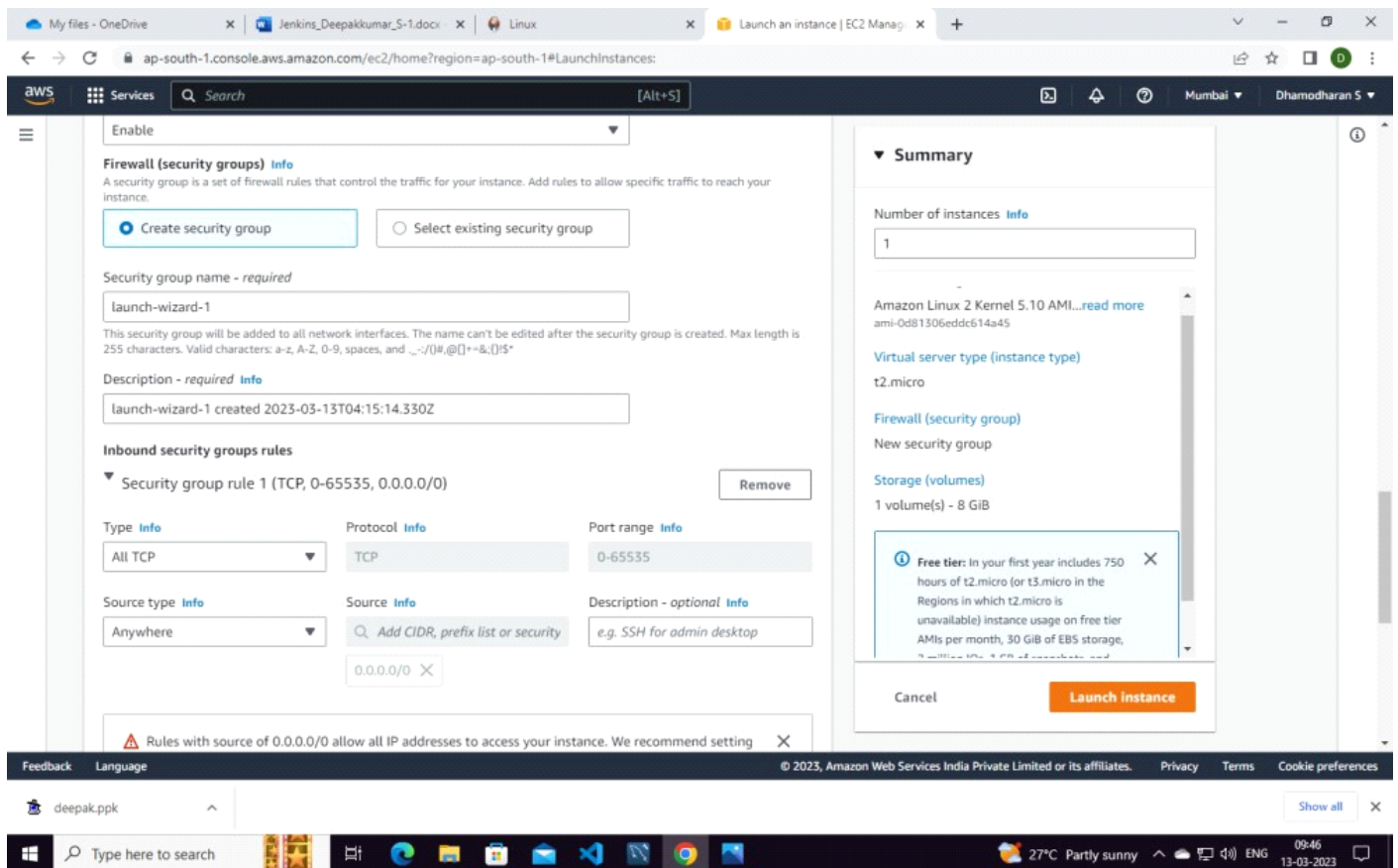


Jenkins

DHAMODHARAN S

Step1: Create a Instance in EC2 to run Jenkins Server



My files - OneDrive

Jenkins_Deepakkumar_S-1.docx

Linux

Instances | EC2 Management Co

ap-south-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=ap-south-1#instances:

aws Services Search [Alt+S]

