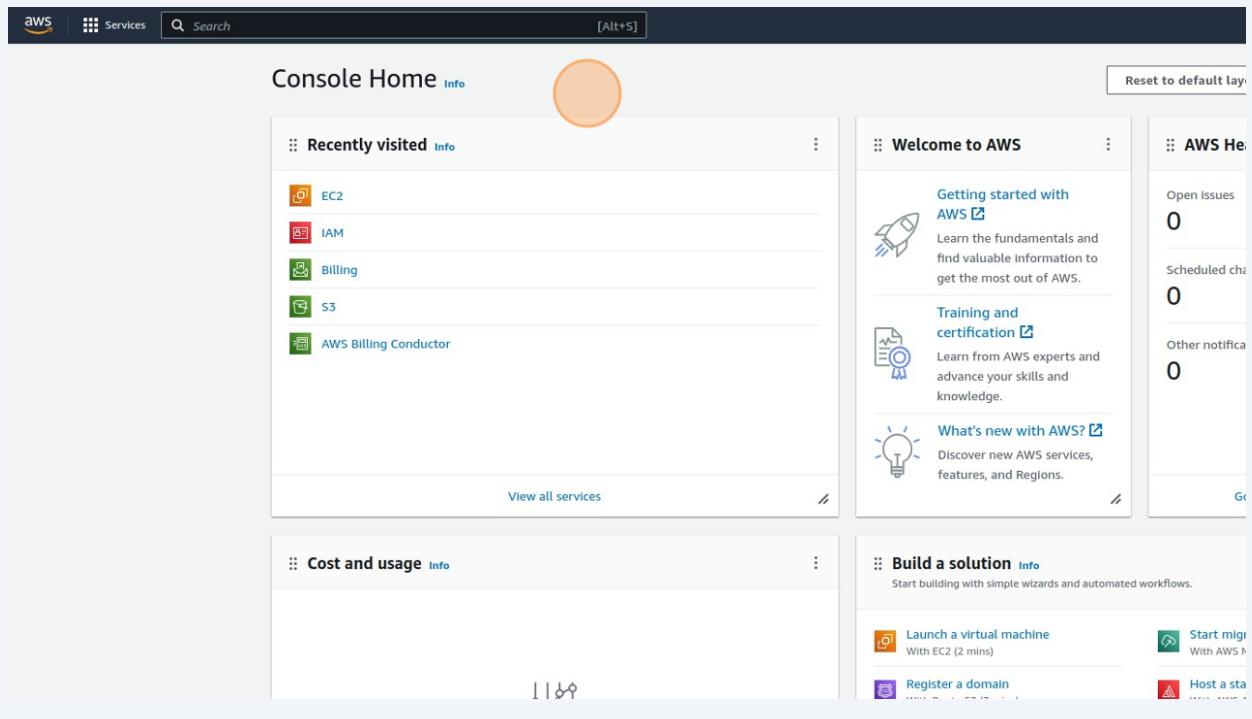


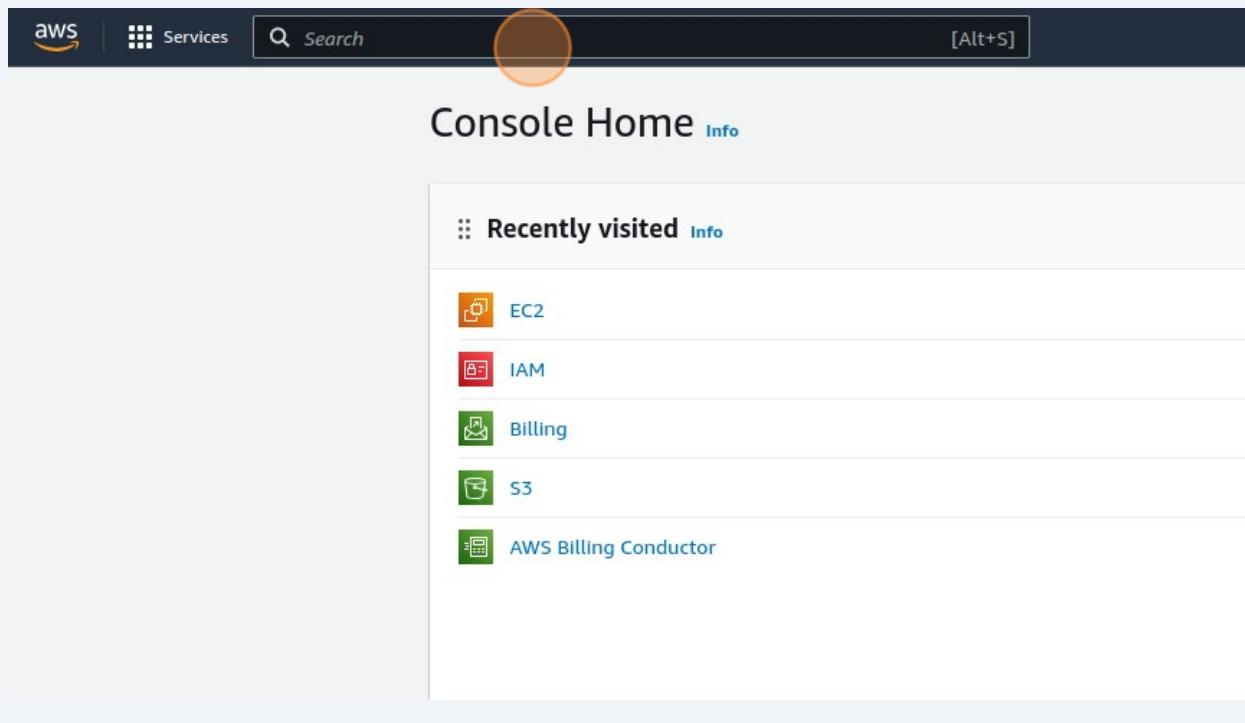
How to Launch an EC2 Instance and Install Jenkins on AWS

Scribe 

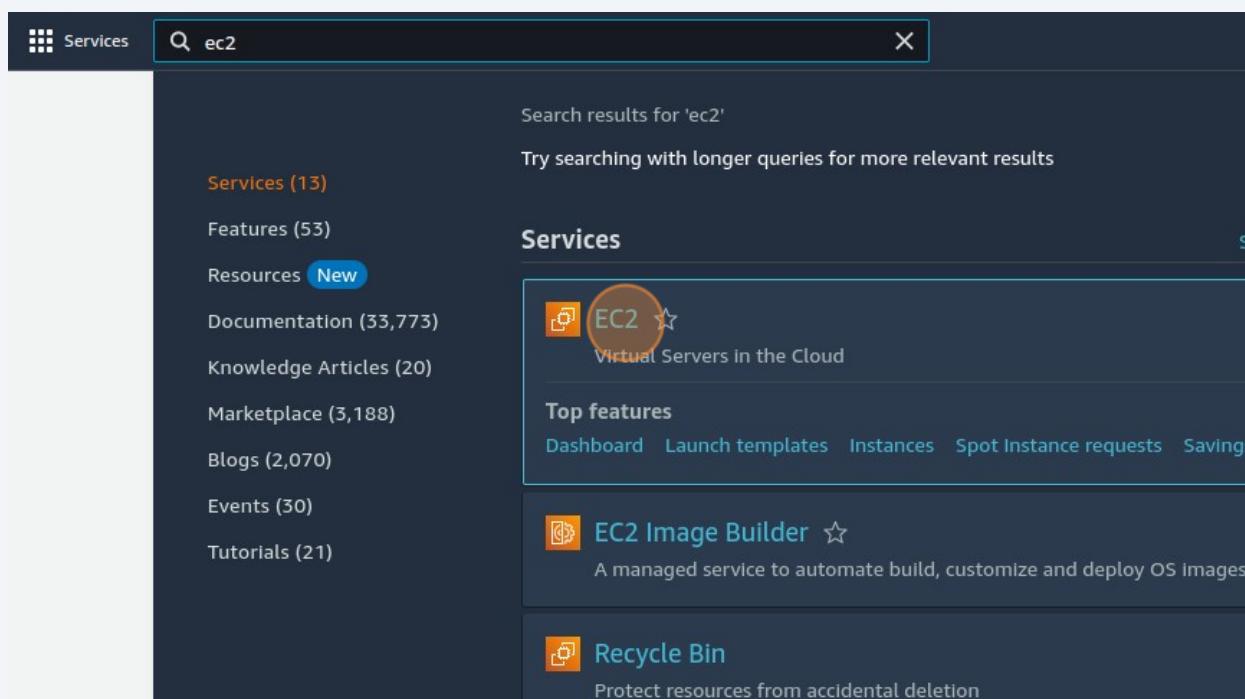
1 Open your AWS Account



2 Click the "Search" field. Type "ec2"



3 Click "EC2"



4 To create Ec2 Instance.Click "Launch instance"

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options like Instances, Images, and Network & Security. The main area is titled 'Resources' and shows a summary of Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) Region. A large orange circle highlights the 'Launch instance' button, which is located under the 'Launch instance' heading. Below it are 'Migrate a server' and 'Scheduled events' buttons. To the right, there's a 'Service health' section, a table of 'Zones' with their respective Zone names and IDs, and several promotional banners for VPC, Settings, Explore AWS, and Additional information.

