort has been expended to ensure that this shell script will run on any
Unix system.  If despite that it blows up on yours, your best bet is to edit
Configure and run it again.  If you can't run Configure for some reason,
you'll have to generate a config.sh file by hand.  Whatever problems you
have, let me (<MAINTLOC>) know how I blew it.

This installation script affects things in two ways:

1) it may do direct variable substitutions on some of the files included
  in this kit.
2) it builds a config.h file for inclusion in
 C programs.  You may edit
  any of these files as the need arises after running this script.

If you make a mistake on a question, there is no easy way to back up to it
currently.  The easiest thing to do is to edit config.sh and rerun all the SH
files.  Configure will offer to let you do this before it runs the SH files.

EOH
?X: In case they played with the prompter...
 dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
 . ./myread
 case "$firsttime" in
 true) echo $user >>../.config/instruct;;
 esac
```

```
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Instruct.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_syscallproto: Hasproto i_unistd
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_syscallproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the syscall() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the syscall() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  Good guesses are
?C:  extern
 int syscall(int,  ...);
?C:  extern int syscall(long, ...);
?C:.
?H:#$d_syscallproto HAS_SYSCALL_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_syscallproto
: see if prototype for syscall is available
echo " "
set d_syscallproto syscall $i_unistd unistd.h
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_syscallproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_quadmath: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_quadmath:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_QUADMATH, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <quadmath.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_QUADMATH:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <quadmath.h> exists and
?C: should be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_quadmath I_QUADMATH  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_quadmath
: see if this is a quadmath.h system
set quadmath.h i_quadmath
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_quadmath.U
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```
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?RCS:
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?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strnlen: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strnlen:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRNLEN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strnlen () routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRNLEN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strnlen () routine is
?C: available to check the length of a string up to a maximum.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strnlen HAS_STRNLEN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strnlen
: see if strnlen exists
set strnlen d_strnlen
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_strnlen.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
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?RCS:
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?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getfsstat : Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getfsstat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETFSSTAT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getfsstat() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETFSSTAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getfsstat routine is
?C: available to stat filesystems in bulk.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getfsstat HAS_GETFSSTAT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getfsstat
: see if getfsstat exists
set getfsstat d_getfsstat
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getfsstat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: orderlib.U,v 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:18:18 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: orderlib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1997/02/28  16:18:18  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by $_o
?RCS: patch61: now uses the ar located by Loc.U
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/01/11  15:33:04  ram
?RCS: patch45: allows hint files to specify their own value for 'ranlib'
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:26:48  ram
?RCS: patch36: now performs a real small compile for accurate
 checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:31:17  ram
?RCS: patch32: use cc variable instead of hardwired 'cc' in 1st compile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:26  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orderlib ranlib: Loc ar cat test rm +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs i_stdlib _a _o run
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:orderlib:
?S: This variable is "true" if the components of libraries must be ordered
?S: (with `lorder $* | tsort`) before placing them in an archive.  Set to
?S: "false" if ranlib or ar can generate random libraries.
?S:.
?S:ranlib:
?S: This variable is set to the pathname of the ranlib program, if it is
?S: needed to generate random libraries.  Set to ":" if ar can generate
?S: random libraries or if random libraries are not supported
?S:.
?F:!foobar
: see if ar generates random libraries by itself
echo " "
echo "Checking how to generate random libraries on your machine..." >&4
?X: Some systems (like MIPS) complain when running
 ar... Others like Ultrix
?X: need an explicit 'ar ts' to add the table of contents.
?X: Still others like Linux run ar ts successfully, but still need ranlib.
?X: This set of tests seems the minimum necessary to check out Linux.
?X: We need to explicitly put the entries in out-of-order so that Sun's ld
?X: will fail.  (Otherwise it complains, but gives an exit status of 0.)
echo 'int bar1() { return bar2(); }' > bar1.c
echo 'int bar2() { return 2; }' > bar2.c
$cat > foo.c <<EOP
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
int main() { printf("%d\n", bar1()); exit(0); }
EOP
$cc $ccflags -c bar1.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c bar2.c >/dev/null 2>&1
```

```
$cc $ccflags -c foo.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$ar rc bar$_a bar2$_o bar1$_o >/dev/null 2>&1
if $cc -o foobar $ccflags $ldflags foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $run ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "$ar appears to generate random libraries itself."
 orderlib=false
 if [ "X$ranlib" = "X" ]; then
     ranlib=":"
 fi
elif
 $ar s bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $cc -o foobar $ccflags $ldflags foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $run ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "a table of contents needs to be added with '$ar s'."
  orderlib=false
  ranlib="$ar s"
elif $ar ts bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $cc -o foobar $ccflags $ldflags foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
 $run ./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "a table of contents needs to be added with '$ar ts'."
  orderlib=false
  ranlib="$ar ts"
else
?X: Allow hints to specify their own ranlib "script". For instance, on
?X: some NeXT machines, the timestamp put by ranlib is not correct, and this
?X: may raise tedious recompiles for nothing. Therefore, NeXT may add the
?X: ranlib='sleep 5; /bin/ranlib' line in their hints to "fix" that.
?X: (reported by Andreas Koenig <k@franz.ww.tu-berlin.de>)
 case "$ranlib" in
 :) ranlib=";;
 ")
  ranlib=`./loc ranlib X /usr/bin /bin /usr/local/bin`
  $test -f $ranlib || ranlib="
  ;;
 esac
 if $test -n "$ranlib";
 then
  echo "your system has '$ranlib'; we'll use that."
  orderlib=false
 else
  echo "your system doesn't seem to support random libraries"
  echo "so we'll use lorder and tsort to order the libraries."
  orderlib=true
  ranlib=":"
 fi
fi
$rm -f foo* bar*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/orderlib.U
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```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_ndbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/05/12  12:16:53  ram
?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:23  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_ndbm: Inhdr Inlibc Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_ndbm (d_ndbm):
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_NDBM (HAS_NDBM NDBM):
?C: This
 symbol, if defined, indicates that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_ndbm I_NDBM /**/
?H:.
?T:t_ndbm d_dbm_open
?LINT:set i_ndbm
: see if ndbm.h is available
?X: t_ndbm is a tentative check.  We might just have the .h, not the lib -- ADO
set ndbm.h t_ndbm
eval $inhdr
case "$t_ndbm" in
$define)
 : see if dbm_open exists
 set dbm_open d_dbm_open
 eval $inlibc
 case "$d_dbm_open" in
```

```
 $undef)
  t_ndbm="$undef"
  echo "We won't be including <ndbm.h>"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
val="$t_ndbm"
set i_ndbm
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_ndbm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: make.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: make.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:09:40  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:make_set_make : Loc rm sed make
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:make_set_make:
?S: Some versions of 'make' set the variable MAKE.  Others do not.
?S: This variable contains the string to be included in Makefile.SH
?S: so that MAKE is set if needed, and not if not needed.
?S: Possible values are:
?S:
?S: make_set_make='#'  #
 If your make program handles this for you,
?S:
?S: make_set_make="MAKE=$make" # if it doesn't.
?S:
?S: This uses a comment character so that we can distinguish a
?S: 'set' value (from a previous config.sh or Configure -D option)
?S: from an uncomputed value.
?S:.
```

```
?LINT: extern MAKE
?LINT: change MAKE
?X: This test is based on one from an autoconf-generated configure
?X: script. Autoconf stole a lot from Configure, but now it's our
?X: turn to do so... ;-) -- RAM, 21/02/97
: check whether make sets MAKE
echo " "
echo "Checking if your $make program sets \$(MAKE)..." >&4
case "$make_set_make" in
")
?X: Use sed so we don't have a line begining with @echo.  Metaconfig
?X: will think that's a command like @if or @end.
 $sed 's/^X //' > testmake.mak << 'EOF'
Xall:
X  @echo 'maketemp="$(MAKE)"'
EOF
?X: GNU make sometimes prints "make[1]: Entering...", which would confuse us
 case "`$make -f testmake.mak 2>/dev/null`" in
 *maketemp=*) make_set_make='#' ;;
 *) make_set_make="MAKE=$make" ;;
 esac
 $rm
 -f testmake.mak
 ;;
esac
case "$make_set_make" in
'#') echo "Yup, it does.";;
*) echo "Nope, it doesn't.";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/make.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:full_ar: ar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:full_ar:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'ar', whether or
?S: not the user has specified 'portability'.  This is only used
?S: in the Makefile.SH.
?S:.
: Store the full pathname to the ar program for use in the C program
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_ar.
case "$full_ar" in
") full_ar=$ar ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/Loc_ar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Compile.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit is just a quick shorthand for the compile command
?X: to be used in all the other metaconfig units.
?X:
?MAKE:Compile: +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:extern usedevel
?LINT:define compile compile_ok
?V:compile compile_ok mc_file
?S:compile:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide
?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command, namely
?S: $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o $1 $1.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1
?S: Note that the output filename does _not_ include the _exe
?S: extension.  Instead we assume that the linker will be
?S: "helpful" and automatically appending the correct suffix.
?S: OS/2 users
 will apparently need to supply the -Zexe flag to
?S: get this behavior.
?S:
?S: To use this variable, say something like:
?S:  echo 'int main() { exit(0); }' > try.c
?S:  set try
?S:  if eval $compile; then
?S:   echo "success"   # and do whatever . . .
```

```
?S:  else
?S:   echo "failure"   # and do whatever . . .
?S:  fi
?S: To add extra flags cc flags (e.g. -DWHATEVER) just put them
?S: in $*, e.g.
?S:  set try -DTRY_THIS_FLAG
?S:.
?S:compile_ok:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide
?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command that you
?S: expect to work ok.  It is the same as $compile, except we
?S: deliberately let the user see any error messages.
?S:.
: define a shorthand compile call
compile='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
case "$usedevel" in $define|true|[yY]*) if $test ! -f "${mc_file}.c"; then
echo "Internal Configure script bug - compiler test file ${mc_file}.c is missing. Please report this to
perlbug@perl.org" >&4;
exit 1;
fi;
esac;
$cc -o ${mc_file}
 $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'
: define a shorthand compile call for compilations that should be ok.
compile_ok='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/Compile.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2009 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnameinfo: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnameinfo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNAMEINFO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnameinfo() function
```

```
?S: is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNAMEINFO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getnameinfo() function
?C: is available for use.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnameinfo HAS_GETNAMEINFO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getnameinfo
: see if getnameinfo exists
set getnameinfo d_getnameinfo
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getnameinfo.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_chown.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_chown.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:14  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_chown: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_chown:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CHOWN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the chown() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CHOWN :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the chown routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_chown
 HAS_CHOWN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_chown
```

```
: see if chown exists
set chown d_chown
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_chown.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_truncate.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_truncate.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:48  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_truncate: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_truncate:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_TRUNCATE if truncate() is
?S: available to truncate files.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TRUNCATE (TRUNCATE):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the truncate routine is
?C: available to truncate files.
?C:.
?H:#$d_truncate HAS_TRUNCATE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_truncate
: see if truncate exists
set truncate d_truncate
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_truncate.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: gidtype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/08/29  16:21:44  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS: patch32: removed useless usage of Setvar (for now)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:21:07  ram
?RCS: patch27: added lint hint
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:01:51  ram
?RCS: patch23: protected gidtype setting via setvar (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: made Gid_t comment more explicit (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:11  ram
?RCS:
 Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:gidtype: Myread Typedef Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:gidtype:
?S: This variable defines Gid_t to be something like gid_t, int,
?S: ushort, or whatever type is used to declare the return type
?S: of getgid().  Typically, it is the type of group ids in the kernel.
?S:.
?C:Gid_t (GIDTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the return type of getgid() and the type of
?C: argument to setrgid() and related functions.  Typically,
?C: it is the type of group ids in the kernel. It can be int, ushort,
?C: uid_t, etc... It may be necessary to include <sys/types.h> to get
?C: any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Gid_t $gidtype  /* Type for getgid(), etc... */
?H:.
?T:xxx
: see what type gids are declared as in the kernel
set gid_t gidtype xxx stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
case "$gidtype" in
xxx)
 xxx=`./findhdr sys/user.h`
 set `grep 'groups\[NGROUPS\];' "$xxx" 2>/dev/null` unsigned short
```

```
 case $1 in
 unsigned) dflt="$1 $2" ;;
 *) dflt="$1"
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$gidtype";;
esac
echo " "
rp="What is the type for group ids returned by getgid()?"
. ./myread
gidtype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/gidtype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorscript.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorscript.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1  1999/07/08 18:32:57  doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_vendorscript vendorscript vendorscriptexp installvendorscript: Getfile \
 vendorbin cat Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit test vendorprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorscript:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the VENDORSCRIPT symbol.
?S: It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
 directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional
?S: executable scripts in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorscriptexp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorscript, so that you
```

```
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorscript="
?S:installvendorscript:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorscriptexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:d_vendorscript:
?S: This variable conditionally defines PERL_VENDORSCRIPT.
?S:.
?C:PERL_VENDORSCRIPT:
?C: If defined, this symbol contains the name of a directory
?C: for holding vendor-supplied executable scripts.
?C: It may have a ~ on the front.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place additional
?C: executable
 scripts in this directory with
?C:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?C: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?C:.
?C:PERL_VENDORSCRIPT_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of VENDORSCRIPT, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#$d_vendorscript PERL_VENDORSCRIPT "$vendorscript"  /**/
?H:#$d_vendorscript PERL_VENDORSCRIPT_EXP "$vendorscriptexp"  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorscript
: Set the vendorscript variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") d_vendorscript="$undef"
 vendorscript="
 vendorscriptexp="
 ;;
*) d_vendorscript="$define"
 : determine where vendor-supplied scripts go.
 case "$vendorscript" in
 ") dflt=$vendorprefix/script
  $test -d $dflt || dflt=$vendorbin ;;
 *)  dflt="$vendorscript" ;;
 esac
 $cat <<EOM

The installation process will create a directory for
vendor-supplied scripts.
```

```
EOM
 fn=d~+
 rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied scripts directory?'
 . ./getfile
 vendorscript="$ans"
 vendorscriptexp="$ansexp"
 ;;
esac
prefixvar=vendorscript
.
 ./installprefix
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/vendorscript.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_seteuid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_seteuid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_seteuid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_seteuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETEUID symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the seteuid() routine is available
?S: to change the effective uid of the current program.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETEUID (SETEUID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the seteuid
 routine is available
?C: to change the effective uid of the current program.
?C:.
?H:#$d_seteuid HAS_SETEUID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_seteuid
: see if seteuid exists
```

```
set seteuid d_seteuid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_seteuid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: package.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: package.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/10/29  16:27:21  ram
?RCS: patch36: beware of non-ascii character sets when translating case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/11/10  17:37:02  ram
?RCS: patch14: skip definition of spackage if not otherwise used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:11:10  ram
?RCS: patch10: added spackage, suitable for starting sentences
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:28  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0
 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:package spackage: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:package:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed.
?S: It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.
?S:.
?S:spackage:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed,
?S: with the first letter uppercased, i.e. suitable for starting
?S: sentences.
?S:.
?X: dist-4 has defined PACKAGE: here, which clashes with perly.h
?X:  as package is a reserved keyword in perl
?T:first last
: set package name
package='<PACKAGENAME>'
```

```
@if spackage
first=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^\(.\).*/\1/'`
last=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^.\(.*\)/\1/'`
?X:
?X: So early in the Configure script, we don't have ./tr set up and can't
?X: include Tr in our dependency or that would create a cycle. Therefore,
?X: we have to somehow duplicate the work done in Tr. That's life.
?X:
case "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`"-"`echo AbyZ | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]'
 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ-abyz) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`$last;;
*) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'`$last;;
esac
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/package.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_perlio.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_perlio.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:useperlio: Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:useperlio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the USE_PERLIO symbol,
?S: and indicates that the PerlIO abstraction should be
?S: used throughout.
?S:.
?C:USE_PERLIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the PerlIO abstraction should
?C: be used throughout.  If not defined, stdio should be
?C: used in a fully backward compatible manner.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef USE_PERLIO
?H:?%<:#$useperlio USE_PERLIO  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
: Check if we want perlio
useperlio="$define"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/useperlio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: usecbacktrace.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014 H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usecbacktrace.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:usecbacktrace: Myread Oldconfig Setvar Getfile d_backtrace
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:usecbacktrace:
?S: This variable indicates whether we are compiling with backtrace
?S: support.
?S:.
?C:USE_CBACKTRACE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built with support for backtrace.
?C:.
?H:#$usecbacktrace USE_CBACKTRACE  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:extern ccflags
?LINT:change ccflags
: add flags if using c backtrace
case "$usecbacktrace" in
 "") usecbacktrace=$undef ;;
 [yY]*|true|$define)
   case "$d_backtrace" in
     [yY]*|true|$define)
       case " $ccflags " in
   *" -DUSE_C_BACKTRACE "*) ;; # Already there.
   *) ccflags="$ccflags
 -DUSE_C_BACKTRACE -g" ;;
   esac
       ;;
     *)
       echo "This system does not support backtrace" >&4
       usecbacktrace=$undef
       ;;
     esac
   ;;
```

```
 esac

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usebacktrace.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Oldsym.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Oldsym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:06:58  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:13  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit follows the creation of the config.sh file. It adds some
?X: special symbols: defines from patchlevel.h file if any and PERL_CONFIG_SH,
?X: which is set to true. Then, we try to keep all the new symbols that
?X: may come from a hint
 file or a previous config.sh file.
?X:
?MAKE:Oldsym: Config_sh cat test hint src sed sort uniq perl_patchlevel
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH PERL_PATCHLEVEL sym tmp
?F:!UU
: add special variables
$test -f $src/patchlevel.h && \
awk '/^#define[  ]+PERL_/ {printf "%s=%s\n",$2,$3}' $src/patchlevel.h >>config.sh
echo "PERL_PATCHLEVEL='$perl_patchlevel'" >>config.sh
echo "PERL_CONFIG_SH=true" >>config.sh

: propagate old symbols
if $test -f UU/config.sh; then
?X: Make sure each symbol is unique in oldconfig.sh
 <UU/config.sh $sort | $uniq >UU/oldconfig.sh
?X:
?X: All the symbols that appear twice come only from config.sh (hence the
?X: two config.sh in the command line). These symbols will be removed by
```

```
?X: the uniq -u command. The oldsyms file thus contains all the symbols
?X: that did not appear in the produced config.sh (Larry Wall).
?X:
?X: Do not touch the -u flag of uniq.  This means you too, Jarkko.
?X:
 $sed -n 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\)=.*/\1/p' \
  config.sh config.sh UU/oldconfig.sh
 |\
  $sort | $uniq -u >UU/oldsyms
 set X `$cat UU/oldsyms`
 shift
 case $# in
 0) ;;
 *)
  $cat <<EOM
Hmm...You had some extra variables I don't know about...I'll try to keep 'em...
EOM
  echo ": Variables propagated from previous config.sh file." >>config.sh
  for sym in `$cat UU/oldsyms`; do
   echo "    Propagating $hint variable "'$'"$sym..."
   eval 'tmp="$'"${sym}"'"'
   echo "$tmp" | \
    sed -e "s/'/'\''\''/g" -e "s/^/$sym='/" -e "s/$/'/" >>config.sh
  done
  ;;
 esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Oldsym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_semctl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_semctl.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:04  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_semctl: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_semctl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SEMCTL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the semctl() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SEMCTL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the semctl() routine is
?C: available to perform semaphore control operations.
?C:.
?H:#$d_semctl
 HAS_SEMCTL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_semctl
: see if semctl exists
set semctl d_semctl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_semctl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man3dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:10:34  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This was originally specific to perl5.  Since perl5 has man pages that
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
?X: and man3dir.  This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
?X: man3 used instead of man everywhere.
?X: I then added various tests because perl5 has *lots* of man3
?X: pages with long file names. -- ADO
?X:
?MAKE:man3dir
 man3direxp man3ext installman3dir: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
 sed man1dir spackage package Getfile prefix Prefixit Prefixup \
```

```
 d_flexfnam privlib Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:man3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:man3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man3ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual
 page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '3'.  The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man3dir.
?S:.
: determine where library module manual pages go
set man3dir man3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages for many of the library modules.
EOM

case "$nroff" in
nroff)
 $cat <<'EOM'
However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you.
EOM
 case "$man3dir" in
 ") man3dir="none";;
 esac;;
esac

case "$d_flexfnam" in
undef)
 $cat <<'EOM'
However, your system can't handle the long file names like File::Basename.3.
EOM
```

```
 case "$man3dir" in
 ") man3dir="none";;
 esac;;
esac

echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
?X: We dont use /usr/local/man/man3 because some man programs will
?X: only show the /usr/local/man/man3 contents, and not the system ones,
?X: thus man less will show the perl module less.pm, but not the system
?X: less command.  We might also conflict with TCL man pages.
?X: However, something like /opt/perl/man/man3
 is fine.
case "$man3dir" in
") case "$prefix" in
 *$package*) dflt=`echo $man1dir |
   $sed -e 's/man1/man3/g' -e 's/man\.1/man\.3/g'` ;;
 *) dflt="$privlib/man/man3" ;;
 esac
 ;;
' ') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$man3dir" ;;
esac
echo " "

fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the $package library man pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
if test "X$man3direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installman3dir="
fi

man3dir="$ans"
man3direxp="$ansexp"
case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir=' '
 installman3dir=";;
esac
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case "$installman3dir" in
 ") dflt=`echo $man3direxp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installman3dir";;
```

```
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installman3dir="$ans"
else
 installman3dir="$man3direxp"
fi

: What suffix
 to use on installed man pages

case "$man3dir" in
' ')
 man3ext='0'
 ;;
*)
 rp="What suffix should be used for the $package library man pages?"
 case "$man3ext" in
 ") case "$man3dir" in
  *3)  dflt=3 ;;
  *3p) dflt=3p ;;
  *3pm) dflt=3pm ;;
  *l) dflt=l;;
  *n) dflt=n;;
  *o) dflt=o;;
  *p) dflt=p;;
  *C) dflt=C;;
  *L) dflt=L;;
  *L3) dflt=L3;;
  *) dflt=3;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$man3ext";;
 esac
 . ./myread
 man3ext="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/man3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: contains.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: contains.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:contains: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:contains:
?S: This variable holds the command to do a grep with a proper return
?S: status.  On most sane systems it is simply "grep".  On insane systems
?S: it is a grep followed by a cat followed by a test.  This variable
?S: is primarily for the use of other Configure units.
?S:.
: Some
 greps do not return status, grrr.
echo "grimblepritz" >grimble
if grep blurfldyick grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 contains=contains
elif grep grimblepritz grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 contains=grep
else
 contains=contains
fi
rm -f grimble
: the following should work in any shell
case "$contains" in
contains*)
 echo " "
 echo "AGH!  Grep doesn't return a status.  Attempting remedial action."
 cat >contains <<'EOSS'
grep "$1" "$2" >.greptmp && cat .greptmp && test -s .greptmp
EOSS
chmod +x contains
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/contains.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: startperl.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:50 ram Exp $
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:     You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:     License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: startperl.U,v $
?RCS: Perl5 version -- I always have d_portable=define.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:50  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:startperl: cat Myread sharpbang initialinstalllocation test \
 versiononly version
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?X: This is different from dist's standard startperl.U unit because
?X: we can't directly test #!/usr/local/bin/perl (or
 whatever) because
?X: we haven't built and installed perl yet.
?S:startperl:
?S: This variable contains the string to put on the front of a perl
?S: script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with perl and not some
?S: shell. Of course, that leading line must be followed by the classical
?S: perl idiom:
?S:  eval 'exec perl -S $0 ${1+"$@"}'
?S:   if $running_under_some_shell;
?S: to guarantee perl startup should the shell execute the script. Note
?S: that this magic incantation is not understood by csh.
?S:.
?C:STARTPERL:
?C: This variable contains the string to put in front of a perl
?C: script to make sure (one hopes) that it runs with perl and not
?C: some shell.
?C:.
?H:#define STARTPERL "$startperl"  /**/
?H:.
: figure out how to guarantee perl startup
: XXX Note that this currently takes advantage of the bug that binexp ignores
:     the Configure -Dinstallprefix setting, which in turn means that under
:     relocatable @INC, initialinstalllocation is what binexp started as.
case
 "$startperl" in
")
 case "$sharpbang" in
```

```
 *!)
  $cat <<EOH

I can use the #! construct to start perl on your system. This will
make startup of perl scripts faster, but may cause problems if you
want to share those scripts and perl is not in a standard place
($initialinstalllocation/perl) on all your platforms. The alternative
is to force a shell by starting the script with a single ':' character.

EOH
  case "$versiononly" in
  "$define")      dflt="$initialinstalllocation/perl$version";;
  *)              dflt="$initialinstalllocation/perl";;
  esac
  rp='What shall I put after the #! to start up perl ("none" to not use #!)?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  none) startperl=": # use perl";;
  *) startperl="#!$ans"
   if $test 30 -lt `echo "$ans" | wc -c`; then
    $cat >&4 <<EOM

WARNING:  Some systems limit the #! command to 32 characters.
If you experience difficulty running Perl scripts with #!, try
installing Perl in a directory with a shorter pathname.

