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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

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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. ^L

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object 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,

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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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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990 Ty Coon, President of Vice That's all there is to it! /\* 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

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1.19 ncurses-5.5 5.5

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# authorization.
# Author: Thomas E. Dickey <dickey@clark.net> 1996,1997
# Master Makefile for ncurses library.
SHELL = /bin/sh
DESTDIR=@DESTDIR@
CF MFLAGS = @cf cv makeflags@ DESTDIR="$(DESTDIR)"
@SET MAKE@
NCURSES_MAJOR = @NCURSES_MAJOR@

NCURSES_MINOR = @NCURSES_MINOR@

NCURSES_PATCH = @NCURSES_PATCH@
                 = @prefix@
prefix
exec prefix = @exec prefix@
               = @bindir@
ticdir
                = @TERMINFO@
includedir = @includedir@
libdir = @libdir@
mandir
               = @mandir@
INSTALL
               = @INSTALL@
INSTALL DATA = @INSTALL DATA@
DIRS TO MAKE = @DIRS TO MAKE@
all :: $(DIRS TO MAKE)
$(DIRS TO MAKE) :
     mkdir $0
preinstall:
      @ echo ''
      @ echo '** Configuration summary for NCURSES
$(NCURSES MAJOR).$(NCURSES MINOR)
$ (NCURSES PATCH):'
@ echo ' extended funcs: '`test @NCURSES_EXT_FUNCS@ != 0 && echo
yes || echo no`
      @ echo ''
      @ echo ' xterm terminfo: '@WHICH XTERM@
      @ echo ''
      @ echo '
                  bin directory: '$(bindir)
      @ echo '
                  lib directory: '$(libdir)
      @ echo ' include directory: '$(includedir)
@ echo ' man directory: '$(mandir)
```

```
@MAKE TERMINFO@ @ echo ' terminfo directory: '$(ticdir)
     @ echo ''
     @ test "$(includedir)" = "$(prefix)/include" || \
           echo '** Include-directory is not in a standard location'
     @ test ! -f $(includedir)/termcap.h || \
           fgrep NCURSES VERSION $(includedir)/termcap.h >/dev/null || \
           echo '** Will overwrite non-ncurses termcap.h'
     @ test ! -f $(includedir)/curses.h || \
           fgrep NCURSES VERSION $(includedir)/curses.h >/dev/null || \
           echo '** Will overwrite non-ncurses curses.h'
# Put the common rules here so that we can easily construct the list of
# directories to visit.
all \ clean \
distclean \
mostlyclean \
realclean \
depend \
sources \
tags \
uninstall \
install ::
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   controller
- 2. [2]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial line and PCI-bus devices
- 3. [3] Viraj Bais <vbais@mailman1.intel.com> and [4] Clayton Kirkwood <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
- 4. [5] Michael Barone <michael, barone@lmco.com> GPSVME fixes
- 5. [6] Jean-Francois Boudreault <Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca>IPv6 support
- 6. [7] Karl Berry <karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com> syslog to file option
- 7. [8] Greg Brackley <greg.brackley@bigfoot.com> Major rework of WINNT port. Clean up recvbuf and iosignal code into separate modules.
- 8. [9] Marc Brett < Marc.Brett@westgeo.com > Magnavox GPS clock driver
- 9. [10] Piete Brooks <Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk> MSF clock driver, Trimble PARSE support
- 10. [11] Reg Clemens < reg@dwf.com> Oncore driver (Current maintainer)
- 11. [12] Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
- 12. [13] Casey Crellin <casey@csc.co.za> vxWorks (Tornado) port and help with target configuration
- 13. [14] Sven Dietrich <sven\_dietrich@trimble.com> Palisade reference clock driver, NT adj. residuals, integrated Greg's Winnt port.
- 14. [15] John A. Dundas III <dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov> Apple A/UX port
- 15. [16] Torsten Duwe <duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de> Linux port
- 16. [17] Dennis Ferguson <dennis@mrbill.canet.ca> foundation code for NTP Version 2 as specified in RFC-1119
- 17. [18] John Hay < jhay@@icomtek.csir.co.za > IPv6 support and testing
- 18. [19] Glenn Hollinger <glenn@herald.usask.ca> GOES clock driver
- 19. [20] Mike Iglesias <iglesias@uci.edu> DEC Alpha port
- 20. [21] Jim Jagielski < jim@jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov> A/UX port
- 21. [22]Jeff Johnson <jbj@chatham.usdesign.com> massive prototyping overhaul
- 22. [23] Hans Lambermont < Hans. Lambermont@nl.origin-it.com > or [24] < H. Lambermont@chello.nl > ntpsweep
- 23. [25] Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
- 24. [26] Frank Kardel [27] < kardel (at) ntp (dot) org > PARSE < GENERIC > driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
- 25. [28] William L. Jones < jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
- 26. [29] Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
- 27. [30]Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
- 28. [31] George Lindholm < lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca > SunOS 5.1 port

- 29. [32]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
- 30. [33] Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
- 31. [34] Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org>Network I/O, Windows Port, Code Maintenance
- 32. [35] David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation: clock discipline, authentication, precision kernel; clock drivers: Spectracom, Austron, Arbiter, Heath, ATOM, ACTS, KSI/Odetics; audio clock drivers: CHU, WWV/H, IRIG
- 33. [36]Wolfgang Moeller <moeller@gwdgv1.dnet.gwdg.de> VMS port
- 34. [37] Jeffrey Mogul <mogul@pa.dec.com> ntptrace utility
- 35. [38] Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
- 36. [39]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
- 37. [40]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [41]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
- 38. [42]Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
- 39. [43]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
- 40. [44]Wilfredo S?nchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
- 41. [45] Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
- 42. [46] Jack Sasportas < jack@innovativeinternet.com > Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
- 43. [47] Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
- 44. [48]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
- 45. [49]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
- 46. [50] Harlan Stenn <a href="harlan@pfcs.com"> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)</a>
- 47. [51] Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
- 48. [52]Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
- 49. [53] Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock driver
- 50. [54] Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
- 51. [55]Ulrich Windl <ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

# References

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1.21 Open SSL 0.9.8 :h
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Written by: Philip Hazel

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/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
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jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu
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\*/

- 2. DPH151-Router
- 2.1 binutils-2.16.91.0.7 2.16.91.0.7
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- 2.12 ncurses-5.5 5.5
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# authorization.
# Author: Thomas E. Dickey <dickey@clark.net> 1996,1997
# Master Makefile for ncurses library.
SHELL = /bin/sh
DESTDIR=@DESTDIR@
CF MFLAGS = @cf cv makeflags@ DESTDIR="$(DESTDIR)"
@SET MAKE@
NCURSES MAJOR
               = @NCURSES MAJOR@
NCURSES MINOR
               = @NCURSES MINOR@
NCURSES PATCH
                = @NCURSES PATCH@
```

