

SonarQube

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Software Engineering

Software Quality Measurement

- It is a process of quantifying and assessing various aspects of software to ensure that it meets specified requirements and conforms to predefined standards.
- GOAL: evaluate and improve the quality of the software throughout its development life cycle.
- To implement software quality measurement effectively,
 Static and Dynamic analysis approaches are required.

Dynamic Analysis

- Dynamic analysis is a larger term that encompasses various techniques and methods used to analyze and evaluate software during its execution.
- Here are some key aspects of dynamic software analysis:
 - Debugging
 - Profiling
 - Software Testing
 - Etc...

Static Analysis

- Static code analysis is done without executing any of the code.
- Here are key aspects of static software analysis:
 - Source code analysis, involves examining source code to find issues such as code smells, potential bugs and security violations.
 - Code metrics, generate metrics related to code complexity, code duplications, and other quality indicators.
 - Dependency analysis.
 - Etc...

Static vs Dynamic Analysis

- 1. Performs at non-runtime.
- 2. Works on source code
- 3. White Box
- 4. Large amount of time and resources
- 5. A preventive action
- 6. Provides more defects
- 7. Performed before Dynamic analysis

- 1. Performs at runtime
- 2. Works on executed code
- 3. White and Black Box
- 4. Less compare to
- 5. A corrective action
- 6. Lesser defects as compare
- 7. Performed after Static analysis

Static Analysis Challanges

- Performance Impact: Analyzing large codebases or complex alogrithms can be time-consuming and resource-intensive.
- Complexity Handling: Complex codebases with intricate structures and numerous dependencies might be challenges to accurately comprehend.
- DOING IT MANUALLY IS IMPOSSIBLE!

sonar qube

What is SonarQube?

- Self-managed automatic code review tool.
- Provides a dashboard where you can monitor:
 - Quality of your code.
 - Track changes over time
 - Identify potential issues
- It easily integrates into existing workflow (CI pipeline and DevOps platform).

Issues

- During code inspection sonarQube detects three types of issues:
- **BUG:** a coding mistake that can lead to an error or unexpected behavior at runtime. (*Reliability*)
- VULNERABILITY: a point in your code that's open to attack (Security)
- **CODE SMELL:** a maintainability issue that makes your code confusing and difficult to maintain (*Maintainability*).

Bug Example



Vulnerability Example



Code Smell Example



Issue Severity

Each issue has five different degrees of severity:

- BLOCKER
- CRITICAL
- MAJOR
- MINOR
- INFO



OLD SEVERITY	MAPPED to
Blocker, Critical	High
Major	Medium
Minor, Info	Low

The severity feature evolved in SonarQube 10.2. The following mapping was applied.

Blocker Issue

- This is a bug with a high probability of impacting application behavior in production.
- For example, a memory leak, JDBC connections not closed.
- They need to be fixed immediately.



Critical Issue

 This is a bug with a low probability to impact the behavior of the application in production or an issue that represents a security flaw. For example an empty catch block or SQL injection.



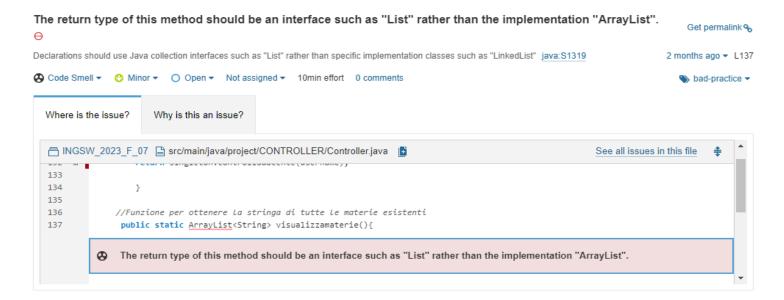
Major Issue

- A quality flaw that can highly impact the developer's productivity.
- For example duplicated code, unused parameters.



