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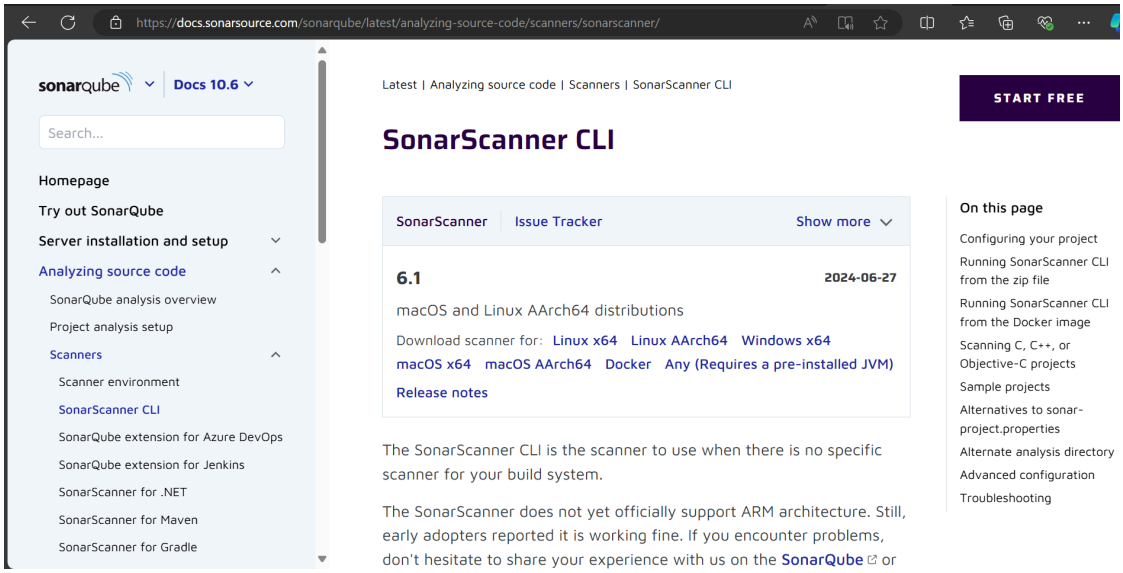
Experiment 8

Aim: Create a Jenkins CICD Pipeline with SonarQube / GitLab Integration to perform a static analysis of the code to detect bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities on a sample Web / Java / Python application.

Steps:

Step 1: Install the SonarScanner CLI from the following link:
https://docs.sonarsource.com/sonarqube/latest/analyzing-source-code/scanners/sonarscanner/



Once download is complete, extract the downloaded files into a folder.

Step 2: Install a SonarQube image by running the ‘docker pull sonarqube’ command on your terminal. This allows for a Sonarqube image to be used on a local machine without having to install the SonarQube application.

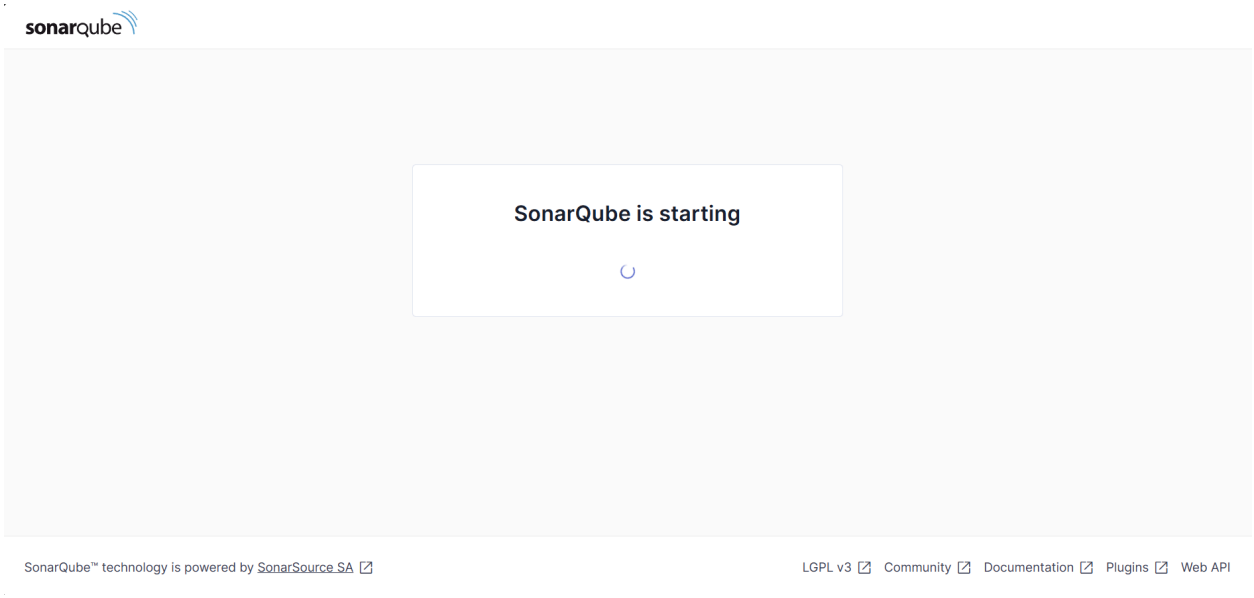
```
PS C:\Users\anish\OneDrive\Desktop\Adv DevOps 7> docker pull sonarqube
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from library/sonarqube
7478e0ac0f23: Pull complete
90a925ab929a: Pull complete
7d9a34308537: Pull complete
80338217a4ab: Pull complete
1a5fd5c7e184: Pull complete
7b87d6fa783d: Pull complete
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
```

