Name: Repani, Justin Jello J.	Date Performed: November 16, 2023
Course/Section: CPE31S6	Date Submitted: November 16, 2023
Instructor: Dr. Jonathan V. Taylar	Semester and SY:
	1st Sem SY 2023-2024
Activity 11: Containorization	

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.

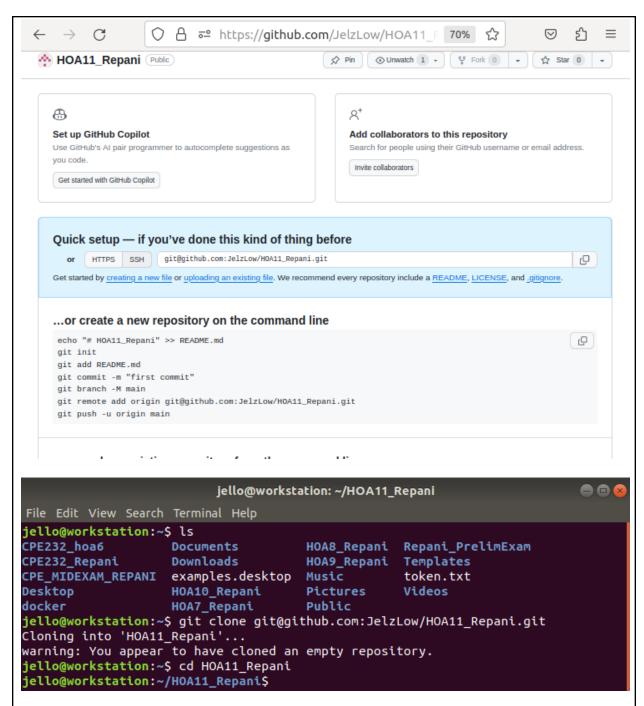
Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/co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

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)

First step is to create a new git repository for activity 11. And then clone this into the workstation

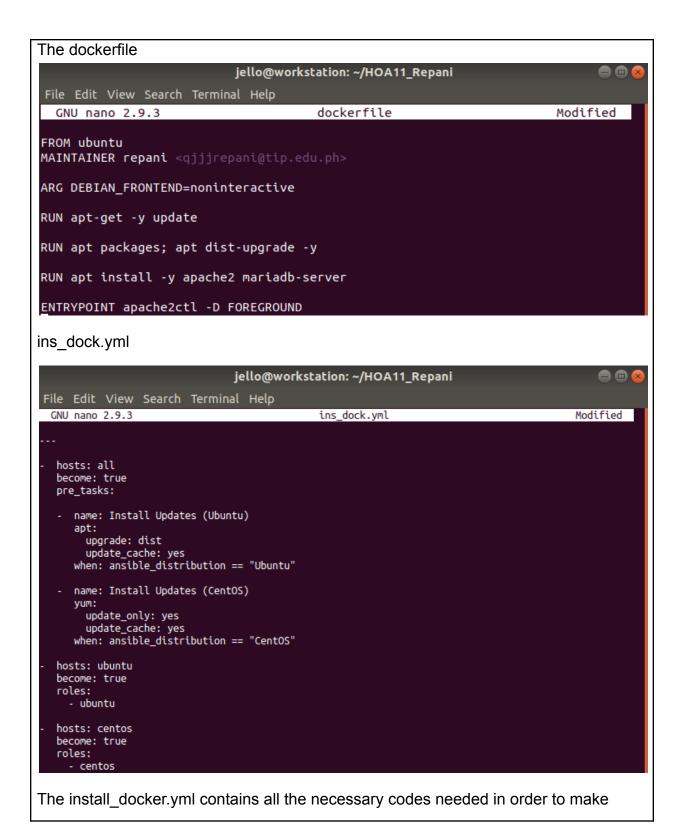


Next step is to copy the ansible.cfg and inventory files from the previous activity and create a roles directory that contains centos and ubuntu each with their own tasks and main.yml

```
jello@workstation:~/HOA11_Repani$ cd ~/HOA10_Repani
jello@workstation:~/HOA10_Repani$ ls
ansible.cfg elasticstack.yml inventory roles
jello@workstation:~/HOA10_Repani$ cp ansible.cfg ~/HOA11_Repani
jello@workstation:~/HOA10_Repani$ cp inventory ~/HOA11_Repani
jello@workstation:~/HOA10_Repani$ cd ~/HOA11_Repani
jello@workstation:~/HOA11_Repani$ ls
ansible.cfg inventory
```

The next step is to create a directory for the ubuntu docker, it has a similar structure to the roles directory where it has subdirectories containing the different yml files and dockerfile.