```
prefix
                 = @prefix@
exec prefix = @exec prefix@
bindir
                 = @bindir@
ticdir
                 = @TERMINFO@
includedir = @includedir@
               = @libdir@
libdir
mandir
                = @mandir@
INSTALL
                = @INSTALL@
               = @INSTALL DATA@
INSTALL DATA
DIRS TO MAKE
               = @DIRS TO MAKE@
           $(DIRS TO_MAKE)
all ::
$(DIRS TO MAKE) :
     mkdir $@
preinstall:
     @ echo ''
     @ echo '** Configuration summary for NCURSES
$(NCURSES MAJOR).$(NCURSES MINOR) $(NCURSES PATCH):'
     @ echo ''
     @ echo '
                 extended funcs: '`test @NCURSES EXT FUNCS@ != 0 && echo
yes || echo no`
     @ echo '
                xterm terminfo: '@WHICH XTERM@
     @ echo ''
     @ echo '
                  bin directory: '$(bindir)
     @ echo '
                  lib directory: '$(libdir)
     @ echo ' include directory: '$(includedir)
     @ echo ' man directory: '$(mandir)
@MAKE TERMINFO@ @ echo ' terminfo directory: '$(ticdir)
     @ echo ''
     @ test "$(includedir)" = "$(prefix)/include" || \
           echo '** Include-directory is not in a standard location'
     @ test ! -f $(includedir)/termcap.h || \
           fgrep NCURSES VERSION $ (includedir) / termcap.h > /dev/null | | \
           echo '** Will overwrite non-ncurses termcap.h'
     @ test ! -f $(includedir)/curses.h || \
           fgrep NCURSES VERSION $(includedir)/curses.h >/dev/null || \
           echo '** Will overwrite non-ncurses curses.h'
# Put the common rules here so that we can easily construct the list of
# directories to visit.
all \ clean \
distclean \
mostlyclean \
realclean \
depend \
sources \
tags \
uninstall \
```

install ::

2.13 procps 3.2.7

2.13.1 Available under license :

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  Version 2, June 1991

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- 2.17 uClibc-0.9.28 0.9.28
- 2.17.1 Available under license :

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2.18 Zlib 1.1.4

2.18.1 Available under license :

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/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.1.4, March 11th, 2002

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The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{T}}$ 

Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1950.txt (zlib format), rfc1951.txt (deflate format) and rfc1952.txt (gzip format).

\* /

2.19 zlib-1.2.3 1.2.3

2.19.1 Available under license :

/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.3, July 18th, 2005

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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  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1950.txt (zlib format), rfc1951.txt (deflate format) and rfc1952.txt (gzip format).
\*/

```
#ifndef ZLIB_H
#define ZLIB_H
```

#include "zconf.h"
#ifdef \_\_cplusplus
extern "C" {

#define ZLIB\_VERSION "1.2.3"
#define ZLIB VERNUM 0x1230

/\*

#endif

The 'zlib' compression library provides in-memory compression and decompression functions, including integrity checks of the uncompressed data. This version of the library supports only one compression method (deflation) but other algorithms will be added later and will have the same

stream interface.

Compression can be done in a single step if the buffers are large enough (for example if an input file is mmap'ed), or can be done by repeated calls of the compression function. In the latter case, the application must provide more input and/or consume the output (providing more output space) before each call.

The compressed data format used by default by the in-memory functions is

the zlib format, which is a zlib wrapper documented in RFC 1950, wrapped around a deflate stream, which is itself documented in RFC 1951.

The library also supports reading and writing files in gzip (.gz) format

with an interface similar to that of stdio using the functions that start with "gz". The gzip format is different from the zlib format. gzip is a gzip wrapper, documented in RFC 1952, wrapped around a deflate stream.

This library can optionally read and write gzip streams in memory as well.

The zlib format was designed to be compact and fast for use in memory and on communications channels. The gzip format was designed for single-file compression on file systems, has a larger header than zlib to maintain

directory information, and uses a different, slower check method than

zlib. The library does not install any signal handler. The decoder checks the consistency of the compressed data, so the library should never crash even in case of corrupted input. typedef voidpf (\*alloc func) OF((voidpf opaque, uInt items, uInt size)); typedef void (\*free func) OF((voidpf opaque, voidpf address)); struct internal state; typedef struct z stream s { \*next in; /\* next input byte \*/ avail in; /\* number of bytes available at next in \*/ uInt total in; /\* total nb of input bytes read so far \*/ uLong \*next out; /\* next output byte should be put there \*/ Bvtef avail out; /\* remaining free space at next out \*/ uInt total out; /\* total nb of bytes output so far \*/ char \*msq; /\* last error message, NULL if no error \*/ struct internal state FAR \*state; /\* not visible by applications \*/ alloc func zalloc; /\* used to allocate the internal state \*/ free func zfree; /\* used to free the internal state \*/ voidpf opaque; /\* private data object passed to zalloc and zfree \* / data type; /\* best guess about the data type: binary or text int \* / /\* adler32 value of the uncompressed data \*/ adler; uLong reserved; /\* reserved for future use \*/ uLong } z stream; typedef z stream FAR \*z streamp; gzip header information passed to and from zlib routines. See RFC 1952 for more details on the meanings of these fields. typedef struct qz header s { text; /\* true if compressed data believed to be text \*/ /\* modification time \*/ uLona time;

```
int
            xflags;
                      /* extra flags (not used when writing a gzip file)
* /
    int
                        /* operating system */
            os;
                        /* pointer to extra field or Z NULL if none */
    Bvtef
            *extra;
    uInt
            extra len; /* extra field length (valid if extra != Z NULL) */
    uInt
            extra max; /* space at extra (only when reading header) */
                        /* pointer to zero-terminated file name or Z NULL
    Bytef
            *name;
                        /* space at name (only when reading header) */
            name max;
   uInt
   Bytef
            *comment;
                        /* pointer to zero-terminated comment or Z NULL */
            comm max;
                        /* space at comment (only when reading header) */
   uInt
            hcrc;
                       /* true if there was or will be a header crc */
    int
                        /* true when done reading gzip header (not used
    int
            done;
                           when writing a gzip file) */
} gz header;
typedef gz header FAR *gz headerp;
   The application must update next in and avail in when avail in has
   dropped to zero. It must update next out and avail out when avail out
   has dropped to zero. The application must initialize zalloc, zfree and
   opaque before calling the init function. All other fields are set by the
   compression library and must not be updated by the application.
   The opaque value provided by the application will be passed as the first
   parameter for calls of zalloc and zfree. This can be useful for custom
   memory management. The compression library attaches no meaning to the
   opaque value.
   zalloc must return Z NULL if there is not enough memory for the object.
   If zlib is used in a multi-threaded application, zalloc and zfree must
be
   thread safe.
   On 16-bit systems, the functions zalloc and zfree must be able to
allocate
   exactly 65536 bytes, but will not be required to allocate more than this
   if the symbol MAXSEG 64K is defined (see zconf.h). WARNING: On MSDOS,
   pointers returned by zalloc for objects of exactly 65536 bytes *must*
   have their offset normalized to zero. The default allocation function
   provided by this library ensures this (see zutil.c). To reduce memory
   requirements and avoid any allocation of 64K objects, at the expense of
   compression ratio, compile the library with -DMAX WBITS=14 (see
zconf.h).
   The fields total in and total out can be used for statistics or
   progress reports. After compression, total in holds the total size of
   the uncompressed data and may be saved for use in the decompressor
   (particularly if the decompressor wants to decompress everything in
   a single step).
```

/\* constants \*/

```
#define Z NO FLUSH
#define Z PARTIAL FLUSH 1 /* will be removed, use Z SYNC FLUSH instead */
#define Z SYNC FLUSH
                       2
#define Z FULL FLUSH
                        3
#define Z FINISH
                        5
#define Z BLOCK
/* Allowed flush values; see deflate() and inflate() below for details */
#define Z OK
#define Z STREAM END
                        1
#define Z NEED DICT
#define Z ERRNO
                       (-1)
#define Z STREAM ERROR (-2)
\#define Z DATA ERROR (-3)
#define Z MEM ERROR
                       (-4)
#define Z BUF ERROR
                      (-5)
#define Z VERSION ERROR (-6)
/* Return codes for the compression/decompression functions. Negative
* values are errors, positive values are used for special but normal
events.
* /
#define Z NO COMPRESSION
                                 \cap
#define Z BEST SPEED
                                 1
#define Z BEST COMPRESSION
#define Z DEFAULT COMPRESSION (-1)
/* compression levels */
#define Z FILTERED
                              1
#define Z HUFFMAN ONLY
                              2
#define Z RLE
#define Z FIXED
                              0
#define Z DEFAULT STRATEGY
/* compression strategy; see deflateInit2() below for details */
#define Z BINARY
                   0
#define Z TEXT
                   1
#define Z ASCII
                   Z TEXT /* for compatibility with 1.2.2 and earlier */
#define Z UNKNOWN 2
/* Possible values of the data type field (though see inflate()) */
#define Z DEFLATED
/* The deflate compression method (the only one supported in this version)
#define Z NULL 0 /* for initializing zalloc, zfree, opaque */
#define zlib version zlibVersion()
/* for compatibility with versions < 1.0.2 */</pre>
                        /* basic functions */
ZEXTERN const char * ZEXPORT zlibVersion OF((void));
```

