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Experiment - 7 :

Aim: To understand Static Analysis SAST process and learn to integrate Jenkins SAST to SonarQube/GitLab.

Integrating Jenkins with SonarQube (Prerequisites):

- **Jenkins installed :** To perform this experiment,it is necessary to have jenkins pre installed and up and running at some port like 8080.
- **Docker Installed (**for SonarQube) : It is also a requirement to have docker installed.

Steps to integrate Jenkins with SonarQube

STEP:1. Open up Jenkins Dashboard on localhost, port 8080 or whichever port it is at for you.

STEP:2. Run SonarQube in a Docker container using this command -

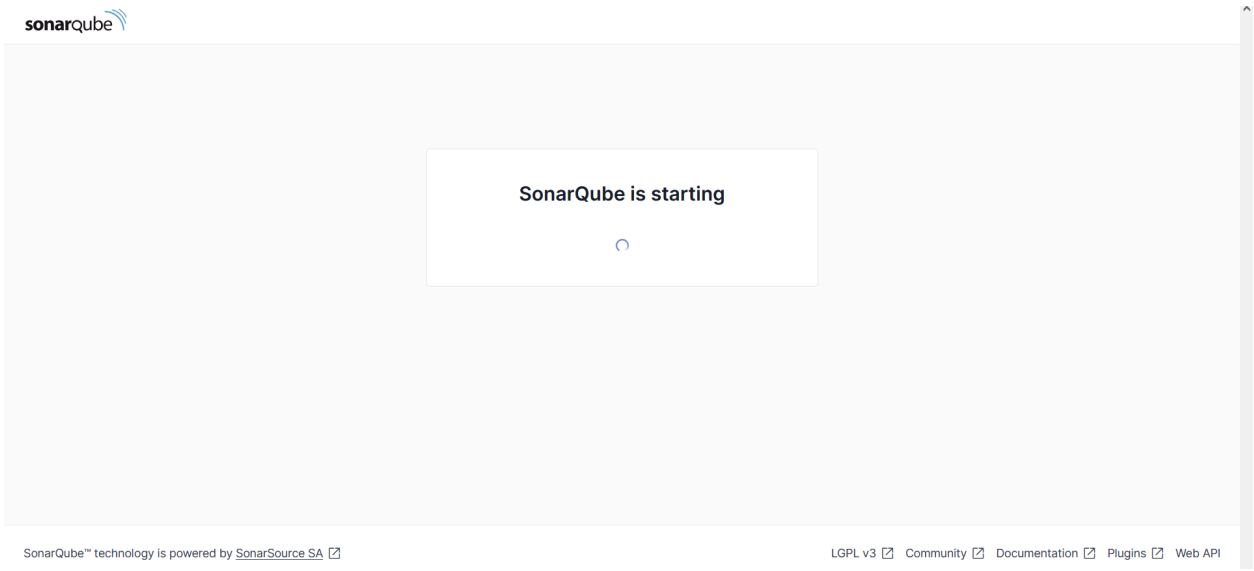
```
C:\Users\ADMIN>docker pull sonarqube
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/sonarqube
7478e0ac0f23: Pull complete
90a925ab929a: Pull complete
7d9a34308537: Pull complete
80338217a4ab: Pull complete
1a5fd5c7e184: Pull complete
7b87d6fa783d: Pull complete
bd819c9b5ead: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:72e9feec71242af83faf65f95a40d5e3bb2822a6c3b2cda8568790f3d31aecde
Status: Downloaded newer image for sonarqube:latest
docker.io/library/sonarqube:latest

What's next:
    View a summary of image vulnerabilities and recommendations → docker scout quickview sonarqube

C:\Users\ADMIN>docker run -d --name sonarqube -p 9000:9000 sonarqube
dca969bc6baf139bf8d1d7517fd76b0ce90b18db59a88a8bf6f694a648c2d084
```

Run the given command only once and replace the name ‘sonarqube’ with any name that you prefer.In my case I have not changed the name.

docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest

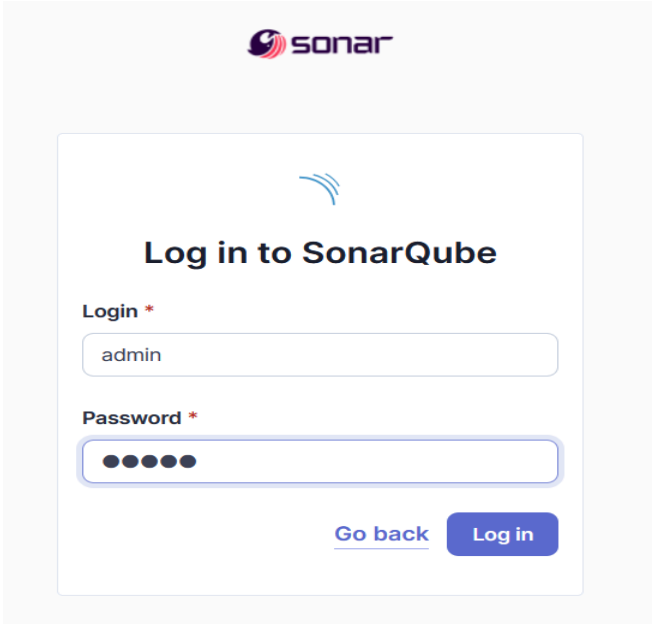
Note: Run the above command only once as once it is run,the sonarqube container is created.Running the same command again will result in an error as the container with that name will already have been created.

STEP: 3. Once the container is up and running,you can check the status ofSonarQube at localhost port 9000.

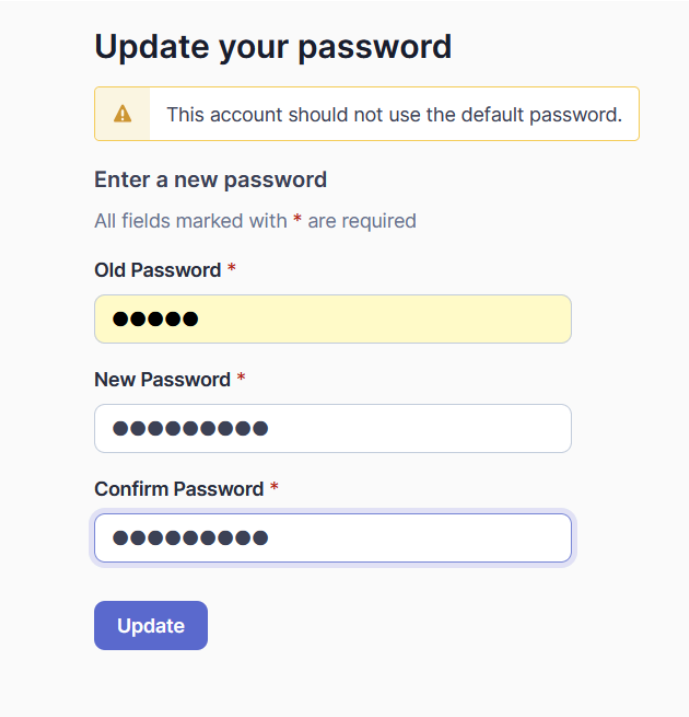


If you want to access this sonarqube dashboard again once you have closed this tab,you do not have to run the command again,rather,just open your docker and within it run the container that was created and then access the port 9000.

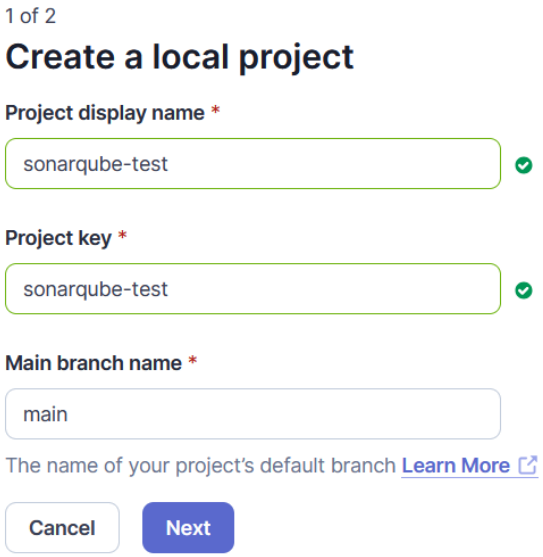
STEP: 4. Login to SonarQube using username *admin* and password *admin*.This is the default username and password for the first log-in into sonarqube.



