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

Theory:

1. Static Application Security Testing (SAST)

- **Definition**: SAST is a method of debugging by examining source code before a program is run. It identifies vulnerabilities early in the development lifecycle.
- Key Features:
 - Early Detection: Finds vulnerabilities during the coding phase, reducing remediation costs.
 - Code Quality Analysis: Beyond security, it also assesses code quality, maintainability, and adherence to coding standards.
 - o **Integration**: Can be integrated into CI/CD pipelines for continuous security assessment.

2. SonarQube

- **Definition:** SonarQube is an open-source platform for continuous inspection of code quality, which includes detecting bugs, vulnerabilities, and code smells.
- **SAST Integration:** Supports SAST tools to analyze code and provide metrics and reports within the SonarQube dashboard.
- Quality Gates: Allows setting thresholds (quality gates) that must be met before code can proceed in the CI/CD pipeline.

3. Reporting and Remediation

- **Results Analysis**: After SAST scans, results are usually presented in a detailed report highlighting vulnerabilities, their severity, and remediation advice.
- **Feedback Loop**: Integrating SAST results into the development workflow helps create a feedback loop, encouraging developers to address vulnerabilities proactively.

4. Best Practices

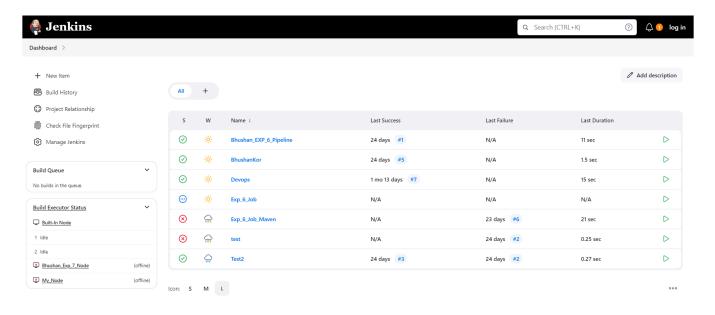
- Regular Updates: Keep SAST tools and configurations updated to recognize the latest vulnerabilities.
- **Customization**: Tailor SAST rules and configurations to suit the specific needs of the project and team.
- **Training**: Ensure developers are trained on security best practices to understand and mitigate vulnerabilities effectively.

Prerequisites:

- Jenkins installed
- Docker Installed (for SonarQube)

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



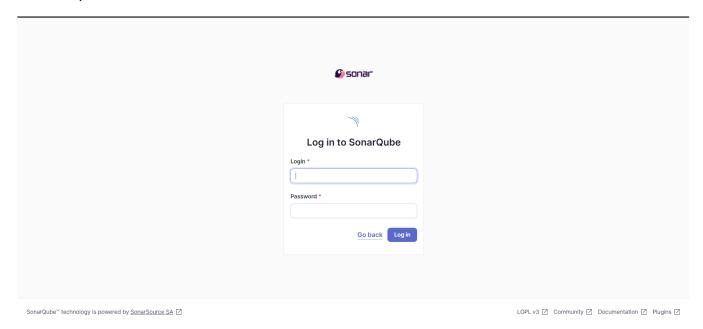
Step 2: Run SonarQube in a Docker container using this command docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest

```
C:\Users\bhush\one drive 2\OneDrive\Desktop\Docker>docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=t rue -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest
Unable to find image 'sonarqube:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/sonarqube
762bedf4b1b7: Pull complete
95f9bd9906fa: Pull complete
a32d681e6b99: Pull complete
aabdd0a18314: Pull complete
5161e45ecd8d: Pull complete
61548d361aea: Pull complete
01548d361aea: Pull complete
01548d361aea: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:bb444c58c1e04d8a147a3bb12af941c57e0100a5b21d10e599384d59bed36c86
Status: Downloaded newer image for sonarqube:latest
dc00d2f31a229b2076f15c273ad750e4Sb74f871dd53b6d177b6f860d4fc8f0e
C:\Users\bhush\one drive 2\OneDrive\Desktop\Docker>
```