5 Click the "Name" field.Type "test-aws" .This is our Ec2 Instance Name

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

This screenshot shows the 'Name and tags' step of the 'Create New Instance' wizard. The 'Name' field contains the value 'test-aws', which is highlighted with an orange circle. To the right of the input field is a link 'Add additional tags'. Below this, there's a section titled 'Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)' with a search bar containing the placeholder 'Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images'. At the bottom of the screen, there are 'Previous' and 'Next Step' navigation buttons.

6 There are different choose Ubuntu

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below.

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents Quick Start

Amazon Linux macOS Ubuntu Windows Red Hat SUSE

Browse more AMIs Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2023 AMI Free tier eligible

CloudShell Feedback

7 Click "Create new key pair"

Instance type

t2.micro Free tier eligible

All generations

Compare Instance types

Number of instances 1

Software Image (AMI)

Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, ...read more

ami-0fc5d935ebf8bc3bc

Virtual server type (instance type)

t2.micro

Firewall (security group)

New security group

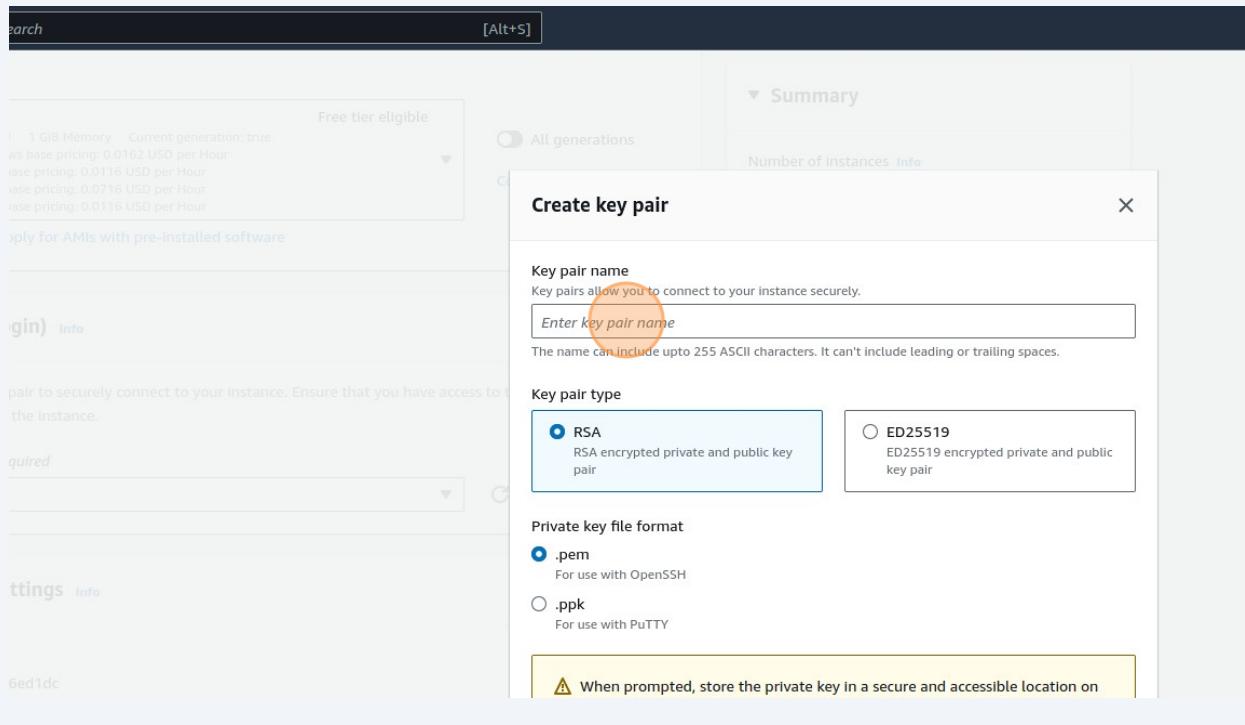
Storage (volumes)

1 volume(s) - 8 GiB

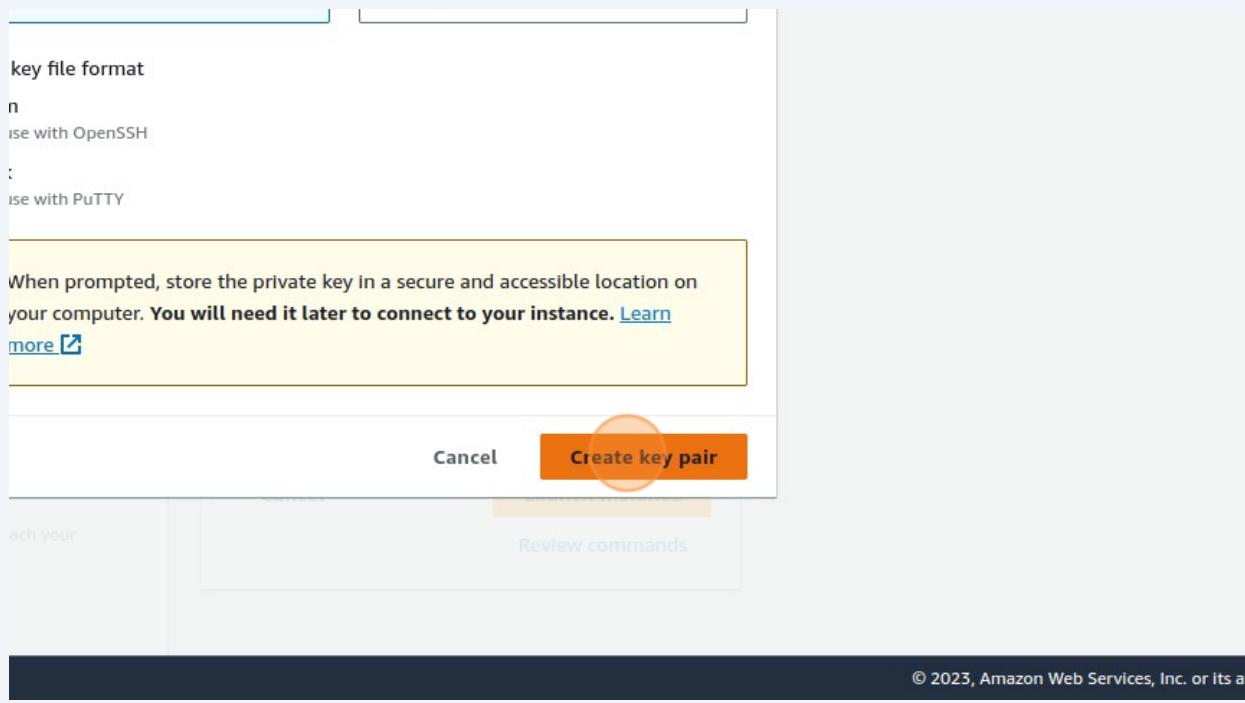
Free tier: In your first year includes 750 hours of t2.micro (or t3.micro in the Regions in which t2.micro is unavailable) instance usage on free tier AMIs per month, 30 GiB of EBS storage, 2 million IOs, 1 GB of snapshots, and 100 GB of bandwidth to the internet.

Cancel Launch instance Review commands

- 8 Click the "Key pair name" field. Type "test-aws".

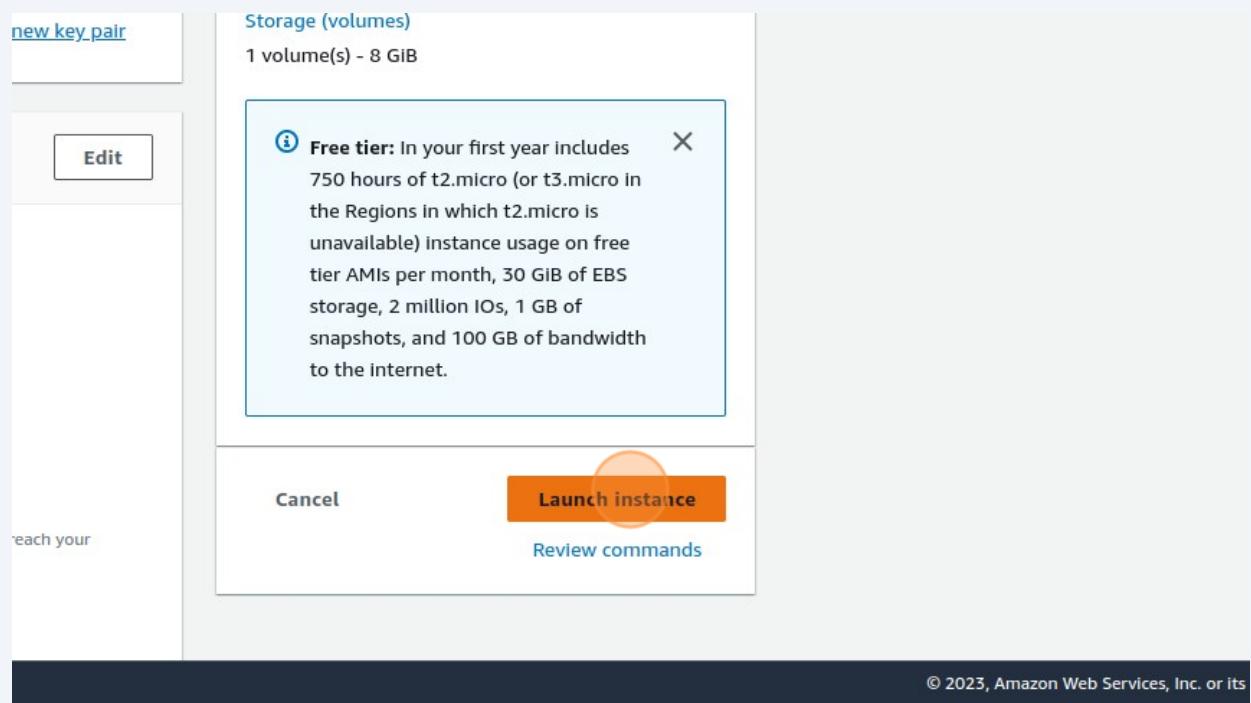


- 9 Click "Create key pair" and download the .csv file



10

Don't change another settings.make sure everything in free tier.then Click "Launch instance"



