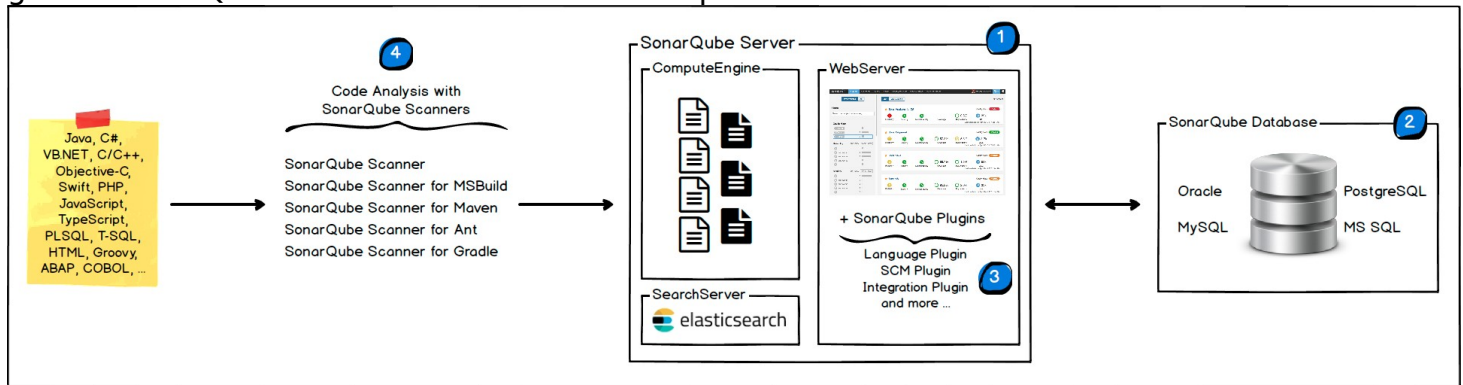


gtiThe SonarQube Platform is made of 4 components:



1. One SonarQube Server starting 3 main processes:

- Web Server for developers, managers to browse quality snapshots and configure the SonarQube instance
- Search Server based on Elasticsearch to back searches from the UI
- Compute Engine Server in charge of processing code analysis reports and saving them in the SonarQube Database

2. One SonarQube Database to store:

- The configuration of the SonarQube instance (security, plugins settings, etc.)
- The quality snapshots of projects, views, etc.

3. Multiple SonarQube Plugins installed on the server, possibly including language, SCM, integration, authentication, and governance plugins

4. One or more SonarScanners running on your Build / Continuous Integration Servers to analyze projects

We can work online on SonarQube in the last versions but we will be installing it locally for this project, let's start with installing and launching SonarQube:

Download SonarQube below or use it online on [SonarCloud](#)

Get the latest: SonarQube 7.4

[See what's new](#) – [Documentation](#) – [Upgrade Guide](#) – [Upgrade Notes](#) – [Requirements](#)

COMMUNITY EDITION 7.4

After unzipping the content of the zip downloaded in C:\SonarQube-7.4 for example, we can start it with a simple command

C:\SonarQube-7.4\bin\windows-x86-64\StartSonar.bat

Then going to <http://localhost:9000> we will see the home page of SonarQube

Continuous Code Quality

Log in

Read documentation

0

Projects Analyzed

- 0 Bugs
- 0 Vulnerabilities
- 0 Code Smells

Multi-Language

20+ programming languages are supported by SonarQube thanks to our in-house code analyzers, including:

Java C/C++ C# COBOL ABAP HTML RPG JavaScript TypeScript Objective C XML
VB.NET PL/SQL T-SQL Flex Python Groovy PHP Swift Visual Basic PL/I

Quality Model

Bugs track code that is demonstrably wrong or highly likely to yield unexpected behavior.

