**Configuring Security Group:**

Goto EC2 Instance 🡪 Security tab 🡪 Select Security Group 🡪 Edit Inbound Rules 🡪 Add port 8080 as below screenshot and save the changes

Jenkins default port is 8080. So, we need to open port 8080 for the newly created EC2 instance.

Graphical user interface, application

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Running System update:**

Before installing any software, it’s recommended to update system packages to the latest

*sudo dnf update*

**Install Java:**

One of the main prerequisites for Jenkins is Java 11 or later to be installed before installing Jenkins.

*sudo dnf install java-17-amazon-corretto -y*

Text

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**Add Jenkins Repository:**

*sudo dnf search jenkins*, will not return anything. And the reason is, Jenkins does not present in Amazon Linux 2023 core repository. Run below command to add Jenkins Repository.

*sudo wget -O /etc/yum.repos.d/jenkins.repo https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.repo*

**Import Key from Jenkins:**

Import the repository key so that package authenticity can be verified. If not Jenkins installation will fail with the below error message.

*Public key for jenkins-2.414.1-1.1.noarch.rpm is not installed  
The downloaded packages were saved in cache until the next successful transaction.  
You can remove cached packages by executing ‘dnf clean packages’.  
Error: GPG check FAILED*

Let’s add the key using the command below.

*sudo rpm --import* [*https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key*](https://pkg.jenkins.io/redhat-stable/jenkins.io-2023.key)

**Install Jenkins:**

Below is the one-liner to install Jenkins

*sudo yum install jenkins -y*

Text

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**To verify if Jenkins is Installed:**

*Jenkins –version*

**Enable Jenkins service to start at boot:**

*sudo systemctl enable jenkins*



Start Jenkins as a service:

*sudo systemctl start Jenkins*

To check the status of the Jenkins service, It should show the active status as active (running)

*sudo systemctl status jenkins*

To check Jenkins Running Status:

*sudo systemctl status jenkins*

Now you have Jenkins up and running. Get your public IPV4 DNS and hit http://<your\_PublicDNS>:8080 in a browser window.

**Configuring Jenkins:**

Graphical user interface, text, application

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As shown above, you can get the password from that location on EC2 instance.

Graphical user interface, application

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Once you double click “Install suggested plugins” various plugins start getting installed as shown below:

Graphical user interface, table

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Graphical user interface, text, application, email

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Graphical user interface, text, application

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Graphical user interface, application

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**Conclusion:**

Throughout this guide, we meticulously detailed the process of installing Jenkins on an Amazon Linux instance. Because Jenkins is not available in the default repositories, we began by adding the official Jenkins repository along with its corresponding key to ensure smooth installation. After installing Jenkins, we configured the firewall to allow traffic on port 8080, accessed Jenkins through the browser, and completed the initial setup.

This guide demonstrates an efficient approach to deploying Jenkins in a cloud-optimized environment. By integrating Amazon Linux with Jenkins, you establish a robust platform that streamlines DevOps workflows and CI/CD pipelines, enabling seamless project build, deployment, and automation.