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Course/Section: CPE232 - CPE31S4	Date Submitted: 11-13-23			
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Activity 11: Containerization				

1. Objectives

Create a Dockerfile and form a workflow using Ansible as Infrastructure as Code (IaC) to enable Continuous Delivery process

2. Discussion

Docker is an open platform for developing, shipping, and running applications. Docker enables you to separate your applications from your infrastructure so you can deliver software quickly. With Docker, you can manage your infrastructure in the same ways you manage your applications. By taking advantage of Docker's methodologies for shipping, testing, and deploying code quickly, you can significantly reduce the delay between writing code and running it in production.

Source: https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/

You may also check the difference between containers and virtual machines. Click the link given below.

Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/com/en-us/virtualization/wi

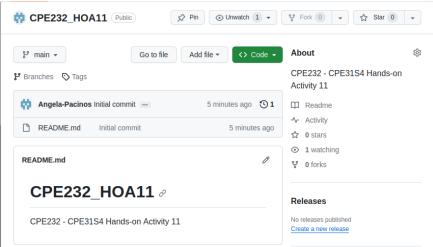
3. Tasks

- 1. Create a new repository for this activity.
- 2. Install Docker and enable the docker socket.
- 3. Add to Docker group to your current user.
- 4. Create a Dockerfile to install web and DB server.
- 5. Install and build the Dockerfile using Ansible.
- 6. Add, commit and push it to your repository.

4.	Outp	out ((screensnots	and	explanations)
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INPUT

Create a new repository for the activity and clone it.



```
angela@workstation:~$ git clone https://github.com/Angela-Pacinos/CPE232_HOA11.git
Cloning into 'CPE232_HOA11'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
```

Download and Enable Docker.

```
angela@workstation:~/CPE232_HOA11$ sudo apt install docker.io
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
docker.io is already the newest version (20.10.21-0ubuntu1~18.04.3).
O upgraded, O newly installed, O to remove and O not upgraded.
angela@workstation:~/CPE232_HOA11$ systemctl status docker

    docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine

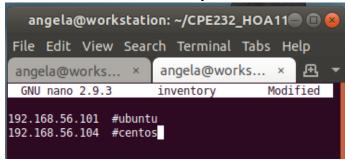
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; vendor pres
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2023-11-13 10:51:26 PST; 1h 19min ago
     Docs: https://docs.docker.com
 Main PID: 5831 (dockerd)
    Tasks: 28
   CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
             - 5831 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/c
            -19073 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip 0.0.0.0 -host-
            L_19081 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip :: -host-port
Nov 13 11:44:49 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:44:49.095630
Nov 13 11:44:49 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:44:49.240857
Nov 13 11:44:49 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:44:49.240975
Nov 13 11:52:58 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:52:58.259731
Nov 13 11:53:14 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:53:14.398415
Nov 13 11:55:41 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:55:41.787134
Nov 13 11:55:57 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:55:57.256848
Nov 13 11:56:35 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:56:35.535207
Nov 13 11:56:48 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T11:56:48.558150
Nov 13 12:01:09 workstation dockerd[5831]: time="2023-11-13T12:01:09.576116
```

Add Docker group to the current user.

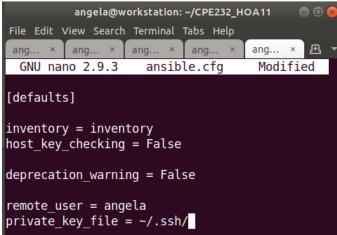
angela@workstation:~/CPE232_HOA11\$ sudo usermod -aG docker angela
angela@workstation:~/CPE232_HOA11\$ sudo systemctl restart docker

Create a Dockerfile to install web and DB server.

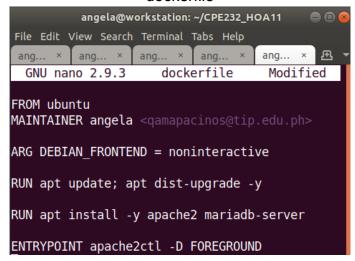
inventory



ansible.cfg



dockerfile



Install and build the Dockerfile using Ansible. dockerfile.yml angela@workstation: ~/CPE232_HOA11 File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help 丑 angela@wo... × angela@wo... × angela@wo... × angela@wo... × Modified become: true tasks: - name: Install updates (Ubuntu) upgrade: dist update_cache: yes when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu" - name: Install updates (CentOS) update_only: yes update_cache: yes - name: Install docker (Ubuntu) sudo apt-get install docker.io -y when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu" name: Install docker (CentOS) name: docker state: latest - name: Install docker sdk shell: pip3 install docker-py name: Add docker to group sudo groupadd docker name: Add docker to the current user sudo usermod -aG docker angela name: Docker restarting / enabling service: name: docker state: restarted enabled: true name: create build directory path: /root/demo-dockerfile path: /root/demo-dockerfile2 state: directory group: root mode: '8755' name: copy Dockerfile copy: src: ./dockerfile2 dest: /root/demo-dockerfile/dockerfile group: root mode: '8644'

PROCESS

```
angela@workstation: ~/CPE232_HOA11
                        File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
angela@workst... × angela@workst... × angela@workst... × angela@workst...
ngelagworkstation:-/LPE232_HUALLS SUGO nano GOCKETTLE.ymu
ggelagworkstation:-/CPE232_HOALLS ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass dockerfile.yml
nanged: [192.168.56.101]
anged: [192.168.56.104]
: ok=9 changed=4 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=2 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

OUTPUT

Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of implementing containerizations?

Docker containers are very helpful and can be used for easy sharing and deploying of images across different platforms. It also includes all the dependencies and libraries of the packages, avoiding conflicts when using the packages as all of the needed dependencies are already included. And from what we have implemented I saw how easy and quick it was when enabling resources as compared to the traditional virtual machine. And as I mentioned it can be deployed and shared to different platforms making it easy to change environments.

Conclusions:

For this module, we learned what a docker container is, its uses, and how we can use it. The given presentation about how we can install the docker and implement, and create images allows us to follow through this module. For this activity we have to install the docker in both out ubuntu and centos using playbook as well as create and install the apache2 and mariadb. Overall, it was okay at first but then so many errors kept appearing which made it difficult to debug and understand. I had a hard time where we have to build a docker image using playbook and it keeps having errors.