EOM
   fi ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *)
 startperl=": # use perl"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
echo "I'll use $startperl to start perl scripts."
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/startperl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2015 Jarkko Hietaniemi, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:longdblinfbytes longdblnanbytes doubleinfbytes doublenanbytes: Inlibc \
 cat Compile run rm_try Setvar echo d_longdbl \
 doublekind doublesize longdblkind longdblsize
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:longdblinfbytes:
?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes
?S: for the long double precision infinity.
?S:.
?S:longdblnanbytes:
?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes
?S: for the long double precision not-a-number.
?S:.
?S:doubleinfbytes:
?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes
?S: for the double precision infinity.
?S:.
?S:doublenanbytes:
?S: This variable contains comma-separated list of hexadecimal bytes
?S: for
 the double precision not-a-number.
?S:.
?C:DOUBLEINFBYTES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of
?C: hexadecimal bytes for the double precision infinity.
?C:.
?C:DOUBLENANBYTES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of
?C: hexadecimal bytes (0xHH) for the double precision not-a-number.
?C:.
?C:LONGDBLINFBYTES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of
?C: hexadecimal bytes for the long double precision infinity.
?C:.
?C:LONGDBLNANBYTES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, is a comma-separated list of
?C: hexadecimal bytes (0xHH) for the long double precision not-a-number.
?C:.
?H:#define DOUBLEINFBYTES  $doubleinfbytes  /**/
?H:#define DOUBLENANBYTES  $doublenanbytes  /**/
?H:#define LONGDBLINFBYTES $longdblinfbytes  /**/
?H:#define LONGDBLNANBYTES $longdblnanbytes  /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
: Check what kind of inf/nan your system has
$echo "Checking the kind of infinities and nans you have..." >&4
$echo "(The following tests may crash.  That's
```

```
 okay.)" >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOP
#define DOUBLESIZE $doublesize
#$d_longdbl HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
#define LONG_DOUBLESIZE $longdblsize
#define LONG_DOUBLEKIND $longdblkind
#endif
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
/* Note that whether the sign bit is on or off
* for NaN depends on the CPU/FPU, and possibly
* can be affected by the build toolchain.
*
* For example for older MIPS and HP-PA 2.0 the quiet NaN is:
* 0x7f, 0xf7, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff, 0xff
* 0x7f, 0xf4, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
* (respectively) as opposed to the more usual
* 0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
*
* Pre-IEEE-754 floating point format do not even have inf/nan support
* at all.  They might have a "max" value (DBL_MAX), which may be deadly
* to even mention, causing immediate SIGFPE or equivalent: this is
* the case with VAX floating point, for example.
*/
static void bytes(void *v, unsigned int n) {
 unsigned char *p = (unsigned
 char *)v;
 int i;
 for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   printf("0x%02x%s", p[i], i < n - 1 ? ", " : "\n");
 }
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  /* We cannot use 1.0/0.0 and 0.0/0.0 (with L suffixes for long double)
   * because some compilers are 'smart' and not only warn but refuse to
   * compile such 'illegal' values. */
  double dinf = exp(1e9);
  double dnan = sqrt(-1.0);
#ifdef HAS_LONG_DOUBLE
  long double ldinf = (long double)exp(1e9);
  long double ldnan = (long double)sqrt(-1.0);
# if LONG_DOUBLEKIND == 3 || LONG_DOUBLEKIND == 4
/* the 80-bit long doubles might have garbage in their excess bytes */
   memset((char *)&ldinf + 10, '\0', LONG_DOUBLESIZE - 10);
   memset((char *)&ldnan + 10, '\0', LONG_DOUBLESIZE - 10);
# endif
```

```
 if (argc == 2) {
   switch (argv[1][0]) {
   case '1': bytes(&dinf, sizeof(dinf)); break;
   case '2': bytes(&dnan, sizeof(dnan)); break;
   case '3': bytes(&ldinf, sizeof(ldinf)); break;
   case '4': bytes(&ldnan, sizeof(ldnan)); break;
#endif
    }
 }
 return 0;
}
EOP
set try
if eval $compile; then
   doubleinfbytes=`$run ./try 1`
   doublenanbytes=`$run ./try 2`
   case "$d_longdbl" in
   $define)
     longdblinfbytes=`$run ./try 3`
     longdblnanbytes=`$run ./try 4`
     ;;
   esac
else
   # Defaults in case the above test program failed.
   case "$doublekind" in
   1) # IEEE 754 32-bit LE
      doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f'
      doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f'
      ;;
   2) # IEEE 754 32-bit BE
      doubleinfbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00'
      doublenanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00'
      ;;
   3) # IEEE 754 64-bit LE
      doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f'
      doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f'
      ;;
   4) # IEEE 754 64-bit BE
      doubleinfbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
      doublenanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
      ;;
   5) # IEEE 754 128-bit LE
       doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0,
0x7f'
      doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8,
0x7f'
      ;;
   6) # IEEE 754 128-bit BE
```

```
    doubleinfbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    doublenanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
  7) # IEEE 754 64-bit mixed: 32-bit LEs in BE
    doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
    doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
    ;;
  8) # IEEE 754 64-bit mixed: 32-bit BEs in LE
    doubleinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00'
    doublenanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00'
    ;;
  9|10|11|12|13|14) # VAX/Cray/IBM floating point formats, no inf/nan.
     doubleinfbytes=$undef
    doublenanbytes=$undef
    ;;
  *) # No idea.
    doubleinfbytes=$undef
    doublenanbytes=$undef
    ;;
  esac
  case "$longdblkind" in
  1) # IEEE 754 128-bit LE
    longdblinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xff,
0x7f'
    longdblnanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80, 0xff,
0x7f'
    ;;
  2) # IEEE 754 128-bit BE
    longdblinfbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblnanbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
  3) # IEEE 754 80-bit LE, 12 or 16 bytes (x86)
    case "$longdblsize" in
    12) # x86 32-bit (96 bits, or 4 x 32, or 12 x 8)
      longdblinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00'
      longdblnanbytes='0x00,
 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc0, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00'
      ;;
    16) # x86_64
      longdblinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x80, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
      longdblnanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xc0, 0xff, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
      ;;
```

```
    *)  # No idea.
        longdblinfbytes=$undef
        longdblnanbytes=$undef
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
  4) # IEEE 754 80-bit BE, 12 or 16 bytes
    case "$longdblsize" in
    12) # 32-bit system
        longdblinfbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
        longdblnanbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
        ;;
    16) # 64-bit system
        longdblinfbytes='0x7f, 0xff, 0x80, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
        longdblnanbytes='0x7f,
 0xff, 0xc0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
        ;;
    *)  # No idea.
        longdblinfbytes=$undef
        longdblnanbytes=$undef
    ;;
    esac
    ;;
  5) # 128-bit LE-LE "double double"
    longdblinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0,
0x7f'
    longdblnanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8,
0x7f'
    ;;
  6) # 128-bit BE-BE "double double"
    longdblinfbytes='0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblnanbytes='0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
  7) # 128-bit LE-BE "double double"
    longdblinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf0, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblnanbytes='0x00, 0x00,
 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xf8, 0x7f, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00'
    ;;
  8) # 128-bit BE-LE "double double"
    longdblinfbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf0, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    longdblnanbytes='0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x7f, 0xf8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00'
    ;;
```

```
  9|10|11|12|13|14) # VAX/Cray/IBM floating point formats, no inf/nan.
    longdblinfbytes=$undef
    longdblnanbytes=$undef
    ;;
  *) # No idea.
    longdblinfbytes=$undef
    longdblnanbytes=$undef
    ;;
  esac
fi
# In case the program crashed the values are empty, turn them undef.
case "$doubleinfbytes" in
") doubleinfbytes=$undef ;;
esac
case "$doublenanbytes" in
") doublenanbytes=$undef ;;
esac
case "$longdblinfbytes" in
") longdblinfbytes=$undef ;;
esac
case "$longdblnanbytes" in
") longdblnanbytes=$undef ;;
esac
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/infnan.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_values.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_values.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:48:34  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_values: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_values:
```

```
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_VALUES symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include <values.h> to get symbols like MAXLONG
?S: and friends.
?S:.
?C:I_VALUES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include
 <values.h> to get definition of symbols like MINFLOAT or
?C: MAXLONG, i.e. machine dependant limitations.  Probably, you
?C: should use <limits.h> instead, if it is available.
?C:.
?H:#$i_values I_VALUES  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_values
: see if this is a values.h system
set values.h i_values
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_values.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_faststdio: Setvar \
 d_stdstdio d_stdio_ptr_lval d_stdio_cnt_lval d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_faststdio:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FAST_STDIO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the "fast stdio" is available
?S: to manipulate the stdio buffers directly.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FAST_STDIO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the "fast stdio"
?C: is available to manipulate the stdio buffers directly.
?C:.
?H:#$d_faststdio HAS_FAST_STDIO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_faststdio
: see if fast_stdio exists
val="$undef"
case "$d_stdstdio:$d_stdio_ptr_lval" in
```

```
"$define:$define")
 case "$d_stdio_cnt_lval$d_stdio_ptr_lval_sets_cnt" in
 *$define*)
  echo "You
 seem to have 'fast stdio' to directly manipulate the stdio buffers." >& 4
  val="$define"
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_faststdio
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_faststdio.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_pwritev.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_pwritev.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_pwritev: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_pwritev:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PWRITEV symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the pwritev() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PWRITEV :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the pwritev routine is
?C: available to perform vectored writes on a file descriptor at a
?C: given offset.
?C:.
?H:#$d_pwritev HAS_PWRITEV  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_pwritev
: see if pwritev exists
set pwritev d_pwritev
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_pwritev.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
case $CONFIG in
")
 if test -f config.sh; then TOP=.;
 elif test -f ../config.sh; then TOP=..;
 elif test -f ../../config.sh; then TOP=../..;
 elif test -f ../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../..;
 elif test -f ../../../../config.sh; then TOP=../../../..;
 else
  echo "Can't find config.sh."; exit 1
 fi
 . $TOP/config.sh
 ;;
esac
case "$0" in
*/*) cd `expr X$0 : 'X\(.*\)/'` ;;
esac
echo "Extracting makedepend (with variable substitutions)"
$spitshell >makedepend <<!GROK!THIS!
$startsh
# $Id: makedepend.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:05 ram Exp ram $
#
#  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
#  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
#  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
#  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
#  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
#  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
#
 Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
#
# $Log: makedepend.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:00:05  ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:37  ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#

export PATH || (echo "OOPS, this isn't sh.  Desperation time.  I will feed myself to sh."; sh \$0; kill \$\$)
```

```
cat='$cat'
cppflags='$cppflags'
cp='$cp'
cpp='$cppstdin'
echo='$echo'
egrep='$egrep'
expr='$expr'
mv='$mv'
rm='$rm'
sed='$sed'
sort='$sort'
test='$test'
tr='$tr'
uniq='$uniq'
!GROK!THIS!

$spitshell >>makedepend <<'!NO!SUBS!'

$cat /dev/null >.deptmp
$rm -f *.c.c c/*.c.c
if test -f Makefile; then
   mf=Makefile
else
   mf=makefile
fi
if test -f $mf; then
   defrule=`<$mf sed -n  \
 -e '/^\.c\.o:.*;/{'  \
 -e    's/\$\*\.c//'  \
 -e    's/^[^;]*;[  ]*//p' \
 -e    q    \
 -e '}'    \
 -e '/^\.c\.o: *$/{'  \
 -e    N    \
 -e    's/\$\*\.c//'  \
 -e    's/^.*\n[  ]*//p'  \
 -e    q    \
 -e '}'`
fi
case
 "$defrule" in
") defrule='$(CC) -c $(CFLAGS)' ;;
esac

make clist || ($echo "Searching for .c files..."; \
 $echo *.c | $tr ' ' '\012' | $egrep -v '\*' >.clist)
gotnone=true
for file in `$cat .clist`; do
```

```
# for file in `cat /dev/null`; do
   case "$file" in
   *.c) filebase=`basename $file .c` ;;
   *.y) filebase=`basename $file .c` ;;
   ")  continue ;;
   esac
   gotnone=false
   $echo "Finding dependencies for $filebase.o."
   $sed -n <$file >$file.c \
 -e "/^${filebase}_init(/q" \
 -e '/^#/{' \
 -e 's|/\*.*$||' \
 -e 's|\\$||' \
 -e p \
 -e '}'
   $cpp -I/usr/local/include -I. $cppflags $file.c | \
   $sed \
 -e '/^# *[0-9]/!d' \
 -e 's/^.*"\(.*\)".*$/'$filebase'.o: \1/' \
 -e 's|: \./|: |' \
 -e 's|\.c\.c|.c|' | \
   $uniq | $sort | $uniq >> .deptmp
done

$sed <Makefile >Makefile.new -e '1,/^# AUTOMATICALLY/!d'

make shlist || ($echo "Searching for .SH files..."; \
 $echo *.SH | $tr ' ' '\012' | $egrep -v '\*' >.shlist)
if $gotnone || $test -s .deptmp; then

  for file in `cat .shlist`; do
 $echo `$expr X$file : 'X\(.*\).SH`: $file config.sh \; \
     /bin/sh $file >> .deptmp
   done
   $echo "Updating Makefile..."
   $echo "# If this runs make out of memory, delete /usr/include lines." \
 >> Makefile.new
   $sed 's|^\(.*\.o:\) *\(.*/.*\.c\) *$|\1 \2; '"$defrule \2|" .deptmp \
      >>Makefile.new
else
   make hlist || ($echo "Searching for .h files..."; \
 $echo *.h | $tr ' ' '\012' | $egrep -v '\*' >.hlist)
   $echo "You don't seem to have a proper C preprocessor.  Using grep instead."
   $egrep '^#include ' `cat .clist` `cat .hlist`  >.deptmp
   $echo "Updating Makefile..."
   <.clist $sed -n       \
 -e '/\//{'       \
 -e   's|^\(.*\)/\(.*\)\.c|\2.o: \1/\2.c; '"$defrule \1/\2.c|p" \
```

```
 -e   d        \
 -e '}'        \
 -e 's|^\(.*\)\.c|\1.o: \1.c|p' >> Makefile.new
   <.hlist $sed -n 's|\(.*/\)\(.*\)|s= \2= \1\2=|p' >.hsed
   <.deptmp $sed -n 's|c:#include "\(.*\)".*$|o: \1|p' | \
      $sed 's|^[^;]*/||' | \
      $sed -f
 .hsed >> Makefile.new
   <.deptmp $sed -n 's|c:#include <\(.*\)>.*$|o: /usr/include/\1|p' \
      >> Makefile.new
   <.deptmp $sed -n 's|h:#include "\(.*\)".*$|h: \1|p' | \
      $sed -f .hsed >> Makefile.new
   <.deptmp $sed -n 's|h:#include <\(.*\)>.*$|h: /usr/include/\1|p' \
      >> Makefile.new
   for file in `$cat .shlist`; do
 $echo `$expr X$file : 'X\(.*\).SH`: $file config.sh \; \
     /bin/sh $file >> Makefile.new
   done
fi
$rm -f Makefile.old
$cp Makefile Makefile.old
$cp Makefile.new Makefile
$rm Makefile.new
$echo "# WARNING: Put nothing here or make depend will gobble it up!" >> Makefile
$rm -f .deptmp `sed 's/\.c/.c.c/' .clist` .shlist .clist .hlist .hsed

!NO!SUBS!
$eunicefix makedepend
chmod +x makedepend
case `pwd` in
*SH)
   $rm -f ../makedepend
   ln makedepend ../makedepend
   ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/makedepend.SH
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_dosuid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Tye McQueen <tye@metronet.com> added safe setuid script checks.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dosuid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:33:03  ram
?RCS: patch61: moved unit to TOP via a ?Y: layout directive
?RCS: patch61: tell them /dev/fd is not about floppy disks
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:12:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: added checks for secure setuid scripts (Tye McQueen)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for
 dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dosuid d_suidsafe: cat contains ls rm test Myread Setvar \
 Oldconfig Guess package hint patchlevel
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_suidsafe:
?S: This variable conditionally defines SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW
?S: if setuid scripts can be secure.  This test looks in /dev/fd/.
?S:.
?S:d_dosuid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the symbol DOSUID, which
?S: tells the C program that it should insert setuid emulation code
?S: on hosts which have setuid #! scripts disabled.
?S:.
?C:SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the bug that prevents
?C: setuid scripts from being secure is not present in this kernel.
?C:.
?C:DOSUID:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program should
?C: check the script that it is executing for setuid/setgid bits, and
?C: attempt to emulate setuid/setgid on systems that have disabled
?C: setuid #! scripts because the kernel can't do it securely.
?C: It is up to the package
 designer to make sure that this emulation
?C: is done securely.  Among other things, it should do an fstat on
?C: the script it just opened to make sure it really is a setuid/setgid
?C: script, it should make sure the arguments passed correspond exactly
?C: to the argument on the #! line, and it should not trust any
?C: subprocesses to which it must pass the filename rather than the
?C: file descriptor of the script to be executed.
?C:.
?H:#$d_suidsafe SETUID_SCRIPTS_ARE_SECURE_NOW /**/
```

```
?H:#$d_dosuid DOSUID  /**/
?H:.
?Y:TOP
?F:!reflect
?LINT: set d_suidsafe
: see if setuid scripts can be secure
$cat <<EOM

Some kernels have a bug that prevents setuid #! scripts from being
secure.  Some sites have disabled setuid #! scripts because of this.

First let's decide if your kernel supports secure setuid #! scripts.
(If setuid #! scripts would be secure but have been disabled anyway,
don't say that they are secure if asked.)

EOM

val="$undef"
if $test -d /dev/fd; then
 echo "#!$ls" >reflect
 chmod
 +x,u+s reflect
 ./reflect >flect 2>&1
 if $contains "/dev/fd" flect >/dev/null; then
  echo "Congratulations, your kernel has secure setuid scripts!" >&4
  val="$define"
 else
  $cat <<EOM
If you are not sure if they are secure, I can check but I'll need a
username and password different from the one you are using right now.
If you don't have such a username or don't want me to test, simply
enter 'none'.

EOM
  rp='Other username to test security of setuid scripts with?'
  dflt='none'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  n|none)
   case "$d_suidsafe" in
   ") echo "I'll assume setuid scripts are *not* secure." >&4
    dflt=n;;
   "$undef")
    echo "Well, the $hint value is *not* secure." >&4
    dflt=n;;
   *) echo "Well, the $hint value *is* secure." >&4
    dflt=y;;
   esac
```

```
  ;;
  *)
   $rm -f reflect flect
   echo "#!$ls" >reflect
   chmod +x,u+s reflect
   echo >flect
   chmod a+w flect
   echo '"su" will (probably) prompt you for '"$ans's password."
   su $ans -c './reflect
 >flect'
   if $contains "/dev/fd" flect >/dev/null; then
    echo "Okay, it looks like setuid scripts are secure." >&4
    dflt=y
   else
    echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure." >&4
    dflt=n
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  rp='Does your kernel have *secure* setuid scripts?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  [yY]*) val="$define";;
  *) val="$undef";;
  esac
 fi
else
 echo "I don't think setuid scripts are secure (no /dev/fd directory)." >&4
 echo "(That's for file descriptors, not floppy disks.)"
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_suidsafe
eval $setvar

$rm -f reflect flect

: now see if they want to do setuid emulation
if $test $patchlevel -lt 11; then
echo " "
val="$undef"
case "$d_suidsafe" in
"$define")
 val="$undef"
 echo "No need to emulate SUID scripts since they are secure here." >&4
 ;;
*)
 $cat <<EOM
Some systems have disabled setuid scripts, especially systems where
```

```
setuid scripts cannot be secure.  On systems where setuid scripts have
been disabled, the setuid/setgid bits on scripts are
 currently
useless.  It is possible for $package to detect those bits and emulate
setuid/setgid in a secure fashion.  This emulation will only work if
setuid scripts have been disabled in your kernel.

EOM
 case "$d_dosuid" in
 "$define") dflt=y ;;
 *) dflt=n ;;
 esac
 rp="Do you want to do setuid/setgid emulation?"
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 [yY]*) val="$define";;
 *) val="$undef";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set d_dosuid
eval $setvar
else
   case "$d_dosuid" in
 "$define")
 cat >&4 <<EOH

SUID emulation has been removed for 5.12
Please re-run Configure without -Dd_dosuid

EOH
 exit 1;
 ;;
   esac
   d_dosuid=undef
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_dosuid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: usenm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:26:40  ram
?RCS: patch61: don't use nm with the GNU C library
?RCS: patch61: added support for Linux shared libs
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usenm runnm nm_opt nm_so_opt: cat test Myread Oldconfig grep \
 d_gnulibc nm egrep rsrc osname Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usenm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the
?S: nm extraction is wanted
 or not.
?S:.
?S:runnm:
?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the
?S: nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value
?S: of usenm and the flags on the Configure command line.
?S:.
?S:nm_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.
?S:.
?S:nm_so_opt:
?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm
?S: to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an
?S: archive library.  Currently, this is only used by Linux, where
?S: nm --dynamic is *required* to get symbols from an ELF library which
?S: has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is *fatal* on an archive library.
?S: Maybe Linux should just always set usenm=false.
?S:.
: see if nm is to be used to determine whether a symbol is defined or not
?X: If there is enough inquiries, it might be worth to wait for the nm
?X: extraction. Otherwise, the C compilations might be a better deal.
?X:
?X: Don't bother if we're using GNU libc -- skimo
case "$usenm"
 in
")
 dflt="
 case "$d_gnulibc" in
 "$define")
  echo " "
```

```
 echo "$nm probably won't work on the GNU C Library." >&4
 dflt=n
 ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
")
 if $test "$osname" = aix -a ! -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
  echo " "
  echo "Whoops!  This is an AIX system without /lib/syscalls.exp!" >&4
  echo "'nm' won't be sufficient on this system." >&4
  dflt=n
 fi
 ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
")
 if ./gnu; then
  echo " "
  echo "Hmm...  A GNU system without a GNU C Library?  Weird..." >&4
  dflt=n
 else
  dflt=`$egrep 'inlibc|csym' $rsrc/Configure | wc -l 2>/dev/null`
  if $test $dflt -gt 20; then
   dflt=y
  else
   dflt=n
  fi
 fi
 ;;
esac
;;
*)
 case "$usenm" in
 true|$define) dflt=y;;
 *) dflt=n;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

I can use $nm to extract the symbols from your C libraries. This
is a time consuming task which may generate huge output on the disk (up
to 3 megabytes) but that should make the symbols extraction faster. The
alternative is to skip the
 'nm' extraction part and to compile a small
test program instead to determine whether each symbol is present. If
you have a fast C compiler and/or if your 'nm' output cannot be parsed,
this may be the best solution.
```

```
EOM
rp='Shall I use nm to extract C symbols from the libraries?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[Nn]*) usenm=false;;
*) usenm=true;;
esac

?X: Name extraction is to be run if 'nm' usage is wanted and if no -r flag
?X: was provided to configure (in which case we simply re-use the previous
?X: values).
runnm=$usenm
case "$reuseval" in
true) runnm=false;;
esac

: nm options which may be necessary
case "$nm_opt" in
") if $test -f /mach_boot; then
  nm_opt="  # Mach
 elif $test -d /usr/ccs/lib; then
  nm_opt='-p'  # Solaris (and SunOS?)
 elif $test -f /dgux; then
  nm_opt='-p'  # DG-UX
 elif $test -f /lib64/rld; then
  nm_opt='-p'  # 64-bit Irix
 else
  nm_opt="
 fi;;
esac

