

Vivekanand Education Society's

Institute of Technology

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Department of Information Technology

A.Y. 2024-25

Advance DevOps Lab Experiment 07

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

| Roll No. | 44 |
|--------------|--|
| Name | Ganesh Sanjay Pandhre |
| Class | D15B |
| Subject | Advance DevOps Lab |
| LO Mapped | LO1: To understand the fundamentals of Cloud Computing and be fully proficient with Cloud based DevOps solution deployment options to meet your business requirements. |
| | LO4: To identify and remediate application vulnerabilities earlier and help integrate security in the development process using SAST Techniques. |
| Grade: | |

<u>AIM</u>: To understand Static Analysis SAST process and learn to integrate Jenkins SAST to SonarQube/GitLab.

THEORY:

What is SAST?

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) is a method that analyzes source code to find security weaknesses before the code is compiled. This is often called white box testing.

What Problems Does SAST Solve?

SAST occurs early in the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) and does not require a working application. It helps developers find and fix vulnerabilities during development, preventing issues from reaching the final product. SAST tools provide real-time feedback, allowing developers to address problems before moving on. They also give visual representations of issues and highlight the exact locations of vulnerabilities, guiding developers on how to fix them without needing extensive security knowledge. It's crucial to run SAST tools regularly, such as during daily builds or code releases.

Why is SAST Important?

There are more developers than security staff, making it hard to review all code manually. SAST tools can analyze 100% of the codebase quickly, scanning millions of lines in minutes. They automatically find critical vulnerabilities, such as buffer overflows and SQL injection, which improves the overall quality of the code developed.

Key Steps to Run SAST Effectively:

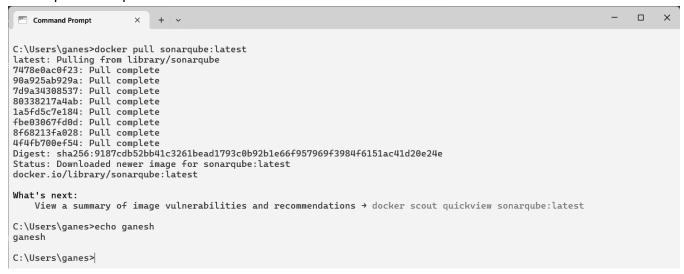
- 1. **Choose the Right Tool**: Select a SAST tool that supports the programming languages and frameworks you use.
- 2. **Set Up the Infrastructure**: Handle licensing, access control, and resources needed to deploy the tool.
- 3. **Customize the Tool**: Fine-tune the tool to meet your organization's needs, reducing false positives and adding rules for better vulnerability detection.
- 4. **Onboard Applications**: Prioritize scanning high-risk applications first, then gradually onboard all applications for regular scans.
- 5. **Analyze Results**: Review the scan results, remove false positives, and ensure issues are tracked for timely fixing.
- 6. **Provide Governance and Training**: Ensure development teams use the tools properly and integrate SAST into the application development process.

Ensure Docker is running.



Open Command Prompt or PowerShell and execute the following command to pull the SonarQube image from Docker Hub.