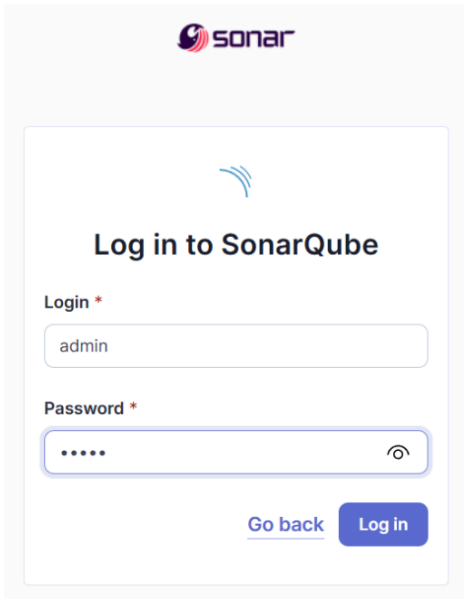
Step 3: Execute the following command:
docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest
This command will run the SonarQube image that was just installed using docker.

```
PS C:\Users\anish\OneDrive\Desktop\Adv DevOps 7> docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:900
0 sonarqube:latest
dce67335909e42d81ec64d3ef0c5e5e2c36cc7ed36d87088033121ae1544f4fb
```

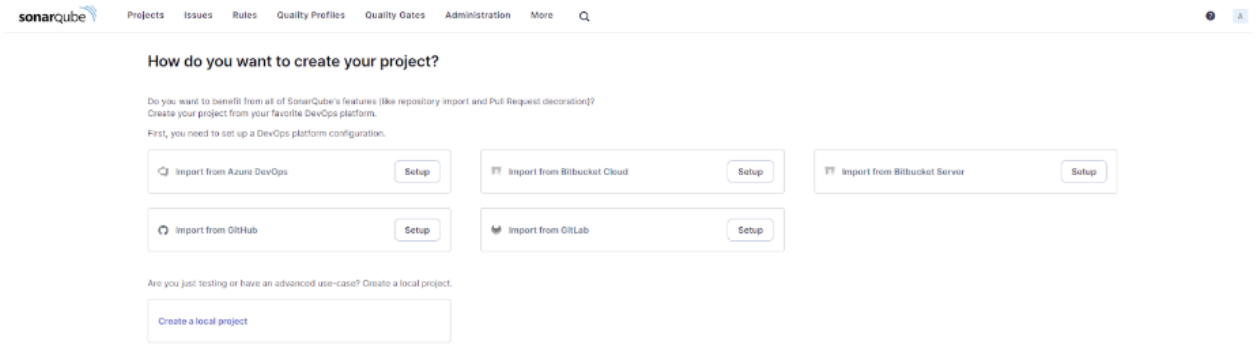
Step 4: Go to http://localhost:9000 on your browser and check if SonarQube is starting or not.



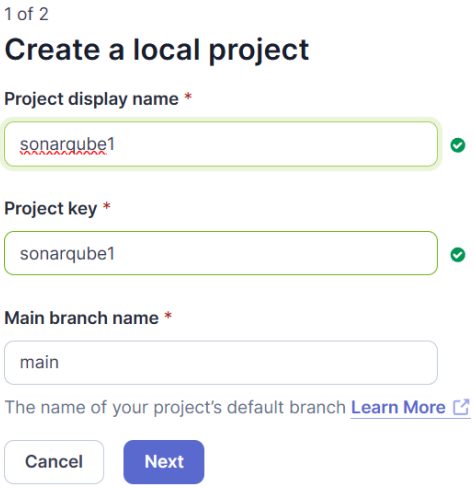
Step 5: On the login page, enter ‘Login’ as admin and ‘Password’ as admin to log in initially. It then asks you to change the password to a password of your choice. Do the same and proceed to the next step.



