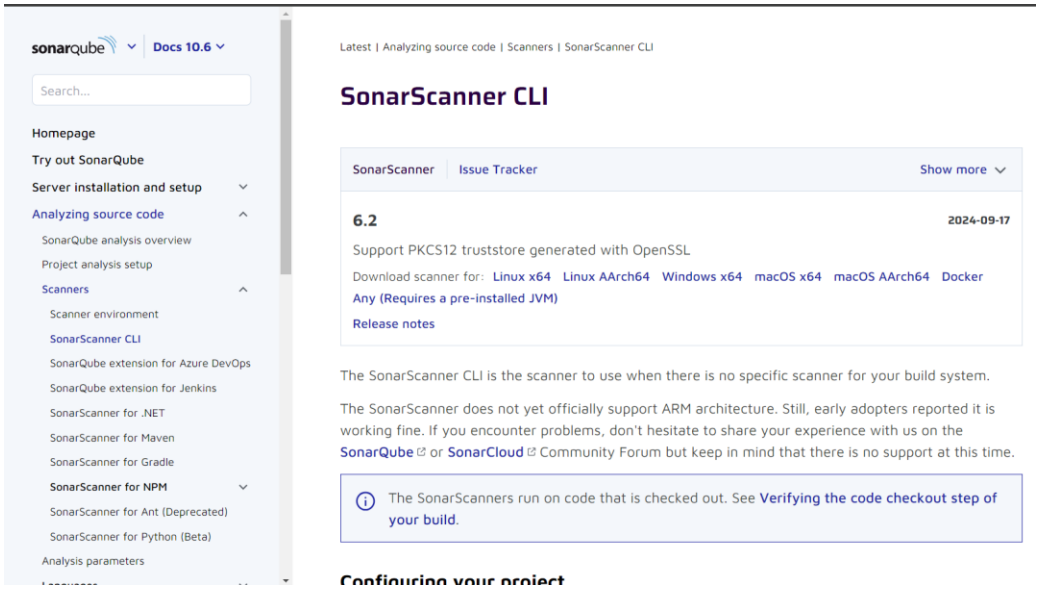
08 Advanced DevOps Lab

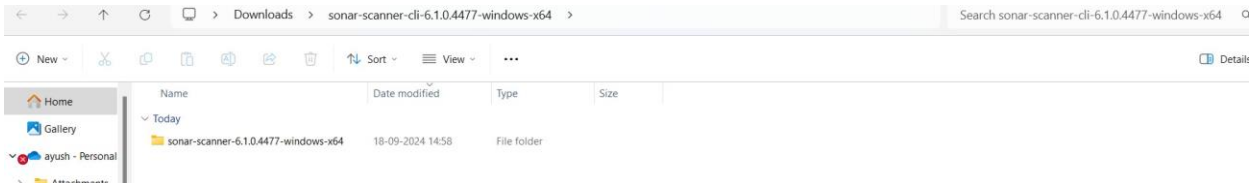
Aim: Create a Jenkins CICD Pipeline with SonarQube / GitLab Integration to perform a static analysis of the code to detect bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities on a sample Web / Java / Python application.

Step 1: Download sonar scanner

https://docs.sonarsource.com/sonarqube/latest/analyzing-source-code/scanners/sonarscanner/
Visit this link and download the sonarqube scanner CLI.



Extract the downloaded zip file in a folder.

