

Assignment No 02

Aim:

To implement static application security testing using SonarQube.

Tools used

1. SonarQube (Community).
2. SonarScanner.
3. SonarScanner for Maven
4. Jenkins
5. Code repository.

Theory:

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) inspects source code, bytecode, or configuration files without executing the program to identify vulnerabilities (e.g., SQL injection, XSS, hard-coded secrets), code smells, bugs, and maintainability issues early in the SDLC. SAST finds issues at the code-level and provides traceable rule-based findings.

SonarQube is a code quality and SAST platform that:

- Parses code using language analyzers and applies rule engines to detect security hotspots, bugs, vulnerabilities, and code smells.
- Aggregates metrics (coverage, duplications, complexity) and enforces **Quality Gates** (pass/fail criteria).
- Integrates with CI to scan every commit / PR and gives actionable issue lists and remediation guidance.
- Supports extensible rule sets (OWASP, CWE mappings) and security-focused profiles (e.g., SAST-focused Quality Profiles).

Why use SonarQube in SAST pipeline?

- Centralizes findings across languages/projects.
- Enforces automated quality/security gates to stop bad code merging.
- Provides developer-friendly guidance and prioritization (severity, reliability, remediation effort).
- Integrates with IDEs so developers can fix issues before pushes.

Steps

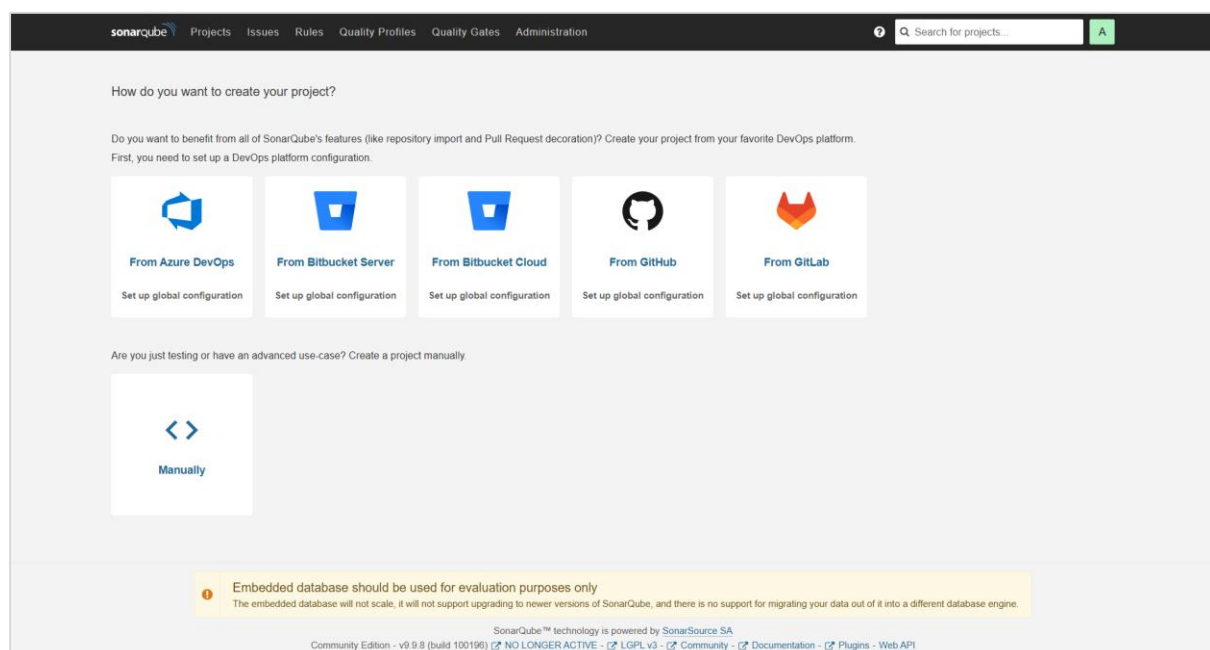
Step 1: Open Terminal

- Launch the terminal on your system (Ubuntu or WSL on Windows).
- Make sure Docker is installed and running properly.

```
humayun@Humayun: ~$ sudo docker run -d --name sonarqube -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:lts-community
Unable to find image 'sonarqube:lts-community' locally
lts-community: Pulling from library/sonarqube
e24a8b9e652f: Pull complete
eb27e3a98da1: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
1df735f481ad: Pull complete
5d5a1fad7028: Pull complete
60d98d907669: Pull complete
f3929ce9ef98: Pull complete
c7ad1fe61e07: Pull complete
Digest: sha256:f709975ab31d2d08f5a3ae2dc73a31ee011afc8cf28845082c17c55d45df9df5
Status: Downloaded newer image for sonarqube:lts-community
804a05c8c25d56f400e2a817b705977c635cd536a9f5b55b8511f97887364eda
humayun@Humayun: ~$ D
```