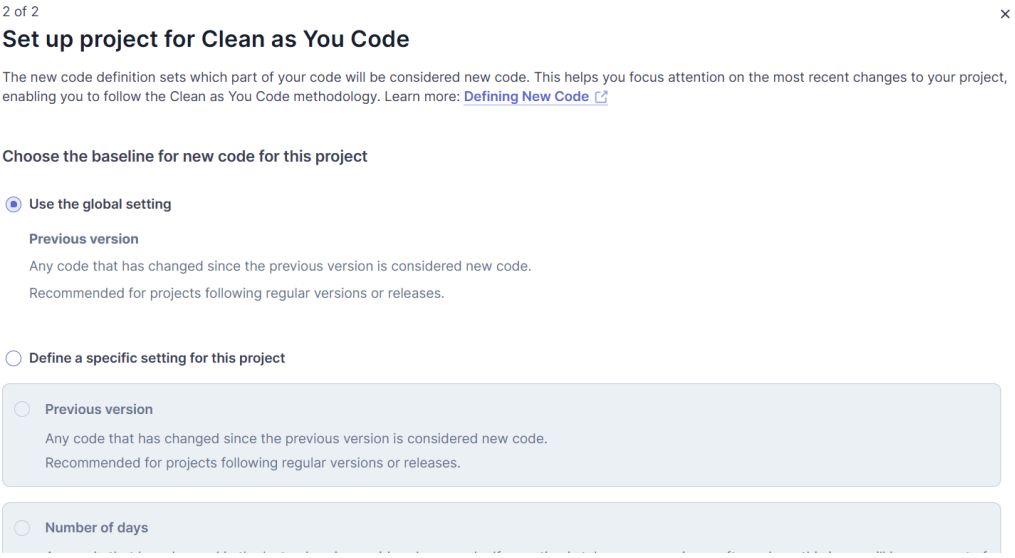
Step 6: On the SonarQube dashboard, click on ‘Create a local project’.



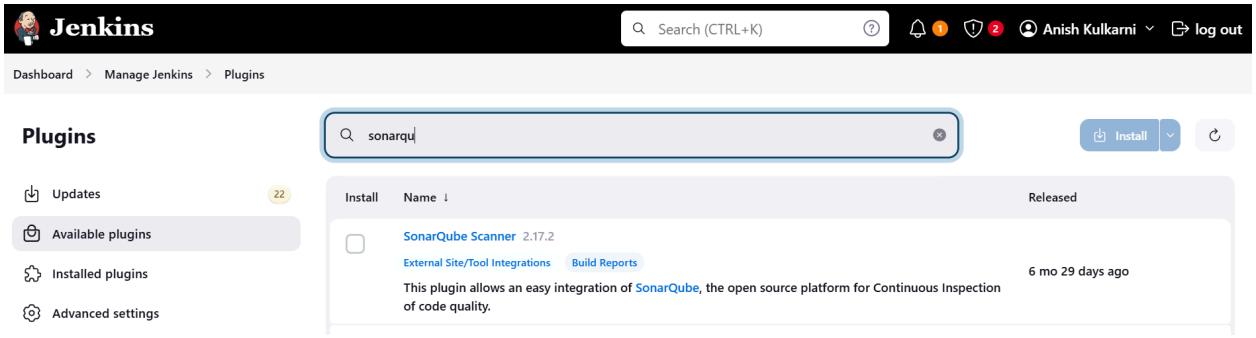
Step 7: Create a local project by entering the project name and key and click on ‘Next’.



Step 8: Set up your project and click on ‘Create project’.

