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| **Name:** | **Date Performed:** |
| **Course/Section:** | **Date Submitted:** |
| **Instructor:** | **Semester and SY:** |
| **Activity 11: Containerization** | |
| 1. **Objectives** | |
| Create a Dockerfile and form a workflow using Ansible as Infrastructure as Code (IaC) to enable Continuous Delivery process | |
| 1. **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/containers-vs-vm> | |
| 1. **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. | |
| 1. **Output** (screenshots and explanations) | |
| **Reflections:**  Answer the following:   * 1. What are the benefits of implementing containerizations? | |
| **Conclusions:** | |