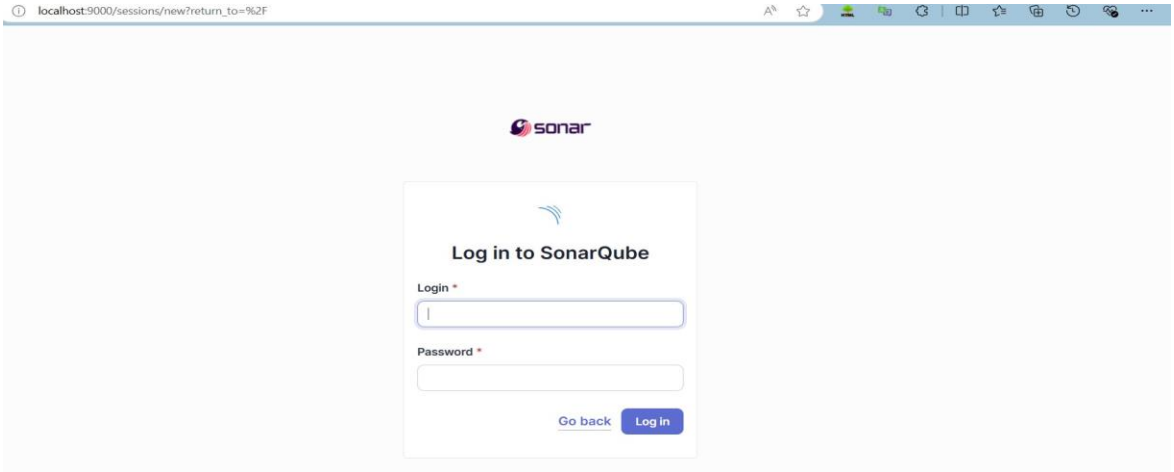


1. Install sonarqube image

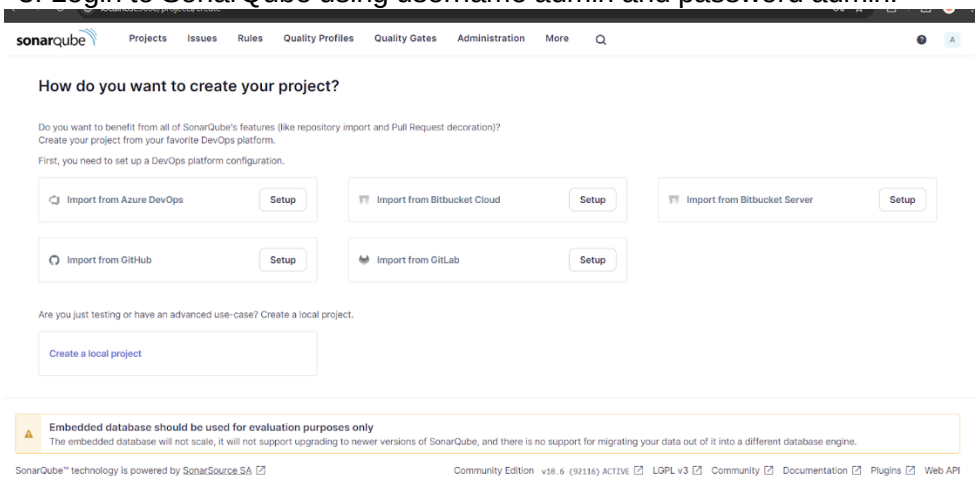
Command: **docker pull sonarqube**

```
C:\Users\athar>docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest
Unable to find image 'sonarqube:latest' locally
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
cc1cc40d5c849124ca7dcbc177cd2d17953733ddad728014f6a580dbf5ff15ab
```

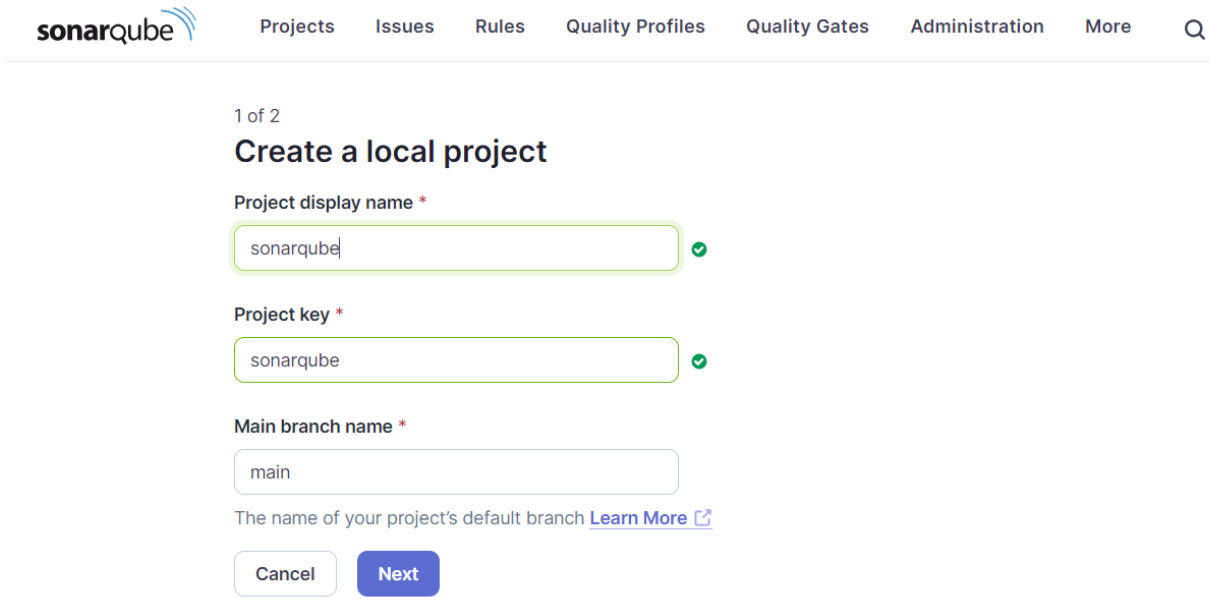
2. Once the container is up and running, you can check the status of SonarQube at localhost port 9000.



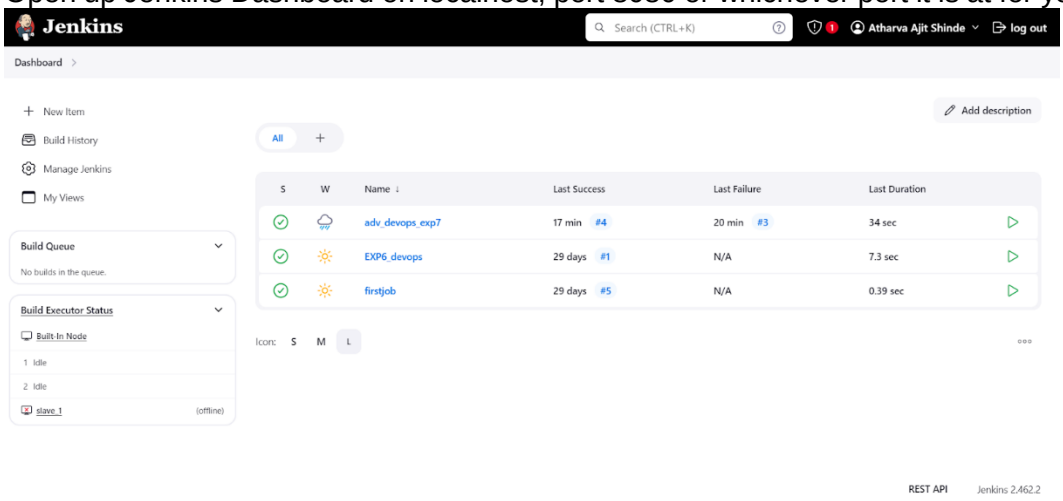
3. Login to SonarQube using username admin and password admin.



