

**SWIPE LEFT** 

CHARAN SURYA KILANA

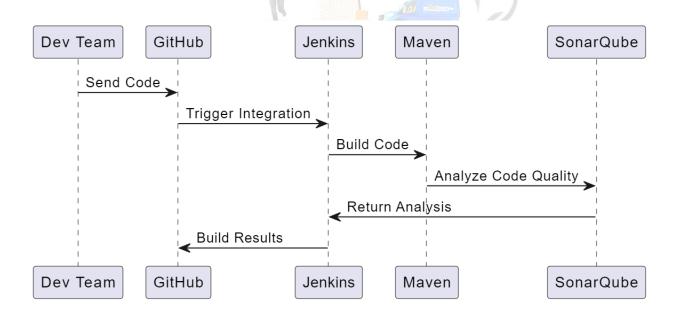
#### What is Code Quality Analysis?

Code Quality Analysis involves reviewing and analyzing the structure, readability, and functionality of code to identify potential bugs, vulnerabilities, and code smells. By doing so, we ensure the software is maintainable, secure, and reliable.

#### Why is CQA Important for DevOps Engineers?

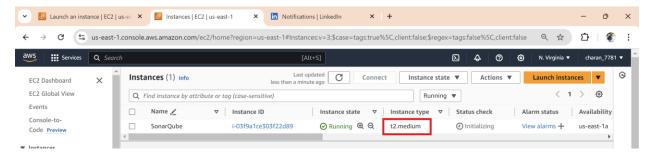
For a DevOps engineer, CQA helps ensure that all code delivered in the CI/CD pipeline adheres to best practices, meets security standards, and is free from defects that could disrupt continuous delivery. The earlier issues are identified, the faster they can be resolved, preventing critical breakdowns in production.

SonarQube is one of the most popular tools for performing automated static code analysis. It integrates seamlessly into the CI/CD pipeline, making it an ideal choice for DevOps environments.

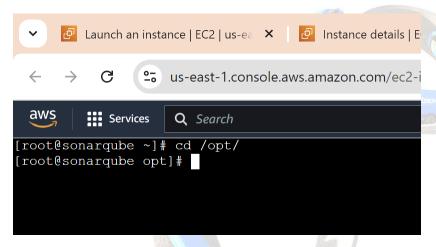


## Setting Up SonarQube and Integrating it with Jenkins

**STEP-1:** Launch an EC2 instance, ensuring port 9000 is allowed, and select an instance type of t2.medium.



**STEP-2:** Change the directory to /opt/.

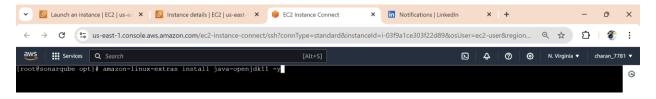


**STEP-3:** Download the SonarQube file from the official SonarSource website.

wget https://binaries.sonarsource.com/Distribution/sonarqube/sonarqube-8.9.6.50800.zip

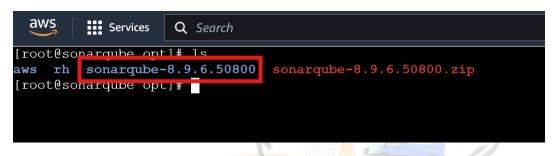


Step-4: Install Java OpenJDK 11.

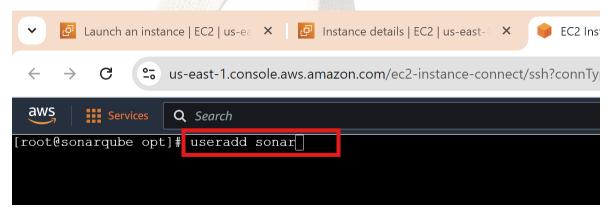


Step-5: Unzip the file sonarqube-8.9.6.50800.zip.

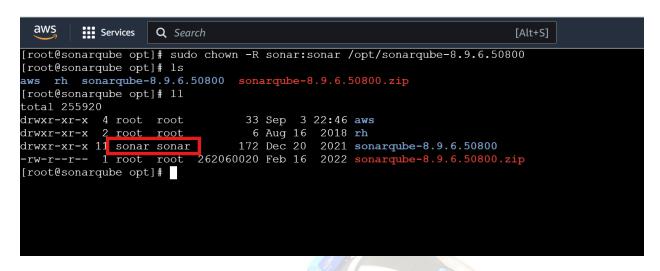
## unzip sonarqube-8.9.6.50800.zip



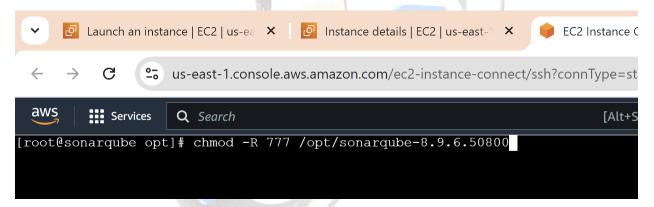
#### STEP-6: Add a new user for SonarQube



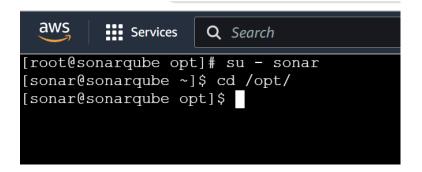
STEP-7: Change the ownership of the SonarQube files to the newly created sonar user.



