# Advanced Devops Experiment No:07

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

## Theory:

Static application security testing (SAST), or static analysis, is a testing methodology that analyzes source code to find security vulnerabilities that make your organization's applications susceptible to attack. SAST scans an application before the code is compiled It's also known as white box testing.

# What problems does SAST solve?

SAST takes place very early in the software development life cycle (SDLC) as it does not require a working application and can take place without code being executed. It helps developers identify vulnerabilities in the initial stages of development and quickly resolve issues without breaking builds or passing on vulnerabilities to the final release of the application.

SAST tools give developers real-time feedback as they code, helping them fix issues before they pass the code to the next phase of the SDLC. This prevents security-related issues from being considered an afterthought. SAST tools also provide graphical representations of the issues found, from source to sink. These help you navigate the code easier. Some tools point out the exact location of vulnerabilities and highlight the risky code. Tools can also provide in-depth guidance on how to fix issues and the best place in the code to fix them, without requiring deep security domain expertise. It's important to note that SAST tools must be run on the application on a regular basis, such as during daily/monthly builds, every time code is checked in, or during a code release.

## Why is SAST important?

Developers dramatically outnumber security staff. It can be challenging for an organization to find the resources to perform code reviews on even a fraction of its applications. A key strength of SAST tools is the ability to analyze 100% of the codebase. Additionally, they are much faster than manual secure code reviews performed by humans. These tools can scan millions of lines of code in a matter of minutes. SAST tools automatically identify critical vulnerabilities—such as buffer overflows, SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and others—with high confidence. Thus, integrating static analysis into the SDLC can yield dramatic results in the overall quality of the code developed.

What are the key steps to run SAST effectively?

There are six simple steps needed to perform SAST efficiently in organizations that have a very large number of applications built with different languages, frameworks, and platforms.

- 1. Finalize the tool. Select a static analysis tool that can perform code reviews of applications written in the programming languages you use. The tool should also be able to comprehend the underlying framework used by your software.
- 2. Create the scanning infrastructure, and deploy the tool. This step involves handling the licensing requirements, setting up access control and authorization, and procuring the resources required (e.g., servers and databases) to deploy the tool.
- 3. Customize the tool. Fine-tune the tool to suit the needs of the organization. For example, you might configure it to reduce false positives or find additional security vulnerabilities by writing new rules or updating existing ones. Integrate the tool into the build environment, create dashboards for tracking scan results, and build custom reports.
- 4. Prioritize and onboard applications. Once the tool is ready, onboard your applications. If you have a large number of applications, prioritize the high-risk applications to scan first. Eventually, all your applications should be onboarded and scanned regularly, with application scans synced with release cycles, daily or monthly builds, or code check-ins.
- 5. Analyze scan results. This step involves triaging the results of the scan to remove false positives. Once the set of issues is finalized, they should be tracked and provided to the deployment teams for proper and timely remediation.
- 6. Provide governance and training. Proper governance ensures that your development teams are employing the scanning tools properly. The software security touchpoints should be present within the SDLC. SAST should be incorporated as part of your application development and deployment process.

Integrating Jenkins with SonarQube:

Windows installation
Step 1 Install JDK 1.8
Step 2 download and install jenkins installing-the-default-jre-jdk
Step 1 Install JDK 1.8
sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jre sudo apt install default-jre /

Open SSH

# Prerequisites:

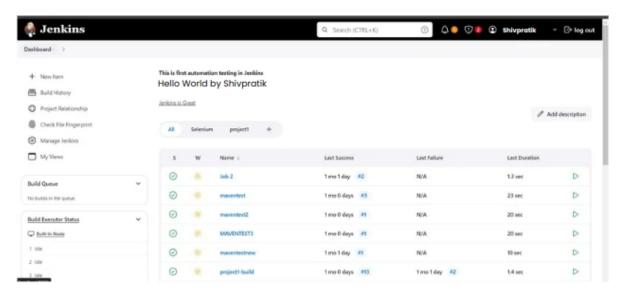
- Jenkins installed
- Docker Installed (for SonarQube)

(sudo apt-get install docker-ce=5:20.10.15~3-0~ubuntu-jammy docker-ce-cli=5:20.10.15~3-0~ubuntu-jammy containerd.io docker-compose-plugin)