After Logging in,you will be asked to reset the password,create a new personal password and store it for future use.

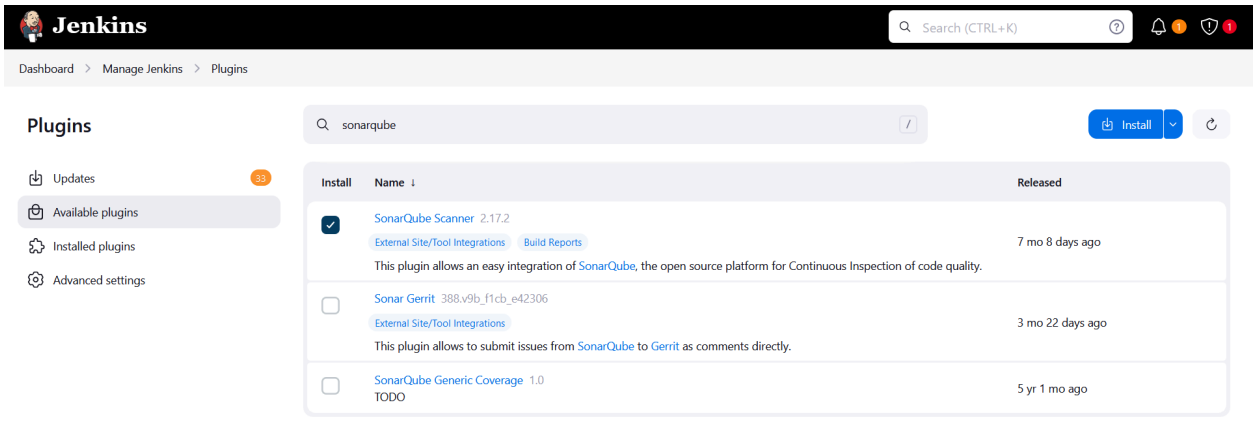


STEP:5. Create a manual project in SonarQube with the name **sonarqube-test.** Again,you can set the name as per your wish,I have decided to name the project as sonarqube-test.



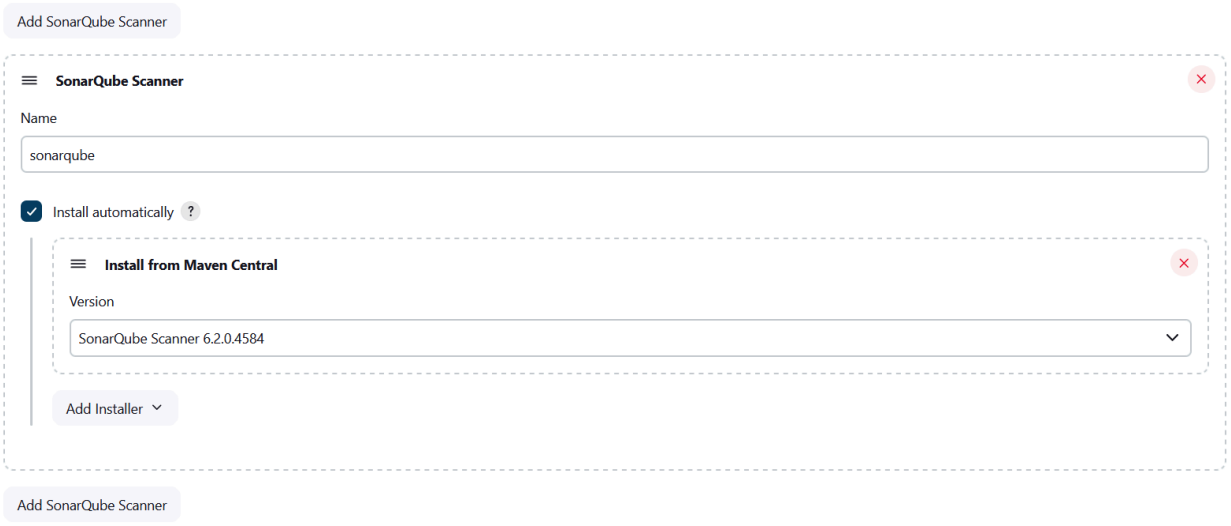
After completing the process of setting up the project,come back to the Jenkins Dashboard.

