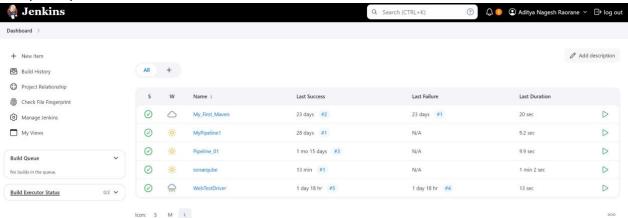
Name: Muskan chandiramani

<u>Aim</u>: Create a Jenkins CICD Pipeline with SonarQube / GitLab Integration to perform a static analysis of the code to detect bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities on a sample Web / Java / Python application.

Class: D15C

1. Open up Jenkins Dashboard on localhost:8080.



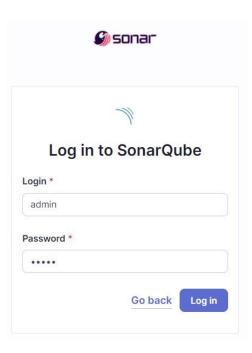
Run SonarQube in a Docker container using this command: a] docker -v b]
 docker pull sonarqube c] docker run -d --name sonarqube -e
 SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest

```
C:\Users\adity>docker -v
Docker version 27.0.3, build 7d4bcd8

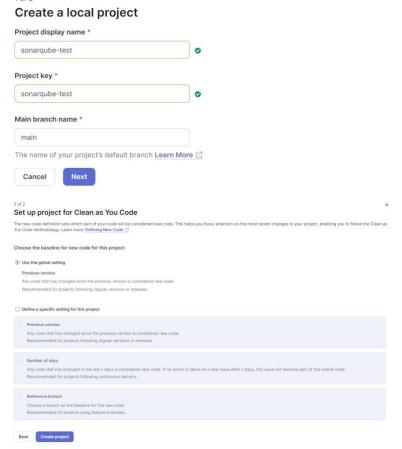
C:\Users\adity>docker run -d --name sonarqube -e SONAR_ES_BOOTSTRAP_CHECKS_DISABLE=true -p 9000:9000 sonarqube:latest
Unable to find image 'sonarqube:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/sonarqube
7478e0ac0f23: Pull complete
90a925ab929a: Pull complete
80a38317a4ab: Pull complete
80338217a4ab: Pull complete
1a5fd5c7e184: Pull complete
7b87d6fa783d: Pull complete
bd819c9b5ead: Pull complete
bd819c9b5ead: Pull complete
4f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
8f4fb700ef54: Pull complete
Status: Downloaded newer image for sonarqube:latest
4a6e73f4472de892b1ddead1abe77372a85a7b09408cce3a0abd37c5ab6b49a4
```

3. Once the container is up and running, you can check the status of SonarQube at **localhost port 9000**. The login id is "admin" and the password is "aditya".

Roll No: 5



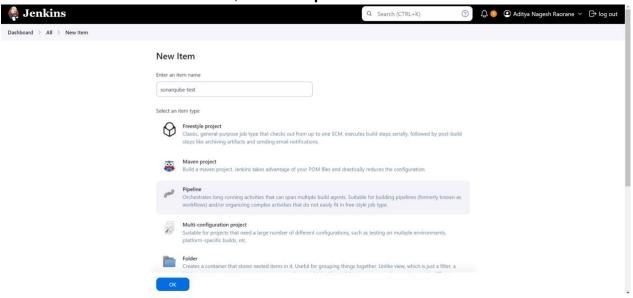
4. Create a local project in SonarQube with the name sonarqube-test.



Setup the project and come back to Jenkins Dashboard.