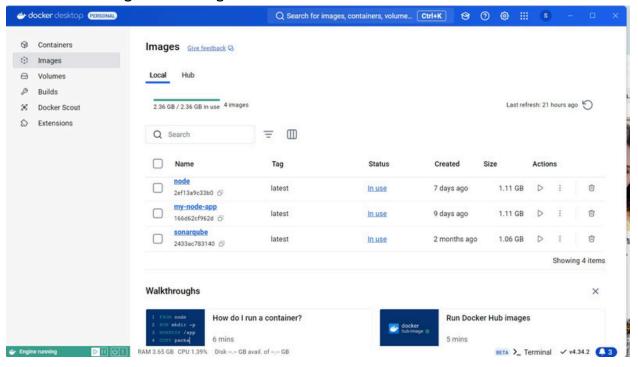
■ SonarQube Docker Image

Steps to integrate Jenkins with SonarQube

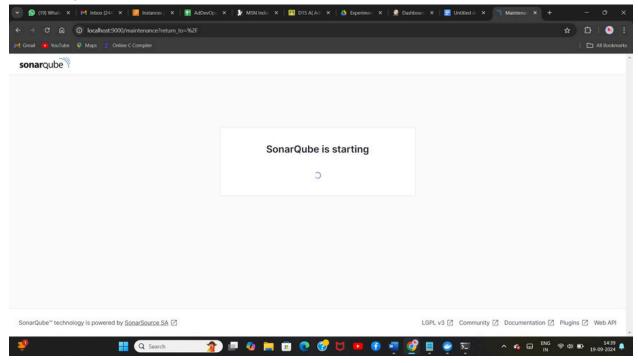
1. Open up Jenkins Dashboard on localhost, port 8080 or whichever port it is at for you.



2. Run SonarQube in a Docker container using this command Ensure Docker engine is running



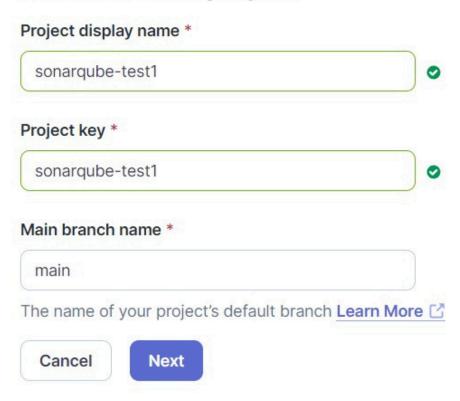
3. Once the container is up and running, you can check the status of SonarQube at localhost port 9000.



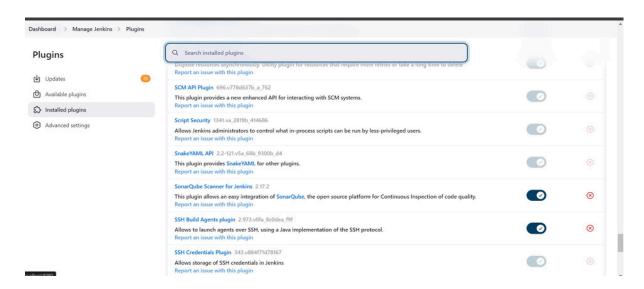
- 4. Login to SonarQube using username admin and password admin.
- 5. Create a manual project in SonarQube1 with the name sonarqube1

#### 1 of 2

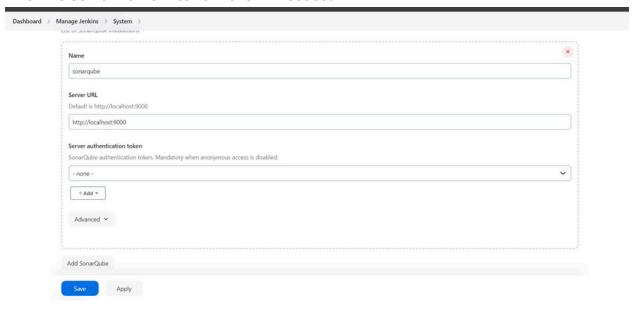
# Create a local project



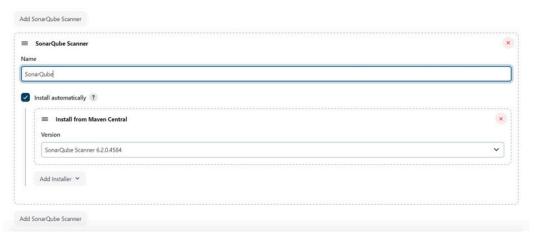
6.Setup the project and come back to Jenkins Dashboard. Go to Manage Jenkins and search for SonarQube Scanner for Jenkins and install it.



