

Open Source Licenses

Open Source Software License Declaration Requirements for the Dialog oven.

Instructions to obtain source code for this software can be found in the user manual.

This product contains:

Package Name and Description	Version No.	Open-Source License Name
autoconf – a tool for producing shell scripts that automatically configure software source code packages to adapt to many kinds of Posix-like systems. [gnu.org]	2.69	GPLv3+ with exceptions
automake – a programming tool to automate parts of the compilation process. It automatically generates one or more Makefile.in from files called Makefile.am. [Wikipedia]	1.14.1	GPLv2+
bison – a program that converts the formal description of a computer language grammar into a C language program that can parse the syntax and symbols of that grammar into instructions that the computer can execute. The grammar to be converted must be a Lookahead Left-to-Right (LALR) context-free grammar. [techtarget.com]	3.0.2	GPLv3+
busybox - BusyBox is software that provides several stripped-down Unix tools in a single executable file. Many of the tools it provides are designed to work with interfaces provided by the Linux kernel. [Wikipedia]	snapshot	GPLv2
ccache – a software development tool that caches the output of C/C++ compilation so that the next time, the same compilation can be avoided and the results can be taken from the cache. This speeds up recompiling time. [Wikipedia]	3.1.8	GPLv3+, others
dropbear – is a software package that provides a Secure Shell-compatible server and client. It is designed as a replacement for standard OpenSSH for environments with low memory and processor resources, such as embedded systems. [Wikipedia]	2014.63	MIT, BSD-2c-like, BSD-2c
eudev - a device file manager for the Linux kernel. It manages device nodes in /dev and handles all user space actions when adding or removing devices. It is a fork of systemd's udev with the goal of obtaining better compatibility with existing software. [wiki.gentoo.org]	1.5.3	GPLv2+ (programs), LGPLv2.1+ (libraries)
expat - a stream oriented C library for parsing XML. Expat excels with files too large to fit RAM and where performance and flexibility are crucial. [libexpat.github.io]	2.1.0	MIT
mxs-uart-fiq – Freescale i.MX23/8 application UART (auart) driver that is intended to solve the conflict between the short, sixteen-byte PrimeCell UART FIFO's, high-speed traffic (57600B or higher), and Linux's non-preemptive scheduler	HEAD	GPLv2

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flex – is a software development kit released under the Apache license used for the development and deployment of cross-platform rich Internet applications based on the Adobe Flash platform. [Wikipedia]	2.5.37	FLEX
genimage – is a tool to generate multiple file system and flash images from a given root file system tree. genimage is intended to be run in a fakeroot environment. [github.com]	4	GPLv2
gperf - a perfect hash function generator. For a given list of strings, it produces a hash function and hash table, in the form of C or C++ code, for looking up a value depending on the input string. The hash function is 'perfect', which means that the has table lookup needs a single string comparison only. [gnu.org]	3.0.4	GPLv3+
grep – searches one or more input files for lines containing a match to a specified pattern. [gnu.org]	2.18	GPLv3+
haserl – is a small program that uses shell or Lua script to create cgi web scripts. It is intended for environments where PHP or ruby are too big. [sourceforge.net]	0.8.0	GPLv2
htop – is an ineractive system-monitor process-viewer and process-manager. It is designed as alternative to the Unix program top. It shows a frequently updated list of the processes running on a computer, normally ordered by the amount of CPU usage. [Wikipedia]	1.0.3	GPLv2
joe – a full featured terminal-based screen editor. Joe is a blend of MicroPro's microcomputer word processor WordStar and the LISP based text editor GNU-EMACS, but it does not use code from either program. [joe-editor.sourceforge.net]	3.7	GPLv1+
json-c – implements a reference counting object model that allows easy construction of JSON objects in C, outputs them as JSON formatted strings and parses JSON formatted strings back into the C representation of JSON objects [linuxfromscratch.org]	0.11	MIT
kmod - Program to manage linux kernel modules; kmod is a set of tools to handle common tasks with Linux kernel modules like insert, remove, list, check properties, resolve dependencies and aliases. [pypi.python.org]	17	LGPLv2.1+
libconfig – a simple library for processing structured configuration files. The file format is more compact and easier to read than XML. Unlike XML, it is type-aware, so it is not necessary to do string parsing in application code. [hyperrealm.com]	1.4.9	LGPLv2.1+

