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The user is trying to configure the cpuminer-2.4.2 package on Ubuntu 14.04, but is experiencing issues with the C compiler not being able to create executables. The error message indicates that the system is 32-bit and the compiler version is 4.8.4.The provided text appears to be a configuration log from a compilation process, specifically for the cpuminer software. The log details various checks and errors encountered during the configuration phase, including issues with compiler flags, directory paths, and package dependencies.The log indicates that there were problems with the C compiler, including unrecognized command-line options and issues with creating executables. It also mentions various environment variables, directory paths, and package configurations.Some key points from the log include:* The C compiler is gcc.* The target architecture is i686-pc-linux-gnu.* There are issues with the -03 flag, which is not recognized.* The log mentions various dependencies, including jansson and libcurl.The log also includes a list of defined macros, such as PACKAGE_NAME, PACKAGE_TARNAME, and PACKAGE_VERSION, which provide information about the package being compiled.Overall, the log suggests that there were challenges during the configuration phase, primarily related to compiler and dependency issues.Boot your machine to GRUB menu by quickly pressing Shift key immediately after motherboard / computer manufacturer logo splash screen appears during boot.To be available, the automatic build preparation via autoreconf will probably not work due to GNU Libtool version issues. Preparing the build by running each step individually should work and will be done automatically for you if autoreconf fails. ERROR: Unable to locate GNU Libtool.To prepare the project build system from scratch, at least version 1.4.2 of GNU Libtool must be installed. Autogen.sh does not need to be run on the same machine that will run configure or make. Either the GNU Autotools will need to be installed or upgraded on this system, or autogen.sh must be run on the source code on another system and then transferred to here.-- Cheers!I have tried all day on this. I did not compile on this machine yet, nor was I familiar with this process yesterday morning. Searching for easy instructions and checking troubleshooting terms/suggestions are not working as expected.When installing software with make install or sudo make install, different files are placed in various directories. Executables that provide commands the user is intended to run usually go in a bin directory, libraries usually go in a lib directory, manual pages usually go in a man directory, and so forth. When you run ./configure, the --prefix option lets you specify where those directories are.It is called --prefix because it lets you give the prefix that appears in the paths to each of the directories where files from the program or library that you are building are to be installed. Most configure scripts support --prefix, and omitting it and just running ./configure is typically equivalent to ./configure --prefix=/usr/local.To answer this question more fully, I've reproduced two sections from my previous answer about installing tar files globally, which address this specific issue. When you have source code that is compiled by running ./configure and make, you will usually use make install (or sudo make install) to install it.This copies files from the build directory into the install location. When the thing you are installing provides executable commands, those executables are typically copied into a directory that is in $PATH or that you should consider adding to $PATH.Although building and installing software is often as simple as running ./configure, make sometimes requires additional steps like make check or make test, and then make install or sudo make install. You will sometimes want to pass options to the configure script to configure the build.In particular, as pfnuesel says, this is how you configure where the software is going to be installed. Even though the make install step actually installs the software, the locations where everything will be installed are typically established in the ./configure step.The most common option for this is --prefix. The default prefix, when you don't tell configure what to use, is usually /usr/local. Occasionally, a program or library's source code defaults to some other prefix. Fortunately, this is rare. So ./configure is usually equivalent to ./configure --prefix=/usr/local.To install software in your home directory, you could use ./configure --prefix=/home/galahad (if /home/galahad is your home directory) or --prefix="$HOME". Then of course you must still build and install the software with make.I should say that not all software that is distributed in source code form is built this way. You should always look for documentation inside the extracted source code archive to understand what --prefix means when you run ./configure --prefix=directory.When you run ./configure --prefix=directory, you are indicating that the software should be installed under the directory directory. But this rarely, if ever, places loose files in directory. Instead, it places files that serve different purposes in the different subdirectories of directory.sudo /etc/init.d/networking restart [ok] Restarting networking (via systemctl): networking.service. sudo service network-manager restart sudo ifup eno1 Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Client 4.3.3 Copyright 2004-2015 Internet Systems Consortium. All rights reserved. For info, please visit Listening on LPF/eno1/34:e6:d7:0a:8f:fc Sending on LPF/eno1/34:e6:d7:0a:8f:fc Sending on Socket/fallback DHCPDISCOVER on eno1 to 255.255.255.255 port 67 interval 3 (xid=0x162c3b49) DHCPDISCOVER on eno1 to 255.255.255.255 port 67 interval 7 (xid=0x162c3b49) DHCPREQUEST of 134.94.232.12 on eno1 to 255.255.255.255 port 67 (xid=0x493b2c16) DHCPOFFER of 134.94.232.12 from 134.94.232.1 DHCPACK of 134.94.232.12 from 134.94.232.1 bound to 134.94.232.12 -- renewal in 282886 seconds.sudo lshw -C network *-network description: Ethernet interface product: Ethernet Connection (3) I218-LM vendor: Intel Corporation physical id: 19 bus info: pci@0000:00:19.0 logical name: eno1 version: 04 serial: 34:e6:d7:0a:8f:fc size: 1Gbit/s capacity: 1Gbit/s width: 32 bits clock: 33MHz capabilities: pm msi bus_master cap_list ethernet physical tp 10bt 10bt-fd 100bt 100bt-fd 1000bt-fd autonegotiation configuration: autonegotiation=on broadcast=yes driver=e1000e driverversion=3.2.6-k duplex=full firmware=0.2-3 ip=134.94.232.12 latency=0 link=yes multicast=yes port=twisted pair speed=1Gbit/s resources: irq:47 memory:f7e00000-f7e1ffff memory:f7e43000-f7e43fff ioport:f080(size=32) *-networkWireless interface not working properly with USB-to-Ethernet adapter on Linux system.When using a USB-to-Ethernet adapter on a Linux system, there are several potential issues that can arise, including difficulties with wireless connectivity and Ethernet configuration.## Problem DescriptionI have a USB-to-Ethert adapter connected to my Linux system. I edited the connection information, and gave manual IP 192.168.1.21 in the connections menu available at the top right. However, when trying to ping the IP address of the other end of the USB-to-Ethernet adapter, which is 192.168.1.14, I am unable to establish a connection.## Error MessagesThe following error messages were encountered:-bash ./configure : No such file or directoryWhere is that script?It could be not existing. Maybe the project is build different way, if you i.e. have .sh extension which is simply the issue.I'm on Ubuntu 18.04, this is how I solved it: I've created the virtual display using the answer to this question: Create a 20-intel.conf file: sudo vi /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/20-intel.conf Add the following configuration information into the file: Section "Device" Identifier "intelgpu0" Driver "intel" Option "VirtualHeads" "2" EndSection## Troubleshooting Steps1. The USB-to-Ethernet adapter is not recognized by the system. Check the connection information and ensure that the IP address is set correctly.2. Verify that the network interface is enabled. Run the command `sudo ifup enx00116b68261f` to enable the interface.3. Use the `traceroute` command to identify any issues with connectivity.## SolutionTo resolve the issue, try the following steps:- Ensure that the virtual display configuration file is correct and properly set up.- Verify that the compilation configuration is correct for the project being worked on.The solution may involve adjusting the network interface settings or creating a virtual display configuration file.

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