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Course/Section: CPE31S2	Date Submitted: 11/13/2024
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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.

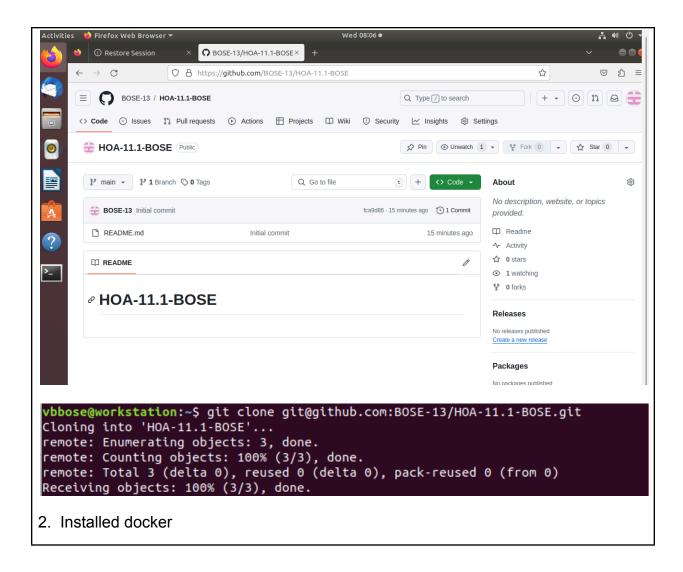
Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co ntainers-vs-vm

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. Output (screenshots and explanations)

1. Create a repository for the activity.



```
bbose@workstation:~$ sudo apt install -y docker.io
 [sudo] password for vbbose
  Reading package lists... Done
Reading package tists... bone
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
ieee-data libllvm7 python-certifi python-chardet python-jmespath
python-kerberos python-libcloud python-lockfile python-netaddr
python-openssl python-requests python-selinux python-simplejson
python-urllib3 python-xmitodict

Wise 'swide ant autoromove' to compone them
 Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
bridge-utils containerd pigz runc ubuntu-fan
Suggested packages:
    aufs-tools btrfs-progs cgroupfs-mount | cgroup-lite debootstrap docker-doc
    rinse zfs-fuse | zfsutils

The following NEW packages will be installed:
    bridge-utils containerd docker.io pigz runc ubuntu-fan
    0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

Need to get 65.7 MB of archives.

After this operation, 292 MB of additional disk space will be used.

Get:1 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.4-1 [57.4 kB]

Get:2 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 bridge-utils amd64 1.5-15ubuntu1 [30.1 kB]

Get:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 runc amd64 1.1.4-0ubuntu1~18.04.2 [3,822 kB]

Get:4 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 containerd amd64 1.6.12-0ubuntu1~18.04.1 [31.5 MB]

Get:5 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic-updates/universe amd64 docker.io amd64 20.10.21-0ubuntu1~18.04.3 [30.3 MB]

Get:6 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu bionic/main amd64 ubuntu-fan all 0.12.10 [34.7 kB]

Fetched 65.7 MB in 40s (1,636 kB/s)

Preconfiguring packages ...

Selecting previously unselected package pigz.
   uggested packages:
Recoming packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package pigz.
(Reading database ... 180887 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-pigz_2.4-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking pigz (2.4-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package bridge-utils.
Preparing to unpack .../1-bridge-utils_1.5-15ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking bridge-utils (1.5-15ubuntu1) ...
unpacking bridge-utits (1.3-isubuntui) ...
Selecting previously unselected package runc.
Preparing to unpack .../2-runc_1.1.4-0ubuntu1~18.04.2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking runc (1.1.4-0ubuntu1~18.04.2) ...
Selecting previously unselected package containerd.
Preparing to unpack .../3-containerd_1.6.12-0ubuntu1~18.04.1_amd64.deb ...

Unpacking containerd (1.6.12-0ubuntu1-18.04.1) ...

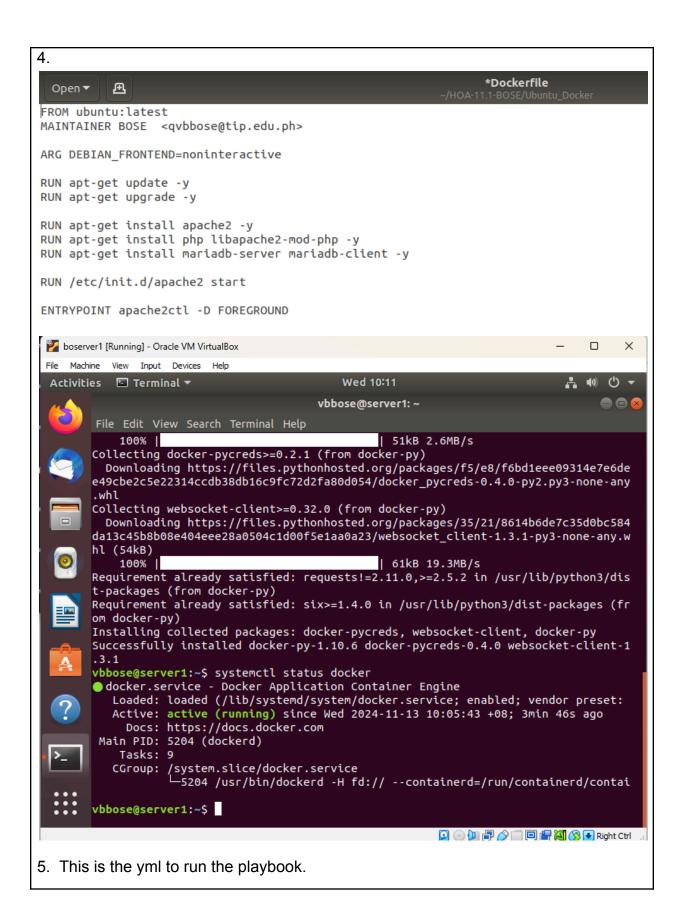
Selecting previously unselected package docker.io.

Preparing to unpack .../4-docker.io_20.10.21-0ubuntu1~18.04.3_amd64.deb ...

Unpacking docker.io (20.10.21-0ubuntu1~18.04.3) ...
 Selecting previously unselected package ubuntu-fan
Preparing to unpack .../5-ubuntu-fan_0.12.10_all.deb ...
Unpacking ubuntu-fan (0.12.10) ...
Setting up runc (1.1.4-0ubuntu1~18.04.2) ...
Setting up containerd (1.6.12-0ubuntu1—18.04.1) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/containerd.service →/lib/systemd/system/containerd.service.
 Setting up bridge-utils (1.5-15ubuntu1) ...
 vbbose@workstation:~$ systemctl status docker
  odocker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
           Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; vendor preset: e
           Active: active (running) since Wed 2024-11-13 08:00:28 +08; 21s ago
                  Docs: https://docs.docker.com
    Main PID: 4105 (dockerd)
               Tasks: 9
           CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
                                              -4105_/usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/contain
lines 1-8/8 (END)
```