11

Click on instance

EC2 Dashboard Services Search [Alt+S]

Instances (1) Info

Find Instance by attribute or tag (case-sensitive)

Instance ID = i-0a7ce3c53b7915f8f Clear filters

Name	Instance ID	Instance state	Instance type	Status check	Alarm
test-aws	i-0a7ce3c53b7915f8f	Pending	t2.micro	-	No al

Instances

- Instances
- Instance Types
- Launch Templates
- Spot Requests
- Savings Plans
- Reserved Instances
- Dedicated Hosts
- Capacity Reservations
- New

Images

- AMIs
- AMI Catalog

Elastic Block Store

- Volumes

12

Now you will redirected to this page.where you will manage your ec2 instance

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console with the EC2 service selected. In the left navigation pane, 'Instances' is under the 'Compute' section. The main content area displays the 'Instance summary for i-0a7ce3c53b7915f8f (test-aws)'. Key details shown include:

- Public IPv4 address:** 54.145.221.218 [open address]
- Instance state:** Pending
- VPC ID:** vpc-0045dec916b6ed1dc
- Subnet ID:** subnet-073a0edff3f1f2ed9
- AMI ID:** ami-0fc5d935ebf8bc3bc
- AMI name:** ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64-server-20230919
- Launch time:** Fri Nov 10 2023 15:32:40 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time) (less than a minute)

The 'Details' tab is selected at the bottom.

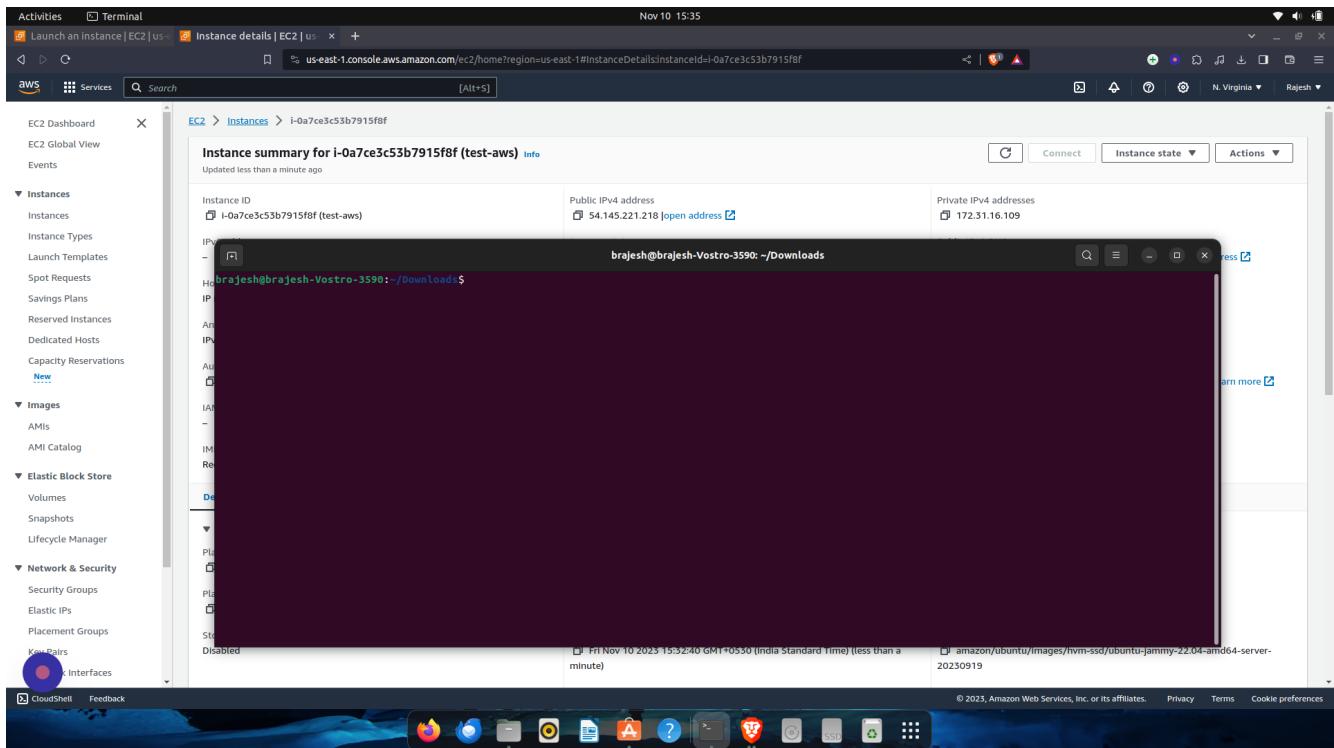
13

Copy your ec2 Instance Public Ip Address

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the AWS EC2 Instances page for the same instance. The Public IPv4 address (54.145.221.218) is highlighted with a red circle. The rest of the instance details are visible, including the VPC and subnet information, and the AMI configuration.

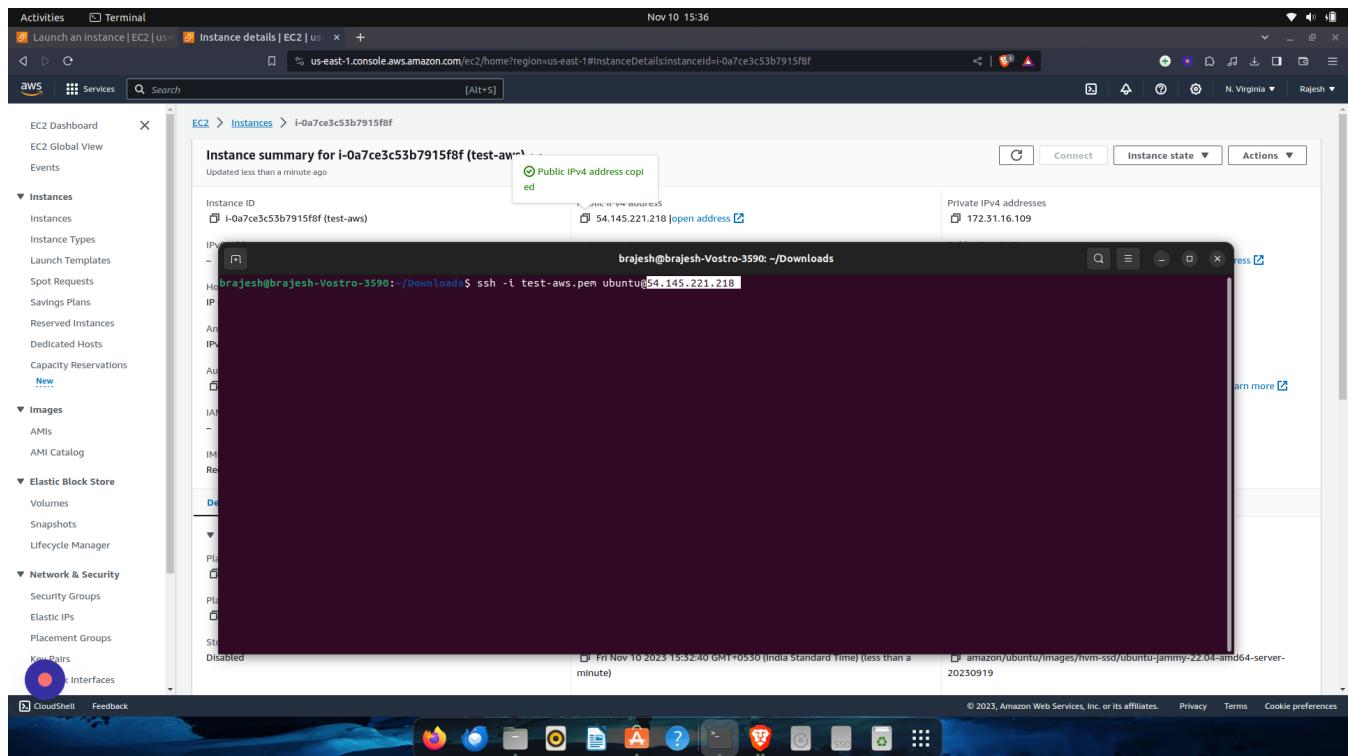
14

Open Your Terminal .Currently I am using Ubuntu. If you are using windows then go for better terminals