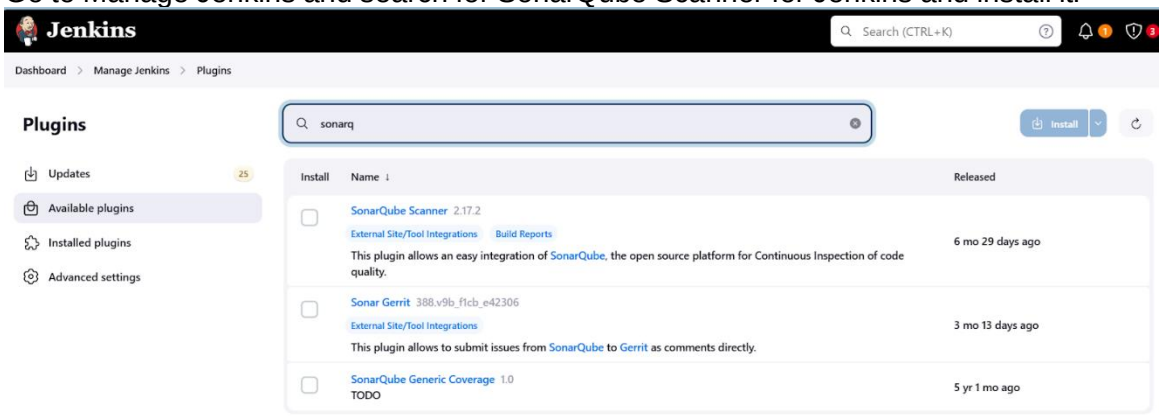
4. Create a manual project in SonarQube with the name sonarqube

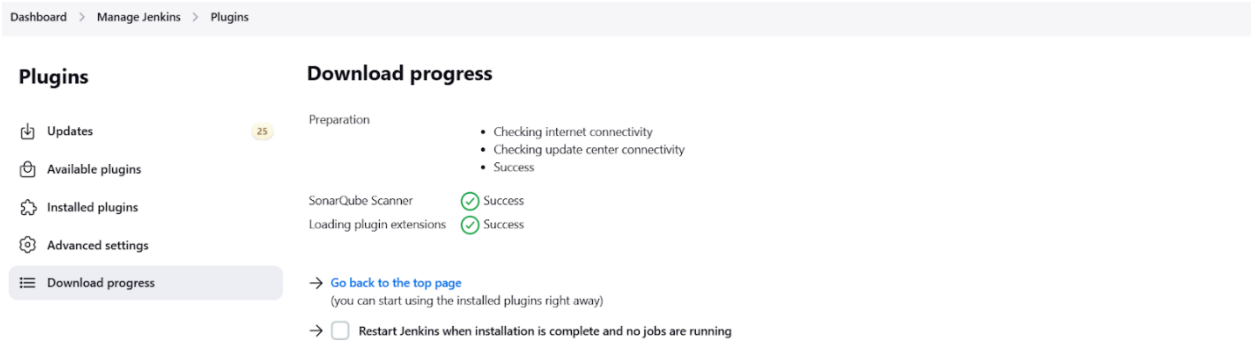


5. Open up Jenkins Dashboard on localhost, port 8080 or whichever port it is at for you.



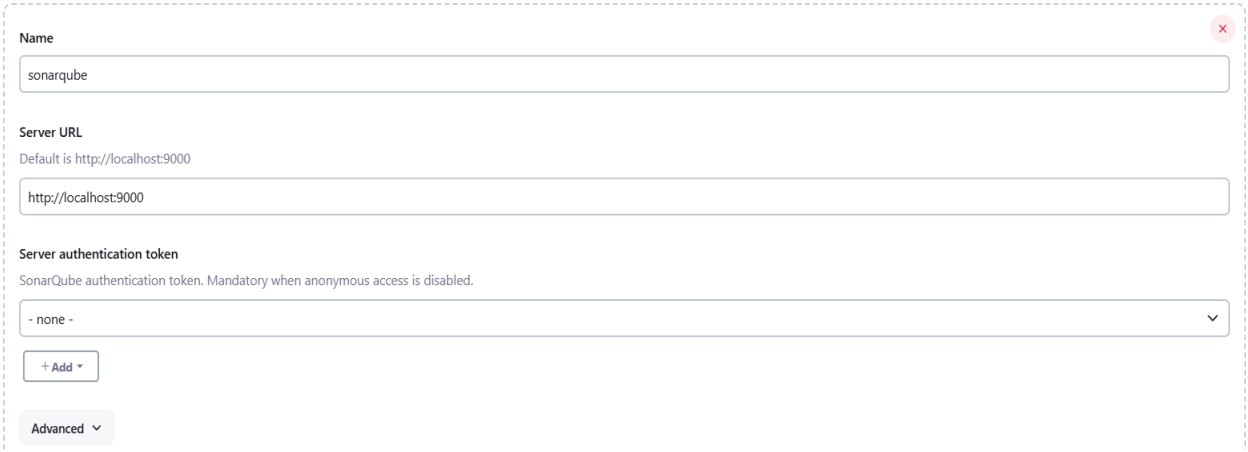
6. Go to Manage Jenkins and search for SonarQube Scanner for Jenkins and install it.