Mumbai Dhamodharan S

New EC2 Experience

EC2 Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Tags

Limits

Instances

Instances

Instance Types

Launch Templates

Spot Requests

Savings Plans

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Capacity Reservations

Images

AMIs

AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

Instances (1) Info

Find instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

	Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm status	Availability Zone	Publ
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dhamu	i-0c032ee2040b5a142	Running	t2.micro	-	No alarms	ap-south-1a	ec2-

Select an instance

Feedback Language

© 2023, Amazon Web Services India Private Limited or its affiliates. Privacy Terms Cookie preferences

deepak.ppk

Show all

Type here to search

27°C Partly sunny

09:46 13-03-2023

Step2:Then connect with secure shell and install the jdk in the ec2 serve

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Jenkins documentation page for Linux installation. The browser's address bar shows the URL `jenkins.io/doc/book/installing/linux/`. The page has a dark header with the Jenkins logo and navigation links like 'Blog', 'Documentation', 'Plugins', 'Community', 'Subprojects', 'Security', 'About', and 'Download'. A search bar is located on the right side of the header.

On the left side of the page, there is a sidebar menu with the following sections:

- User Documentation Home
- User Handbook
 - User Handbook Overview
 - Installing Jenkins
 - Docker
 - Kubernetes
 - Linux
 - macOS
 - Windows
 - Other Systems
 - WAR file
 - Other Servlet Containers
 - Offline Installations
 - Initial Settings
 - Using Jenkins
 - Pipeline
 - Blue Ocean
 - Managing Jenkins
 - Securing Jenkins
 - System Administration
 - Scaling Jenkins
 - Troubleshooting Jenkins
 - Glossary
- Tutorials
 - Guided Tour
 - Jenkins Pipeline
 - Using Build Tools
- Resources

The main content area is titled 'Linux' and contains the following information:

- A paragraph stating: 'Jenkins installers are available for several Linux distributions.'
- A list of supported distributions:
 - Debian/Ubuntu
 - Fedora
 - Red Hat/Alma/Rocky
- A section titled 'Prerequisites' with the text: 'Minimum hardware requirements:'
 - 256 MB of RAM
 - 1 GB of drive space (although 10 GB is a recommended minimum if running Jenkins as a Docker container)
- A section titled 'Recommended hardware configuration for a small team:'
 - 4 GB+ of RAM
 - 50 GB+ of drive space
- A section titled 'Comprehensive hardware recommendations:'
 - Hardware: see the [Hardware Recommendations](#) page
- A section titled 'Software requirements:'
 - Java: see the [Java Requirements](#) page
 - Web browser: see the [Web Browser Compatibility](#) page
 - For Windows operating system: [Windows Support Policy](#)
 - For Linux operating system: [Linux Support Policy](#)
 - For servlet containers: [Servlet Container Support Policy](#)

On the right side of the main content area, there is a 'Table of Contents' section with links to various parts of the documentation, including 'Prerequisites', 'Debian/Ubuntu', 'Fedora', 'Red Hat/Alma/Rocky', and 'Post-installation setup wizard'.

The bottom of the screenshot shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar, task view button, and several application icons. The system tray on the right shows the date and time as '13-03-2023 09:40' and the weather as '27°C Partly sunny'.

CHANDRASEKARAN R - OneDriveLinux

jenkins.io/doc/book/installing/linux/#debianubuntu

Search

Jenkins

BlogDocumentationPluginsCommunitySubprojectsSecurityAboutDownload

> User Documentation Home

User Handbook

- User Handbook Overview
- Installing Jenkins
 - Docker
 - Kubernetes
 - Linux
 - macOS
 - Windows
 - Other Systems
 - WAR file
 - Other Servlet Containers
 - Offline Installations
 - Initial Settings
- Using Jenkins
- Pipeline
- Blue Ocean
- Managing Jenkins
- Securing Jenkins
- System Administration
- Scaling Jenkins
- Troubleshooting Jenkins
- Glossary

Tutorials

- Guided Tour
- Jenkins Pipeline
- Using Build Tools

Resources

Here, "8081" was chosen but you can put another port available.