Go to Manage Jenkins and search for SonarQube Scanner for Jenkins.It is an available plugin that you can search for and then install.

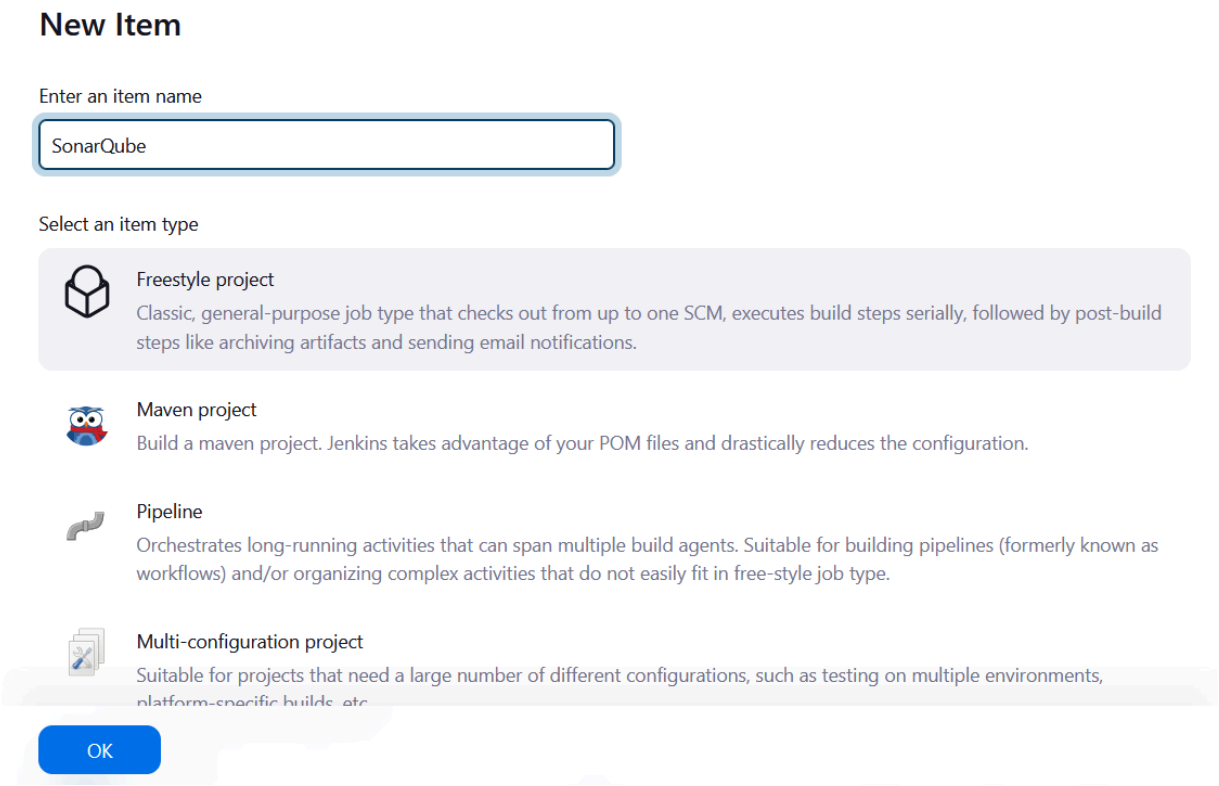


STEP : 6 . Under Jenkins 'Configure System', look for SonarQube Installations and enter the details. Provide the name for the project and enter the url based on the port that is used to run sonarqube which in my case is port **9000**.