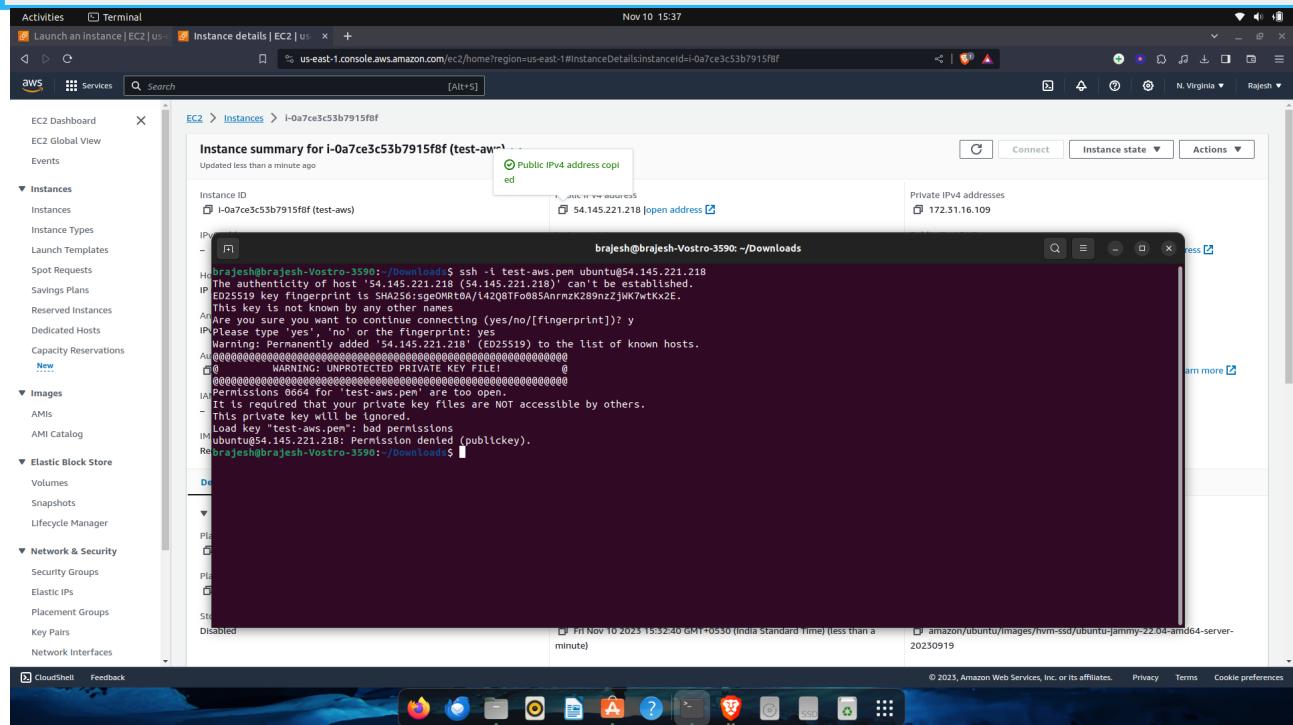


Now using ssh command we will connect to the instance .open your downloaded .pem file location in your terminal and execute this command: "ssh -i test-aws.pem ubuntu@54.145.221.210"

'replace your pem file name and replace your Ec2 public IP'

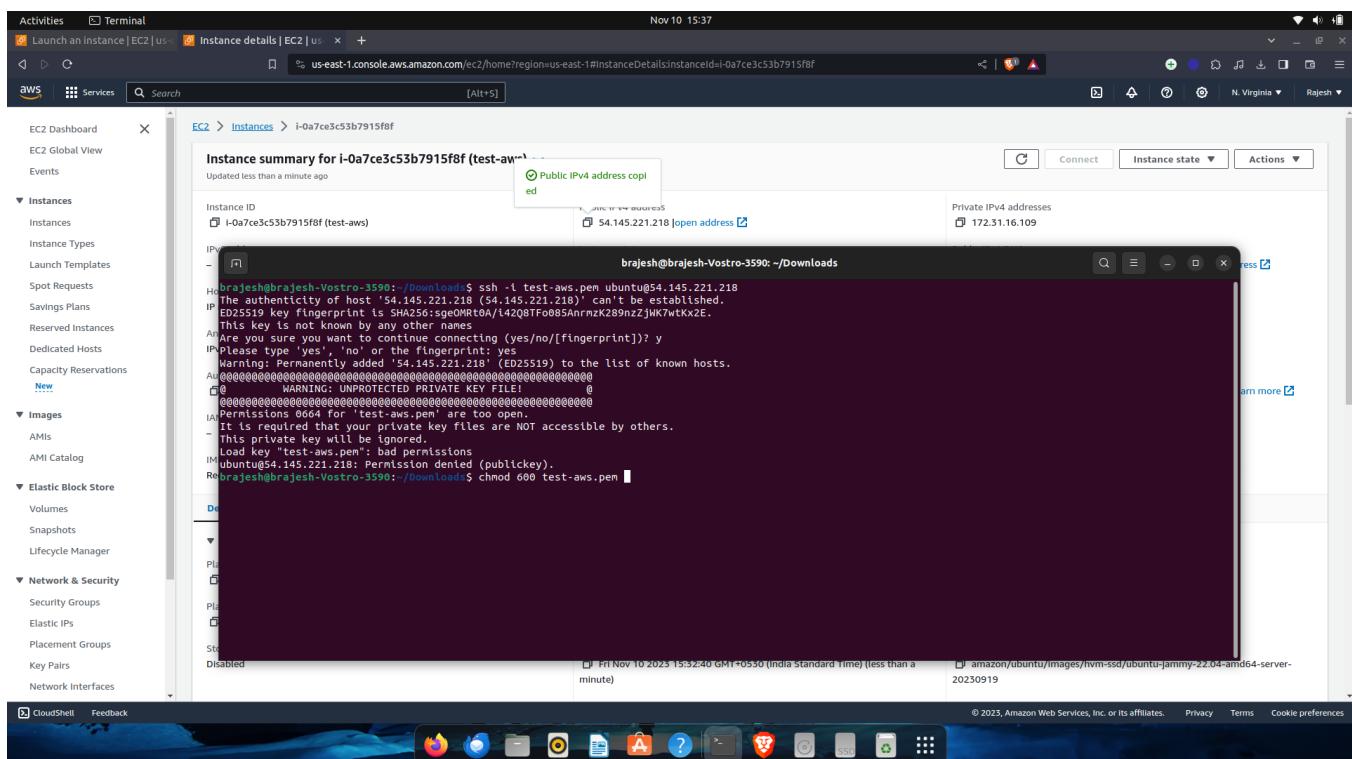


Now you will get this error. Don't worry, this error means you need to provide the execution permission.



Now Execute this command : "chmod 600 test-aws.pem"

Replace the file name with your .pem file name



Now run the previous ssh command. It will run successfully

The screenshot shows a browser-based AWS CloudShell interface. The title bar indicates it's connected to an EC2 instance with the IP address 172.31.16.109. The main content area is a terminal window displaying the following text:

```
brajesh@brajesh-Vostro-3590:~/Download$ ssh -i test-aws.pem ubuntu@54.145.221.218
Welcome to Ubuntu 22.04.3 LTS (GNU/Linux 6.2.0-1012-aws x86_64)

 * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management: https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support: https://ubuntu.com/advantage

System information as of Fri Nov 10 10:07:40 UTC 2023
System load: 0.0517578125 Processes: 101
Usage of /: 20.4% of 7.57GB Users logged in: 0
Memory usage: 20% IPv4 address for eth0: 172.31.16.109
Swap usage: 0%

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable ESM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

ubuntu@ip-172-31-16-109: ~
```

The terminal also shows a file browser sidebar with a single item: "ami-0fc5d555eb180c5dc". Below the terminal is a network & security section showing a single entry for "ami-0fc5d555eb180c5dc". The bottom of the screen features a standard Linux desktop dock with icons for various applications.