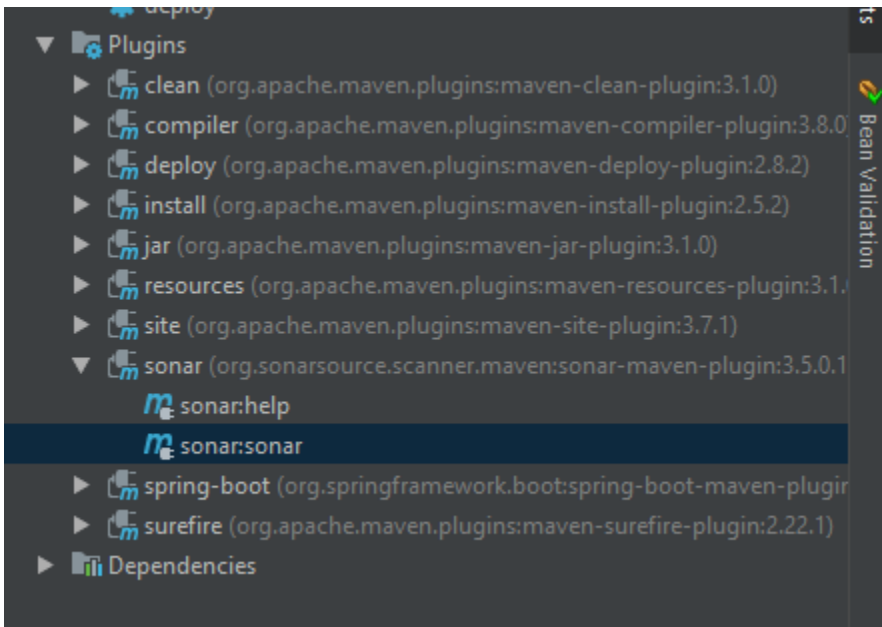
Vulnerabilities are raised on code that is potentially vulnerable to exploitation by hackers.

Code Smells will confuse maintainers or give them pause. They are measured primarily in terms of the time they will take to fix.

To test SonarQube we will be using maven project, so we need to add sonar plugin into pom.xml

```
<plugin>
  <groupId> org.sonarsource.scanner.maven</groupId>
  <artifactId>sonar-maven-plugin</artifactId>
  <version>3.5.0.1254</version>
</plugin>
```

After running clean and install, we can run sonar:sonar plugin



After a build success we can now open <http://localhost:9000> to observe this interface that contains the projects analyzed by SonarQube and the detected issues

sonarqube Projects Issues Rules Quality Profiles Quality Gates ? Search for projects, sub-projects and files... Log in

demo master ⚠ Last analysis had 1 warnings November 30, 2018, 9:36 AM Version 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT

Overview Issues Security Reports Measures Code Activity

1 / 13 issues

- Remove the parentheses around the "args" parameter**
Code Smell Minor
- Define a constant instead of duplicating this literal "Bauer" 3 times.**
Code Smell Critical +3
- Remove useless curly braces around statement**
Code Smell Minor
- Remove useless curly braces around statement**
Code Smell Minor
- Either remove or fill this block of code.**
Code Smell Major
- Make the enclosing method "static" or remove this set.**
Code Smell Critical
- Make the enclosing method "static" or remove this set.**
Code Smell Critical

```

src/main/java/ecommerce/DemoApplication.java
24 public static void main(String[] args) {
25     SpringApplication.run(DemoApplication.class, args);
26 }
27
28 @Bean
29 public CommandLineRunner demo(UserRepository repository) {
30     return (args) -> {
31
32         // save a couple of customers
33         SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");
34         repository.save(new User("Jack", "Bauer", sdf.parse("20/01/1996"), 200, "Male"));
35
36         repository.save(new User("Chloe", "O'Brian", sdf.parse("24/07/1996"), 300, "Female"));
37         repository.save(new User("Kim", "Bauer", sdf.parse("12/01/2000"), 120, "Male"));
38         repository.save(new User("David", "Palmer", sdf.parse("20/01/1998"), 300, "Female"));
39         repository.save(new User("Michelle", "Dessler", sdf.parse("20/01/1996"), 100, "Male"));
40
41         // fetch all customers
42         log.info("Users found with findAll():");
43         log.info("-----");
44         for (User user : repository.findAll()) {
45             log.info(user.toString());
46         }
47     };
48 }

