



## Jenkins Setup Process in Ubuntu

Step 1: Log into your AWS account and navigate to the EC2 console.

Step 2: Select your Ubuntu instance and click on the "Connect" button to connect to it via SSH.

```
Note: ssh -I <your pem file.pem> ubuntu@public-ip-address
```

Step 3: Once you're logged into your instance, update the package lists for upgrades and new package installations:

```
sudo apt-get update
```

Step 4: Install OpenJDK 11 on your Ubuntu machine with this command:

```
sudo apt-get install openjdk-11-jdk
```

Step 5: Verify that Java has been properly installed:

```
java -version
```

You should see output confirming the installed version of OpenJDK.

Step 6: Now we'll install Jenkins. Go to this Path of Jenkins download for Ubuntu and follow the steps in the link : <https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/> (Copy the commands from the website and paste in the terminal.

## Jenkins Debian Packages

**Important Notice:** Beginning with LTS 2.387.2 and weekly 2.397, releases will be signed with a new GPG key. Administrators **must** install the new key on their servers **before** attempting to update Jenkins. [Read more about the key rotation on the blog.](#)

This is the Debian package repository of Jenkins to automate installation and upgrade. To use this repository, first add the key to your system:

```
curl -fsSL https://pkg.jenkins.io/debian-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key | sudo tee \
/usr/share/keyrings/jenkins-keyring.asc > /dev/null
```

Step 1

Then add a Jenkins apt repository entry:

```
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 2

Update your local package index, then finally install Jenkins:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install fontconfig openjdk-11-jre
sudo apt-get install jenkins
```

Step 3

Step 7: Start the Jenkins server:

```
sudo systemctl start jenkins
```



Step 8: Enable Jenkins to start on system boot:

```
sudo systemctl enable jenkins
```

Step 12: Open the Jenkins service on the browser. Jenkins listens on port 8080 by default. If your AWS machine is not open to public access, edit Inbound rules to allow all traffic from anywhere

Security group rule ID	Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
sgr-0b3a9f1ba372f04f7	All traffic	All	All	Anywh...	

0.0.0.0/0 X

Step 13: Now you can access Jenkins via a web browser by navigating to your EC2 instance's public DNS or public IP address on port 8080:

```
http://<your-ec2-public-DNS-or-IP>:8080
```

Step 14: During the first-time setup, Jenkins will ask for the admin password. Retrieve it with this command:

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

Copy and paste this password into the Jenkins setup wizard to continue the installation.

## Customize Jenkins

Plugins extend Jenkins with additional features to support many different needs.

**Install suggested plugins**  
Install plugins the Jenkins community finds most useful.

**Select plugins to install**  
Select and install plugins most suitable for your needs.  
  
**Choose this.**

Step 15: Choose Select plugins to Install and Select None (No plugins) and click Install

### Getting Started

Organization and Administration: All | **None** | Suggested | Selected (0/52)

Build Features

Build Tools

Note that the full list of plugins is not shown here. Additional plugins can be installed in the **Plugin Manager** once the initial setup is complete. [See the documentation for more information.](#)

Step 16: Create your admin username, password and then save and Continue.  
Your Jenkins setup is complete.