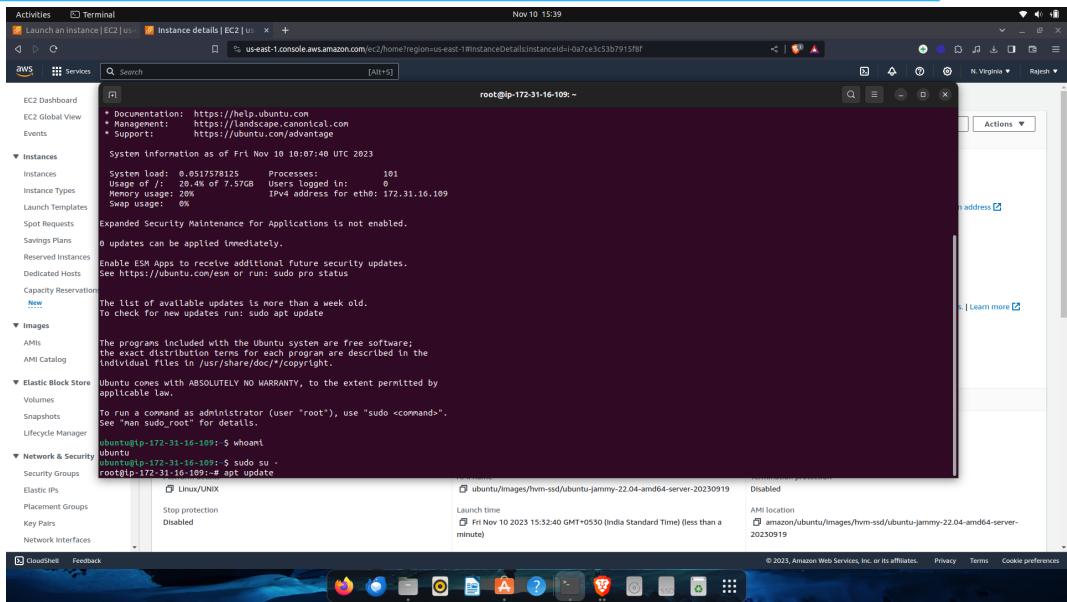
Now we successfully connected to our ec2 instance .
To verify it execute this command: "whoami"

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same AWS CloudShell interface and terminal output. The terminal displays:

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-16-109:~$ whoami
ubuntu
ubuntu@ip-172-31-16-109:~$
```

The AWS CloudShell interface includes a sidebar for "Network & Security" and a dock at the bottom with various application icons.

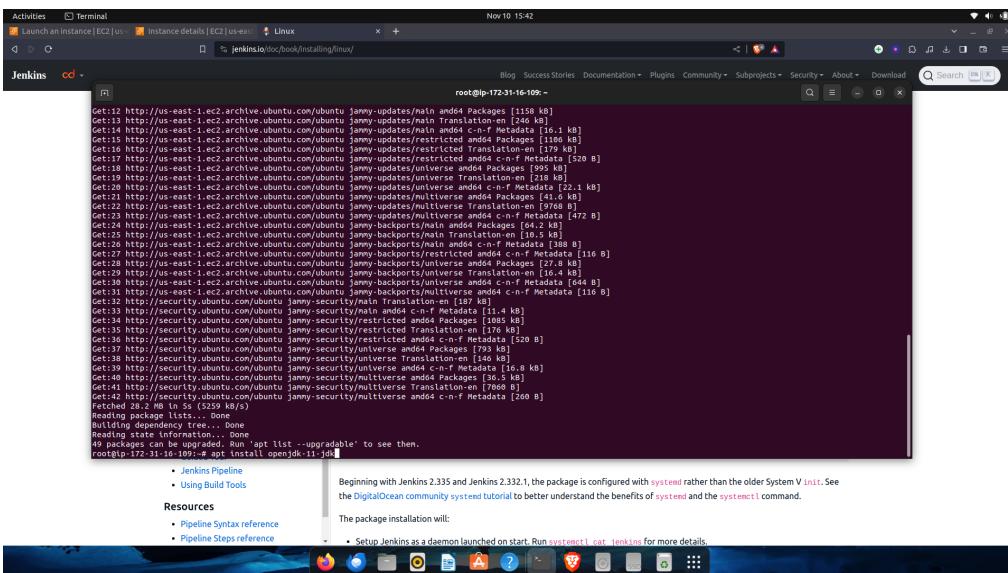
**It's good to update our instance.Before that change to root user.
Execute this command : "sudo su -"
Let's update: apt update**



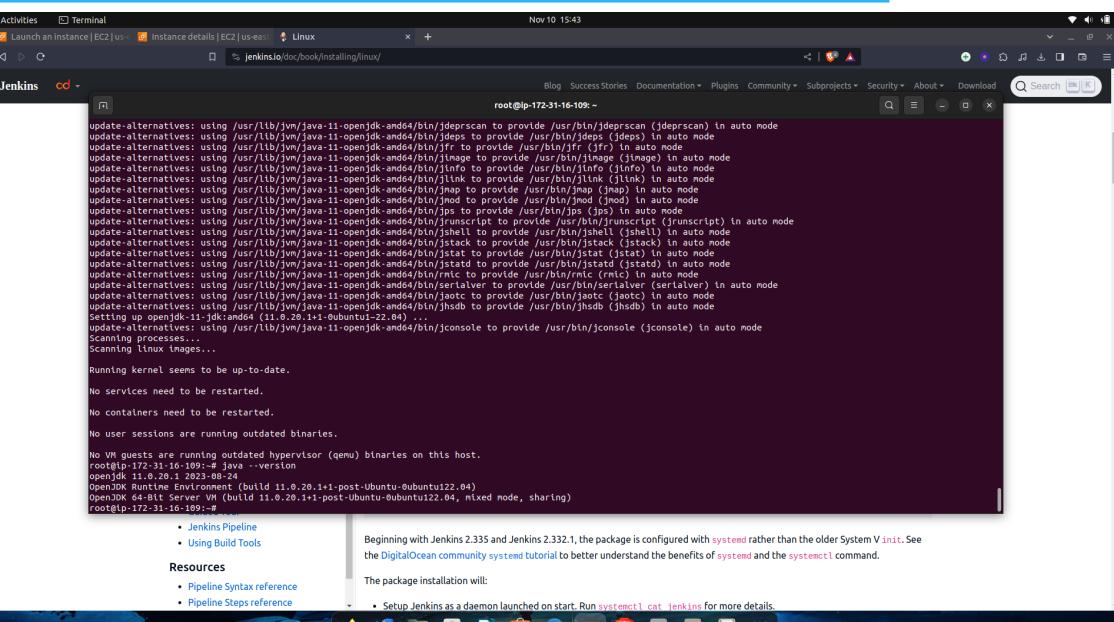
Now we are ready to deploy application in our Instance.we will deploy Jenkins in our instance.

Before that we need to install java.To install java in our system.Execute this command.

"apt install openjdk-11-jdk"



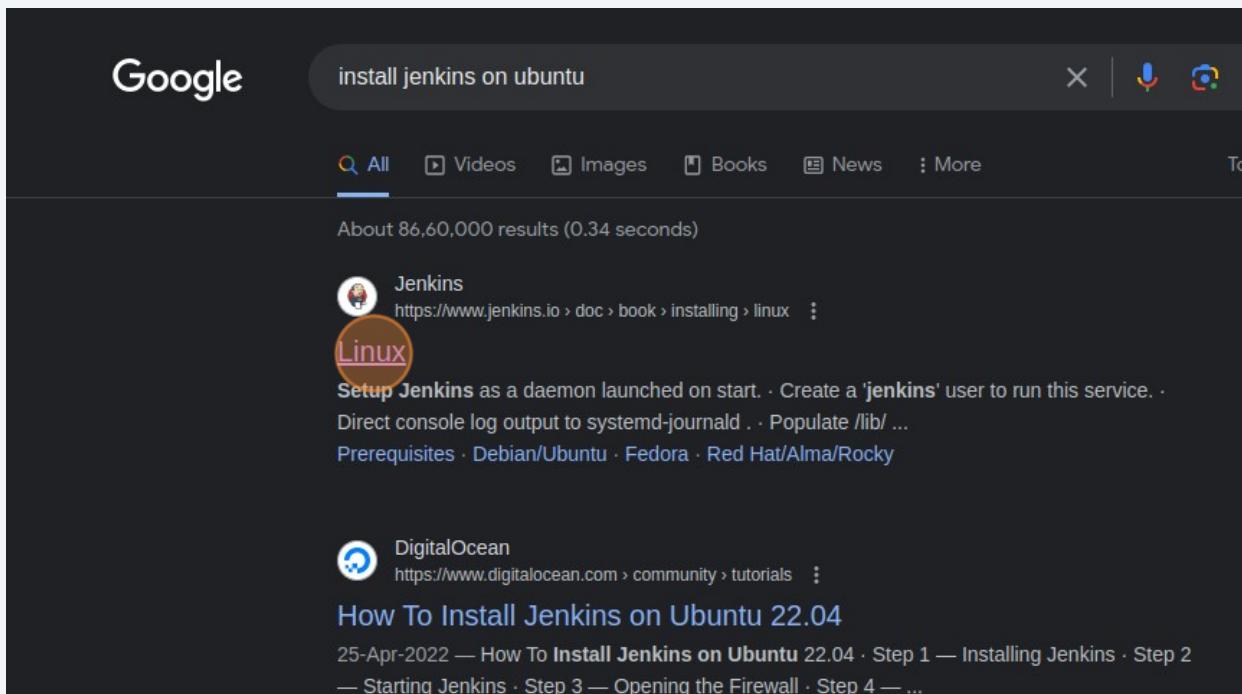
To confirm the installation run this command: "java --version"



14 Open Your Terminal .Currently I am using Ubuntu. If you are using windows then go for better terminals

15 In a new tab, navigate to <https://www.google.com/>

16 Click "Linux"



17 scroll down

The screenshot shows the Jenkins User Documentation Home page. On the left sidebar, there's a navigation menu with sections like 'User Handbook', 'Tutorials', and 'Resources'. The 'User Handbook' section has a sub-section for 'Linux' under 'Installing Jenkins'. The main content area is titled 'Linux' and discusses Jenkins installers for various Linux distributions. A table of contents on the right lists categories such as Prerequisites, System Administration, and Post-installation.

Linux

Jenkins installers are available for several Linux distributions.

- Debian/Ubuntu
- Fedora
- Red Hat/Alma/Rocky

Prerequisites

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)

Recommended hardware configuration for a small team:

- 4 GB+ of RAM
- 50 GB+ of drive space

Comprehensive hardware recommendations:

- Hardware: see the [Hardware Recommendations](#) page

Software requirements:

- Java: see the [Java Requirements](#) page
- Web browser: see the [Web Browser Compatibility](#) page
- For Windows operating system: [Windows Support Policy](#)

18 Click "Copied!"

The screenshot shows the Jenkins User Documentation Home page. The 'User Handbook' sidebar includes a 'Platform Information' section. The main content area features a notice about the removal of OpenJDK 11 and the switch to OpenJDK 17. It also contains sections on 'Long Term Support release' and 'Weekly release', both with terminal command examples. A note at the bottom discusses the change from System V init to systemd.

Long Term Support release

With the release of [Debian 12](#), OpenJDK 11 is no longer included. It has been replaced with [OpenJDK 17](#), which is reflected in the instructions below.