Minor Issue

- A quality flaw that can slightly impact the developer's productivity.
- For example too many lines of code, switch condition with less than two case instances.



Info Issue

This is neither a bug nor a quality flaw, but just an observation.



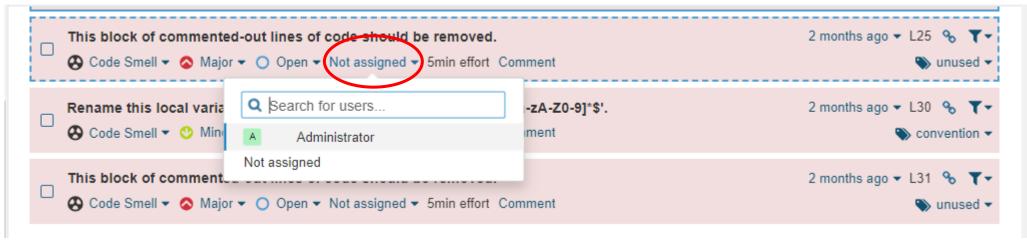
Issue Lifecycle

- After creation, issues flow through a lifecycle, taking one of the following statues:
 - Open: set by SonarQube on new issues.
 - Confirmed: set manually to indicate that the issues is valid.
 - Resolved: set manually to indicate that the next analysis should close the issue.
 - Reopened: set automatically by SonarQube when a resolved issues hasn't actually been corrected.
 - Closed: set automatically by SonarQube for automatically created issues.

Issue Lifecycle



Issue Assignment



- The issues are automatically assigned during analysis to the last committer on the issues line.
- Only if the committee can be correlated to a SonarQube user.
- Otherwise, it can be assigned manually.

Rules

- SonarQube identifies these issues through the use of a specific rule sets.
- What is a rule? A coding standard or practice which should be followed.
- In case the analyzed source code violates a coding rule, SonarQube generates an issue.



