DevOps Training-Day-1

Installing and Setting Up WSL with Ubuntu on Windows 10

Step 1: Enable WSL

Before installing Ubuntu, ensure that WSL is enabled on your Windows

system. Enable WSL Feature

- 1. Open PowerShell as Administrator and run:
- 2. wsl --install

This installs the default Linux distribution and enables necessary

components. 3. If WSL is already installed but not enabled, use:

- 4. dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename:Microsoft-Windows-Subsystem-Linux /all /norestart
- 5. Enable the Virtual Machine Platform feature (required for WSL 2): 6. dism.exe /online /enable-feature /featurename: Virtual Machine Platform /all /norestart 7. Restart your computer to apply changes.

Step 2: Install Ubuntu

- 1. Open Command Prompt or PowerShell and run:
- 2. wsl --install -d Ubuntu

If the installation fails due to timeout issues, retry the command after shutting down

WSL: wsl --shutdown

wsl --install -d Ubuntu

- 3. Once installed, start Ubuntu:
- 4. wsl.exe -d Ubuntu

Step 3: Set Up Ubuntu

When Ubuntu runs for the first time, it will ask you to create a new user account.

- 1. **Enter a username** (must start with a lowercase letter or underscore, and contain only lowercase letters, digits, underscores, and dashes).
- 2. **Set a password** (enter and confirm the password). If passwords do not match, you will need to retry.
- 3. Once successful, Ubuntu will be set up and ready to use.

Step 4: Verify Installation

To check the installed distributions and their versions:

wsl -1 -v

To verify Ubuntu is running:

wsl -d Ubuntu

Step 5: Configure Ubuntu

Update System Packages

After logging in, update the package list and upgrade installed packages:

sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y

Set Default WSL Version

To use WSL 2 as the default version for future installations:

wsl --set-default-version 2

To check the current WSL version:

wsl -l -v

To convert an existing installation to WSL 2:

wsl --set-version Ubuntu 2

Step 6: Enable .hushlogin to Suppress Login Message

To disable the daily login message, create a .hushlogin file in your home

directory: touch ~/.hushlogin

Additional Commands

Restart WSL:

wsl --shutdown

Uninstall a Distribution:

wsl --unregister Ubuntu

Access Windows Files in WSL:

cd /mnt/c

Conclusion

You have successfully installed and set up WSL with Ubuntu on Windows 10. You can now use the Ubuntu terminal to run Linux commands and manage your system efficiently.

```
do apt install openjdk-17-jdk

do apt install openjdk-18-jdk

is http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble-lackports InRelease

t:4 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble-backports InRelease [126 kB]

t:5 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/main amd64 Packages [140 kB]

t:8 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/main amd64 Packages [140 kB]

t:19 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/main amd64 Components [464 kB]

t:11 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/main amd64 Components [464 kB]

t:11 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Packages [39.9 kB]

t:12 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Packages [18- kB]

t:15 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:16 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:17 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:18 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:19 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:19 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:19 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble/restricted amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:20 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble-repdates/main amd64 Components [8- kB]

t:21 http://mirror.math.princeton.edu/pub/bubutu noble-repdates/main amd64 Components [18- kB]

t
                             ws\System32>wsl --install -d Ubuntu
Hing: Ubuntu
Hing: Ubuntu
Hion successfully installed. It can be launched via 'wsl.exe -d Ubuntu
          stem information as of Tue Mar 18 04:03:42 UTC 2025
  owmiya@LAPTOP-EZBCEK44:-$ sudo wget -0 /usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc \
https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
cho "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
udo apt-get update
udo apt-get install jenkins
-2025-03-18 05:09:58-- https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key
esolving pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)... 151.101.194.133, 151.101.66.133, 151.101.2.133, ...
onnecting to pkg.jenkins.io (pkg.jenkins.io)]151.101.194.133|:443... connected.
TTP request sent, awaiting response... 200
ength: 3175 (3:1%) [application/pop-keys]
aving to: '/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc'
    Setting up jenkins (2.492.2) ...

Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/jenkins.service → /usr/lib/systemd/system/jenkins.service.

Processing triggers for man-db (2.12.0-4build2) ...

sowmiya@LAPTOP-E2BCEK44:-$ sudo more /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword
```