?X: nm options which may be necessary for shared libraries but illegal
?X: for archive libraries.  Thank you,
 Linux.
case "$nm_so_opt" in
") case "$osname" in
 *linux*)
  if $nm --help | $grep 'dynamic' > /dev/null 2>&1; then
   nm_so_opt='--dynamic'
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/dist/U/usenm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getespwnam: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getespwnam:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_GETESPWNAM if getespwnam() is
?S: available to retrieve enhanced (shadow) password entries by name.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETESPWNAM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getespwnam system call is
?C: available to retrieve enhanced (shadow) password entries by name.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getespwnam HAS_GETESPWNAM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getespwnam
: see if getespwnam exists
set getespwnam d_getespwnam
eval $inlibc
```

Found in
 path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_getespwnam.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Unix.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Unix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:20:06  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to define things that are common across all
?X: known UNIX platforms. If Configure is ported/used on a non-UNIX
?X: environment, then some of the following variables can be redefined in hint
?X: files.
?X:
?MAKE:Unix _exe _a _o exe_ext lib_ext obj_ext path_sep \
 firstmakefile archobjs rm_try: Oldconfig rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:_exe:
?S: This
 variable defines the extension used for executable files.
?S: DJGPP, Cygwin and OS/2 use '.exe'.  Stratus VOS uses '.pm'.
?S: On operating systems which do not require a specific extension
?S: for executable files, this variable is empty.
?S:.
?S:_a:
?S: This variable defines the extension used for ordinary library files.
?S: For unix, it is '.a'.  The '.' is included.  Other possible
?S: values include '.lib'.
?S:.
?S:_o:
?S: This variable defines the extension used for object files.
?S: For unix, it is '.o'.  The '.' is included.  Other possible
?S: values include '.obj'.
?S:.
?S:firstmakefile:
?S: This variable defines the first file searched by make.  On unix,
?S: it is makefile (then Makefile).  On case-insensitive systems,
?S: it might be something else.  This is only used to deal with
?S: convoluted make depend tricks.
?S:.
?S:archobjs:
?S: This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked
?S: in with the program on this architecture.  On unix, it is usually
?S: empty.
  It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls
?S: or other facilities.  For perl on OS/2, for example, this would
?S: include os2/os2.obj.
?S:.
?X: Metaconfig's Obsolete symbol stuff is too over-eager.  In the
?X: perl sources, it picks up things like "P" and "FLOCK" that are
?X: not used in the way Metaconfig thinks they are.  Thus I can't
?X: just declare these obsolete and then run metaconfig -o.
?X: Instead, I'll just handle them here.
?X: Sadly, history has conspired to give us a web of definitions;
```

```
?X: this could have been much simpler.
?S:lib_ext:
?S: This is an old synonym for _a.
?S:.
?S:exe_ext:
?S: This is an old synonym for _exe.
?S:.
?S:obj_ext:
?S: This is an old synonym for _o.
?S:.
?S:path_sep:
?S: This is an old synonym for p_ in Head.U, the character
?S: used to separate elements in the command shell search PATH.
?S:.
?S:rm_try:
?S: This is a cleanup variable for try test programs.
?S: Internal Configure use only.
?S:.
?LINT: change p_
?INIT::
 Trailing extension.  Override this in a hint file, if needed.
?INIT:: Extra object files, if any, needed on this platform.
?INIT:archobjs="
: Define several unixisms.
: Hints files or command line option can be used to override them.
: The convoluted testing is in case hints files set either the old
: or the new name.
case "$_exe" in
") case "$exe_ext" in
 ") ;;
 *) _exe="$exe_ext" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$_a" in
") case "$lib_ext" in
   ") _a='.a';;
 *) _a="$lib_ext" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$_o" in
") case "$obj_ext" in
 ") _o='.o';;
 *) _o="$obj_ext";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
```

```
case "$p_" in
") case "$path_sep" in
 ") p_=':';;
 *) p_="$path_sep";;
 esac
 ;;
esac
exe_ext=$_exe
lib_ext=$_a
obj_ext=$_o
path_sep=$p_

rm_try="$rm -f try try$_exe a.out .out try.[cho] try.$_o core core.try* try.core*"

@if firstmakefile
: Which makefile gets called first.  This is used by make depend.
case "$firstmakefile" in
") firstmakefile='makefile';;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Unix.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_alarm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_alarm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:06:58  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_alarm: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_alarm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ALARM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the alarm() routine is available.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_ALARM :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the alarm routine is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_alarm
 HAS_ALARM  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_alarm
: see if alarm exists
set alarm d_alarm
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_alarm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getgrps.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getgrps.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getgrps: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getgrps:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETGROUPS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the getgroups() routine is available
?S: to get the list of process groups.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETGROUPS (GETGROUPS):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgroups()
 routine is
?C: available to get the list of process groups.  If unavailable, multiple
?C: groups are probably not supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getgrps HAS_GETGROUPS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getgrps
```

```
: see if getgroups exists
set getgroups d_getgrps
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getgrps.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_psignal.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_psignal.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:49  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_psignal: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_psignal:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PSIGNAL symbol, which
?S: indicates that the psignal() routine exists.  The psignal() routine
?S: prints a description of a signal on the standard error output.
?S:.
?C:HAS_PSIGNAL (PSIGNAL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that the psignal() routine exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_psignal HAS_PSIGNAL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_psignal
: see if psignal exists
set psignal d_psignal
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_psignal.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_machcthr: Inhdr usethreads
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_machcthr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_MACH_CTHREADS symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <mach/cthreads.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_MACH_CTHREADS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <mach/cthreads.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_machcthr   I_MACH_CTHREADS /**/
?H:.
: see if mach cthreads are available
if test "X$usethreads" = "X$define"; then
 set mach/cthreads.h i_machcthr
 eval $inhdr
else
 i_machcthr="$undef"
fi
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/i_machcthr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10  1997/02/28  15:56:48  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: added support for HPUX-10 nm output
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1995/07/25  14:11:56  ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/05/12  12:20:47  ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure only most recent version of shared lib is picked
?RCS: patch54: final "nm -p" check now uses xscan and xrun
 like everybody
?RCS: patch54: can now grok Linux nm output with lead __IO (ADO)
?RCS: patch54: added support for Linux ELF output, using 'W' for alias (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1994/10/29  16:23:40  ram
?RCS: patch36: now looks for shared libraries before anything else (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: added new nm output format (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/08/29  16:28:10  ram
?RCS: patch32: added I-type symbols for nm output parsing on Linux
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/06/20  07:03:24  ram
?RCS: patch30: checks are now presented by succession of if/elif
?RCS: patch30: uniformized checks for shared objects with new so symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/06  15:06:33  ram
?RCS: patch23: added shared library knowledge (ADO and WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/01/24  14:12:17  ram
?RCS: patch16: can now export nm_extract as an internal-use only variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/09/13  16:09:03  ram
?RCS: patch10: added special handling for Apollo
 systems (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/27  14:40:03  ram
?RCS: patch7: added entry for /usr/shlib/libc.so (OSF/1 machines)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:57  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libc +nm_extract: echo n c rm test grep Getfile Myread Oldconfig Loc \
 sed libs incpath libpth ar runnm nm nm_opt nm_so_opt contains xlibpth \
 so _a _o osname trnl tr sort uniq sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libc:
?S: This variable contains the location of the C library.
?S:.
?S:nm_extract:
?S: This variable holds the name of the extraction command used to process
?S: the output of nm and yield the list of defined symbols. It is used
```

```
?S: internally by Configure.
?S:.
?T:thislib try libnames xxx xscan xrun thisname com tans file
?F:!libnames !libc.tmp !tmp.imp
?LINT:extern PASE
?LINT:extern libnames
?LINT:change nm_opt
?INIT:libnames=''
: Figure out where the libc is located
case "$runnm" in
true)
?X: indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
:
 get list of predefined functions in a handy place
echo " "
case "$libc" in
'') libc=unknown
 case "$libs" in
 *-lc_s*) libc=`./loc libc_s$_a $libc $libpth`
 esac
 ;;
esac
case "$libs" in
'') ;;
*)  for thislib in $libs; do
 case "$thislib" in
 -lc|-lc_s)
  : Handle C library specially below.
  ;;
 -l*)
  thislib=`echo $thislib | $sed -e 's/^-l//'`
  if try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so.'*' X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  elif try=`./loc $thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  elif try=`./loc lib$thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  elif try=`./loc $thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  elif try=`./loc Slib$thislib$_a X $xlibpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
   :
  else
   try=''
  fi
```

```
  libnames="$libnames $try"
  ;;
 *) libnames="$libnames $thislib" ;;
 esac
 done
 ;;
esac
?X:
?X: Some systems (e.g. DG/UX) use
 "environmental" links, which make the test
?X: -f fail. Ditto for symbolic links. So in order to reliably check the
?X: existence of a file, we use test -r. It will still fail with DG/UX links
?X: though, but at least it will detect symbolic links. At some strategic
?X: points, we make use of (test -h), using a sub-shell in case builtin test
?X: does not implement the -h check for symbolic links. This makes it
?X: possible to preset libc in a hint file for instance and have it show up
?X: as-is in the question.
?X:
xxx=normal
case "$libc" in
unknown)
?X:
?X: The sed below transforms .so.9 .so.12 into something like .so.0009 .so.0012,
?X: then sorts on it to allow keeping .so.12 instead of .so.9 as the latest
?X: up-to-date library. The initial filename (before sed munging, saved in hold
?X: space via 'h') is appended via 'G' before sorting, then the leading munged
?X: part is removed after sorting. Nice efficient work from Tye McQueen.
?X: The initial blurfl is here to prevent the trailing
 pipe from producing an
?X: empty string, causing Configure to output all its set variables!
?X:
 set /lib/libc.$so
 for xxx in $libpth; do
  $test -r $1 || set $xxx/libc.$so
  : The messy sed command sorts on library version numbers.
  $test -r $1 || \
   set `echo blurfl; echo $xxx/libc.$so.[0-9]* | \
   tr ' ' $trnl | egrep -v '\.[A-Za-z]*$' | $sed -e '
    h
    s/[0-9][0-9]*/0000&/g
    s/0*\([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]\)/\1/g
    G
    s/\n/ /' | \
    $sort | $sed -e 's/^.* //'`
  eval set \$$#
 done
 $test -r $1 || set $sysroot/usr/ccs/lib/libc.$so
 $test -r $1 || set $sysroot/lib/libsys_s$_a
```

```
 ;;
*)
?X: ensure the test below for the (shared) C library will fail
 set blurfl
 ;;
esac
if $test -r "$1"; then
 echo "Your (shared) C library seems to be in $1."
 libc="$1"
elif $test -r /lib/libc && $test -r /lib/clib; then
?X:
?X: Apollo has its C library in /lib/clib AND /lib/libc
?X: not to mention its math library in /lib/syslib...
?X:
 echo "Your C library seems to be in both /lib/clib
 and /lib/libc."
 xxx=apollo
 libc='/lib/clib /lib/libc'
 if $test -r /lib/syslib; then
  echo "(Your math library is in /lib/syslib.)"
?X: Put syslib in libc -- not quite right, but won't hurt
  libc="$libc /lib/syslib"
 fi
elif $test -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc, as you said before."
?X: For mips, and...
elif $test -r $incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a; then
 libc=$incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a;
 echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc.  That's fine."
elif $test -r /lib/libc$_a; then
 libc=/lib/libc$_a;
 echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc.  You're normal."
else
 if tans=`./loc libc$_a blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 elif tans=`./loc libc blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  libnames="$libnames "`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`
 elif tans=`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 elif tans=`./loc Slibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 elif tans=`./loc
 Mlibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
  :
 else
  tans=`./loc Llibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`
 fi
 if $test -r "$tans"; then
```

```
  echo "Your C library seems to be in $tans, of all places."
  libc=$tans
 else
  libc='blurfl'
 fi
fi
if $test $xxx = apollo -o -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 dflt="$libc"
 cat <<EOM

If the guess above is wrong (which it might be if you're using a strange
compiler, or your machine supports multiple models), you can override it here.

EOM
else
 dflt=''
 echo $libpth | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libpath
 cat >&4 <<EOM
I can't seem to find your C library.  I've looked in the following places:

EOM
 $sed 's/^/ /' libpath
 cat <<EOM

None of these seems to contain your C library. I need to get its name...

EOM
fi
fn=f
rp='Where is your C library?'
. ./getfile
libc="$ans"

echo " "
echo $libc $libnames | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libnames
set X `cat libnames`
shift
xxx=files
case $# in 1) xxx=file; esac
echo
 "Extracting names from the following $xxx for later perusal:" >&4
echo " "
$sed 's/^/ /' libnames >&4
echo " "
$echo $n "This may take a while...$c" >&4

?X:
?X: Linux may need the special Dynamic option to nm for shared libraries.
```

```
?X: In general, this is stored in the nm_so_opt variable.
?X: Unfortunately, that option may be fatal on non-shared libraries.
?X:
for file in $*; do
 case $file in
 *$so*) $nm $nm_so_opt $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
 *) $nm $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
 esac
done >libc.tmp

$echo $n ".$c"
?X:
?X: To accelerate processing, we look at the correct 'sed' command
?X: by using a small subset of libc.tmp, i.e. fprintf function.
?X: When we know which sed command to use, do the name extraction
?X:
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
?X:
?X: In order to enhance readability and save some space, we define
?X: some variables that will be "eval"ed.
?X:
xscan='eval "<libc.ptf $com >libc.list"; $echo $n ".$c" >&4'
xrun='eval "<libc.tmp $com >libc.list"; echo "done." >&4'
?X:
 BSD-like output, I and W types added for Linux
?X: Some versions of Linux include a leading __IO in the symbol name.
?X: HP-UX 10 reportedly has trailing spaces, though I'm surprised it has
?X: BSD-like output.  (AD).
?X: GNU extension: i is "indirect function"
xxx='[ADTSIWi]'
if com="$sed -n -e 's/__IO//' -e 's/^.* $xxx  *//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: SYSV-like output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__*//' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9$]*\).*xtern.*/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/|UNDEF/d' -e '/FUNC..GL/s/^.*|__*//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* D __*//p' -e 's/^.* D //p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^_//' -e 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\).*xtern.*text.*/\1/p'";\
```

```
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$'
 libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*|//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$grep '|' | $sed -n -e '/|COMMON/d' -e '/|DATA/d' \
    -e '/ file/d' -e 's/^\([^  ]*\).*/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*|//p' -e 's/^.*|FUNC |WEAK .*|//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: mips nm output (sysV)
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__//' -e '/|Undef/d' -e '/|Proc/s/ .*//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|Proc .*|Text *| *//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/Def. Text/s/.* \([^ ]*\)\$/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: OS/2
 nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^[-0-9a-f ]*_\(.*\)=.*/\1/p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/.*\.text n\ \ \ \.//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
?X: AIX nm output
elif com="sed -n -e 's/^__.*//' -e 's/[       ]*D[    ]*[0-9]*.*//p'";\
 eval $xscan;\
 $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  eval $xrun
else
 $nm -p $* 2>/dev/null >libc.tmp
 $grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
```

```
if com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW]  *_[_.]*//p' -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW] //p'";\
 eval $xscan; $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 nm_opt='-p'
 eval $xrun
else
 echo " "
 echo "$nm didn't seem to work right. Trying $ar instead..." >&4
 com="
 if $ar t $libc > libc.tmp && \
  $contains '^fprintf$' libc.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
  for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
   $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
  done
  $sed -e "s/\\$_o\$//" < libc.tmp > libc.list
  echo
"Ok." >&4
 elif test "X$osname" = "Xos2" && $ar tv $libc > libc.tmp; then
?X: Repeat libc to extract forwarders to DLL entries too
  for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
   $ar tv $thisname >>libc.tmp
?X: Revision 50 of EMX has bug in ar: it will not extract forwarders
?X: to DLL entries.  Use emximp which will extract exactly them.
   emximp -o tmp.imp $thisname \
       2>/dev/null && \
       $sed -e 's/^\([_a-zA-Z0-9]*\) .*$/\1/p' \
       < tmp.imp >>libc.tmp
   $rm -f tmp.imp
  done
  $sed -e "s/\\$_o\$//" -e 's/^ \+//' < libc.tmp > libc.list
  echo "Ok." >&4
 else
  echo "$ar didn't seem to work right." >&4
  echo "Maybe this is a Cray...trying bld instead..." >&4
  if  bld t $libc | \
   $sed -e 's/.*\///' -e "s/\\$_o:.*\$//" > libc.list &&
   $test -s libc.list
  then
   for thisname in $libnames; do
    bld t $libnames | \
    $sed -e 's/.*\///' -e "s/\\$_o:.*\$//" >>libc.list
    $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
   done
   echo "Ok." >&4
  else
   echo
```

```
 "That didn't work either.  Giving up." >&4
    exit 1
   fi
  fi
 fi
fi
nm_extract="$com"
case "$PASE" in
define)
   echo " "
   echo "Since you are compiling for PASE, extracting more symbols from libc.a ...">&4
   dump -Tv /lib/libc.a | awk '$7 == "/unix" {print $5 " " $8}' | grep "^SV" | awk '{print $2}' >> libc.list
   ;;
*)  if $test -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
 echo " "
 echo "Also extracting names from /lib/syscalls.exp for good ole AIX..." >&4
 $sed -n 's/^\([^  ]*\)[  ]*syscall[0-9]*[  ]*$/\1/p' \
  /lib/syscalls.exp >>libc.list
   fi
   ;;
esac
;;
esac
$rm -f libnames libpath

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/U/modified/libc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: d_rmdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_rmdir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:56  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_rmdir: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_rmdir:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_RMDIR if rmdir() is
```

```
?S: available to remove directories.
?S:.
?C:HAS_RMDIR (RMDIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the rmdir routine is
?C: available to remove directories. Otherwise you should fork off a
?C: new process to exec
 /bin/rmdir.
?C:.
?H:#$d_rmdir HAS_RMDIR  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_rmdir
: see if rmdir exists
set rmdir d_rmdir
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_rmdir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: locdist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: locdist.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  15:09:20  ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for multi-state regions (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:06  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:locdist orgdist citydist statedist multistatedist cntrydist contdist: \
 test newslibexp cat Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:locdist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the LOCDIST symbol,
?S: which
 is the local organization's distribution name for news.
?S:.
?S:orgdist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the ORGDIST symbol,
?S: which is the organization's distribution name for news.
```

?S:.
?S:citydist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the CITYDIST symbol,
?S: which is the city's distribution name for news.
?S:.
?S:statedist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the STATEDIST symbol,
?S: which is the state's or province's distribution name for news.
?S:.
?S:multistatedist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the MULTISTATEDIST symbol,
?S: which is the news distribution code for multi-state region.
?S:.
?S:cntrydist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the CNTRYDIST symbol,
?S: which is the country's distribution name for news.
?S:.
?S:contdist:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the CONTDIST symbol,
?S: which is the continent's distribution name for news.
?S:.
?C:LOCDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the
distribution name for the news system that
?C: restricts article distribution to the local organization.
?C:.
?C:ORGDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
?C: restricts article distribution to the organization.
?C:.
?C:CITYDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
?C: restricts article distribution to the city.
?C:.
?C:STATEDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
?C: restricts article distribution to the state or province.
?C:.
?C:MULTISTATEDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
?C: restricts article distribution to a multi-state region.
?C:.
?C:CNTRYDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that
?C: restricts article distribution to the country.
?C:.
?C:CONTDIST:
?C: This symbol contains the distribution name for the news system that

```
?C: restricts article distribution to the continent.
?C:.
?H:#define LOCDIST
 "$locdist"  /**/
?H:#define ORGDIST "$orgdist"  /**/
?H:#define CITYDIST "$citydist"  /**/
?H:#define MULTISTATEDIST "$multistatedist" /**/
?H:#define STATEDIST "$statedist"  /**/
?H:#define CNTRYDIST "$cntrydist"  /**/
?H:#define CONTDIST "$contdist"  /**/
?H:.
: get the local distributions
$cat <<'EOH'

Distribution groups are the things you use on the Distribution line to limit
where an article will go to.  You are likely to be a member of several
distribution groups, such as organization, city, state, province, country,
continent, etc.  For example, Los Angeles has the distribution code "la",
New Jersey has the code "nj", and Europe has the code "eunet".

The categories you will be asked are:

local organization (Could be just one machine or a cluster or an office)
organization  att, dec, kgb, ...
city   la, ny, mosc, ...
state/province  ca, nj, bc, ...
multi-state region pnw, ne, ...
country   usa, can, rok, whatever
continent  na (North America), asia, etc.

EOH
if $test
 -f $newslibexp/distributions; then
 case "$silent" in
 true) ;;
 *) dflt='Hit return to continue'
  rp=''
  . ./myread
  ;;
 esac
 echo "Here is your distributions file:" >&4
 echo " " >&4
 $cat >&4 $newslibexp/distributions
 echo " " >&4
fi
echo "Use 'none' for any distributions you don't have."
echo " "
case "$locdist" in
```

```
") dflt="none";;
*)  dflt="$locdist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your local organization?"
. ./myread
locdist="$ans"
case "$orgdist" in
") dflt="none";;
*)  dflt="$orgdist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your organization?"
. ./myread
orgdist="$ans"
case "$citydist" in
") dflt="none";;
*)  dflt="$citydist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your city?"
. ./myread
citydist="$ans"
case "$statedist" in
") dflt="none";;
*)  dflt="$statedist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your state/province?"
. ./myread
statedist="$ans"
case "$multistatedist" in
") dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$multistatedist";;
esac
rp="What is the
 distribution code for your multi-state region?"
. ./myread
multistatedist="$ans"
case "$cntrydist" in
") dflt="none";;
*)  dflt="$cntrydist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your country?"
. ./myread
cntrydist="$ans"
case "$contdist" in
") dflt="none";;
*)  dflt="$contdist";;
esac
rp="What is the distribution code for your continent?"
. ./myread
```

```
contdist="$ans"
$cat <<'EOM'

If you have any other distribution groups you will need to edit Pnews
and newsetup to add them.
EOM
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/locdist.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  14:58:52  ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:51:46  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:52  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be doted in order to extract
?X: .SH files with variable substitutions.
?X:
?X: When running Configure from a remote directory ($src
 is not '.'),
?X: then the files will be created in that directory, so beware!
?X:
?MAKE:Extract: Mkdirp src
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./extract
?T:CONFIG SRC dir file
: script used to extract .SH files with variable substitutions
cat >extract <<EOS
CONFIG=true
SRC="$src"
```

```
EOS
cat >>extract <<'EOS'
echo "Doing variable substitutions on .SH files..."
if test -f "$SRC/MANIFEST"; then
 set x `awk '{print $1}' <$SRC/MANIFEST | grep '\.SH'`
else
 echo "(Looking for .SH files under the source directory.)"
 set x `(cd "$SRC"; find . -name "*.SH" -print)`
fi
shift
case $# in
0) set x `(cd "$SRC"; echo *.SH)`; shift;;
esac
if test ! -f "$SRC/$1"; then
 shift
fi
for file in $*; do
 case "$SRC" in
 ".")
  case "$file" in
  */*)
   dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*\)/'`
   file=`expr X$file : 'X.*/\(.*\)'`
   (cd $dir && . ./$file)
   ;;
  *)
   . ./$file
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 *)
?X:
?X: When running Configure remotely ($src is not '.'), we cannot source
?X: the files directly, since that would wrongly cause
 the extraction
?X: where the source lie instead of withing the current directory. Therefore,
?X: we need to 'sh <file' then, which is okay since they will source the
?X: existing config.sh file. It's not possible to use:
?X:  ../src/Configure -S -O -Dsomething
?X: unfortunately since no new config.sh with the -Dsomething override
?X: will be created before running the .SH files. A minor buglet.
?X:
?X: Note that we must create the directory hierarchy ourselves if it does
?X: not exist already, and that is done through a shell emulation of the
?X: 'mkdir -p' command. We don't want to use the $installdir metaconfig
?X: symbol here since that would require too much to be configured for
?X: this simple extraction task that may happen quickly with 'Configure -S'.
?X:  -- RAM, 18/03/96
```

```
?X:
  case "$file" in
  */*)
   dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*\)/'`
   file=`expr X$file : 'X.*/\(.*\)'`
   ./mkdirp $dir
   sh <"$SRC/$dir/$file"
   ;;
  *)
   sh <"$SRC/$file"
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
done
if
 test -f "$SRC/config_h.SH"; then
 if test ! -f config.h; then
?X: oops, they left it out of MANIFEST, probably, so do it anyway.
  sh <"$SRC/config_h.SH"
 fi
fi
EOS
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Extract.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_statfs_f_flags: \
 Hasfield i_sysparam i_sysmount i_systypes \
 i_sysvfs i_sysstatfs Setvar d_statfs_s
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_statfs_f_flags:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS
?S: symbol, which indicates to struct statfs from has f_flags member.
?S: This kind of struct statfs is coming from sys/mount.h (BSD),
?S: not from sys/statfs.h (SYSV).
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the struct statfs
```

```
?C: does have the f_flags member containing the mount flags of
?C: the filesystem containing the file.
?C: This kind of struct statfs is coming from <sys/mount.h> (BSD 4.3),
?C: not from <sys/statfs.h> (SYSV).  Older BSDs
 (like Ultrix) do not
?C: have statfs() and struct statfs, they have ustat() and getmnt()
?C: with struct ustat and struct fs_data.
?C:.
?H:#$d_statfs_f_flags HAS_STRUCT_STATFS_F_FLAGS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_statfs_f_flags
: see if struct statfs knows about f_flags
case "$d_statfs_s" in
define)
 echo " "
 echo "Checking to see if your struct statfs has f_flags field..." >&4
 set d_statfs_f_flags statfs f_flags $i_systypes sys/types.h $i_sysparam sys/param.h $i_sysmount sys/mount.h
$i_sysvfs sys/vfs.h $i_sysstatfs sys/statfs.h
 eval $hasfield
 ;;
*) val="$undef"
 set d_statfs_f_flags
 eval $setvar
 ;;
esac
case "$d_statfs_f_flags" in
"$define")      echo "Yes, it does."   ;;
*)              echo "No, it doesn't." ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_statfs_f_flags.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_link.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_link.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:01:13  ram
?RCS: patch6: created for completeness
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_link: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_link:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_LINK if link() is
?S: available to create hard links.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LINK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the link routine is
?C: available to create hard links.
?C:.
?H:#$d_link HAS_LINK /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_link
: see if link exists
set
 link d_link
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_link.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sockatmark: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sockatmark:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKATMARK symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the sockatmark() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKATMARK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sockatmark routine is
?C: available to test whether a socket is at the out-of-band mark.
?C:.
?H:#$d_sockatmark HAS_SOCKATMARK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sockatmark
: see if sockatmark exists
set sockatmark d_sockatmark
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sockatmark.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_ndbm.U,v 3.0.1.1 1995/05/12 12:16:53 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_ndbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/05/12  12:16:53  ram
?RCS: patch54: made more robust by checking both header and lib (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:23  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_ndbm i_gdbmndbm i_gdbm_ndbm d_ndbm d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes \
 d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes: \
    Inhdr Inlibc Setvar test d_cplusplus extern_C echo Protochk
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_ndbm:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines the I_NDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_NDBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ndbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?S:i_gdbmndbm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GDBMNDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <gdbm/ndbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included.  This was the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
?S: in RedHat 7.1.
?S:.
?C:I_GDBMNDBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm/ndbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included.  This was the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
?C: in RedHat 7.1.
?C:.
?S:i_gdbm_ndbm:
```