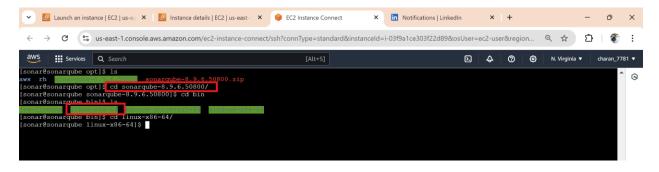
Step-8: Give full permissions to the SonarQube directory.



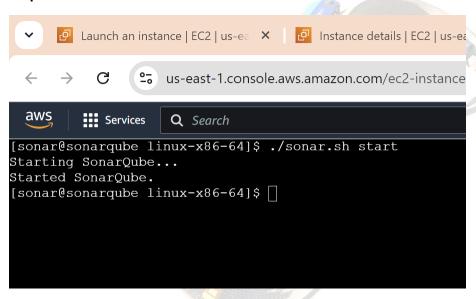
**STEP-9:** Switch to the Sonar user and change directory to /opt/.



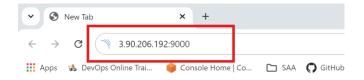
**STEP-10:** Navigate to the SonarQube directory and start the SonarQube server in bin folder in Linux.



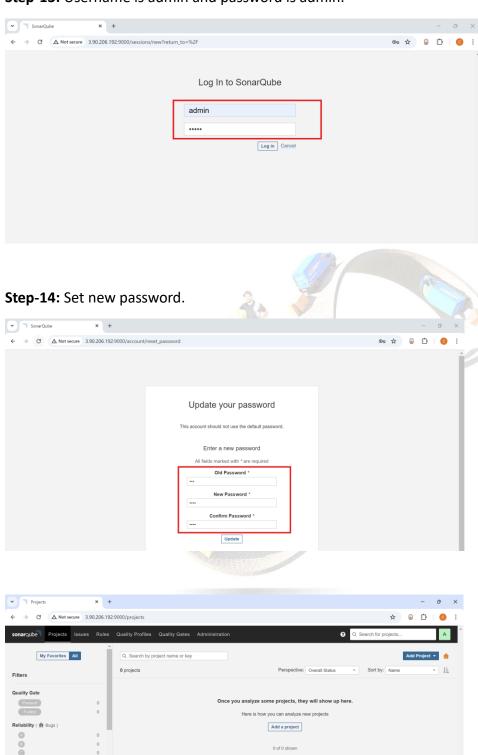
**Step-11:** Start the server.



Step-12: Access the server



**Step-13:** Username is admin and password is admin.



Security ( 🔓 Vulnerabilities )

#### Step-15: Setup Jenkins

Step-16: Install plugin Sonar Scanner

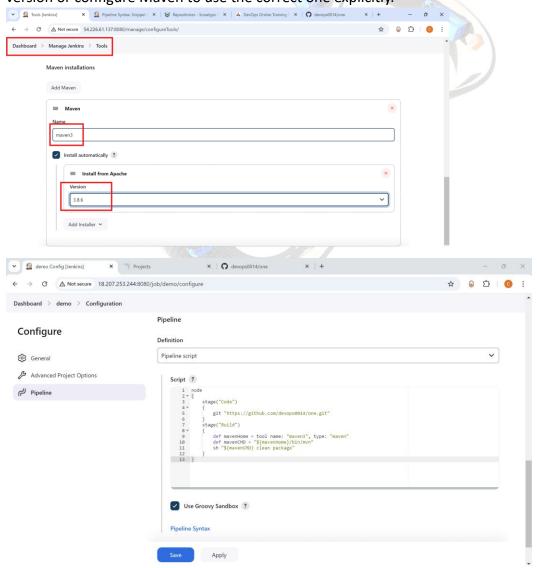
**Step-17:** To get the code in the artifact repository, you need to fetch the code from GitHub, build it into a packaged format, and then store it in the artifact repository (such as Nexus).

Write a pipeline for this:

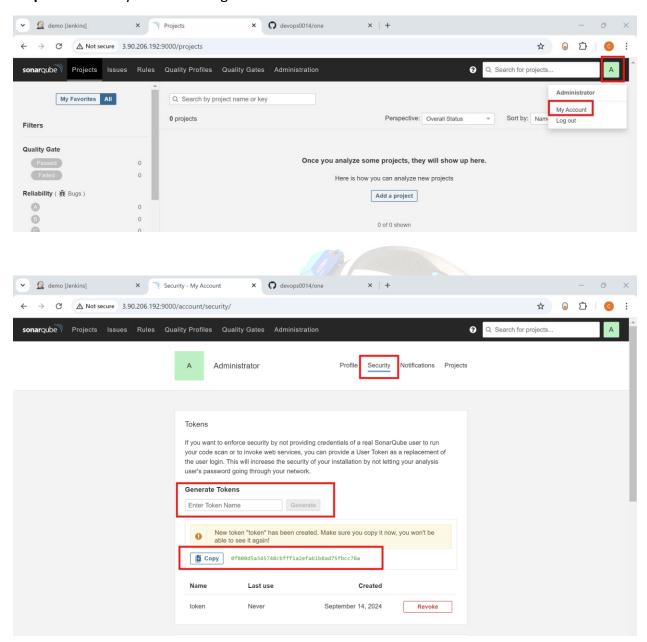
You should git and maven on Jenkins server, instead you can simply go to

