Aim:

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

LO Mapping: LO1, LO4

Theory:

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) Overview: Static Application Security Testing (SAST) is a white-box testing method that analyzes source code or binaries of applications to identify vulnerabilities and security flaws without executing the program. SAST is performed early in the development lifecycle, allowing developers to detect and remediate vulnerabilities before deployment. This proactive approach helps reduce the cost and effort required for security fixes, ultimately leading to a more secure application.

The SAST Process

The SAST process typically involves the following steps:

1. Code Analysis:

 SAST tools scan the source code, binaries, or bytecode to detect vulnerabilities, code quality issues, and compliance violations. These tools use various techniques, including pattern matching, control flow analysis, and data flow analysis.

2. Vulnerability Detection:

 The analysis results in the identification of potential vulnerabilities, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), buffer overflows, and insecure coding practices.
 SAST tools may also provide recommendations for remediation.

3. Reporting:

 After scanning, SAST tools generate detailed reports outlining identified issues, their severity, and suggested remediation steps. These reports can be integrated into development environments or CI/CD pipelines for easy access by developers.

4. Remediation:

 Developers review the report and take corrective actions to address the identified vulnerabilities. The iterative nature of SAST allows for continuous improvement in code quality and security.

5. Re-Scanning:

 After remediation, the code is re-scanned to verify that vulnerabilities have been resolved and to ensure that no new vulnerabilities have been introduced.

Integrating Jenkins SAST with SonarQube/GitLab

To enhance your CI/CD pipeline with SAST capabilities, integrating Jenkins with tools like SonarQube or GitLab is essential. Below are steps for integrating Jenkins SAST with both SonarQube and GitLab.

Integrating Jenkins with SonarQube

1. Install Jenkins and SonarQube:

 Ensure Jenkins and SonarQube are installed and accessible.
 You can use Docker for both applications or set them up on dedicated servers.

2. Install Required Plugins:

- In Jenkins, navigate to Manage Jenkins > Manage
 Plugins and install the following plugins:
 - SonarQube Scanner
 - SonarQube plugin

3. Configure SonarQube in Jenkins:

 Go to Manage Jenkins > Configure System. Under the SonarQube section, add your SonarQube server details, including the server URL and authentication token.

4. Create a Jenkins Pipeline Job:

 In Jenkins, create a new pipeline job. You can use either a freestyle job or a declarative pipeline, depending on your preference.

5. Add SonarQube Analysis Stage:

In your Jenkins pipeline configuration, include a stage for SonarQube analysis. For example:

```
groovy
Copy code
pipeline {
    agent any
    stages {
        stage('Build') {
            steps {
                 // Your build commands
             }
        }
        stage('SonarQube Analysis') {
            steps {
                 script {
                     def scannerHome = tool
'SonarQubeScanner'
withSonarQubeEnv('SonarQubeServer') { // Use the name
configured in Jenkins
                         sh
"${scannerHome}/bin/sonar-scanner"
                 }
            }
    }
}
```

6. Run the Pipeline:

 Trigger the Jenkins job. The pipeline will build the application and perform SAST analysis using SonarQube, providing results in the SonarQube dashboard.

Integrating Jenkins with GitLab

1. Install GitLab and Jenkins:

 Ensure both GitLab and Jenkins are installed and configured correctly.

2. Add Webhook in GitLab:

Go to your GitLab repository, navigate to Settings >
 Webhooks, and add a new webhook pointing to your Jenkins job URL. This enables GitLab to trigger builds in Jenkins upon code changes.

3. Configure Jenkins Pipeline:

 Create a Jenkins pipeline similar to the SonarQube integration, ensuring you have the required GitLab API tokens and repository settings.

4. Add SAST Analysis Stage:

 In the Jenkins pipeline, add stages for building the application and performing SAST analysis. You can use SAST tools like SonarQube within this pipeline to analyze the code.

5. Trigger Build and Analysis:

 Each time a commit is made to the GitLab repository, the webhook will trigger the Jenkins pipeline, executing the defined stages, including SAST analysis.

Output:

Step - 1: Download and Install Oracle Java 17

Before installing SonarQube, ensure you have Java installed. Follow these steps:

- 1. Download Oracle Java 17 from Oracle's website.
- 2. Run the downloaded installer and follow the installation wizard.
- 3. Set the JAVA_HOME environment variable to C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin.