```

Remove the parentheses around the "args" parameter *** 21 minutes ago L30 java8
Code Smell Minor Open Not assigned 2min effort

Define a constant instead of duplicating this literal "Bauer" 3 times. *** 21 minutes ago L33 design
Code Smell Critical Open Not assigned 8min effort

Thus in IntelliJ we can add a plugin called SonarLint that do scan the code for issues and errors

Settings **Browse Repositories**

sonar Category: All

| Plugin | Downloads | Updated |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| SonarLint INSPECTION | 858,325 | 3 weeks ago |
| SonarQube Community Plugin TOOLS INTEGRATION | 223,721 | 2 weeks ago |

INSPECTION
SonarLint
[Install](#)
★★★★☆ 858325 downloads
Updated 11/2/2018 v4.0.0.2916

SonarLint is an IDE extension that helps you detect and fix quality issues as you write code. Like a spell checker, SonarLint squiggles flaws so they can be fixed before committing code. You can get it directly from the IntelliJ IDEA Plugin Repository, and it will then detect new bugs and quality issues as you code (Java, JavaScript, PHP and Python).

Downloading Plugins

SonarLint
Downloading plugin 'SonarLint'

[Cancel](#) [Background](#)

Vendor
<http://www.sonarsource.com>
Plugin homepage
<http://www.sonarlint.org>
Size
37.9 M

[HTTP Proxy Settings...](#) [Manage repositories...](#) [Close](#) [Apply](#)

Now to Docker:

After downloading Docker for windows and installing it we need to check the installation by opening a Windows PowerShell and type "Docker info"

```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Madou> Docker info
Containers: 0
  Running: 0
  Paused: 0
  Stopped: 0
Images: 0
Server Version: 18.09.0
Storage Driver: overlay2
  Backing Filesystem: extfs
  Supports d_type: true
  Native Overlay Diff: true
Logging Driver: json-file
Cgroup Driver: cgroupfs
Plugins:
  Volume: local
  Network: bridge host macvlan null overlay
  Log: awslogs fluentd gcplogs gelf journald json-file local logentries splunk syslog
Swarm: inactive
Runtimes: runc
Default Runtime: runc
Init Binary: docker-init
containerd version: 468a545b9edcd5932818eb9de8e72413e616e86e
runc version: 69663f0bd4b60df09991c08812a60108003fa340
init version: fec3683
Security Options:
  seccomp
    Profile: default
Kernel Version: 4.9.125-linuxkit
Operating System: Docker for Windows
OSType: linux
Architecture: x86_64
CPUs: 2
Total Memory: 1.934GiB
Name: linuxkit-00155d560101
ID: 3522:6Q0B:TPPD:32RL:7EHX:LTUL:5JBZ:6XMV:H6VB:DVSR:45RA:YCRD
Docker Root Dir: /var/lib/docker
Debug Mode (client): false
Debug Mode (server): true
  File Descriptors: 22
  Goroutines: 46
  System Time: 2018-12-11T08:02:39.7107352Z
  EventsListeners: 1
Registry: https://index.docker.io/v1/
Labels:
Experimental: false
Insecure Registries:
  127.0.0.0/8
```

We can see here that we are using Docker on windows but the OSType is linux

```
Kernel Version: 4.9.125-linuxkit
Operating System: Docker for Windows
OSType: linux
```

For the time being we have an empty Docker:

```
PS C:\Users\Madou> Docker images
```

| REPOSITORY | TAG | IMAGE ID | CREATED | SIZE |
|------------|-----|----------|---------|------|
|------------|-----|----------|---------|------|

Now let's look for a small image to download and try going to hub.docker.com

OFFICIAL REPOSITORY

alpine 

Last pushed: 3 months ago

Repo Info [Tags](#)

Short Description

A minimal Docker image based on Alpine Linux with a complete package index and only 5 MB in size!

