

GUIA PASO 1

En este paso vamos a obtener 4 valores de las variables secretas que vamos a crear en nuestro Git.

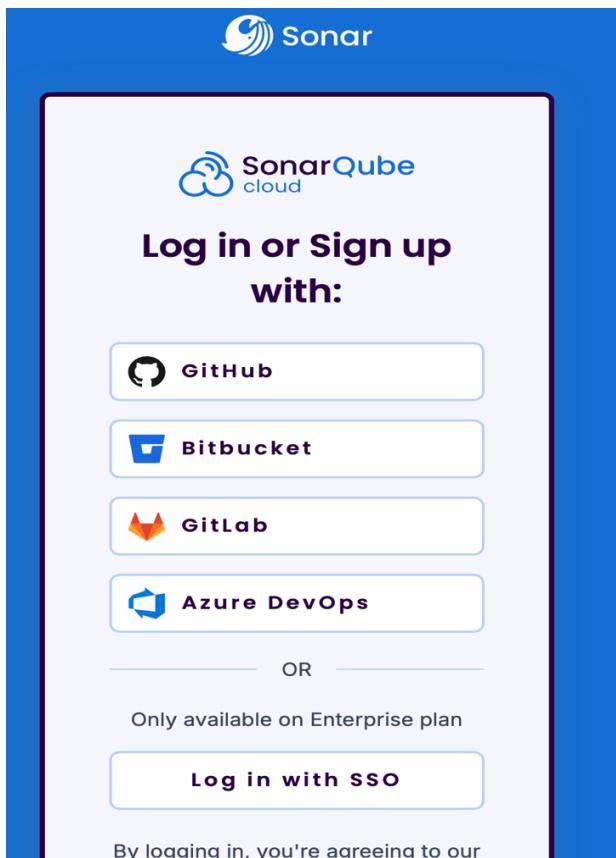
SONAR_HOST_URL

SONAR_ORGANIZATION

SONAR_PROJECT_KEY

SONAR_TOKEN

1. Accedemos al Sonar iniciando sesión desde la cuenta donde vamos a tener nuestro repositorio. Iniciamos sesión con uno de nuestros GIT.



2. Si no tenemos el proyecto creado todavía, tenemos que dar en el '+' que nos aparece en la esquina superior derecha y elegimos la opción "analyze new project". Dentro de esa opción elegimos nuestro repositorio que queremos analizar. Aquí vemos ya el valor de nuestra variable "SONAR_ORGANIZATION".

Analyze projects

Select repositories from one of your GitHub organization.

Organization

davidtome97

[Import another organization](#)

Select all on this page

Search for repositories

 [tfg-cicd-aws-2526](#)

✓ Already imported

 [refactoring-fowler-example](#)

 [Practica3_PCTR_DependenciasEstados](#)

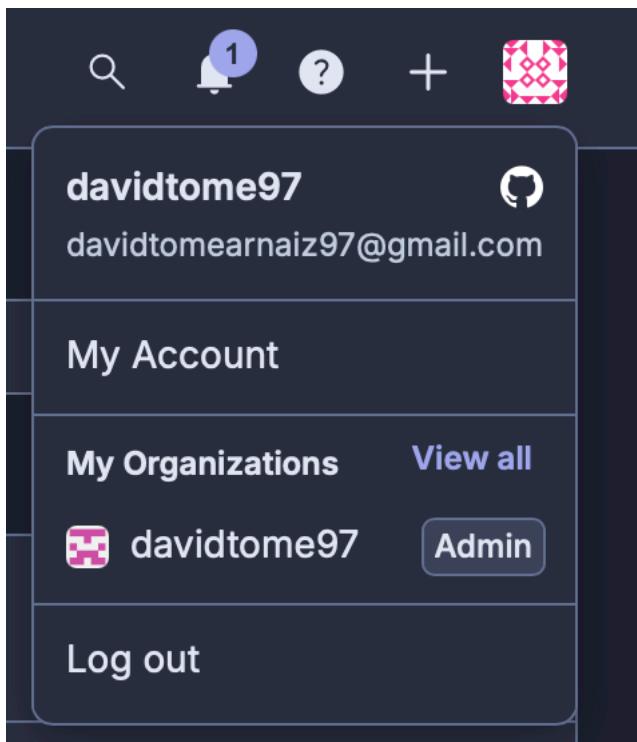
 [ramas](#)

✓ Already imported

 [ActividadRepositorio](#)

 [ejemploArray](#)

3. En la esquina superior derecha, si damos sobre nuestra foto de perfil, podremos ver una opción que pone: “View all”, pulsamos en el y ahí nos aseguramos de ver nuestro valor de la variable “SONAR_ORGANIZATION”.



