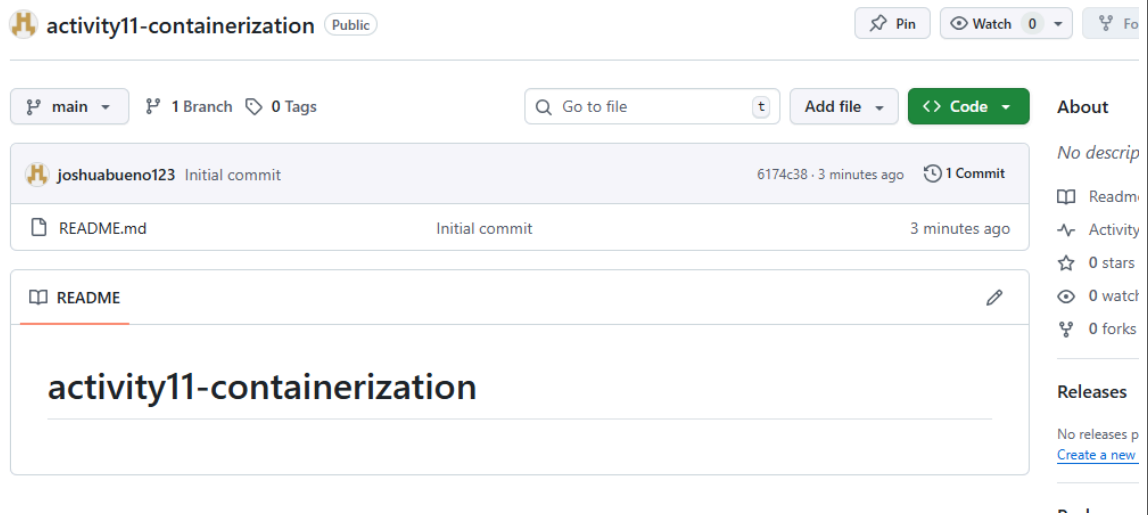


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<b>Course/Section: CPE31S2</b>	<b>Date Submitted: 10/24/25</b>
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<b>Activity 11: Containerization</b>	
<b>1. Objectives</b>	
Create a Dockerfile and form a workflow using Ansible as Infrastructure as Code (IaC) to enable Continuous Delivery process	
<b>2. Discussion</b>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/">https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/</a></p> <p>You may also check the difference between containers and virtual machines. Click the link given below.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/containers-vs-vm">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/containers-vs-vm</a></p>	
<b>3. Tasks</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create a new repository for this activity.</li> <li>2. Install Docker and enable the docker socket.</li> <li>3. Add to Docker group to your current user.</li> <li>4. Create a Dockerfile to install web and DB server.</li> <li>5. Install and build the Dockerfile using Ansible.</li> <li>6. Add, commit and push it to your repository.</li> </ol>	
<b>4. Output</b> (screenshots and explanations)	

1.



I successfully created a new repository on my github account

```
joshuabueno@workstation:~$ cd CpE212
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212$ git clone git@github.com:joshuabueno123/activity11-containerization.git
Cloning into 'activity11-containerization'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212$ cd activity11-containerization
```

i cloned my new repository to my ubuntu so that I can use it and there I will do the activity