Multi-Language Support











TypeScript





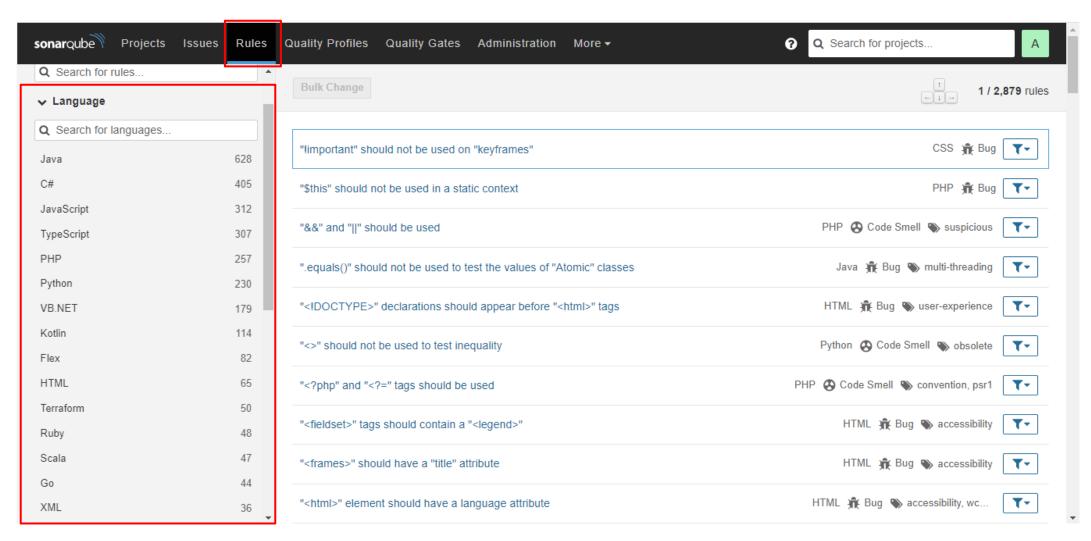


COBOL

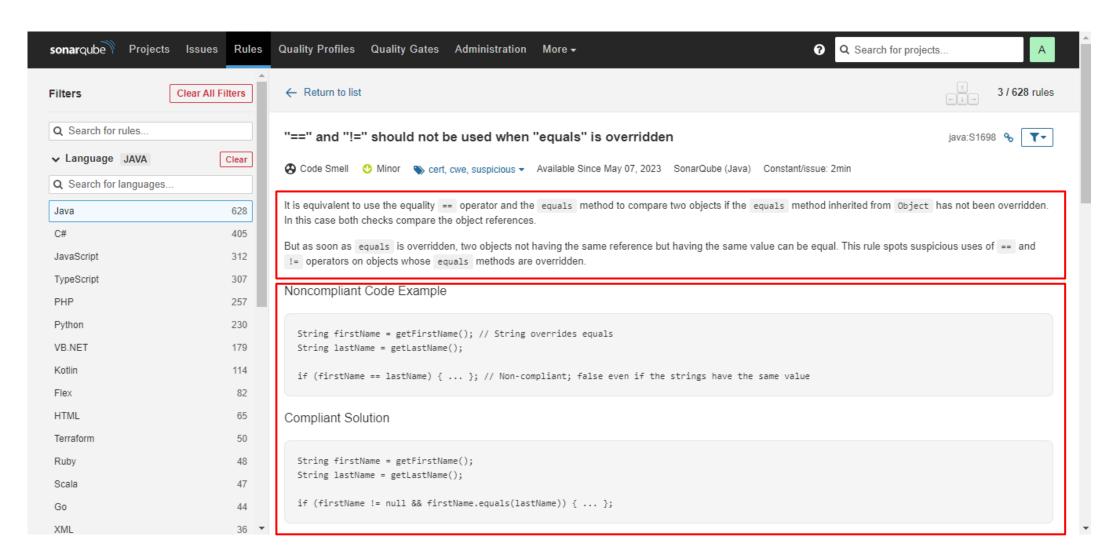
Apex



Multi-Language Support

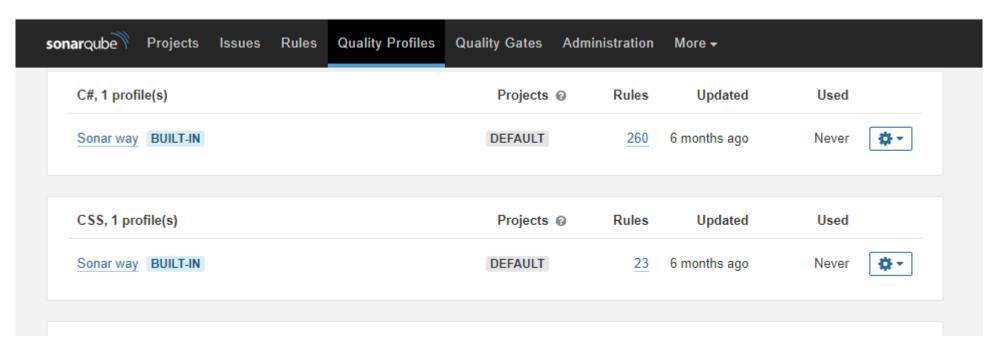


Rules Details

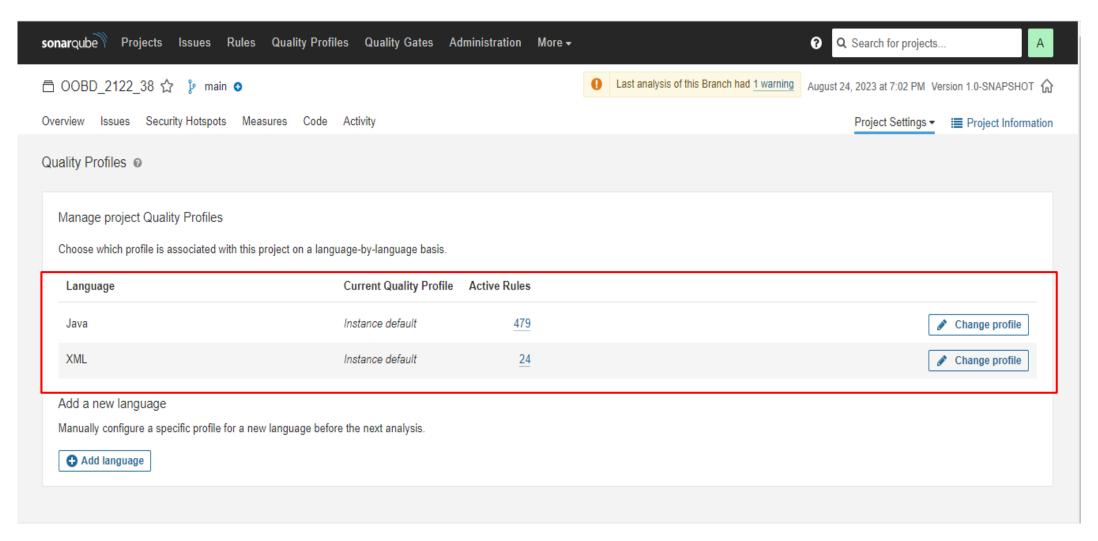


Quality Profiles

- They defines the set of rules to be applied during code analysis.
- Every project has a quality profile for each supported language.



Quality Profiles



Quality Gate