STEP : 7 .Search for SonarQube Scanner under Global Tool Configuration.Choose the latest configuration and choose Install automatically.

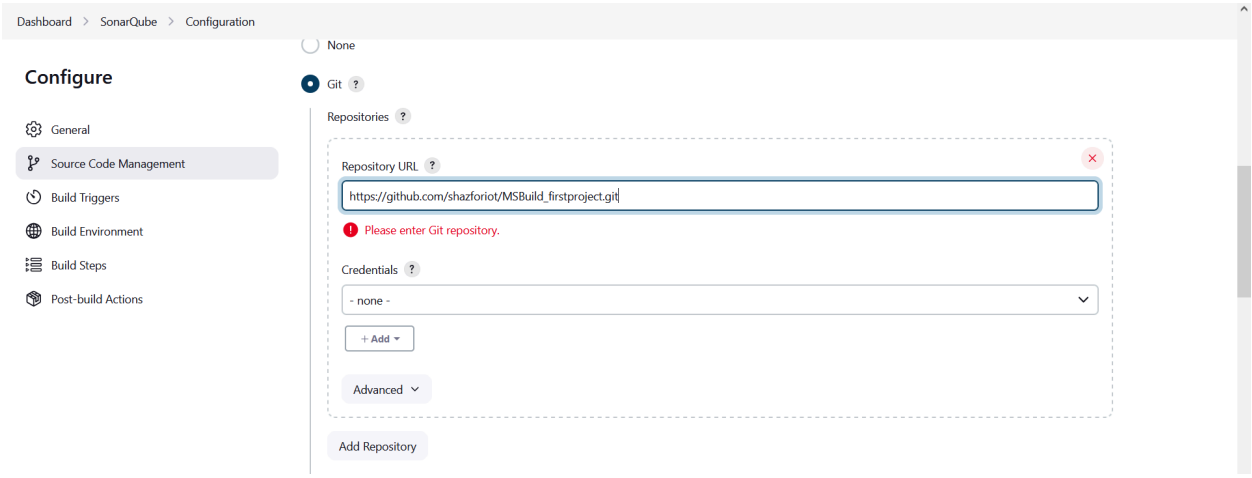


STEP : 8. After the configuration, create a New Item in Jenkins,choose a freestyle project.



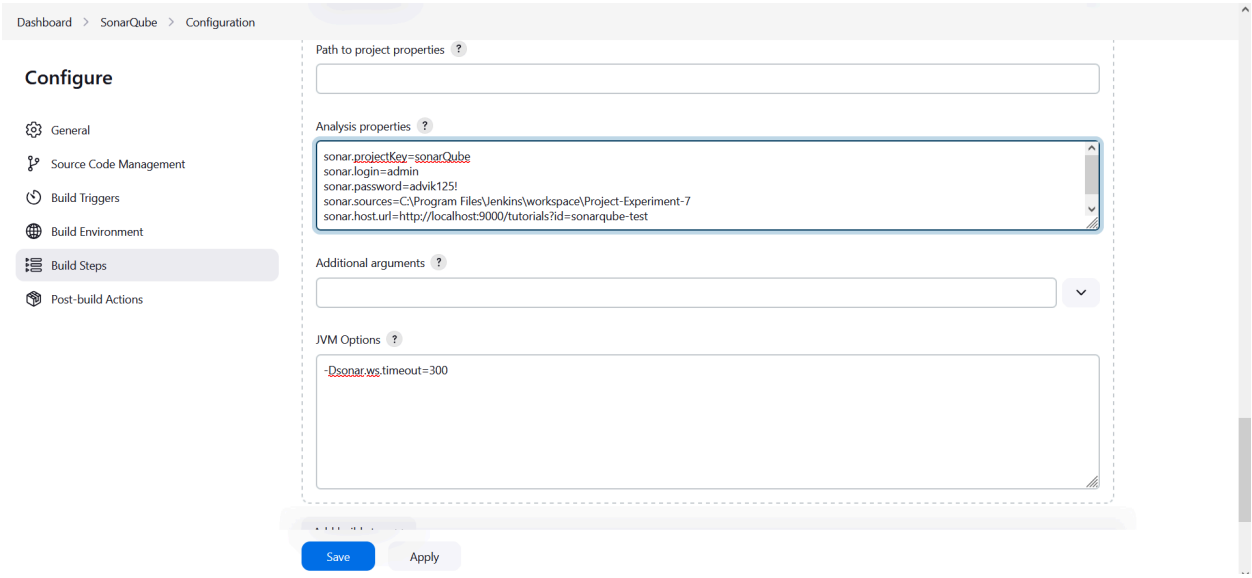
STEP : 9. Choose this GitHub repository in Source Code Management.
https://github.com/shazforiot/MSBuild_firstproject.git