```
sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
echo deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable binary/ | sudo tee \
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

Weekly release

A new release is produced weekly to deliver bug fixes and features to users and plugin developers. It can be installed from the [debian apt repository](#).

```
sudo wget -O /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian/jenkins.io-2023.key
echo deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc] \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian binary/ | sudo tee \
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

Beginning with Jenkins 2.335 and Jenkins 2.332.1, the package is configured with `systemd` rather than the older System V `init`. See the [DigitalOcean community](#) `systemd` tutorial to better understand the benefits of `systemd` and the `systemctl` command.

The package installation will:

- Setup Jenkins as a daemon launched on start. Run `systemctl cat jenkins` for more details.

19 Paste it and hit enter to run in your terminal

```

root@ip-172-31-16-109:~#
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jmap to provide /usr/bin/jmap (jmap) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jmod to provide /usr/bin/jmod (jmod) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jps to provide /usr/bin/jps (jps) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jstat to provide /usr/bin/jstat (jstat) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jstac to provide /usr/bin/jstac (jstac) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jshell to provide /usr/bin/jshell (jshell) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jtck to provide /usr/bin/jtck (jtck) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jtmc to provide /usr/bin/jtmc (jtmc) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jserialver to provide /usr/bin/jserialver (serialver) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jstack to provide /usr/bin/jstack (jstack) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jtorta to provide /usr/bin/jtorta (jtorta) in auto mode
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jtortoise to provide /usr/bin/jtortoise (jtortoise) in auto mode
Setting up openjdk-11-jdk-headless (11.0.20.1+1-Ubuntu-0ubuntu1.22.04) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-and64/bin/jconsole to provide /usr/bin/jconsole (jconsole) in auto mode
Scanning for broken symbolic links...
Scanning for old images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~# java --version
openjdk 11.0.20.1 2023-08-17
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.20.1+1-post-Ubuntu-0ubuntu122.04)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 11.0.20.1+1-post-Ubuntu-0ubuntu122.04, mixed mode, sharing)
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~# curl -s https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.key | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/jenkins.list > /dev/null
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install jenkins
  • Jenkins Pipeline
  • Using Build Tools
  Resources
  • Pipeline Syntax reference
  • Pipeline Steps reference
  • Setup Jenkins as a daemon launched on start. Run systemctl cat jenkins for more details.
The package installation will:
Beginning with Jenkins 2.335 and Jenkins 2.332.1, the package is configured with systemd rather than the older System V init. See the DigitalOcean community systemd tutorial to better understand the benefits of systemd and the systemctl command.
```

```

Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  net-tools
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  jenkins net-tools
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 48 not upgraded.
Need to get 89.2 MB in 36 (31.1 MB/s).
After this operation, 304 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [y/n] y
Get: http://us-east-1.ec2.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 net-tools amd64 1:1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5 [204 kB]
Fetched 89.2 MB in 36 (31.1 MB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package net-tools.
(Reading database ... 6713 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../archives/net-tools_1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking net-tools (1:1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5) ...
Selecting previously unselected package jenkins.
Preparing to unpack .../archives/jenkins_2.431_all.deb ...
Unpacking jenkins (2.431) ...
Setting up net-tools (1:1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5) ...
Setting up jenkins (2.431) ...
Creating symlink /lib/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~#
  • Jenkins Pipeline
  • Using Build Tools
  Resources
  • Pipeline Syntax reference
  • Pipeline Steps reference
  The package installation will:
Beginning with Jenkins 2.335 and Jenkins 2.332.1, the package is configured with systemd rather than the older System V init. See the DigitalOcean community systemd tutorial to better understand the benefits of systemd and the systemctl command.
```

To verify that Jenkins service is running or not. Run this command: "systemctl status jenkins "

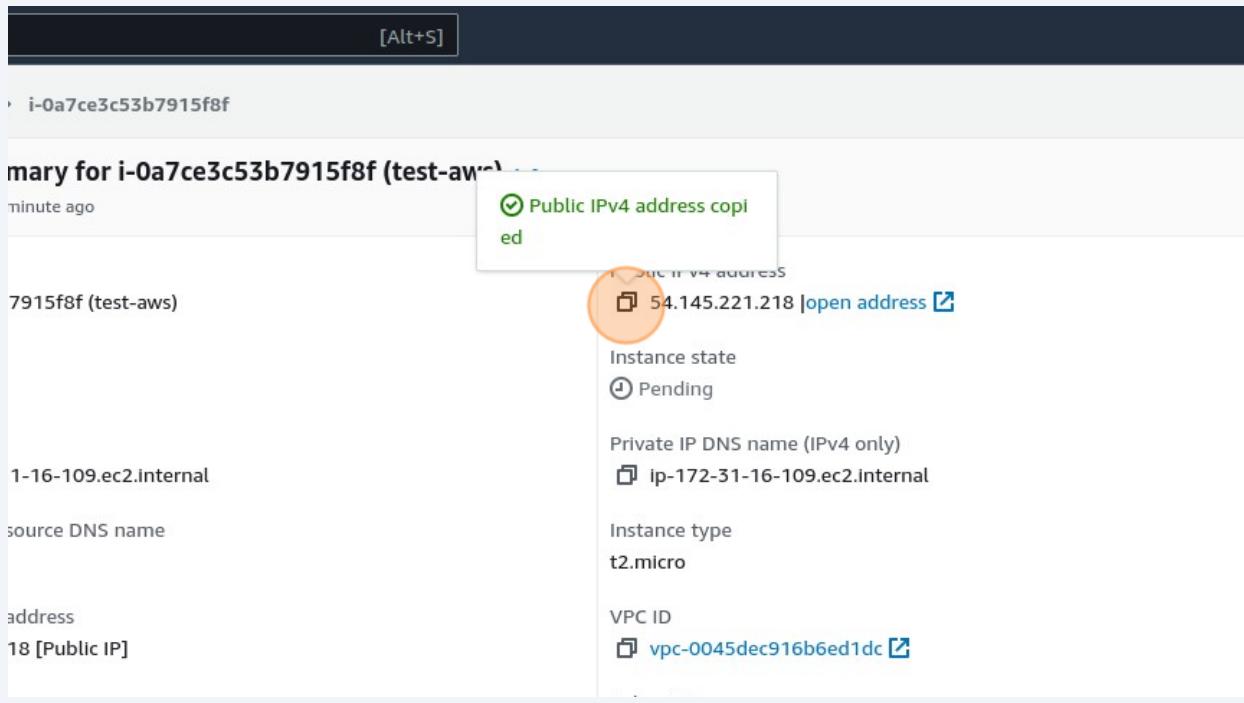
```

root@ip-172-31-16-109:~#
Setting up jenkins (2.431) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.
No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~# systemctl status jenkins
● jenkins.service - Jenkins Continuous Integration Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2023-11-10 10:16:06 UTC; 1min 7s ago
     Main PID: 4962 (java)
        Tasks: 37 (lmt: 1121)
       Memory: 299.0M
          CPU: 40.044ms
        CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service
               └─4962 /usr/bin/java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar /usr/share/java/jenkins.war --webroot=/var/cache/jenkins/war --httpPort=8080

Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: ca247f4bed1640708564b9ca8139e5bb
Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: This may also be found at: /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: ****
Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: ****
Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: ****
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.660+0000 [id:29]      INFO  jenkins.InitReactorRunner$1@onAttained: Completed initialization
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.708+0000 [id:22]      INFO  hudson.lifecycle.Lifecycle@onReady: Jenkins is fully up and running
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.798+0000 [id:45]      INFO  h.m.DownloadService$Downloadable@load: Obtained the updated data f
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4962]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.799+0000 [id:45]      INFO  hudson.util.Retrier$1@start: Performed the action check updates serv
Lines 1-20/20 (END)