Step-by-Step Guide to Creating a Freestyle Job in Jenkins to Install Nginx on a Local Ubuntu VM

Prerequisites for Setting Up a Freestyle Job to Install Nginx in Jenkins

Before creating the Freestyle Job, ensure that the following prerequisites are

met: 1. Install Jenkins on Ubuntu (If Not Installed)

If Jenkins is not installed on your Ubuntu VM, follow these steps:

Step 1: Update Package Lists

sudo apt update -y

Step 2: Install Java (Required for Jenkins)

sudo apt install -y openjdk-17-jdk

Step 3: Verify Java Version

java -version

Step 4: Add Jenkins Repository Key

(Note: The apt-key add command is deprecated in newer Ubuntu versions. Use the correct method below.)

Correct Way to Add Jenkins Repository (Without apt-key)

Step 4.1: Add Jenkins GPG Key

wget -q -O- https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee /usr/share/keyrings/jenkinskeyring.asc > /dev/null

Step 4.2: Add Jenkins Repository

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

Step 5: Install Jenkins

sudo apt update -y

sudo apt install -y jenkins

Step 6: Start and Enable Jenkins Service

sudo systemctl start jenkins

sudo systemctl enable jenkins

Step 7: Check Jenkins Status

sudo systemctl status jenkins

2. Access Jenkins Web Interface

Jenkins will be available at http://<VM IP>:8080

To Get the Jenkins Server URL, Follow These Steps:

Method 1: Check the Default URL

By default, Jenkins runs on port 8080. Open in a browser:

http://<your-server-ip>:8080

If you're on the same machine as Jenkins, use:

http://localhost:8080

Method 2: Get Server IP Address

hostname -I

or

ip a | grep inet

Method 3: Check Jenkins Logs (If Unable to Access)

sudo journalctl -u jenkins --no-pager --lines=50

Look for lines mentioning "Jenkins is fully up and running" and the URL.

3. Access Jenkins Web Interface and Log In

- 1. Open a browser and go to http://<JENKINS_SERVER IP>:8080
- 2. Enter the username (admin) and the admin password retrieved from the following command:

sudo cat /var/lib/jenkins/secrets/initialAdminPassword

3. Choose *Install Suggested Plugins* (recommended) or manually select plugins.

4. Ensure Sudo Access for Jenkins User

Jenkins runs as a system user (jenkins). If your script requires sudo, allow Jenkins to execute commands without a password:

sudo visudo

Add the following line at the end of the file:

jenkins ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

Save and exit.

Step-by-Step Guide to Creating a Freestyle Job in Jenkins to Install

Nginx Step 1: Create a New Freestyle Job

- 1. Click on **New Item** from the Jenkins Dashboard.
- 2. Enter a name for the job, e.g., *Install-Nginx*.
- 3. Select Freestyle project.
- 4. Click OK.

Step 2: Configure the Job

Add Build Step

- 1. Scroll down to **Build** \rightarrow Click *Add build step* \rightarrow Select **Execute shell**.
- 2. Paste the following script in the command box:

#!/bin/bash

```
echo "Updating package lists..."
sudo apt update -y
echo "Installing Nginx..."
sudo apt install -y nginx
echo "Starting Nginx service..."
sudo systemctl start nginx
echo "Enabling Nginx to start on boot..."
sudo systemctl enable nginx
```

echo "Nginx Installation Completed!"

Step 3: Save and Run the Job

- 1. Click Save.
- 2. Click Build Now.
- 3. Check the **Console Output** to verify the installation.

Step 4: Verify the Installation

1. Check Nginx Status

systemctl status nginx

If running, you should see output like "active (running)".