Installation of Java

Jenkins requires Java in order to run, yet certain distributions don't include this by default and some Java versions are incompatible with Jenkins.

There are multiple Java implementations which you can use. OpenJDK is the most popular one at the moment, we will use it in this guide.

Update the Debian apt repositories, install OpenJDK 11, and check the installation with the commands:

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install openjdk-11-jre
$ java -version
openjdk version "11.0.12" 2021-07-20
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 11.0.12+7-post-Debian-2)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.12+7-post-Debian-2, mixed mode, sharing)
```



Why use `apt` and not `apt-get` or another command? The `apt` command has been available since 2014. It has a command structure that is similar to `apt-get` but was created to be a more pleasant experience for typical users. Simple software management tasks like install, search and remove are easier with `apt`.


Fedora

You can install Jenkins through `dnf`. You need to add the Jenkins repository from the Jenkins website to the package manager first.

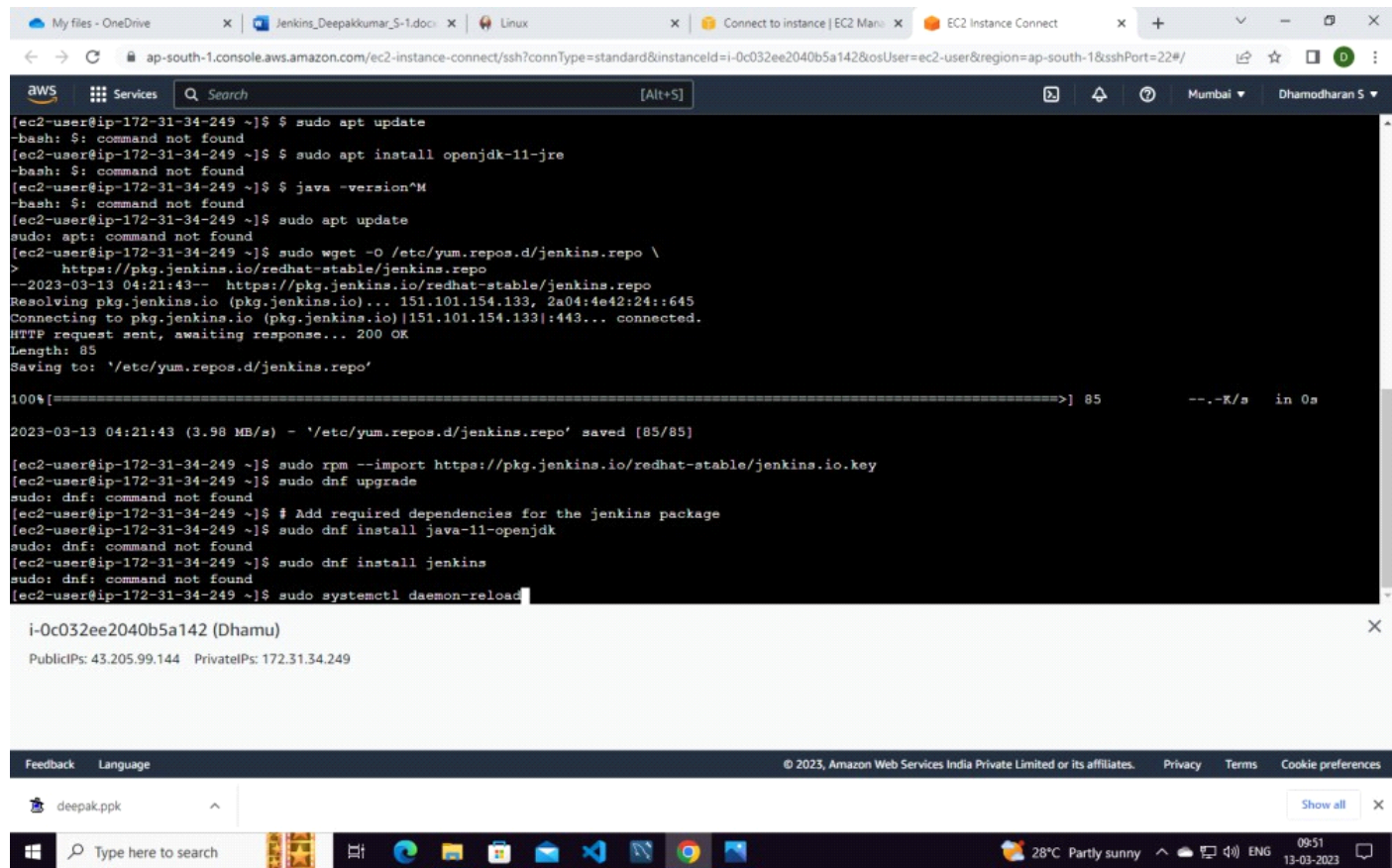
Long Term Support release

A LTS (Long-Term Support) release is chosen every 12 weeks from the stream of regular releases as the stable release for that time period. It can be installed from the `redhat-stable` yum repository.

Type here to search



27°C Partly sunny 09:40 13-03-2023