```
/* The application can compare zlibVersion and ZLIB VERSION for
consistency.
   If the first character differs, the library code actually used is
   not compatible with the zlib.h header file used by the application.
   This check is automatically made by deflateInit and inflateInit.
/*
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit OF((z streamp strm, int level));
     Initializes the internal stream state for compression. The fields
   zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before by the caller.
   If zalloc and zfree are set to Z NULL, deflateInit updates them to
   use default allocation functions.
     The compression level must be Z DEFAULT COMPRESSION, or between 0 and
9:
   1 gives best speed, 9 gives best compression, 0 gives no compression at
   all (the input data is simply copied a block at a time).
   Z DEFAULT COMPRESSION requests a default compromise between speed and
   compression (currently equivalent to level 6).
     deflateInit returns {\tt Z\_OK} if success, {\tt Z\_MEM} ERROR if there was not
   enough memory, Z STREAM ERROR if level is not a valid compression level,
   Z VERSION ERROR if the zlib library version (zlib version) is
incompatible
   with the version assumed by the caller (ZLIB VERSION).
   msg is set to null if there is no error message. deflateInit does not
   perform any compression: this will be done by deflate().
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflate OF((z streamp strm, int flush));
    deflate compresses as much data as possible, and stops when the input
buffer becomes empty or the output buffer becomes full. It may introduce
 output latency (reading input without producing any output) except when
  forced to flush.
    The detailed semantics are as follows. deflate performs one or both of
  following actions:
  - Compress more input starting at next in and update next in and avail in
    accordingly. If not all input can be processed (because there is not
    enough room in the output buffer), next in and avail in are updated and
    processing will resume at this point for the next call of deflate().
  - Provide more output starting at next out and update next out and
avail out
    accordingly. This action is forced if the parameter flush is non zero.
    Forcing flush frequently degrades the compression ratio, so this
parameter
```

should be set only when necessary (in interactive applications). Some output may be provided even if flush is not set.

Before the call of deflate(), the application should ensure that at least one of the actions is possible, by providing more input and/or consuming more output, and updating avail\_in or avail\_out accordingly; avail\_out should never be zero before the call. The application can consume the compressed output when it wants, for example when the output buffer is full

(avail\_out == 0), or after each call of deflate(). If deflate returns
Z OK

and with zero avail\_out, it must be called again after making room in the output buffer because there might be more output pending.

Normally the parameter flush is set to  $Z_NO_FLUSH$ , which allows deflate to

decide how much data to accumualte before producing output, in order to maximize compression.

If the parameter flush is set to Z\_SYNC\_FLUSH, all pending output is flushed to the output buffer and the output is aligned on a byte boundary, so

that the decompressor can get all input data available so far. (In particular

avail\_in is zero after the call if enough output space has been provided before the call.) Flushing may degrade compression for some compression algorithms and so it should be used only when necessary.

If flush is set to Z\_FULL\_FLUSH, all output is flushed as with Z\_SYNC\_FLUSH, and the compression state is reset so that decompression

restart from this point if previous compressed data has been damaged or if

random access is desired. Using  $Z_FULL_FLUSH$  too often can seriously degrade

compression.

If deflate returns with avail\_out == 0, this function must be called
again

with the same value of the flush parameter and more output space (updated avail\_out), until the flush is complete (deflate returns with non-zero avail\_out). In the case of a Z\_FULL\_FLUSH or Z\_SYNC\_FLUSH, make sure that avail\_out is greater than six to avoid repeated flush markers due to avail\_out == 0 on return.

If the parameter flush is set to Z\_FINISH, pending input is processed, pending output is flushed and deflate returns with Z\_STREAM\_END if there was enough output space; if deflate returns with Z\_OK, this function must be

called again with Z\_FINISH and more output space (updated avail\_out) but

more input data, until it returns with Z\_STREAM\_END or an error. After deflate has returned Z\_STREAM\_END, the only possible operations on the stream are deflateReset or deflateEnd.

```
Z FINISH can be used immediately after deflateInit if all the
compression
  is to be done in a single step. In this case, avail out must be at least
  the value returned by deflateBound (see below). If deflate does not
return
  Z STREAM END, then it must be called again as described above.
    deflate() sets strm->adler to the adler32 checksum of all input read
  so far (that is, total in bytes).
    deflate() may update strm->data type if it can make a good guess about
  the input data type (Z BINARY or \overline{Z} TEXT). In doubt, the data is
considered
 binary. This field is only for information purposes and does not affect
  the compression algorithm in any manner.
    deflate() returns Z OK if some progress has been made (more input
 processed or more output produced), Z STREAM END if all input has been
  consumed and all output has been produced (only when flush is set to
  Z FINISH), Z STREAM ERROR if the stream state was inconsistent (for
example
  if next in or next out was NULL), Z BUF ERROR if no progress is possible
  (for example avail in or avail out was zero). Note that Z BUF ERROR is
not
  fatal, and deflate() can be called again with more input and more output
 space to continue compressing.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateEnd OF((z streamp strm));
     All dynamically allocated data structures for this stream are freed.
   This function discards any unprocessed input and does not flush any
   pending output.
     deflateEnd returns Z OK if success, Z STREAM ERROR if the
   stream state was inconsistent, Z DATA ERROR if the stream was freed
   prematurely (some input or output was discarded). In the error case,
   msg may be set but then points to a static string (which must not be
   deallocated).
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit OF((z streamp strm));
     Initializes the internal stream state for decompression. The fields
   next in, avail in, zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before
```

the caller. If next in is not Z NULL and avail in is large enough (the

value depends on the compression method), inflateInit determines the

exact

compression method from the zlib header and allocates all data structures  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) +$ 

accordingly; otherwise the allocation will be deferred to the first call of

inflate. If zalloc and zfree are set to  $\mathbf{Z}_{\underline{}}\mathbf{NULL}$ , inflateInit updates them to

use default allocation functions.

inflateInit returns  $Z_OK$  if success,  $Z_MEM\_ERROR$  if there was not enough

memory,  ${\tt Z\_VERSION\_ERROR}$  if the zlib library version is incompatible with the

version assumed by the caller. msg is set to null if there is no error
message.inflateInit does not perform any decompression apart from
reading

the zlib header if present: this will be done by inflate(). (So next\_in and

avail\_in may be modified, but next\_out and avail\_out are unchanged.)
\*/

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflate OF(( $z_streamp strm, int flush)$ );

inflate decompresses as much data as possible, and stops when the input buffer becomes empty or the output buffer becomes full. It may introduce some output latency (reading input without producing any output) except when

forced to flush.

The detailed semantics are as follows. inflate performs one or both of the

following actions:

- Decompress more input starting at next\_in and update next\_in and avail in

accordingly. If not all input can be processed (because there is not enough room in the output buffer), next\_in is updated and processing will resume at this point for the next call of inflate().

- Provide more output starting at next\_out and update next\_out and avail out

accordingly. inflate() provides as much output as possible, until there

is no more input data or no more space in the output buffer (see below about the flush parameter).

Before the call of inflate(), the application should ensure that at least one of the actions is possible, by providing more input and/or consuming more output, and updating the next\_\* and avail\_\* values accordingly. The application can consume the uncompressed output when it wants, for example when the output buffer is full (avail\_out == 0), or after each call of inflate(). If inflate returns Z\_OK and with zero avail\_out, it must be called again after making room in the output buffer because there might be more output pending.

The flush parameter of inflate() can be Z\_NO\_FLUSH, Z\_SYNC\_FLUSH, Z\_FINISH, or Z\_BLOCK. Z\_SYNC\_FLUSH requests that inflate() flush as much output as possible to the output buffer. Z\_BLOCK requests that inflate() stop

if and when it gets to the next deflate block boundary. When decoding the zlib or gzip format, this will cause inflate() to return immediately after

the header and before the first block. When doing a raw inflate, inflate()

will go ahead and process the first block, and will return when it gets to

the end of that block, or when it runs out of data.

The  $\mathbf{Z}\_\mathtt{BLOCK}$  option assists in appending to or combining deflate streams.

Also to assist in this, on return inflate() will set strm->data\_type to

number of unused bits in the last byte taken from strm->next\_in, plus 64 if inflate() is currently decoding the last block in the deflate stream, plus 128 if inflate() returned immediately after decoding an end-of-block code or decoding the complete header up to just before the first byte of he

deflate stream. The end-of-block will not be indicated until all of the uncompressed data from that block has been written to strm->next\_out.

number of unused bits may in general be greater than seven, except when bit 7 of data\_type is set, in which case the number of unused bits will be

less than eight.

inflate() should normally be called until it returns Z\_STREAM\_END or an error. However if all decompression is to be performed in a single step (a single call of inflate), the parameter flush should be set to Z\_FINISH. In this case all pending input is processed and all pending output is flushed; avail\_out must be large enough to hold all the uncompressed data. (The size of the uncompressed data may have been saved by the compressor for this purpose.) The next operation on this stream ast

be inflateEnd to deallocate the decompression state. The use of  $Z_FINISH$  is never required, but can be used to inform inflate that a faster approach

may be used for the single inflate() call.

In this implementation, inflate() always flushes as much output as possible to the output buffer, and always uses the faster approach on the first call. So the only effect of the flush parameter in this implementation

is on the return value of inflate(), as noted below, or when it returns early

because Z BLOCK is used.

If a preset dictionary is needed after this call (see inflateSetDictionary