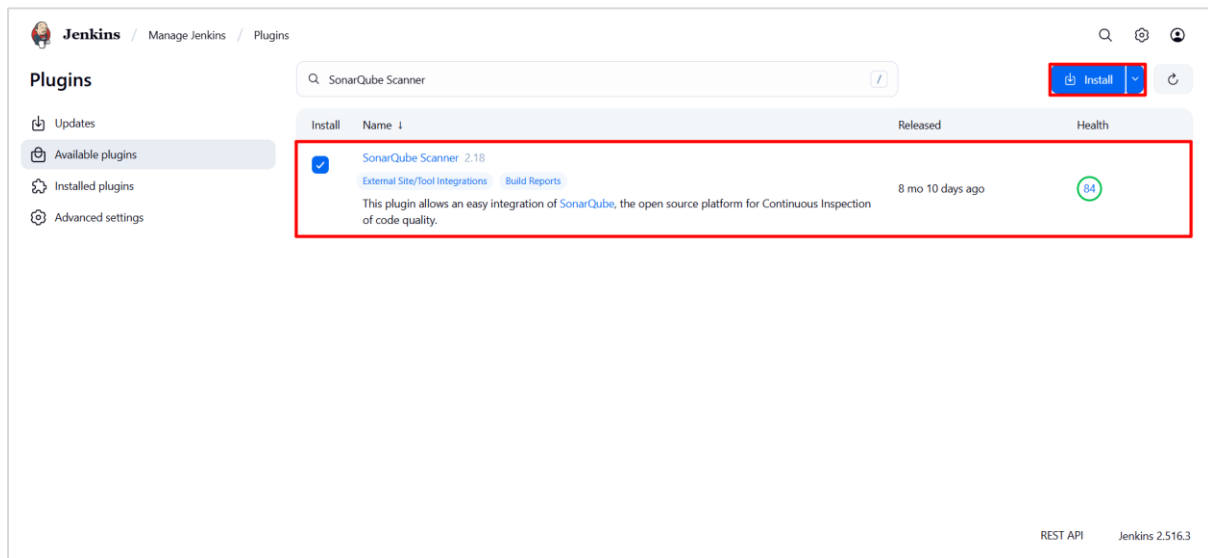
Step 2: Pull and Run SonarQube Container

- Execute the following Docker command to download and start the **SonarQube LTS Community Edition** container:



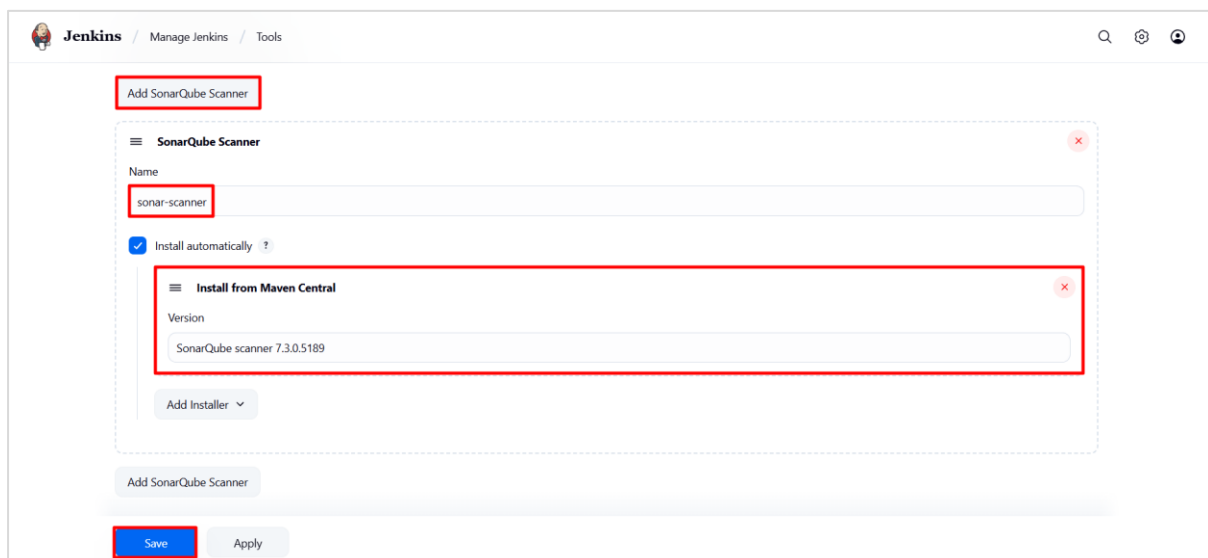
Step 3: Wait for Image Download and Setup