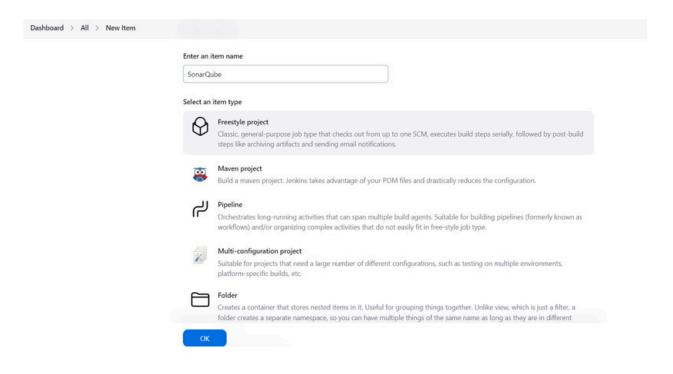
7. Under Jenkins 'Configure System', look for SonarQube Servers and enter the details. Enter the Server Authentication token if needed.



8. Search for SonarQube Scanner under Global Tool Configuration. Choose the latest configuration and choose Install automatically.



9. After the configuration, create a New Item in Jenkins, choose a freestyle project.

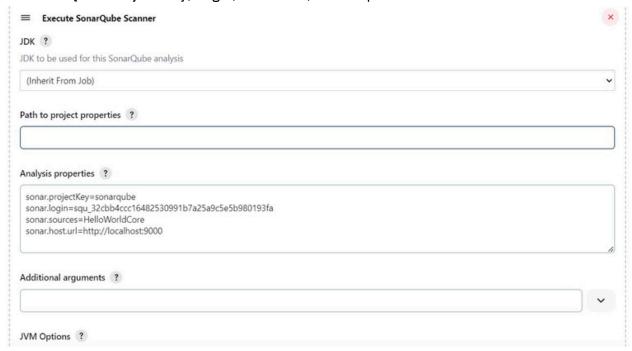


# 10. Choose this GitHub repository in Source Code Management.

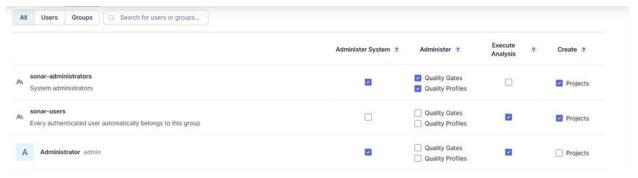
https://github.com/shazforiot/MSBuild\_firstproject.git



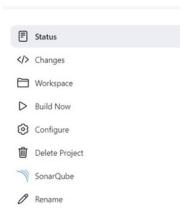
11. Under Build-> Execute SonarQube Scanner, enter these Analysis properties. Mention the SonarQube Project Key, Login, Password, Source path and Host URL.



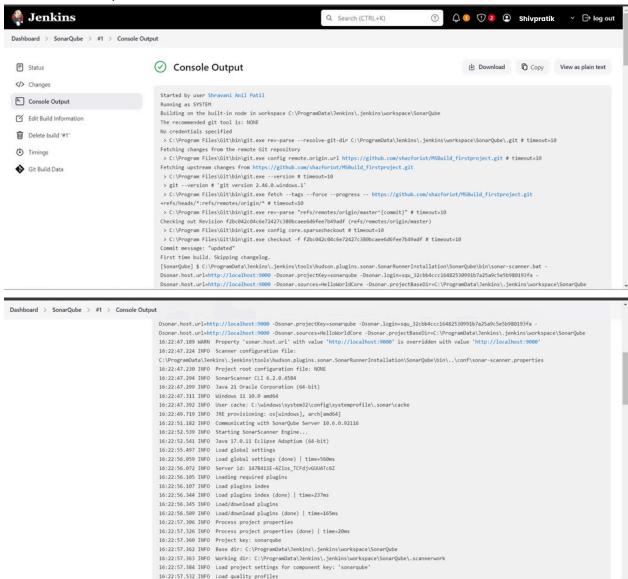
12. Go to http://localhost:9000/admin/permissions and allow Execute Permissions to the Admin user.