4. Esa de ahí abajo sería nuestra organización.

A screenshot of the user's account settings page, specifically the **Organizations** tab. The top navigation bar includes links for Profile, Security, Notifications, **Organizations** (which is underlined in blue), Enterprises, and Appearance. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: **My Account / Organizations**. The main section is titled **Organizations**. It shows a list of organizations the user is part of. The first organization is **davidtome97 Admin**, and the second organization, **davidtome97-1**, is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it. To the right of the organizations are three buttons: **Upgrade**, **Delete** (in red), and **Leave**.

5. Una vez que ya tenemos nuestro proyecto y nuestra organización, vamos a ver el valor de nuestra variable “SONAR_PROJECT_KEY”. Para ello damos en nuestro nombre del proyecto, en este caso “TFG CI/CD AWS 25/26”.



6. Dentro de nuestro proyecto, en la esquina inferior izquierda pulsamos en Administration → Update Key. Se nos abrirá una ventana donde aparece nuestro valor de “SONAR_PROJECT_KEY”.

Update Key

Edit the key of a project.

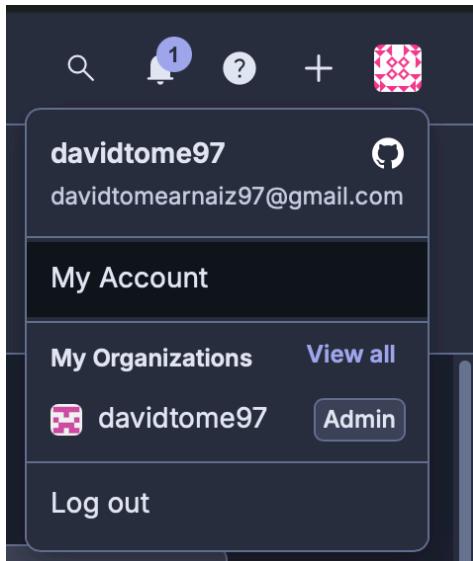
Project Key ?

davidtome97_tfg-cicd-aws-2526

Up to 400 characters. All letters, digits, dash, underscore, period or colon.

Update Reset

7. Ya solo nos falta crear el token de Sonar. Para ello, desde el inicio de sonar. Si damos a nuestra foto de perfil (parte superior derecha) → My Account



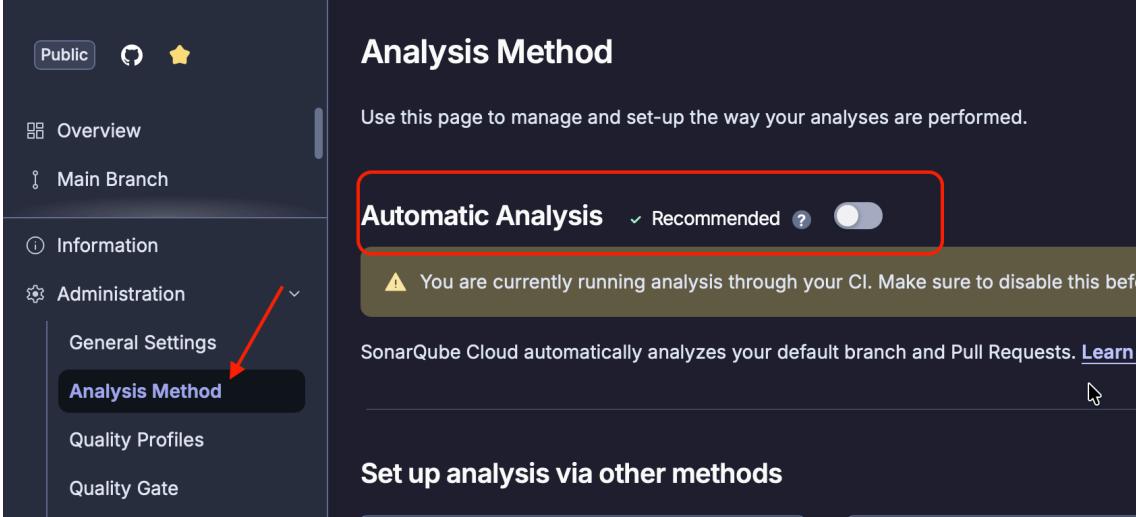
8. Se nos abre una ventana con diferentes pestañas, pulsamos en la de “Security”. Escribimos un nombre en el campo “generate tokens” y damos al botón de generar. Copia ese token que te va a dar ¡¡OJO, ESE TOKEN SOLO LO VAS A VER UNA VEZ!! Si se te olvida, tendrás que generar otro nuevo. Aquí ya tendríamos el valor de nuestra variable “SONAR_TOKEN”