```
below), inflate sets strm->adler to the adler32 checksum of the
dictionary
  chosen by the compressor and returns Z NEED DICT; otherwise it sets
  strm->adler to the adler32 checksum of all output produced so far (that
  total out bytes) and returns Z OK, Z STREAM END or an error code as
described
 below. At the end of the stream, inflate() checks that its computed
  checksum is equal to that saved by the compressor and returns
Z STREAM END
  only if the checksum is correct.
    inflate() will decompress and check either zlib-wrapped or gzip-wrapped
  deflate data. The header type is detected automatically. Any
information
  contained in the gzip header is not retained, so applications that need
that
  information should instead use raw inflate, see inflateInit2() below, or
  inflateBack() and perform their own processing of the gzip header and
 trailer.
    inflate() returns Z OK if some progress has been made (more input
  or more output produced), Z STREAM END if the end of the compressed data
 been reached and all uncompressed output has been produced, Z NEED DICT
 preset dictionary is needed at this point, Z DATA ERROR if the input data
  corrupted (input stream not conforming to the zlib format or incorrect
  value), Z STREAM ERROR if the stream structure was inconsistent (for
example
  if next in or next out was NULL), Z MEM ERROR if there was not enough
  Z BUF ERROR if no progress is possible or if there was not enough room in
 output buffer when Z FINISH is used. Note that Z BUF ERROR is not fatal,
  inflate() can be called again with more input and more output space to
  continue decompressing. If Z DATA ERROR is returned, the application may
then
 call inflateSync() to look for a good compression block if a partial
recovery
 of the data is desired.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateEnd OF((z streamp strm));
     All dynamically allocated data structures for this stream are freed.
   This function discards any unprocessed input and does not flush any
   pending output.
```

This is another version of deflate  $\operatorname{Init}$  with more compression options. The

fields next\_in, zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before by the caller.

The method parameter is the compression method. It must be  ${\tt Z\_DEFLATED}$  in this version of the library.

The windowBits parameter is the base two logarithm of the window size (the size of the history buffer). It should be in the range 8..15 for this

version of the library. Larger values of this parameter result in better compression at the expense of memory usage. The default value is 15 if deflateInit is used instead.

windowBits can also be -8...-15 for raw deflate. In this case, -windowBits

determines the window size. deflate() will then generate raw deflate data

with no zlib header or trailer, and will not compute an adler32 check value.

windowBits can also be greater than 15 for optional gzip encoding. Add 16 to windowBits to write a simple gzip header and trailer around the compressed data instead of a zlib wrapper. The gzip header will have no file name, no extra data, no comment, no modification time (set to zero),

no header crc, and the operating system will be set to 255 (unknown). If a

gzip stream is being written, strm->adler is a crc32 instead of an adler32.

The memLevel parameter specifies how much memory should be allocated

for the internal compression state. memLevel=1 uses minimum memory but is slow and reduces compression ratio; memLevel=9 uses maximum memory for optimal speed. The default value is 8. See zconf.h for total memory usage as a function of windowBits and memLevel.

The strategy parameter is used to tune the compression algorithm. Use the  $\,$ 

value  ${\tt Z\_DEFAULT\_STRATEGY}$  for normal data,  ${\tt Z\_FILTERED}$  for data produced by a

filter (or predictor), Z\_HUFFMAN\_ONLY to force Huffman encoding only (no string match), or Z\_RLE to limit match distances to one (run-length encoding). Filtered data consists mostly of small values with a somewhat random distribution. In this case, the compression algorithm is tuned to compress them better. The effect of Z\_FILTERED is to force more Huffman coding and less string matching; it is somewhat intermediate between Z\_DEFAULT and Z\_HUFFMAN\_ONLY. Z\_RLE is designed to be almost as fast as Z\_HUFFMAN\_ONLY, but give better compression for PNG image data. The strategy

parameter only affects the compression ratio but not the correctness of the  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{c}}$ 

compressed output even if it is not set appropriately.  ${\tt Z\_FIXED}$  prevents the

use of dynamic Huffman codes, allowing for a simpler decoder for special applications.

deflateInit2 returns  $Z_OK$  if success,  $Z_MEM_ERROR$  if there was not enough

memory, Z\_STREAM\_ERROR if a parameter is invalid (such as an invalid method). msg is set to null if there is no error message. deflateInit2 does

not perform any compression: this will be done by deflate().  $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\star}}}/$ 

Initializes the compression dictionary from the given byte sequence without producing any compressed output. This function must be called immediately after deflateInit, deflateInit2 or deflateReset, before any call of deflate. The compressor and decompressor must use exactly the

dictionary (see inflateSetDictionary).

The dictionary should consist of strings (byte sequences) that are likely

to be encountered later in the data to be compressed, with the most commonly

used strings preferably put towards the end of the dictionary. Using a dictionary is most useful when the data to be compressed is short and can be

predicted with good accuracy; the data can then be compressed better than

with the default empty dictionary.