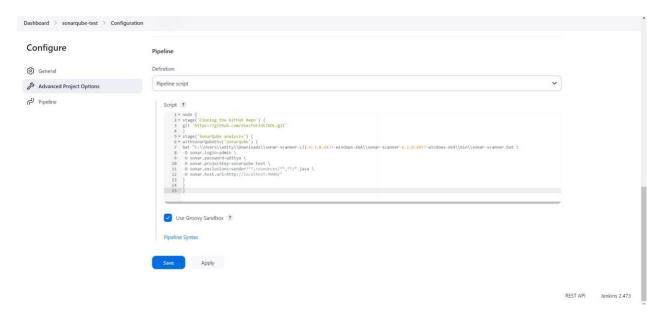
Name: Muskan chandiramani Class: D15C Roll No: 5

6. Create a New Item in Jenkins, choose Pipeline.



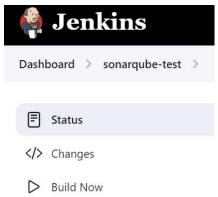
7. Under Pipeline Script, enter the following -

```
node { stage('Cloning the GitHub
      Repo')
      {
             git 'https://github.com/shazforiot/GOL.git'
stage('SonarQube analysis') {
      withSonarQubeEnv('sonarqube') {
      bat
      "C:\\Users\\adity\\Downloads\\sonar-scanner-cli-6.1.0.4477-windows-x64\\sonar-s
      canner-6.1.0.4477-windows-x64\\bin\\sonar-scanner.bat \
             -D sonar.login=<YOUR ID> \
            -D sonar.password=<YOUR PASSWORD> \
            -D sonar.projectKey=<YOUR PROJECT KEY> \
            -D sonar.exclusions=vendor/**,resources/**,**/*.java \
            -D sonar.host.url=http://localhost:9000/"
            }
      }
}
```

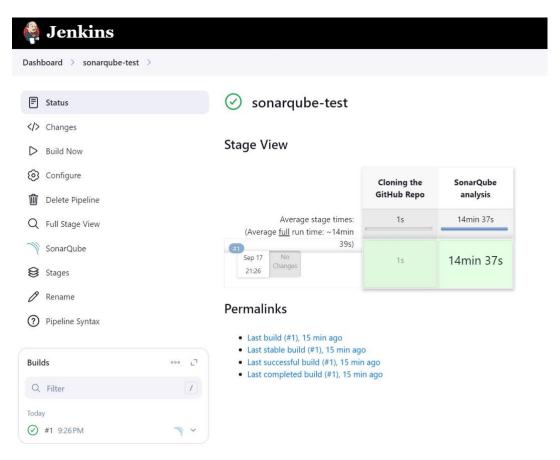


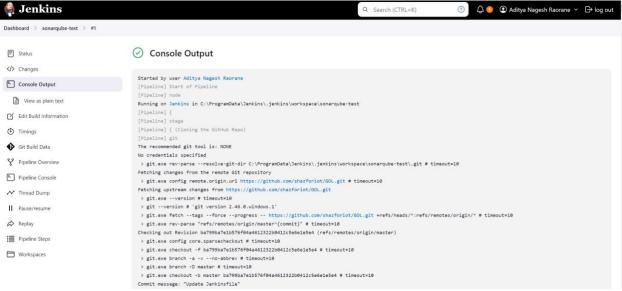
It is a java sample project which has a lot of repetitions and issues that will be detected by SonarQube.