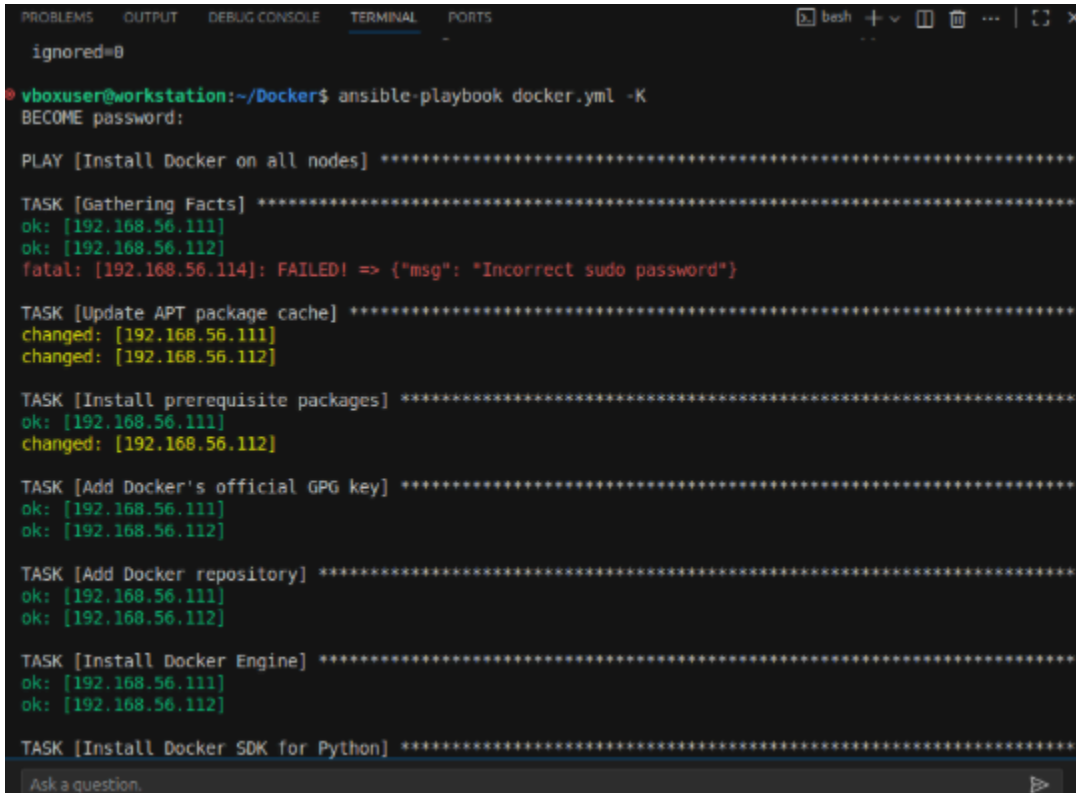
2.

```
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ sudo apt install -y docker.io
Need to get 75.6 MB of archives.
After this operation, 287 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/universe amd64 pigz amd64 2.8-1 [65.6 kB]
Get:2 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble/main amd64 bridge-utils amd64 1.7.1-1ubuntu2 [33
Get:3 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 runc amd64 1.3.0-0ubuntu2~24.
743 kB]
Get:4 http://ph.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu noble-updates/main amd64 containerd amd64 1.7.28-0ubun
4.1 [38.4 MB]
31% [4 containerd 11.2 MB/38.4 MB 29%] 2,149 k
```

Here is i used `sudo apt install -y docker.io` to install the docker.

```
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ sudo systemctl start docker
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ sudo systemctl status docker
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2025-10-24 08:45:01 UTC; 25s ago
     TriggeredBy: ● docker.socket
       Docs: https://docs.docker.com
    Main PID: 7370 (dockerd)
      Tasks: 12
     Memory: 22.2M (peak: 23.0M)
```

After that, I start, enabled, and check the status of the docker and it said that it's running



```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
ignored=0
vboxuser@workstation:~/Docker$ ansible-playbook docker.yml -K
BECOME password:

PLAY [Install Docker on all nodes] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]
fatal: [192.168.56.114]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Incorrect sudo password"}

TASK [Update APT package cache] *****
changed: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Install prerequisite packages] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Add Docker's official GPG key] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Add Docker repository] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Install Docker Engine] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Install Docker SDK for Python] *****

Ask a question.
```

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
TASK [Install prerequisite packages] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
changed: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Add Docker's official GPG key] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Add Docker repository] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Install Docker Engine] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Install Docker SDK for Python] *****
changed: [192.168.56.112]
changed: [192.168.56.111]

TASK [Ensure Docker service is started and enabled on boot] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.111 : ok=8 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.112 : ok=8 changed=3 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.114 : ok=0 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=1 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
```

Installing the docker using ansible

CentOS:

```
BECOME password:

PLAY [Install Docker on CentOS nodes] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
fatal: [192.168.56.111]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Incorrect sudo password"}
ok: [192.168.56.114]
fatal: [192.168.56.112]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Incorrect sudo password"}

TASK [Ensure required packages are installed] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Add Docker CE repository] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Install Docker Engine] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Install Docker SDK for Python] *****
changed: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Ensure Docker service is started and enabled on boot] *****
changed: [192.168.56.114]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.111 : ok=0 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=1 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.112 : ok=0 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=1 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.114 : ok=6 changed=2 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0
ignored=0
```

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
PLAY [Install Docker on CentOS nodes] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
fatal: [192.168.56.111]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Incorrect sudo password"}
ok: [192.168.56.114]
fatal: [192.168.56.112]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Incorrect sudo password"}

TASK [Ensure required packages are installed] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Add Docker CE repository] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Install Docker Engine] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Install Docker SDK for Python] *****
changed: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Ensure Docker service is started and enabled on boot] *****
changed: [192.168.56.114]

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.111      : ok=0    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=1    skipped=0    rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.112      : ok=0    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=1    skipped=0    rescued=0
ignored=0
192.168.56.114      : ok=6    changed=2    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0
ignored=0
```

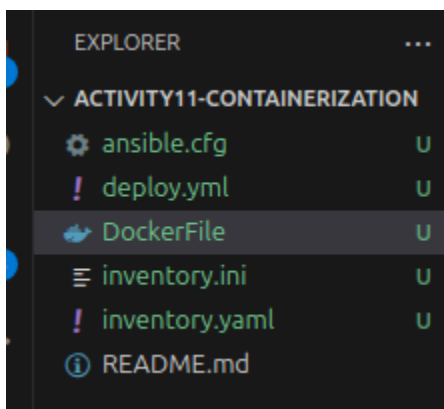
## Installing of docker using CentOS

### 3.Add docker group to current user

```
joshuabuena@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ sudo usermod -aG docker $USER
joshuabuena@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ newgrp docker
joshuabuena@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND   CREATED   STATUS    PORTS     NAMES
joshuabuena@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$
```

I successfully added the docker group to the current user by using these commands.