```
Depending on the size of the compression data structures selected by
   deflateInit or deflateInit2, a part of the dictionary may in effect be
   discarded, for example if the dictionary is larger than the window size
in
   deflate or deflate2. Thus the strings most likely to be useful should be
   put at the end of the dictionary, not at the front. In addition, the
   current implementation of deflate will use at most the window size minus
   262 bytes of the provided dictionary.
     Upon return of this function, strm->adler is set to the adler32 value
   of the dictionary; the decompressor may later use this value to
determine
   which dictionary has been used by the compressor. (The adler32 value
   applies to the whole dictionary even if only a subset of the dictionary
   actually used by the compressor.) If a raw deflate was requested, then
the
   adler32 value is not computed and strm->adler is not set.
     deflateSetDictionary returns Z OK if success, or Z STREAM ERROR if a
   parameter is invalid (such as NULL dictionary) or the stream state is
   inconsistent (for example if deflate has already been called for this
   or if the compression method is bsort). deflateSetDictionary does not
   perform any compression: this will be done by deflate().
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateCopy OF((z streamp dest,
                                    z streamp source));
/*
     Sets the destination stream as a complete copy of the source stream.
     This function can be useful when several compression strategies will
be
   tried, for example when there are several ways of pre-processing the
input
   data with a filter. The streams that will be discarded should then be
freed
   by calling deflateEnd. Note that deflateCopy duplicates the internal
   compression state which can be quite large, so this strategy is slow and
   can consume lots of memory.
     deflateCopy returns Z OK if success, Z MEM ERROR if there was not
   enough memory, Z STREAM ERROR if the source stream state was
inconsistent
   (such as zalloc being NULL). msg is left unchanged in both source and
   destination.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateReset OF((z streamp strm));
     This function is equivalent to deflateEnd followed by deflateInit,
```

but does not free and reallocate all the internal compression state.

```
deflateReset returns Z OK if success, or Z STREAM ERROR if the source
   stream state was inconsistent (such as zalloc or state being NULL).
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateParams OF((z streamp strm,
                                      int level,
                                      int strategy));
/*
     Dynamically update the compression level and compression strategy.
The
   interpretation of level and strategy is as in deflateInit2.
   used to switch between compression and straight copy of the input data,
or
   to switch to a different kind of input data requiring a different
   strategy. If the compression level is changed, the input available so
   is compressed with the old level (and may be flushed); the new level
will
   take effect only at the next call of deflate().
    Before the call of deflateParams, the stream state must be set as for
   a call of deflate(), since the currently available input may have to
   be compressed and flushed. In particular, strm->avail out must be non-
zero.
     deflateParams returns Z OK if success, Z STREAM ERROR if the source
   stream state was inconsistent or if a parameter was invalid, Z BUF ERROR
   if strm->avail out was zero.
* /
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateTune OF((z streamp strm,
                                    int good length,
                                    int max lazy,
                                    int nice length,
                                    int max chain));
     Fine tune deflate's internal compression parameters. This should only
be
   used by someone who understands the algorithm used by zlib's deflate for
   searching for the best matching string, and even then only by the most
   fanatic optimizer trying to squeeze out the last compressed bit for
their
   specific input data. Read the deflate.c source code for the meaning of
the
   max lazy, good length, nice length, and max chain parameters.
     deflateTune() can be called after deflateInit() or deflateInit2(), and
   returns Z OK on success, or Z STREAM ERROR for an invalid deflate
stream.
 */
```

The stream will keep the same compression level and any other attributes

that may have been set by deflateInit2.

```
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT deflateBound OF((z streamp strm,
                                       uLong sourceLen));
     deflateBound() returns an upper bound on the compressed size after
   deflation of sourceLen bytes. It must be called after deflateInit()
   or deflateInit2(). This would be used to allocate an output buffer
   for deflation in a single pass, and so would be called before deflate().
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflatePrime OF((z streamp strm,
                                     int bits,
                                     int value));
/*
     deflatePrime() inserts bits in the deflate output stream.
                                                                The intent
  is that this function is used to start off the deflate output with the
 bits leftover from a previous deflate stream when appending to it. As
  this function can only be used for raw deflate, and must be used before
  first deflate() call after a deflateInit2() or deflateReset(). bits must
 less than or equal to 16, and that many of the least significant bits of
 value will be inserted in the output.
      deflatePrime returns Z OK if success, or Z STREAM ERROR if the source
   stream state was inconsistent.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateSetHeader OF((z streamp strm,
                                         gz headerp head));
/*
      deflateSetHeader() provides gzip header information for when a gzip
   stream is requested by deflateInit2(). deflateSetHeader() may be called
   after deflateInit2() or deflateReset() and before the first call of
   deflate(). The text, time, os, extra field, name, and comment
information
   in the provided gz header structure are written to the gzip header
   ignored -- the extra flags are set according to the compression level).
   caller must assure that, if not Z NULL, name and comment are terminated
   a zero byte, and that if extra is not Z NULL, that extra len bytes are
   available there. If hcrc is true, a gzip header crc is included. Note
   the current versions of the command-line version of gzip (up through
version
   1.3.x) do not support header crc's, and will report that it is a "multi-
   gzip file" and give up.
      If deflateSetHeader is not used, the default gzip header has text
false,
   the time set to zero, and os set to 255, with no extra, name, or comment
```

fields. The gzip header is returned to the default state by deflateReset().

deflateSetHeader returns  $Z\_OK$  if success, or  $Z\_STREAM\_ERROR$  if the source

stream state was inconsistent.

\*/

/\*

This is another version of inflateInit with an extra parameter. The fields next\_in, avail\_in, zalloc, zfree and opaque must be initialized before by the caller.

The windowBits parameter is the base two logarithm of the maximum window  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{w}}$ 

size (the size of the history buffer). It should be in the range 8..15 for

this version of the library. The default value is 15 if inflateInit is used

provided to deflateInit2() while compressing, or it must be equal to 15 if

deflateInit2() was not used. If a compressed stream with a larger window size is given as input, inflate() will return with the error code Z DATA ERROR instead of trying to allocate a larger window.

windowBits can also be -8..-15 for raw inflate. In this case, - windowBits

determines the window size. inflate() will then process raw deflate data,

not looking for a zlib or gzip header, not generating a check value, and not

looking for any check values for comparison at the end of the stream. This

is for use with other formats that use the deflate compressed data format

such as zip. Those formats provide their own check values. If a custom format is developed using the raw deflate format for compressed data, it

recommended that a check value such as an adler 32 or a crc 32 be applied to

the uncompressed data as is done in the zlib, gzip, and zip formats.

most applications, the zlib format should be used as is. Note that comments

above on the use in deflateInit2() applies to the magnitude of windowBits.

windowBits can also be greater than 15 for optional gzip decoding. Add 32 to windowBits to enable zlib and gzip decoding with automatic header

```
detection, or add 16 to decode only the gzip format (the zlib format
will
   return a Z DATA ERROR). If a gzip stream is being decoded, strm->adler
is
   a crc32 instead of an adler32.
     inflateInit2 returns Z OK if success, Z MEM ERROR if there was not
   memory, Z STREAM ERROR if a parameter is invalid (such as a null strm).
   is set to null if there is no error message. inflateInit2 does not
perform
   any decompression apart from reading the zlib header if present: this
will
  be done by inflate(). (So next in and avail in may be modified, but
next out
   and avail out are unchanged.)
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateSetDictionary OF((z streamp strm,
                                             const Bytef *dictionary,
                                             uInt dictLength));
     Initializes the decompression dictionary from the given uncompressed
   sequence. This function must be called immediately after a call of
inflate,
   if that call returned Z NEED DICT. The dictionary chosen by the
   can be determined from the adler32 value returned by that call of
inflate.
   The compressor and decompressor must use exactly the same dictionary
   deflateSetDictionary). For raw inflate, this function can be called
   immediately after inflateInit2() or inflateReset() and before any call
of
   inflate() to set the dictionary. The application must insure that the
   dictionary that was used for compression is provided.
     inflateSetDictionary returns Z OK if success, Z STREAM ERROR if a
   parameter is invalid (such as NULL dictionary) or the stream state is
   inconsistent, Z DATA ERROR if the given dictionary doesn't match the
   expected one (incorrect adler32 value). inflateSetDictionary does not
   perform any decompression: this will be done by subsequent calls of
   inflate().
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateSync OF((z streamp strm));
    Skips invalid compressed data until a full flush point (see above the
  description of deflate with Z FULL FLUSH) can be found, or until all
  available input is skipped. No output is provided.
```