```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo apt update
-bash: $: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo apt install openjdk-11-jre
-bash: $: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ java -version^M
-bash: $: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo apt update
sudo: apt: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo \
> https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
--2023-03-13 04:21:43-- https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo
Resolving pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)... 151.101.154.133, 2a04:4e42:24::645
Connecting to pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)|151.101.154.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 85
Saving to: '/etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo'

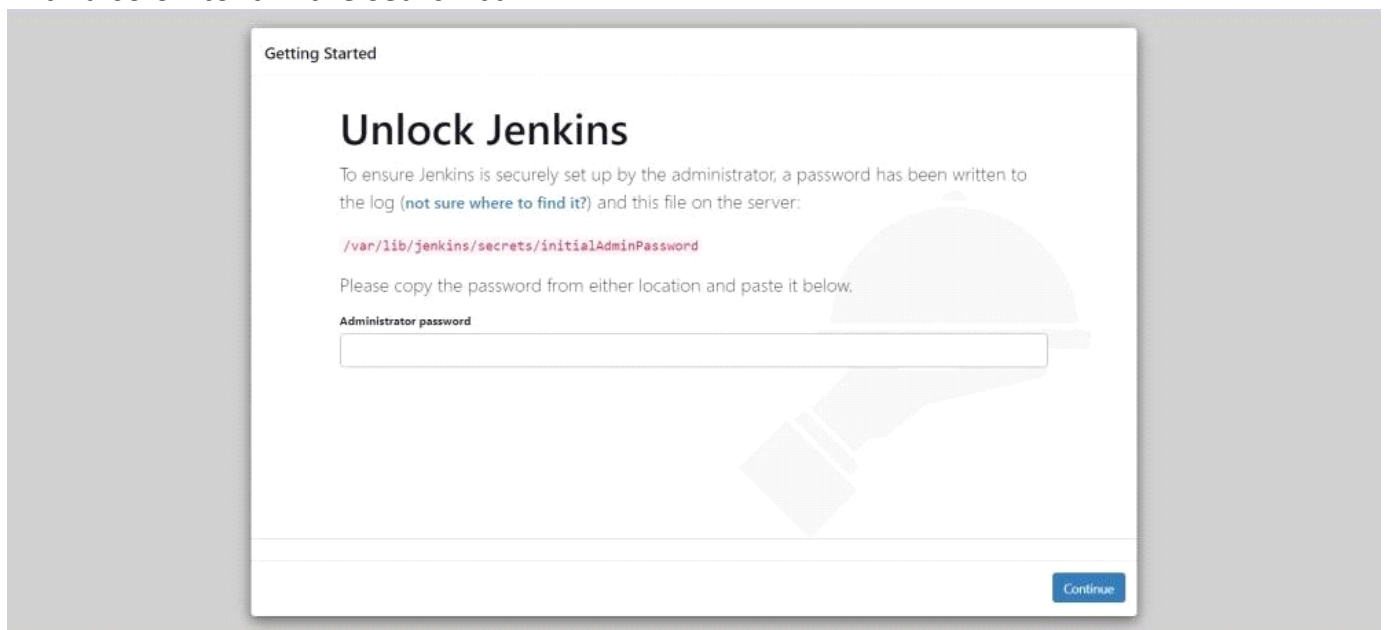
100%[=====] 85 --.-K/s in 0s

2023-03-13 04:21:43 (3.98 MB/s) - '/etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo' saved [85/85]