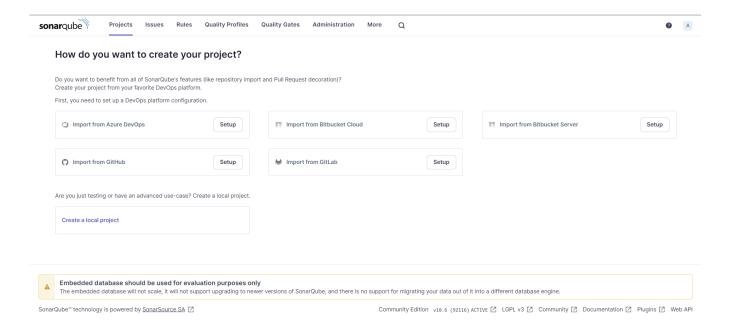
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Step 3: Once the container is up and running, you can check the status of SonarQube at localhost port 9000.



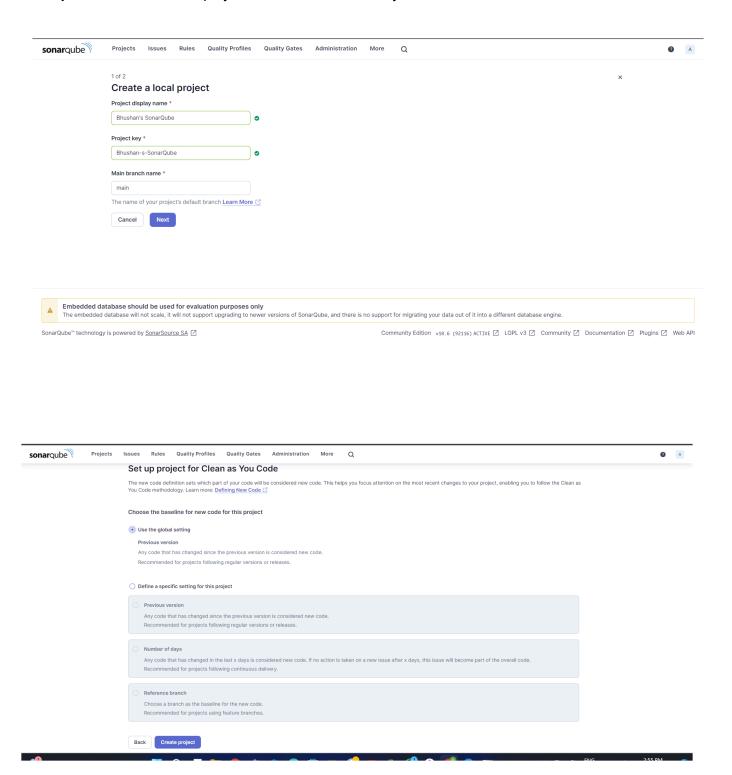
Start 4: Login to SonarQube using username admin and password admin.



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Step 5: Create a manual project in SonarQube with any Name



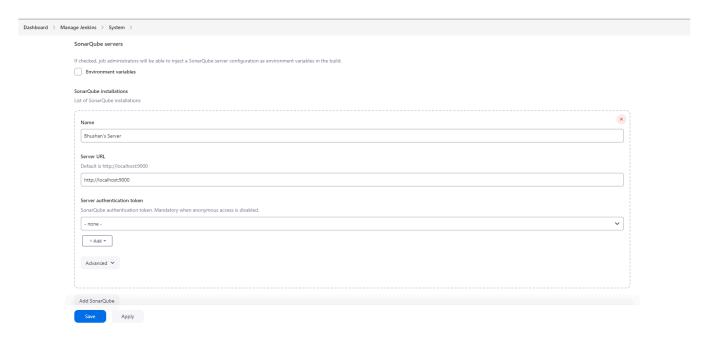
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Step 6:Setup the project and come back to Jenkins Dashboard.

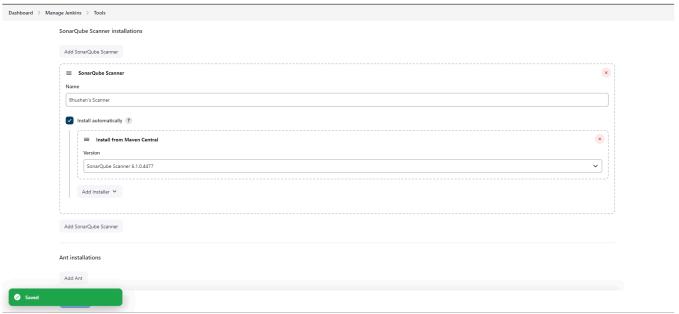
Go to Manage Jenkins and search for SonarQube Scanner for Jenkins and install it.