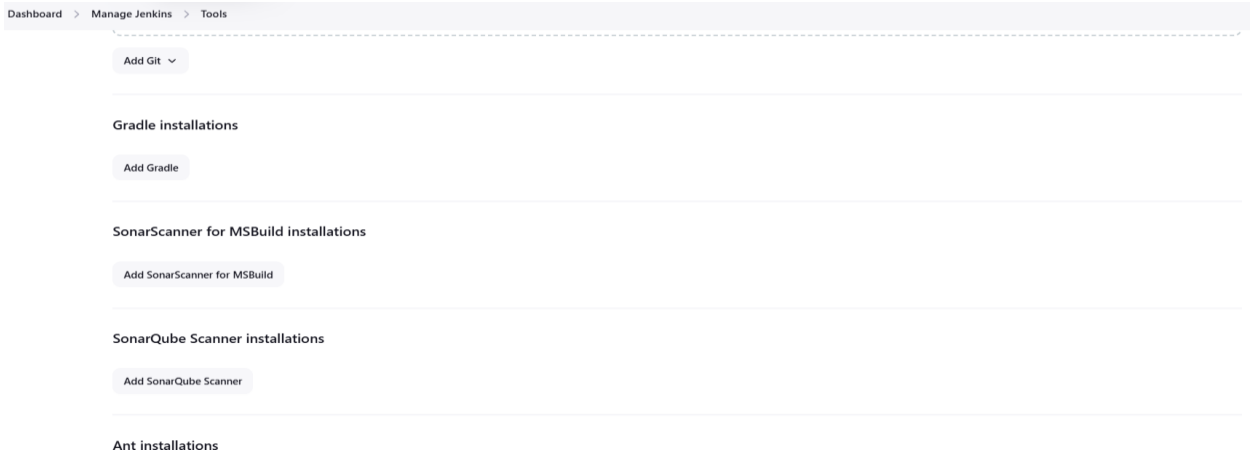
7. Under Jenkins ‘Manage Jenkins’ then go to ‘system’, scroll and look for **SonarQube Servers** and enter the details.
Enter the Server Authentication token if needed.

In SonarQube installations: Under **Name** add <project name of sonarqube> for me **adv_devops_7_sonarqube**
In **Server URL** Default is **http://localhost:9000**

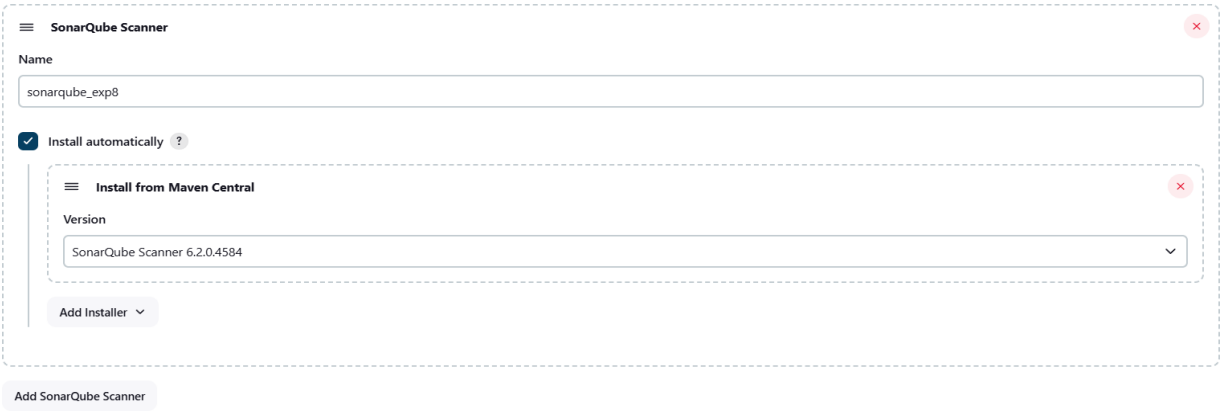


8. Search for SonarQube Scanner under Global Tool Configuration. Choose the latest configuration and choose Install automatically.