3. Add to Docker group to your current user

```
*Dockerfile
 Open ▼
FROM ubuntu:latest
MAINTAINER BOSE <qvbbose@tip.edu.ph>
ARG DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
RUN apt-get update -y
RUN apt-get upgrade -y
RUN apt-get install apache2 -y
RUN apt-get install php libapache2-mod-php -y
RUN apt-get install mariadb-server mariadb-client -y
RUN /etc/init.d/apache2 start
ENTRYPOINT apache2ctl -D FOREGROUND
```



```
docker.yml
 Open ▼ 🕒
 - hosts: all
   become: true
   pre_tasks:
   - name: Install Updates (Ubuntu)
     tags: always
     apt:
       update_cache: yes
     changed_when: false
     when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
 - hosts: Ubuntu
   become: true
   roles:
     - Ubuntu
OUTPUTS:
```

```
vbbose@workstation:~/HOA-11.1-BOSE$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass docker.yml
BECOME password:
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.106]
ok: [192.168.56.106]
TASK [Ubuntu : Adding the current user to the docker group] ********************
ok: [192.168.56.106]
[WARNING]: Please specify build.path instead of path. The path option has been
renamed and will be removed in Ansible 2.12.
[WARNING]: The value of the "source" option was determined to be "build".
Please set the "source" option explicitly. Autodetection will be removed in
Ansible 2.12.
hanged: [192.168.56.106]
```

Docker is running in server1

```
vbbose@server1:~$ docker images
REPOSITORY
                       TAG
                                                 CREATED
                                 IMAGE ID
                                                                 SIZE
apache-mariadb-image
                       latest
                                                 2 minutes ago
                                 79cc28f4a62f
                                                                 580MB
ubuntu
                       latest
                                 59ab366372d5
                                                 4 weeks ago
                                                                 78.1MB
```

6. "git push" successful.

```
vbbose@workstation:~/HOA-11.1-BOSE$ git add *
vbbose@workstation:~/HOA-11.1-BOSE$ git commit -m "DONE"
[main 5ba2baf] DONE
 5 files changed, 93 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 Ubuntu Docker/Dockerfile
 create mode 100644 ansible.cfg
 create mode 100644 docker.yml
 create mode 100644 inventory
 create mode 100644 roles/Ubuntu/tasks/main.yml
vbbose@workstation:~/HOA-11.1-BOSE$ git push
Counting objects: 11, done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads.
Compressing objects: 100% (6/6), done.
Writing objects: 100% (11/11), 1.43 KiB | 1.43 MiB/s, done.
Total 11 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0)
To github.com:BOSE-13/HOA-11.1-BOSE.git
   fca9d86..5ba2baf main -> main
```

Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What are the benefits of implementing containerizations?
 - Implementing containerization in a Linux environment like Ubuntu offers significant advantages for developers, system administrators, organizations. Key benefits include process isolation, which enhances security and prevents application conflicts, as containers share the same host kernel while remaining separate. Portability is another major advantage, as containers encapsulate applications and their dependencies into a single image, ensuring consistent performance across different environments and infrastructures. Additionally, container orchestration platforms such as Kubernetes facilitate easy scalability, allowing applications to be adjusted quickly in response to varying demands. Overall, containerization improves resource efficiency, promotes rapid deployment, simplifies dependency management, and fosters collaboration among teams, making it a valuable approach in modern software development.

Conclusions:

Integrating Docker and Ansible into a Continuous Delivery (CD) strategy signifies a major improvement in software deployment. Docker facilitates the creation of portable containers that ensure consistency across environments, while Ansible provides an Infrastructure as Code framework for automating infrastructure management. This combination streamlines workflows, reduces deployment times, and promotes collaboration within development and operations teams, aligning with DevOps principles. Ultimately, using Docker and Ansible enhances organizations' ability to deliver reliable and efficient software, improving operational resilience, product quality, and customer satisfaction in a competitive landscape.

GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/BOSE-13/HOA-11.1-BOSE