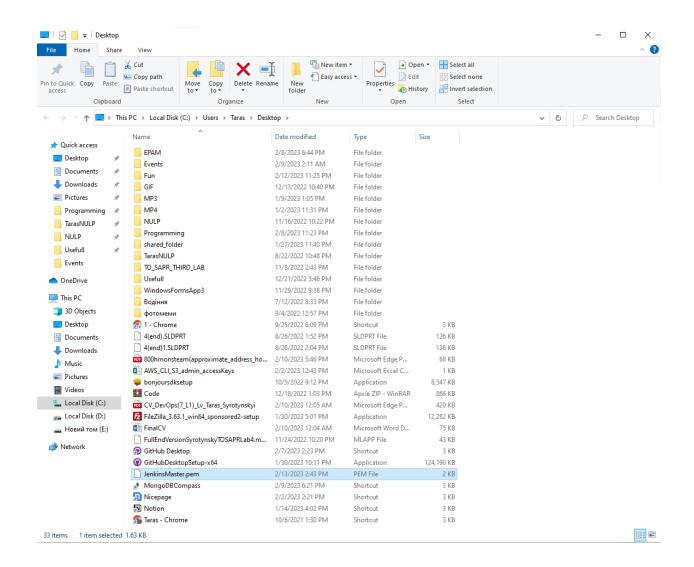


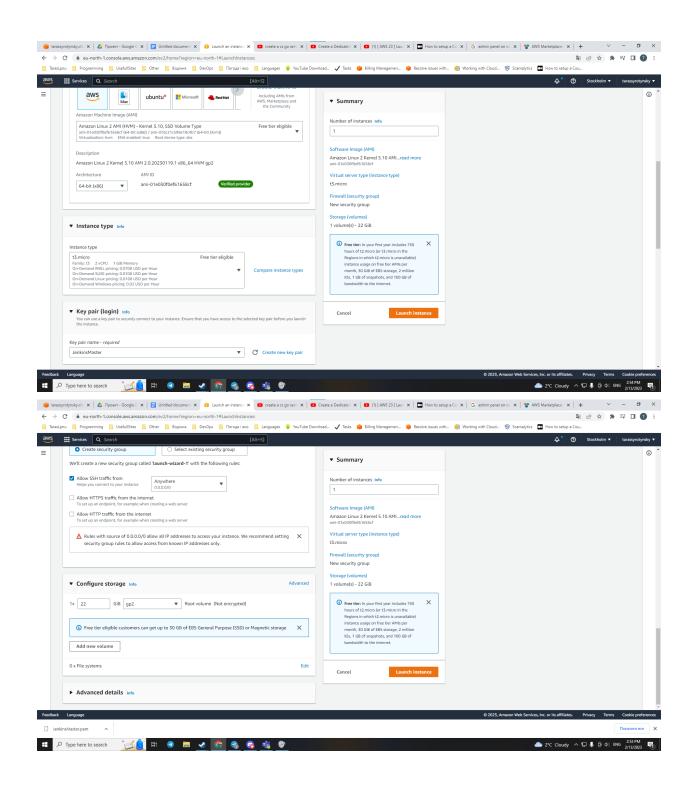
Create key pair X Key pairs allow you to connect to your instance securely. Enter the name of the key pair below. When prompted, store the private key in a secure and accessible location on your computer. You will need it later to connect to your instance. Learn more Key pair name JenkinsMaster The name can include upto 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces. Key pair type RSA RSA encrypted private and public key pair O ED25519 ED25519 encrypted private and public key pair (Not supported for Windows instances) Private key file format o .pem For use with OpenSSH O .ppk

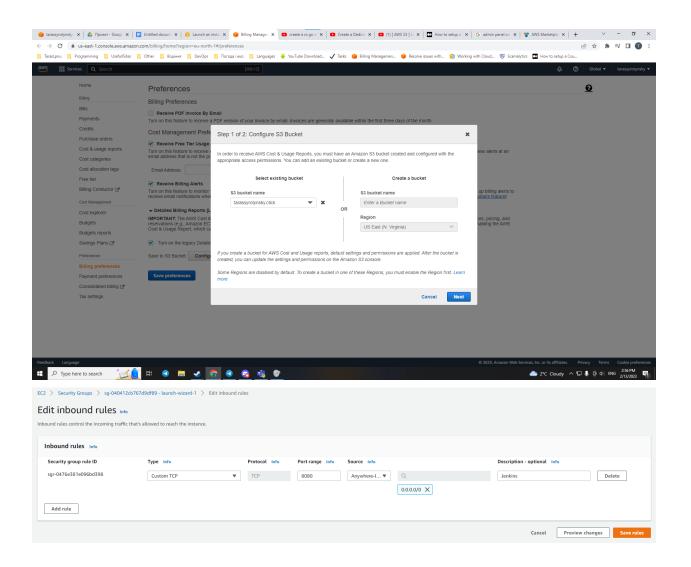
For use with PuTTY

Cancel

Create key pair







Getting Started

Instance Configuration

Jenkins URL:

http://ec2-16-171-30-91.eu-north-1.compute.amazonaws.com:8080/

The Jenkins URL is used to provide the root URL for absolute links to various Jenkins resources. That means this value is required for proper operation of many Jenkins features including email notifications, PR status updates, and the BUILD_URL environment variable provided to build

The proposed default value shown is not saved yet and is generated from the current request, if possible. The best practice is to set this value to the URL that users are expected to use. This will avoid confusion when sharing or viewing links.