Docker Pull Command

`docker pull alpine`

```
PS C:\Users\Madou> docker pull alpine
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/alpine
4fe2ade4980c: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:621c2f39f8133acb8e64023a94dbdf0d5ca81896102b9e57c0dc184cadaf5528
Status: Downloaded newer image for alpine:latest
```

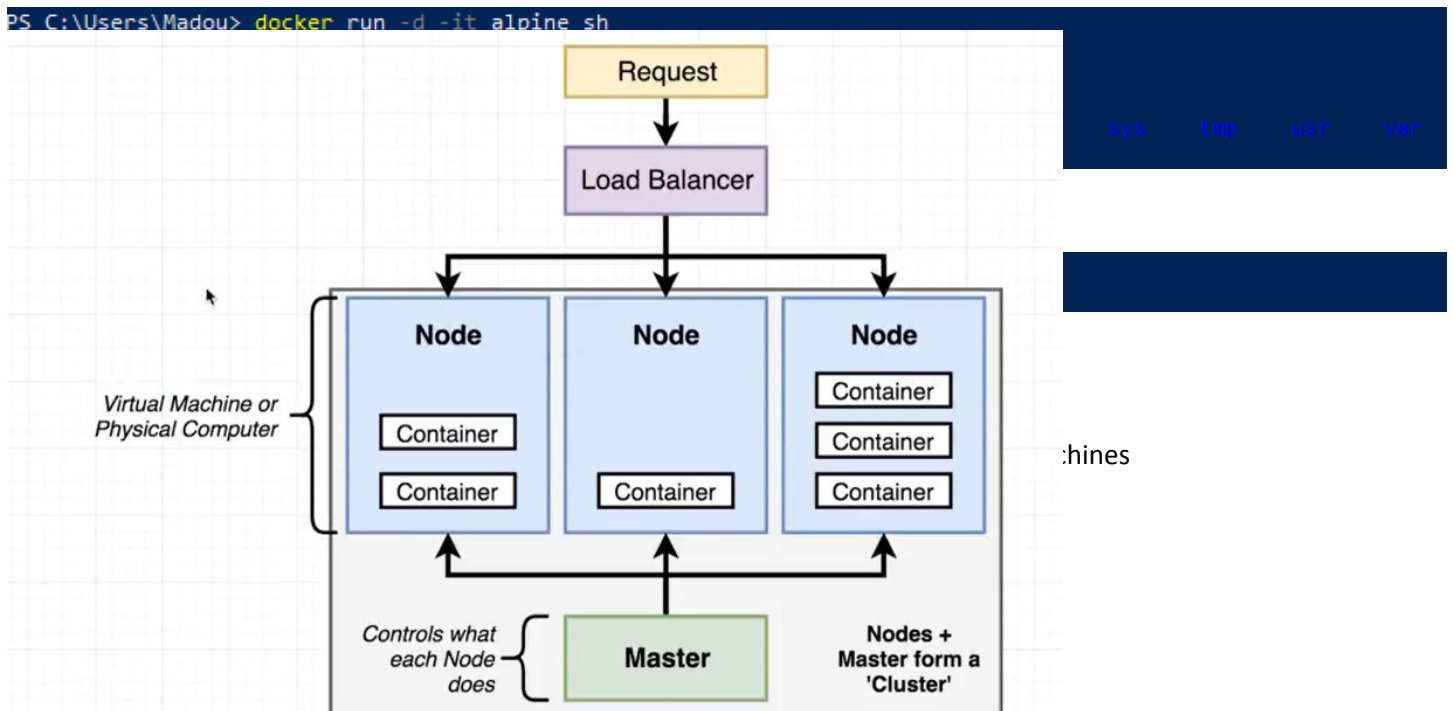
Now we can see the new images

```
PS C:\Users\Madou> docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG             IMAGE ID        CREATED         SIZE
alpine              latest         196d12cf6ab1   3 months ago   4.41MB
```

Now if we tried to run the alpine image it will be closed just after running it, because we didn't run the docker container in the interacting mode

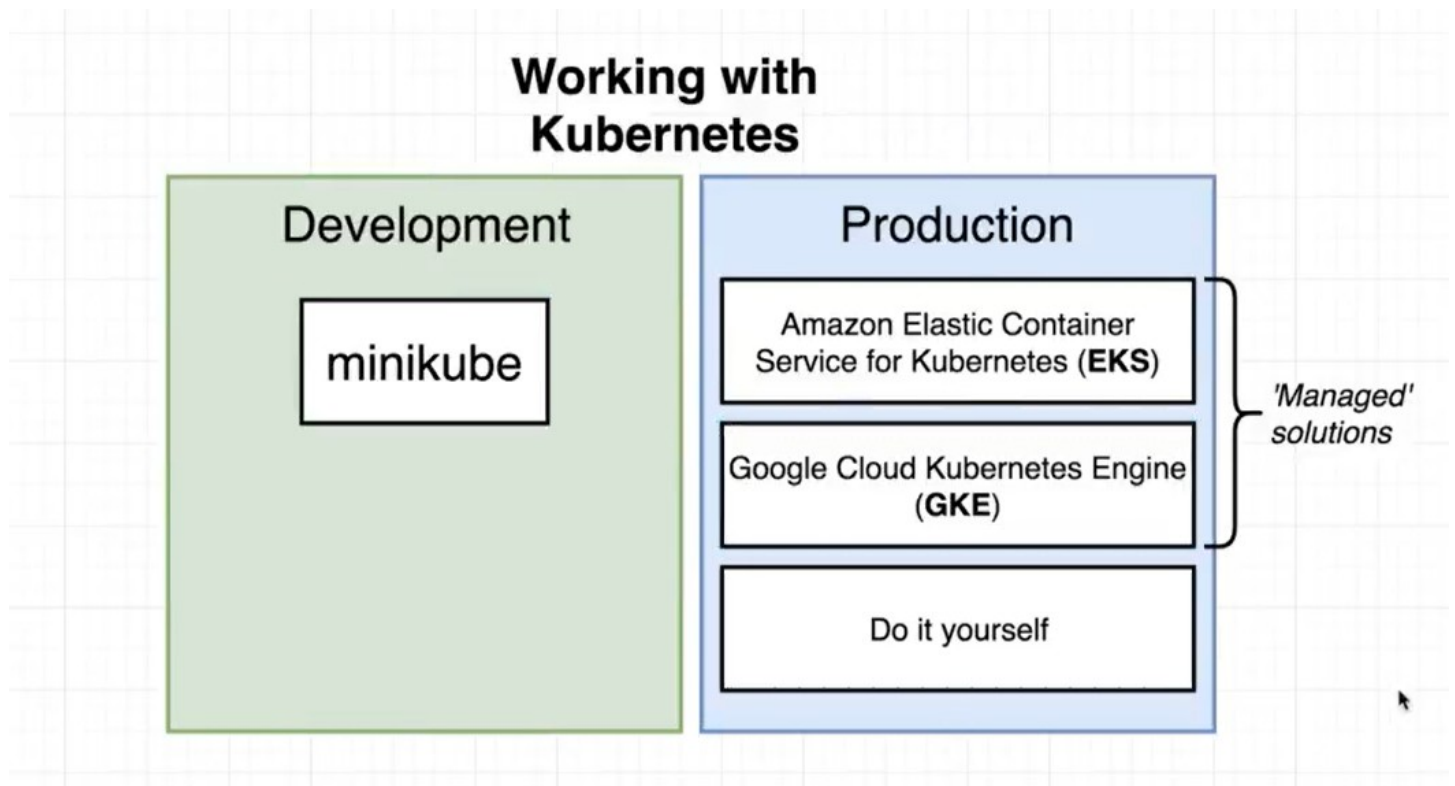
```
PS C:\Users\Madou> docker run alpine sh
PS C:\Users\Madou> docker ps
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND   CREATED   STATUS    PORTS   NAMES
PS C:\Users\Madou> docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE     COMMAND   CREATED   STATUS    PORTS   NAMES
ecad0bc0337e   alpine    "sh"      20 seconds ago    Exited (0) 17 seconds ago   tender_m
ontalcini
fb08a6f42e63   alpine    "/bin/sh" 32 seconds ago    Exited (0) 28 seconds ago   nifty_fe
istel
```