2. Open Nginx in Browser

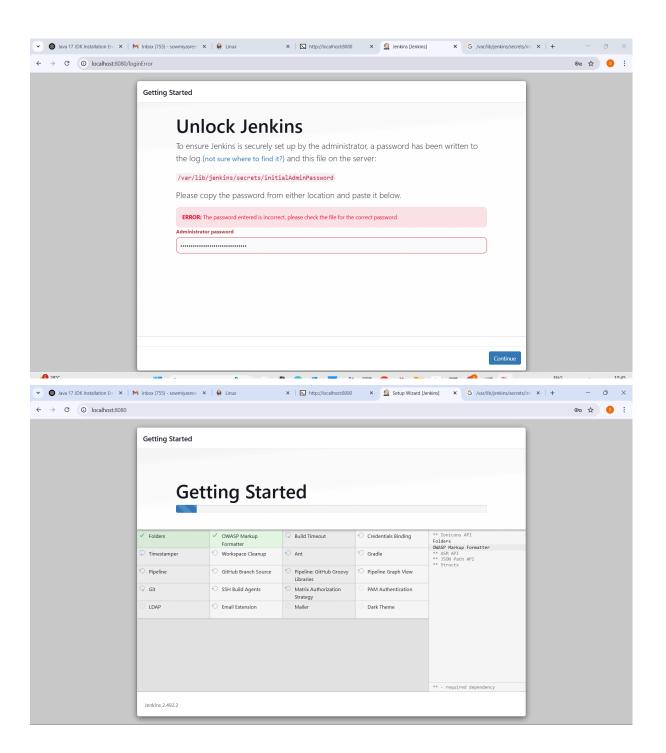
http://<VM IP>

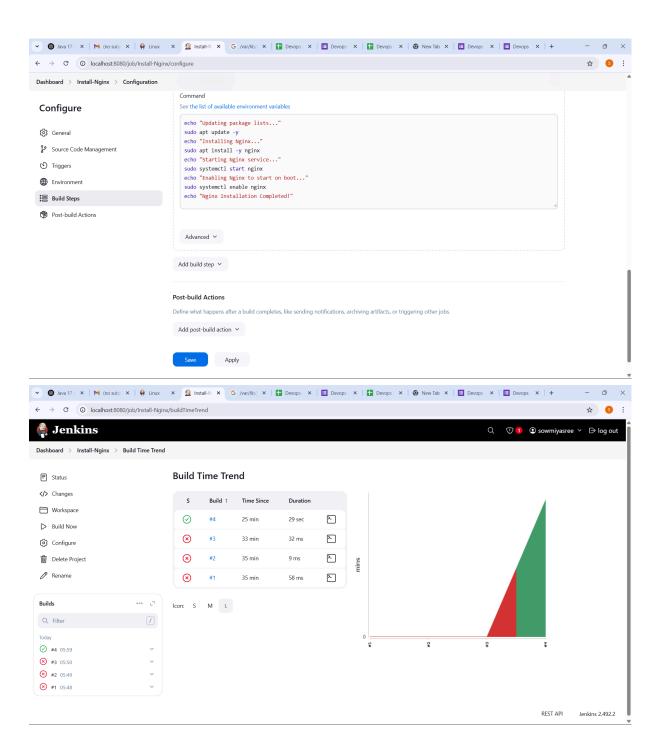
You should see the default Nginx welcome page.

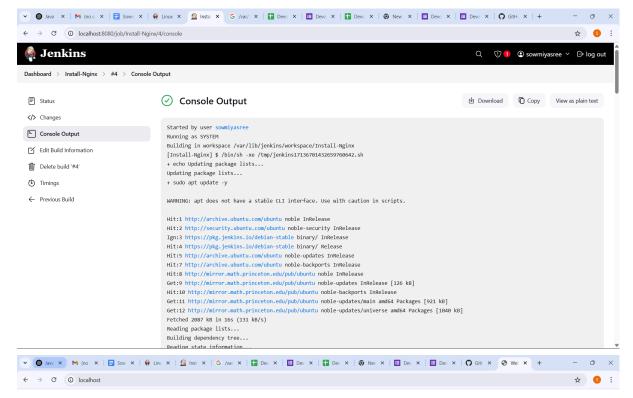
Conclusion

You have successfully set up a Jenkins Freestyle Job to install Nginx on a local Ubuntu VM. This guide covers everything from Jenkins installation, configuration, and running the job to verify that Nginx is installed and running correctly.

Now, your Jenkins automation is ready to deploy Nginx effortlessly!







Welcome to nginx!

If you see this page, the nginx web server is successfully installed and working. Further configuration is required.

For online documentation and support please refer to $\underline{nginx.org}$. Commercial support is available at $\underline{nginx.com}$.

Thank you for using nginx.