Jenkins 2.375.3

Not now

Getting Started

Jenkins is ready!

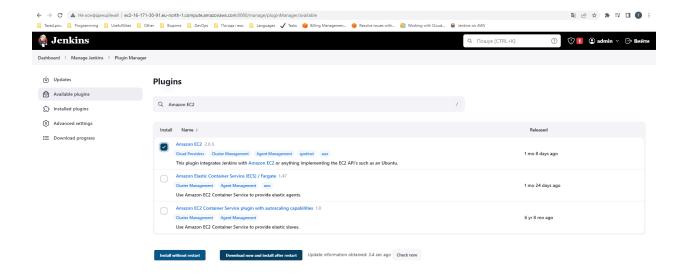
You have skipped the setup of an admin user.

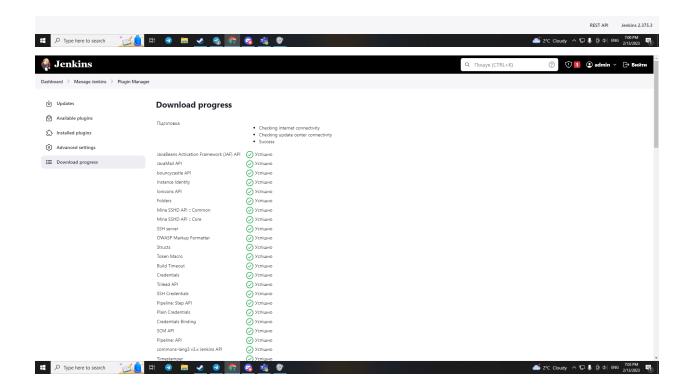
To log in, use the username: "admin" and the administrator password you used to access the setup wizard.

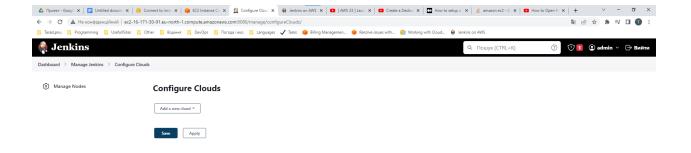
Your Jenkins setup is complete.