13. Run The Build.

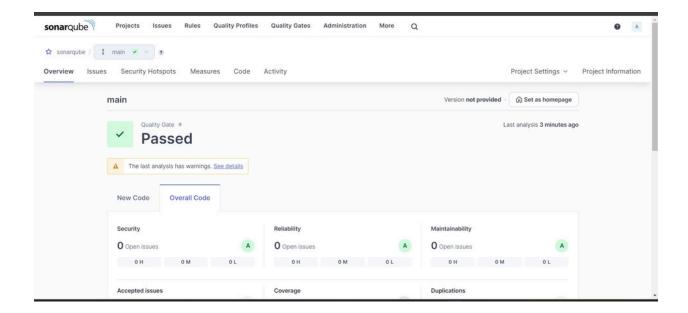


# 14. Console Output



```
Dashboard > SonarQube > #1 > Console Output
                                                       16:23:40.924 INFO Load analysis cache (484) | time=21ms
                                                       16:23:41.084 MARN The property 'sonar.login' is deprecated and will be removed in the future. Please use the 'sonar.token' property instead when
                                                       16:23:41.154 INFO Preprocessing files.
                                                       16:23:42.333 INFO 2 languages detected in 23 preprocessed files
16:23:42.334 INFO 0 files ignored because of scm ignore settings
                                                       16:23:42.339 INFO Loading plugins for detected languages
                                                       16:23:42.341 INFO Load/download plugins
                                                       16:23:43.242 INFO Load/download plugins (done) | time=902ms
                                                       16:23:43.487 INFO Executing phase 2 project builders
16:23:43.490 INFO Executing phase 2 project builders (done) | time=2ms
                                                       16:23:43.514 INFO Load project repositories
16:23:43.546 INFO Load project repositories (done) | time=29ms
                                                       16:23:43.611 INFO Indexing files..
                                                       16:23:43.613 INFO Project configuration:
                                                       16:23:43.700 INFO 23 files indexed
                                                       16:23:43.704 INFO Quality profile for cs: Sonar way
                                                       16:23:43.705 INFO Quality profile for json: Sonar
                                                       16:23:43.707 INFO ---
                                                                                         -- Run sensors on module sonarqube
                                                       16:23:43.874 INFO Load metrics repository
                                                       16:23:43.937 INFO Load metrics repository (done) | time=63ms
16:23:46.020 INFO Sensor C# Project Type Information [csharp]
                                                       16:23:46.037 INFO Sensor C# Project Type Information [csharp] (done) | time=17ms 16:23:46.042 INFO Sensor C# Analysis Log [csharp]
                                                       16:23:46.111 INFO Sensor C# Analysis Log [csharp] (done) | time=76ms
                                                       16:23:46.112 INFO Sensor C# Properties [csharp]
                                                       16:23:46.113 INFO Sensor C# Properties [csharp] (done) | time=0
                                                       16:23:46.115 INFO Sensor JaCoCo XML Report Importer [jacoco]
                                                       16:23:46.118 INFO 'sonar.coverage.jacoco.xmlReportPaths' is not defined. Using default locations: target/site/jacoco/jacoco.xml,target/site/jacoco
                                                                  vml huild/nemonts/iacoco/test/iacocoTestRen
Dashboard > SonarQube > #1 > Console Output
                                                       16:23:49.539 INFO Sensor C# File Caching Sensor [csharp]
                                                       16:23:49.540 WARN Incremental PR analysis: Could not determine common base path, cache will not be computed. Consider setting 'sonar.projectBaseDir'
                                                       16:23:49.541 INFO Sensor C# File Caching Sensor [csharp] (done) | time=2ms
                                                       16:23:49.542 INFO Sensor Zero Coverage Senso
                                                       16:23:49.554 INFO Sensor Zero Coverage Sensor (done) | time=15ms
                                                       16:23:49.570 INFO SCM Publisher SCM provider for this project is: git
                                                       16:23:49.572 INFO SCM Publisher 2 source files to be analyzed
                                                       16:23:51.571 INFO SCM Publisher 2/2 source files have been analyzed (done) | time=1997ms 16:23:51.583 INFO CPD Executor Calculating CPD for 0 files
                                                       16:23:51.589 INFO CPD Executor CPD calculation finished (done) | time+0ms 16:23:51.614 INFO SCM revision ID 'f2bc042c04c6e72427c380bcaee6d6fee7b49adf
                                                       16:23:51.889 INFO Analysis report generated in 265ms, dir size=197.9 kB
16:23:52.000 INFO Analysis report compressed in 108ms, zip size=20.5 kB
                                                       16:23:55.249 INFO Analysis report uploaded in 3245ms
                                                       16:23:55.259 INFO ANALYSIS SUCCESSFUL, you can find the results at: http://localhost:9000/dashboard?id=5
                                                       16:23:55.260 INFO Note that you will be able to access the updated dashboard once the server has processed the submitted analysis report
                                                       16:23:55.356 INFO SonarScanner Engine completed successfully
                                                       16:23:55.469 INFO EXECUTION SUCCESS
                                                       16:23:55.471 INFO Total time: 1:08.257s
                                                       Finished: SUCCESS
```

15. Once the build is complete, check the project in SonarQube.



#### **Conclusion:**

Integrating Static Application Security Testing (SAST) into your CI/CD pipeline using Jenkins and tools like SonarQube or GitLab is a vital step toward ensuring the security and quality of your software. By automating the SAST process, you can identify vulnerabilities early in the development cycle, reduce the risk of security breaches, and improve overall code quality.