So we need to run this command instead "docker run -d -it alpine sh" and then "docker run -it alpine sh". Now we can run linux commands:

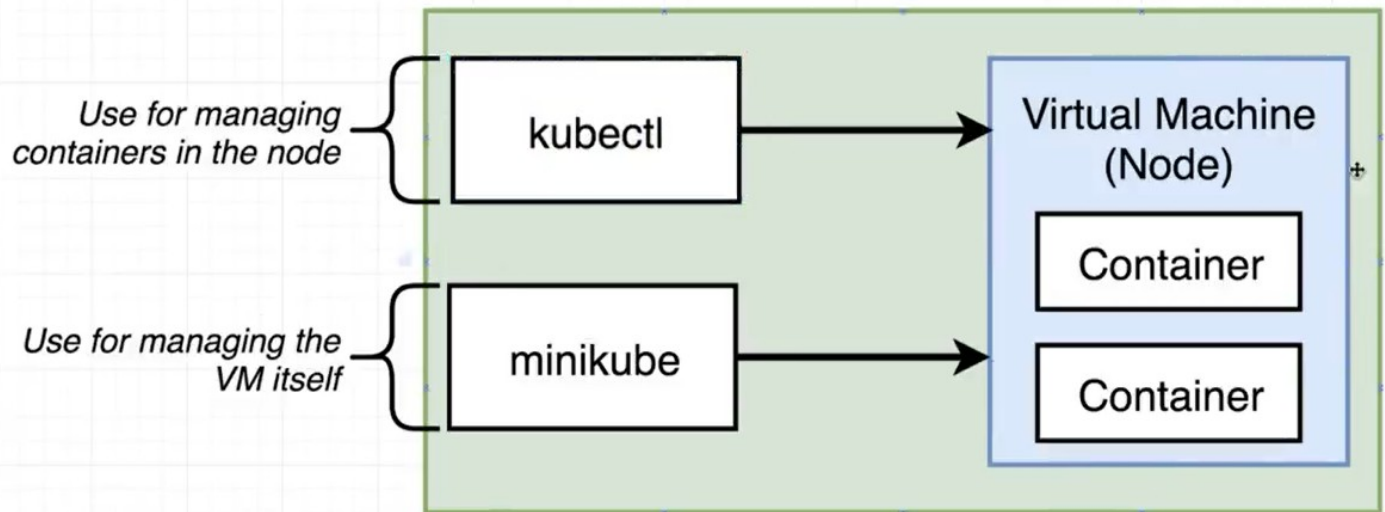


This figure is a diagram of a kubernetes cluster. It contains a certain number of nodes that represent a virtual machine or a physical computer, these nodes are controlled by a master. Then we have the load balancer that receives request and assign them to nodes

Now let's move on to how we can use kubernetes. Working with kubernetes can be divided into two big categories, working locally in the development process or during the production, the next figure can explain what each one needs



Your Computer



We are going to use kubectl any time that we want to manage what the node is doing, but minikube is used to just create and run a local cluster.