Step 7: Under Jenkins 'Configure System', look for SonarQube Servers and enter the details. Enter the Server Authentication token if needed.

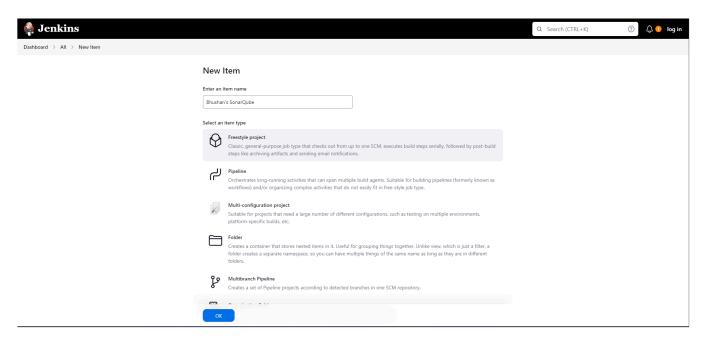


Step 8:Search for SonarQube Scanner under Global Tool Configuration. Choose the latest configuration and choose Install automatically.

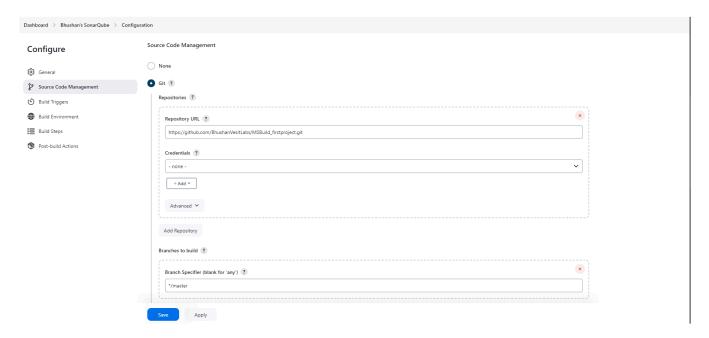


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Step 9: After the configuration, create a New Item in Jenkins, and choose a freestyle project.



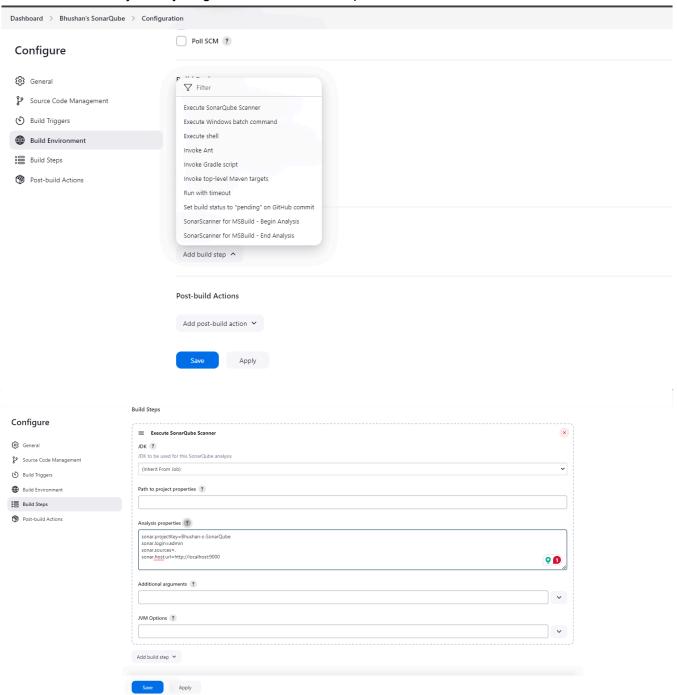
Step 10: Choose this GitHub repository in Source Code Management. https://github.com/shazforiot/MSBuild_firstproject.git . It is a sample hello-world project with no vulnerabilities and issues, just to test integration.



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Step 11: Under Build select Execute SonarQube Scanner, enter these Analysis properties. Mention the SonarQube Project Key, Login, Password, Source path and Host URL.