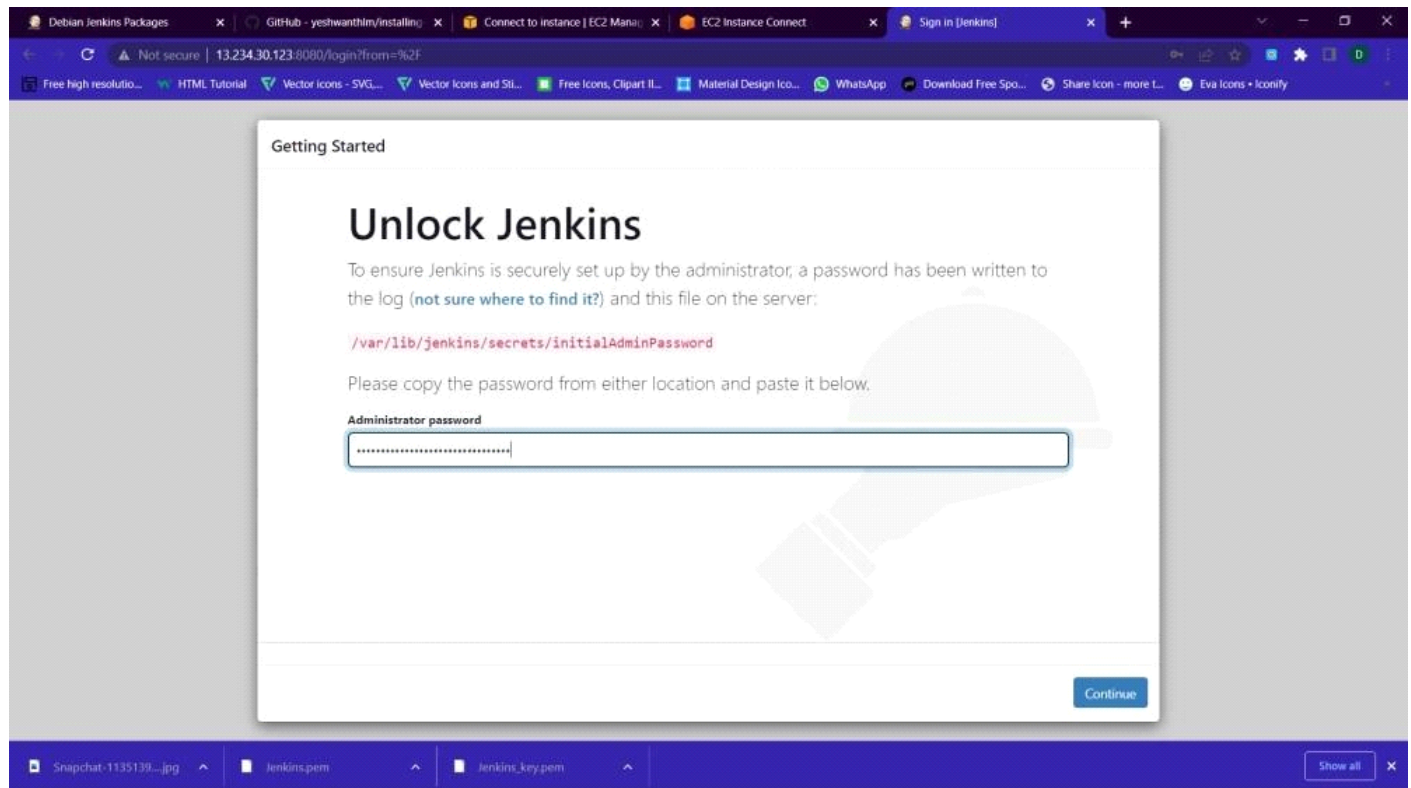
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo rpm --import https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io.key
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo dnf upgrade
sudo: dnf: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ # Add required dependencies for the jenkins package
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo dnf install java-11-openjdk
sudo: dnf: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo dnf install jenkins
sudo: dnf: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-34-249 ~]$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