It is a sample hello-world project with no vulnerabilities and issues, just to test the integration.



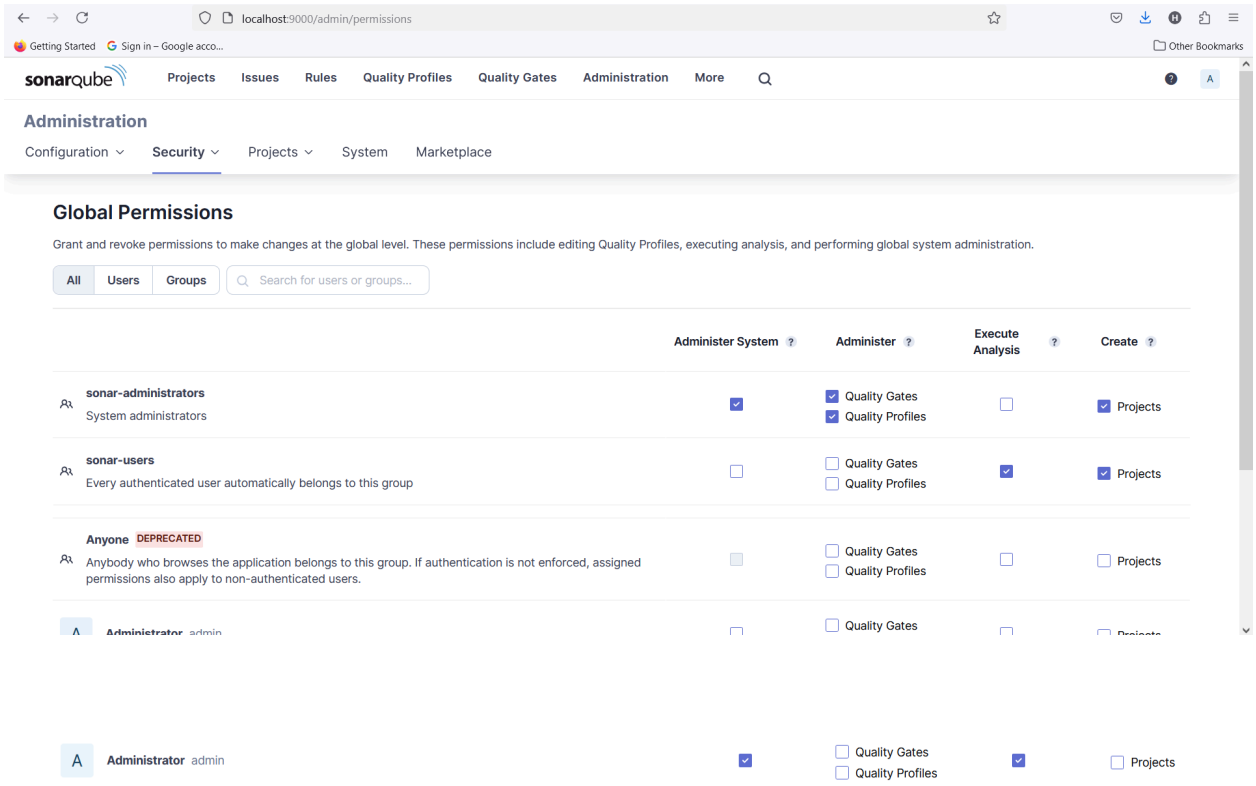
STEP : 10. Under Build-> Execute SonarQube Scanner, enter these Analysis properties. Mention the SonarQube Project Key, Login, Password, Source path and Host URL.

