Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.x
4.0 Release Notes

Release Notes for Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0

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Abstract

Red Hat Developer Toolset is a Software Collection from the Red Hat Software Collections offering. It is designed for developers working on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux platform. Using a framework called Software Collections, an additional set of tools is installed into the /opt/ directory, as recommended by the UNIX Filesystem Hierarchy Standard. These tools are enabled by the user on demand using the supplied scl utility. Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 provides current versions of the GNU Compiler Collection, GNU Debugger, Eclipse development platform, and other development, debugging, and performance monitoring tools. These do not replace the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system versions of these tools, nor will they be used in preference to those system versions unless explicitly invoked using the scl utility. These Release Notes contain important information available at the time of release of Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0. Known problems, resources, and other issues are discussed here. Read this document before beginning to use Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0. For information on other components of Red Hat Software Collections, see the Red Hat Software Collections Release Notes. For details about length of support for individual components, refer to the Red Hat Software Collections Product Life Cycle document.
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Chapter 1. System Requirements

This chapter specifies hardware requirements and contains information related to the installation of Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0.

1.1. Installation Prerequisites

Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 contains packages for both Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 running on AMD64 and Intel 64 architectures. Generation and manipulation of 32-bit binaries is also supported.

The correct packages must be installed according to the host operating system in use. Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 RPM packages can be used only on supported versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 RPM packages can be used only on supported versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.

Before installing Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0, it is recommended to apply all available Red Hat Enterprise Linux errata updates. This will enable all Red Hat Developer Toolset features and apply fixes that can otherwise impact the tools or built code.

Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 requires systems to be subscribed to the Optional channel in order to access all the necessary dependent packages required by the Red Hat Developer Toolset toolchain.

If you use Red Hat Subscription Manager:

- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, select System → Administration → Add/Remove Software from the panel and navigate to System → Software Sources.
- On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, you can add these repositories by navigating to Applications → System Tools → Red Hat Subscription Manager.

Then enable the Optional channel for your system. For detailed information, see https://access.redhat.com/solutions/392003.

Users of RHN Classic or Red Hat Satellite can enable the Optional channel by following the instructions at https://access.redhat.com/solutions/70019.

1.2. Installation and Upgrading

Use of Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 requires the removal of any earlier pre-release versions, including Beta releases. If you have installed any previous version of Red Hat Developer Toolset, uninstall it from your system as described in the Uninstalling Red Hat Developer Toolset section of the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

Note that installing Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.x in parallel with Red Hat Developer Toolset 3.x, Red Hat Developer Toolset 2.x, or Red Hat Developer Toolset 1.x is supported.

For detailed information on installation of Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 see the Installing Red Hat Developer Toolset chapter of the Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

The in-place upgrade from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 is not supported by Red Hat Developer Toolset. As a consequence, the installed components might not work correctly after the upgrade. If you want to upgrade from Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, it is strongly recommended to remove all Red Hat Developer Toolset packages,
perform the in-place upgrade, update the Red Hat Developer Toolset repository, and install the Red Hat Developer Toolset packages again. It is advisable to back up all data before upgrading.
Chapter 2. Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 Release

This chapter serves as an overview of Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0. It sums up its main features and changes, and provides a list of known issues.

2.1. Changes in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0

2.1.1. Upgraded Components

All components in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 are shipped as new packages with the devtoolset-4- prefix. The following components have been upgraded in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 compared to the previous release of Red Hat Developer Toolset:

- **Eclipse** to version 4.5.0
- **GCC** to version 5.2.1
- **binutils** to version 2.25
- **elfutils** to version 0.163
- **dwz** to version 0.12
- **GDB** to version 7.10
- **strace** to version 4.10
- **SystemTap** to version 2.8
- **OProfile** to version 1.1.0

For detailed information on changes in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0, see Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

2.1.2. Bug Fix and Enhancement Updates

The Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 release also includes a bug fix update of **Valgrind**.

2.1.3. Container Image

Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 introduces a pre-built docker-formatted container image, which contains selected toolchain components.

The `rhscl/devtoolset-4-toolchain-rhel7` image is available from the Red Hat Container Registry and contains the following Red Hat Developer Toolset components:

- devtoolset-4-gcc
- devtoolset-4-gcc-c++
- devtoolset-4-gcc-fortran
- devtoolset-4-gdb

For details on how to obtain the image and how to run Red Hat Developer Toolset components using this image, see Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.
2.1.4. Dockerfiles

This update introduces the *devtoolset-4-dockerfiles* subpackage for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7. This package contains Dockerfiles for selected Red Hat Developer Toolset components, including their Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 versions, which can be deployed only on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 Server. Dockerfiles are text documents that contain instructions for automated building of docker-formatted container images. The resulting container images can be used to run Red Hat Developer Toolset components inside virtual software containers, thus isolating them from the host system and allowing for their rapid deployment. Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 includes the following Dockerfiles:

- devtoolset-4-dyninst
- devtoolset-4-elfutils
- devtoolset-4-oprofile
- devtoolset-4-systemtap (available only for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7)
- devtoolset-4-toolchain
- devtoolset-4-valgrind

For details, see [Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide](#).