```
inflateSync returns Z OK if a full flush point has been found,
Z BUF ERROR
  if no more input was provided, Z DATA ERROR if no flush point has been
  or Z STREAM ERROR if the stream structure was inconsistent. In the
success
 case, the application may save the current current value of total in
  indicates where valid compressed data was found. In the error case, the
  application may repeatedly call inflateSync, providing more input each
time,
 until success or end of the input data.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateCopy OF((z streamp dest,
                                    z streamp source));
/*
     Sets the destination stream as a complete copy of the source stream.
     This function can be useful when randomly accessing a large stream.
The
   first pass through the stream can periodically record the inflate state,
   allowing restarting inflate at those points when randomly accessing the
     inflateCopy returns Z OK if success, Z MEM ERROR if there was not
   enough memory, Z STREAM ERROR if the source stream state was
   (such as zalloc being NULL). msg is left unchanged in both source and
   destination.
* /
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateReset OF((z streamp strm));
     This function is equivalent to inflateEnd followed by inflateInit,
   but does not free and reallocate all the internal decompression state.
   The stream will keep attributes that may have been set by inflateInit2.
      inflateReset returns Z OK if success, or Z STREAM ERROR if the source
   stream state was inconsistent (such as zalloc or state being NULL).
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflatePrime OF((z streamp strm,
                                     int bits,
                                     int value));
/*
     This function inserts bits in the inflate input stream. The intent is
  that this function is used to start inflating at a bit position in the
 middle of a byte. The provided bits will be used before any bytes are
used
  from next in. This function should only be used with raw inflate, and
  should be used before the first inflate() call after inflateInit2() or
  inflateReset().bits must be less than or equal to 16, and that many of
the
```

least significant bits of value will be inserted in the input.

inflatePrime returns  $Z\_OK$  if success, or  $Z\_STREAM\_ERROR$  if the source stream state was inconsistent.

\* /

ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateGetHeader OF((z\_streamp strm, gz\_headerp head)); 
/\*

 $\hbox{inflateGetHeader() requests that gzip header information be stored in } \\$ 

provided gz\_header structure. inflateGetHeader() may be called after inflateInit2() or inflateReset(), and before the first call of inflate().

As inflate() processes the gzip stream, head->done is zero until the header

is completed, at which time head->done is set to one. If a zlib stream is

being decoded, then head->done is set to -1 to indicate that there will be

no gzip header information forthcoming. Note that  ${\tt Z\_BLOCK}$  can be used to

force inflate() to return immediately after header processing is complete

and before any actual data is decompressed.

The text, time, xflags, and os fields are filled in with the gzip header

contents. hcrc is set to true if there is a header CRC. (The header

was valid if done is set to one.) If extra is not  $Z_{NULL}$ , then extra max

contains the maximum number of bytes to write to extra. Once done is true,

extra\_len contains the actual extra field length, and extra contains the extra field, or that field truncated if extra\_max is less than extra len.

If name is not Z\_NULL, then up to name\_max characters are written there, terminated with a zero unless the length is greater than name\_max. If comment is not Z\_NULL, then up to comm\_max characters are written there, terminated with a zero unless the length is greater than comm\_max. When any of extra, name, or comment are not Z\_NULL and the respective field

not present in the header, then that field is set to  ${\tt Z\_NULL}$  to signal its

absence. This allows the use of deflateSetHeader() with the returned structure to duplicate the header. However if those fields are set to allocated memory, then the application will need to save those pointers elsewhere so that they can be eventually freed.

If inflateGetHeader is not used, then the header information is simply

discarded. The header is always checked for validity, including the header

is

```
CRC if present. inflateReset() will reset the process to discard the
header
   information. The application would need to call inflateGetHeader()
again to
   retrieve the header from the next gzip stream.
      inflateGetHeader returns Z OK if success, or Z STREAM ERROR if the
source
   stream state was inconsistent.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBackInit OF((z streamp strm, int windowBits,
                                        unsigned char FAR *window));
     Initialize the internal stream state for decompression using
inflateBack()
   calls. The fields zalloc, zfree and opaque in strm must be initialized
   before the call. If zalloc and zfree are Z NULL, then the default
library-
   derived memory allocation routines are used. windowBits is the base two
   logarithm of the window size, in the range 8..15. window is a caller
   supplied buffer of that size. Except for special applications where it
   assured that deflate was used with small window sizes, windowBits must
   and a 32K byte window must be supplied to be able to decompress general
   deflate streams.
     See inflateBack() for the usage of these routines.
     inflateBackInit will return Z OK on success, Z STREAM ERROR if any of
   the paramaters are invalid, Z MEM ERROR if the internal state could not
   be allocated, or Z VERSION ERROR if the version of the library does not
   match the version of the header file.
* /
typedef unsigned (*in func) OF((void FAR *, unsigned char FAR * FAR *));
typedef int (*out func) OF((void FAR *, unsigned char FAR *, unsigned));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBack OF((z streamp strm,
                                    in func in, void FAR *in desc,
                                    out func out, void FAR *out desc));
/*
     inflateBack() does a raw inflate with a single call using a call-back
   interface for input and output. This is more efficient than inflate()
   file i/o applications in that it avoids copying between the output and
   sliding window by simply making the window itself the output buffer.
   function trusts the application to not change the output buffer passed
by
   the output function, at least until inflateBack() returns.
```

inflateBackInit() must be called first to allocate the internal state and to initialize the state with the user-provided window buffer. inflateBack() may then be used multiple times to inflate a complete, raw deflate stream with each call. inflateBackEnd() is then called to free the allocated state.

A raw deflate stream is one with no zlib or gzip header or trailer. This routine would normally be used in a utility that reads zip or gzip files and writes out uncompressed files. The utility would decode the header and process the trailer on its own, hence this routine expects only the raw deflate stream to decompress. This is different from the normal behavior of inflate(), which expects either a zlib or gzip header and

trailer around the deflate stream.

inflateBack() uses two subroutines supplied by the caller that are then

called by inflateBack() for input and output. inflateBack() calls those routines until it reads a complete deflate stream and writes out all of the

uncompressed data, or until it encounters an error. The function's parameters and return types are defined above in the in\_func and out func

typedefs. inflateBack() will call in(in\_desc, &buf) which should return
the

number of bytes of provided input, and a pointer to that input in buf. If

there is no input available, in() must return zero--buf is ignored in that

case--and inflateBack() will return a buffer error. inflateBack() will
call

out(out\_desc, buf, len) to write the uncompressed data buf[0..len-1].
out()

should return zero on success, or non-zero on failure. If out() returns
non-zero, inflateBack() will return with an error. Neither in() nor
out()

are permitted to change the contents of the window provided to inflateBackInit(), which is also the buffer that out() uses to write from.

The length written by out() will be at most the window size. Any non-zero

amount of input may be provided by in().

For convenience, inflateBack() can be provided input on the first call by

setting strm->next\_in and strm->avail\_in. If that input is exhausted,
then

in() will be called. Therefore strm->next\_in must be initialized before calling inflateBack().If strm->next\_in is Z\_NULL, then in() will be called

immediately for input. If strm->next\_in is not  $Z_NULL$ , then strm->avail in