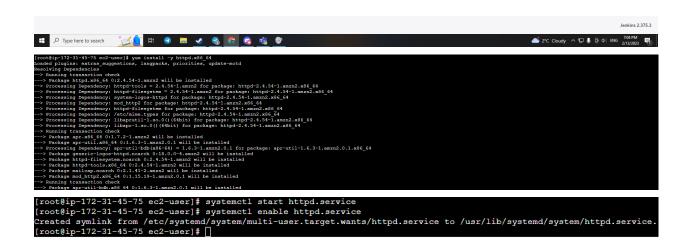
Start using Jenkins

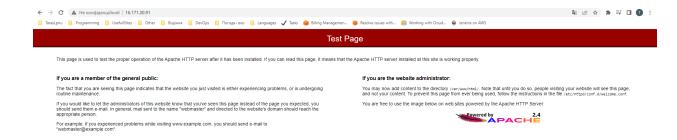
Jenkins 2.375.3

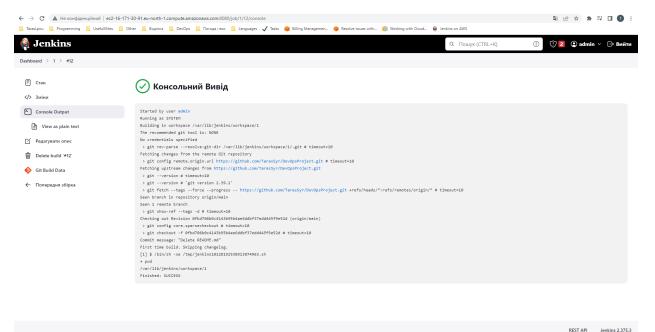




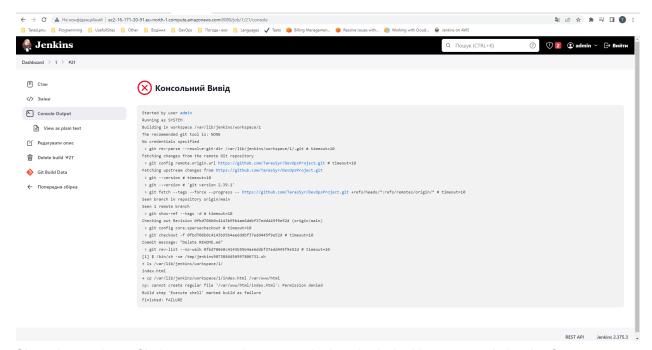








```
__I\___I
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 ~]$ ls
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 ~]$ cd /var/www/html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 html]$ 11
total 0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 html]$ cd ..
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 www]$ 11
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jun 30 2022 cgi-bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jun 30 2022 html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 www]$ ді
-bash: ді: command not found
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 www]$ ls
cgi-bin html
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-45-75 www]$ sudo su
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 www] # ls
cgi-bin html
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 www]# 11
total 0
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jun 30 2022 cgi-bin
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 Jun 30
                                  2022 html
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 www]# pwd
/var/www
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 www] # cd /var/lib/jenkins/workspace
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 workspace]# ls
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 workspace] # cd 1
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 1] # ls
index.html
[root@ip-172-31-45-75 1]# cat index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        This is an example of a simple HTML page with one paragraph.
    </body>
</html>[root@ip-172-31-45-75 1]# |
```



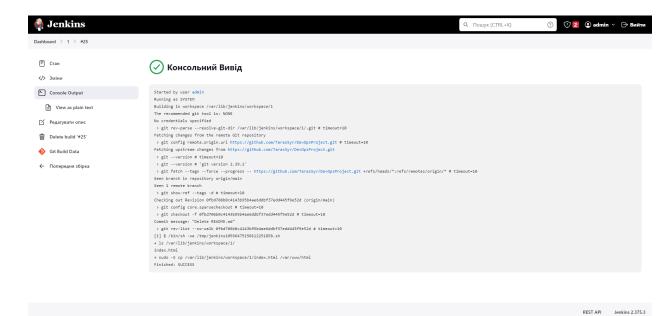
Changing sudoers file because we have permission denied with command visudo -f /etc/sudoers

```
E325: ATTENTION
Found a swap file by the name "/etc/.sudoers.tmp.swp"
          owned by: root dated: Mon Feb 20 11:08:47 2023
         file name: /etc/sudoers.tmp
         modified: YES
        user name: root
                          host name: ip-172-31-45-75.eu-north-1.compute.inte
       process ID: 23566
While opening file "/etc/sudoers.tmp"
             dated: Mon Feb 20 11:38:38 2023
     NEWER than swap file!
(1) Another program may be editing the same file. If this is the case,
   be careful not to end up with two different instances of the same
   file when making changes. Quit, or continue with caution.
(2) An edit session for this file crashed.
   If this is the case, use ":recover" or "vim -r /etc/sudoers.tmp"
   to recover the changes (see ":help recovery").
   If you did this already, delete the swap file "/etc/.sudoers.tmp.swp"
   to avoid this message.
 O]pen Read-Only, (E)dit anyway, (R)ecover, (D)elete it, (Q)uit, (A)bort: \prod
```

```
aws
         Services
                    Q Search
                                                                          [Alt+S]
 Adding HOME to env keep may enable a user to run unrestricted
 commands via sudo.
 Defaults env keep += "HOME"
Defaults
            secure path = /sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
## Next comes the main part: which users can run what software on
## which machines (the sudoers file can be shared between multiple
## systems).
## Syntax:
##
##
               MACHINE=COMMANDS
        user
##
## The COMMANDS section may have other options added to it.
##
## Allow root to run any commands anywhere
       ALL=(ALL)
root
                        ALL
## Allows members of the 'sys' group to run networking, software,
## service management apps and more.
# %sys ALL = NETWORKING, SOFTWARE, SERVICES, STORAGE, DELEGATING, PROCESSES, LOCATE, DRIVERS
## Allows people in group wheel to run all commands
%wheel ALL=(ALL)
## Same thing without a password
               ALL=(ALL)
                                NOPASSWD: ALL
# %wheel
## Allows members of the users group to mount and unmount the
## cdrom as root
# %users ALL=/sbin/mount /mnt/cdrom, /sbin/umount /mnt/cdrom
## Allows members of the users group to shutdown this system
# %users localhost=/sbin/shutdown -h now
## Read drop-in files from /etc/sudoers.d (the # here does not mean a comment)
fincludedir /etc/sudoers.d
jenkins ALL= NOI
]
"/etc/sudoers.tmp" 123L, 4357B
```

After that save and exit: wq

After that we go on Jenkins page and press build now. And build is successful



After that we can see our test page

This is an example of a simple HTML page with one paragraph.