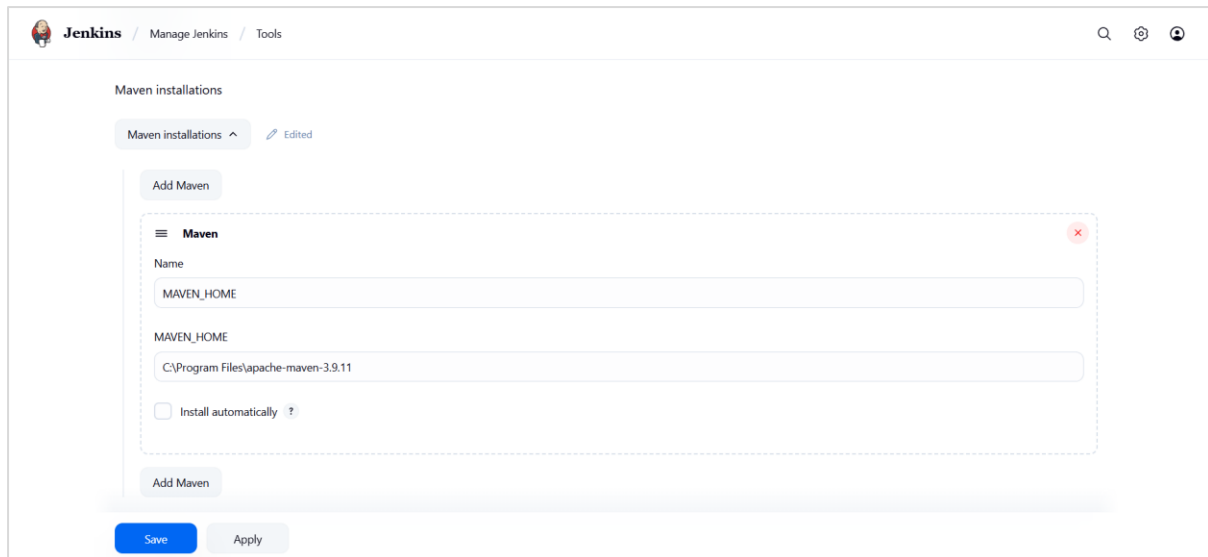
- Docker will automatically:
 - Pull the necessary image layers (as shown in your screenshot: “Pull complete” messages).
 - Assemble and start the SonarQube container.
- Once completed, you’ll see an output like:



Step 4: Add SonarQube Scanner:

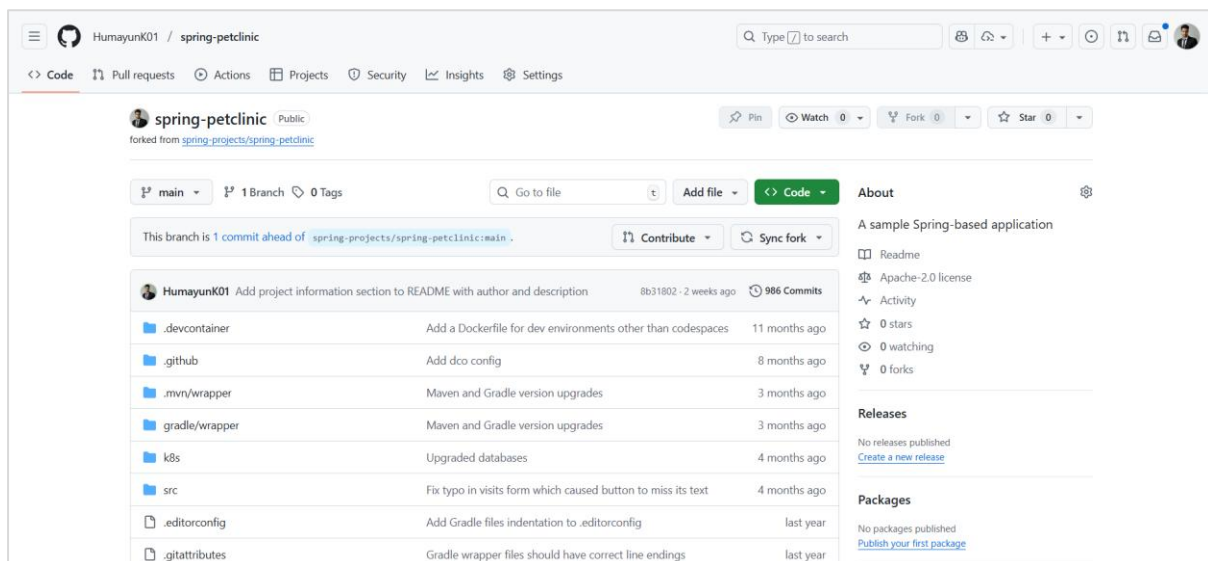
- Add SonarQube Scanner in the tools
- Add Maven3 in the tools