```
must also be initialized, and then if strm->avail in is not zero, input
will
   initially be taken from strm->next in[0 .. strm->avail in - 1].
     The in desc and out desc parameters of inflateBack() is passed as the
   first parameter of in() and out() respectively when they are called.
These
   descriptors can be optionally used to pass any information that the
caller-
   supplied in() and out() functions need to do their job.
     On return, inflateBack() will set strm->next in and strm->avail in to
   pass back any unused input that was provided by the last in() call.
   return values of inflateBack() can be Z STREAM END on success,
Z BUF ERROR
   if in() or out() returned an error, Z DATA ERROR if there was a format
   error in the deflate stream (in which case strm->msg is set to indicate
the
   nature of the error), or Z STREAM ERROR if the stream was not properly
   initialized. In the case of Z BUF ERROR, an input or output error can
   distinguished using strm->next in which will be Z NULL only if in()
returned
   an error. If strm->next is not Z_NULL, then the Z_BUF_ERROR was due to
   out() returning non-zero. (in() will always be called before out(), so
   strm->next in is assured to be defined if out() returns non-zero.) Note
   that inflateBack() cannot return Z OK.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBackEnd OF((z streamp strm));
     All memory allocated by inflateBackInit() is freed.
     inflateBackEnd() returns Z OK on success, or Z STREAM ERROR if the
stream
   state was inconsistent.
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT zlibCompileFlags OF((void));
/* Return flags indicating compile-time options.
    Type sizes, two bits each, 00 = 16 bits, 01 = 32, 10 = 64, 11 = other:
    1.0: size of uInt
     3.2: size of uLong
     5.4: size of voidpf (pointer)
     7.6: size of z off t
    Compiler, assembler, and debug options:
     8: DEBUG
     9: ASMV or ASMINF -- use ASM code
     10: ZLIB WINAPI -- exported functions use the WINAPI calling
convention
    11: 0 (reserved)
```

```
One-time table building (smaller code, but not thread-safe if true):
     12: BUILDFIXED -- build static block decoding tables when needed
     13: DYNAMIC CRC TABLE -- build CRC calculation tables when needed
     14,15: 0 (reserved)
   Library content (indicates missing functionality):
     16: NO GZCOMPRESS -- gz* functions cannot compress (to avoid linking
                          deflate code when not needed)
     17: NO GZIP -- deflate can't write gzip streams, and inflate can't
detect
                    and decode gzip streams (to avoid linking crc code)
    18-19: 0 (reserved)
    Operation variations (changes in library functionality):
     20: PKZIP BUG WORKAROUND -- slightly more permissive inflate
     21: FASTEST -- deflate algorithm with only one, lowest compression
level
     22,23: 0 (reserved)
    The sprintf variant used by gzprintf (zero is best):
    24: 0 = vs^*, 1 = s^* -- 1 means limited to 20 arguments after the
format.
     25: 0 = *nprintf, 1 = *printf -- 1 means gzprintf() not secure!
     26: 0 = returns value, 1 = void -- 1 means inferred string length
returned
    Remainder:
     27-31: 0 (reserved)
                        /* utility functions */
/*
     The following utility functions are implemented on top of the
   basic stream-oriented functions. To simplify the interface, some
   default options are assumed (compression level and memory usage,
   standard memory allocation functions). The source code of these
   utility functions can easily be modified if you need special options.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT compress OF((Bytef *dest, uLongf *destLen,
                                 const Bytef *source, uLong sourceLen));
     Compresses the source buffer into the destination buffer. sourceLen
is
   the byte length of the source buffer. Upon entry, destLen is the total
   size of the destination buffer, which must be at least the value
   by compressBound(sourceLen). Upon exit, destLen is the actual size of
the
   compressed buffer.
     This function can be used to compress a whole file at once if the
   input file is mmap'ed.
```

```
compress returns Z OK if success, Z MEM ERROR if there was not
   enough memory, Z BUF ERROR if there was not enough room in the output
   buffer.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT compress2 OF((Bytef *dest, uLongf *destLen,
                                  const Bytef *source, uLong sourceLen,
                                  int level));
/*
     Compresses the source buffer into the destination buffer. The level
   parameter has the same meaning as in deflateInit. sourceLen is the byte
   length of the source buffer. Upon entry, destLen is the total size of
the
   destination buffer, which must be at least the value returned by
   compressBound(sourceLen). Upon exit, destLen is the actual size of the
   compressed buffer.
     compress2 returns Z_OK if success, Z_MEM_ERROR if there was not enough
   memory, Z BUF ERROR if there was not enough room in the output buffer,
   Z STREAM ERROR if the level parameter is invalid.
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT compressBound OF((uLong sourceLen));
     compressBound() returns an upper bound on the compressed size after
   compress() or compress2() on sourceLen bytes. It would be used before
   a compress() or compress2() call to allocate the destination buffer.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT uncompress OF((Bytef *dest,
                                                  uLongf *destLen,
                                   const Bytef *source, uLong sourceLen));
/*
     Decompresses the source buffer into the destination buffer. sourceLen
is
   the byte length of the source buffer. Upon entry, destLen is the total
   size of the destination buffer, which must be large enough to hold the
   entire uncompressed data. (The size of the uncompressed data must have
   been saved previously by the compressor and transmitted to the
decompressor
   by some mechanism outside the scope of this compression library.)
   Upon exit, destLen is the actual size of the compressed buffer.
     This function can be used to decompress a whole file at once if the
   input file is mmap'ed.
     uncompress returns Z OK if success, Z MEM ERROR if there was not
   enough memory, Z BUF ERROR if there was not enough room in the output
   buffer, or Z DATA ERROR if the input data was corrupted or incomplete.
* /
typedef voidp gzFile;
ZEXTERN gzFile ZEXPORT gzopen OF((const char *path, const char *mode));
```

Opens a gzip (.gz) file for reading or writing. The mode parameter is as in fopen ("rb" or "wb") but can also include a compression level ("wb9") or a strategy: 'f' for filtered data as in "wb6f", 'h' for Huffman only compression as in "wb1h", or 'R' for run-length encoding as in "wb1R". (See the description of deflateInit2 for more information about the strategy parameter.)

gzopen can be used to read a file which is not in gzip format; in this case gzread will directly read from the file without decompression.

gzopen returns NULL if the file could not be opened or if there was insufficient memory to allocate the (de)compression state; errno can be checked to distinguish the two cases (if errno is zero, the zlib error is Z MEM ERROR). \*/

```
ZEXTERN gzFile ZEXPORT gzdopen OF((int fd, const char *mode));
     gzdopen() associates a gzFile with the file descriptor fd. File
   descriptors are obtained from calls like open, dup, creat, pipe or
   fileno (in the file has been previously opened with fopen).
   The mode parameter is as in gzopen.
     The next call of gzclose on the returned gzFile will also close the
   file descriptor fd, just like fclose(fdopen(fd), mode) closes the file
   descriptor fd. If you want to keep fd open, use gzdopen(dup(fd), mode).
     gzdopen returns NULL if there was insufficient memory to allocate
   the (de) compression state.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzsetparams OF((gzFile file, int level, int strategy));
     Dynamically update the compression level or strategy. See the
description
   of deflateInit2 for the meaning of these parameters.
     gzsetparams returns Z OK if success, or Z STREAM ERROR if the file was
not
   opened for writing.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzread OF((gzFile file, voidp buf, unsigned len));
    Reads the given number of uncompressed bytes from the compressed file.
   If the input file was not in gzip format, gzread copies the given number
   of bytes into the buffer.
     gzread returns the number of uncompressed bytes actually read (0 for
   end of file, -1 for error). */
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                       gzwrite OF((gzFile file,
                                   voidpc buf, unsigned len));
    Writes the given number of uncompressed bytes into the compressed
   gzwrite returns the number of uncompressed bytes actually written
   (0 in case of error).
```