- Is my project ready for release?
- Quality gates is a set of condition to enforce a quality policy in your organization.
- For example:
 - No new blocker issues.
 - Code coverage on new code greater than 80%.

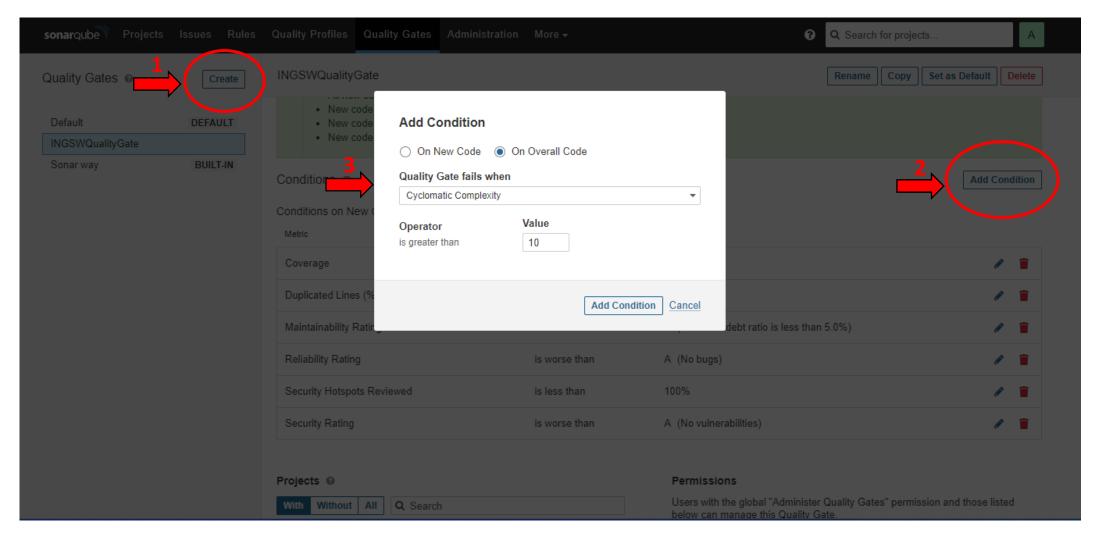
Defining Quality Gate (1)

- Each quality gate condition is a combination of:
 - a measure.
 - a comparison operator.
 - an error value.
- For instance, a condition might be
 - measure: Blocker issue.
 - comparison operator: >
 - error value: 0