- Project-Key:sonarQube
- Login:admin
- Password:advik125!
- Host URL : http://localhost9000/

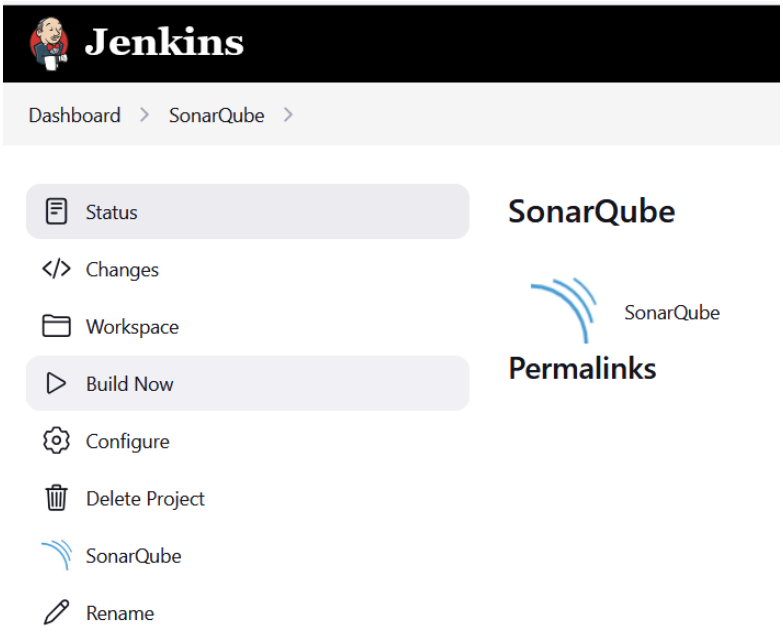


Note : Carefully enter the values for the Project Key,Login,Password,Source path and Host URL as any error will result in a **Failed Build Attempt.**

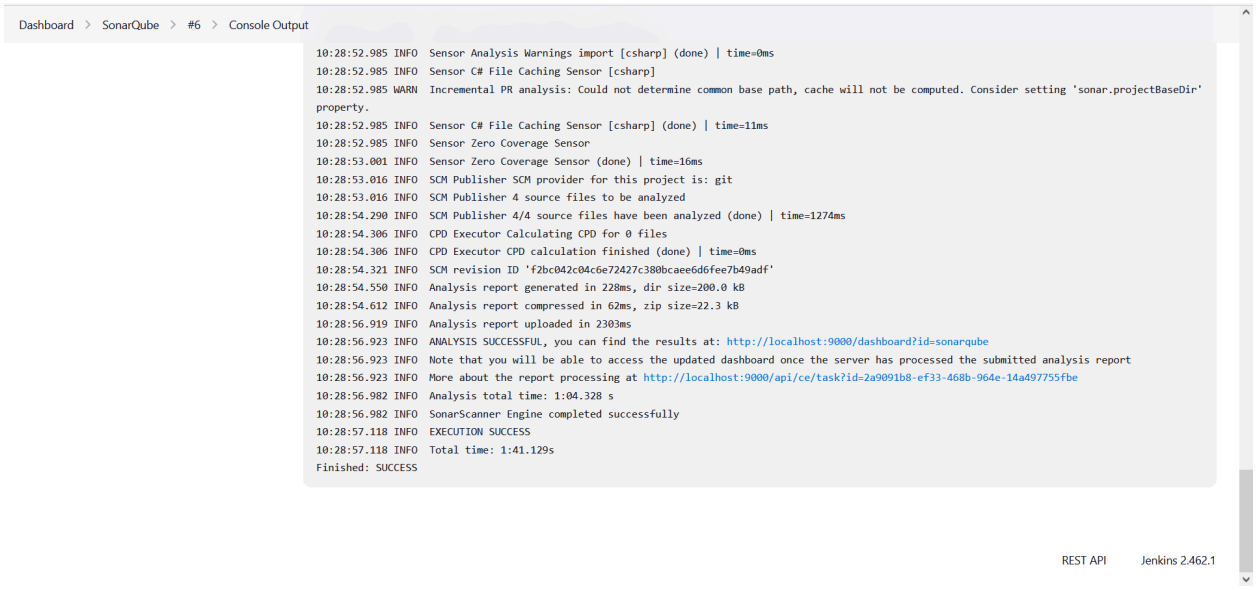
STEP : 11. Go to http://localhost:9000/<user_name>/permissions and allow Execute Permissions to the Admin user. In my case ,the user_name will be replaced with 'admin'.