Step 6: Create a New Project

1. Click **“Create new project”** in the SonarQube dashboard.
2. Enter a **Project Key** and **Project Name**.
3. Generate a **token** (this will be used by SonarScanner).



Step 8: Run Static Code Analysis

Run the scanner from your project directory:

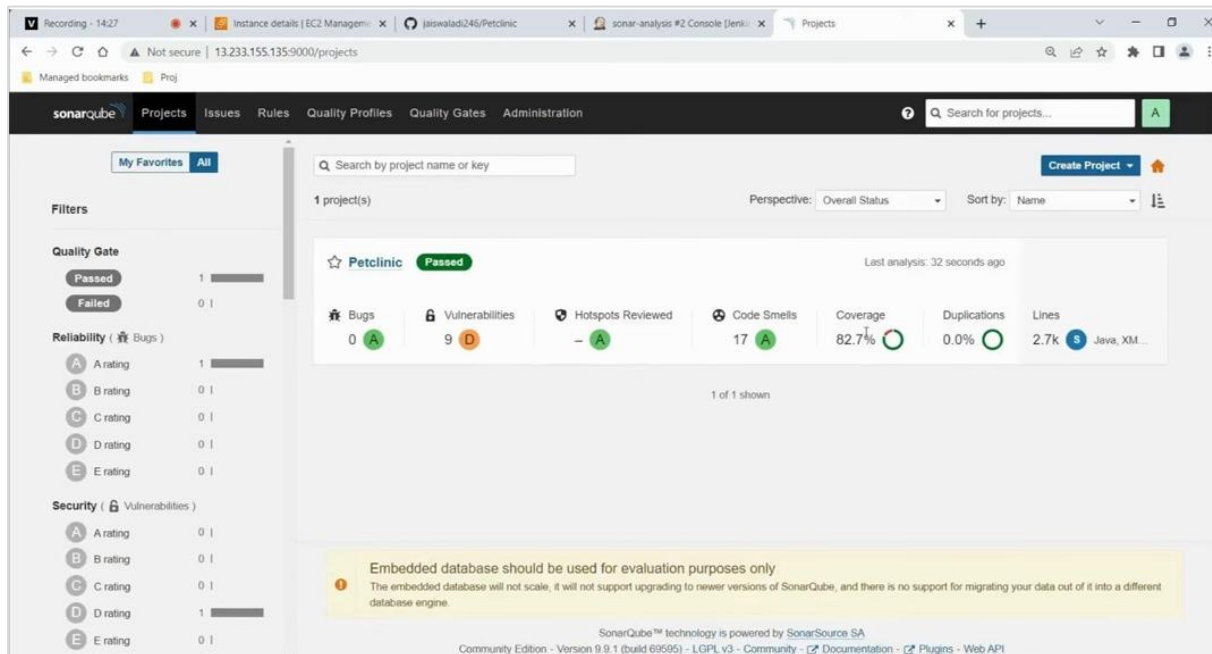
Once completed, return to the SonarQube dashboard to view detailed results, including:

- **Vulnerabilities**
- **Bugs**
- **Code Smells**

- **Security Hotspots**

Step 9: Review and Interpret Results

- Go to your project in the dashboard.
- Review findings and **fix vulnerabilities or issues** based on the detailed report.



Conclusion

Implementing SAST with SonarQube gives you automated, repeatable detection of security flaws and quality regressions early in the development lifecycle. The recommended flow is: run local scans → integrate Sonar in CI for PR and branch scans → enforce Quality Gates → provide developers with IDE feedback via SonarLint → triage and fix vulnerabilities first. This setup reduces risk, shortens remediation time, and raises overall code health.