i-0c032ee2040b5a142 (Dhamu)
PublicIPs: 43.205.99.144 PrivateIPs: 172.31.34.249

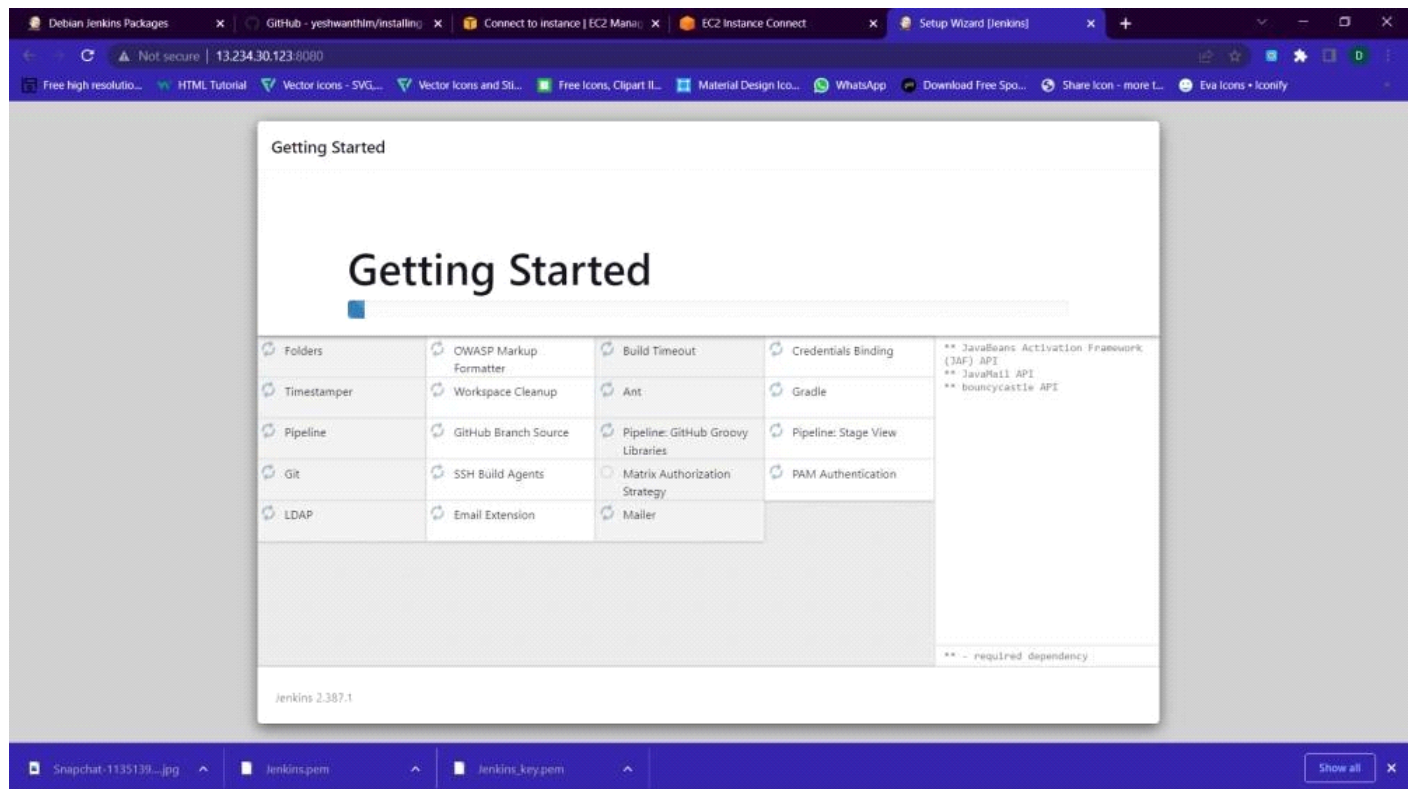
Step3:Then copy the instance IP address and add the default port number 8080 with a colon to it in the search bar



Step4:Then copy the command and open the jenkins



Step5:After unlocking Jenkins press Continue



Step6:After installation Jenkins is ready to use