Default Quality Gate

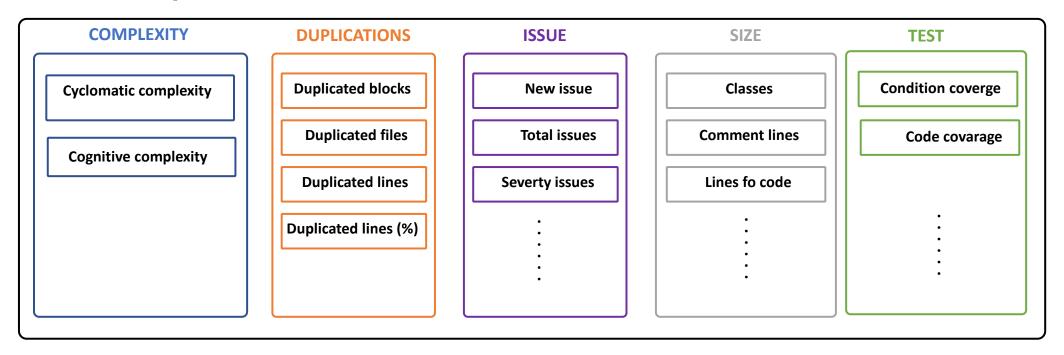
Conditions on May Code				
onditions on New Code				
Metric	Operator	Value		
Coverage	is less than	80.0%		
Duplicated Lines (%)	is greater than	3.0%		
Maintainability Rating	is worse than	A (Technical debt ratio is less than 5.0%)		
Reliability Rating	is worse than	A (No bugs)		
Security Hotspots Reviewed	is less than	100%		
Security Rating	is worse than	A (No vulnerabilities)		

Defining Quality Gate (2)



Metrics

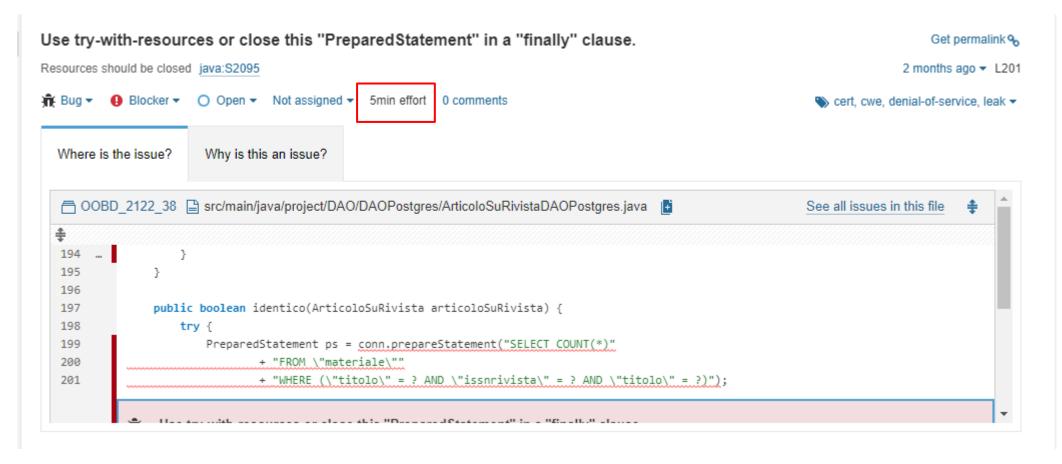
SonarQube calculates a number of useful metrics.



https://docs.sonarsource.com/sonarqube/latest/user-guide/metric-definitions/

Technical Debt

A measure of effort to fix all issues.