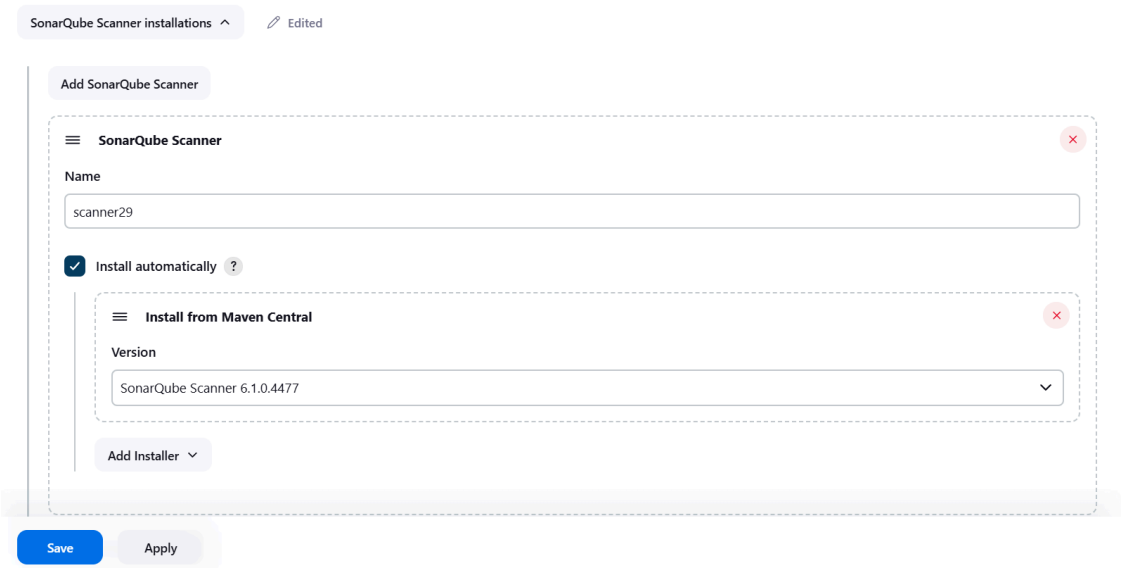


Step 9: Navigate to your Jenkins server (on whichever port it has been installed), click on ‘Manage Jenkins’, click on ‘Plugins’ and search for the ‘SonarQube Scanner’ plugin and install it.

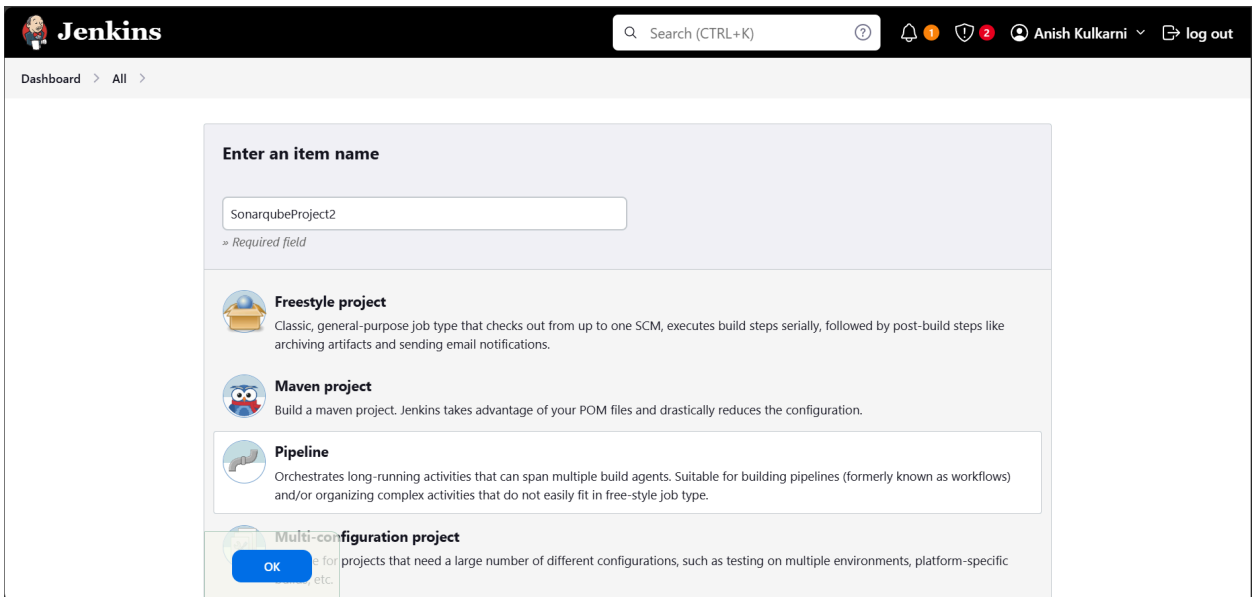


Step 10: Under ‘Manage Jenkins’, click on System. Under the ‘Sonarqube installations’ section, add a server and add a server authentication token if needed.

Step 11: Under ‘Manage Jenkins’, click on ‘Tools’. Under the ‘SonarQube Scanner installations’ section, give your scanner a name, choose the latest version and click on ‘Install automatically’.



Step 12: Create a new Jenkins project by giving it a name and ensure that it is a pipeline project.