2.2. Features

2.2.1. List of Components

Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 provides the following components:

**Integrated Development Environments**

- Eclipse

**Development Tools**

- GNU Compiler Collection (GCC)
- binutils
- elfutils
- dwz

**Debugging Tools**

- GNU Debugger (GDB)
- strace
- ltrace
- memstomp

**Performance Monitoring Tools**

- SystemTap
2.2.2. Main Features

The Red Hat Developer Toolset version of the GNU Compiler Collection (GCC) has been upgraded to version 5.2.1, which is a change to a new major version of GCC. This brings a number of new features, improved support for various standards, and many bug fixes:

- Improvements in inter-procedural optimization, link-time optimization, and register allocation.
- OpenMP 4.0 specification offloading features are now supported by the C and C++ compilers.
- The default mode for C is now `-std=gnu11` instead of `-std=gnu89`.
- The Runtime Library (`libstdc++`) has been greatly improved.
- GCC now supports new ISA extensions, including AVX-512{BW,DQ,VL,IFMA,VBMI}.

The version of the GNU Debugger (GDB) included in Red Hat Developer Toolset provides the following new features:

- Support for automatic location and retrieval of executable files from remote targets.
- GDB and gdbserver are able to access executable and shared-library files without a `set sysroot` command when attaching to processes running in mount namespaces different from the debugger. This makes it possible to easily attach to processes in containers.
- Support for auto-loading Python scripts contained in a special section named `.debug_gdb_scripts`.
- Support for fork events on extended-remote Linux targets.

Additionally, the Red Hat Developer Toolset version of binutils provides these features:

- The AVR Tiny microcontrollers and the Andes NDS32 architecture are supported.
- Support for the Openrisc and OR32 architectures has been replaced with support for the OR1K architecture.
- The strings utility now searches the entire program, including code sections.

For a full list of changes and features introduced in this release, see Red Hat Developer Toolset User Guide.

2.3. Known Issues

multiple components

The devtoolset-4-package_name-debuginfo packages can conflict with the corresponding packages from the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux system or from other versions of Red Hat Developer Toolset. This namely applies to devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo, devtoolset-4-ltrace-debuginfo, devtoolset-4-valgrind-debuginfo, and might apply to any debuginfo packages.
Similar conflict can also occur in a multilib environment, where 64-bit debuginfo packages conflict with 32-bit debuginfo packages.

For example, on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo conflicts with three packages: gcc-base-debuginfo, gcc-debuginfo, and gcc-libraries-debuginfo. On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo conflicts with one package: gcc-libraries-debuginfo. As a consequence, if conflicting debuginfo packages are installed, attempts to install Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 can fail with a transaction check error message similar to the following examples:

```
file /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib64/libitm.so.1.0.0.debug from install of gcc-base-debuginfo-4.8.3-9.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo-5.2.1-1.el7.x86_64

file /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib64/libtsan.so.0.0.0.debug from install of gcc-debuginfo-4.8.3-9.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo-5.2.1-1.el7.x86_64

file /usr/src/debug/gcc-5.2.1-20150716/obj-x86_64-redhat-linux/x86_64-redhat-linux/libstdc++-v3/include/x86_64-redhat-linux/bits/c++config.h from install of gcc-libraries-debuginfo-5.2.1-2.1.el7.x86_64 conflicts with file from package devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo-5.2.1-1.el7.x86_64

file /usr/lib/debug/usr/lib64/libcilkrts.so.5.0.0.debug from install of gcc-libraries-debuginfo-4.9.0-6.1.1.el6.x86_64 conflicts with file from package devtoolset-4-gcc-debuginfo-5.2.1-1.el6.x86_64
```

To work around the problem, manually uninstall the conflicting debuginfo packages prior to installing Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0. It is advisable to install only the relevant debuginfo packages when necessary and expect such problems to happen.