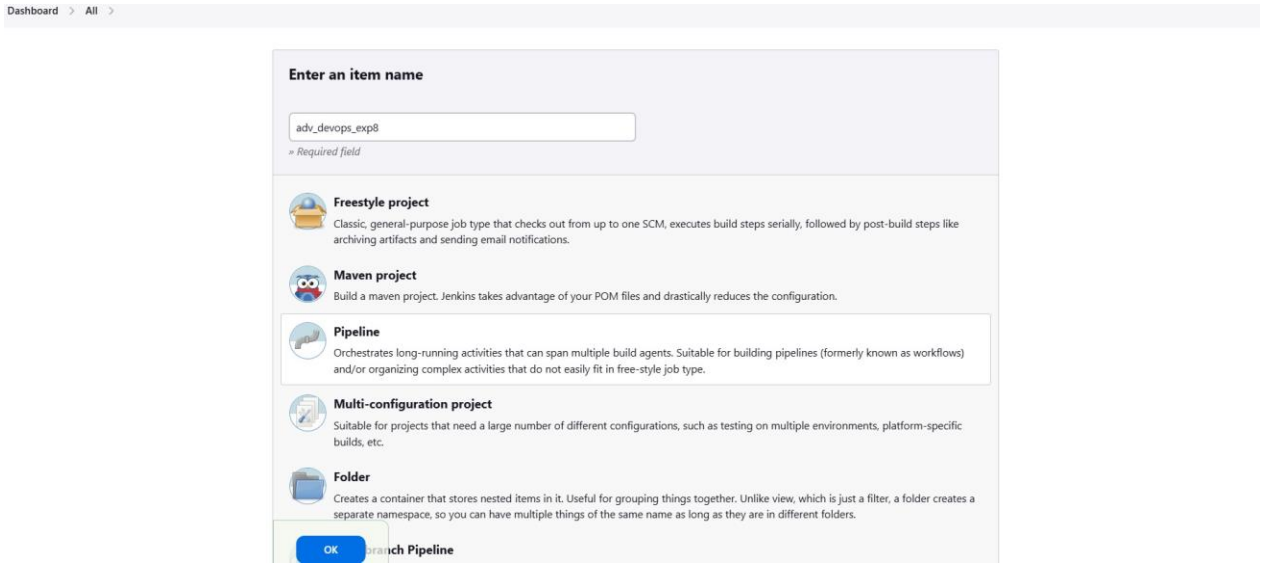
Dashboard > Manage Jenkins > Tools



Check the “Install automatically” option. → Under name any name as identifier → Check the “Install automatically” option.



9. After configuration, create a New Item → choose a pipeline project.



10. Under Pipeline script, enter the following:

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

    stage('SonarQube analysis') {
        withSonarQubeEnv('<Name_of_SonarQube_environment_on_Jenkins>') {
            sh """
                <PATH_TO_SONARQUBE_SCANNER_FOLDER>/bin/sonar-scanner \
                -D sonar.login=<SonarQube_USERNAME> \
                -D sonar.password=<SonarQube_PASSWORD> \
                -D sonar.projectKey=<Project_KEY> \
                -D sonar.exclusions=vendor/**,resources/**,**/*.java \
                -D sonar.host.url=<SonarQube_URL>(default: http://localhost:9000/)
            """
        }
    }
}
```

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

Pipeline

Definition

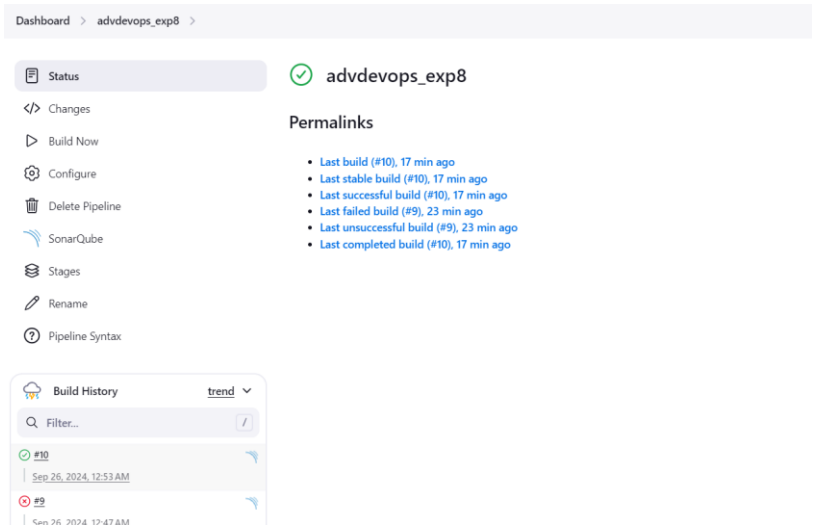
Pipeline script

Script

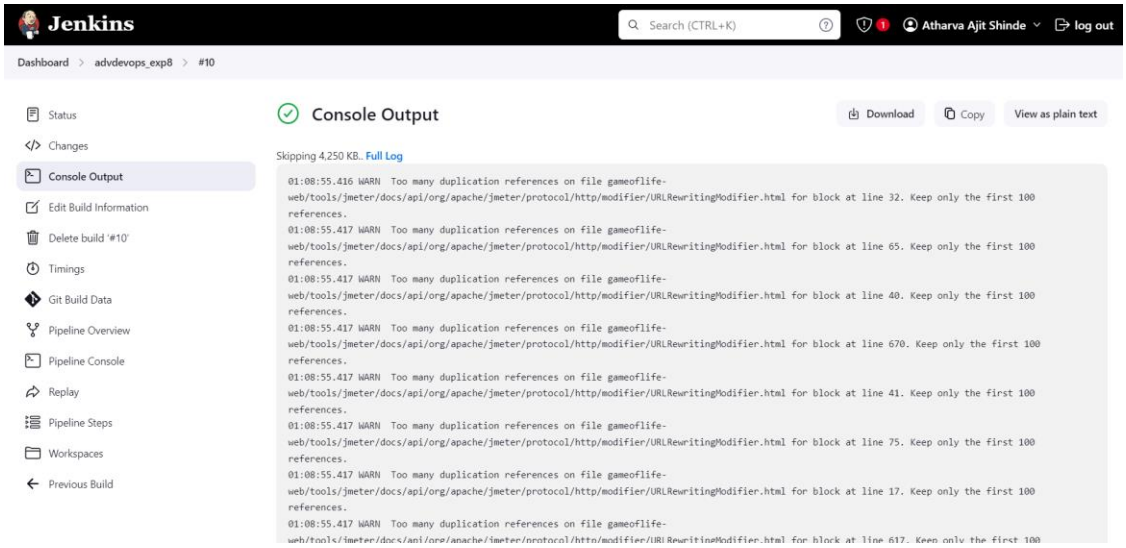
```
node {
    stage('Cloning the GitHub Repo') {
        git 'https://github.com/shazforiot/GOL.git'
    }