SonarQube Installation (1)

- The easiest way is to use Docker images provided on the Docker Hub site.
- https://hub.docker.com/_/sonarqube/tags

Pull the selected docker image

docker pull sonarqube: 9.9.1-communit

SonarQube Installation (2)

Creating the following volumes:

```
> docker volume create --name sonarqube_data
```

- > docker volume create --name sonarqube_logs
- > docker volume create --name sonarqube_extensions

Run the image:

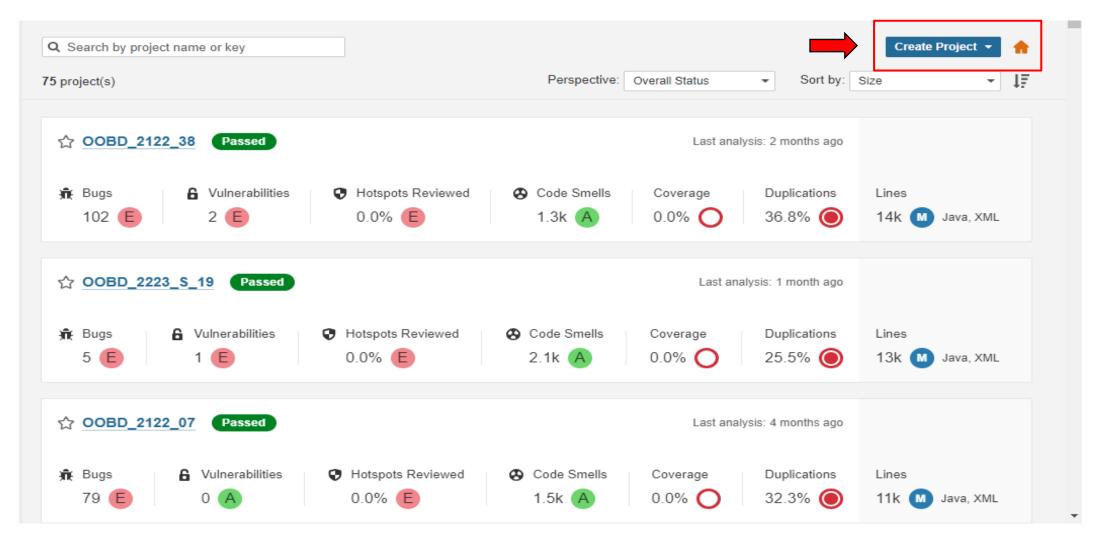
```
docker run –d --name sonarqube –p 9000:9000
```

- -v sonarqube_data:/opt/sonarqube/data
- -v sonarqube_extensions:/opt/sonarqube/extensions
- -v sonarqube_logs:/opt/sonarqube/logs sonarqube:9.9.1-community