?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_GDBM_NDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <gdbm-ndbm.h> exists and should
?S: be included. This is the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
?S: in Debian 4.0.
?S:.
?C:I_GDBM_NDBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates
 that <gdbm-ndbm.h> exists and should
?C: be included. This is the location of the ndbm.h compatibility file
?C: in Debian 4.0.
?C:.
?S:d_ndbm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_NDBM symbol, which
?S: indicates that both the ndbm.h include file and an appropriate ndbm
?S: library exist. Consult the different i_*ndbm variables
?S: to find out the actual include location. Sometimes, a system has the
?S: header file but not the library. This variable will only be set if
?S: the system has both.
?S:.
?C:HAS_NDBM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that some form of ndbm.h or compatibility
?C: include exists, along with the appropriate library.
?C:.
?S:d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES symbol,
?S: which indicates that the ndbm.h include file uses real ANSI C
?S: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style
?S: declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires
?S: special handling
 when using a C++ compiler and this variable is
?S: undefined. Consult the different d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes variables
?S: to get the same information for alternative ndbm.h include files.
?S:.
?C:NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <ndbm.h> uses real ANSI C
?C: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations without any
?C: parameter information. While ANSI C prototypes are supported in C++,
?C: K&R style function declarations will yield errors.
?C:.
?S:d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES symbol,
?S: which indicates that the gdbm/ndbm.h include file uses real ANSI C
?S: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style
?S: declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires
?S: special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is
?S: undefined. Consult the different d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes variables
?S: to get the same information for alternative

```
 ndbm.h include files.
?S:.
?C:GDBMNDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm/ndbm.h> uses real ANSI C
?C: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations without any
?C: parameter information. While ANSI C prototypes are supported in C++,
?C: K&R style function declarations will yield errors.
?C:.
?S:d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES symbol,
?S: which indicates that the gdbm-ndbm.h include file uses real ANSI C
?S: prototypes instead of K&R style function declarations. K&R style
?S: declarations are unsupported in C++, so the include file requires
?S: special handling when using a C++ compiler and this variable is
?S: undefined. Consult the different d_*ndbm_h_uses_prototypes variables
?S: to get the same information for alternative ndbm.h include files.
?S:.
?C:GDBM_NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <gdbm-ndbm.h> uses real ANSI C
?C: prototypes
 instead of K&R style function declarations without any
?C: parameter information. While ANSI C prototypes are supported in C++,
?C: K&R style function declarations will yield errors.
?C:.
?H:#$i_ndbm I_NDBM /**/
?H:#$i_gdbmndbm I_GDBMNDBM /**/
?H:#$i_gdbm_ndbm I_GDBM_NDBM /**/
?H:#$d_ndbm HAS_NDBM /**/
?H:#$d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES /**/
?H:#$d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes GDBMNDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES /**/
?H:#$d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes GDBM_NDBM_H_USES_PROTOTYPES /**/
?H:.
?T:d_dbm_open name hdr ihdr ndbm_hdr_protochk
?LINT:set d_ndbm d_gdbmndbm_h_uses_prototypes d_gdbm_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes
d_ndbm_h_uses_prototypes
: see if ndbm.h is available
set ndbm.h i_ndbm
eval $inhdr
: Compatibility location for RedHat 7.1
set gdbm/ndbm.h i_gdbmndbm
eval $inhdr
: Compatibility location for Debian 4.0
set gdbm-ndbm.h i_gdbm_ndbm
eval $inhdr

val="$undef"
if $test "$i_ndbm" = "$define" -o "$i_gdbmndbm" = "$define" -o "$i_gdbm_ndbm" = "$define"; then
 : see if dbm_open exists
```

```
 set
 dbm_open d_dbm_open
 eval $inlibc
 case "$d_dbm_open" in
 $undef)
  i_ndbm="$undef"
  i_gdbmndbm="$undef"
  i_gdbm_ndbm="$undef"
  echo "We won't be including <ndbm.h>"
  val="$undef"
  ;;
 *) val="$define"
    ;;
 esac
fi
set d_ndbm
eval $setvar

ndbm_hdr_protochk='name=$1; hdr=$2;
eval "ihdr=\$""i_$name";
val="$undef";
if $test "$ihdr" = "$define"; then
 $echo "Checking if your <$hdr> uses prototypes..." >&4;
 case "$d_cplusplus" in
 $define) ./protochk "$extern_C void dbm_close(DBM *);" literal "extern \"C\" {" $ihdr $hdr literal "}" &&
val="$define" ;;
 *) ./protochk "$extern_C void dbm_close(int, int);" $ihdr $hdr || val="$define" ;;
 esac;
 case "$val" in
 $define) $echo "Your <$hdr> seems to have prototypes";;
 *) $echo "Your <$hdr> does not seem to have prototypes";;
 esac;
fi;
set "d_${name}_h_uses_prototypes";
eval $setvar'

set ndbm ndbm.h
eval $ndbm_hdr_protochk
set gdbmndbm gdbm/ndbm.h
eval $ndbm_hdr_protochk
set gdbm_ndbm gdbm-ndbm.h
eval $ndbm_hdr_protochk

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-
5.30.0/U/modified/i_ndbm.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lns.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/06/20  07:05:52  ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks whether symbolic links are really supported.
?X: We can't rely on d_symlink because that may be listed in the
?X: C library but unimplemented.
?X:
?MAKE:lns: ln rm touch test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lns:
?S: This variable holds the name of the command to make
?S: symbolic links (if they are supported).
  It can be used
?S: in the Makefile. It is either 'ln -s' or 'ln'
?S:.
: determine whether symbolic links are supported
echo " "
$rm -f blurfl sym
$touch blurfl
if $ln -s blurfl sym > /dev/null 2>&1 && $test -f sym; then
 echo "Symbolic links are supported." >&4
 lns="$ln -s"
else
 echo "Symbolic links are NOT supported." >&4
 lns="$ln"
fi
$rm -f blurfl sym
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/lns.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_syspoll.U 15 2006-08-30 18:21:51Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_syspoll: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syspoll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_POLL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sys/poll.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_POLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the program may include
?C: <sys/poll.h>.  When I_POLL is also defined, it's probably safest
?C: to only include <poll.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_syspoll I_SYS_POLL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_syspoll
: see if there is
 a sys/poll.h file
set sys/poll.h i_syspoll
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_syspoll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getopt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_getopt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:13  ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getopt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getopt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETOPT symbol, which
?S: indicates that the getopt() routine exists.  The getopt() routine
?S: parses command line options in a standard fashion.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETOPT (GETOPT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getopt() routine
 exists.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getopt HAS_GETOPT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_getopt
: see if getopt exists
set getopt d_getopt
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_getopt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Setprefixvar.U,v 3.0 2006/04/01 17:25:29 hmbrand $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2006, H.Merijn Brand & Nicholas Clark
?RCS:
?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included
?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.
?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:
?RCS:
?RCS:   You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:   License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit sets up the scripts installprefix and setprefixvar, so code
?X: in other parts can be more simple and maintainable
?X:
?MAKE:Setprefixvar: Myread Getfile startsh eunicefix test \
 prefix prefixexp installprefix installprefixexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:extern prefixvar
?X: metalint still sees "`\$${prefixvar}exp`" as variable :(
?T:prefixvarexp
?F:./setprefixvar
?F:./installprefix
```

```
: Perform
 the prefixexp/installprefixexp correction if necessary
cat <<EOS >installprefix
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>installprefix
: Change installation prefix, if necessary.
if $test X"$prefix" != X"$installprefix"; then
   eval "install${prefixvar}=\`echo \$${prefixvar}exp | sed \"s#^\$prefixexp#\$installprefixexp#\"\`"
else
   eval "install${prefixvar}=\"\$${prefixvar}exp\""
fi
EOSC
chmod +x installprefix
$eunicefix installprefix

: Set variables such as privlib and privlibexp from the output of ./getfile
: performing the prefixexp/installprefixexp correction if necessary.
cat <<EOS >setprefixvar
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>setprefixvar
eval "${prefixvar}=\"\$ans\""
eval "${prefixvar}exp=\"\$ansexp\""
. ./installprefix
EOSC
chmod +x setprefixvar
$eunicefix setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/Setprefixvar.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysaccess: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysaccess:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_ACCESS symbol,
```

```
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/access.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_ACCESS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/access.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysaccess   I_SYS_ACCESS              /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysaccess
: see if sys/access.h is available
set sys/access.h i_sysaccess
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/acl/i_sysaccess.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ffs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_ffs.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ffs: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ffs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FFS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the ffs() routine is available
?S: to find the first bit which is set in its integer argument.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ffs routine is available
?C: to
 find the first bit set in its argument.  If it's not available,
?C: roll your own.
?C:.
?H:#$d_ffs HAS_FFS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_ffs
```

```
: see if ffs exists
set ffs d_ffs
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_ffs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fp_class: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fp_class:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FP_CLASS symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fp_class() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FP_CLASS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fp_class routine is
?C: available to classify doubles.  Available for example in Digital UNIX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <math.h> and are:
?C:
?C: FP_SNAN           Signaling NaN (Not-a-Number)
?C: FP_QNAN           Quiet NaN (Not-a-Number)
?C: FP_POS_INF        +infinity
?C: FP_NEG_INF        -infinity
?C: FP_POS_NORM       Positive normalized
?C: FP_NEG_NORM       Negative normalized
?C: FP_POS_DENORM     Positive denormalized
?C: FP_NEG_DENORM
    Negative denormalized
?C: FP_POS_ZERO       +0.0 (positive zero)
?C: FP_NEG_ZERO       -0.0 (negative zero)
?C:.
?H:#$d_fp_class HAS_FP_CLASS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fp_class
: see if fp_class exists
set fp_class d_fp_class
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/perl/d_fp_class.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: newsspool.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: newsspool.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:24  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:newsspool newsspoolexp: Getfile Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:newsspool:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the NEWSSPOOL symbol,
?S: which is the directory name where news articles are spooled.  It
?S: may have a ~ on the front of it.
?S:.
?S:newsspoolexp:
?S: This is the same as the newsspool variable, but is
 filename expanded
?S: at configuration time, for programs not wanting to deal with it at
?S: run-time.
?S:.
?C:NEWSSPOOL:
?C: This symbol contains the directory name where news articles are
?C: spooled.  The program must be prepared to do ~ expansion on it.
?C:.
?C:NEWSSPOOL_EXP:
?C: This is the same as NEWSSPOOL, but is filename expanded at
?C: configuration time, for use in programs not willing to do so
?C: at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define NEWSSPOOL "$newsspool" /**/
?H:#define NEWSSPOOL_EXP "$newsspoolexp" /**/
?H:.
: locate news spool directory
case "$newsspool" in
")
 dflt=/usr/spool/news
 ;;
*) dflt="$newsspool";;
```

```
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp='Where are news spooled?'
. ./getfile
newsspool="$ans"
newsspoolexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/newsspool.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_time.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:45  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit finds which "time" include to use. If 'timezone' is used by the
?X: program, we also try to find which header should be included. Eventually,
?X: we look for <sys/select.h> if I_SYSSELECT is used, to get struct timeval.
?X:
?MAKE:i_time i_systime i_systimek timeincl: cat cc ccflags contains rm_try \
 echo n c +i_sysselct Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_time:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines I_TIME, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <time.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_systime:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_systimek:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should include <sys/time.h>
?S: with KERNEL defined.
```

```
?S:.
?S:timeincl:
?S: This variable holds the full path of the included time header(s).
?S:.
?C:I_TIME (USE_TIME_H):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <time.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_TIME (I_SYSTIME USE_SYS_TIME_H NO_TIME_WITH_SYS_TIME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/time.h>.
?C:.
?C:I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL (I_SYSTIMEKERNEL):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined.
?C:.
?H:#$i_time I_TIME  /**/
?H:#$i_systime
 I_SYS_TIME  /**/
?H:#$i_systimek I_SYS_TIME_KERNEL  /**/
?H:.
?W::timezone
?T:xselect flags sysselect s_timeval s_timezone
?LINT:change i_sysselct
: see if we should include time.h, sys/time.h, or both
echo " "
echo "Testing to see if we should include <time.h>, <sys/time.h> or both." >&4
$echo $n "I'm now running the test program...$c"
$cat >try.c <<'EOCP'
#include <sys/types.h>
#ifdef I_TIME
#include <time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYSTIME
#ifdef SYSTIMEKERNEL
#define KERNEL
#endif
#include <sys/time.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_SYSSELECT
#include <sys/select.h>
#endif
int main()
{
 struct tm foo;
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
 struct timeval bar;
#endif
```

```
#ifdef S_TIMEZONE
 struct timezone tzp;
#endif
 if (foo.tm_sec == foo.tm_sec)
  exit(0);
#ifdef S_TIMEVAL
 if (bar.tv_sec == bar.tv_sec)
  exit(0);
#endif
 exit(1);
}
EOCP
flags=''
@if I_SYSSELECT
if $contains 'timeval.*{' `./findhdr sys/select.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 xselect='-DI_SYSSELECT'
else
 xselect=''
fi
@end
@if timezone
for s_timezone
 in '-DS_TIMEZONE' ''; do
@else
s_timezone=''
@end
?X: Every package is given a try with 'struct timeval'
@if I_SYSSELECT
for sysselect in $xselect ''; do
@else
sysselect=''
@end
for s_timeval in '-DS_TIMEVAL' ''; do
for i_systimek in '' '-DSYSTIMEKERNEL'; do
for i_time in '' '-DI_TIME'; do
for i_systime in '-DI_SYSTIME' ''; do
 case "$flags" in
 '') $echo $n ".$c"
  if $cc $ccflags \
  $i_time $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval $s_timezone \
  -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   set X $i_time $i_systime $i_systimek $sysselect $s_timeval
   shift
   flags="$*"
   echo " "
   $echo $n "Succeeded with $flags$c"
  fi
  ;;
```

```
 esac
done
done
done
done
@if I_SYSSELECT
done
@end
@if timezone
done
@end
timeincl="
echo " "
case "$flags" in
*SYSTIMEKERNEL*) i_systimek="$define"
 timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`
 echo "We'll include <sys/time.h> with KERNEL defined." >&4;;
*) i_systimek="$undef";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_TIME*) i_time="$define"
 timeincl=`./findhdr time.h`" $timeincl"
 echo
 "We'll include <time.h>." >&4;;
*) i_time="$undef";;
esac
case "$flags" in
*I_SYSTIME*) i_systime="$define"
 timeincl=`./findhdr sys/time.h`" $timeincl"
 echo "We'll include <sys/time.h>." >&4;;
*) i_systime="$undef";;
esac
@if I_SYSSELECT
case "$flags" in
*I_SYSSELECT*) i_sysselct="$define"
 timeincl=`./findhdr sys/select.h`" $timeincl"
 echo "We'll also include <sys/select.h> to get struct timeval." >&4;;
*) case "$i_sysselct" in
 ") i_sysselct="$undef";;
 esac
esac
@end
$rm_try
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_time.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Inlibc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Inlibc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  15:55:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:03  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given function.
?X:
?X: To use it, say:
?X: set function d_func
?X: eval $inlibc
?X:
?MAKE:Inlibc: Csym Whoa Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define inlibc
?V:inlibc
?S:inlibc:
?S: This
 shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: wether a given function is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S:  set function d_func
?S:  eval $inlibc
?S: That will print a message, saying wether function was found or
?S: not and set d_func accordingly.
?S:.
?T:was tx sym tres td tu var
: define an is-in-libc? function
inlibc='echo " "; td=$define; tu=$undef;
sym=$1; var=$2; eval "was=\$$2";
tx=yes;
case "$reuseval$was" in
true) ;;
true*) tx=no;;
esac;
```

```
case "$tx" in
yes)
 set $sym tres -f;
 eval $csym;
 case "$tres" in
 true)
  echo "$sym() found." >&4;
  case "$was" in $undef) . ./whoa; esac; eval "$var=\$td";;
 *)
  echo "$sym() NOT found." >&4;
  case "$was" in $define) . ./whoa; esac; eval "$var=\$tu";;
 esac;;
*)
 case "$was" in
 $define) echo "$sym() found." >&4;;
 *) echo "$sym() NOT found." >&4;;
 esac;;
esac'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Inlibc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: charorder.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:07:08 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: charorder.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:07:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:33  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:chorder_int chorder_short chorder_long: Myread cat Compile rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:chorder_short (d_cos d_bos):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a short.
?S: On a Big-Endian machine, that
 would be "c0c1".
?S:.
```

```
?S:chorder_int (charoder):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in an int.
?S: For instance, on a Big-Endian machine, this would be: "c0c1c2c3".
?S:.
?S:chorder_long (d_col d_bol):
?S: Holds the value describing the byte ordering of characters in a long.
?S: On a 64 bits Big-Endian machine, that would yield: "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7".
?S:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_SHORT:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a short. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1" on a Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_INT:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in an int. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1c2c3" on a Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?C:CHAR_ORDER_LONG:
?C: Holds the byte ordering of characters in a long. It's a string
?C: value like "c0c1c2c3c4c5c6c7" on a 64 bits Big-Endian machine.
?C:.
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_SHORT "$chorder_short" /* byte order in a short */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_INT "$chorder_int" /* byte order in an int */
?H:#define CHAR_ORDER_LONG "$chorder_long"
 /* byte order in a long */
?H:.
?F:!byteorder
: check for character ordering
echo " "
echo "Checking out byte order..." >&4
$cat >byteorder.c <<'EOCP'
#include <stdio.h>

int main(argc, argv)
 int argc;
 char *argv[]; {
 int i;
 int max;
 union {
  short u_s;
  int u_i;
  long u_l;
  char u_c[sizeof(long)];
 } u;
 switch (argv[1][0]) {
 case 'l':
  u.u_l = 0L;
  /* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(long) < 10. */
  for(i = 0; i < sizeof(long); ++i) {
```

```
  u.u_l *= 0x100L;
  u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
 }
 max = sizeof(long);
 break;
case 's':
 u.u_s = 0;
 /* HMS: ASSERT: sizeof(short) < 10. */
 for(i = 0; i < sizeof(short); ++i) {
  u.u_s *= 0x100L;
  u.u_s += (0xc0 + i);
 }
 max = sizeof(short);
 break;
case 'i':
 u.u_i = 0;
 /* RAM: ASSERT: sizeof(int) < 10. */
 for(i = 0; i < sizeof(int); ++i) {
  u.u_l *= 0x100L;
  u.u_l += (0xc0 + i);
 }
 max = sizeof(int);
 break;
default:
 max = 0;
 break;
}
for(i = 0; i < max; i++) {
 printf("%x", u.u_c[i] & 0x00FF);
}
printf("\n");
exit(0);
}
EOCP
set
 byteorder
if eval $compile_ok ; then
 : null statement
@if chorder_short
   chorder_short=`./byteorder s`
@end
@if chorder_int
   chorder_int=`./byteorder i`
@end
@if chorder_long
   chorder_long=`./byteorder l`
@end
else
```

```
 $cat <<EOM
(I can't seem to get my test program to work.  Guessing 32 bits big-endian.)
EOM
   chorder_short="c0c1"
   chorder_int="c0c1c2c3"
   chorder_long="c0c1c2c3"
fi
@if chorder_short
dflt=$chorder_short
rp='What is the order of characters in a short?'
. ./myread
chorder_short="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_int
dflt=$chorder_int
rp='What is the order of characters in an int?'
. ./myread
chorder_int="$ans"
@end
@if chorder_long
dflt=$chorder_long
rp='What is the order of characters in a long?'
. ./myread
chorder_long="$ans"
@end
$rm -f byteorder* core
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/charorder.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_chroot.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_chroot.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:07:17  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:d_chroot: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_chroot:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CHROOT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the chroot() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CHROOT :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the chroot routine
 is
?C: available.
?C:.
?H:#$d_chroot HAS_CHROOT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_chroot
: see if chroot exists
set chroot d_chroot
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_chroot.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitehtml1dir sitehtml1direxp installsitehtml1dir: Getfile \
 Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix html1dir sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitehtml1dir=''
?S:sitehtml1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: html source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl
 has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: html pages in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
```

```
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitehtml1direxp="
?S:sitehtml1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the sitehtml1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitehtml1dir="
?S:installsitehtml1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitehtml1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: html1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitehtml1dir
?LINT:set sitehtml1dir
?LINT:set sitehtml1direxp
: determine where add-on html pages go
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
case "$sitehtml1dir" in
")
   dflt=`echo "$html1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"` ;;
*)     dflt=$sitehtml1dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname where the site-specific html pages should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitehtml1dir
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/sitehtml1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_socket.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1997/02/28  15:46:00  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  14:08:04  ram
?RCS: patch16: can now safely declare private nm_extract in dependencies
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:26  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_socket d_oldsock d_sockpair socketlib sockethdr: contains libc \
 echo n c nm_opt nm_extract Inlibc Csym _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_socket:
?S: This
 variable conditionally defines HAS_SOCKET, which indicates
?S: that the BSD socket interface is supported.
?S:.
?S:d_sockpair:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKETPAIR symbol, which
?S: indicates that the BSD socketpair() is supported.
?S:.
?S:d_oldsock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the OLDSOCKET symbol, which
?S: indicates that the BSD socket interface is based on 4.1c and not 4.2.
?S:.
?S:socketlib:
?S: This variable has the names of any libraries needed for socket support.
?S:.
?S:sockethdr:
?S: This variable has any cpp -I flags needed for socket support.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKET (SOCKET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socket interface is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SOCKETPAIR (SOCKETPAIR):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the BSD socketpair() call is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?C:USE_OLDSOCKET (OLDSOCKET):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the 4.1c BSD socket interface
?C: is supported instead of the 4.2/4.3 BSD
 socket interface. For instance,
?C: there is no setsockopt() call.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_socket HAS_SOCKET  /**/
?H:#$d_sockpair HAS_SOCKETPAIR /**/
?H:#$d_oldsock USE_OLDSOCKET /**/
?H:.
?T:val
?LINT:use libc
?LINT:set d_sockpair
: see whether socket exists
socketlib=''
sockethdr=''
echo " "
$echo $n "Hmm... $c" >&4
if set socket val -f d_socket; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
 d_socket="$define"
?X: now check for advanced features
 if set setsockopt val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
  d_oldsock="$undef"
 else
  echo "...but it uses the old 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2" >&4
  d_oldsock="$define"
 fi
else
?X: HP-UX, for one, puts all the socket stuff in socklib.o. Note that if we
?X: come here on HP-UX, then we must have used nm to get symbols, or we really
?X: don't have sockets anyway...
 if $contains socklib libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  echo "Looks like you have Berkeley networking support." >&4
  d_socket="$define"
  : we will have
 to assume that it supports the 4.2 BSD interface
  d_oldsock="$undef"
 else
  echo "You don't have Berkeley networking in libc$_a..." >&4
?X: look for an optional networking library
  if test -f /usr/lib/libnet$_a; then
?X: space between two  '(' needed for ksh
   ( (nm $nm_opt /usr/lib/libnet$_a | eval $nm_extract) ||  \
   ar t /usr/lib/libnet$_a) 2>/dev/null >> libc.list
   if $contains socket libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
   echo "...but the Wollongong group seems to have hacked it in." >&4
    socketlib="-lnet"
    sockethdr="-I/usr/netinclude"
    d_socket="$define"
?X: now check for advanced features
    if $contains setsockopt libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
     d_oldsock="$undef"
    else
```

```
    echo "...using the old 4.1c interface, rather than 4.2" >&4
    d_oldsock="$define"
   fi
  else
   echo "or even in libnet$_a, which is peculiar." >&4
   d_socket="$undef"
   d_oldsock="$undef"
  fi
 else
  echo "or anywhere else I see." >&4
  d_socket="$undef"
  d_oldsock="$undef"
 fi
fi
fi

@if
 HAS_SOCKETPAIR || d_sockpair
: see if socketpair exists
set socketpair d_sockpair
eval $inlibc

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_socket.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_shm.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:07:17 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:17  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shm: test d_shmctl d_shmget d_shmat d_shmdt Setvar Findhdr osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shm:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHM symbol, which
?S: indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is present.
```

```
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHM:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the entire shm*(2) library is
?C: supported.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shm HAS_SHM  /**/
?H:.
?T:h_shm
?LINT:set
 d_shm
: see how much of the 'shm*(2)' library is present.
h_shm=true
echo " "
case "$d_shmctl$d_shmget$d_shmat$d_shmdt" in
*"$undef"*) h_shm=false;;
esac
case "$osname" in
freebsd)
   case "`ipcs 2>&1`" in
   "SVID shared memory"*"not configured"*)
 echo "Your $osname does not have the shm*(2) configured." >&4
       h_shm=false
 val="$undef"
 set shmctl d_shmctl
 eval $setvar
 set shmget d_shmget
 eval $setvar
 set shmat d_shmat
 eval $setvar
 set shmdt d_shmdt
 eval $setvar
 ;;
   esac
   ;;
esac
: we could also check for sys/ipc.h ...
if $h_shm && $test `./findhdr sys/shm.h`; then
 echo "You have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
 val="$define"
else
 echo "You don't have the full shm*(2) library." >&4
 val="$undef"
fi
set d_shm
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-

5.30.0/U/modified/d_shm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setgrent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setgrent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SETGRENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the setgrent() routine is available
?S: for initializing sequential access to the group database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SETGRENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setgrent routine is
?C: available for initializing sequential access of the group database.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setgrent HAS_SETGRENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_setgrent
: see if setgrent exists
set setgrent d_setgrent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_setgrent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Findhdr.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:53:08 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Findhdr.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  15:53:08  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:03:56  ram
?RCS: patch23: cppminus must be after other cppflags, not before
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:04:54  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a findhdr script which
 is used to locate the header
?X: files in $usrinc or other stranger places using cpp capabilities. The
?X: script is given an include file base name, like 'stdio.h' or 'sys/file.h'
?X: and it returns the full path of the include file and a zero status or an
?X: empty string with an error status if the file could not be located.
?X:
?MAKE:Findhdr: grep test tr rm incpth awk cat startsh \
 cppstdin cppminus +cppflags osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:extern cppfilter
?LINT:define fieldn
?S:fieldn:
?S: This variable is used internally by Configure. It contains the position
?S: of the included file name in cpp output. That is to say, when cpp
?S: pre-processes a #include <file> line, it replaces it by a # line which
?S: contains the original position in the input file and the full name of
?S: included file, between "quotes".
?S:.
?V:fieldn
?F:./findhdr !fieldn
?T:cline pos wanted name awkprg usrincdir status testaccess
: determine filename position in cpp output
echo " "
echo "Computing
 filename position in cpp output for #include directives..." >&4
case "$osname" in
amigaos) fieldn=3 ;;  # Workaround for a bug in abc (pdksh).
esac
case "$fieldn" in
")
case "$osname" in
vos) testaccess=-e ;;
*)   testaccess=-r ;;
esac
echo '#include <stdio.h>' > foo.c
$cat >fieldn <<EOF
$startsh
```

```
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <foo.c 2>/dev/null | \
$grep '^[  ]*#.*stdio\.h' | \
while read cline; do
 pos=1
 set \$cline
 while $test \$# -gt 0; do
  if $test $testaccess \`echo \$1 | $tr -d ""\`; then
   echo "\$pos"
   exit 0
  fi
  shift
  pos=\`expr \$pos + 1\`
 done
done
EOF
chmod +x fieldn
fieldn=`./fieldn`
$rm -f foo.c fieldn
;;
esac
case $fieldn in
") pos='???';;
1) pos=first;;
2) pos=second;;
3) pos=third;;
*) pos="${fieldn}th";;
esac
echo "Your cpp writes the filename in the $pos field of the line."

?X: To locate a header file, we cannot simply check for $usrinc/file.h, since
?X: some machine have the headers in weird places and our only hope is that
?X: the C pre-processor
 will know how to find those headers. Thank you NexT!
: locate header file
$cat >findhdr <<EOF
$startsh
wanted=\$1
name="
for usrincdir in $incpth
do
 if test -f \$usrincdir/\$wanted; then
  echo "\$usrincdir/\$wanted"
  exit 0
 fi
done
awkprg='{ print \$$fieldn }'
echo "#include <\$wanted>" > foo\$\$.c
$cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < foo\$\$.c 2>/dev/null | \
```

```
$cppfilter $grep "^[  ]*#.*\$wanted" | \
while read cline; do
 name=\`echo \$cline | $awk "\$awkprg" | $tr -d ""\`
 case "\$name" in
 *[/\\\]\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
 *[\\\/]\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
 *) exit 2;;
 esac;
done;
#
# status = 0: grep returned 0 lines, case statement not executed
# status = 1: headerfile found
# status = 2: while loop executed, no headerfile found
#
status=\$?
$rm -f foo\$\$.c;
if test \$status -eq 1; then
 exit 0;
fi
exit 1
EOF
chmod +x findhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/Findhdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_tcstpgrp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_tcstpgrp.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:12:11  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_tcsetpgrp: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_tcsetpgrp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_TCSETPGRP symbol, which
```

```
?S: indicates to the C program that the tcsetpgrp() routine is available
?S: to set foreground process group ID.
?S:.
?C:HAS_TCSETPGRP
 :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the tcsetpgrp routine is
?C: available to set foreground process group ID.
?C:.
?H:#$d_tcsetpgrp HAS_TCSETPGRP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_tcsetpgrp
: see if tcsetpgrp exists
set tcsetpgrp d_tcsetpgrp
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_tcstpgrp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysselct.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_sysselct.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:01:33  ram
?RCS: patch6: added default for i_sysselct
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:35  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Look wether <sys/select.h> exists
?X:
?MAKE:i_sysselct: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysselct:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_SYS_SELECT, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <sys/select.h> in
 order to
?S: get the definition of struct timeval.
?S:.
```

```
?C:I_SYS_SELECT (I_SYSSELECT):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <sys/select.h> in order to get definition of struct timeval.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysselct I_SYS_SELECT /**/
?H:.
?D:i_sysselct="
?LINT:set i_sysselct
: see if sys/select.h has to be included
set sys/select.h i_sysselct
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_sysselct.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_sockatmarkproto: Hasproto d_socket
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_sockatmarkproto:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKATMARK_PROTO symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the system provides
?S: a prototype for the sockatmark() function.  Otherwise, it is
?S: up to the program to supply one.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKATMARK_PROTO:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the system provides
?C: a prototype for the sockatmark() function.  Otherwise, it is up
?C: to the program to supply one.  A good
 guess is
?C:  extern int sockatmark(int);
?C:.
?H:#$d_sockatmarkproto HAS_SOCKATMARK_PROTO /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_sockatmarkproto
: see if prototype for sockatmark is available
echo " "
set d_sockatmarkproto sockatmark $d_socket sys/socket.h
```

```
eval $hasproto
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_sockatmarkproto.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strdup.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strdup.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:21:41  ram
?RCS: patch15: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strdup: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strdup:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRDUP if strdup() is