The inventory file



```
jello@workstation: ~/HOA11_Repani
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
 GNU nano 2.9.3
                                             install_docker.yml
                                                                                             Modified
 hosts: ubuntu
 become: true
 pre_tasks:
    - name: dpkg for Ubuntu
     shell:
       dpkg --configure -a
     when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
   - name: Install Docker (Ubuntu)
     apt:
       name: docker.io
       state: latest
     when: ansible distribution == "Ubuntu"
   - name: Install SDK (Ubuntu)
     shell:
       pip install docker-py
   - name: Ensure Docker group exists (Ubuntu)
     group:
       name: docker
       state: present
     when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
   - name: Adding user to Docker group (Ubuntu)
     user:
       name: repani
       groups: docker
   - name: Enable/Restart Docker (Ubuntu)
     service:
       name: docker
       state: started
       enabled: yes
     when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
   - name: Creating Directory for Dockerfile (Ubuntu)
     file:
       path: /root/demo-dockerfile
       state: directory
       owner: root
       group: root
mode: '0755'
     when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
   - name: Importing Dockerfile (Ubuntu)
     copy:
       src: dockerfile
       dest: /root/demo-dockerfile/dockerfile
       owner: root
       group: root
mode: '0755'
     when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"
 hosts: centos
 become: true
```

```
pre_tasks:
   name: Install required packages (CentOS)
   yum:
     name:
       - yum-utils

    device-mapper-persistent-data

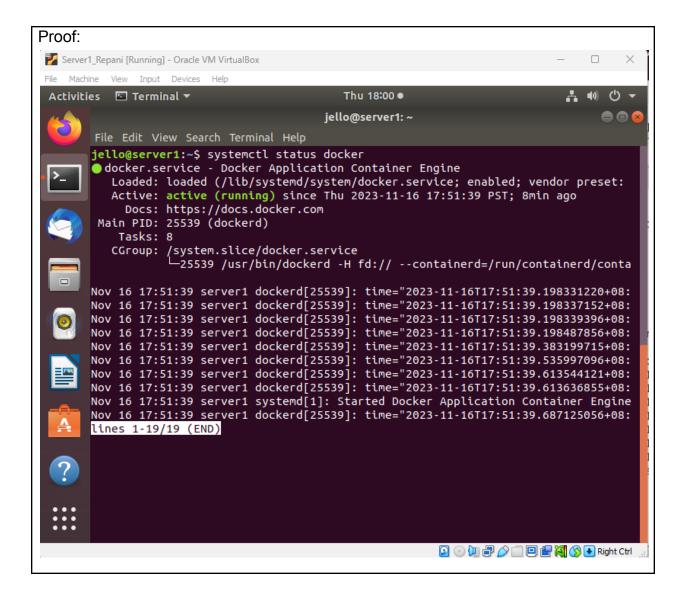
       - lvm2
      state: present
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: Add Docker repository (CentOS)
   yum_repository:
      name: docker-ce
      description: Docker CE Stable - $basearch
      baseurl: https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/7/$basearch/stable
      gpgkey: https://download.docker.com/linux/centos/gpg
      enabled: yes
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: Install Docker (CentOS)
      name: docker-ce
      state: present
    when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
  - name: Start and enable Docker service (CentOS)
    systemd:
      name: docker
      state: started
      enabled: yes
   when: ansible_distribution == "CentOS"
```