eclipse component

The devtoolset-4-tycho package conflicts with the devtoolset-3-tycho package. Consequently, if devtoolset-3-tycho is installed, an attempt to install devtoolset-4-tycho fails with the following transaction check error messages:

```
file /opt/rh/maven30/root/usr/share/xmvn/lib/installer/osgi.jar from install of devtoolset-4-tycho-0.23.0-8.2.el7.noarch conflicts with file from package devtoolset-3-tycho-0.22.0-12.el7.noarch

file /opt/rh/maven30/root/usr/share/xmvn/lib/installer/org.fedoraproject.ct.p2.jar from install of devtoolset-4-tycho-0.23.0-8.2.el7.noarch conflicts with file from package devtoolset-3-tycho-0.22.0-12.el7.noarch

file /opt/rh/maven30/root/usr/share/xmvn/lib/installer/xmvn-p2-installer-plugin.jar from install of devtoolset-4-tycho-0.23.0-8.2.el7.noarch conflicts with file from package devtoolset-3-tycho-0.22.0-12.el7.noarch
```
Note that the `devtoolset-4-tycho` and `devtoolset-3-tycho` packages are not installed by default and are required only for rebuilding Eclipse.

**eclipse component**

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2, a bug in the `perf` tool, which is used to populate the Perf Profile View in Eclipse, causes some of the items in the view not to be properly linked to their respective positions in the Eclipse Editor. While the profiling works as expected, it is not possible to navigate to related positions in the Editor by clicking on parts of the Perf Profile View.

**eclipse component**

When two or more connections to different Docker hosts are configured in Eclipse's Docker Explorer, Eclipse selects randomly from the available connections when a new Run Configuration for a container is created. Such selection is then impossible to change without deleting the affected Run Configuration. To work around this problem, make sure to have only one connection to a Docker host configured before launching a new container configuration.

**valgrind component**

Red Hat Developer Toolset supports only the Open MPI application binary interface (ABI) version 1.6, whereas Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 supports Open MPI 1.10. These two versions are binary incompatible. As a consequence, programs that are built against Open MPI 1.10 cannot be run under Valgrind included in Red Hat Developer Toolset. To work around this problem, use the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2 version of Valgrind for programs linked against Open MPI version 1.10.

**valgrind component, BZ#869184**

The default Valgrind gdbserver support (`--vgdb=yes`) can cause certain register and flags values to be not always up-to-date due to optimizations done by the Valgrind core. The GDB utility is therefore unable to show certain parameters or variables of programs running under Valgrind. To work around this problem, use the `--vgdb=full` parameter. Note that programs might run slower under Valgrind when this parameter is used.

**valgrind component, BZ#990931**

Valgrind must be rebuilt without Red Hat Developer Toolset's GCC installed, or it will be used in preference to Red Hat Enterprise Linux system GCC. The binary files shipped by Red Hat are build using the system GCC. For any testing, Red Hat Developer Toolset's GDB should be used.

**elfutils component**

Rebuilding of elfutils from source is possible only using the base Red Hat Enterprise Linux toolchain. An attempt to recompile elfutils using Red Hat Developer Toolset will fail.

**gdb component**

This release of GDB includes an implementation of dynamic types, the Variable Length Array (VLA) patches. Fortran slices and sub-matrices were implemented on top of the previous VLA implementation. This support has not been ported in time for Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 release of GDB. Consequently, Fortran slices and sub-matrices, for example, expressions like `a(2, 2:3)`, `a(1, 2:)`, `a(:, :)`, or `a(:, )`, are not supported in this release although they were supported in some of the earlier Red Hat Developer Toolset releases. To work around this problem:
Either print the whole array \texttt{a} and filter slices and sub-matrices out of the text output manually or by a script.

Or create a new variable only for debugging purposes and assign to it the intended slice or sub-matrix in the Fortran program being debugged. This requires the program’s recompilation for the next debugging session.