?S: available to duplicate strings in memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRDUP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strdup routine is
?C: available to duplicate strings in memory. Otherwise, roll up
?C: your own...
?C:.
?H:#$d_strdup HAS_STRDUP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_strdup
: see if strdup exists
set strdup d_strdup
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strdup.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cpp_trad.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cpp_stuff.U,v $
?MAKE:cpp_trad: cpp cat contains rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cpp_trad:
?S: This variable contains the program to run to get traditional C
?S: preprocessor semantics and not ISO C semantics: we want something
?S: that knows as little about C as possible to use as a more general
?S: purpose preprocessor.
?S:.
?F:!foo.c !foo.cpp
: how do we get traditional cpp semantics?
echo " "
echo "Checking to see how to get traditional cpp semantics..."
 >&4
$cat >foo.c <<'EOF'
#define A(x) x
#define B(y) y
A(a)B(b)
EOF
if $cpp foo.c >foo.cpp; $contains ab foo.cpp >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "Plain '$cpp' works just fine."
 cpp_trad="$cpp"
elif $cpp -traditional foo.c >foo.cpp; \
 $contains ab foo.cpp >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "We'll use '$cpp -traditional' to get proper semantics."
 cpp_trad="$cpp -traditional"
else
 echo "I don't know how to get traditional semantics with '$cpp'." >&4
 cpp_trad="$cpp"
fi
$rm -f foo.c foo.cpp
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cpp_trad.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_endgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_endgrent.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_endgrent: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_endgrent:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ENDGRENT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the endgrent() routine is available
?S: for sequential access of the group database.
?S:.
?C:HAS_ENDGRENT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getgrent routine is
?C: available for finalizing sequential access of the group database.
?C:.
?H:#$d_endgrent HAS_ENDGRENT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_endgrent
: see if endgrent exists
set endgrent d_endgrent
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_endgrent.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_db.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 14:10:22 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_db.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  14:10:22  ram
?RCS: patch56: conditionally use const in test programs (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/05/12  12:14:42  ram
?RCS: patch54: extended for more intimate DB probing (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:21:50  ram
```

```
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_db db_hashtype db_prefixtype \
 db_version_major
 db_version_minor db_version_patch : \
 Inhdr +cc +ccflags rm_try contains cat \
 Compile libs sed run i_stdlib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_db:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DB symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program may include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.
?S:.
?S:db_hashtype:
?S: This variable contains the type of the hash structure element
?S: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?S: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.
?S:.
?S:db_prefixtype:
?S: This variable contains the type of the prefix structure element
?S: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?S: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.
?S:.
?S:db_version_major:
?S: This variable contains the major version number of
?S: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.
?S:.
?S:db_version_minor:
?S: This variable contains the minor version number of
?S: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.
?S: For DB version 1 this is always 0.
?S:.
?S:db_version_patch:
?S: This
 variable contains the patch version number of
?S: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header file.
?S: For DB version 1 this is always 0.
?S:.
?C:I_DB:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include Berkeley's DB include file <db.h>.
?C:.
?C:DB_Prefix_t:
?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element
?C: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?C: int, while in newer ones it is u_int32_t.
?C:.
?C:DB_Hash_t:
?C: This symbol contains the type of the prefix structure element
```

```
?C: in the <db.h> header file.  In older versions of DB, it was
?C: int, while in newer ones it is size_t.
?C:.
?C:DB_VERSION_MAJOR_CFG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, defines the major version number of
?C: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header when Perl was configured.
?C:.
?C:DB_VERSION_MINOR_CFG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, defines the minor version number of
?C: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header when Perl was configured.
?C: For
 DB version 1 this is always 0.
?C:.
?C:DB_VERSION_PATCH_CFG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, defines the patch version number of
?C: Berkeley DB found in the <db.h> header when Perl was configured.
?C: For DB version 1 this is always 0.
?C:.
?H:#$i_db I_DB  /**/
?H:#define DB_Hash_t $db_hashtype  /**/
?H:#define DB_Prefix_t $db_prefixtype  /**/
?H:#define DB_VERSION_MAJOR_CFG $db_version_major /**/
?H:#define DB_VERSION_MINOR_CFG $db_version_minor /**/
?H:#define DB_VERSION_PATCH_CFG $db_version_patch /**/
?H:.
?F:!try
?LINT:change libs
: see if this is a db.h system
set db.h i_db
eval $inhdr

case "$i_db" in
$define)
 : Check db version.
 echo " "
 echo "Checking Berkeley DB version ..." >&4
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#$i_stdlib I_STDLIB
#ifdef I_STDLIB
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#include <db.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
#ifdef DB_VERSION_MAJOR /* DB version >= 2 */
   int Major, Minor, Patch ;
```

```
  unsigned long Version ;
  (void)db_version(&Major,
 &Minor, &Patch) ;
  if (argc == 2) {
      printf("%d %d %d %d %d %d\n",
            DB_VERSION_MAJOR, DB_VERSION_MINOR, DB_VERSION_PATCH,
            Major, Minor, Patch);
      exit(0);
  }
  printf("You have Berkeley DB Version 2 or greater.\n");

  printf("db.h is from Berkeley DB Version %d.%d.%d\n",
 DB_VERSION_MAJOR, DB_VERSION_MINOR, DB_VERSION_PATCH);
  printf("libdb is from Berkeley DB Version %d.%d.%d\n",
 Major, Minor, Patch) ;

  /* check that db.h & libdb are compatible */
  if (DB_VERSION_MAJOR != Major || DB_VERSION_MINOR != Minor || DB_VERSION_PATCH != Patch) {
 printf("db.h and libdb are incompatible.\n") ;
      exit(3);
  }

  printf("db.h and libdb are compatible.\n") ;

  Version = DB_VERSION_MAJOR * 1000000 + DB_VERSION_MINOR * 1000
 + DB_VERSION_PATCH ;

  /* needs to be >= 2.3.4 */
  if (Version < 2003004) {
  /* if (DB_VERSION_MAJOR == 2 && DB_VERSION_MINOR == 0 && DB_VERSION_PATCH < 5) { */
 printf("Perl needs
 Berkeley DB 2.3.4 or greater.\n") ;
      exit(2);
  }

  exit(0);
#else
#if defined(_DB_H_) && defined(BTREEMAGIC) && defined(HASHMAGIC)
  if (argc == 2) {
      printf("1 0 0\n");
      exit(0);
  }
  printf("You have Berkeley DB Version 1.\n");
  exit(0); /* DB version < 2: the coast is clear. */
#else
  exit(1); /* <db.h> not Berkeley DB? */
#endif
#endif
```

```
}
EOCP
 set try
 if eval $compile_ok && $run ./try; then
  echo 'Looks OK.' >&4
  set `$run ./try 1`
  db_version_major=$1
  db_version_minor=$2
  db_version_patch=$3
 else
  echo "I can't use Berkeley DB with your <db.h>.  I'll disable Berkeley DB." >&4
  i_db=$undef
  case " $libs " in
  *"-ldb "*)
   : Remove db from list of libraries to use
   echo "Removing unusable -ldb from library list" >&4
   set `echo X $libs | $sed -e 's/-ldb / /' -e 's/-ldb$//'`
   shift
   libs="$*"
   echo "libs = $libs" >&4
   ;;
  esac
 fi
 $rm_try
 ;;
esac

@if DB_Hash_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
 : Check the return type needed
 for hash
 echo " "
 echo "Checking return type needed for hash for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
 $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>

#ifndef DB_VERSION_MAJOR
u_int32_t hash_cb (const void* ptr, size_t size)
{
 return 0;
}
HASHINFO info;
int main()
{
 info.hash = hash_cb;
}
```

```
#endif
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -c try.c >try.out 2>&1 ; then
  if $contains warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   db_hashtype='int'
  else
   db_hashtype='u_int32_t'
  fi
 else
  : XXX Maybe we should just give up here.
  db_hashtype=u_int32_t
  $cat try.out >&4
  echo "Help:  I can't seem to compile the db test program." >&4
  echo "Something's wrong, but I'll assume you use $db_hashtype." >&4
 fi
 $rm_try
 echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_hashtype for hash."
 ;;
*) db_hashtype=u_int32_t
 ;;
esac
@end
@if DB_Prefix_t
case "$i_db" in
define)
 : Check the return type needed for prefix
 echo " "
 echo "Checking return type needed for prefix for Berkeley DB ..." >&4
 cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include
 <sys/types.h>
#include <db.h>

#ifndef DB_VERSION_MAJOR
size_t prefix_cb (const DBT *key1, const DBT *key2)
{
 return 0;
}
BTREEINFO info;
int main()
{
 info.prefix = prefix_cb;
}
#endif
EOCP
 if $cc $ccflags -c try.c  >try.out 2>&1 ; then
  if $contains warning try.out >>/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   db_prefixtype='int'
```

```
  else
   db_prefixtype='size_t'
  fi
 else
  db_prefixtype='size_t'
  : XXX Maybe we should just give up here.
  $cat try.out >&4
  echo "Help:  I can't seem to compile the db test program." >&4
  echo "Something's wrong, but I'll assume you use $db_prefixtype." >&4
 fi
 $rm_try
 echo "Your version of Berkeley DB uses $db_prefixtype for prefix."
 ;;
*) db_prefixtype='size_t'
 ;;
esac
@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_db.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getnetbyaddr_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getnetbyaddr_r getnetbyaddr_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto \
 i_systypes usethreads i_netdb extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getnetbyaddr_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getnetbyaddr_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getnetbyaddr_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getnetbyaddr_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getnetbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyaddr_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that
```

```
 the getnetbyaddr_r routine
?C: is available to getnetbyaddr re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETNETBYADDR_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getnetbyaddr_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getnetbyaddr_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getnetbyaddr_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getnetbyaddr_r HAS_GETNETBYADDR_R /**/
?H:#define GETNETBYADDR_R_PROTO $getnetbyaddr_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto
: see if getnetbyaddr_r exists
set getnetbyaddr_r d_getnetbyaddr_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getnetbyaddr_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_netdb netdb.h"
 case "$d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto=define
  set d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto getnetbyaddr_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(unsigned long, int, struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
 ./protochk
 "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_UISBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(long, int, struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_LISBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct netent* getnetbyaddr_r(in_addr_t, int, struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=S_TISBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='struct netent* getnetbyaddr_r(long, int, struct netent*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=S_LISBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(in_addr_t, int, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_TISD ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(long, int, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_LISD
 ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(int, int, struct netent*, struct netent_data*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_IISD ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getnetbyaddr_r(uint32_t, int, struct netent*, char*, size_t, struct netent**, int*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getnetbyaddr_r_proto=I_uISBWRE ;;
 esac
 case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_getnetbyaddr_r=undef
  getnetbyaddr_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getnetbyaddr_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getnetbyaddr_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getnetbyaddr_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getnetbyaddr_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getnetbyaddr_r=undef
  getnetbyaddr_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getnetbyaddr_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getnetbyaddr_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_getpwent_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
```

```
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_getpwent_r getpwent_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_pwd extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_getpwent_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_GETPWENT_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the getpwent_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:getpwent_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of getpwent_r.
?S: It is zero if d_getpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwent_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETPWENT_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the getpwent_r routine
?C: is available to
 getpwent re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:GETPWENT_R_PROTO:
?C: This symbol encodes the prototype of getpwent_r.
?C: It is zero if d_getpwent_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_getpwent_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
?H:#$d_getpwent_r HAS_GETPWENT_R /**/
?H:#define GETPWENT_R_PROTO $getpwent_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_getpwent_r_proto
: see if getpwent_r exists
set getpwent_r d_getpwent_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_getpwent_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_pwd pwd.h"
 case "$d_getpwent_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_getpwent_r_proto=define
  set d_getpwent_r_proto getpwent_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_getpwent_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, size_t, struct passwd**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBWR ;;
 esac
```

```
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int, struct passwd**);'
 ./protochk
"$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBIR ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct passwd* getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, size_t);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=S_SBW ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='struct passwd* getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=S_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) try='int getpwent_r(struct passwd*, char*, int, FILE**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && getpwent_r_proto=I_SBIH ;;
 esac
 case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
"|0) d_getpwent_r=undef
  getpwent_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling getpwent_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
* ) case "$getpwent_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) getpwent_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$getpwent_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo
 "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "getpwent_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_getpwent_r=undef
  getpwent_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) getpwent_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_getpwent_r.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_munmap.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_munmap.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:19:22  ram
?RCS: patch15: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_munmap: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_munmap:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_MUNMAP if munmap() is
?S: available to unmap a region mapped by mmap().
?S:.
?C:HAS_MUNMAP:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the munmap system call is
?C: available to unmap a region, usually mapped by mmap().
?C:.
?H:#$d_munmap HAS_MUNMAP  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 d_munmap
: see if munmap exists
set munmap d_munmap
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_munmap.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:usemultiplicity: useithreads Myread Oldconfig Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
?S:usemultiplicity:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the MULTIPLICITY symbol,
?S: and indicates that Perl should be built to use multiplicity.
?S:.
?C:MULTIPLICITY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that Perl should
?C: be built to use multiplicity.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#ifndef MULTIPLICITY
?H:?%<:#$usemultiplicity MULTIPLICITY  /**/
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?LINT:set usemultiplicity
?INIT:: set usemultiplicity on the Configure command line to enable multiplicity.
: Check if multiplicity is required
?X: We should really have some explanatory text here, and some
?X: automatic setting of sensible defaults.
cat <<EOM

Perl
 can be built so that multiple Perl interpreters can coexist
within the same Perl executable.
EOM

case "$useithreads" in
$define)
 cat <<EOM
This multiple interpreter support is required for interpreter-based threads.
EOM
 val="$define"
 ;;
*) case "$usemultiplicity" in
 $define|true|[yY]*) dflt='y';;
 *) dflt='n';;
 esac
 echo " "
 echo "If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '$dflt'."
 rp='Build Perl for multiplicity?'
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 y|Y) val="$define" ;;
 *)     val="$undef" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
set usemultiplicity
eval $setvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/usemultiplicity.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_shmdt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shmdt.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:19  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shmdt: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shmdt:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMDT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmdt() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SHMDT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmdt() routine is
?C: available to detach a shared memory segment from the process
 space.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shmdt HAS_SHMDT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_shmdt
: see if shmdt exists
set shmdt d_shmdt
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_shmdt.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_sysstatfs.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
```

```
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_sysstatfs: Inhdr Hasfield
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_sysstatfs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYSSTATFS symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <sys/statfs.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_STATFS:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <sys/statfs.h> exists.
?C:.
?H:#$i_sysstatfs I_SYS_STATFS  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_sysstatfs
: see if this is a sys/statfs.h system
set sys/statfs.h i_sysstatfs
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_sysstatfs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_dlfcn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_dlfcn.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:21:53  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_dlfcn: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_dlfcn:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_DLFCN symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <dlfcn.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?C:I_DLFCN:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <dlfcn.h> exists
```

```
 and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?H:#$i_dlfcn I_DLFCN  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_dlfcn
: see if dlfcn is available
set dlfcn.h i_dlfcn
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_dlfcn.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_ctime_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_ctime_r ctime_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_time i_systime extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_ctime_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_CTIME_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the ctime_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:ctime_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of ctime_r.
?S: It is zero if d_ctime_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctime_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_CTIME_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the ctime_r routine
?C: is available to ctime re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:CTIME_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of ctime_r.
?C: It is zero if d_ctime_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_ctime_r
?C: is defined.
?C:.
```

```
?H:#$d_ctime_r HAS_CTIME_R /**/
?H:#define CTIME_R_PROTO $ctime_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_ctime_r_proto
: see if ctime_r exists
set ctime_r d_ctime_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_ctime_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_time time.h $i_systime sys/time.h"
 case "$d_ctime_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_ctime_r_proto=define
  set d_ctime_r_proto ctime_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_ctime_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$ctime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* ctime_r(const time_t*, char*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=B_SB ;;
 esac
 case "$ctime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='char* ctime_r(const time_t*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=B_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$ctime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int ctime_r(const
 time_t*, char*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=I_SB ;;
 esac
 case "$ctime_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int ctime_r(const time_t*, char*, int);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && ctime_r_proto=I_SBI ;;
 esac
 case "$ctime_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_ctime_r=undef
  ctime_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling ctime_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$ctime_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) ctime_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$ctime_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "ctime_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
```

```
  esac
  d_ctime_r=undef
  ctime_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) ctime_r_proto=0
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_ctime_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: ccflags.U,v 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 15:27:07 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: ccflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9  1997/02/28  15:27:07  ram
?RCS: patch61: removed support for NO_PROTOTYPE detection on SCO
?RCS: patch61: new locincpth variable
?RCS: patch61: added info on the "additional ld flags" question
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8  1995/07/25  13:48:54  ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7  1995/05/12  12:08:33  ram
?RCS: patch54: now checks for cc/ccflags/ldflags
 coherency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6  1994/10/29  16:07:02  ram
?RCS: patch36: gcc versioning no longer relies on the C compiler's name
?RCS: patch36: simplified check for gcc version checking (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5  1994/08/29  16:06:35  ram
?RCS: patch32: propagate -posix flag from ccflags to ldflags
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/05/06  14:28:45  ram
?RCS: patch23: -fpcc-struct-return only needed in gcc 1.x (ADO)
?RCS: patch23: cppflags now computed on an option-by-option basis
```

```
?RCS: patch23: magically added cc flags now only done the first time
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1993/09/13  15:58:29  ram
?RCS: patch10: explicitly mention -DDEBUG just in case they need it (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: removed all the "tans" variable usage (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/08/27  14:39:38  ram
?RCS: patch7: added support for OSF/1 machines
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:00:24  ram
?RCS: patch6: added defaults for cppflags, ccflags and ldflags
?RCS:
?RCS:
 Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:ccflags ldflags lkflags cppflags optimize locincpth: test cat osname \
 Myread Guess Options Oldconfig +gccversion mips_type +usrinc \
 package contains rm +cc cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast libpth \
 libs loclibpth hint usesocks sh run rm_try sysroot
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:ccflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags desired by
?S: the user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:cppflags:
?S: This variable holds the flags that will be passed to the C pre-
?S: processor. It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:optimize:
?S: This variable contains any optimizer/debugger flag that should be used.
?S: It is up to the Makefile to use it.
?S:.
?S:ldflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C loader flags desired by
?S: the user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:lkflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C partial linker flags
 desired by
?S: the user.  It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?S:locincpth:
?S: This variable contains a list of additional directories to be
?S: searched by the compiler.  The appropriate '-I' directives will
?S: be added to ccflags.  This is intended to simplify setting
?S: local directories from the Configure command line.
?S: It's not much, but it parallels the loclibpth stuff in libpth.U.
```

```
?S:.
?T:inctest thisincl xxx inclwanted ftry previous thislibdir
?T:EBUGGING DEBUGGING
?T:check flag callback checkccflag
?F:!cpp.c !gcctest !try
?D:cppflags=''
?D:ccflags=''
?D:ldflags=''
?D:optimize=''
?LINT:extern _sysroot
?INIT:: Possible local include directories to search.
?INIT:: Set locincpth to "" in a hint file to defeat local include searches.
?INIT:locincpth="/usr/local/include /opt/local/include /usr/gnu/include"
?INIT:locincpth="$locincpth /opt/gnu/include /usr/GNU/include /opt/GNU/include"
?INIT::
?INIT:: no include file wanted by default
?INIT:inclwanted=''
?INIT:
?INIT::
 Enable -DEBUGGING and -DDEBUGGING from the command line
?INIT:EBUGGING=''
?INIT:DEBUGGING=''
?INIT:
: determine optimization, if desired, or use for debug flag also
?X: Allow for Configure -Uoptimize -- it's not strictly sensible, but
?X: it has happened and we know what they mean.   AD  2/16/98
case "$optimize" in
' '|$undef) dflt='none';;
'') dflt='-O';;
*) dflt="$optimize";;
esac
$cat <<EOH

By default, $package compiles with the -O flag to use the optimizer.
Alternately, you might want to use the symbolic debugger, which uses
the -g flag (on traditional Unix systems).  Either flag can be
specified here.  To use neither flag, specify the word "none".

EOH
rp="What optimizer/debugger flag should be used?"
. ./myread
optimize="$ans"
case "$optimize" in
'none') optimize=" ";;
esac

: Check what DEBUGGING is required from the command line
: -DEBUGGING      or -DDEBUGGING or
```

```
: -DEBUGGING=both   = -g + -DDEBUGGING
: -DEBUGGING=-g   or -Doptimize=-g = -g
: -DEBUGGING=none or -UDEBUGGING =
:
 -DEBUGGING=old  or -DEBUGGING=default = ? $optimize
case "$EBUGGING" in
") ;;
*) DEBUGGING=$EBUGGING ;;
esac

case "$DEBUGGING" in
-g|both|$define)
   case "$optimize" in
 *-g*) ;;
 *)    optimize="$optimize -g" ;;
   esac ;;
none|$undef)
   case "$optimize" in
 *-g*) set `echo "X $optimize " | sed 's/ -g / /'`
  shift
  optimize="$*"
  ;;
   esac ;;
esac

dflt="
case "$DEBUGGING" in
both|$define) dflt='-DDEBUGGING'
esac

: argument order is deliberate, as the flag will start with - which set could
: think is an option
checkccflag='check=$1; flag=$2; callback=$3;
echo " ";
echo "Checking if your compiler accepts $flag" 2>&1;
[ "X$sysroot" != "X" ] && echo "For sysroot = $sysroot";
echo "int main(void) { return 0; }" > gcctest.c;
if $cc $_sysroot -O2 $flag -o gcctest gcctest.c 2>gcctest.out && $run ./gcctest; then
   echo "Yes, it does." 2>&1;
   if $test -s gcctest.out ; then
       echo "But your platform does not like it:";
       cat gcctest.out;
   else
 case "$ccflags"
 in
 *$check*)
     echo "Leaving current flags $ccflags alone." 2>&1
     ;;
```

```
 *) dflt="$dflt $flag";
     eval $callback
     ;;
 esac
   fi
else
   echo "Nope, it does not, but that is ok." 2>&1;
fi
'

: We will not override a previous value, but we might want to
: augment a hint file
case "$hint" in
default|recommended)
 case "$gccversion" in
 1*) dflt="$dflt -fpcc-struct-return" ;;
 esac
 case "$optimize:$DEBUGGING" in
 *-g*:old) dflt="$dflt -DDEBUGGING";;
 esac
?X: check for POSIXized ISC
 case "$gccversion" in
 2*) if $test -d /etc/conf/kconfig.d &&
   $contains _POSIX_VERSION $usrinc/sys/unistd.h >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   # Interactive Systems (ISC) POSIX mode.
   dflt="$dflt -posix"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
?X: If the user has gcc-2.95 or greater, try adding -fno-strict-alias.
?X: Since the gcc "version" can be non-numeric, e.g.
?X: "2.95.1 19990809 (prerelease)" , we'll do the test on any version
?X: greater than 2.8.
?X: --Andy Dougherty  27 Aug 1999
 case "$gccversion" in
 1*) ;;
 2.[0-8]*)
 ;;
 ?*) set strict-aliasing -fno-strict-aliasing
  eval $checkccflag
  ;;
 esac
?X: HMB 200405
?X: -pipe has shown a compile time speedup of about 40% on Linux and HP-UX
?X: and also worked on cygwin-1.5.9
?X: If a system fails, disable it in the hints. 99% of gcc uses binutils
 # For gcc, adding -pipe speeds up compilations for some, but apparently
```

```
 # some assemblers can't read from stdin.  (It also slows down compilations
 # in other cases, but those are apparently rarer these days.)  AD 5/2004.
 case "$gccversion" in
 ?*) set pipe -pipe
  eval $checkccflag
  ;;
 esac

?X: NWC 200712
 # on x86_64 (at least) we require an extra library (libssp) in the
 # link command line. This library is not named, so I infer that it is
 # an implementation detail that may change. Hence the safest approach
 # is to add the flag to the flags passed to the compiler at link time,
 # as that way the compiler can do the right implementation dependant
 # thing. (NWC)
 case "$osname" in
 amigaos)
 ;; # -fstack-protector builds but doesn't work
 *) case "$gccversion" in
  ?*) set stack-protector-strong -fstack-protector-strong
   eval $checkccflag
   case "$dflt" in
   *-fstack-protector-strong*) ;; # It got added.
   *) # Try the plain/older -fstack-protector.
      set stack-protector -fstack-protector
      eval $checkccflag
      ;;
   esac
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

?X: In USG mode, a MIPS system may need some BSD includes
case "$mips_type" in
*BSD*|'') inclwanted="$locincpth $usrinc";;
*) inclwanted="$locincpth $inclwanted $usrinc/bsd";;
esac
for thisincl in $inclwanted; do
 if $test -d $thisincl; then
  if $test x$thisincl != x$usrinc; then
   case "$dflt" in
   *" -I$thisincl "*);;
   *) dflt="$dflt -I$thisincl ";;
   esac
  fi
```

```
 fi
done

?X: Include test function (header, symbol)
inctest='if $contains $2 $usrinc/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 xxx=true;
elif $contains $2 $usrinc/sys/$1 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 xxx=true;
else
 xxx=false;
fi;
if $xxx; then
 case "$dflt" in
 *$2*);;
 *)
 dflt="$dflt -D$2";;
 esac;
fi'

set signal.h LANGUAGE_C; eval $inctest

case "$usesocks" in
$define)
 ccflags="$ccflags -DSOCKS"
 ;;
esac

case "$hint" in
default|recommended) dflt="$ccflags $dflt" ;;
*) dflt="$ccflags";;
esac

case "$dflt" in
"|' ') dflt=none;;
esac

$cat <<EOH

Your C compiler may want other flags.  For this question you should include
-I/whatever and -DWHATEVER flags and any other flags used by the C compiler,
but you should NOT include libraries or ld flags like -lwhatever.  If you
want $package to honor its debug switch, you should include -DDEBUGGING here.
Your C compiler might also need additional flags, such as -D_POSIX_SOURCE.

To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH
?X: strip leading space
```

```
set X $dflt
shift
dflt=${1+"$@"}
rp="Any additional cc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ccflags="";;
*) ccflags="$ans";;
esac

: the following weeds options from ccflags that are of no interest to cpp
case "$cppflags" in
") cppflags="$ccflags"
 ;;
*)  set X $ccflags; shift
   case " $cppflags " in
   *" $1 "*) ;;  # Try to avoid doubling the cppflags.
   *) cppflags="$cppflags $ccflags" ;;
   esac
   ;;
esac
case "$gccversion" in
1*) cppflags="$cppflags -D__GNUC__"
esac
case "$mips_type" in
");;
*BSD*) cppflags="$cppflags -DSYSTYPE_BSD43";;
esac
case "$cppflags" in
");;
*)
 echo " "
 echo "Let me guess what the preprocessor flags are..." >&4
 set X $cppflags
 shift
 cppflags="
 $cat >cpp.c <<'EOM'
#define BLURFL foo

BLURFL xx LFRULB
EOM
?X:
?X: For each cc flag, try it out with both cppstdin and cpprun, since the
?X: first is almost surely a cc wrapper. We have to try both in case
?X: of cc flags like '-Olimit 2900' that are actually two words...
?X:
 previous="
 for flag in $*
```

```
 do
  case "$flag" in
  -*) ftry="$flag";;
  *) ftry="$previous $flag";;
  esac
  if $cppstdin -DLFRULB=bar $cppflags $ftry $cppminus <cpp.c \
   >cpp1.out 2>/dev/null && \
   $cpprun -DLFRULB=bar $cppflags $ftry $cpplast <cpp.c \
   >cpp2.out
 2>/dev/null && \
   $contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp1.out >/dev/null 2>&1 && \
   $contains 'foo.*xx.*bar' cpp2.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   cppflags="$cppflags $ftry"
   previous="
  else
   previous="$flag"
  fi
 done
 set X $cppflags
 shift
 cppflags=${1+"$@"}
 case "$cppflags" in
 *-*)  echo "They appear to be: $cppflags";;
 esac
 $rm -f cpp.c cpp?.out
 ;;
esac

: flags used in final linking phase
case "$ldflags" in
") if ./venix; then
  dflt='-i -z'
 else
  dflt="
 fi
 case "$ccflags" in
 *-posix*) dflt="$dflt -posix" ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$ldflags";;
esac
# See note above about -fstack-protector
case "$ccflags" in
*-fstack-protector-strong*)
 case "$dflt" in
 *-fstack-protector-strong*) ;; # Don't add it again
 *) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector-strong" ;;
```

```
 esac
 ;;
*-fstack-protector*)
 case "$dflt" in
 *-fstack-protector*) ;; # Don't add it again
 *) dflt="$dflt -fstack-protector" ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

: Try to guess additional flags to pick up local libraries.
for thislibdir in $libpth;
 do
 case " $loclibpth " in
 *" $thislibdir "*)
  case "$dflt " in
  *"-L$thislibdir "*) ;;
  *)  dflt="$dflt -L$thislibdir" ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
done

case "$dflt" in
") dflt='none' ;;
esac

$cat <<EOH

Your C linker may need flags.  For this question you should
include -L/whatever and any other flags used by the C linker, but you
should NOT include libraries like -lwhatever.

Make sure you include the appropriate -L/path flags if your C linker
does not normally search all of the directories you specified above,
namely
 $libpth
To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH

rp="Any additional ld flags (NOT including libraries)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) ldflags=";;
*) ldflags="$ans";;
esac
rmlist="$rmlist pdp11"
```

```
@if lkflags
: partial linking may need other flags
case "$lkflags" in
") case "$ldflags" in
 ") dflt='none';;
 *) dflt="$ldflags";;
 esac;;
*) dflt="$lkflags";;
esac
echo " "
rp="Partial linking flags to be used (NOT including -r)?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none)
 lkflags=";;
*) lkflags="$ans";;
esac

@end
?X:
?X: If the user changes compilers after selecting a hint file, it's
?X: possible that the suggested ccflags/ldflags will be wrong.  Try to
?X: compile and run a simple test program.  Let the user see all the
?X: error messages. -- ADO and RAM
?X: Sometimes, particularly on Linux systems, there is a bad library
?X: (e.g. a dangling symlink or incompatible library or a "run-time"
?X: version but not a "development" version of a library).  This test
?X: will catch those sorts of problems too, though how to fix them
?X: may not be obvious.
?X:
: coherency check
echo " "
echo "Checking your choice of C compiler and flags for coherency..." >&4
$cat > try.c <<'EOF'
#include <stdio.h>
int main() { printf("Ok\n"); return(0); }
EOF
?X: Strip extra blanks in case some of the following variables are empty
set X $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs
shift
$cat >try.msg <<'EOM'
I've tried to compile and run the following simple program:

EOM
$cat
 try.c >> try.msg
```

```
$cat >> try.msg <<EOM
```