docker pull sonarqube:latest



Verify that the image has been downloaded successfully by running. docker images

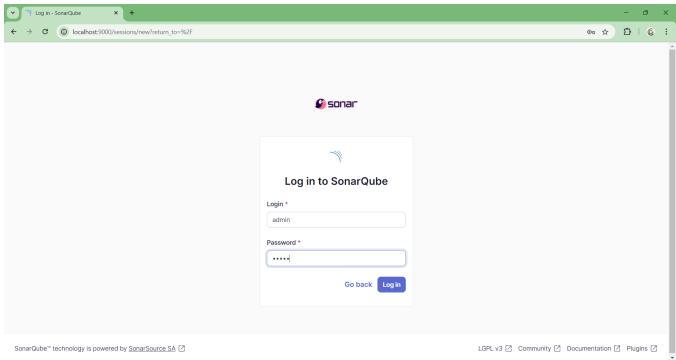


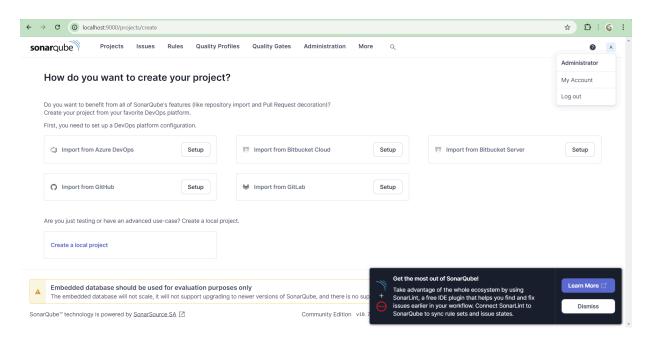
Execute the following command in your terminal to run the SonarQube Container. docker run -d --name ganesh-sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest



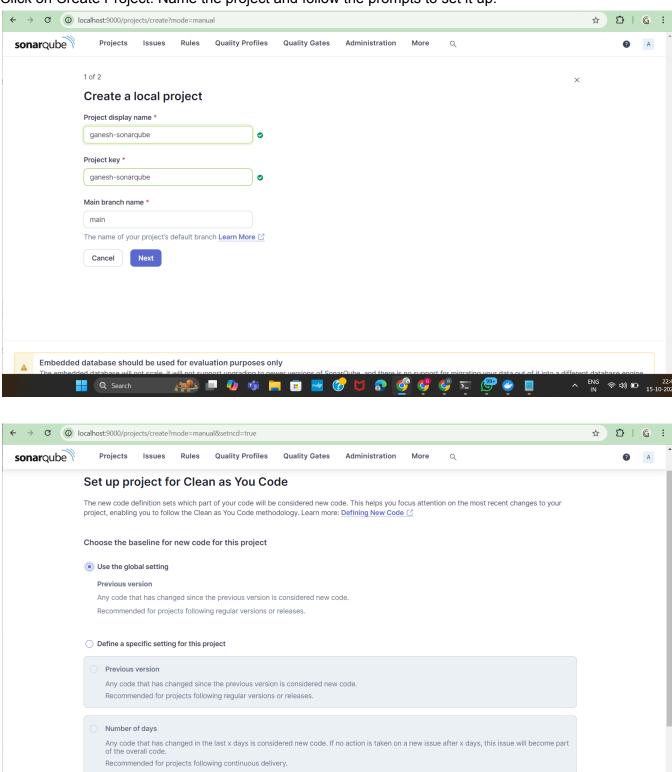
Login to SonarQube: Use the default credentials:

Username: adminPassword: admin

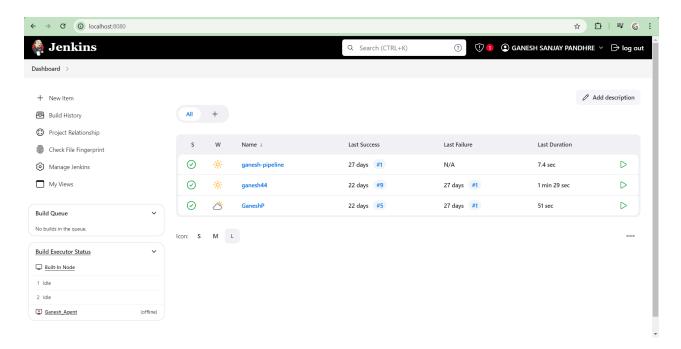




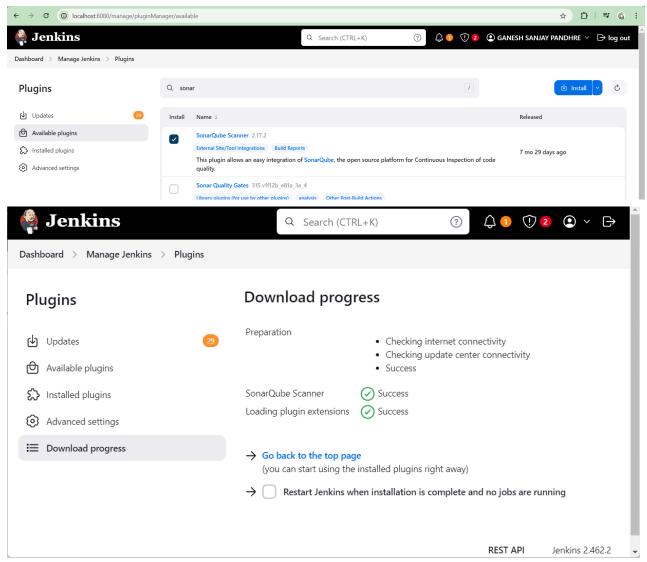
Click on Create Project. Name the project and follow the prompts to set it up.



Open Jenkins Dashboard: Go to http://localhost:8080 in your web browser (or the port where Jenkins is running).

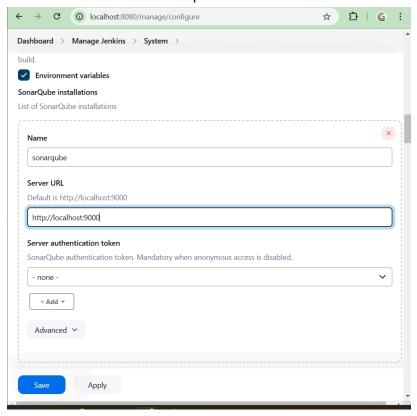


Manage Jenkins \rightarrow Manage Plugins \rightarrow Available tab, search for SonarQube Scanner. Check the box next to it and click Install without Restart.

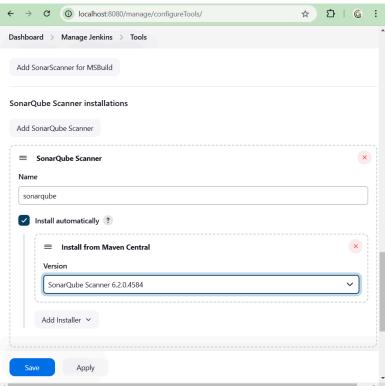


Manage Jenkins \rightarrow Configure System. Scroll down to the SonarQube Servers section and add a new SonarQube server.

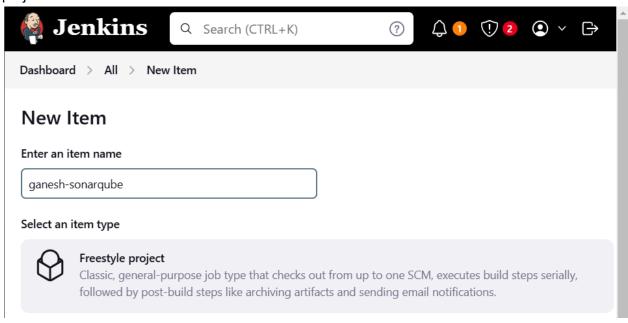
- Name: Give it a name (e.g., SonarQube).
- Server URL: Enter http://localhost:9000.



Manage Jenkins \rightarrow Global Tool Configuration. Find SonarQube Scanner and choose the latest version. Check the Install automatically option.

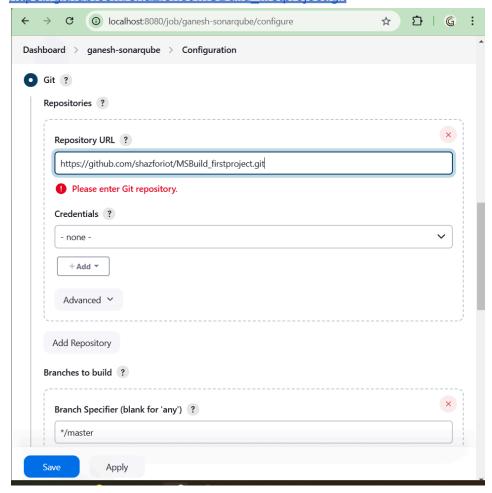


On the Jenkins dashboard, click on New Item. Enter a name for your project. Choose the Freestyle project and click OK.

