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SAST vs. DAST: Top 10 differences (and 6 similarities)

Both static application security testing (SAST) and dynamic application security testing (DAST) are necessary for a complete picture of code security. But what are the differences and similarities between them?

SAST



DAST



White-box security testing

SAST analyzes an application from the "inside out," searching for vulnerabilities in the source code.



For source code SAST doesn't require a deployed

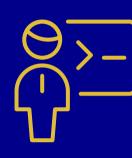
application. It analyzes the source code without executing it.



development SAST educates developers about

Reporting during

security while they work through real-time recommendations, accelerating vulnerability discovery and collaborative auditing.



developers use SAST meets developers where

Covers languages

they're at by integrating with their CI/CD build tools.



of software SAST tools can identify issues

Scans many types

unique to certain programming environments or frameworks.



Fewer false negatives But more false positives.



Delivers results in minutes for normal cases, hours for slow cases.

Relatively fast



SAST tools can be configured to automatically scan codebases

"Start Left"

within the CI/CD pipeline at the start of the SDLC.



security standards SAST tools check code against established security standards/

Check against

CWE/SANS Top 25) and regulatory compliance (PCI, GDPR, HIPAA).

guidance (such as OWASP Top 10,



Black-box security testing DAST attacks the application like

a malicious user would, from the "outside in."



DAST simulates external attacks

For a running application

on a running application, looking for unexpected results and identifying security vulnerabilities.



or production DAST tools can function in a

Reporting in testing

dynamic environment, so they can detect run-time flaws that SAST tools can't identify.



security knowledge Some security knowledge is

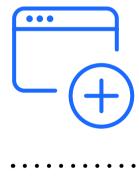
Requires some

needed for developers to interpret DAST reports.



Only scans web apps and web services DAST is not useful for

non-web applications.



But more false negatives.

Fewer false positives



Slower than SAST Although DAST is seen as suited for later stages of development, it now

integrates more seamlessly with CI/CD pipelines. "Shift Left, to a point"



DAST requires accessible applications. It can be limited by the deployment environment's accessibility or

configurations that might block testing efforts. **Understand**



transactions that span multiple layers, such as authentication flows, session management vulnerabilities, and

DAST understands complex

complex transactions

business logic errors.



Injection flaws: SAST detects potential injection points by analyzing source



Cross-site scripting (XSS): SAST identifies these flaws by analyzing code for improper input

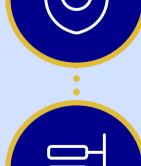
attempting injections.

Insecure deserialization:

SAST can look for code that deserializes objects without

handling. DAST injects scripts and checks if they are executed.

code for patterns that lead to injection. DAST finds them by



adequate checks. DAST can attempt to deserialize data to see if the application behaves unexpectedly.

SAST can detect directory traversal flaws by analyzing how applications access files. DAST can attempt to access files



beyond the application's scope.

Directory traversal:

Security misconfiguration: SAST can spot misconfigurations by analyzing configuration files and code settings. DAST probes applications to discover



Insecure direct object references (IDOR): SAST can find instances of IDOR by analyzing access control checks in the code. DAST attempts to access

unauthorized objects.

information leaks or authentication bypasses.

Both SAST and DAST are needed for

comprehensive AppSec testing.



Read our flyer on why SAST + DAST with Fortify makes sense



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