  • Jenkins Pipeline
  • Using Build Tools
  Resources
  • Pipeline Syntax reference
  • Pipeline Steps reference
  The package installation will:
Beginning with Jenkins 2.335 and Jenkins 2.332.1, the package is configured with systemd rather than the older System V init. See the DigitalOcean community systemd tutorial to better understand the benefits of systemd and the systemctl command.
```

20 copy your Public IP



21 Open a new tab and paste it .Jenkins port number is 8080.So make sure to attach the port number at the end like this "http://54.145.221.218:8080/"

Our instance will not be opened.before that we need to do a setting.

22 go to your instance settings

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with a specific instance selected. The instance summary for 'i-0a7ce3c53b7915f8f (test-aws)' is displayed. The 'Security' tab is highlighted with an orange circle. Key details shown include:

- Instance ID:** i-0a7ce3c53b7915f8f (test-aws)
- IPv6 address:** -
- Hostname type:** IP name: ip-172-51-16-109.ec2.internal
- Answer private resource DNS name:** IPv4 (A)
- Auto-assigned IP address:** 54.145.221.218 [Public IP]
- IAM Role:** -
- IMDSv2:** Required
- Public IPv4 address:** 54.145.221.218 [open address]
- Instance state:** Pending
- Private IP DNS name (IPv4 only):** ip-172-51-16-109.ec2.internal
- Instance type:** t2.micro
- VPC ID:** vpc-0045dec916b6ed1dc [open]
- Subnet ID:** subnet-073a0edff3ff1f2ed9 [open]
- Private IPv4 addresses:** 172.31.16.109
- Public IPv4 DNS:** ec2-54-145-221-218.compute-1.amazonaws.com [open address]
- Elastic IP addresses:** -
- AWS Compute Optimizer finding:** Opt-in to AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations. | Learn more
- Auto Scaling Group name:** -

23 Click "Security"

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with the 'Security' tab selected. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation links like Dedicated Hosts, Capacity Reservations, Images, Elastic Block Store, Network & Security, and Key Pairs. The main content area displays instance details for an Ubuntu (Inferred) instance with the following configuration:

- Platform:** Ubuntu (Inferred)
- Platform details:** Linux/UNIX
- Stop protection:** Disabled
- AMI ID:** ami-0fc5d935ebf0bc3bc
- AMI name:** ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64-server-20230919
- Launch time:** Fri Nov 10 2023 15:32:40 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time) (less than a minute)
- Monitoring:** disabled
- Termination protection:** Disabled
- AMI location:** amazon/ubuntu/images/hvm-ssd/ubuntu-jammy-22.04-amd64-server-20230919

24 Click "sg-0b9d0de64f8738fbf (launch-wizard-1)"

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. A specific instance, an IPv4 (A) t2.micro, is selected. In the 'Security' tab, under 'Security groups', the security group 'sg-0b9d0de64f8738fbf (launch-wizard-1)' is listed and highlighted with a red circle. Below it, the 'Inbound rules' section shows one rule: Name 'sgr-0bb960ff99d1b330f', Port range '22', Protocol 'TCP', Source '0.0.0.0/0', and Security groups 'launch-wizard-1'. The 'Outbound rules' section also lists one rule with similar details.

25 Click "Edit inbound rules"

The screenshot shows the 'Edit inbound rules' interface for the security group 'sg-0b9d0de64f8738fbf (launch-wizard-1)'. At the top, there's a summary: 'Outbound rules count 1' and '1 Permission entry'. Below is a table for defining inbound rules. The table has columns: Protocol (set to TCP), Port range (set to 22), Source (set to 0.0.0.0/0), and Description (empty). The 'Edit inbound rules' button at the top right is highlighted with a red circle.

Protocol	Port range	Source	Description
TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0	-

26

The screenshot shows the 'Edit inbound rules' page for a security group named 'sg-0b9d0de64f8738fbf - launch-wizard-1'. A single rule is listed: Type: SSH, Protocol: TCP, Port range: 22, Source: Custom (0.0.0.0/0). A warning message at the bottom states: '⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.' The 'Add rule' button is highlighted with an orange circle.

27

Click "Add rule"

The screenshot shows the 'Inbound rules' page for the same security group. The 'Add rule' button is highlighted with an orange circle. The warning message at the bottom is visible: '⚠ Rules with source of 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.'

28 Choose Custom Tcp.Click in the port range field.Type " Backspace 8080"

that's allowed to reach the instance.

Type Info	Protocol Info	Port range Info	Source Info	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0 X
Custom TCP	TCP	0	Custom	Q

0 allow all IP addresses to access your instance. We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

29 Click "Source"

Protocol Info	Port range Info	Source Info	Description
TCP	22	Custom	0.0.0.0/0 X
TCP	8080	Custom	⚠ CIDR block, a security group ID or a prefix list has to be specified.

We recommend setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

30 Click "Anywhere-IPv4"

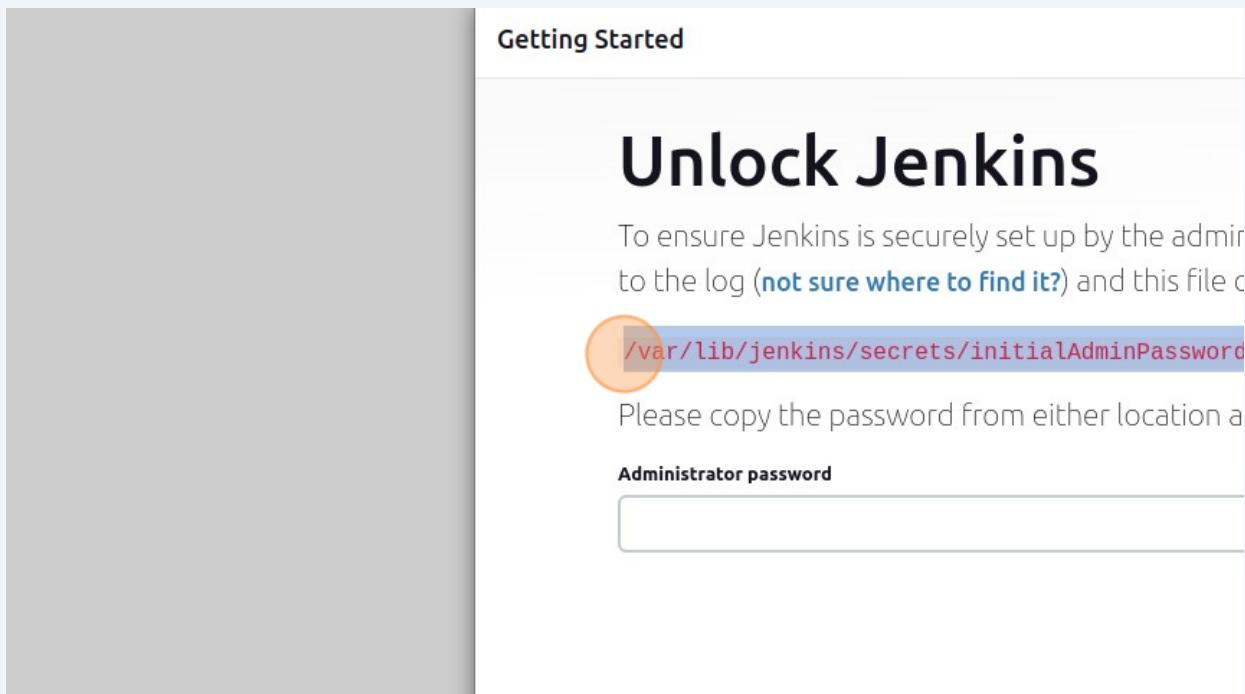
The screenshot shows the 'Edit inbound rule' interface in the AWS Management Console. The 'Protocol Info' section has 'TCP' selected as the protocol and port '22'. The 'Port range Info' section has port '8080' specified. In the 'Source Info' section, a dropdown menu is open under 'Custom', showing options: 'Custom' (selected), 'Anywhere-IPv4' (highlighted with an orange circle), 'Anywhere-IPv6', and 'My IP'. A tooltip message states: 'CIDR block, a security group ID or a prefix list has to be specified.' Below the source info, a yellow banner recommends setting security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only.

31 Click "Save rules"

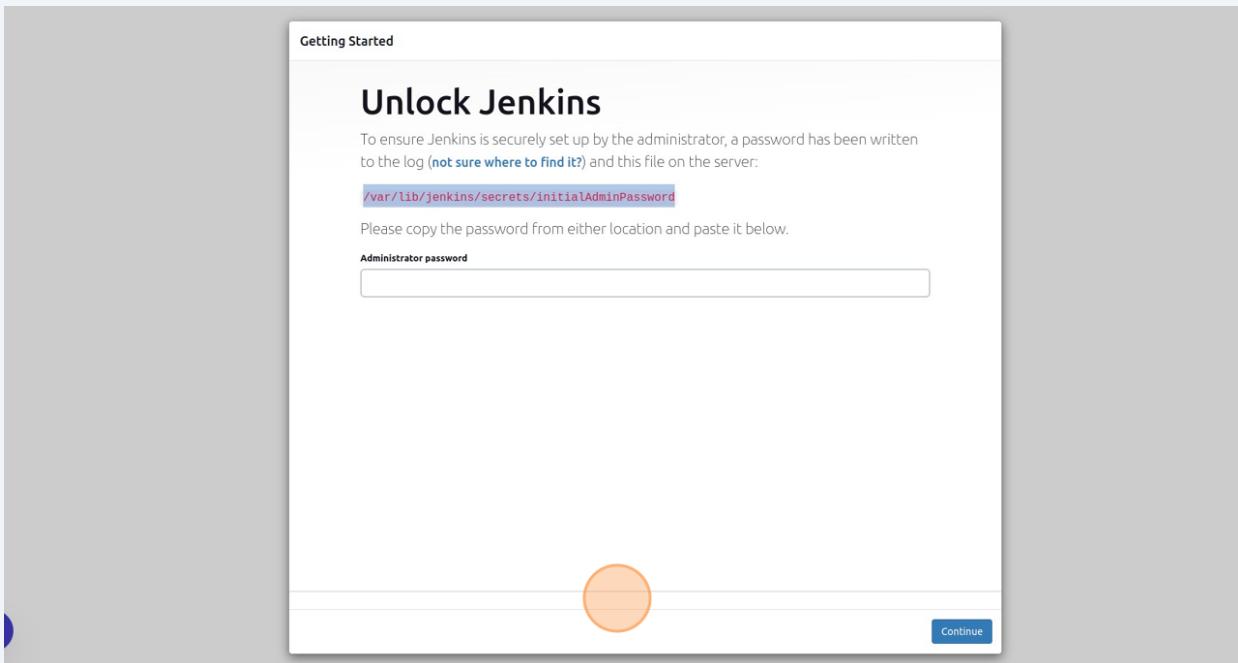
The screenshot shows a 'Preview changes' confirmation dialog. It displays the source information: '0.0.0.0/0 X'. A yellow banner at the bottom left says 'IP addresses only.' with a close button 'X'. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Preview changes', and 'Save rules' (which is highlighted with an orange circle).

32 Now go back to the opened tab. And Refresh

33 you will redirected to this jenkins page

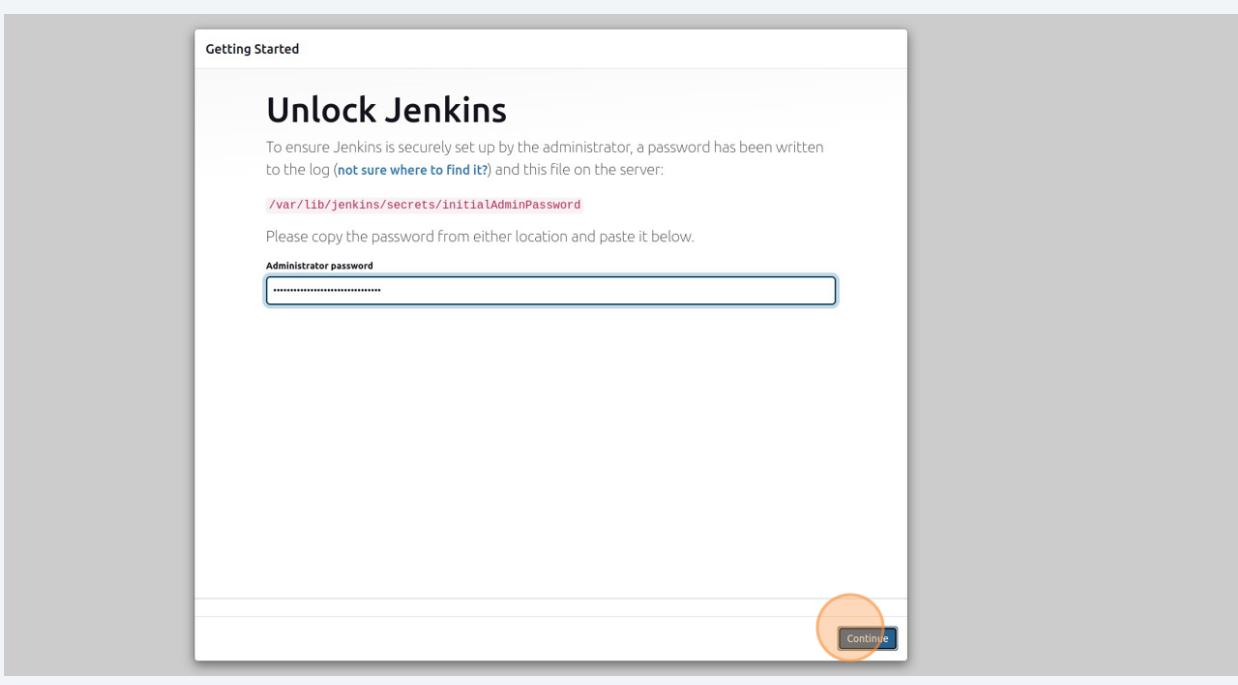


34 copy the address



35 Switch to the Terminal and open the file
"cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword "

36 Click this confirm button



Activities Terminal Nov 10 17:22

Instances | EC2 | us-east-1 Instance details | EC2 | us-... Linux Setup Wizard [Jenkins] + us-east-1.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/home?region=us-east-1#InstanceDetails:instanceId=i-0a7ce3c5b7915f8f

Services Search [Alt+S]

Scanning linux images...

root@ip-172-31-16-109: ~