\section*{Other Notes}

\begin{itemize}
\item Red Hat Developer Toolset primarily aims to provide a compiler for development of user applications for deployment on multiple versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. Operating system components, kernel modules and device drivers generally correspond to a specific version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux, for which the supplied base OS compiler is recommended.
\item Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 supports only C, C++ and Fortran development. For other languages, invoke the system version of \texttt{GCC} available on Red Hat Enterprise Linux.
\item Building an application with Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (for example, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7) and then executing that application on an earlier minor version (such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.6.2) may result in runtime errors due to differences in non-toolchain components between Red Hat Enterprise Linux releases. Users are advised to check compatibility carefully. Red Hat supports only execution of an application built with Red Hat Developer Toolset on the same, or a later, supported release of Red Hat Enterprise Linux than the version used to build that application.
\item All code in the non-shared library \texttt{libstdc++\_nonshared.a} in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 is licensed under the GNU General Public License v3 with additional permissions granted under Section 7, described in the GCC Runtime Library Exception version 3.1, as published by the Free Software Foundation.
\item The compiler included in Red Hat Developer Toolset emits newer DWARF debugging records than previous compilers available on Red Hat Enterprise Linux. These new debugging records improve the debugging experience in a variety of ways, particularly for C++ and optimized code. However, certain tools are not yet capable of handling the newer DWARF debug records. To generate the older style debugging records, use the options \texttt{-gdwarf-2 -gstrict-dwarf} or \texttt{-gdwarf-3 -gstrict-dwarf}.
\item Some newer library features are statically linked into applications built with Red Hat Developer Toolset to support execution on multiple versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux. This adds a small additional security risk because regular Red Hat Enterprise Linux errata would not change this code. If the need for developers to rebuild their applications due to such an issue arises, Red Hat will signal this in a security erratum. Developers are strongly advised not to statically link their entire application for the same reasons.
\item Note that error messages related to a missing \texttt{libitm} library when using the \texttt{-fgnu-tm} option require the \texttt{libitm} package to be installed. You can install the package with the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
yum install libitm
\end{verbatim}

\item To use the \texttt{ccache} utility with \texttt{GCC} included in Red Hat Developer Toolset, set your environment correctly. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
~]$ scl enable devtoolset-4 '/usr/lib64/ccache/gcc -c foo.c'
\end{verbatim}

Alternatively, you can create a shell with the Red Hat Developer Toolset version of \texttt{GCC} as the default compiler:

\begin{verbatim}
~]$
\end{verbatim}
After you have created the shell, run the following two commands:

```bash
~]$ scl enable devtoolset-4 'bash'
```

```bash
~]$ export PATH=/usr/lib64/ccache$PATH:+:$PATH
```

```bash
~]$ gcc -c foo.c
```

Because the elfutils libraries contained in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 are linked to a client application statically, caution is advised when passing handles to libelf, libdw, and libasm data structures to external code and when passing handles received from external code to libelf, libdw, and libasm.

Be especially careful when an external library, which is linked dynamically against the system version of elfutils, is passed a pointer to a structure that comes from the Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 version of elfutils (or vice versa).

Generally, data structures used in the Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 version of elfutils are not compatible with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux system versions, and structures coming from one should never be touched by the other.

In applications that use the Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 libraries, all code that was linked against the system version of the libraries should be recompiled against the libraries included in Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0.

The elfutils EBL library, which is used internally by libdw, was amended not to open back ends dynamically. Instead, a selection of back ends is compiled in the library itself: Intel x86 (i386), AMD64 and Intel 64 (x86_64), Intel Itanium, and IBM System z. Some functionality may not be available if the client wishes to work with ELF files from architectures other than those mentioned above.

With the Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 release, you can use Valgrind’s libmpiwrap wrapper with either the openmpi package or the compat-openmpi compatibility package. When using Valgrind on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, specify whether you want to use the openmpi or compat-openmpi package by updating the LD_PRELOAD environment variable.

To use the openmpi package with the libmpiwrap wrapper, update LD_PRELOAD as follows:

```bash
LD_PRELOAD=/opt/rh/devtoolset-4/root/usr/lib64/valgrind/libmpiwrap- amd64-linux.so:/usr/lib64/openmpi/lib/libmpi.so
/usr/lib64/openmpi/bin/mpirun valgrind ./mpi-hello
```

Where mpi-hello is compiled with the appropriate mpicc compiler.

To use the compat-openmpi package with the libmpiwrap wrapper, update LD_PRELOAD as follows:

```bash
LD_PRELOAD=/opt/rh/devtoolset-4/root/usr/lib64/valgrind/libmpiwrap- amd64-linux.so:/usr/lib64/compat-openmpi/lib/libmpi.so
/usr/lib64/compat-openmpi/bin/mpirun valgrind ./mpi-hello
```

Where mpi-hello is compiled with the appropriate mpicc compiler.

To test that the above works as expected and the MPI calls are intercepted by the wrapper, set the environment variable MPIWRAP_DEBUG to verbose.
Some packages managed by the `scl` utility include privileged services that require `sudo`. The system `sudo` clears environment variables and so Red Hat Developer Toolset includes its own `sudo` shell script, wrapping `scl enable`. This script does not currently parse or pass normal `sudo` options, only `sudo COMMAND ARGS ...`. In order to use the system version of `sudo` from within a Red Hat Developer Toolset-enabled shell, use the `/usr/bin/sudo` binary.

Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 includes GCC 5.2, which provides support for Cilk+, an extension to the C and C++ languages for parallel programming. A runtime library, `libcilkrts`, is included in this release to support the feature. The `libcilkrts` library will be a part of the `gcc-libraries` package in the future Red Hat Enterprise Linux releases but the package is not included in all supported Red Hat Enterprise Linux releases. To enable dynamic linkage of binaries and libraries built with Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 GCC using Cilk+ features on supported Red Hat Enterprise Linux releases that do not contain `libcilkrts`, install the `libcilkrts.so` shared library from Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 with such binaries or libraries.

Intel have issued erratum HSW136 concerning TSX (Transactional Synchronization Extensions) instructions. Under certain circumstances, software using the Intel TSX instructions may result in unpredictable behavior. TSX instructions may be executed by applications built with Red Hat Developer Toolset GCC under certain conditions. These include use of GCC’s experimental Transactional Memory support (using the `-fgnu-tm` option) when executed on hardware with TSX instructions enabled. The users of Red Hat Developer Toolset are advised to exercise further caution when experimenting with Transactional Memory at this time, or to disable TSX instructions by applying an appropriate hardware or firmware update.

The Eclipse SWT graphical library on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7 uses GTK 3.x. Eclipse Dark Theme is not yet fully stable on GTK 3.x, so this theme is considered a Technology Preview and not supported. For more information about Red Hat Technology Previews, see [https://access.redhat.com/support/offerings/techpreview/](https://access.redhat.com/support/offerings/techpreview/).

To use the Memory Protection Extensions (MPX) feature in GCC, the Red Hat Developer Toolset version of the `libmpx` library is required, otherwise the application might not link properly.

The two `binutils` linkers, `gold` and `ld`, have different ways of handling hidden symbols, which leads to incompatibilities in their behavior. Previously, the `gold` and `ld` linkers had inconsistent and incorrect behavior with regard to shared libraries and hidden symbols. There were two scenarios:

- If a shared library referenced a symbol that existed elsewhere in both hidden and non-hidden versions, the `gold` linker produced a bogus warning message about the hidden version.
- If a shared library referenced a symbol that existed elsewhere only as a hidden symbol, the `gold` linker created an executable, even though it could not work.

The `gold` linker has been updated so that it no longer issues bogus warning messages about hidden symbols that also exist in a non-hidden version. The second scenario cannot be solved in the linker. It is up to the programmer to ensure that a non-hidden version of the symbol is available when the application is run.

As a result, the two linkers' behavior is closer, but they still differ in case of a reference to a hidden symbol that cannot be found elsewhere in a non-hidden version. Unfortunately, there is not a single correct behavior for this situation, so the linkers are allowed to differ.
Chapter 3. Additional Resources

For more information about Red Hat Developer Toolset 4.0 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux, see the resources listed below.

3.1. Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Program Group

Users of Red Hat Developer Toolset can access the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Program Group in the Red Hat Customer Portal to get developer related information for the development tools available for Red Hat Enterprise Linux. In addition, users can find there developer related papers and videos on topics that are of interest to developers, for example RPM building, threaded programming, performance tuning, debugging, and so on.

To visit the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Program Group, log in to the Red Hat Customer Portal, click Product Support at the top of the page, choose Services, and then Red Hat Enterprise Linux Developer Program from the list.

3.2. Red Hat Product Documentation

The Red Hat Documentation portal located at https://access.redhat.com/documentation/ serves as a central source of all product documentation. It is translated in 22 languages and for each product, it provides different kinds of books from release and technical notes to installation, user, and reference guides in HTML, PDF, and EPUB formats.

The following is a brief list of documents that are directly or indirectly relevant to this book:

- Red Hat Software Collections 2.1 Packaging Guide — The Packaging Guide for Red Hat Software Collections explains the concept of Software Collections, documents the scl utility, and provides a detailed explanation of how to create a custom Software Collection or extend an existing one.
- Red Hat Software Collections 2.1 Release Notes — The Release Notes for Red Hat Software Collections document known problems, possible issues, and other important information available at the time of release of the content set. They also contain useful information on installing, rebuilding, migrating etc.

3.3. Red Hat Developer Blog

Red Hat Developer Blog content is directed to designers and developers of applications based on Red Hat technologies. It contains links to product team blogs and other relevant internal and external resources. Its goal is to inform and engage the developer community with up-to-date information, best practices, opinion, product and program announcements as well as pointers to sample code and other resources.
### Appendix A. Revision History

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<th>Revision 4.0-8</th>
<th>Mon Nov 16 2015</th>
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