I used the command:

```
 $*
 $run ./try
```

and I got the following output:

```
EOM
dflt=y
?X: Use "sh -c" to avoid error messages tagged with leading "Configure:".
?X: We need to try the resulting executable, because cc might yield a 0 status
?X: even when ld failed, in which case the executable will not run properly,
?X: if its x bit is set at all...
if $sh -c "$cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs" >>try.msg 2>&1; then
 if $sh -c "$run ./try " >>try.msg 2>&1; then
  xxx=`$run ./try`
  case "$xxx" in
  "Ok") dflt=n ;;
  *)    echo 'The program compiled OK, but produced no output.' >> try.msg ;;
  esac
 else
  echo "The program compiled OK, but exited with status $?." >>try.msg
  rp="You have a problem.  Shall I abort Configure"
  dflt=y
 fi
else
 echo "I can't compile the test program." >>try.msg
 rp="You have a BIG problem.  Shall I abort Configure"
 dflt=y
fi
case "$dflt" in
y)
 $cat try.msg >&4
?X: using -K will prevent
 default aborting--maybe they're cross compiling?
 case "$knowitall" in
 ")
  echo "(The supplied flags or libraries might be incorrect.)"
  ;;
 *) dflt=n;;
 esac
 echo " "
 . ./myread
 case "$ans" in
 n*|N*) ;;
 *) echo "Ok.  Stopping Configure." >&4
```

```
  exit 1
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
n) echo "OK, that should do.";;
esac
$rm_try gcctest gcctest.out
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/compline/ccflags.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d__fwalk: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d__fwalk:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS__FWALK if _fwalk() is
?S: available to apply a function to all the file handles.
?S:.
?C:HAS__FWALK:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the _fwalk system call is
?C: available to apply a function to all the file handles.
?C:.
?H:#$d__fwalk HAS__FWALK  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d__fwalk
: see if _fwalk exists
set fwalk d__fwalk
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d__fwalk.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: rootid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: rootid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/30  14:45:36  ram
?RCS: patch49: now only prints a single empty line when outputting something
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:42  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:rootid: sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:rootid:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the ROOTID symbol,
?S: which is the uid of root.
?S:.
?C:ROOTID:
?C: This symbol contains the uid of root, normally
 0.
?C:.
?H:#define ROOTID $rootid  /**/
?H:.
: determine root id
rootid=`$sed -e "/^root:/{s/^[^:]*:[^:]*:\([^:]*\).*'''$'''/\1/" -e "q" -e "}" -e "d" </etc/passwd`
case "$rootid" in
") rootid=0 ;;
*) echo " "; echo "Root uid = $rootid" >&4 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/rootid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: scandir.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:45 ram Exp ram $
*
*  Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
*  You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
*  as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
*  You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
*  that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
*  of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
*
* $Log: scandir.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/01/24  13:58:45  ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/lib/C/fake/scandir.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_unistd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_unistd.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:46  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_unistd: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_unistd:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_UNISTD symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <unistd.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_UNISTD:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <unistd.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_unistd I_UNISTD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set
 i_unistd
: see if this is a unistd.h system
set unistd.h i_unistd
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_unistd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_mkfifo.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_mkfifo.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:14:17  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_mkfifo: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_mkfifo:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MKFIFO symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the mkfifo() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MKFIFO :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the mkfifo
 routine is
?C: available to create FIFOs. Otherwise, mknod should be able to
?C: do it for you. However, if mkfifo is there, mknod might require
?C: super-user privileges which mkfifo will not.
?C:.
?H:#$d_mkfifo HAS_MKFIFO  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_mkfifo
: see if mkfifo exists
set mkfifo d_mkfifo
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_mkfifo.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sitescript.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitescript.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitescript sitescriptexp installsitescript : Getfile Oldconfig test \
 Setprefixvar sitebin siteprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitescript="
?S:sitescript:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question.  It
?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
?S: The standard
 distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: scripts in this directory with
?S:  MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent.  See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:sitescriptexp="
?S:sitescriptexp:
?S: This is the same as the sitescript variable, but is filename expanded at
?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsitescript="
?S:installsitescript:
?S: This variable is usually the same as sitescriptexp, unless you are on
?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsitescript
?LINT:set sitescript
?LINT:set sitescriptexp
: determine where add-on public executable scripts go
case "$sitescript" in
") dflt=$siteprefix/script
 $test -d $dflt || dflt=$sitebin ;;
*)  dflt="$sitescript" ;;
esac
fn=d~+
rp='Pathname where add-on public executable scripts
```

```
 should be installed?'
. ./getfile
prefixvar=sitescript
. ./setprefixvar
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/sitescript.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lseektype.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:30:10  ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses new Typedef unit to compute type information
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:08  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lseektype: Myread Typedef
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lseektype:
?S: This variable defines lseektype to be something like off_t, long,
?S: or whatever type is used to declare lseek offset's type in the
?S: kernel (which also appears to be lseek's return type).
?S:.
?C:Off_t
 (LSEEKTYPE):
?C: This symbol holds the type used to declare offsets in the kernel.
?C: It can be int, long, off_t, etc... It may be necessary to include
?C: <sys/types.h> to get any typedef'ed information.
?C:.
?H:#define Off_t $lseektype  /* <offset> type */
?H:.
: see what type lseek is declared as in the kernel
set off_t lseektype long stdio.h sys/types.h
eval $typedef
echo " "
dflt="$lseektype"
rp="What type is lseek's offset on this system declared as?"
```

```
. ./myread
lseektype="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/lseektype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: sysman.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sysman.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  07:08:43  ram
?RCS: patch30: now explicitly states that /usr/man/man1 is the default
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/local/man/man1 to the search list
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:13:50  ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/man/man1 (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added temporary syspath variable to cut down on line length
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
 release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sysman: test Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sysman:
?S: This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this
?S: system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual
?S: pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual
?S: for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See mansrc.
?S:.
?T:syspath
: determine where manual pages are on this system
echo " "
case "$sysman" in
")
 syspath='/usr/share/man/man1 /usr/man/man1'
 syspath="$syspath /usr/man/mann /usr/man/manl /usr/man/local/man1"
 syspath="$syspath /usr/man/u_man/man1"
 syspath="$syspath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
```

```
 syspath="$syspath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
 syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man.L /local/man/man1 /usr/local/man/man1"
 sysman=`./loc . /usr/man/man1 $syspath`
 ;;
esac
if $test -d "$sysman"; then
 echo "System manual is in $sysman." >&4
else
 echo "Could not find manual pages in source form."
 >&4
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/sysman.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memcpy.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memcpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:02:58  ram
?RCS: patch10: removed text recommending bcopy over memcpy (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:34  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memcpy: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memcpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCPY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memcpy() routine is available
?S: to copy blocks of
 memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCPY (MEMCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memcpy routine is available
?C: to copy blocks of memory.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memcpy HAS_MEMCPY /**/
?H:.
```

```
?LINT:set d_memcpy
: see if memcpy exists
set memcpy d_memcpy
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memcpy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sysman.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/06/20  07:08:43  ram
?RCS: patch30: now explicitly states that /usr/man/man1 is the default
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/local/man/man1 to the search list
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/09/13  16:13:50  ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/man/man1 (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added temporary syspath variable to cut down on line length
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:55  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sysman: test
 Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sysman:
?S: This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this
?S: system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual
?S: pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual
?S: for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See mansrc.
?S:.
?T:syspath
: determine where manual pages are on this system
echo " "
case "$sysman" in
")
 syspath='/usr/share/man/man1 /usr/man/man1'
 syspath="$syspath /usr/man/mann /usr/man/manl /usr/man/local/man1"
```

```
 syspath="$syspath /usr/man/u_man/man1 /usr/share/man/man1"
 syspath="$syspath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
 syspath="$syspath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
 syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man.L /local/man/man1 /usr/local/man/man1"
 sysman=`./loc . /usr/man/man1 $syspath`
 ;;
esac
if $test -d "$sysman"; then
 echo "System manual is in $sysman." >&4
else
 echo "Could not find manual pages in source form." >&4
fi
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sysman.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_lroundl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_lroundl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LROUNDL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the lroundl() routine is available
?S: to return the integral value nearest to x away from zero.
?S:.
?C:HAS_LROUNDL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the lroundl routine is
?C: available to return the nearest integral value away from zero of
?C: the long double argument value.
?C:.
?H:#$d_lroundl HAS_LROUNDL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_lroundl
: see if lroundl exists
set lroundl d_lroundl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_lroundl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_arpainet.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_arpainet.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:15  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_arpainet: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_arpainet:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_ARPA_INET symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <arpa/inet.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_ARPA_INET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <arpa/inet.h> to get inet_addr and friends
 declarations.
?C:.
?H:#$i_arpainet I_ARPA_INET  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_arpainet
: see if arpa/inet.h has to be included
set arpa/inet.h i_arpainet
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_arpainet.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_isinfl: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_isinfl:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_ISINFL symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the isinfl() routine is available.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_ISINFL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the isinfl routine is
?C: available to check whether a long double is an infinity.
?C:.
?H:#$d_isinfl HAS_ISINFL  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_isinfl
: see if isinfl exists
set isinfl d_isinfl
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_isinfl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_readdir_r.U,v 0RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2002,2003 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: Generated by the reentr.pl from the Perl 5.8 distribution.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_readdir_r readdir_r_proto: Inlibc Protochk Hasproto i_systypes \
 usethreads i_dirent extern_C
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_readdir_r:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_READDIR_R symbol,
?S: which indicates to the C program that the readdir_r()
?S: routine is available.
?S:.
?S:readdir_r_proto:
?S: This variable encodes the prototype of readdir_r.
?S: It is zero if d_readdir_r is undef, and one of the
?S: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir_r
?S: is defined.
?S:.
?C:HAS_READDIR_R:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the readdir_r routine
?C: is available to readdir re-entrantly.
?C:.
?C:READDIR_R_PROTO:
?C: This
 symbol encodes the prototype of readdir_r.
?C: It is zero if d_readdir_r is undef, and one of the
?C: REENTRANT_PROTO_T_ABC macros of reentr.h if d_readdir_r
?C: is defined.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_readdir_r HAS_READDIR_R /**/
?H:#define READDIR_R_PROTO $readdir_r_proto /**/
?H:.
?T:try hdrs d_readdir_r_proto
: see if readdir_r exists
set readdir_r d_readdir_r
eval $inlibc
case "$d_readdir_r" in
"$define")
 hdrs="$i_systypes sys/types.h define stdio.h $i_dirent dirent.h"
 case "$d_readdir_r_proto:$usethreads" in
 ":define") d_readdir_r_proto=define
  set d_readdir_r_proto readdir_r $hdrs
  eval $hasproto ;;
 *) ;;
 esac
 case "$d_readdir_r_proto" in
 define)
 case "$readdir_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int readdir_r(DIR*, struct dirent*, struct dirent**);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir_r_proto=I_TSR ;;
 esac
 case "$readdir_r_proto" in
 "|0) try='int readdir_r(DIR*, struct dirent*);'
 ./protochk "$extern_C $try" $hdrs && readdir_r_proto=I_TS
 ;;
 esac
 case "$readdir_r_proto" in
 "|0) d_readdir_r=undef
  readdir_r_proto=0
  echo "Disabling readdir_r, cannot determine prototype." >&4 ;;
 * ) case "$readdir_r_proto" in
  REENTRANT_PROTO*) ;;
  *) readdir_r_proto="REENTRANT_PROTO_$readdir_r_proto" ;;
  esac
  echo "Prototype: $try" ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) case "$usethreads" in
  define) echo "readdir_r has no prototype, not using it." >&4 ;;
  esac
  d_readdir_r=undef
  readdir_r_proto=0
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) readdir_r_proto=0
```

```
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_readdir_r.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_shmat.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1995/07/25  14:04:23  ram
?RCS: patch56: use findhdr to find <sys/shm.h>, to get the right one (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/05/13  15:18:56  ram
?RCS: patch27: added new symbol HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/06  14:54:18  ram
?RCS: patch23: new Shmat_t symbol to declare return type of shmat()
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:18  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_shmat shmattype
 d_shmatprototype: Inlibc cat +cc +ccflags \
 rm cppstdin cppflags cppminus Findhdr Setvar contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_shmat:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the shmat() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:shmattype:
?S: This symbol contains the type of pointer returned by shmat().
?S: It can be 'void *' or 'char *'.
?S:.
?S:d_shmatprototype:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE
?S: symbol, which indicates that sys/shm.h has a prototype for
?S: shmat.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SHMAT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the shmat() routine is
?C: available to attach a shared memory segment to the process space.
?C:.
?C:Shmat_t:
?C: This symbol holds the return type of the shmat() system call.
?C: Usually set to 'void *' or 'char *'.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the sys/shm.h includes
?C: a prototype for shmat().  Otherwise, it is up to the program
 to
?C: guess one.  Shmat_t shmat _((int, Shmat_t, int)) is a good guess,
?C: but not always right so it should be emitted by the program only
?C: when HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE is not defined to avoid conflicting defs.
?C:.
?H:#$d_shmat HAS_SHMAT  /**/
?H:#define Shmat_t $shmattype /**/
?H:#$d_shmatprototype HAS_SHMAT_PROTOTYPE /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_shmat d_shmatprototype
?T:xxx
: see if shmat exists
set shmat d_shmat
eval $inlibc
: see what shmat returns
case "$d_shmat" in
"$define")
 $cat >shmat.c <<'END'
#include <sys/shm.h>
void *shmat();
END
 if $cc $ccflags -c shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  shmattype='void *'
 else
  shmattype='char *'
 fi
 echo "and it returns ($shmattype)." >&4
 : see if a prototype for shmat is available
 xxx=`./findhdr sys/shm.h`
 $cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < $xxx > shmat.c 2>/dev/null
 if $contains 'shmat.*(' shmat.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  val="$define"
 else
  val="$undef"
 fi
 $rm -f shmat.[co]
 ;;
```

```
*)
 val="$undef"
 ;;
esac
set d_shmatprototype
eval $setvar
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_shmat.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: libnm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libnm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:08:26  ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:01  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libnm: test Loc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libnm:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the new math library routines.  If there is no new math
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:ans
?O:
 use libswanted='-lnm' instead (see libs.U).
: see if we should include -lnm
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libnm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libnm$_a ; then
 echo "New math library found." >&4
 libnm='-lnm'
else
 ans=`./loc libnm$_a x $libpth`
 case "$ans" in
```

```
 x)
  echo "No nm library found--the normal math library will have to do." >&4
  libnm=''
  ;;
 *)
  echo "New math library found in $ans." >&4
  libnm="$ans"
  ;;
 esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/libnm.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: i_syssock.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_syssock.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:36  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_syssock: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_syssock:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_SYS_SOCKET symbol, and indicates
?S: whether a C program should include <sys/socket.h> before performing socket
?S: operations.
?S:.
?C:I_SYS_SOCKET:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include
 <sys/socket.h> before performing socket calls.
?C:.
?H:#$i_syssock I_SYS_SOCKET  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_syssock
: see if this is a sys/socket.h system
set sys/socket.h i_syssock
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_syssock.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: randfunc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:09:39  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This is the new unit that should be used when random
?X: functions are to be used. It thus makes randbits.U obsolete.
?X:
?MAKE:randfunc mrand seedfunc nrandbits: cat +cc rm test Myread Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:randfunc:
?S: Indicates the name of the random number function to use.
?S: Values include drand48, random, and rand. In C programs,
?S: the 'nrand' macro is defined
 to generate uniformly distributed
?S: random numbers over the range [0., 1.] (see mrand and nrand).
?S:.
?S:mrand:
?S: Indicates the macro to be used to generate normalized
?S: random numbers.  Uses randfunc, often divided by
?S: (double) ((1 << nrandbits) -1) in order to normalize the result.
?S: In C programs, the macro 'nrand' is maped on mrand.
?S:.
?S:seedfunc:
?S: Indicates the random number generating seed function.
?S: Values include srand48, srandom, and srand.
?S:.
?S:nrandbits:
?S: Indicates how many bits are produced by the function used to
?S: generate normalized random numbers.
?S:.
?C:nrand:
```

```
?C: This macro is to be used to generate uniformly distributed
?C: random numbers over the range [0., 1.].
?C:.
?C:seednrand:
?C: This symbol defines the macro to be used in seeding the
?C: random number generator (see nrand).
?C:.
?H:#define nrand()  $mrand  /**/
?H:#define seednrand(x) $seedfunc(x) /**/
?H:.
?T:cont val
?LINT:nothere $nrandbits)
: How can we generate normalized
 random numbers ?
echo " "
case "$randfunc" in
")
 if set drand48 val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
  dflt="drand48"
  echo "Good, found drand48()." >&4
 elif set random val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
  dflt="random"
  echo "OK, found random()." >&4
 else
  dflt="rand"
  echo "Yick, looks like I have to use rand()." >&4
 fi
 echo " "
 ;;
*)
 dflt="$randfunc"
 ;;
esac
cont=true
while $test "$cont"; do
 rp="Use which function to generate random numbers?"
 . ./myread
?X: Invalidates nrandbits if the answer is not the default so
?X: that the value stored in config.sh will not be used when
?X: we change our random function.
 if $test "$ans" = "$dflt"; then
  : null
 else
  nrandbits="
 fi
 randfunc="$ans"
 if set $ans val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
  cont="
```

```
 else
  dflt=n
  rp="Function $ans does not exists. Use that name anyway?"
  . ./myread
  dflt=rand
  case "$ans" in
   [yY]*) cont=";;
  esac
 fi
 case "$cont" in
 ")
  case "$randfunc" in
  drand48)
   mrand="drand48()"
   seedfunc="srand48"
   ;;
  rand*)
   case
 "$nrandbits" in
   ")
echo "Checking to see how many bits your $randfunc() function produces..." >&4
   $cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
 register int i;
 register unsigned long tmp;
 register unsigned long max = 0L;
 extern long random();

 for (i = 1000; i; i--) {
  tmp = (unsigned long)$randfunc();
  if (tmp > max) max = tmp;
 }
 for (i = 0; max; i++)
  max /= 2;
 printf("%d\n",i);
}
EOCP
   if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
   dflt=`try`
   else
   dflt='?'
   echo "(I can't seem to compile the test program...)"
   fi
   ;;
   *)
    dflt="$nrandbits"
```

```
    ;;
   esac
   rp="How many bits does your $randfunc() function produce?"
   . ./myread
   nrandbits="$ans"
   $rm -f try.c try
   mrand="($randfunc() / (double) ((1 << $nrandbits) -1))"
   seedfunc="srand"
   ;;
?X: The following is provided just in case...
  *)
   dflt="31"
   rp="How many bits does your $randfunc() function produce?"
   . ./myread
   nrandbits="$ans"
   seedfunc="s$randfunc"
   mrand="($randfunc()
 / (double) ((1 << $nrandbits) -1))"
   if set $seedfunc val -f; eval $csym; $val; then
    echo "(Using $seedfunc() to seed random generator)"
   else
    echo "(Warning: no $seedfunc() to seed random generator)"
    seedfunc=rand
   fi
   ;;
  esac
  ;;
 esac
done
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/randfunc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?X: This unit generates a $hasfield string that is used internally
?X: by Configure to check if this system has a field for a
?X: particular struct (of if this system has a particular struct!)
?X:
?X: To use it, say something like:
?X:  set d_statblocks stat st_blocks i_sysstat sys/stat.h
```

```
?X:  eval $hasfield
?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like
?X: hdrs="$define sys/foo.h
?X:  $i_sysbar sys/bar.h
?X:  $i_syszot sys/zot.h
?X:  $i_zappa zappa.h"
?X: set d_statblocks stat st_blocks $hdrs
?X: eval $hasfield
?X:
?MAKE:Hasfield: Setvar rm_try test Compile
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?T:varname struct field
?V:hasfield
: Define hasfield macro for Configure internal use
hasfield='varname=$1;
 struct=$2; field=$3; shift; shift; shift;
while $test $# -ge 2; do
 case "$1" in
 $define) echo "#include <$2>";;
 esac ;
   shift 2;
done > try.c;
echo "int main () { struct $struct foo; char* bar; bar = (char*)foo.$field; }" >> try.c;
set try;
if eval $compile; then
 val="$define";
else
 val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/protos/Hasfield.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: html1dir.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: html1dir.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:html1dir html1direxp installhtml1dir: cat Loc Myread \
 spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:html1dir="
?S:html1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which html
?S: source pages are to be put.  This directory is for pages
?S: that describe whole programs, not libraries or modules.  It
?S: is intended to correspond roughly to section 1 of the Unix
?S: manuals.
?S:.
?D:html1direxp="
?S:html1direxp:
?S: This
 variable is the same as the html1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installhtml1dir="
?S:installhtml1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as html1direxp, unless you are
?S: using a different installprefix.  For extra portability, you
?S: should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set html1direxp
?LINT:set installhtml1dir
: determine where html pages for programs go
set html1dir html1dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

If you wish to install html files for programs in $spackage, indicate
the appropriate directory here.  To skip installing html files,
answer "none".
EOM
case "$html1dir" in
"|none|$undef|' ') dflt=none ;;
*) dflt=$html1dir ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp="Directory for the main $spackage html pages?"
. ./getfile
prefixvar=html1dir
. ./setprefixvar
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
```

```
$test X"$html1dir" = "X" && html1dir=' '
```

Found
 in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/html1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2014, H.Merijn Brand
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_dladdr.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_dladdr: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_dladdr:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_DLADDR symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the dladdr() routine is available
?S: to get a stack trace.
?S:.
?C:HAS_DLADDR:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the dladdr() routine is
?C: available to query dynamic linker information for an address.
?C: The <dlfcn.h> header must be included to use this routine.
?C:.
?H:#$d_dladdr HAS_DLADDR /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_dladdr
:
 see if dladdr exists
set dladdr d_dladdr
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_dladdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Unix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  15:20:06  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to define things that are common across all
?X: known UNIX platforms. If Configure is ported/used on a non-UNIX
?X: environment, then some of the following variables can be redefined in hint
?X: files.
?X:
?MAKE:Unix _a _o firstmakefile archobjs: Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:_a (lib_ext):
?S: This variable defines the extension
 used for ordinary libraries.
?S: For unix, it is '.a'.  The '.' is included.  Other possible
?S: values include '.lib'.
?S:.
?S:_o (obj_ext):
?S: This variable defines the extension used for object files.
?S: For unix, it is '.o'.  The '.' is included.  Other possible
?S: values include '.obj'.
?S:.
?S:firstmakefile:
?S: This variable defines the first file searched by make.  On unix,
?S: it is makefile (then Makefile).  On case-insensitive systems,
?S: it might be something else.  This is only used to deal with
?S: convoluted make depend tricks.
?S:.
?S:archobjs:
?S: This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked
?S: in with the program on this architecture.  On unix, it is usually
?S: empty.  It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls
?S: or other facilities.  For perl on OS/2, for example, this would
?S: include os2/os2.obj.
?S:.
?INIT:: Extra object files, if any, needed on this platform.
?INIT:archobjs="
: Define several unixisms.
: Hints files
```

```
 or command line option can be used to override them.
case "$_a" in
") _a='.a';;
esac
case "$_o" in
") _o='.o';;
esac

@if firstmakefile
: Which makefile gets called first.  This is used by make depend.
case "$firstmakefile" in
") firstmakefile='makefile';;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Unix.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_setregid.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_setregid.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:07:12  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_setregid d_setresgid: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_setregid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETREGID if setregid() is
?S: available to change the real and effective gid of the current
?S: process.
?S:.
?S:d_setresgid:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_SETRESGID if setresgid() is
?S: available to change
 the real, effective and saved gid of the current
?S: process.
?S:.
```

```
?C:HAS_SETREGID (SETREGID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setregid routine is
?C: available to change the real and effective gid of the current
?C: process.
?C:.
?C:HAS_SETRESGID (SETRESGID):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the setresgid routine is
?C: available to change the real, effective and saved gid of the current
?C: process.
?C:.
?H:#$d_setregid HAS_SETREGID  /**/
?H:#$d_setresgid HAS_SETRESGID  /**/
?H:.
?LINT: set d_setregid d_setresgid
: see if setregid exists
set setregid d_setregid
eval $inlibc
set setresgid d_setresgid
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_setregid.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_llrint: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_llrint:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_LLRINT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the llrint() routine is available
?S: to return the long long value closest to a double (according
?S: to the current rounding mode).
?S:.
?C:HAS_LLRINT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the llrint routine is
?C: available to return the long long value closest to a double
?C: (according to the current rounding mode).
?C:.
?H:#$d_llrint HAS_LLRINT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_llrint
: see if llrint exists
set llrint d_llrint
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_llrint.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Prefixit.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Prefixit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/30  14:29:22  ram
?RCS: patch49: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Used as: "set dflt var dir; eval $prefixit" to set $dflt to be
?X: $prefix/dir by default, or the previous $var depending on certain
?X: conditions:
?X: - If the $oldprefix variable is empty, then $prefix holds the same
?X:   value as on previous runs. Therefore, reuse $var if set, otherwise
?X:   set $dflt to $prefix/dir.
?X: - If $oldprefix is not
 empty, then set $dflt to $prefix/dir if $var
?X:   is empty (first run). Otherwise, if $var is $oldprefix/dir, then
?X:   change it to $prefix/dir. If none of the above, reuse the old $var.
?X:
?X: When dir is omitted, the dflt variable is set to $var if prefix did not
?X: change, to an empty value otherwise. If dir=none, then a single space
?X: in var is kept as-is, even if the prefix changes.
?X:
?MAKE:Prefixit: prefix oldprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define prefixit
?S:prefixit:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to reset
?S: the leading installation prefix correctly when it is changed.
?S:  set dflt var [dir]
?S:  eval $prefixit
?S: That will set $dflt to $var or $prefix/dir depending on the
?S: value of $var and $oldprefix.
?S:.
?V:prefixit
?T:tp
```

```
: set the prefixit variable, to compute a suitable default value
prefixit='case "$3" in
""|none)
 case "$oldprefix" in
 "") eval "$1=\"\$$2\"";;
 *)
  case "$3" in
  "") eval "$1=";;
  none)
   eval "tp=\"\$$2\"";
   case
 "$tp" in
   ""|" ") eval "$1=\"\$$2\"";;
   *) eval "$1=";;
   esac;;
  esac;;
 esac;;
*)
 eval "tp=\"$oldprefix-\$$2-\""; eval "tp=\"$tp\"";
 case "$tp" in
 --|/*--|\~*--) eval "$1=\"$prefix/$3\"";;
 /*-$oldprefix/*|\~*-$oldprefix/*)
  eval "$1=\`echo \$$2 | sed \"s,^$oldprefix,$prefix,\"\`";;
 *) eval "$1=\"\$$2\"";;
 esac;;
esac'
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/Prefixit.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strtold_l: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strtold_l:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_STRTOLD_L symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the strtold_l() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRTOLD_L:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strtold_l routine is
?C: available to convert strings to long doubles.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_strtold_l HAS_STRTOLD_L  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strtold_l
: see if strtold_l exists
set strtold_l d_strtold_l
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/threads/d_strtold_l.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000,2014 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fpclassify d_fp_classify: Inlibc cat Compile rm_try Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X:the short story is that C99 says use fpclassify.  But the story is confused
?X:by systems "partially C99" (or fully "pre C99") which either user fpclassify
?X:but with different return values, or they use fp_classify (with the expected)
?X:return values, or they use some other spelling of *fp*class* (sometimes even
?X:without the *fp* part), with yet another set(s) of return values ...
?S:d_fpclassify:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FPCLASSIFY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fpclassify() routine is available.
?S:.
?S:d_fp_classify:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FP_CLASSIFY
 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fp_classify() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FPCLASSIFY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fpclassify routine is
?C: available to classify doubles.  Available for example in HP-UX.
?C: The returned values are defined in <math.h> and are
?C:
?C:   FP_NORMAL     Normalized
?C:   FP_ZERO       Zero
?C:   FP_INFINITE   Infinity
?C:   FP_SUBNORMAL  Denormalized
?C:   FP_NAN        NaN
?C:
?C:.
?C:HAS_FP_CLASSIFY:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fp_classify routine is
```

