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Activity 44, Containering	

#### **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: <a href="https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/">https://docs.docker.com/get-started/overview/</a>

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

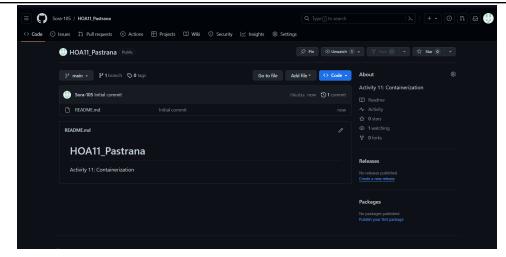
Source: <a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/containers-vs-vm">https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/virtualization/windowscontainers/about/containers-vs-vm</a>

### 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 new repository for this activity.



# docker.yml

```
GNU nano 6.2 docker.yml

---
- hosts: all
become: true
pre_tasks:

- name: Updating and upgrading the operating system
package:
    update_cache: true
    upgrade: true
    state: latest

- name: Fixing dpkg errors in ubuntu server
    command: dpkg --configure -a
    when: ansible_distribution == "Ubuntu"

- hosts: ubuntu_server
become: true
roles:
    - ubuntu_docker
```

ansible.cfg

```
pastrana@localmachina: ~/HOA11_Pastrana

GNU nano 6.2

inventory = inventory
host_key_checking = False

deprecation_warnings = False

remote_user = pastrana
private_key_file = ~/.ssh/
```

## inventory

```
pastrana@localmachina: ~/HOA11_Pastrana

GNU nano 6.2

inventory *

jubuntu_server]

192.168.56.116
```

2. Create a Dockerfile to install web and DB server.

```
pastrana@localmachina:~/HOA11_Pastrana/docker$ tree

defaults
main.yml
files
handlers
main.yml
tasks
configure.yml
min.yml
main.yml
```

-dockerfile

```
GNU nano 6.2

FROM ubuntu:latest

MAINTAINER pastrana <qmlspastrana@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
```

## -defaults/main.yml

```
pastrana@localmachina: ~/HOA11_Pastrana/docker/defaults

GNU nano 6.2

docker_apps:
    containerd: containerd.io_1.6.9-1_amd64
    docker_ce_cli: docker-ce-cli_20.10.21~3-0~ubuntu-jammy_amd64
    docker_ce: docker-ce_20.10.21~3-0~ubuntu-jammy_amd64
    docker_compose: docker-compose-plugin_2.6.0~ubuntu-jammy_amd64
```

## -handlers/main.yml

```
pastrana@localmachina: ~/HOA11_Pastrana/docker/handlers

GNU nano 6.2

main.yml *

- name: Start docker
service:
 name: "{{ item }}"
 state: restarted
enabled: true
with_ttems:
 - docker
 - containerd
```

-tasks/configure.yml

### -tasks/install.yml

```
- "{{ docker_apps.docker_ce }}.deb"
- "{{ docker_apps.docker_compose }}.deb"

- name: Fixing /var/run/docker.sock error shell: chmod 666 /var/run/docker.sock

- name: Ensure group docker exists group:
    name: docker state: present

- name: Adding docker to the group of the current user user:
    name: userver groups: docker append: yes

- name: Start docker services service:
    name: "{{ item }}" state: started with_items:
    - docker
    - containerd

- name: Install python apt:
    name: Install python sdk
become_user: "{{ ansible_env.SUDO_USER }}" pip:
```

```
name:
    - docker
    - docker-compose

- block:
    - name: Verifying docker service
    shell: systemctl list-unit-files | grep docker
    register: docker_service

- debug:
    msg="{{ docker_service }}"

- block:
    - name: Verifying user groups
    shell: groups userver
    register: user_groups

- debug:
    msg="{{ user_groups }}"

- block:
    - name: Verifying docker installation
    shell: docker --version
    register: docker_installation

- debug:
    msg="{{ docker_installation }}"
```

#### -tasks/main.yml

```
pastrana@localmachina: ~/HOA11_Pastrana/docker/tasks

GNU nano 6.2

main.yml

import_tasks: install.yml
import_tasks: configure.yml
```

3. Install and build the Dockerfile using Ansible.

```
A11_Pastrana$ ansible-playbook --ask-become-pass docker.yml
[all yale
TASK [Gathering Facts]
TASK [docker : Unional old Docker versions]
```

4. Add, commit and push it to your repository.

```
pastrana@localmachina:~/HOA11_Pastrana$ git add *
pastrana@localmachina:~/HOA11_Pastrana$ git commit -m "HOA11_Pastrana"
[main ca284a8] HOA11_Pastrana
 10 files changed, 200 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 ansible.cfg
 create mode 100644 docker.yml
 create mode 100644 docker/defaults/main.yml
 create mode 100644 docker/files/dockerfile
 create mode 100644 docker/handlers/main.yml
 create mode 100644 docker/tasks/configure.yml
 create mode 100644 docker/tasks/install.yml
 create mode 100644 docker/tasks/main.yml
 create mode 100644 hosts
create mode 100644 inventory
pastrana@localmachina:~/HOA11_Pastrana$ git push origin
Enumerating objects: 18, done.
Counting objects: 100% (18/18), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (12/12), done.
Writing objects: 100% (17/17), 2.66 KiB | 1.33 MiB/s, done.
Total 17 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To github.com:Sora-105/HOA11_Pastrana.git
   796c81e..ca284a8 main -> main
pastrana@localmachina:~/HOA11_PastranaS
```

https://github.com/Sora-105/HOA11 Pastrana

### Reflections:

Answer the following:

- 1. What are the benefits of implementing containerizations?
  - Containerization offers a range of benefits for software development and deployment, including portability, resource efficiency, isolation, scalability, agility, version control, improved security, faster app startup, and easier management. By packaging applications and their dependencies into standardized units called containers, containerization enables applications to run reliably and consistently across different computing environments, leading to greater efficiency, agility, and security.

#### Conclusions:

Doing this Hands-On Activity taught us on how to install the docker manually and using the ansible-playbook. In the school lab we install the docker manually on our workstation and then at home we configure using the ansible-playbook and then when in the lab we can just copy our git repository on the workstation. We also utilized in the playbook the containerization. Overall, containerization is a powerful tool that can help to improve the efficiency, agility, and security of software development and deployment. If you are developing or deploying applications, I recommend considering using containerization.