    stage('SonarQube analysis') {
        withSonarQubeEnv('sonarqube') {  // Ensure this matches the SonarQube environment name in Jenkins
            bat """
                "C:\\Users\\Ayush Maurya\\Downloads\\sonar-scanner-cli-6.1.0.4477-windows-x64\\sonar-scanner-6.1.0.4477-windows-x64\\bin\\sonar-scanner.
                -D sonar.login=admin ^
                -D sonar.password=Ayush3114 ^
                -D sonar.projectKey=sonarqube ^
                -D sonar.exclusions=vendor/**,resources/**,**/*.java ^
                -D sonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000/
            """
        }
    }
}
```

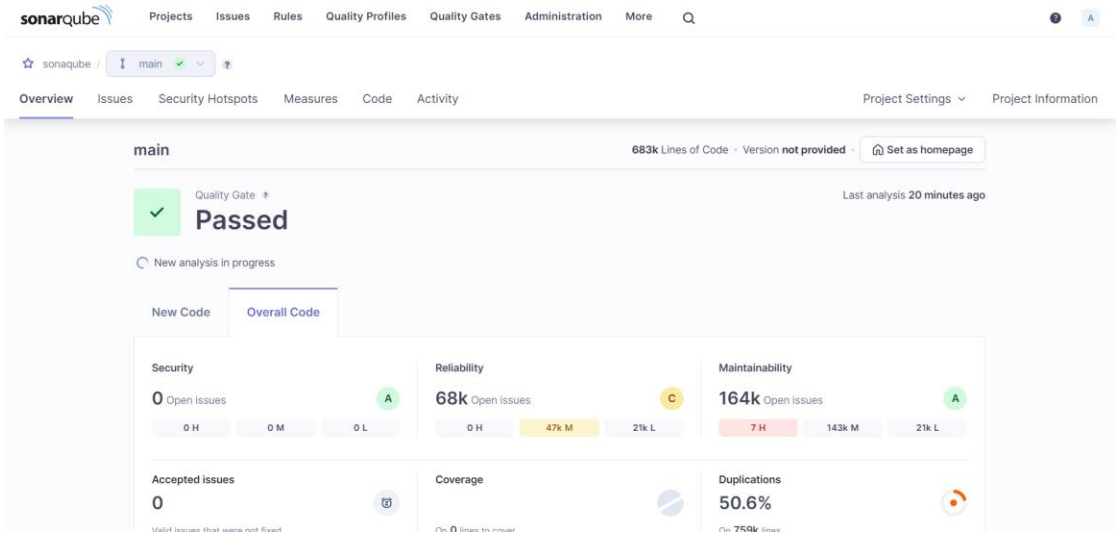
11. Build project



12. Check console

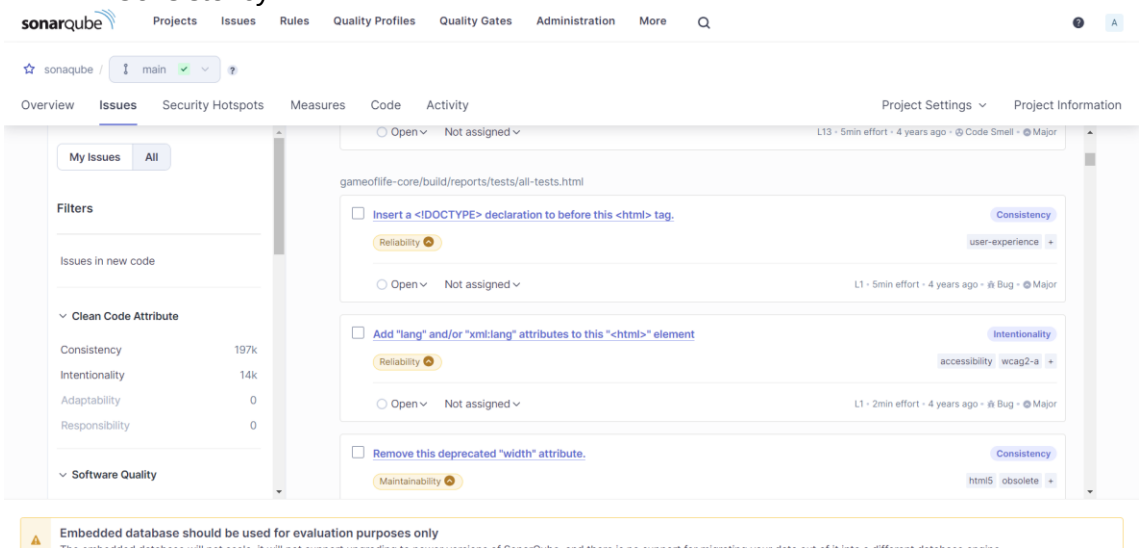


13. Now, check the project in SonarQube

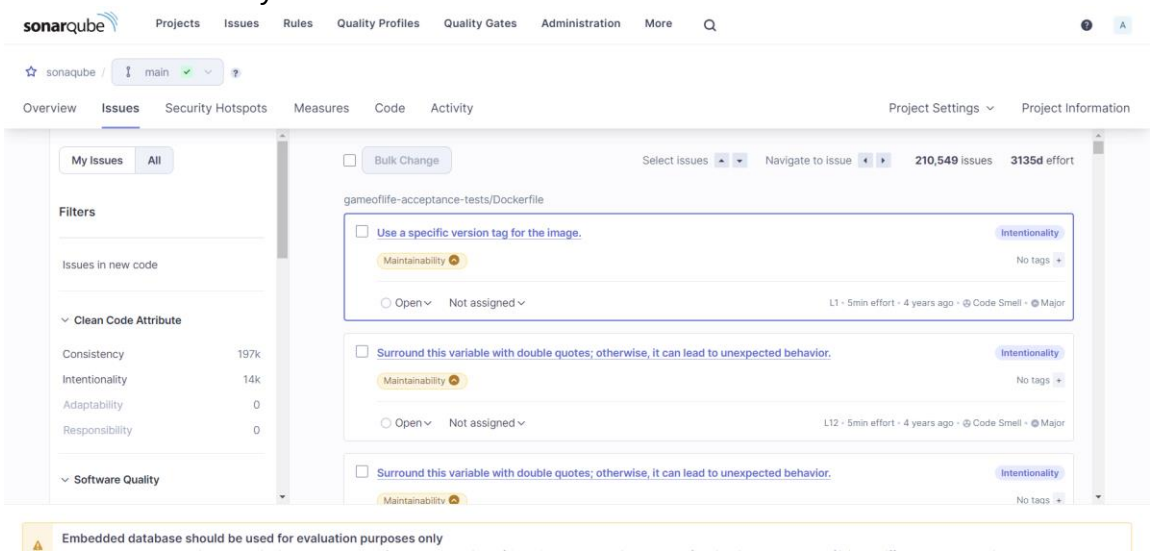


14. Code Problems

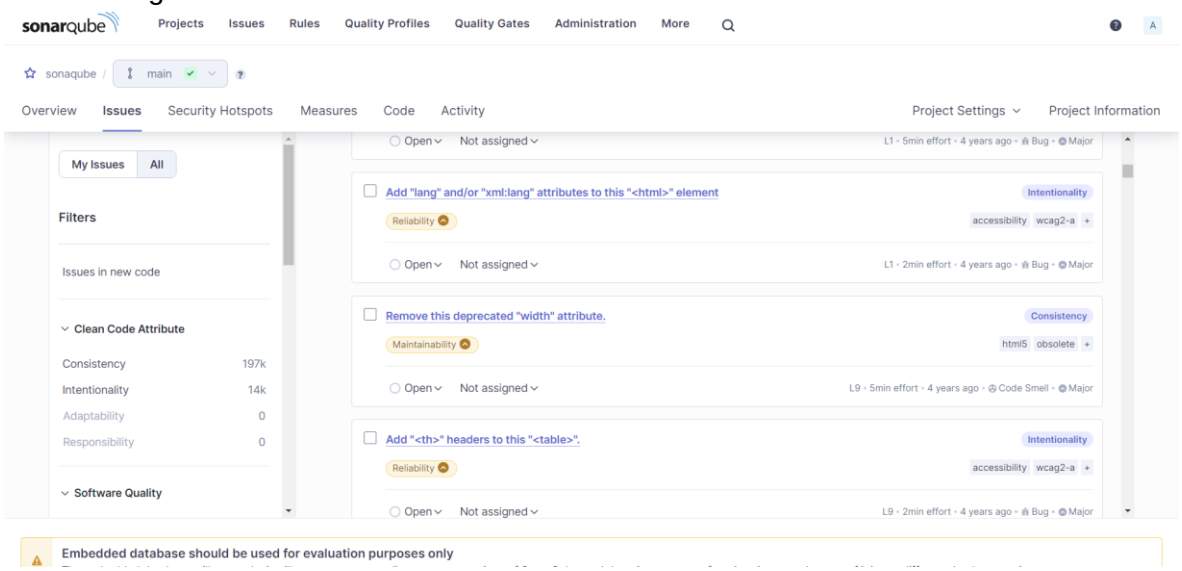
- Consistency



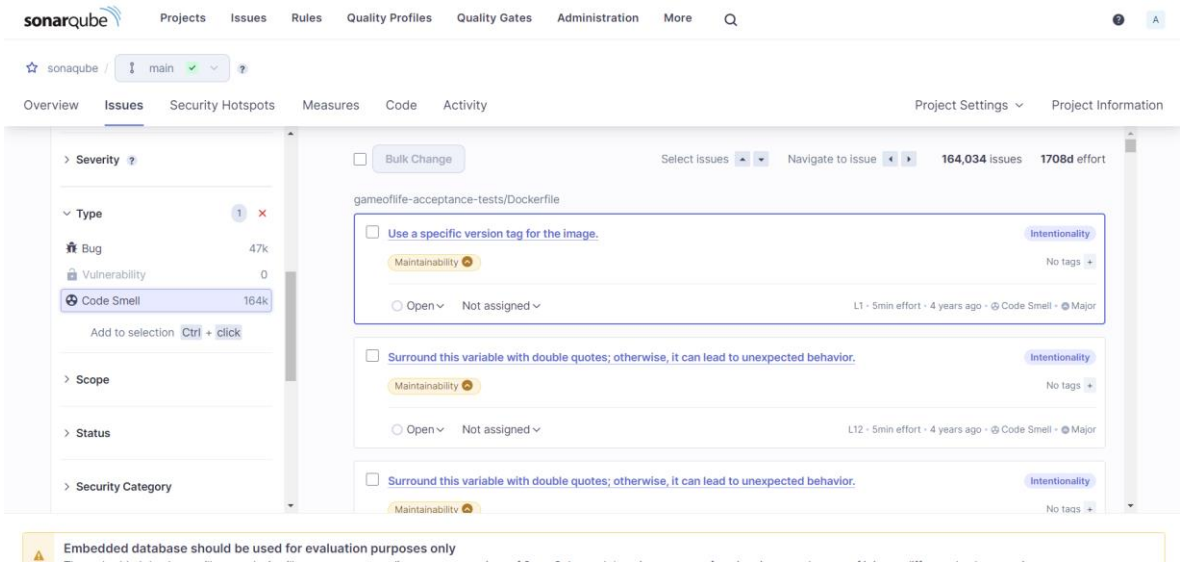
- Intentionality



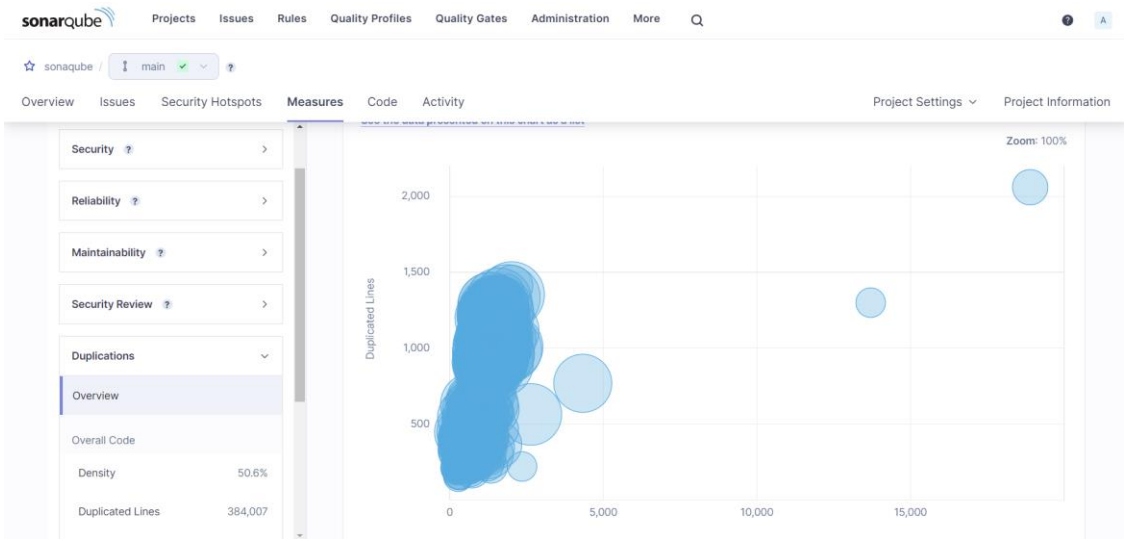
- Bugs



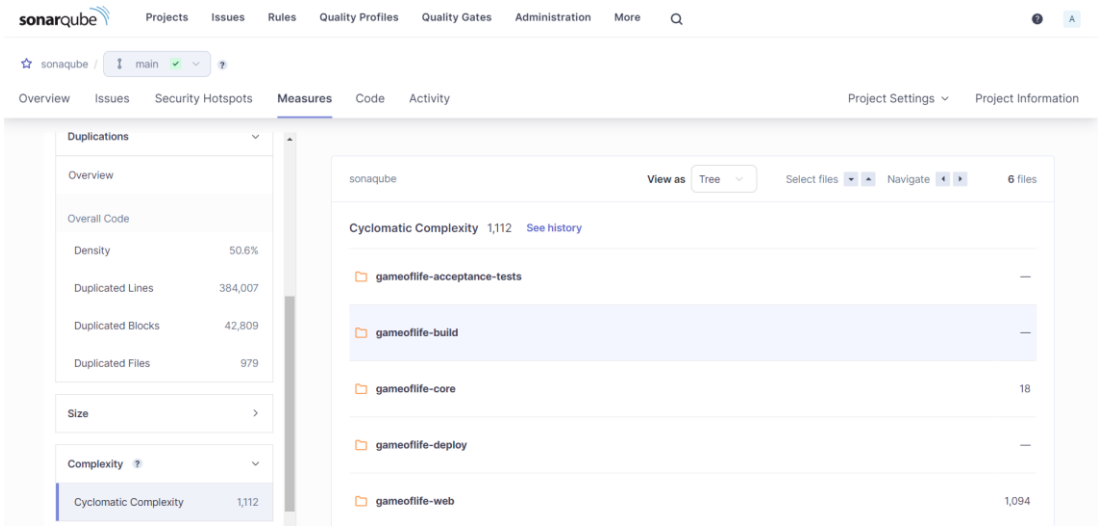
- Code Smells



- Duplications



- Cyclomatic Complexities



In this way, we have integrated Jenkins with SonarQube for SAST.

Conclusion:

In this experiment, we integrated Jenkins with SonarQube to enable automated code quality checks within our CI/CD pipeline. We started by deploying SonarQube using Docker, setting up a project, and configuring it to analyze code quality. Next, we configured Jenkins by installing the SonarQube Scanner plugin, adding SonarQube server details, and setting up the scanner tool. We then developed a Jenkins pipeline to automate the process of cloning a GitHub repository and running SonarQube analysis on the code. This integration helps ensure continuous monitoring of code quality, detecting issues such as bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities throughout the development process.