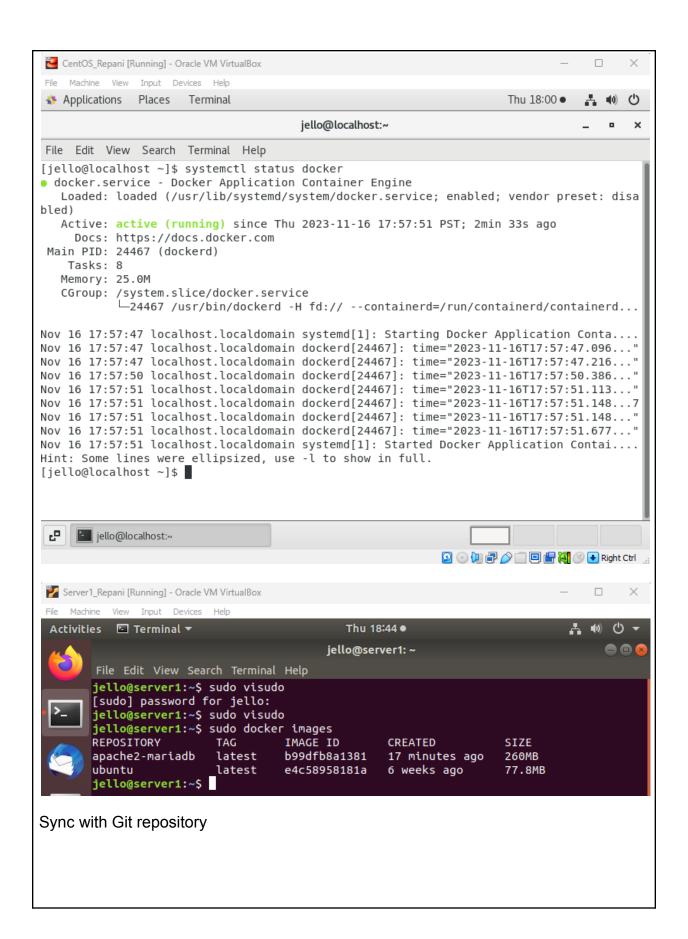
Running the install_docker.yml

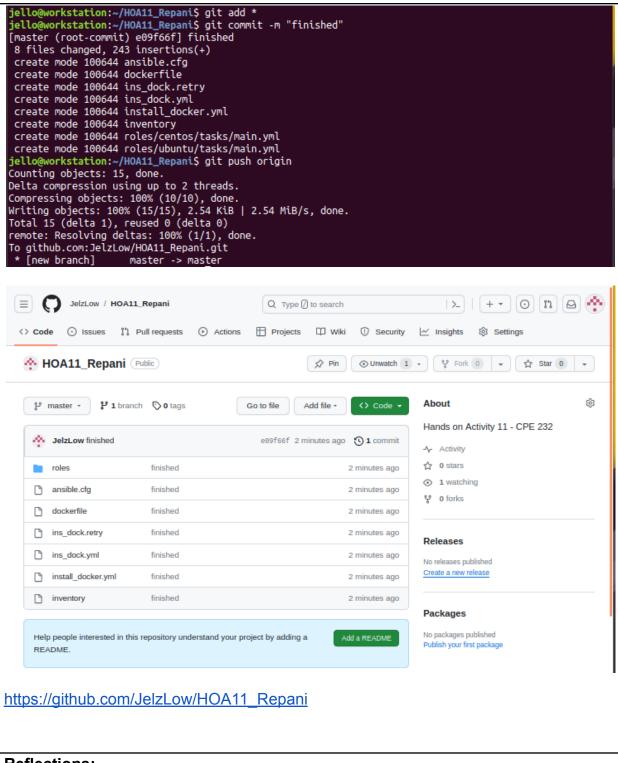
```
ello@workstation:~/HOA11_Repani$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass install_docker.yml
BECOME password:
ok: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.102]
ok: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
: ok=9 changed=5 unreachable=0 failed=0
                skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.104
     : ok=5 changed=3 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
jello@workstation:~/HOA11_Repani$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass ins_dock.yml
BECOME password:
changed: [192.168.56.102]
changed: [192.168.56.102]
hanged: [192.168.56.102]
thanged: [192.168.56.102]
```

```
changed: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
changed: [192.168.56.104]
168.56.102
      : ok=8 changed=4 unreachable=0 failed=0
                    skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
 168.56.104
      : ok=6 changed=5 unreachable=0 failed=0
                    skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
```







Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of implementing containerizations?

- The benefits of using containerization is that it is more efficient than performing the different tasks traditionally; this is because making use of containerization does not require the user to have an entirely different system.

Conclusions:

This hands-on-activity is quite confusing because of the introduction of docker. With the help of lots of online resources the activity was accomplished with the roles application from the previous lessons as well as the installation of docker and the groups with the different images. Combining these concepts enabled me to accomplish the given task in the activity and achieve the output required.