```
?C: available to classify doubles. The values are defined in <math.h>
?C:
?C:   FP_NORMAL     Normalized
?C:   FP_ZERO       Zero
?C:   FP_INFINITE   Infinity
?C:   FP_SUBNORMAL  Denormalized
?C:   FP_NAN        NaN
?C:
?C:.
?H:#$d_fpclassify HAS_FPCLASSIFY  /**/
?H:#$d_fp_classify HAS_FP_CLASSIFY  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fpclassify
?LINT:set d_fp_classify
: check for fpclassify
?X:classified (Comment by jhi)
?X:fpclassify i_math
?X:fp_classify i_math
?X:fpclass i_math
 i_ieeefp i_fp
?X:fp_class i_math i_fp_class
?X:  No i_fp_class yet. But the systems that have
?X:  this (Tru64 and IRIX) both had <fp_class.h>
?X:class i_math
echo "Checking to see if you have fpclassify..." >&4
$cat >try.c <<EOCP
#include <math.h>
int main() { return fpclassify(1.0) == FP_NORMAL ? 0 : 1; }
EOCP
set try
if eval $compile; then
 val="$define"
 echo "You have fpclassify."
else
 val="$undef"
 echo "You do not have fpclassify."
fi
$rm_try
set d_fpclassify
eval $setvar

: see if fp_classify exists
set fp_classify d_fp_classify
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_fpclassify.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_exp2: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_exp2:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_EXP2 symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the exp2() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_EXP2:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the exp2 routine is
?C: available to do the 2**x function.
?C:.
?H:#$d_exp2 HAS_EXP2  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_exp2
: see if exp2 exists
set exp2 d_exp2
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_exp2.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: install.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: install.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/09/25  09:16:37  ram
?RCS: patch59: all possible install programs are now looked for
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1995/01/11  15:30:41  ram
?RCS: patch45: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:install installdir: Loc Oldconfig Getfile cat test startsh rm +cc \
 eunicefix package contains mkdir echo n c
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:install:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the name of an install program that can accept
?S: BSD-style arguments.
 It must correctly support -c, -s, and -m at least.
?S: It is a fully qualified pathname when found. If you have a local
?S: install.SH file at the root directory of your package, it is assumed to
?S: be the default script emulating a BSD install and the variable will be
?S: set to ./install. Otherwise, it is set to plain 'install', relying on
?S: the user's PATH to perform miracles.
?S:.
?S:installdir:
?S: This variable contains the name of a program that can install nested
?S: directories. Often set to 'mkdir -p', it can also be 'install -d' if
?S: you have such a beast and lack the former. If you have an install.SH
?S: file at the root directory of your package, it will be used in last
?S: resort, setting the variable to './install -d'. Otherwise, it is set to
?S: plain 'mkdir', and cross your fingers!
?S:.
?T:dir file tryit prog creatdir either
?F:!tryinst
: locate a BSD compatible install program
echo " "
echo "Looking for a BSD-compatible install program..." >&4
@if installdir
creatdir="
@end
case
 "$install" in
")
 tryit="
 for dir in $pth; do
  for file in ginstall installbsd scoinst install; do
   if $test -f $dir/$file; then
    tryit="$tryit $dir/$file"
   fi
  done
 done
 $cat >try.c <<EOC
int main()
{
 printf("OK\n");
 exit(0);
}
EOC
 if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  cp try try.ns
  strip try >/dev/null 2>&1
 else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile a trivial C program -- bypassing.)"
```

```
  echo "try" >try
  cp try try.ns
 fi
 $cat >tryinst <<EOS
$startsh
$rm -rf foo d
@if installdir
\$1 -d foo/bar
@end
$mkdir d
\$1 -c -m 764 try.ns d
\$1 -c -s -m 642 try.ns d/try
EOS
 chmod +x tryinst
 $eunicefix tryinst
 dflt=''
 either=''
 for prog in $tryit; do
  $echo $n "Checking $prog... $c"
  ./tryinst $prog >/dev/null 2>&1
@if installdir
  if $test -d foo/bar; then
   creatdir="$prog -d"
  fi
@end
  (ls -l d/try >try.ls; ls -l d/try.ns >tryno.ls) 2>/dev/null
  if (cmp -s d/try try && cmp -s d/try.ns try.ns && \
   $contains 'rwxrw-r--' tryno.ls &&
 \
   $contains 'rw-r---w-' try.ls) >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   dflt="$prog"
   echo "ok, that will do."
   break
  fi
  echo "not good$either."
  either=' either'
  $rm -f try*.ls
 done
 $rm -rf foo d tryinst try try*.ls try.*
 case "$dflt" in
 '')
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
  echo "Hopefully, $package comes with its own install script!"
  dflt='./install'
@else
  dflt='install'
@end
```

```
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
*) dflt="$install";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

I will be requiring a BSD-compatible install program (one that allows
options like -s to strip executables or -m to specify a file mode) to
install $package.

If the question below contains a fully qualified default path, then it
is probably ok. If it is an unqualified name such as 'install', then it
means I was unable to find out a good install program I could use. If
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
you know of one, please tell me about it. If the default is './install',
then I shall be using the install script supplied with $package.
@else
you know of one,
 please tell me about it.
@end

EOM
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
fn='/fe~(install,./install)'
@else
fn='/fe~(install)'
@end
rp='Which install program shall I use?'
. ./getfile
install="$ans"

@if installdir
: how can we create nested directories?
echo " "
echo "Ok, let's see how we can create nested directories..." >&4
case "$installdir" in
")
?X: First time, maybe we already found out a working one in $creatdir above...
?X: Prefer "mkdir -p" because of bugs in GNU install when not running as root
 $mkdir -p foo/bar >/dev/null 2>&1
 if $test -d foo/bar; then
  echo "Great, we can build them using 'mkdir -p'."
  creatdir='mkdir -p'
 else
  case "$creatdir" in
  ")
   if eval "$install -d foo/bar"; $test -d foo/bar; then
```

```
   creatdir="install -d"
   echo "It looks like '$creatdir' will do it for us."
  fi
  ;;
 *)
  eval "$creatdir foo/bar" >/dev/null 2>&1
  if $test -d foo/bar; then
   echo "Ah! We can use '$creatdir' to do just that."
  else
   creatdir=''
  fi
  ;;
 esac
fi
$rm
-rf foo
case "$creatdir" in
'')
 echo "Heck! Another ancient system lacking the comfort of modern ones!"
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
 echo "You can thank $package for bringing you its own install script!"
 installdir='./install -d'
@else
 echo "We have no choice but to use plain old 'mkdir' -- wish me luck!"
 installdir=mkdir
@end
 ;;
*) installdir="$creatdir";;
esac
;;
*) echo "As you already told me, '$installdir' should work.";;
esac

@end
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/install.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_socks5_init: Inlibc
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_socks5_init:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_SOCKS5_INIT symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the socks5_init() routine is available.
?S:.
?C:HAS_SOCKS5_INIT:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the socks5_init routine is
?C: available to initialize SOCKS 5.
?C:.
?H:#$d_socks5_init HAS_SOCKS5_INIT  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_socks5_init
: see if socks5_init exists
set socks5_init d_socks5_init
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/d_socks5_init.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitearch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:21:30  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitearch sitearchexp installsitearch: afs cat Getfile \
 Oldconfig Prefixit prefix test archname sitelib
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:sitearch:
?S: This variable contains the eventual value of the SITEARCH symbol,
?S: which is the name of the private library for this package.  It may
?S: have a ~ on the front. It is up to the makefile to eventually create
?S: this
 directory while performing installation (with ~ substitution).
?S:.
?S:sitearchexp:
```

```
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of sitearch, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?S:installsitearch:
?S: This variable is really the same as sitearchexp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?C:SITEARCH:
?C: This symbol contains the name of the private library for this package.
?C: The library is private in the sense that it needn't be in anyone's
?C: execution path, but it should be accessible by the world.  The program
?C: should be prepared to do ~ expansion.
?C: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?C: Individual sites may place their own extensions and modules in
?C: this directory.
?C:.
?C:SITEARCH_EXP:
?C: This symbol contains the ~name expanded version of SITEARCH, to be used
?C: in programs that are not prepared to deal
 with ~ expansion at run-time.
?C:.
?H:#define SITEARCH "$sitearch"  /**/
?H:#define SITEARCH_EXP "$sitearchexp"  /**/
?H:.
?T:xxx
: determine where site specific architecture-dependent libraries go.
xxx=`echo $sitelib/$archname | sed 's!^$prefix!!'`
: xxx is usually lib/site_perl/archname.
set sitearch sitearch none
eval $prefixit
case "$sitearch" in
") dflt="$sitelib/$archname" ;;
*) dflt="$sitearch" ;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

The installation process will also create a directory for
architecture-dependent site-specific extensions and modules.

EOM
fn=nd~+
rp='Pathname for the site-specific architecture-dependent library files?'
. ./getfile
if $test "X$sitearchexp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installsitearch="
fi
sitearch="$ans"
```