# Manage Jenkins > global tool configuration>> maven installation

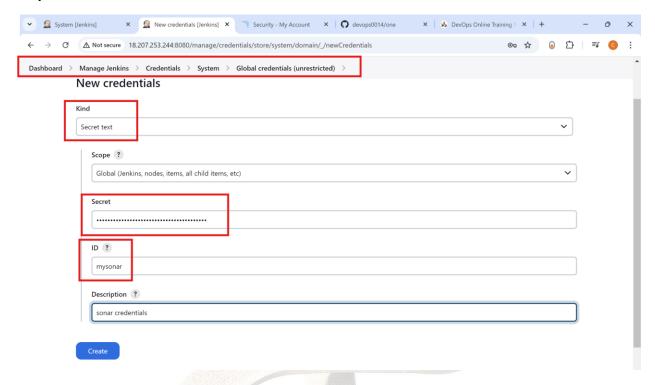
Installing Maven on a Jenkins server can result in two different Java versions: one for Jenkins and another for Maven. If not managed properly, these versions could override each other, leading to potential conflicts during builds. To avoid issues, ensure both tools use the same Java version or configure Maven to use the correct one explicitly.



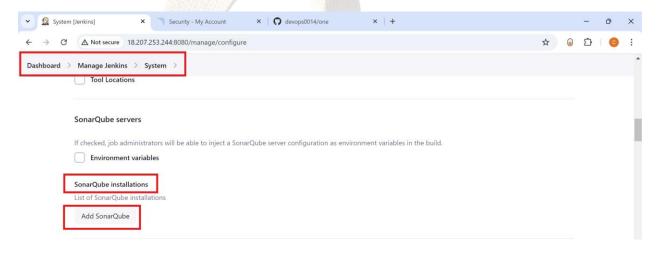
#### Step-18: Go to My Account and generate token

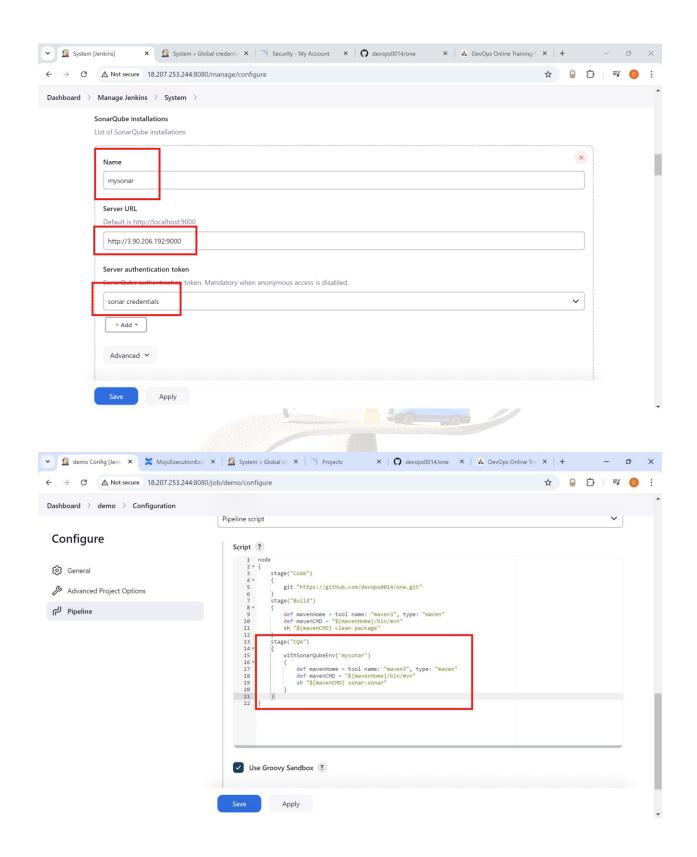


Step-19: Go to Credentials and add sonar token.



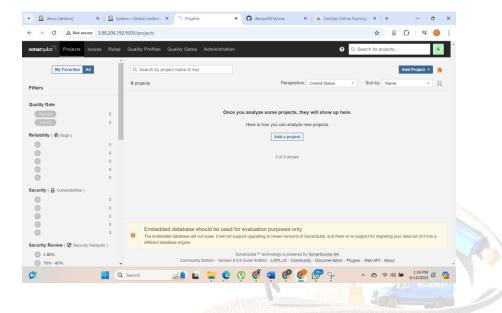
# **Step-20:** Go to System > SonarQube Servers and add the SonarQube server.





**Step-21:** Once you build the project, the results will be sent to SonarQube, where any bugs or issues will be displayed.

#### **Before build**



#### **After Build**

