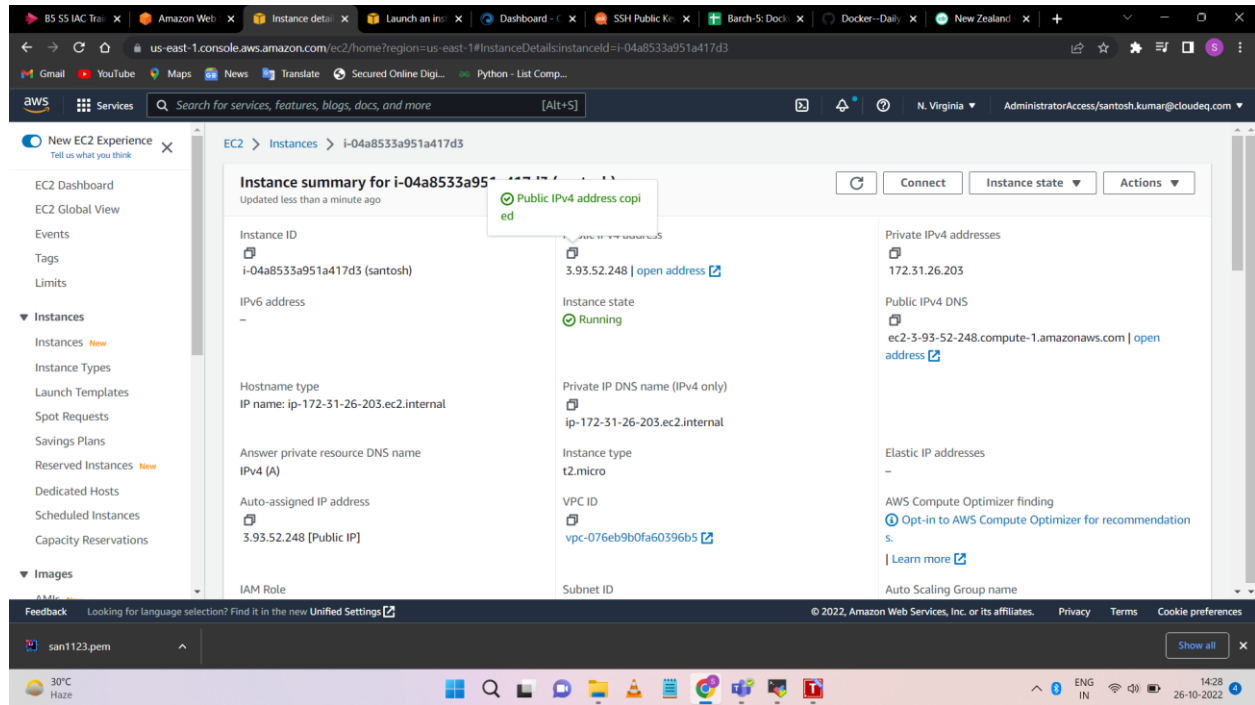


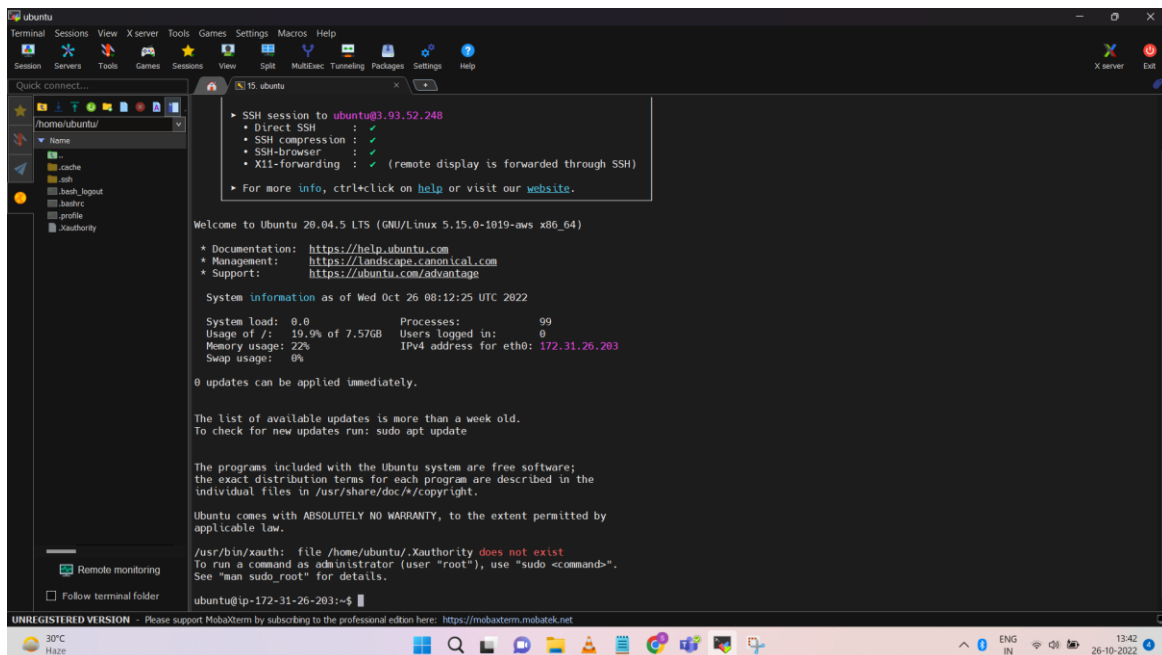
# INSTALL DOCKER IN UBUNTU USING MOBAXTREM

STEP:

1) Create an EC2 instance in