A screenshot of the SonarCloud Security page. The top navigation bar includes "Profile", "Security" (which is active and underlined), "Notifications", "Organizations", "Enterprises", and "Appearance". Below the navigation is a breadcrumb "My Account / Security". The main section is titled "Security" and contains a paragraph about using a User Token instead of a user login for code scans. At the bottom, there is a "Generate Tokens" section with a "Enter Token Name" input field and a "Generate Token" button.

9. Por defecto, el valor de nuestra variable “SONAR_HOST_URL” es <https://sonarcloud.io>

10. Recomiendo desactivar el análisis automáticos para que no de fallo.

En nuestro proyecto



The screenshot shows the 'Analysis Method' page in SonarQube. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Public' status, a 'Overview' icon, and a yellow star icon. Below these are 'Main Branch', 'Information', 'Administration' (with 'General Settings' and 'Analysis Method' under it, the latter being the active tab and highlighted with a red arrow), 'Quality Profiles', and 'Quality Gate'. The main content area is titled 'Analysis Method' and contains the text: 'Use this page to manage and set-up the way your analyses are performed.' Below this is a section titled 'Automatic Analysis' with a 'Recommended' status and a toggle switch. A warning message says: '⚠ You are currently running analysis through your CI. Make sure to disable this before you start your analysis.' At the bottom, it says 'SonarQube Cloud automatically analyzes your default branch and Pull Requests. [Learn more](#)' and a 'Set up analysis via other methods' link.

Con esto dariamos como finalizado la obtención de nuestros 4 valores que vamos a crear ahora en Git:

SONAR_ORGANIZATION (paso 2-3)

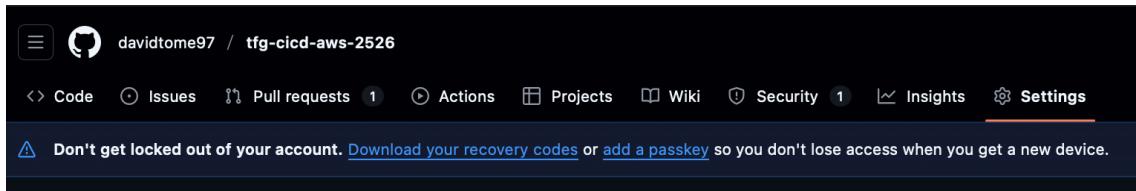
SONAR_PROJECT_KEY (paso 5)

SONAR_TOKEN (paso 7)

SONAR_HOST_URL (paso 8)

¿Cómo creamos nuestras variables secretas en nuestro github?

1. Iniciamos sesión en nuestro github → accedemos a nuestro repositorio con el que queremos trabajar → settings.



2. En el menú lateral, vamos hasta la opción de security → secrets and variables → actions. Ahí en la pestaña de “secrets”, damos al botón “New repository secret”.

A screenshot of the GitHub repository settings page, specifically the 'Actions' section under 'Secrets and variables'. The left sidebar shows various repository settings like General, Access, Collaborators, and Security. The 'Secrets and variables' section is selected. The main content area shows the 'Actions' section with the 'Secrets' tab selected. It displays a table of existing repository secrets and a green 'New repository secret' button. The table columns are 'Name' and 'Last updated'. The secrets listed are: AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID (2 months ago), AWS_ECR_URL (2 weeks ago), AWS_REGION (2 months ago), and AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY (2 months ago).

Name	Last updated
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID	2 months ago
AWS_ECR_URL	2 weeks ago
AWS_REGION	2 months ago
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY	2 months ago

3. Escribimos el nombre de las variables que te he proporcionado y el valor de cada una de ellas que hemos obtenido antes y damos a “add secret”.
¡¡MUY IMPORTANTE, EL NOMBRE TIENE QUE SER EL MISMO QUE TE HE PROPORCIONADO AL PRINCIPIO DEL MENÚ!!

