There are a lot of options for software security testing tools. How do you know which ones are right for you? Some types of tools, such as SCA tools, are made to find vulnerabilities in existing code, while others, such as DAST tools, are more useful for finding vulnerabilities in your own code. Some tools only find potential vulnerabilities, while others find confirmed vulnerabilities.

In a perfect world, your software testing strategy would surface all of the security risks that exist inside your environment, and nothing more. But we don’t live in a perfect world. Sometimes, the security issues that software testing tools flag turn out to be false positives. That means that they’re not actually problems, even though the software security testing process identified them as such. False positives create distractions that make it harder for security teams to detect and address actual security risks. Why do false positives occur in software testing, and what can teams do about them? This article discusses those questions by explaining common causes of false positives and how to mitigate them.
As software development becomes increasingly complex, ensuring the quality of the software is essential. One critical aspect of quality assurance is test coverage, which refers to the percentage of the code covered by automated tests. The higher the test coverage, the more confidence we have in the software’s functionality and reliability. In this post, we will explore how to increase test coverage in your API with Mayhem in four easy steps.

You knew that your application was secure when you scanned it for vulnerabilities prior to deploying it into production. But was it also secure when you applied an update or made a configuration change within the production environment? Unless you’ve performed regression testing, you don’t know. Regression testing is the only way to ensure that your software remains secure after you make changes. This is especially important if you use modern software development practices, such as CI/CD, which involve making regular updates to applications.
DEVSECOPS

As software development teams move towards a DevOps culture, security is becoming an increasingly important aspect of the development process. DevSecOps is a practice that integrates security into the DevOps workflow. The aim is to build secure, reliable and compliant applications from the outset of the development process, rather than addressing security as an afterthought. This blog post explores the DevSecOps best practices that development teams can use to ensure that security is ingrained in the development process, leading to better products with reduced security risks and faster time-to-market.

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DevSecOps has transformed the software development landscape, embedding security practices at each stage of the development and delivery pipeline. While the DevSecOps approach has (rightfully) been lauded for helping teams produce safer software, it has come with its own set of problems. With this “shift left” has come a slew of new processes and tools that have become the responsibility of development teams to learn, follow and use. This raises the question: Do the benefits of “shift left” justify the extra workload placed on development teams?

Historically, security has been bolted on at the end of the development cycle, often resulting in software riddled with vulnerabilities. This leaves the door open for security breaches that can lead to serious financial and reputational damage. According to the 2022 cost of a data breach report by IBM, the average cost of a data breach in the United States is $9,440,000. To mitigate these risks, organizations are increasingly turning to DevSecOps, a methodology that integrates security into the software development process from the very beginning, with the goal of delivering safer applications, faster.
From humble beginnings in basic IT configuration automation, DevOps has become the de facto standard for organizations looking to ship software faster. “Shift left” approaches combined development processes and methodologies with traditional operations tasks, putting more work on development teams in exchange for freedom from fire drills and production fixes. It wasn’t long before security followed, with DevSecOps now shorthand for modern application security—and everything from SAST, DAST and SCA shoehorned into developers’ toolchains and workflows.
HACKERS

The word “hacker” is all too often associated with criminal activities—“The hacker who broke into the systems at …” This association, however, does a disservice to the legitimately curious people, including students, academics and researchers—“Researchers worked with Microsoft to patch the vulnerability before it became known.” What people don’t often realize is that these “researchers” are hackers. Really, hacking, by itself, is not a crime. The word “hack” simply means to take something apart.

On the other hand, criminal hacking has become a major threat to today’s organizations. According to a Deloitte Center for Controllership poll, “During the past 12 months, 34.5% of polled executives report that their organizations’ accounting and financial data were targeted by cyber adversaries.” And, “Nearly half (48.8%) of C-suite and other executives expect the number and size of cyber events targeting their organizations’ accounting and financial data to increase in the year ahead.” By understanding the methods that criminal hackers commonly use, organizations can take proactive measures to safeguard their systems and protect their data.
Hacking has gone through several eras over the years, each with its own unique characteristics and motivations. Understanding the history of computer hacking is important for understanding its impact on technology and society, the current state of cybersecurity, and for developing effective strategies for protecting against cyber threats. In this post, we will explore the history of computer hacking and cybersecurity threats from the 1950s to present day. In our next post, we will also further explore the techniques hackers use to penetrate systems and what you can do for defense in your organization.
Rust is a modern programming language that is known for its safety and security features. As a Rust developer, you understand the importance of writing secure code. Rust’s memory safety and type system help prevent entire classes of vulnerabilities, but that doesn’t mean Rust’s code is impervious to security issues. There are still risks from logic errors, improper handling of edge cases, and malicious inputs that you must consider. Thus, the objective of this article is to provide you—Rust developers—with some best practices and recommendations for secure application development. These best practices will enable you to take advantage of the range of security possibilities and features that Rust has to offer.
Despite the introduction of multiple programming languages over the past few years, C++ still remains one of the most powerful and widely used programming languages among developers. It’s widely known for its efficiency and performance, which allows developers to create reliable and high-performing applications. However, like any other programming language, C++ faces security vulnerabilities. As a developer, secure programming should be among your top priorities during development. Secure programming ensures that you follow all the best practices available to maintain the integrity of the applications you’re developing. Whether you are developing small utility applications or working on complex systems, ensuring the security of your code is really important, as this will help protect user data while preventing issues like unauthorized access.

API security testing has always been critical for any organization that relies on APIs to connect its applications. But securing APIs is now more important than ever, given that API security attacks have surged by an astounding rate of 400 percent in recent months.

To help provide guidance on protecting APIs, this article walks through the essentials of REST API security. It explains why REST APIs can be vulnerable to attack, which types of harm REST API security breaches can cause, and best practices that developers should adopt to keep their REST APIs safe.

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