Step 13: Under the ‘Pipeline Script’ section, enter the following:-

```
node {
        stage('Cloning the GitHub Repo') {
        git 'https://github.com/shazforiot/GOL.git'
        }

         stage('SonarQube analysis') {
                withSonarQubeEnv('sonarqube29') {
                        bat """
                    <PATH_TO_SONARSCANNER_FOLDER>\\bin\\sonar-scanner.bat ^
                        -D sonar.login=<SONARQUBE_LOGIN> ^
                        -D sonar.password=<SONARQUBE_PASSWORD> ^
                        -D sonar.projectKey=<PROJECT_KEY> ^
                        -D sonar.exclusions=vendor/**,resources/**,**/*.java ^
                         -D sonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000/
                            """
        }
    }
}
```

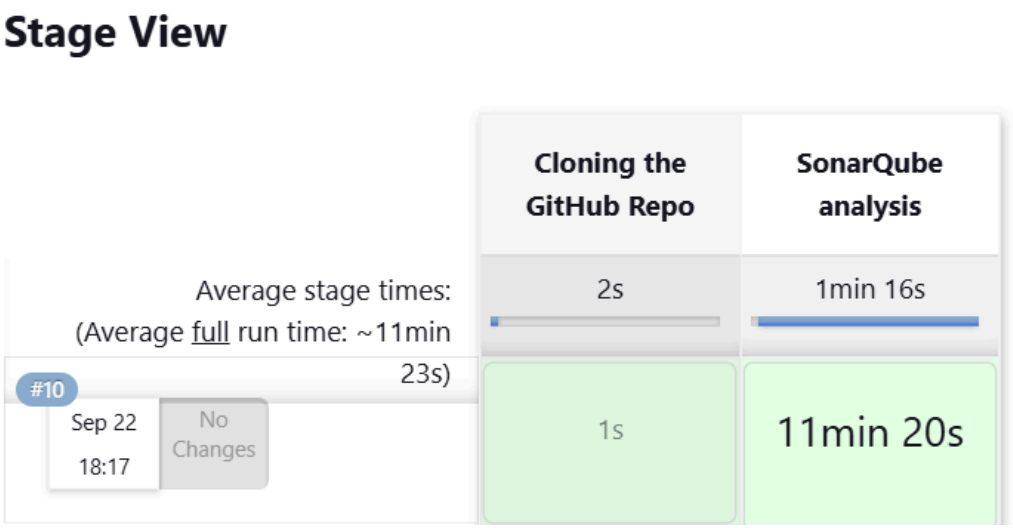
Script ?

try sample Pipeline...

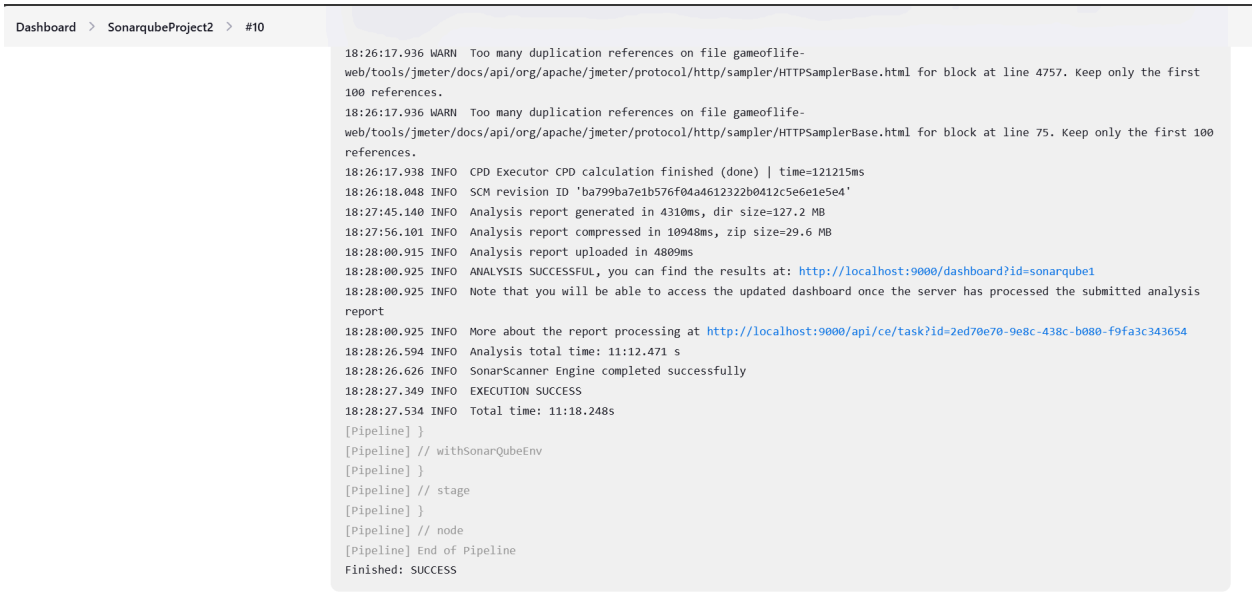
```
node {
        stage('Cloning the GitHub Repo') {
                git 'https://github.com/shazforiot/GOL.git'
        }
    stage('SonarQube analysis') {
                withSonarQubeEnv('sonarqube29') {
                    bat """
                    C:\\Users\\anish\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\sonar-scanner-6.1.0.4477-windows-x64\\bin\\sonar-scanner.bat ^
                    -D sonar.login=admin ^
                    -D sonar.password=ANISH2004 ^
                    -D sonar.projectKey=sonarqube1 ^
                    -D sonar.exclusions=vendor/**,resources/**,**/*.java \
                -D sonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000/
                    """
                }
        }
}
```

The above is a java sample project which has a lot of repetitions and issues that will be detected by SonarQube.