### Adds a dockerfile



Here is I add a dockerfile on where is my repository folder and i add it to my current user

Ubuntu:

```
changed: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Print reminder about re-login] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111] => {
  "msg": "User 'vboxuser' added to Docker group. Log out and log back in for group changes to take effect."
}
ok: [192.168.56.112] => {
  "msg": "User 'vboxuser' added to Docker group. Log out and log back in for group changes to take effect."
}

PLAY RECAP *****
192.168.56.111 : ok=11  changed=2  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
OK: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Add current user to the Docker group] *****
changed: [192.168.56.114]

TASK [Print a reminder message] *****
ok: [192.168.56.114] => {
  "msg": "User 'justinlim' added to Docker group. You may need to log out and log back in for the group change to take effect."
}

PLAY RECAP *****
```

CentOs:

```
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ ansible-playbook centos.yml -K
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Add Docker's official GPG key] *****
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Add Docker repository] *****
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Install Docker Engine] *****
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Install Docker SDK for Python] *****
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Ensure Docker service is started and enabled on boot] *****
changed: [localhost]

PLAY RECAP *****
localhost : ok=8  changed=3  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

I successfully installed the webserver which is the CentOs using the dockerfile

4.

## index.html file

```
<> index.html > ...
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>Hello from Docker</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      <h1>NGINX container running successfully!</h1>
8    </body>
9  </html>
10
```

this is the code inside the index.html file

## DockerFile:

```
Dockerfile
1  FROM nginx:latest
2  COPY index.html /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html
3  EXPOSE 8080
4
5
```

this is the code for the dockerfile



**As you can see in the output. I successfully did create a docker file and started building and install a web or dbserver.**

**this command attempts to run a Docker container interactively using the Nginx image and the current directory**



```

joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$ sudo docker ps
[sudo] password for joshuabueno:
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE          COMMAND                  CREATED        STATUS        PORTS
NAMES
e419a8e3765c   nginx         "/docker-entrypoint..." 3 minutes ago  Up 3 minutes  80/tcp
amazing_tu
a77a85c465c0   nginx_image   "/docker-entrypoint..." 4 minutes ago  Up 4 minutes  8080/tcp, 0.0.
0.0:8080->80/tcp, [::]:8080->80/tcp   funny_newton
joshuabueno@workstation:~/CpE212/activity11-containerization$

```

`sudo docker ps` command to displays a list of all currently running Docker containers, showing details like container ID, image, status, and exposed ports.

## 5 .Build a Docker file using Ansible

```

PLAY [Build and run Docker container with web and DB server] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
fatal: [192.168.56.114]: FAILED! => {"msg": "Incorrect sudo password"}
ok: [192.168.56.112]

TASK [Start Docker service] *****
ok: [192.168.56.111]
ok: [192.168.56.112]

```

I successfully build a docker file using the ansible

6.

activity11-containerization Public

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file t Add file <> Code

joshuabueno123 Files on my Activity11 e9ec8f9 · now 3 Commits

Dockerfile	This are my files in Activity 11	29 minutes ago
README.md	Initial commit	2 hours ago
centos.yml	This are my files in Activity 11	29 minutes ago
docker.yml	Files on my Activity11	now
index.html	This are my files in Activity 11	29 minutes ago
inventory.yml	This are my files in Activity 11	29 minutes ago
ubuntu.yml	This are my files in Activity 11	29 minutes ago

**I successfully add, commit, and push all my files in my ubuntu to github.**

### Reflections:

Answer the following:

1. What are the benefits of implementing containerizations?
  - Implementing containerization offers benefits such as improved application portability, faster deployment, and easier scalability. It also ensures consistency across different environments and reduces resource usage compared to traditional virtual machines.

### Conclusions:

-This activity enhanced my understanding of containerization and demonstrated how Docker can host both a database and a web server within the same environment. Using Ansible simplified the automation of installation, building, and deployment processes, eliminating the need for manual setup. I realized that containers keep applications isolated and portable, making them easier to share and test. My comprehension deepened when I successfully ran the container and accessed the webpage through my browser. Overall, this activity taught me how combining Docker with automation helps save time and reduce errors.