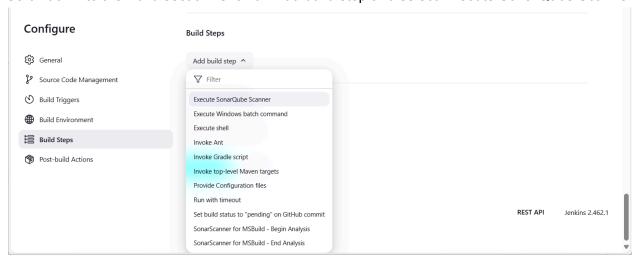


In the project configuration, look for the Source Code Management section. Choose Git and enter the repository URL.

https://github.com/shazforiot/MSBuild_firstproject.git



Scroll down to the Build section. Click on Add build step and select Execute SonarQube Scanner.



Enter Analysis Properties

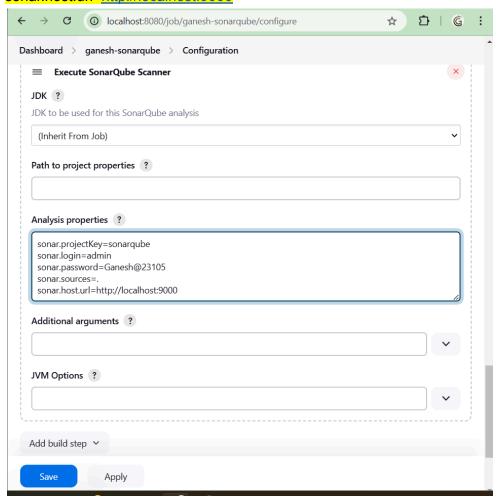
sonar.projectKey=sonarqube

sonar.login=admin

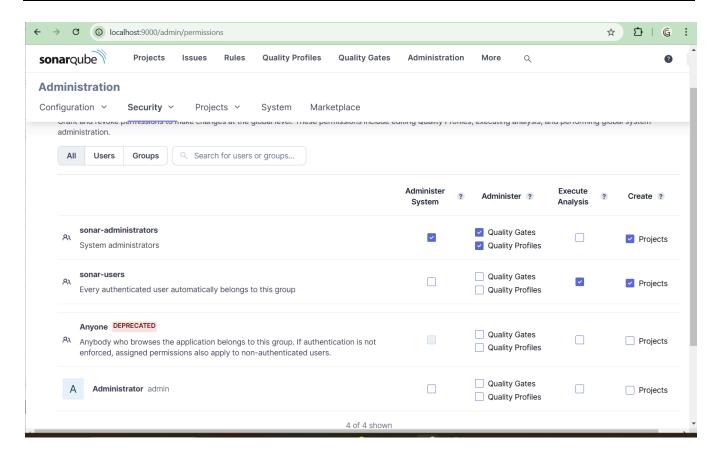
sonar.password=admin

sonar.sources=.

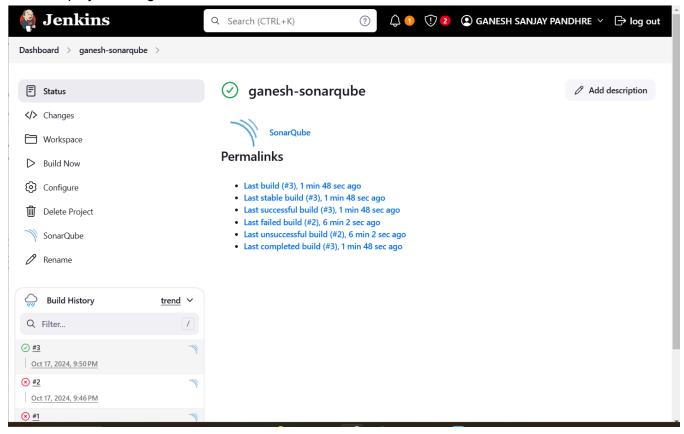
sonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000