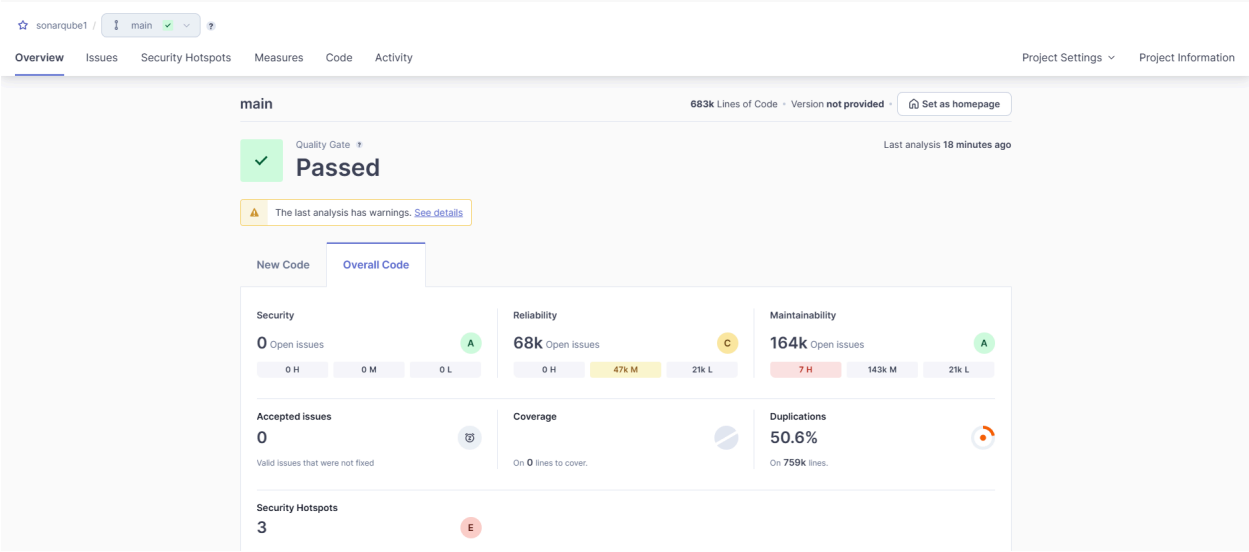
Step 14: Go back to Jenkins, navigate to your Jenkins project and click on ‘Build Now’.



Step 15: Once build is successfully completed, check the console output.

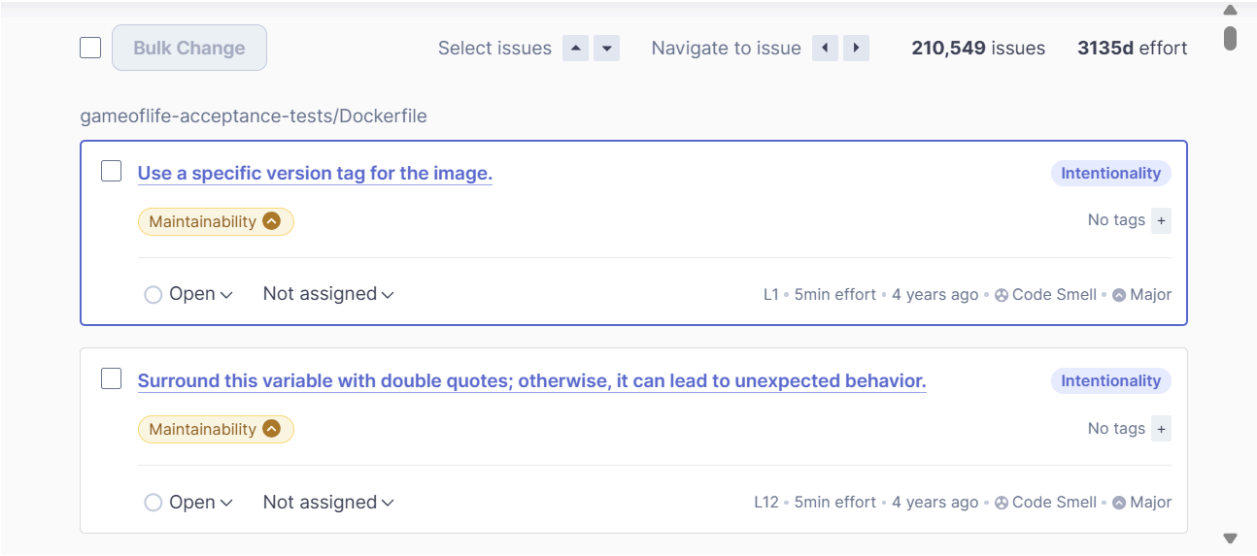


Step 16: Go back to SonarQube and check your project.