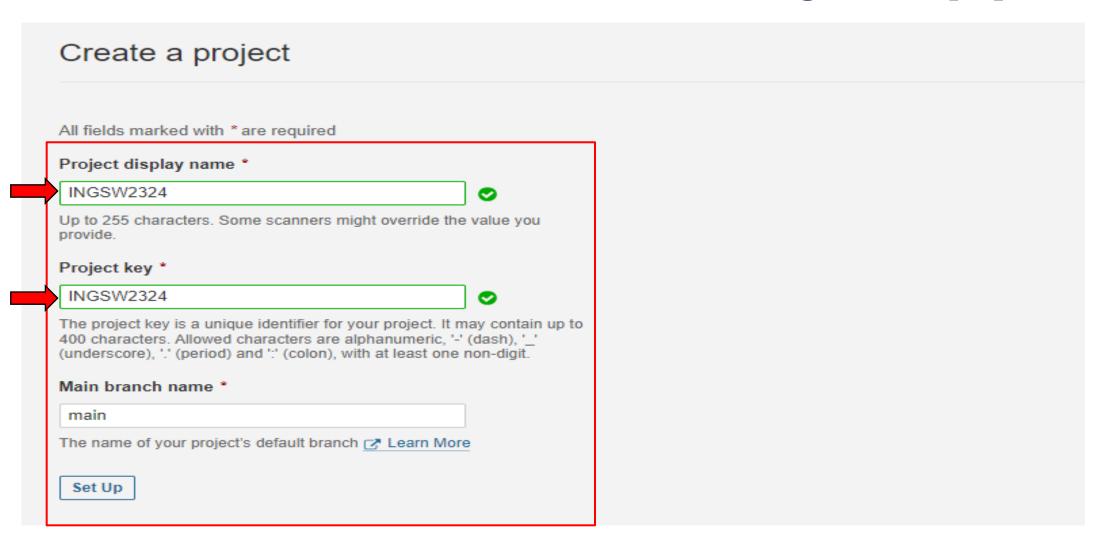
SonarScanner for Maven



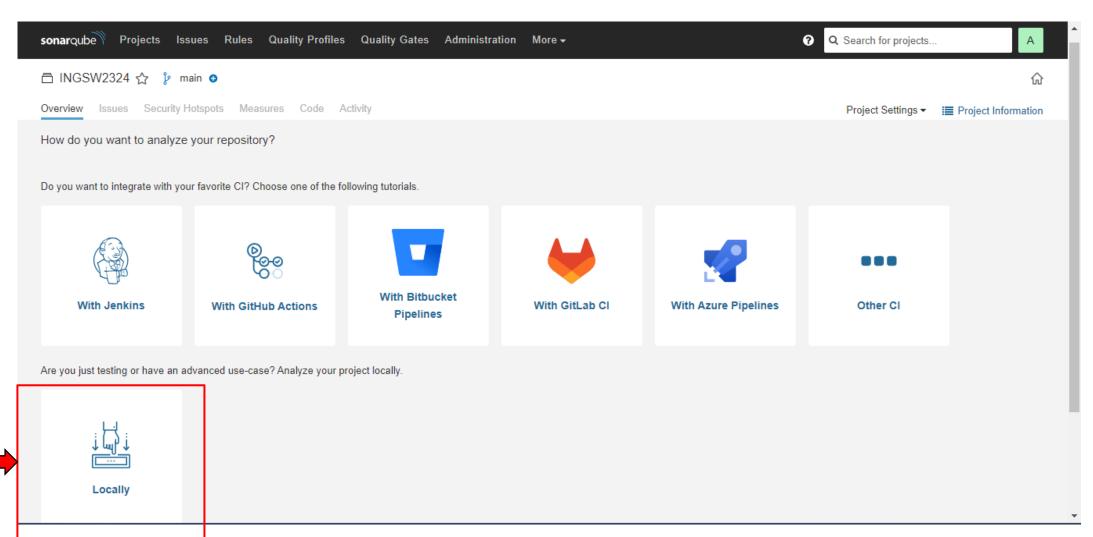
Create a New Sonar Project (1)



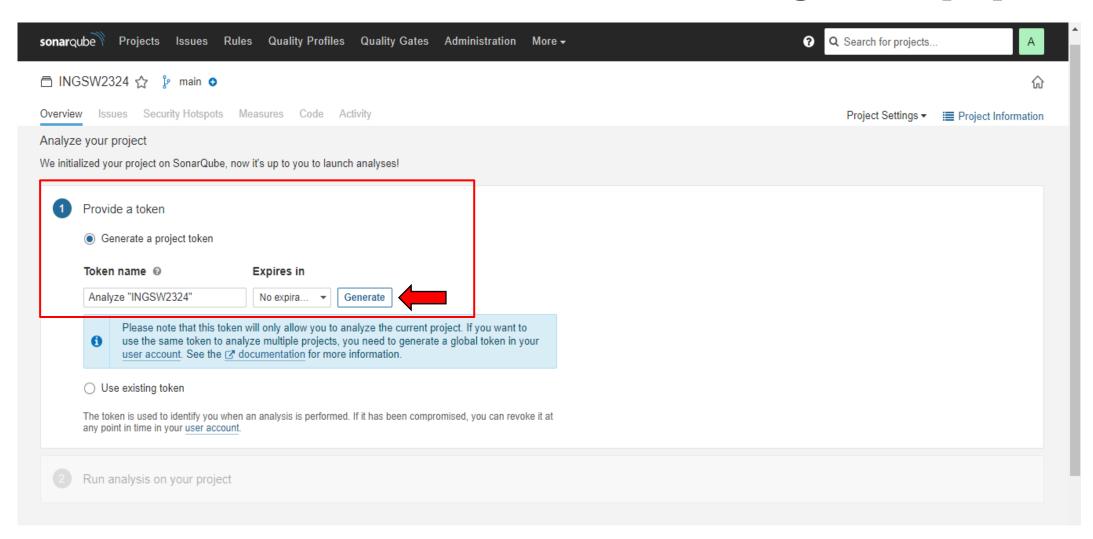
Create a New SonarProject (2)