AWS using ubuntu AMI and download keypair.



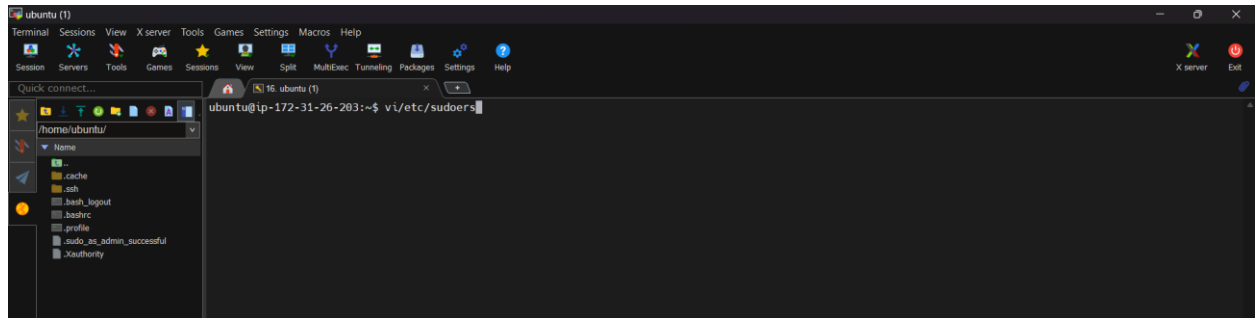
2) Create session in MOBAXTREM using public IP of EC2 created in step - 1:



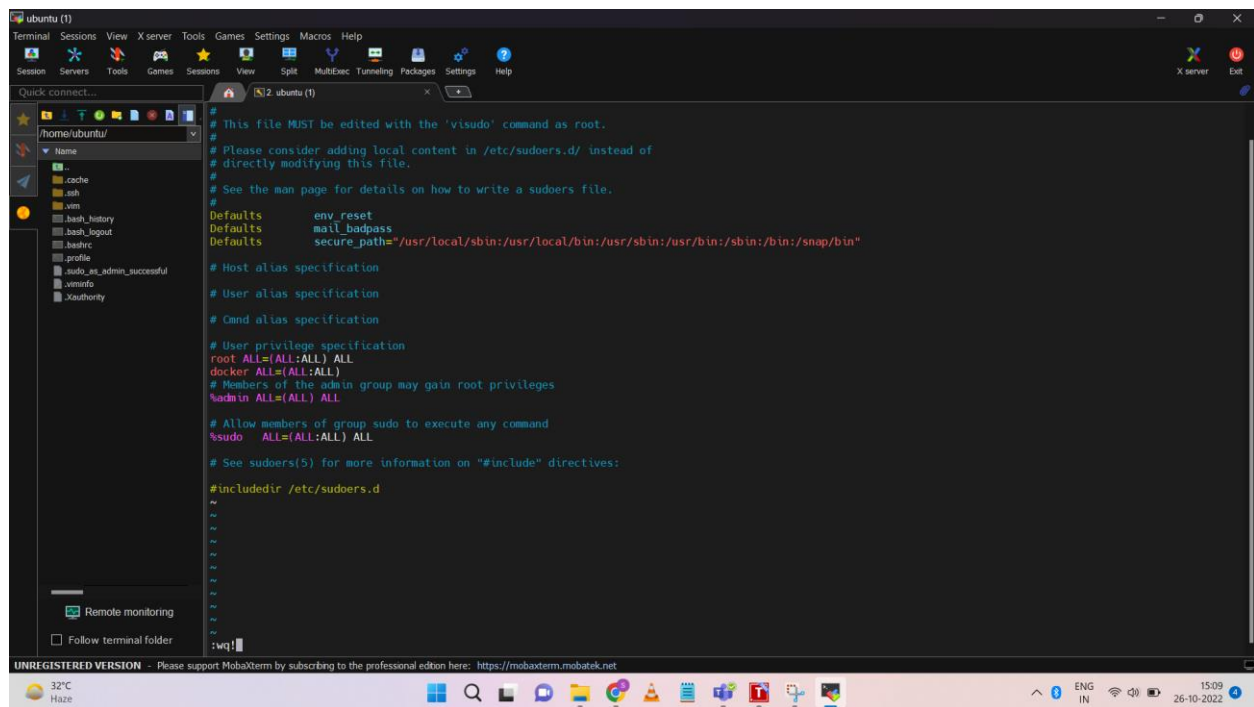
3) go to root to create rootuser(command: \$ sudo -i)

4) Add user to root (command: #sudo addusername):

5) Open root permission / vi / etc / sudoers in vi editors (command: # vi/etc/editors)



6) Assign Permission to user created in step-4 (Type: username ALL=(ALL:ALL)ALL) and save them:



7) Click if the permission are assigned or not (command: #cat/etc/sudoers):

The screenshot shows a MobaXterm terminal window with a dark theme. On the left, there is a 'Quick connect...' sidebar with a file explorer view showing the directory structure of the remote host. The main terminal pane displays the output of the command `cat /etc/sudoers`. The output shows the standard sudoers file configuration, including comments, defaults, and user specifications. The terminal prompt is `root@ip-172-31-26-203:~#`. The status bar at the bottom indicates the system is 'UNREGISTERED VERSION' and provides a link to the professional edition. The system tray shows the temperature as 32°C, the time as 15:12 on 26-10-2022, and the language as ENG IN.

```
ubuntu@ip-172-31-26-203:~$ sudo -i
root@ip-172-31-26-203:~# vi /etc/sudoers
root@ip-172-31-26-203:~# cat /etc/sudoers

# This file MUST be edited with the 'visudo' command as root.
#
# Please consider adding local content in /etc/sudoers.d/ instead of
# directly modifying this file.
#
# See the man page for details on how to write a sudoers file.
#
Defaults    env_reset
Defaults    mail_badpass
Defaults    secure_path="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/snap/bin"

# Host alias specification

# User alias specification

# Cmnd alias specification

# User privilege specification
root ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
docker ALL=(ALL:ALL)
# Members of the admin group may gain root privileges
%admin ALL=(ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo  ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# See sudoers(5) for more information on "include" directives:

#includedir /etc/sudoers.d
~
root@ip-172-31-26-203:~#
```

8) Move out of root to docker (command: `# su docker`):

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The prompt is `root@ip-172-31-26-203:~#`. The user has entered the command `su docker`. The prompt has changed to `docker@ip-172-31-26-203:/root$`, indicating that the user is now running as the 'docker' user in the `/root` directory.

```
root@ip-172-31-26-203:~# su docker
docker@ip-172-31-26-203:/root$
```