```

Scanning linux images...
Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.
No services need to be restarted.
No containers need to be restarted.
No user sessions are running outdated binaries.

No VM guests are running outdated hypervisor (qemu) binaries on this host.
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~# systemctl status jenkins
● jenkins.service - Jenkins Continuous Integration Server
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
     Active: active (running) since Fri 2023-11-10 10:16:06 UTC; 1min 7s ago
       Main PID: 4902 (java)
          Tasks: 37 (limit: 1121)
            Memory: 299.6M
              CPU: 46.014s
            CGroup: /system.slice/jenkins.service
                    └─4902 /usr/bin/java -Djava.awt.headless=true -jar /usr/share/java/jenkins.war --webroot=/var/cache/jenkins/war --httpPort=8080

Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: ca247f4bed1640708564b9ca8139e5bb
Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: This may also be found at: /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
Nov 10 10:15:31 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: ****
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.660+0000 [id=29]      INFO    jenkins.InitReactorRunner$1@onAttained: Completed initialization
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.708+0000 [id=22]      INFO    hudson.lifecycle.Lifecycle#onReady: Jenkins is fully up and running
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 systemd[1]: Started Jenkins Continuous Integration Server.
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.798+0000 [id=45]      INFO    h.m.DownloadService$Downloadable#load: Obtained the updated data file
Nov 10 10:16:06 ip-172-31-16-109 jenkins[4902]: 2023-11-10 10:16:06.799+0000 [id=45]      INFO    hudson.util.Retrier#start: Performed the action check updates serv
lines 1-20 (END)
^C
```

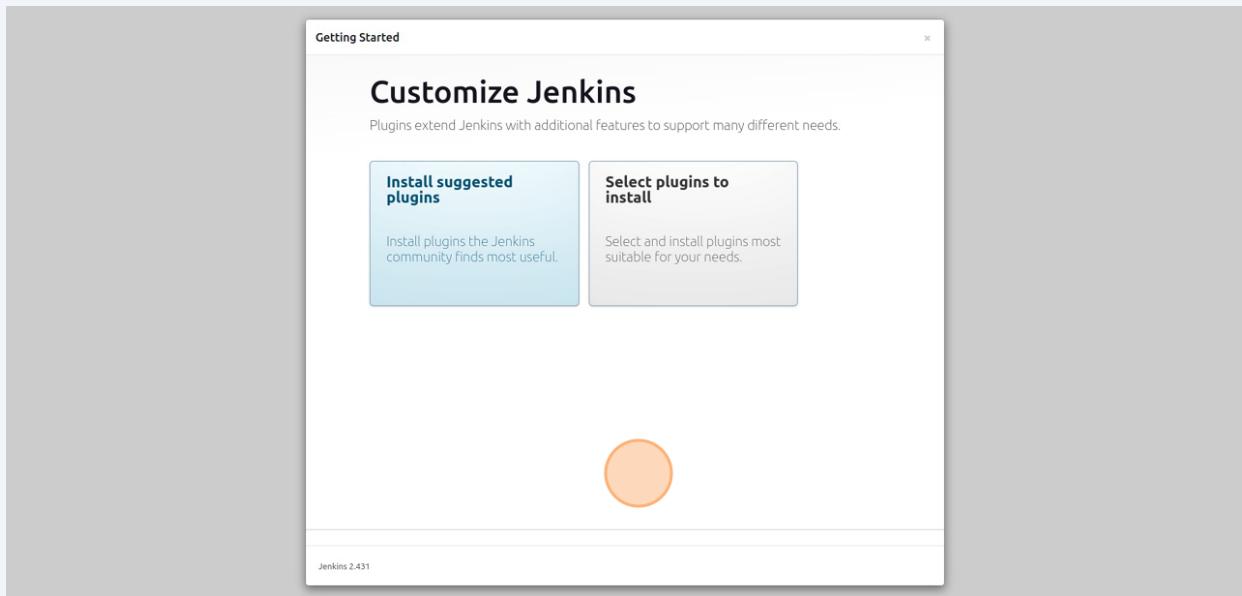
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~# cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
ca247f4bed1640708564b9ca8139e5bb
root@ip-172-31-16-109:~#

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EC2 Dashboard EC2 Global View Events Instances Instance Types Launch Templates Spot Requests Savings Plans Reserved Instances Dedicated Hosts Capacity Reservations New Images AMIs AMI Catalog Elastic Block Store Volumes Snapshots Lifecycle Manager Network & Security Security Groups Elastic IPs Placement Groups Key Pairs Network Interfaces

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37 Now successfully deployed Jenkins in your ec2 instance



Finally you have successfully created an Ec2 instance and deployed a Jenkins