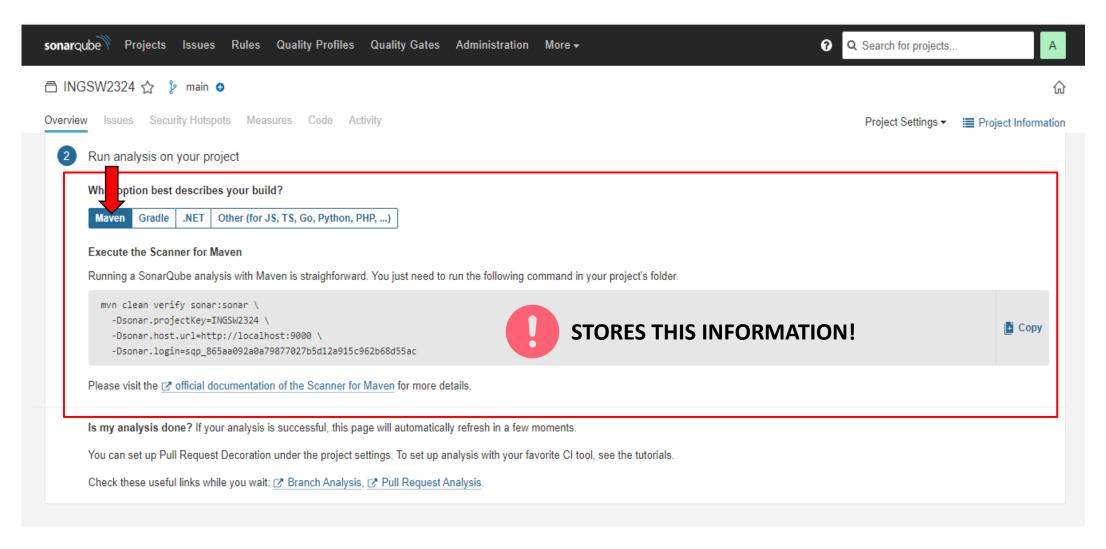
Create a New Sonar Project (3)



Create a New SonarProject (4)



Create a New SonarProject (5)



Modify Maven POM (1)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
                                                                                                                 A1 ★3 ^ ∨
      j<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"</pre>
             xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
        <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
        <qroupId>orq.example
        <artifactId>00BD_2122_1</artifactId>
        <packaging>jar</packaging>
                                       Set the previously generated information as a property element
        <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
                                       within the POM.
11
12
        <name>00BD_2122_01</name>
                                           https://docs.sonarsource.com/sonarqube/9.8/analyzing-source-code/analysis-parameters/
13
        cproperties>
14
          16
          <log4j2-version>2.19.0</log4j2-version>
          <sonar.projectKey>INGSW_LECTURE_EXAMPLE</sonar.projectKey>
          <sonar.login>sqp_a7672d91524e81baec9f017654b3649e94cfb98c</sonar.login>
          <sonar.host>http://localhost:9000</sonar.host>
        </properties>
```

Modify Maven POM (2)



Run SonarQube Analyzer

> mvn verify