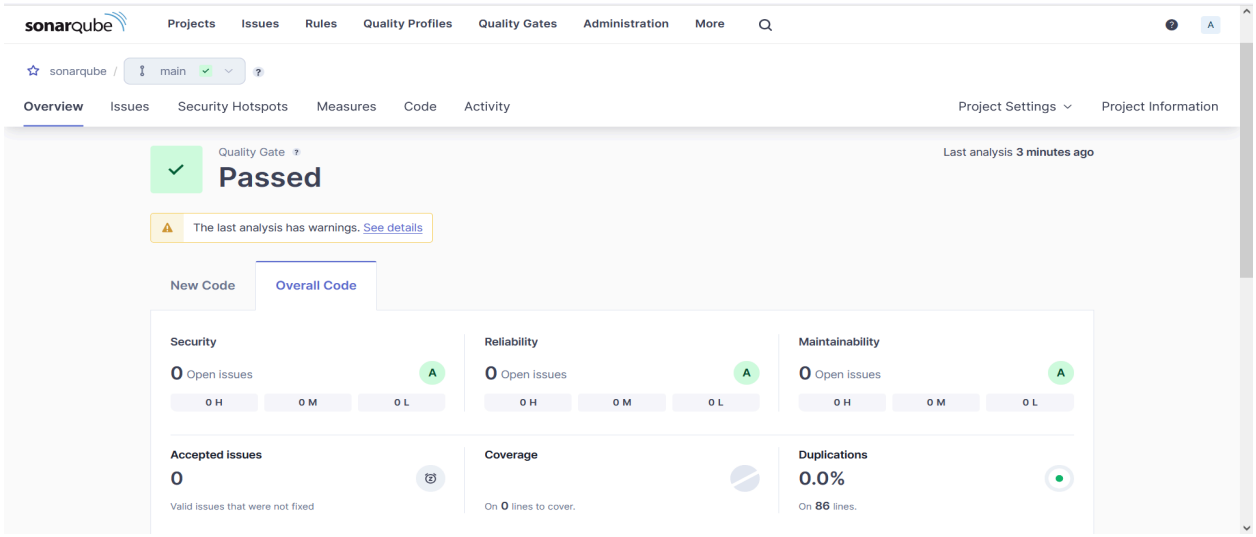
STEP : 12. Run The Build.



Once the build is complete,check the console output to determine whether the build was a success or a failure and identify the error in case of any errors.



STEP : 13. Once the build is complete and successful, check the project in SonarQube.The overview of the project should display Passed.



Conclusion : In this experiment, we integrated Jenkins with SonarQube using Docker to automate code quality analysis. SonarQube, deployed via Docker, efficiently performed static code checks, while Jenkins orchestrated the process through a pipeline that triggered analysis after every code update. This setup ensured continuous monitoring of code quality, providing immediate feedback on potential issues such as bugs and code smells. Docker simplified the management of SonarQube, making the entire process more efficient. Overall, this integration streamlined the workflow and enhanced code quality through automated analysis.