Actions secrets / New secret

Name *

Secret *

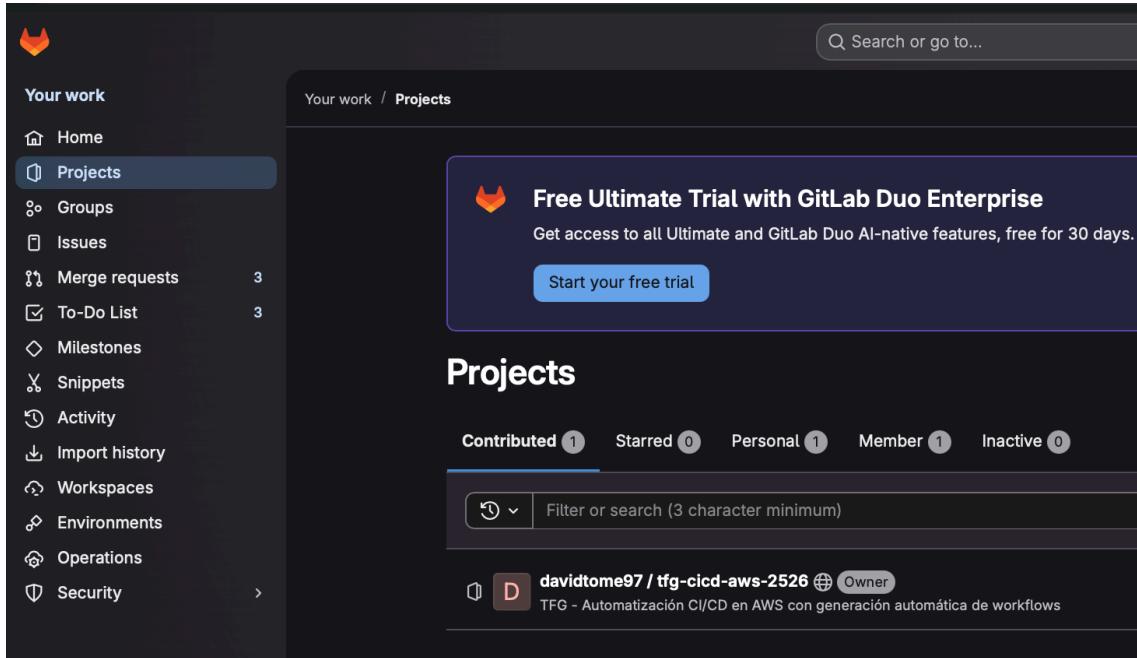
Add secret

Una vez que creamos todas las variables de este paso hay que hacer un commit para que coja los cambios realizados y no nos falle el siguiente paso:

```
git commit --allow-empty -m "creación de variables"  
git push
```

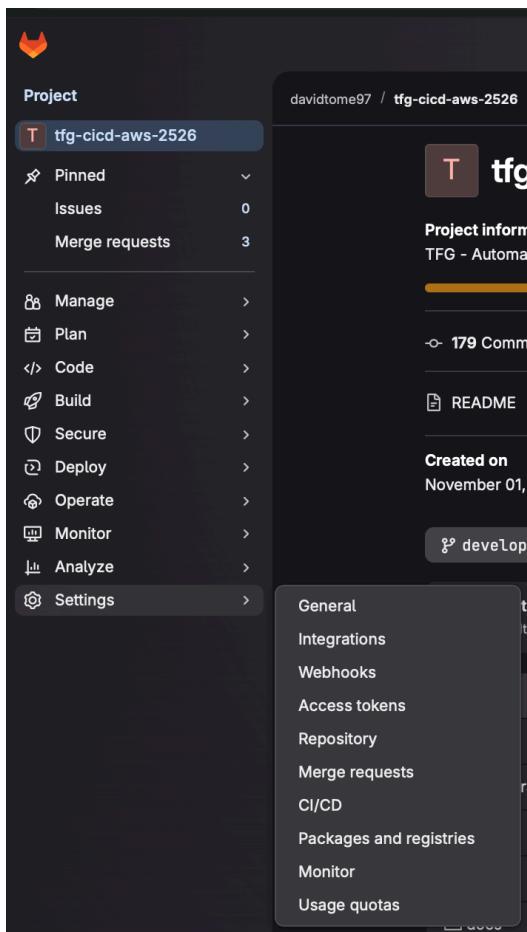
¿Cómo creamos nuestras variables secretas en nuestro gitlab?