```
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORTVA
                       gzprintf OF((gzFile file, const char *format,
. . . ) ) ;
/*
     Converts, formats, and writes the args to the compressed file under
   control of the format string, as in fprintf. gzprintf returns the number
of
   uncompressed bytes actually written (0 in case of error). The number of
   uncompressed bytes written is limited to 4095. The caller should assure
   this limit is not exceeded. If it is exceeded, then gzprintf() will
return
   return an error (0) with nothing written. In this case, there may also
   buffer overflow with unpredictable consequences, which is possible only
i f
   zlib was compiled with the insecure functions sprintf() or vsprintf()
   because the secure snprintf() or vsnprintf() functions were not
available.
*/
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzputs OF((gzFile file, const char *s));
      Writes the given null-terminated string to the compressed file,
excluding
   the terminating null character.
      gzputs returns the number of characters written, or -1 in case of
error.
* /
ZEXTERN char * ZEXPORT gzgets OF((gzFile file, char *buf, int len));
      Reads bytes from the compressed file until len-1 characters are read,
or
   a newline character is read and transferred to buf, or an end-of-file
   condition is encountered. The string is then terminated with a null
   character.
      gzgets returns buf, or Z NULL in case of error.
* /
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                       gzputc OF((gzFile file, int c));
      Writes c, converted to an unsigned char, into the compressed file.
   gzputc returns the value that was written, or -1 in case of error.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                       gzgetc OF((gzFile file));
/*
      Reads one byte from the compressed file. gzgetc returns this byte
   or -1 in case of end of file or error.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                       gzungetc OF((int c, gzFile file));
```

```
Push one character back onto the stream to be read again later.
   Only one character of push-back is allowed. gzungetc() returns the
   character pushed, or -1 on failure. gzungetc() will fail if a
   character has been pushed but not read yet, or if c is -1. The pushed
   character will be discarded if the stream is repositioned with gzseek()
   or gzrewind().
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                       gzflush OF((gzFile file, int flush));
     Flushes all pending output into the compressed file. The parameter
   flush is as in the deflate() function. The return value is the zlib
   error number (see function gzerror below). gzflush returns Z OK if
   the flush parameter is Z FINISH and all output could be flushed.
     gzflush should be called only when strictly necessary because it can
   degrade compression.
ZEXTERN z off t ZEXPORT
                           gzseek OF((gzFile file,
                                      z off t offset, int whence));
/*
      Sets the starting position for the next gzread or gzwrite on the
   given compressed file. The offset represents a number of bytes in the
   uncompressed data stream. The whence parameter is defined as in
lseek(2);
   the value SEEK END is not supported.
     If the file is opened for reading, this function is emulated but can
   extremely slow. If the file is opened for writing, only forward seeks
are
   supported; gzseek then compresses a sequence of zeroes up to the new
   starting position.
      gzseek returns the resulting offset location as measured in bytes
   the beginning of the uncompressed stream, or -1 in case of error, in
   particular if the file is opened for writing and the new starting
position
   would be before the current position.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                      gzrewind OF((gzFile file));
     Rewinds the given file. This function is supported only for reading.
   gzrewind(file) is equivalent to (int)gzseek(file, OL, SEEK SET)
ZEXTERN z off t ZEXPORT
                           gztell OF((gzFile file));
     Returns the starting position for the next gzread or gzwrite on the
   given compressed file. This position represents a number of bytes in the
   uncompressed data stream.
```

```
gztell(file) is equivalent to gzseek(file, OL, SEEK CUR)
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzeof OF((gzFile file));
     Returns 1 when EOF has previously been detected reading the given
   input stream, otherwise zero.
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT gzdirect OF((gzFile file));
    Returns 1 if file is being read directly without decompression,
otherwise
   zero.
* /
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT
                     gzclose OF((gzFile file));
     Flushes all pending output if necessary, closes the compressed file
   and deallocates all the (de) compression state. The return value is the
zlib
  error number (see function gzerror below).
* /
ZEXTERN const char * ZEXPORT gzerror OF((gzFile file, int *errnum));
     Returns the error message for the last error which occurred on the
   given compressed file. errnum is set to zlib error number. If an
   error occurred in the file system and not in the compression library,
   errnum is set to Z ERRNO and the application may consult errno
   to get the exact error code.
ZEXTERN void ZEXPORT gzclearerr OF((gzFile file));
     Clears the error and end-of-file flags for file. This is analogous to
the
   clearerr() function in stdio. This is useful for continuing to read a
   file that is being written concurrently.
                        /* checksum functions */
/*
     These functions are not related to compression but are exported
   anyway because they might be useful in applications using the
   compression library.
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT adler32 OF ((uLong adler, const Bytef *buf, uInt
len));
/*
     Update a running Adler-32 checksum with the bytes buf[0..len-1] and
```

```
return the updated checksum. If buf is NULL, this function returns
   the required initial value for the checksum.
   An Adler-32 checksum is almost as reliable as a CRC32 but can be
computed
   much faster. Usage example:
     uLong adler = adler32(0L, Z NULL, 0);
     while (read buffer (buffer, length) != EOF) {
       adler = adler32(adler, buffer, length);
     if (adler != original adler) error();
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT adler32 combine OF((uLong adler1, uLong adler2,
                                          z off t len2));
/*
     Combine two Adler-32 checksums into one. For two sequences of bytes,
seq1
   and seq2 with lengths len1 and len2, Adler-32 checksums were calculated
for
   each, adler1 and adler2. adler32 combine() returns the Adler-32
checksum of
   seq1 and seq2 concatenated, requiring only adler1, adler2, and len2.
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT crc32 OF((uLong crc, const Bytef *buf, uInt len));
     Update a running CRC-32 with the bytes buf[0..len-1] and return the
   updated CRC-32. If buf is NULL, this function returns the required
initial
   value for the for the crc. Pre- and post-conditioning (one's complement)
   performed within this function so it shouldn't be done by the
application.
   Usage example:
    uLong crc = crc32(OL, Z NULL, O);
     while (read buffer (buffer, length) != EOF) {
       crc = crc32(crc, buffer, length);
     if (crc != original crc) error();
ZEXTERN uLong ZEXPORT crc32 combine Of((uLong crc1, uLong crc2, z off t
len2));
/*
     Combine two CRC-32 check values into one. For two sequences of bytes,
   seq1 and seq2 with lengths len1 and len2, CRC-32 check values were
   calculated for each, crc1 and crc2. crc32 combine() returns the CRC-32
   check value of seq1 and seq2 concatenated, requiring only crc1, crc2,
and
```

```
len2.
                        /* various hacks, don't look :) */
/* deflateInit and inflateInit are macros to allow checking the zlib
version
 * and the compiler's view of z stream:
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit OF((z streamp strm, int level,
                                     const char *version, int
stream size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit OF((z streamp strm,
                                     const char *version, int
stream size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT deflateInit2 OF((z streamp strm, int level, int
method,
                                      int windowBits, int memLevel,
                                      int strategy, const char *version,
                                      int stream size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateInit2_ OF((z_streamp strm, int windowBits,
                                      const char *version, int
stream size));
ZEXTERN int ZEXPORT inflateBackInit OF((z streamp strm, int windowBits,
                                         unsigned char FAR *window,
                                         const char *version,
                                         int stream size));
#define deflateInit(strm, level) \
       deflateInit ((strm), (level),
                                          ZLIB VERSION, sizeof(z stream))
#define inflateInit(strm) \
       inflateInit ((strm),
                                           ZLIB VERSION, sizeof(z stream))
#define deflateInit2(strm, level, method, windowBits, memLevel, strategy) \
        deflateInit2 ((strm), (level), (method), (windowBits), (memLevel), \
                      (strategy),
                                           ZLIB VERSION, sizeof(z stream))
#define inflateInit2(strm, windowBits) \
        inflateInit2_((strm), (windowBits), ZLIB_VERSION, sizeof(z_stream))
#define inflateBackInit(strm, windowBits, window) \
        inflateBackInit ((strm), (windowBits), (window), \
        ZLIB VERSION, sizeof(z stream))
#if !defined(ZUTIL H) && !defined(NO DUMMY DECL)
    struct internal state {int dummy; }; /* hack for buggy compilers */
#endif
ZEXTERN const char * ZEXPORT zError
                                                OF((int));
                       ZEXPORT inflateSyncPoint OF((z streamp z));
ZEXTERN const uLongf * ZEXPORT get_crc_table OF((void));
#ifdef cplusplus
#endif
#endif /* ZLIB H */
```