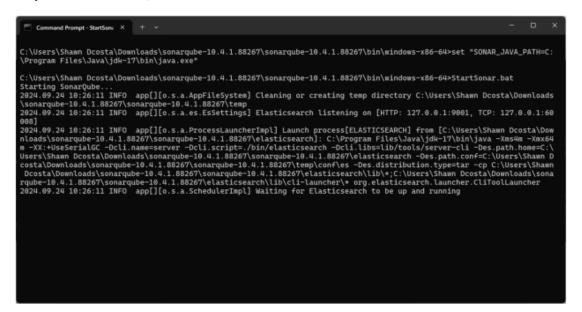
Step - 2: Download and Install SonarQube

- 1. Download the SonarQube zip file from SonarSource.
- 2. Extract the contents of the zip file to C:\sonargube-10.4.1.88267.
- 3. Set the SONAR JAVA PATH environment variable using CMD:

set "SONAR_JAVA_PATH=C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\java.exe"

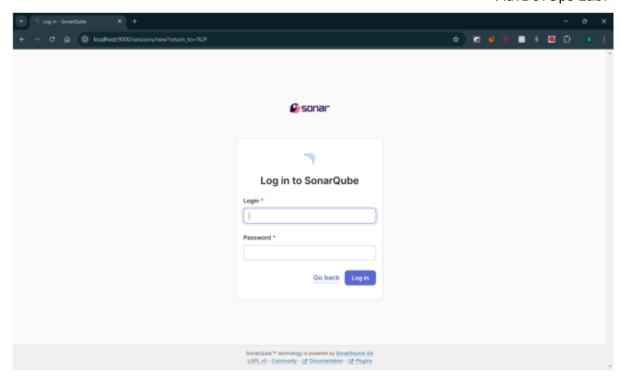


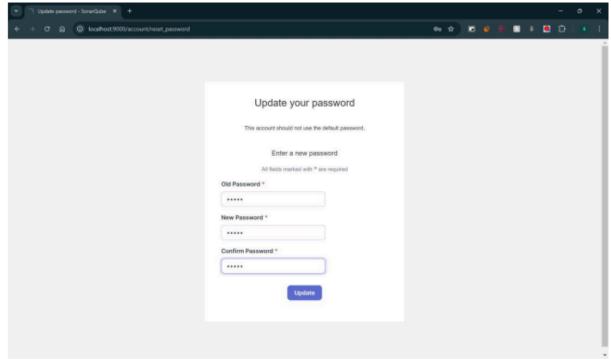
Step - 3: Start SonarQube.

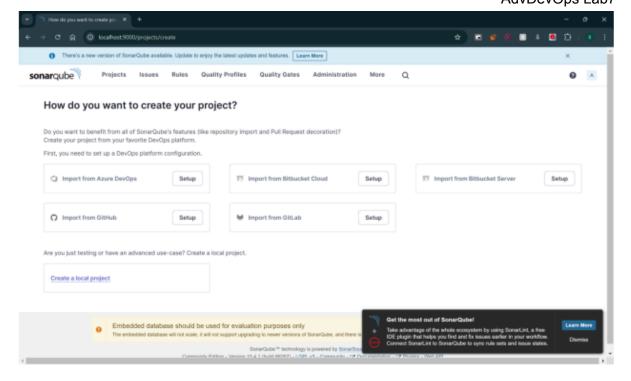


Step - 4 Access SonarQube Web Interface

- 1. Open a web browser and navigate to http://localhost:9000.
- 2. Log in with the default credentials (admin/admin).
- 3. Follow the prompts to change the password.







Step - 5: Install SonarScanner

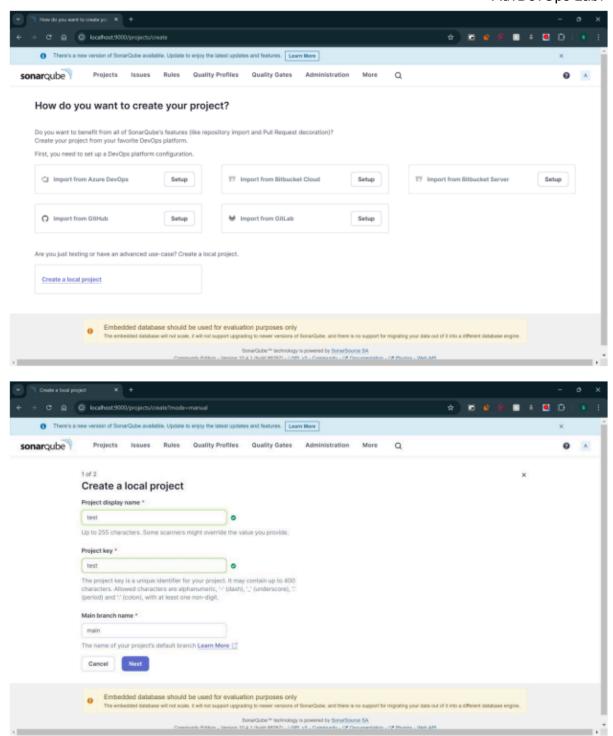
SonarScanner allows you to analyze your projects for code quality. Here's how to install it:

- 1. Download SonarScanner CLI from SonarSource.
- 2. Extract the contents to a directory, e.g., C:\sonar-scanner-5.0.1.3006-windows.