```
sitearchexp="$ansexp"
if $afs; then
 $cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which
private files reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from
which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM
 case
 "$installsitearch" in
 ") dflt=`echo $sitearchexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#'`;;
 *) dflt="$installsitearch";;
 esac
 fn=de~
 rp='Where will private files be installed?'
 . ./getfile
 installsitearch="$ans"
else
 installsitearch="$sitearchexp"
fi
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/sitearch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_portable.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1995/01/11  15:28:52  ram
?RCS: patch45: executable path stripping moved to the end in Config_sh.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/12/15  08:21:17  ram
?RCS: patch15: did not strip variables properly when needed
?RCS: patch15: now also strips down variables from trylist
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:48  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

```
?X:
?X: The Loc unit is wanted to get the definition of all the locating variables.
?X:
?MAKE:d_portable:
 cat Loc Myread Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_portable:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the PORTABLE symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that it should not assume that it is
?S: running on the machine it was compiled on.
?S:.
?C:PORTABLE:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: not assume that it is running on the machine it was compiled on.
?C: The program should be prepared to look up the host name, translate
?C: generic filenames, use PATH, etc.
?C:.
?H:#$d_portable PORTABLE /**/
?H:.
?D:d_portable="
: decide how portable to be
case "$d_portable" in
"$define") dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
$cat <<'EOH'

I can set things up so that your shell scripts and binaries are more portable,
at what may be a noticable cost in performance.  In particular, if you
ask to be portable, the following happens:

    1) Shell scripts will rely on the PATH variable rather than using
 the paths derived above.
    2) ~username
 interpretations will be done at run time rather than
 by Configure.
@if PHOSTNAME
    3) The system name will be determined at run time, if at all possible.
@end

EOH
rp="Do you expect to run these scripts and binaries on multiple machines?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
 y*) d_portable="$define"
?X:
?X: Paths will be stripped down (/usr/bin/vi -> vi) in Config_sh.U if needed.
?X:
```

```
 ;;
 *)  d_portable="$undef" ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_portable.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_strcoll.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_strcoll.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/08/29  16:12:01  ram
?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_strcoll: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_strcoll:
?S: This variable conditionally defines HAS_STRCOLL if strcoll() is
?S: available to compare strings using collating information.
?S:.
?C:HAS_STRCOLL:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the strcoll routine
 is
?C: available to compare strings using collating information.
?C:.
?H:#$d_strcoll HAS_STRCOLL /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_strcoll
: see if strcoll exists
set strcoll d_strcoll
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_strcoll.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_gethname.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_gethname.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:13:00  ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./xenix explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:11  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_gethname d_uname d_phostname aphostname: phostname cat \
 myhostname package d_portable Loc echo n c +i_whoami +usrinc \
 Myread Guess Oldconfig Csym
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_gethname:
?S: This variable conditionally
 defines the HAS_GETHOSTNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the gethostname() routine may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:d_uname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_UNAME symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the uname() routine may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:d_phostname:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_PHOSTNAME symbol, which
?S: contains the shell command which, when fed to popen(), may be
?S: used to derive the host name.
?S:.
?S:aphostname:
?S: This variable contains the command which can be used to compute the
?S: host name. The command is fully qualified by its absolute path, to make
?S: it safe when used by a process with super-user privileges.
?S:.
?C:HAS_GETHOSTNAME (GETHOSTNAME):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: gethostname() routine to derive the host name.  See also HAS_UNAME
?C: and PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:HAS_UNAME (UNAME):
```

```
?C: This symbol,
 if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: uname() routine to derive the host name.  See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME
?C: and PHOSTNAME.
?C:.
?C:PHOSTNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates the command to feed to the
?C: popen() routine to derive the host name.  See also HAS_GETHOSTNAME
?C: and HAS_UNAME. Note that the command uses a fully qualified path,
?C: so that it is safe even if used by a process with super-user
?C: privileges.
?C:.
?C:HAS_PHOSTNAME:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the C program may use the
?C: contents of PHOSTNAME as a command to feed to the popen() routine
?C: to derive the host name.
?C:.
?H:?%<:#$d_gethname HAS_GETHOSTNAME /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_uname HAS_UNAME  /**/
?H:?%<:#$d_phostname HAS_PHOSTNAME /**/
?H:?%<:#ifdef HAS_PHOSTNAME
?H:?%<:#define PHOSTNAME "$aphostname" /* How to get the host name */
?H:?%<:#endif
?H:.
?T:file val call
?LINT:change i_whoami
: see how we will look up host name
echo " "
call=''
@if HAS_GETHOSTNAME
if
 set gethostname val -f d_gethname; eval $csym; $val; then
 echo 'gethostname() found.' >&4
 d_gethname="$define"
 call=gethostname
fi
@end
@if HAS_UNAME
if set uname val -f d_uname; eval $csym; $val; then
 if ./xenix; then
  $cat <<'EOM'
uname() was found, but you're running xenix, and older versions of xenix
have a broken uname(). If you don't really know whether your xenix is old
enough to have a broken system call, use the default answer.

EOM
  dflt=y
  case "$d_uname" in
```

```
  "$define") dflt=n;;
  esac
  rp='Is your uname() broken?'
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  n*) d_uname="$define"; call=uname;;
  esac
 else
  echo 'uname() found.' >&4
  d_uname="$define"
  case "$call" in
  ") call=uname ;;
  esac
 fi
fi
@end
case "$d_gethname" in
") d_gethname="$undef";;
esac
case "$d_uname" in
") d_uname="$undef";;
esac
@if PHOSTNAME || MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*)
 dflt=n
 cat <<EOM

Every now and then someone has a $call() that lies about the hostname
but can't be fixed
 for political or economic reasons.  If you wish, I can
@if MYHOSTNAME && PHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compile in the hostname or
compute it from the '$phostname' command at run-time.
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compile in the hostname.
@elsif PHOSTNAME
pretend $call() isn't there and maybe compute hostname at run-time
thanks to the '$phostname' command.
@elsif WHOAMI
get the hostname from whomai.h (provided you have one).
@else
simply ignore your host name and use someting like "noname" instead.
@end

EOM
 rp="Shall I ignore $call() from now on?"
 . ./myread
```

```
 case "$ans" in
 y*) d_uname="$undef" d_gethname="$undef"; $echo $n "Okay...$c";;
 esac;;
esac
@end
@if PHOSTNAME || aphostname
?X: Compute the full path name for the command
case "$phostname" in
") aphostname=";;
*) case "$aphostname" in
 /*) ;;
 *) set X $phostname
  shift
  file=$1
  shift
  file=`./loc $file $file $pth`
  aphostname=`echo $file $*`
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac
@end
@if
 PHOSTNAME && MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
 case "$phostname" in
 ") ;;
 *)
  $cat <<EOT

There is no gethostname() or uname() on this system.  You have two
possibilities at this point:

1)  You can have your host name ($myhostname) compiled into $package, which
   lets $package start up faster, but makes your binaries non-portable, or
2)  you can have $package use a

 popen("$aphostname","r")

   which will start slower but be more portable.

@ if WHOAMI
Option 1 will give you the option of using whoami.h if you have one.
@ end
If you want option 2 but with a different command, you can edit config.sh at
the end of this shell script.
```

```
EOT
  case "$d_phostname" in
  "$define") dflt=n;;
  "$undef")  dflt=y;;
  ")
   case "$d_portable" in
   "$define") dflt=n ;;
   *) dflt=y ;;
   esac;;
  esac
  rp="Do you want your host name compiled in?"
  . ./myread
  case "$ans" in
  n*) d_phostname="$define" ;;
  *) aphostname=''; d_phostname="$undef";;
  esac;;
 esac
 case
 "$aphostname" in
 ")
@ if WHOAMI
  case "$i_whoami" in
  "$define")
   dflt=y
   $cat <<EOM

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

 `grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`

or you can have the name we came up with earlier ($myhostname) hardwired in.
EOM
   rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
   . ./myread
   case "$ans" in
   n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
   esac
   ;;
  "$undef")
   $cat <<EOM
No hostname function and no whoami.h -- hardwiring "$myhostname".
EOM
   ;;
  esac;;
@ else
  echo 'No hostname function -- hardwiring "'$myhostname'".' >&4;;
@ end
```

```
 esac;;
esac
@elsif PHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
 case "$phostname" in
 ")
@ if WHOAMI
  case "$i_whoami" in
  "$define")
   $cat <<EOM

No hostname function--we'll use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

 `grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`

EOM
   ;;
  *) echo "There will be no way for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
  esac;;
@ else
  echo "There will be no way
 for $package to get your hostname." >&4;;
@ end
 *)
 echo "I'll use 'popen(""""$aphostname"", "r")"" to get your hostname." >&4
  ;;
 esac;;
esac
@elsif MYHOSTNAME
case "$d_uname$d_gethname" in
*define*) ;;
*)
@ if WHOAMI
 case "$i_whoami" in
 "$define")
  dflt=y
  $cat <<EOM

No hostname function--you can either use the whoami.h file, which has this line:

 `grep sysname $usrinc/whoami.h`

or you can have the name we came up with earlier ($myhostname) hardwired in.
EOM
  rp="Use whoami.h to get hostname?"
  . ./myread
```

```
  case "$ans" in
  n*) i_whoami="$undef";;
  esac
  ;;
 "$undef")
  echo 'No whoami.h--hardwiring "'$myhostname'".' >&4;;
 esac;;
@ else
 echo 'Hardwiring "'$myhostname'".' >&4;;
@ end
esac
@end
case "$d_phostname" in
") d_phostname="$undef";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/modified/d_gethname.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_fmod.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_fmod.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/10/29  16:12:46  ram
?RCS: patch36: created by ADO
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_fmod: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_fmod:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_FMOD symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the fmod() routine is available.
?S: See also d_drem for the drem() routine which does roughly the same.
?S:.
?C:HAS_FMOD
 :
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the fmod routine is
?C: available to compute the remainder r=x-n*y where n=trunc(x/y).
```

```
?C:.
?H:#$d_fmod HAS_FMOD  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_fmod
: see if fmod exists
set fmod d_fmod
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_fmod.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cppstdin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4  1994/10/29  16:08:34  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1994/01/24  14:05:38  ram
?RCS: patch16: comment for CPPLAST was missing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1993/12/15  08:18:58  ram
?RCS: patch15: new variables cpprun and cpplast, guaranteed wrapper-free
?RCS: patch15: cppstdin now tries to use cc, even at the cost of a wrapper
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1993/08/25  14:00:53  ram
?RCS: patch6:
 remove wrapper when not actually used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:05:38  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cppstdin cppminus cpprun cpplast: contains test Myread Oldconfig Loc \
 cpp +cc rm hint osname gccversion startsh eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cppstdin:
?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke the C
?S: preprocessor on standard input and put the output to stdout.
?S: It is primarily used by other Configure units that ask about
```

```
?S: preprocessor symbols.
?S:.
?S:cppminus:
?S: This variable contains the second part of the string which will invoke
?S: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
?S: output.  This variable will have the value "-" if cppstdin needs
?S: a minus to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".
?S:.
?S:cpprun:
?S: This variable contains the command which will invoke a C preprocessor
?S: on standard input and put the output to stdout. It is guaranteed not
?S: to be a wrapper
 and may be a null string if no preprocessor can be
?S: made directly available. This preprocessor might be different from the
?S: one used by the C compiler. Don't forget to append cpplast after the
?S: preprocessor options.
?S:.
?S:cpplast:
?S: This variable has the same functionality as cppminus, only it applies to
?S: cpprun and not cppstdin.
?S:.
?C:CPPSTDIN:
?C: This symbol contains the first part of the string which will invoke
?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
?C: output.  Typical value of "cc -E" or "/lib/cpp", but it can also
?C: call a wrapper. See CPPRUN.
?C:.
?C:CPPMINUS:
?C: This symbol contains the second part of the string which will invoke
?C: the C preprocessor on the standard input and produce to standard
?C: output.  This symbol will have the value "-" if CPPSTDIN needs a minus
?C: to specify standard input, otherwise the value is "".
?C:.
?C:CPPRUN:
?C: This symbol contains the string which will invoke a C preprocessor on
?C: the
 standard input and produce to standard output. It needs to end
?C: with CPPLAST, after all other preprocessor flags have been specified.
?C: The main difference with CPPSTDIN is that this program will never be a
?C: pointer to a shell wrapper, i.e. it will be empty if no preprocessor is
?C: available directly to the user. Note that it may well be different from
?C: the preprocessor used to compile the C program.
?C:.
?C:CPPLAST:
?C: This symbol is intended to be used along with CPPRUN in the same manner
?C: symbol CPPMINUS is used with CPPSTDIN. It contains either "-" or "".
?C:.
?H:#define CPPSTDIN "$cppstdin"
```

```
?H:#define CPPMINUS "$cppminus"
?H:#define CPPRUN "$cpprun"
?H:#define CPPLAST "$cpplast"
?H:.
?F:cppstdin !testcpp.out !testcpp.c
?T:wrapper x_cpp x_minus ok
: see how we invoke the C preprocessor
echo " "
echo "Now, how can we feed standard input to your C preprocessor..." >&4
cat <<'EOT' >testcpp.c
#define ABC abc
#define XYZ xyz
ABC.XYZ
EOT
cd ..
if $test ! -f cppstdin;
 then
 echo "$startsh" >cppstdin
if $test "X$osname" = "Xaix" -a "X$gccversion" = X; then
?X: AIX cc -E doesn't show the absolute headerfile
?X: locations but we'll cheat by using the -M flag.
 echo 'cat >.$$.c; rm -f .$$.u; "$cc" ${1+"$@"} -M -c .$$.c 2>/dev/null; \
 test -s .$$.u && \
 awk """"$2 ~ /\.h$/ { print "# 0 \""$2"\"" }"""" .$$.u; \
 rm -f .$$.o .$$.u; "$cc" -E ${1+"$@"} .$$.c; rm .$$.c' >> cppstdin
else
 echo 'cat >.$$.c; "$cc" -E ${1+"$@"} .$$.c; rm .$$.c' >>cppstdin
fi; else
 echo "Keeping your $hint cppstdin wrapper."
fi
chmod 755 cppstdin
$eunicefix cppstdin
wrapper=`pwd`/cppstdin
ok='false'
cd UU

?X:
?X: We'll run the cpp tests again if we don't have any valid C preprocessor
?X: yet or don't know how to proceed without a wrapper (in which case cpprun
?X: is empty and that's really annoying...)
?X:
if $test "X$cppstdin" != "X" && \
 $cppstdin $cppminus <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
then
 echo "You used to use
 $cppstdin $cppminus so we'll use that again."
 case "$cpprun" in
```

```
 ") echo "But let's see if we can live without a wrapper..." ;;
 *)
  if $cpprun $cpplast <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1 && \
   $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   echo "(And we'll use $cpprun $cpplast to preprocess directly.)"
   ok='true'
  else
   echo "(However, $cpprun $cpplast does not work, let's see...)"
  fi
  ;;
 esac
else
 case "$cppstdin" in
 ") ;;
 *)
  echo "Good old $cppstdin $cppminus does not seem to be of any help..."
  ;;
 esac
fi

if $ok; then
 : nothing
elif echo 'Maybe """$cc"' -E" will work...'; \
 $cc -E <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Yup, it does."
 x_cpp="$cc -E"
 x_minus=";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"' -E -" will work...'; \
 $cc -E - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Yup, it does."
 x_cpp="$cc -E"
 x_minus='-';
elif echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"'
 -P" will work...'; \
 $cc -P <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Yipee, that works!"
 x_cpp="$cc -P"
 x_minus=";
elif echo 'Nope...maybe """$cc"' -P -" will work...'; \
 $cc -P - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "At long last!"
 x_cpp="$cc -P"
 x_minus='-';
```

```
elif echo 'No such luck, maybe "'$cpp'" will work...'; \
 $cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "It works!"
 x_cpp="$cpp"
 x_minus="";
elif echo 'Nixed again...maybe "'$cpp' -" will work...'; \
 $cpp - <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 echo "Hooray, it works!  I was beginning to wonder."
 x_cpp="$cpp"
 x_minus='-';
elif echo 'Uh-uh.  Time to get fancy.  Trying a wrapper...'; \
 $wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
 $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
 x_cpp="$wrapper"
 x_minus=''
 echo
 "Eureka!"
else
 dflt=''
 rp="No dice.  I can't find a C preprocessor.  Name one:"
 . ./myread
 x_cpp="$ans"
 x_minus=''
 $x_cpp <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1
 if $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
  echo "OK, that will do." >&4
 else
echo "Sorry, I can't get that to work.  Go find one and rerun Configure." >&4
  exit 1
 fi
fi

case "$ok" in
false)
 cppstdin="$x_cpp"
 cppminus="$x_minus"
 cpprun="$x_cpp"
 cpplast="$x_minus"
?X:
?X: If /lib/cpp is used, try using a wrapper to increase our chances to have
?X: the C compiler and our $cppstdin agree on the same symbols... However,
?X: since cpprun is guaranteed not to be a wrapper, we must clear it if the
?X: only preprocessor we found was a wrapper, with all our luck...
?X:
 set X $x_cpp
 shift
```

```
 case "$1" in
 "$cpp")
  echo "Perhaps can we force $cc -E using a wrapper..."
  if $wrapper <testcpp.c >testcpp.out 2>&1; \
   $contains 'abc.*xyz' testcpp.out >/dev/null 2>&1
  then
   echo "Yup, we can."
   cppstdin="$wrapper"
   cppminus=";
  else
   echo
 "Nope, we'll have to live without it..."
  fi
  ;;
 esac
 case "$cpprun" in
 "$wrapper")
  cpprun="
  cpplast="
  ;;
 esac
 ;;
esac

case "$cppstdin" in
"$wrapper"|'cppstdin') ;;
*) $rm -f $wrapper;;
esac
$rm -f testcpp.c testcpp.out
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/cppstdin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: dlsrc.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: dlext.U,v $
?RCS:
?X:  hpux support thanks to Jeff Okamoto <okamoto@hpcc101.corp.hp.com>
?X:
?X:  To create a shared library, you must compile ALL source files in the
?X:  library with +z (or possibly +Z if the library is whopping huge),
```

```
?X:  then link the library with -b.  Example:
?X:   cc -c +z module_a.c
?X:   cc -c +z module_b.c
?X:   ld -b module_a.o module_b.o -o module.sl
?X:
?MAKE:dlext: \
 Getfile Myread cat usedl so
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:BOTTOM
?S:dlext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that is to be used for the
?S: dynamically loaded modules that perl generates.
?S:.
: Check what extension to use for shared libs
case "$usedl" in
$define|y|true)
 $cat <<
 EOM

On a few systems, the dynamically loaded modules that perl generates and uses
will need a different extension than shared libs. The default will probably
be appropriate.

EOM
 case "$dlext" in
 ") dflt="$so" ;;
 *) dflt="$dlext" ;;
 esac
 rp='What is the extension of dynamically loaded modules'
 . ./myread
 dlext="$ans"
 ;;
*)
 dlext="none"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/dlext.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: d_memccpy.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: d_memccpy.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:06:31  ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:d_memccpy: Inlibc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:d_memccpy:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the HAS_MEMCCPY symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that the memccpy() routine is available
?S: to copy a character into a block of memory.
?S:.
?C:HAS_MEMCCPY (MEMCCPY):
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that the memccpy routine
 is available
?C: to copy a character into a block of memory.  Otherwise you should
?C: roll your own.
?C:.
?H:#$d_memccpy HAS_MEMCCPY  /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set d_memccpy
: see if memccpy exists
set memccpy d_memccpy
eval $inlibc
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/d_memccpy.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
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?RCS:
?MAKE:gidformat: gidsize gidsign ivsize uvsize longsize intsize shortsize \
 ivdformat uvuformat test echo
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:gidformat:
?S: This variable contains the format string used for printing a Gid_t.
?S:.
?C:Gid_t_f:
?C: This symbol defines the format string used for printing a Gid_t.
```

```
?C:.
?H:#define Gid_t_f  $gidformat  /**/
?H:.
: Check format string for GID

echo " "
$echo "Checking the format string to be used for gids..." >&4

case "$gidsign" in
-1) if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$ivsize"; then
  gidformat="$ivdformat"
 else
  if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
   gidformat="'ld'"
  else
   if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$intsize"; then
    gidformat="'d'"
   else
    if $test X"$gidsize"
 = X"$shortsize"; then
     gidformat="'hd'"
    fi
   fi
  fi
 fi
 ;;
*) if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$uvsize"; then
  gidformat="$uvuformat"
 else
  if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$longsize"; then
   gidformat="'lu'"
  else
   if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$intsize"; then
    gidformat="'u'"
   else
    if $test X"$gidsize" = X"$shortsize"; then
     gidformat="'hu'"
    fi
   fi
  fi
 fi
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/typedefs/gidf.U

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: i_varhdr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3  1997/02/28  15:54:42  ram
?RCS: patch61: varargs script now starts with leading "startsh"
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2  1994/10/29  16:21:02  ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1994/05/13  15:26:05  ram
?RCS: patch27: this unit now supersedes old i_stdarg.U and i_varargs.U
?RCS: patch27: modified to avoid spurious Whoa warnings (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0  1993/08/18  12:08:49  ram
?RCS: Baseline for
 dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:i_stdarg i_varargs i_varhdr: cat +cc +ccflags rm test Setvar \
 Findhdr Warn startsh _o
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_stdarg:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_STDARG symbol, which
?S: indicates to the C program that <stdarg.h> exists and should
?S: be included.
?S:.
?S:i_varargs:
?S: This variable conditionally defines I_VARARGS, which indicates
?S: to the C program that it should include <varargs.h>.
?S:.
?S:i_varhdr:
?S: Contains the name of the header to be included to get va_dcl definition.
?S: Typically one of varargs.h or stdarg.h.
?S:.
?C:I_STDARG:
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates that <stdarg.h> exists and should
?C: be included.
?C:.
?C:I_VARARGS:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <varargs.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_stdarg I_STDARG  /**/
?H:#$i_varargs I_VARARGS /**/
?H:.
?W:%<:va_dcl
?F:!varargs
?T:valstd
?LINT:set i_stdarg i_varargs
?X:
?X: Don't use setvar because the varags test
 below might override these.
?X: Actually, the messages here are just informative. We don't wish to set
?X: i_varargs or i_stdarg to their final value before knowing which of the
?X: two we'll include.
?X:
: see if stdarg is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr stdarg.h`; then
 echo "<stdarg.h> found." >&4
 valstd="$define"
else
 echo "<stdarg.h> NOT found." >&4
 valstd="$undef"
fi

: see if varags is available
echo " "
if $test `./findhdr varargs.h`; then
 echo "<varargs.h> found." >&4
else
 echo "<varargs.h> NOT found, but that's ok (I hope)." >&4
fi

?X:
?X: if you have stdarg.h, you need to support prototypes to actually use it;
?X: but if stdarg.h exists and the compiler doesn't support prototypes (for some
?X: bizarre reason), we'll fall back to varargs.h anyway so it's not so bad.
?X:
: set up the varargs testing programs
$cat > varargs.c <<EOP
#ifdef I_STDARG
#include <stdarg.h>
#endif
#ifdef I_VARARGS
#include <varargs.h>
#endif
```

```
#ifdef I_STDARG
int f(char *p, ...)
#else
int
 f(va_alist)
va_dcl
#endif
{
 va_list ap;
#ifndef I_STDARG
 char *p;
#endif
#ifdef I_STDARG
 va_start(ap,p);
#else
 va_start(ap);
 p = va_arg(ap, char *);
#endif
 va_end(ap);
}
EOP
$cat > varargs <<EOP
$startsh
if $cc -c $ccflags -D\$1 varargs.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 echo "true"
else
 echo "false"
fi
$rm -f varargs$_o
EOP
chmod +x varargs

: now check which varargs header should be included
echo " "
i_varhdr=''
case "$valstd" in
"$define")
 if `./varargs I_STDARG`; then
  val='stdarg.h'
 elif `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
  val='varargs.h'
 fi
 ;;
*)
 if `./varargs I_VARARGS`; then
  val='varargs.h'
 fi
```

```
 ;;
esac
case "$val" in
")
 ./warn "I could not find the definition for va_dcl... You have problems..."
 val="$undef"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
 val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
 ;;
*)
 set i_varhdr
 eval $setvar
 case "$i_varhdr" in
 stdarg.h)
  val="$define"; set i_stdarg; eval $setvar
  val="$undef"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
  ;;
 varargs.h)
  val="$undef"; set i_stdarg;
 eval $setvar
  val="$define"; set i_varargs; eval $setvar
  ;;
 esac
 echo "We'll include <$i_varhdr> to get va_dcl definition." >&4;;
esac
$rm -f varargs*
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/dist/U/i_varhdr.U
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?RCS:
?MAKE:i_netinettcp: Inhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:i_netinettcp:
?S: This variable conditionally defines the I_NETINET_TCP symbol,
?S: and indicates whether a C program should include <netinet/tcp.h>.
?S:.
?C:I_NETINET_TCP:
```

```
?C: This symbol, if defined, indicates to the C program that it should
?C: include <netinet/tcp.h>.
?C:.
?H:#$i_netinettcp   I_NETINET_TCP               /**/
?H:.
?LINT:set i_netinettcp
: see if netinet/tcp.h is available
set netinet/tcp.h i_netinettcp
eval $inhdr
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/perl/i_netinettcp.U
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```
?RCS: $Id: man1dir.U,v 3.2 1999/07/08 20:57:21 doughera Exp doughera $
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.2  1999/07/08 20:57:21  doughera
?RCS: Used installprefix.
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.1  1999/07/08 20:52:19  doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1  1997/02/28  16:10:29  ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X: This was originally specific to perl5.  Since perl5 has man pages that
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
?X: and
 man3dir.  This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
?X: man1 used instead of man everywhere.
?X:
?MAKE:man1dir man1direxp man1ext installman1dir: cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
 spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup sysman Myread \
 prefixexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:man1dir="
```

```
?S:man1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put.  It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?D:man1direxp=''
?S:man1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installman1dir=''
?S:installman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location.
 For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man1ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'.  The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man1dir.
?S:.
?T:lookpath
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set man1direxp
: determine where manual pages go
set man1dir man1dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
 echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
 case "$man1dir" in
 '') man1dir="none";;
 esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$man1dir" in
' ') dflt=none
 ;;
'')
 lookpath="$prefixexp/share/man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"
```

```
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/p_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1"
 lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man.1"
?X: Experience has shown people
 expect man1dir to be under prefix,
?X: so we now always put it there.  Users who want other behavior
?X: can answer interactively or use a command line option.
?X: Does user have System V-style man paths.
 case "$sysman" in
 */?_man*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/l_man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
 *) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
 esac
 set dflt
 eval $prefixup
 ;;
*)  dflt="$man1dir"
 ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the main $spackage manual pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
if $test "X$man1direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
 installman1dir=''
fi
prefixvar=man1dir
. ./setprefixvar

case "$man1dir" in
'') man1dir=' '
 installman1dir='';;
esac

: What suffix to use on installed man pages

case "$man1dir" in
' ')
 man1ext='0'
 ;;
*)
 rp="What suffix should be used for the main $spackage man pages?"
 case "$man1ext" in
 '') case "$man1dir" in
  *1)  dflt=1 ;;
  *1p) dflt=1p ;;
  *1pm) dflt=1pm ;;
  *l) dflt=l;;
  *n) dflt=n;;
```

```
  *o) dflt=o;;
  *p) dflt=p;;
  *C) dflt=C;;
  *L) dflt=L;;
  *L1)
 dflt=L1;;
  *) dflt=1;;
  esac
  ;;
 *) dflt="$man1ext";;
 esac
 . ./myread
 man1ext="$ans"
 ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /opt/cola/permits/1854928199_1701225705.9160655/0/perl-5-30-0-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-gz/metaconfig-5.30.0/U/installdirs/man1dir.U

1.395 python3.8 3.8.10-0ubuntu1~20.04.9

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE
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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting
Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands
as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's
principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for
National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us)
in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the
software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same
year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became
Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see
https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization
created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property.
Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All

Python releases are Open Source (see http://www.opensource.org for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

Release	Derived from	Year	Owner	GPL-compatible? (1)
0.9.0 thru 1.2		1991-1995	CWI	yes
1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2 and above	2.1.1	2001-now	PSF	yes

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(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible, because its license has a choice of law clause. According to CNRI, however, Stallman's lawyer has told CNRI's lawyer that 1.6.1 is "not incompatible" with the GPL.

Thanks to the many outside volunteers who have worked under Guido's direction to make these releases possible.

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1.396 python 3.8.10-0ubuntu1~20.04.9

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see http://www.cwi.nl) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see http://www.cnri.reston.va.us) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to

BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see https://www.python.org/psf/) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
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2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
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License Mixing
==========

libcurl can be built to use a fair amount of various third party libraries,
libraries that are written and provided by other parties that are distributed
using their own licenses. Even libcurl itself contains code that may cause
problems to some. This document attempts to describe what licenses libcurl and
the other libraries use and what possible dilemmas linking and mixing them all
can lead to for end users.

I am not a lawyer and this is not legal advice!

One common dilemma is that [GPL](https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html)
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particular problem
was addressed when the [Modified BSD
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(Used for asynchronous name resolves) Uses an MIT license that is very liberal and imposes no restrictions on any other library or part you may link with.

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libssh2

(Used for scp and sftp support) libssh2 uses a Modified BSD-style license.

1.398 python-cryptography 2.8-3ubuntu0.2

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1.399 glibc 2.31-0ubuntu9.14

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To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

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.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

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.

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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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
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b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

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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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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 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 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) 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 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:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting
redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the
ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is
safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively
convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the
"copyright" line and
a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

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License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also
get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if
necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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!
uganda.txt For Vim version 8.1. Last change: 2018 May 17

VIM REFERENCE MANUAL by Bram Moolenaar

uganda *Uganda* *copying* *copyright* *license*
SUMMARY
iccf *ICCF*
Vim is Charityware. You can use and copy it as much as you like, but you are encouraged to make a donation for needy children in Uganda. Please see |kcc| below or visit the ICCF web site, available at these URLs:

http://iccf-holland.org/
http://www.vim.org/iccf/
http://www.iccf.nl/

You can also sponsor the development of Vim. Vim sponsors can vote for features. See |sponsor|. The money goes to Uganda anyway.

The Open Publication License applies to the Vim documentation, see |manual-copyright|.

=== begin of license ===

VIM LICENSE

I) There are no restrictions on distributing unmodified copies of Vim except that they must include this license text. You can also distribute unmodified parts of Vim, likewise unrestricted except that they must include this license text. You
are also allowed to include executables
that you made from the unmodified Vim sources, plus your own usage examples and Vim scripts.

II) It is allowed to distribute a modified (or extended) version of Vim, including executables and/or source code, when the following four conditions are met:
1) This license text must be included unmodified.
2) The modified Vim must be distributed in one of the following five ways:
a) If you make changes to Vim yourself, you must clearly describe in the distribution how to contact you. When the maintainer asks you (in any way) for a copy of the modified Vim you distributed, you must make your changes, including source code, available to the maintainer without fee. The maintainer reserves the right to include your changes in the official version of Vim. What the maintainer will do with your changes and under what license they will be distributed is negotiable. If there has been no negotiation

then this license, or a later version, also applies to your changes.
The current maintainer is Bram Moolenaar <Bram@vim.org>. If this changes it will be announced in appropriate places (most likely vim.sf.net, www.vim.org and/or comp.editors). When it is completely impossible to contact the maintainer, the obligation to send him

your changes ceases. Once the maintainer has confirmed that he has received your changes they will not have to be sent again.

b) If you have received a modified Vim that was distributed as mentioned under a) you are allowed to further distribute it unmodified, as mentioned at I). If you make additional changes the text under a) applies to those changes.

c) Provide all the changes, including source code, with every copy of the modified Vim you distribute. This may be done in the form of a context diff. You can choose what license to use for new code you add. The changes and their license must not restrict others from making their own changes to the official version of Vim.

d) When you have a modified Vim which includes changes as mentioned under c), you can distribute it without the source code for the changes if the following three conditions are met:

- The license that applies to the changes permits you to distribute the changes to the Vim maintainer without fee or restriction, and permits the Vim maintainer to include the changes in the official version of Vim without fee or restriction.
- You keep the changes for at least three years after last distributing the corresponding modified Vim. When the maintainer or someone who you distributed the modified Vim to asks you (in any way) for the changes within this period, you must make them available to him.
- You clearly describe in the distribution how to contact you. This contact information must remain valid for at least three years after last distributing the corresponding modified Vim, or as long as possible.

e) When the GNU General Public License (GPL) applies to the changes, you can distribute the modified Vim under the GNU GPL version 2 or any later version.

3) A message must be added, at least in the output of the ":version" command and in the intro screen, such that the user of the modified Vim is able to see that it was modified. When distributing as mentioned under 2)e) adding the message is only required for as far as this does not conflict with the license used for the changes.

4) The contact information as required under 2)a) and 2)d) must not be removed or changed, except that the person himself can make corrections.

III) If you distribute a modified version of Vim, you are encouraged to use the Vim license for your changes and make them available to the maintainer, including the source code. The preferred way to do this is by e-mail or by uploading the files to a server and e-mailing the URL.

If the number of changes is small (e.g., a modified Makefile) e-mailing a context diff will do. The e-mail address to be used is

<maintainer@vim.org>

IV) It is not allowed to remove this license from the distribution of the Vim sources, parts of it or from a modified version. You may use this license for previous Vim releases instead of the license that they came with, at your option.

=== end of license ===

Note:

- If you are happy with Vim, please express that by reading the rest of this file and consider helping needy children in Uganda.

- If you want to support further Vim development consider becoming a |sponsor|. The money goes to Uganda anyway.

- According to Richard Stallman the Vim license is GNU GPL compatible. A few minor changes have been made since he checked it, but that should not make a difference.

- If you link Vim with a library that goes under the GNU GPL, this limits further
distribution to the GNU GPL. Also when you didn't actually change anything in Vim.

- Once a change is included that goes under the GNU GPL, this forces all further changes to also be made under the GNU GPL or a compatible license.

- If you distribute a modified version of Vim, you can include your name and contact information with the "--with-modified-by" configure argument or the MODIFIED_BY define.

==========
Kibaale Children's Centre *kcc* *Kibaale* *charity*

Kibaale Children's Centre (KCC) is located in Kibaale, a small town in the south of Uganda, near Tanzania, in East Africa. The area is known as Rakai District. The population is mostly farmers. Although people are poor, there is enough food. But this district is suffering from AIDS more than any other part of the world. Some say that it started there. Estimations are that 10 to 30% of the Ugandans are infected with HIV. Because parents die, there are
many orphans. In this district about 60,000 children have lost one or both parents, out of a population of 350,000. And this is still continuing.

The children need a lot of help. The KCC is working hard to provide the needy with food, medical care and education. Food and medical care to keep them

healthy now, and education so that they can take care of themselves in the future. KCC works on a Christian base, but help is given to children of any religion.

The key to solving the problems in this area is education. This has been neglected in the past years with president Idi Amin and the following civil wars. Now that the government is stable again, the children and parents have to learn how to take care of themselves and how to avoid infections. There is also help for people who are ill and hungry, but the primary goal is to prevent people from getting ill and to teach them how to grow healthy food.

Most of the orphans are living in an extended family. An uncle or older sister is taking care of them. Because these families are big and the income (if any) is low, a child is lucky if it gets healthy food. Clothes, medical care and schooling is beyond its reach. To help these needy children, a sponsorship program was put into place. A child can be financially adopted. For a few dollars a month KCC sees to it that the child gets indispensable items, is healthy, goes to school and KCC takes care of anything else that needs to be done for the child and the family that supports it.

Besides helping the child directly, the environment where the child grows up needs to be improved. KCC helps schools to improve their teaching methods. There is a demonstration school at the centre and teacher trainings are given. Health workers are being trained, hygiene education is carried out and households are stimulated to build a proper latrine. I helped setting up a production site for cement slabs. These are used to build a good latrine. They are sold below cost price.

There is a small clinic at the project, which provides children and their family with medical help. When needed, transport to a hospital is offered. Immunization programs are carried out and help is provided when an epidemic is breaking out (measles and cholera have been a problem).

donate

Summer 1994 to summer 1995 I spent a whole year at the centre, working as a volunteer. I have helped to expand the centre and worked in the area of water and sanitation. I learned that the help that the KCC provides really helps. When I came back to Holland, I wanted to continue supporting KCC. To do this I'm raising funds and organizing the sponsorship program. Please consider one of these possibilities:

1. Sponsor a child in primary school: 17 euro a month (or more).
2. Sponsor a child in secondary school: 25 euro a month (or more).
3. Sponsor the clinic: Any amount a month or quarter
4. A one-time donation

Compared with other organizations that do child sponsorship

the amounts are
very low. This is because the money goes directly to the centre. Less than 5% is used for administration. This is possible because this is a small organization that works with volunteers. If you would like to sponsor a child, you should have the intention to do this for at least one year.

How do you know that the money will be spent right? First of all you have my personal guarantee as the author of Vim. I trust the people that are working at the centre, I know them personally. Furthermore, the centre has been co-sponsored and inspected by World Vision, Save the Children Fund and is now under the supervision of Pacific Academy Outreach Society. The centre is visited about once a year to check the progress (at our own cost). I have visited the centre myself many times, starting in 1993. The visit reports are on the ICCF web site.

If you have any further questions, send me e-mail: <Bram@vim.org>.

The address of the centre is:
Kibaale Children's Centre
p.o.
box 1658
Masaka, Uganda, East Africa

Sending money: *iccf-donations*

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information! See |iccf| for the URL.

USA: The methods mentioned below can be used.
Sending a check to the Nehemiah Group Outreach Society (NGOS) is no longer possible, unfortunately. We are looking for another way to get you an IRS tax receipt.
For sponsoring a child contact KCF in Canada (see below). US checks can be sent to them to lower banking costs.

Canada: Contact Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) in Surrey, Canada. They take care of the Canadian sponsors for the children in Kibaale. KCF forwards 100% of the money to the project in Uganda. You can send them a one time donation directly.
Please send me a note so that I know what has been donated because of Vim. Ask KCF for information about sponsorship.
Kibaale Children's Fund c/o Pacific Academy
10238-168 Street
Surrey, B.C. V4N 1Z4
Canada
Phone: 604-581-5353
If

you make a donation to Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) you
will receive a tax receipt which can be submitted with your
tax return.

Holland: Transfer to the account of "Stichting ICCF Holland" in Lisse.
This will allow for tax deduction if you live in Holland.
Postbank, nr. 4548774
IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

Germany: It is possible to make donations that allow for a tax return.
Check the ICCF web site for the latest information:
http://iccf-holland.org/germany.html

World: Use a postal money order. That should be possible from any
country, mostly from the post office. Use this name (which is
in my passport): "Abraham Moolenaar". Use Euro for the
currency if possible.

Europe: Use a bank transfer if possible. Your bank should have a form
that you can use for this. See "Others" below for the swift
code and IBAN number.
Any other method should work. Ask for information about
sponsorship.

Credit Card: You can use PayPal to send money with a Credit
card. This is
the most widely used Internet based payment system. It's
really simple to use. Use this link to find more info:
https://www.paypal.com/en_US/mrb/pal=XAC62PML3GF8Q
The e-mail address for sending the money to is:
Bram@iccf-holland.org
For amounts above 400 Euro ($500) sending a check is
preferred.

Others: Transfer to one of these accounts if possible:
Postbank, account 4548774
Swift code: INGB NL 2A
IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74
under the name "stichting ICCF Holland", Lisse
If that doesn't work:
Rabobank Lisse, account 3765.05.117
Swift code: RABO NL 2U
under the name "Bram Moolenaar", Lisse
Otherwise, send a check in euro or US dollars to the address
below. Minimal amount: $70 (my bank does not accept smaller
amounts for foreign check, sorry)

Address to send checks to:

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8134 Adliswil
Switzerland

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vim:tw=78:ts=8:noet:ft=help:norl:

1.402 libssh 0.9.3-2ubuntu2.4

1.402.1 Available under license :

Format: https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/
Upstream-Name: libssh
Upstream-Contact: libssh@libssh.org
Andreas Schneider <asn@cryptomilk.org>
Source: https://git.libssh.org/projects/libssh.git

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Files: include/libssh/auth.h
include/libssh/bignum.h
include/libssh/bind.h
include/libssh/buffer.h
include/libssh/channels.h
include/libssh/crc32.h
include/libssh/crypto.h
include/libssh/dh.h
include/libssh/ecdh.h
include/libssh/ed25519.h
include/libssh/gssapi.h
include/libssh/kex.h
include/libssh/keys.h
include/libssh/legacy.h
include/libssh/libcrypto.h
include/libssh/libgcrypt.h
include/libssh/libssh.h
include/libssh/libsshpp.hpp
include/libssh/messages.h
include/libssh/misc.h
include/libssh/packet.h

include/libssh/pcap.h
include/libssh/pki.h
include/libssh/pki_priv.h
include/libssh/poll.h
include/libssh/priv.h
include/libssh/scp.h
include/libssh/server.h
include/libssh/session.h
include/libssh/sftp.h
include/libssh/socket.h
include/libssh/string.h
include/libssh/threads.h
include/libssh/wrapper.h
src/auth1.c
src/base64.c
src/bignum.c
src/bind.c
src/buffer.c
src/client.c
src/connect.c
src/crc32.c
src/ecdh.c
src/error.c
src/gcrypt_missing.c
src/init.c
src/kex.c
src/kex1.c
src/legacy.c
src/libcrypto.c
src/libgcrypt.c
src/log.c
src/messages.c
src/packet.c
src/packet1.c
src/packet_cb.c
src/packet_crypt.c
src/pcap.c
src/pki_container_openssh.c
src/pki_ed25519.c
src/server.c
src/session.c
src/sftpserver.c
src/socket.c
src/string.c
src/threads.c
src/threads/pthread.c
src/wrapper.c
tests/benchmarks/bench_raw.c

tests/benchmarks/bench_scp.c
tests/benchmarks/bench_sftp.c
tests/benchmarks/benchmarks.c
tests/benchmarks/benchmarks.h
tests/benchmarks/latency.c
tests/client/torture_algorithms.c
tests/client/torture_auth.c
tests/client/torture_connect.c
tests/client/torture_knownhosts.c
tests/client/torture_session.c
tests/test_pcap.c
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Files: examples/exec.c
examples/senddata.c
examples/CMakeLists.txt
include/libssh/ssh1.h
include/libssh/ssh2.h
tests/authentication.c
tests/benchmarks/bench1.sh
tests/benchmarks/bench2.sh
tests/chmodtest.c
tests/client/torture_proxycommand.c
tests/client/torture_sftp_dir.c
tests/client/torture_sftp_read.c
tests/cmdline.c
tests/connection.c
tests/generate.py
tests/sftp_stress/main.c
tests/test_exec.c
tests/test_ssh_bind_accept_fd.c
tests/test_tunnel.c
tests/tests.h
tests/unittests/torture_buffer.c
tests/unittests/torture_callbacks.c
tests/unittests/torture_channel.c
tests/unittests/torture_init.c
tests/unittests/torture_isipaddr.c
tests/unittests/torture_keyfiles.c
tests/unittests/torture_list.c
tests/unittests/torture_misc.c
tests/unittests/torture_options.c
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Files: examples/authentication.c
examples/connect_ssh.c
examples/examples_common.h
examples/knownhosts.c
examples/libssh_scp.c
examples/libsshpp.cpp
examples/libsshpp_noexcept.cpp
examples/proxy.c
examples/sample.c
examples/samplesftp.c
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Files: src/external/curve25519_ref.c
src/external/ed25519.c
src/external/fe25519.c
src/external/ge25519.c
src/external/ge25519_base.data
src/external/sc25519.c
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Files: tests/pkd/pkd_client.h
tests/pkd/pkd_daemon.c
tests/pkd/pkd_daemon.h
tests/pkd/pkd_hello.c
tests/pkd/pkd_keyutil.c
tests/pkd/pkd_keyutil.h
tests/pkd/pkd_util.c
tests/pkd/pkd_util.h
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Files: src/channels.c
src/channels1.c
src/gzip.c

src/known_hosts.c
src/misc.c
src/options.c
src/pki.c
src/pki_crypto.c
src/pki_gcrypt.c
src/sftp.c
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Files: include/libssh/agent.h
include/libssh/options.h
src/agent.c
src/callbacks.c
src/config.c
tests/client/torture_forward.c
tests/client/torture_request_env.c
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cmake/Modules/CheckCCompilerFlagSSP.cmake
cmake/Modules/FindArgp.cmake
cmake/Modules/FindCMocka.cmake
cmake/Modules/FindGCrypt.cmake
cmake/Modules/FindGSSAPI.cmake
cmake/Modules/FindNaCl.cmake

cmake/Modules/FindNSIS.cmake
cmake/Modules/MacroEnsureOutOfSourceBuild.cmake
cmake/Modules/UseDoxygen.cmake
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1.403 sqlite 3.31.1-4ubuntu0.6

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1.404 openssh 8.2p1-4ubuntu0.11

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 * @version 3.0 (December 2000)
 *
 * Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)
 *
 * @author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
 * @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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1.405 iputils 20190709-3ubuntu1

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