8. Run The Build.

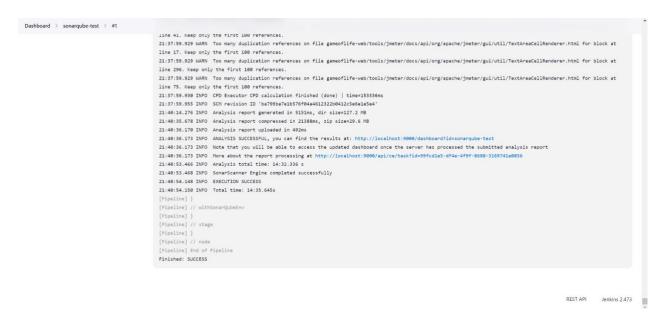


9. Check the console output once the build is complete.

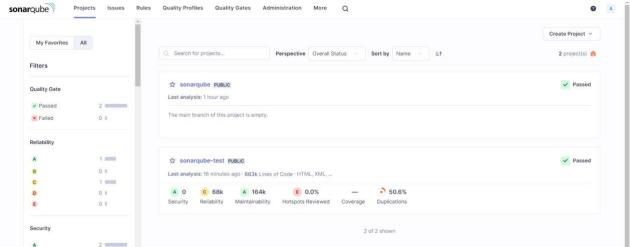




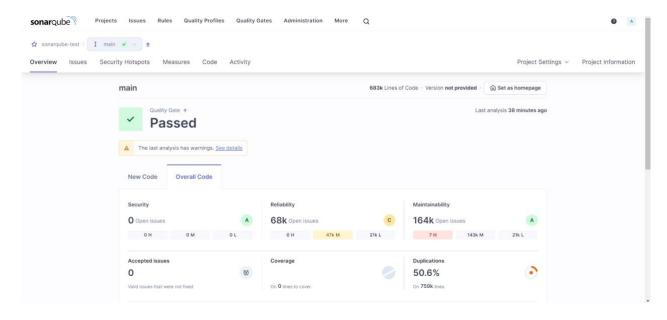
Name: Muskan chandiramani Class: D15C Roll No: 5



10. After that, check the project in SonarQube.



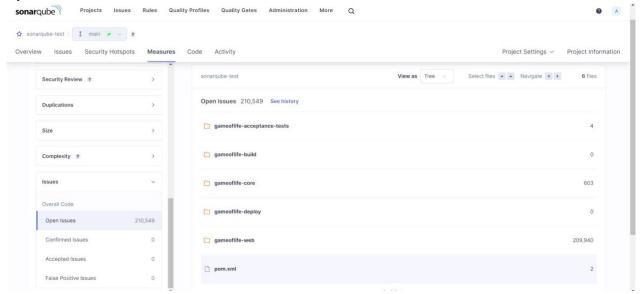
Name: Muskan chandiramani Class: D15C Roll No: 5



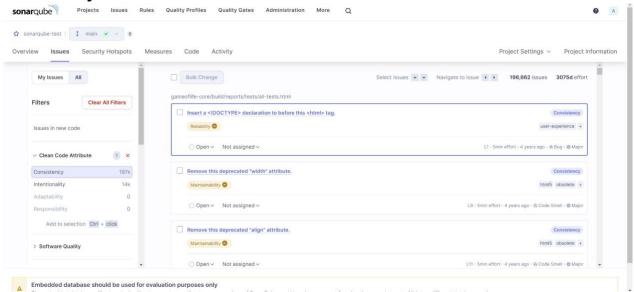
Under different tabs, check all different issues with the code.