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libdaemon – a lightweight C library which eases the writing of UNIX daemons [packages.debian.org]	0.14	LGPLv2.1+
libestr – library containing essential string manipulation functions, and more. [packages.debian.org]	0.1.9	LGPLv2.1+
libpcap – is a system-independent interface for user-level packet capture. Libpcap provides a portable framework for low-level network monitoring. Applications include network statistics collection, security monitoring, network debugging, etc.[sourceforge.net]	1.5.3	BSD-3c
libtool - a computer programming tool from the GNU build system used for creating portable compiled libraries. [Wikipedia] Libtool hides the complexity of using shared libraries on different platforms behind a consistent, portable interface. [gnu.org]	2.4.2	GPLv2+
libusb – a cross-platform library that enables user space application programs (apps) to communicate with USB devices [sourceforge.net] Libusb is a C library that provides generic access to USB devices. It is intended to be used by developers to facilitate the production of applications that communicate with USB hardware. [libusb.info]	1.0.18	LGPLv2.1+
libusb-compat – libusb-0.1 is a compatibility layer (or wrapper) for libusb-1.0. It converts libusb-0.1 calls into their libusb-1.0 equivalents. [libusb.org/wiki]	0.1.5	LGPLv2.1+
linux – the Linux operating system kernel	3.13.11	GPLv2
logrotate – is designed to ease administration of systems that generate large numbers of log files. It allows automatic rotation, compression, removal, and mailing of log files. Each log file may be handled daily, weekly, monthly, or when it grows too large. [linuxcommand.org/man_pages/]	3.8.7	GPLv2+
lua – is a lightweight, multi-paradigm programming language designed primarily for embedded systems and clients. Lua is cross-platform, since it is written in ANSI C, and has relatively simple C API. [Wikipedia]	5.2.3	MIT
lzip – is a command-line tool for data compression [Wikipedia]	1.15	GPLv3+
lzo – is a real-time data compression library. It favors speed over compression ratio. It is designed to be portable across platforms. [gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages]	2.06	GPLv2+
m4 – GNU M4 is an implementation of the traditional Unix macro processor. [gnu.org]	1.4.17	GPLv3+

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mtdev – userspace utilities for Memory Technology Devices. It provides an abstraction layer for raw flash devices. It makes it possible to use the same API when working with different flash types and technologies. [http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/doc/general.html]	1.5.1	GPLv2
nano – A nice ncurses-based editor. Nano started out as a clone of pico. [Config.in]	2.3.2	GPLv3+
ncurses – (new curses) is a programming library which provides an API that allows the programmer to write text-based user interfaces in a terminal-independent manner. It is a toolkit for developing GUI-like application software that runs under a terminal emulator. [Wikipedia]	5.9	MIT with advertising clause
openssl – a software library for applications which require secure communications over computer networks against eavesdropping or need to ascertain the identity of the party at the other end. OpenSSL contains an open-source implementation of the SSL and TLS protocols. [Wikipedia]	1.0.1g	OpenSSL or SSLeay
pkgconf – a package compiler and linker metadata toolkit; pkgconf is a program which helps to configure compiler and linker flags for development frameworks. It was written to replace pkg-config. [Config.in]	0.8.9	pkgconf license
popt – libraries used to parse command-line options [gnuwin32.sourceforge.net]	1.16	MIT
procps – library containing standard informational utilities and process-handling tools including kill, ps, uptime, free, top, skill, slabtop, w, and vmstat. [procps.sourceforge.net]	3.2.8	GPLv2+, libproc and libps LGPLv2+
psmisc – a set of small, useful utilities that use the proc file system. Contains: fuser, killall, pstree, peekfd [psmisc.sourceforge.net]	22.20	GPLv2
readline – a software library that provides line-editing and history capabilities for interactive programs with a command line interface, such as Bash. [Wikipedia]	6.3	GPLv3+
rsync – a utility for efficiently transferring and synchronizing files across computer systems, by checking the timestamp and size of files. The rsync algorithm is a type of delta encoding and is used for minimizing network usage. [Wikipedia]	3.1.0	GPLv3+
sed – (stream editor) is a Unix utility that parses and transforms text, using a simple compact programming language. [Wikipedia]	4.2.2	GPLv3
sysvinit – System V initialization; starts up the system [wiki.debian.org]; /sbin/init - parent of all the processes [Config.in]	2.88	GPLv2+

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<p>tar – (<i>t</i>ape <i>a</i>rchiver) a program that saves many files together into a single tape or disk archive and can restore individual files from the archive. [Config.in]</p> <p>GNU Tar provides the ability to create tar archives, as well as various other kinds of manipulation. [gnu.org]</p>	1.27.1	GPLv3+
<p>tcpdump – a tool for network monitoring and data acquisition [Config.in]. Tcpdump is a common packet analyzer that runs under the command line. It allows the user to display TCP/IP and other packets being transmitted or received over a network to which the computer is attached. [Wikipedia]</p>	4.5.1	BSD-3c
<p>Das U-Boot – (subtitled "the Universal Boot Loader" and often shortened to U-Boot) is an open source, primary boot loader used in embedded devices to package the instructions to boot the device's operating system kernel. It is available for a number of computer architectures, including 68k, ARM, AVR32, Blackfin, MicroBlaze, MIPS, Nios, SuperH, PPC, RISC-V and x86. [Wikipedia]</p>	2014.04	GPLv2
<p>util-linux – Contains various useful and essential Linux libraries and utilities [Config.in] a standard package distributed by the Linux Kernel Organization for us as part of the Linux operating system. [Wikipedia]</p>	2.24	GPLv2+, BSD-4c, libblkid and libmount LGPLv2.1+, libuuid BSD-3c
<p>xz – general purpose data compression software with a high compression ratio. This package provides the command line tools for working with XZ compression, including xz, unxz, xzcat, xzgrep, and more. They can also handle the older LZMA format and if invoked via appropriate symlinks will emulate the behavior of the commands in the lzma package.</p>	5.0.5	GPLv2+ GPLv3+ LGPLv2.1+
<p>zlib - a software library used for data compression. It is an abstraction of the DEFLATE compression algorithm used in the gzip file compression program written by the same programmers. [Wikipedia]</p>	1.2.8	zlib license