

<u>Mohammad Saeed Pourmazar</u>



https://github.com/MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://gitlab.com/MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://medium.com/@MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://dev.to/MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://www.youtube.com/@MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://www.instagram.com/MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://www.facebook.com/MohammadSaeedPourmazar



https://www.linkedin.com/in/MohammadSaeedPourmazar/



https://orcid.org/0009-0008-9383-419X

Installing Sonatype Nexus, SonarQube, and Jenkins using Docker

Installing Sonatype Nexus, SonarQube, and Jenkins using Docker is a great way to build a CI/CD pipeline and manage artifacts and code quality. I'll walk you through the entire process from scratch.

Prerequisites

Ensure your system has the following installed:

- Docker (Install from https://docs.docker.com/get-docker/)
- Docker Compose (Install from https://docs.docker.com/compose/install/)

You can verify installation with:

docker --version
docker compose version

Step-by-Step Setup Using Docker

We'll use Docker Compose to run:

- 1. Jenkins CI/CD automation tool
- 2. Sonatype Nexus Artifact Repository Manager
- 3. SonarQube Code Quality & Static Analysis tool

Step 1: Create a Project Directory

mkdir devops-stack

Create a docker-compose.yml file:

touch docker-compose.yml

Step 2: Add Docker Compose Configuration

nano docker-compose.yml

Paste the following content into docker-compose.yml:

version: '3.8' services: jenkins: image: jenkins/jenkins:lts container_name: jenkins ports: - "8081:8080" - "50000:50000" volumes: - jenkins_home:/var/jenkins_home restart: unless-stopped nexus: image: sonatype/nexus3 container_name: nexus ports: - "8082:8081"

volumes:

- nexus data:/nexus-data

sonarqube: image: sonarqube:lts container_name: sonarqube ports: - "9000:9000" environment: - SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true volumes: - sonarqube_data:/opt/sonarqube/data - sonarqube_extensions:/opt/sonarqube/extensions restart: unless-stopped volumes: jenkins_home: nexus_data:

Step 3: Run the Containers

Run the following command inside your devops-stack directory:

sudo docker compose up -d

sonarqube_data:

sonarqube_extensions:

restart: unless-stopped

This will download and start:

- Jenkins on port 8081
- Nexus on port **8082**
- SonarQube on port 9000

Step 4: Access the Services

Tool URL Default Login Info

Jenkins http://localhost:8081 Get admin password from logs (explained below)

Nexus http://localhost:8082 admin / password from log (/nexus-data/admin.password)

SonarQube http://localhost:9000 admin / admin

Step 5: Get Initial Admin Passwords

Jenkins:

sudo docker exec -it jenkins cat /var/jenkins_home/secrets/initialAdminPassword

Nexus:

sudo docker exec -it nexus cat /nexus-data/admin.password

Use those passwords to log into the web UI and set your own password.

Step 6: Configure Jenkins with SonarQube & Nexus

1. Install Required Plugins in Jenkins:

Go to Manage Jenkins > Manage Plugins, then install:

- Sonar Qube Scanner
- Pipeline
- Docker Pipeline
- Nexus Artifact Uploader
- Git

2. Configure SonarQube in Jenkins:

Go to Manage Jenkins > Configure System, then:

- Scroll to Sonar Qube Servers section
- Add Name and Server URL (http://sonarqube:9000)
- Generate token in SonarQube UI (My Account > Security) and use it in Jenkins

3. Configure Nexus in Jenkins (Optional):

Use Nexus Artifact Uploader Plugin in Jenkinsfile or freestyle jobs to push artifacts.

Step 7: Example Jenkins Pipeline with SonarQube

Create a new pipeline project with this sample **Jenkinsfile**:

```
pipeline {
  agent any
  tools {
    maven 'Maven 3.8.5' // Configure Maven under Global Tools
  }
  environment {
    SONARQUBE = 'SonarQube' // Match the name in Jenkins config
  }
  stages {
    stage('Checkout')
       steps {
         git 'https://github.com/your/repo.git'
    stage('Build') {
      steps {
         sh 'mvn clean install'
      }
```

```
stage('SonarQube Analysis') {
    steps {
        withSonarQubeEnv("${SONARQUBE}") {
            sh 'mvn sonar:sonar'
        }
    }
}
```

Tips

}

- Use named volumes to persist data.
- Use docker-compose down to stop services and docker-compose up -d to restart.
- You can also define networks explicitly if services need custom communication rules.