11. Code Problems

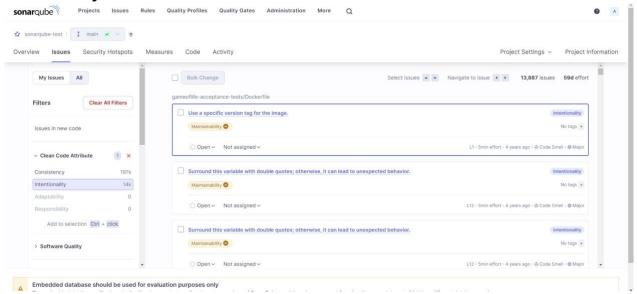
Open Issues



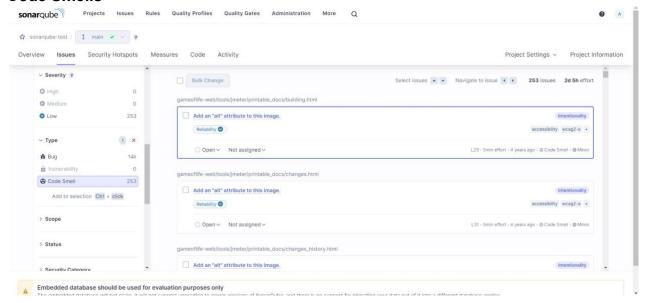
Consistency



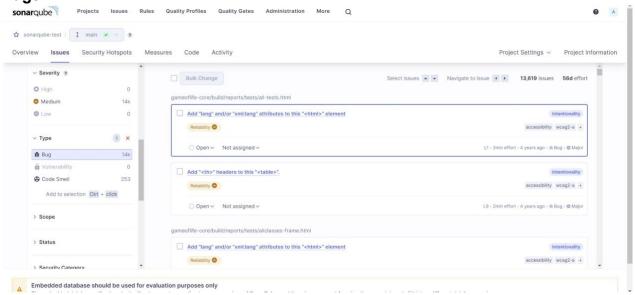
Intentionality



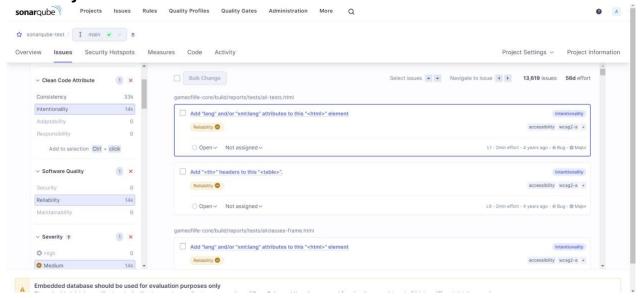
Code Smells



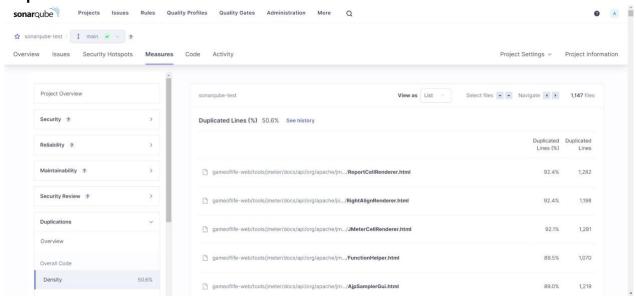
Bugs



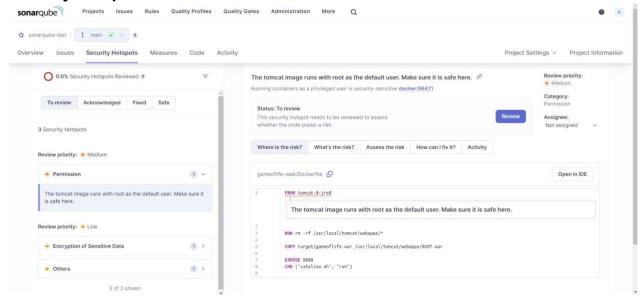
Reliability



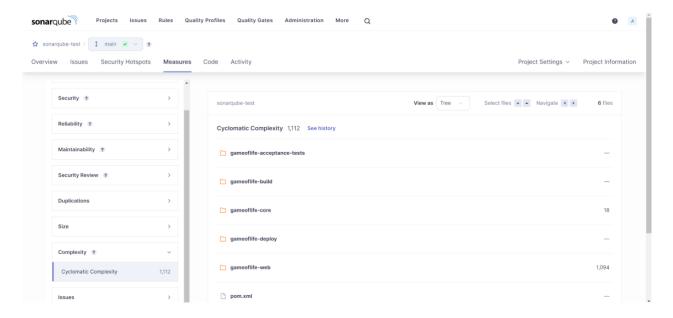
Duplicates



Security Hotspot



Cyclomatic Complexity



In this way, we have created a CI/CD Pipeline with Jenkins and integrated it with SonarQube to find issues in the code like bugs, code smells, duplicates, cyclomatic complexities, etc.

Conclusion:

In this experiment, we performed a static analysis of the code to detect bugs, code smells, and security vulnerabilities on our sample Java application.