1. Iniciamos sesión en nuestro gitlab → projects → nuestro proyecto.



The screenshot shows the GitLab web interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Your work' lists various project management options: Home, Projects (selected), Groups, Issues, Merge requests (3), To-Do List (3), Milestones, Snippets, Activity, Import history, Workspaces, Environments, Operations, and Security. The main area is titled 'Projects' and shows a 'Free Ultimate Trial with GitLab Duo Enterprise' banner. Below the banner is a list of projects, with 'davidtome97 / tfg-cicd-aws-2526' being the active one. The project page includes a 'Contributed 1', 'Starred 0', 'Personal 1', 'Member 1', and 'Inactive 0' summary, a search/filter bar, and the project's description: 'TFG - Automatización CI/CD en AWS con generación automática de workflows'.

2. En nuestro menú lateral, seleccionamos Settings → CI/CD. Se nos abrirá una nueva ventana.



The screenshot shows the 'Settings' menu for the 'tfg-cicd-aws-2526' project. The 'CI/CD' tab is selected. A sub-menu for 'CI/CD' is open, showing options: General, Integrations, Webhooks, Access tokens, Repository, Merge requests, CI/CD (selected), Packages and registries, Monitor, and Usage quotas.

3. Desplegamos la opción “Variables” y vemos una opción que pone “add variable”.

A job artifact is an archive of files and directories saved by a job when it finishes.

Variables
Variables store information that you can use in job scripts. Each project can define a maximum of 8000 variables. [Learn more](#).

Minimum role to use pipeline variables
Select the minimum role that is allowed to run a new pipeline with pipeline variables. [What are pipeline variables?](#)

No one allowed
Pipeline variables cannot be used.

Owner

Maintainer

Developer

Access protected resources in merge request pipelines
Make protected CI/CD variables and runners available in merge request pipelines. Protected resources will only be available in merge request pipelines if both the source and target branches of the merge request are protected. [Learn more](#).

Allow merge request pipelines to access protected variables and runners

Display manually-defined pipeline variables
Display all manually-defined variables in the pipeline details page after running a pipeline manually. [Learn more](#).

Display pipeline variables
All manually-defined CI/CD variables and their values are visible to maintainers, which is a security risk if including credentials or other secrets in variables. Do not enable this feature if variables could contain sensitive data. Developers can only view manually-defined variables in their own manual pipelines.

Project variables
Variables can be accidentally exposed in a job log, or maliciously sent to a third party server. The masked variable feature can help reduce the risk of accidentally exposing variable values, but is not a guaranteed method to prevent malicious users from accessing variables. [How can I make my variables more secure?](#)

CI/CD Variables </> 20 [Reveal values](#) [Add variable](#)

4. Elegimos el tipo que queremos, la visibilidad que queremos para esta variable, en “key” ponemos el nombre de la variable y en “value” su valor que hemos obtenido anteriormente.
- ¡¡MUY IMPORTANTE, EL NOMBRE TIENE QUE SER EL MISMO QUE TE HE PROPORCIONADO AL PRINCIPIO DEL MENÚ!!**

Type
Variable (default)

Environments [?](#)
All (default)

Visibility [?](#)
 Visible
Can be seen in job logs.
 Masked
Masked in job logs but value can be revealed in CI/CD settings. Requires values to meet regular expressions requirements.
 Masked and hidden
Masked in job logs, and can never be revealed in the CI/CD settings after the variable is saved.

Flags
 Protect variable
Export variable to pipelines running on protected branches and protected tags only.
 Expand variable reference
\$ will be treated as the start of a reference to another variable.

Description (optional)
The description of the variable's value or usage.