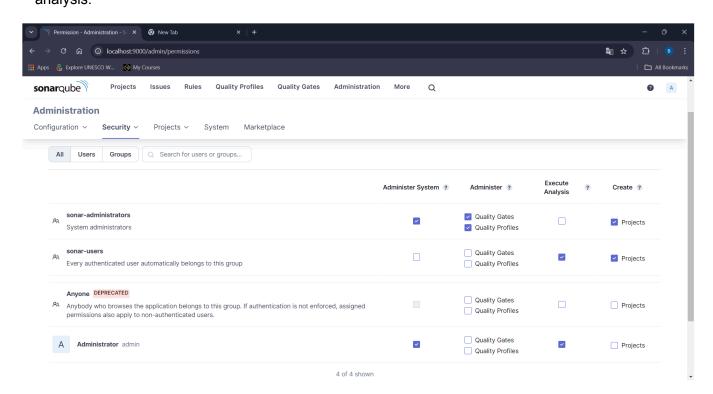
sonar.projectKey=<Your Project Key> sonar.login=<User Name> sonar.password=<Password> sonar.sources=. sonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000

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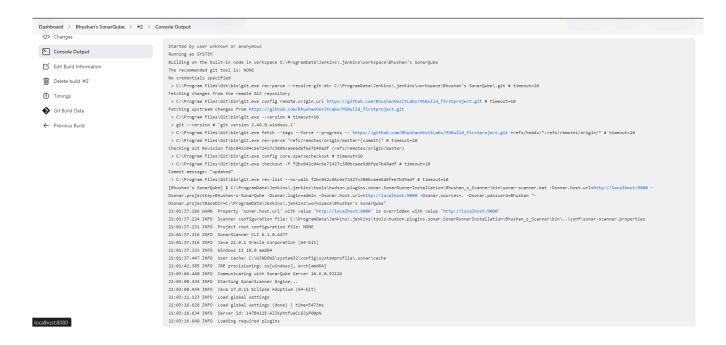
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Step 12: In the SonarQube go to Security then for Administrator allow Administer system and Execute analysis.

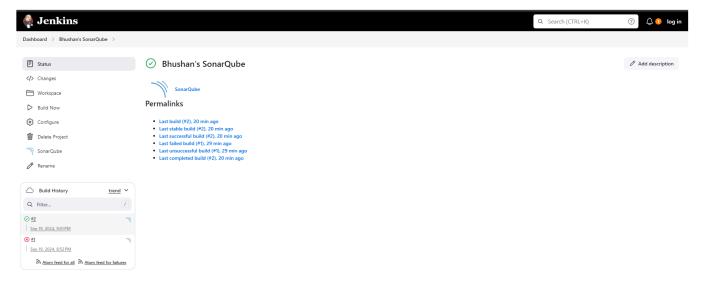
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Step 13: See the Console Output.



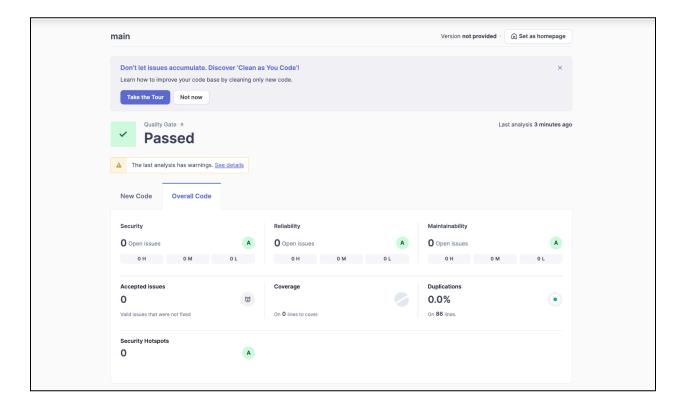
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Step 14: Now See the SonarQube Project.



Conclusion:

In this experiment, we have learned how to perform Jenkins SAST using SonarQube. For this, we used a docker image of SonarQube to not install it locally on our system. After installing the required configurations on Jenkins, using a code from a GitHub repository, we analyze its code using SonarQube. Once we build the project, we can see that the SonarQube project displays that the code has no errors.