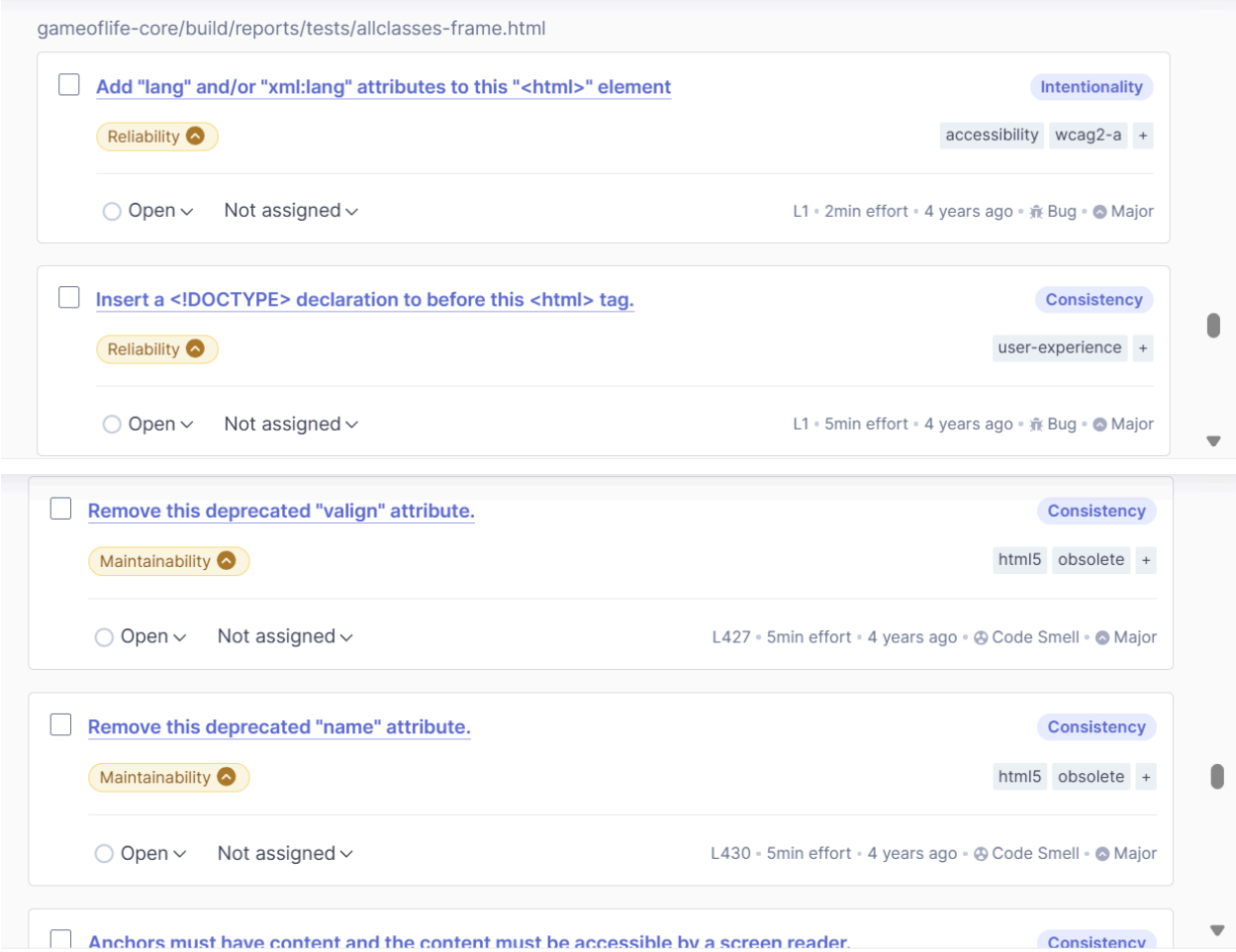
Step 17: Check the different types of issues with the code:-