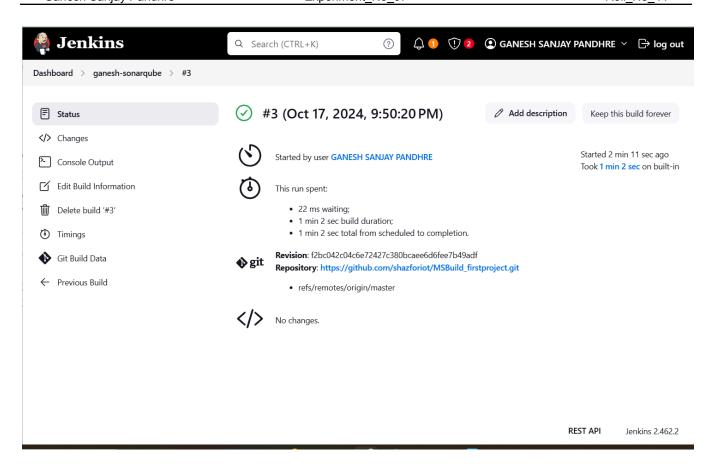
Go to http://localhost:9000/admin/permissions and give the Admin user execute permissions.



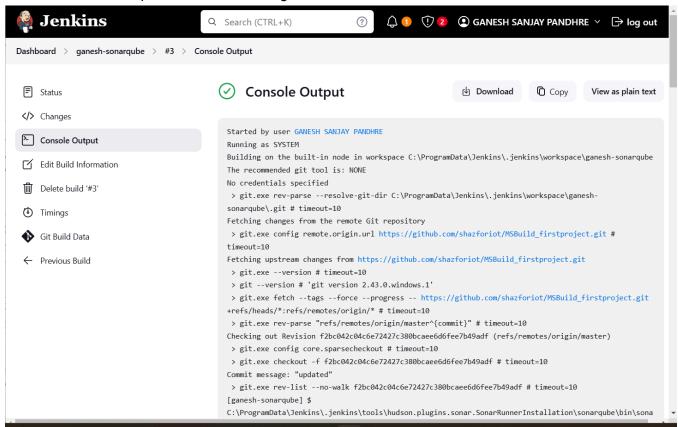
Save the project configuration and click Build Now.



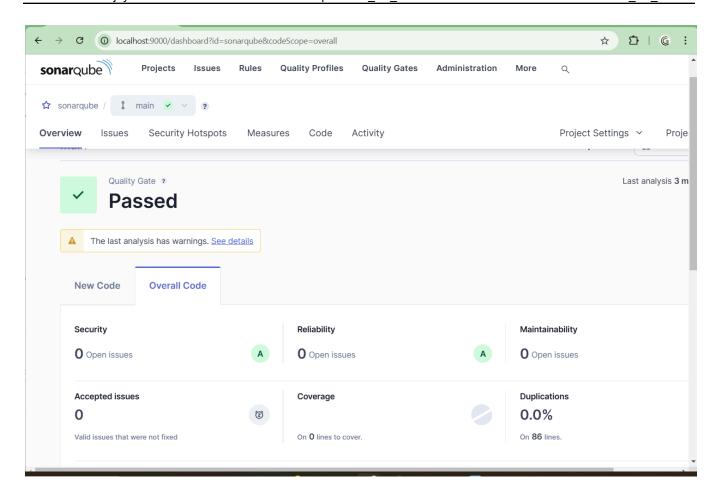
Click on the build number in the build history.



Click on Console Output to see the build logs.



Go back to http://localhost:9000 and navigate to your project. Review the results of the analysis.



CONCLUSION:

Integrating Static Application Security Testing (SAST) into the software development process helps identify and fix security vulnerabilities early, improving the overall quality of applications. By regularly running SAST tools, organizations can ensure safer code and reduce the risk of security issues in their final products.