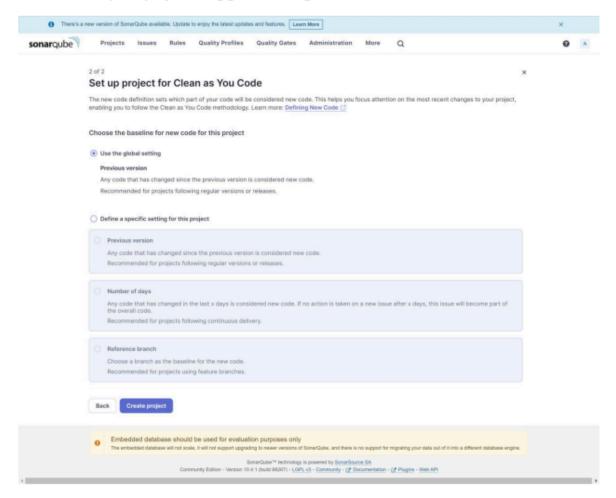


Step – 6: Create and Analyze a Project in SonarQube

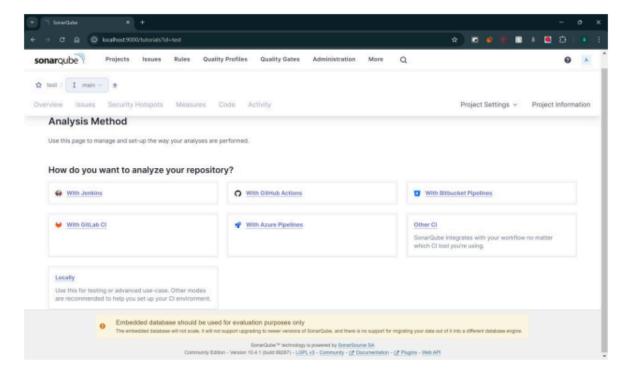
- Log in to SonarQube dashboard.
- 2. Navigate to Projects tab > Create Project.



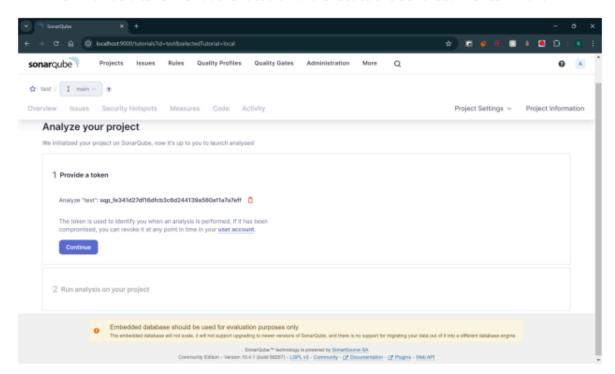
3. Set up the project using global settings.

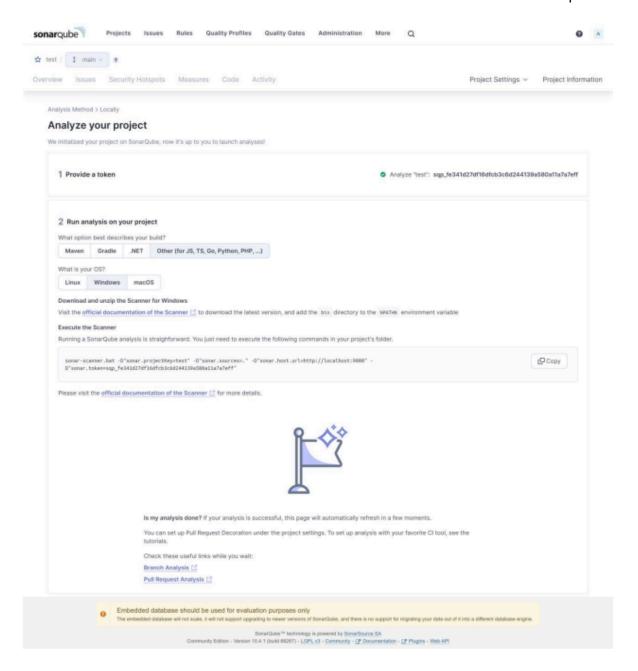


4. Analyze your project locally using SonarScanner.



5. Provide a token for authentication and execute the SonarScanner command.





Step -7: Open a new Command Prompt Terminal and paste the command received in the above step in this terminal inorder to analyze the project.

Make sure the path is set to the one in the image below.

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Land project repositories (dene) | time=101ms
Land project repositories (dene) | time=101ms
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Project configuration:

Project configuration:

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Land metric project no coverage infermation will be imported by Jacobo JML. Report Importer

Land metric project no coverage infermation in the project. CSS analysis in skipped.

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Sensor CS Project Type Information [csharp] (done) | time=10ms

Sensor CS Project Type Information [csharp]

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Sensor Metric Project Type Imformation [wheel]

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Analysis total time: 34.466 s
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                          Total time: 41.402s
Final Memory: 28M/7WM
```

Conclusion:

In conclusion, integrating Static Application Security Testing (SAST) into your CI/CD pipeline using tools like Jenkins and SonarQube or GitLab is crucial for maintaining secure software development practices. By implementing SAST early in the development lifecycle, you can identify and address vulnerabilities proactively, enhancing the overall security posture of your applications. The integration process involves configuring Jenkins to communicate with SonarQube or GitLab, adding analysis stages to the pipeline, and setting up webhooks for seamless interaction between systems. This approach ensures continuous security assessments and fosters a culture of security-first development within teams, ultimately leading to the delivery of high-quality, secure software.