- Code problems:-
    - Intentionality:-

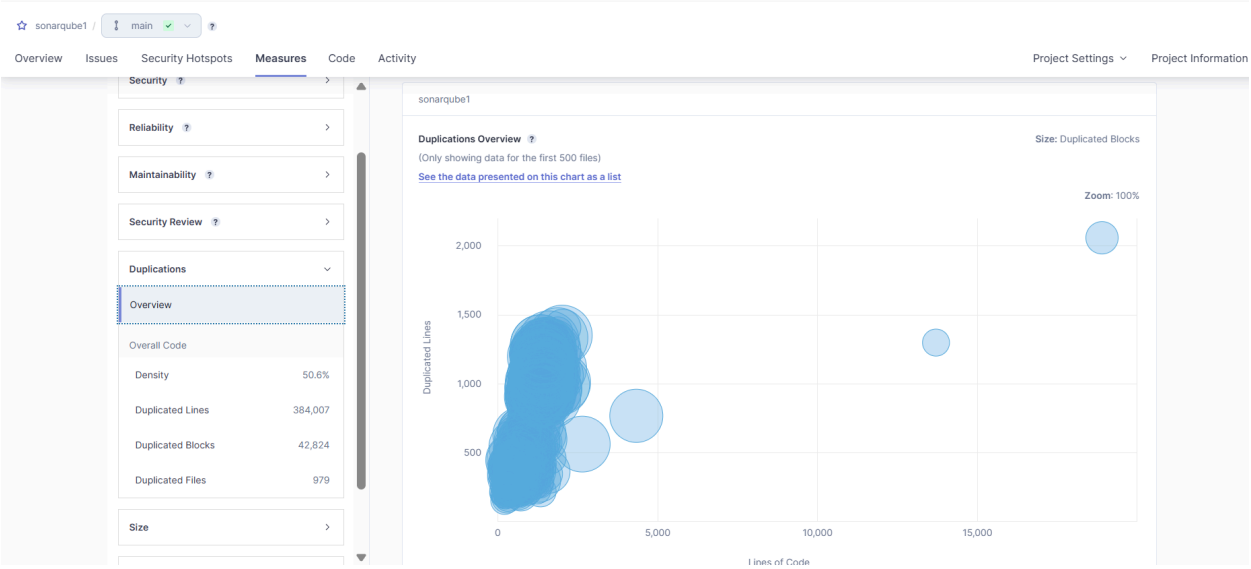


- Consistency:-

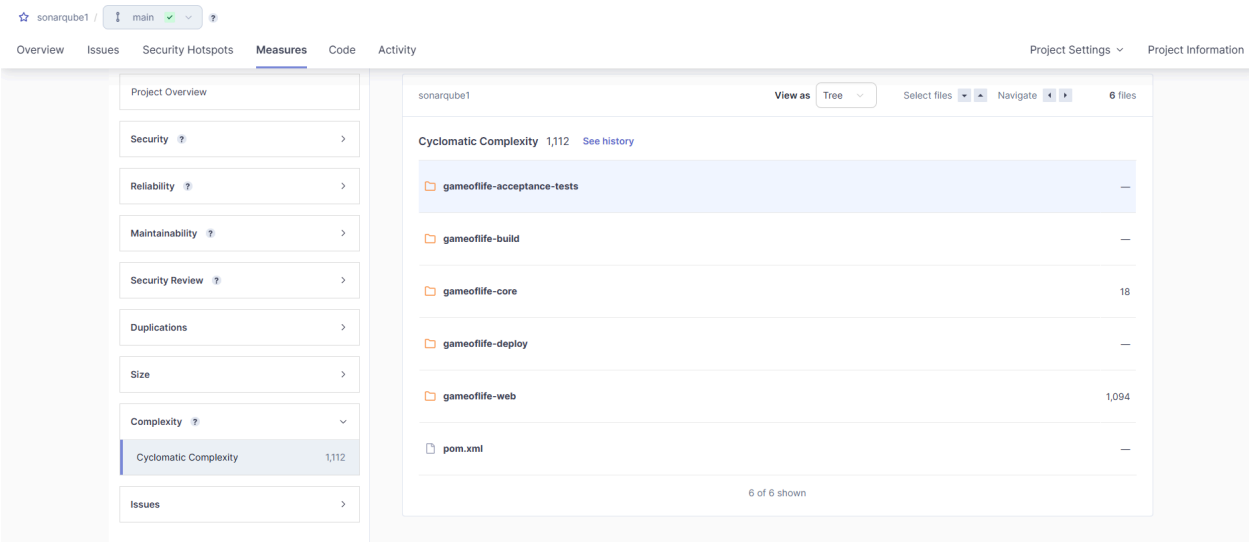
- Bugs and Code Smells:-



- Duplications:-



- Cyclomatic complexities:-



Conclusion: In this experiment, we learned how to create a Jenkins CI/CD Pipeline with SonarQube integration to perform a static analysis of the code to detect bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities on a sample Java application. A pipeline project is created in Jenkins and a pipeline script contains the link to the Java application on which the SonarQube analysis is to be done. Then the pipeline project is configured as per needs and built. The SonarQube project linked to the pipeline project then successfully does the SonarQube analysis and points out all the issues, bugs, duplications etc in the pipeline project.