Key
variable1

You can use CI/CD variables with the same name in different places, but the variables might overwrite each other. [What is the order of precedence for variables?](#)

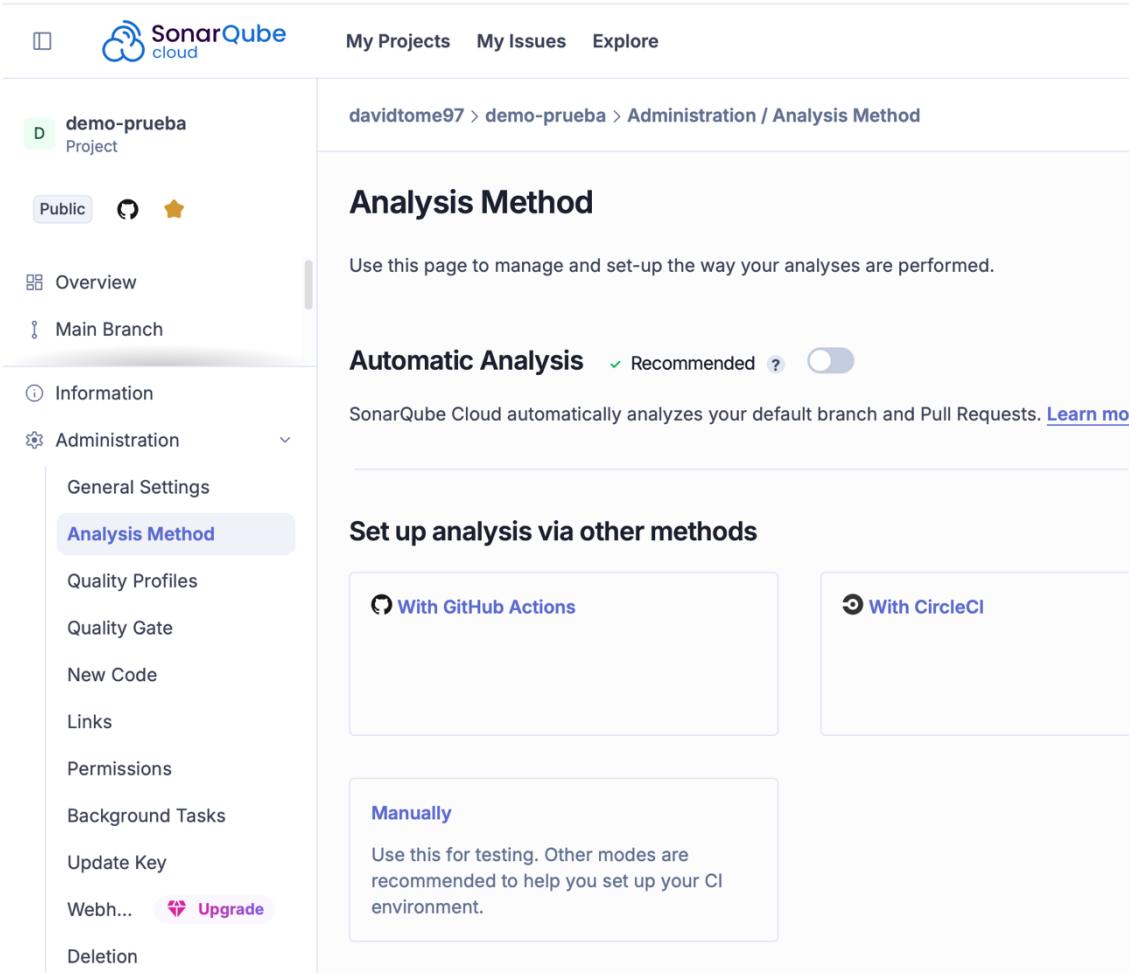
Value
variable1

Una vez que creamos todas las variables de este paso hay que hacer un commit para que coja los cambios realizados y no nos falle el siguiente paso:

```
git commit --allow-empty -m "creación de variables CI/CD"
```

```
git push
```

Si nos da error al pasar nuestro proceso de ci/cd, desactivar los análisis automáticos de sonar. Para ello entramos en nuestro proyecto en sonar → en el menú lateral → administration → Analysis Method → y desactivamos la opción “Automatic Analysis”.



The screenshot shows the SonarQube Cloud interface for the 'demo-prueba' project. The left sidebar is open, showing the 'Analysis Method' section is selected. The main content area is titled 'Analysis Method' and contains a sub-section for 'Automatic Analysis' which is currently disabled. Below this, there are sections for 'Set up analysis via other methods' (GitHub Actions, CircleCI) and 'Manually'.

Volvemos a ejecutar el commit por terminal para ver que realmente pasa bien el sonar:

```
git commit --allow-empty -m "creación de variables CI/CD"
```

```
git push
```

Deberíamos ver algo así:

