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R Karthick *

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Streamlining Vulnerability Detection with Hybrid Static-Dynamic Analysis in Automated Toolchains for High-Assurance Development

R Karthick

Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, K.L.N. College of Engineering, Pottapalyam - 630 612, India; karthickkiwi@gmail.com

Abstract

The adoption of static and dynamic code analysis techniques within modern software development environments is critical for early vulnerability detection and comprehensive quality assurance. Static code analysis scrutinizes source code without execution to uncover potential defects, security vulnerabilities, and coding standard violations early in the lifecycle. Dynamic code analysis complements this by examining the software's runtime behavior to identify issues such as memory leaks, race conditions, and interaction faults that only manifest during execution. The integration of both methodologies into automated security toolchains within continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipelines enables rapid feedback, efficient remediation, and elevated code quality. This combined approach fosters a culture of proactive security and accelerates the delivery of robust, secure software applications.

Keywords: static code analysis; dynamic code analysis; software quality assurance; automated security toolchains; CI/CD integration; secure software development lifecycle

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1. Introduction

1.1. Importance of Security-Integrated Software Development

Integrating security into software development processes is essential in today's increasingly complex and threat-prone digital environment. Security-integrated development ensures that vulnerabilities and risks are addressed from the earliest stages of design and coding rather than retrofitted after deployment [1].

This proactive posture not only reduces the likelihood of security breaches but also enhances software reliability and trustworthiness [2]. Embedding security practices into development workflows fosters a culture where developers, testers, and security specialists collaborate continuously to build resilient applications that withstand evolving cyber threats.

1.2. Rise of Vulnerability-Driven Software Failures

As software systems grow in complexity and scale, vulnerability-driven failures have escalated, leading to significant financial losses, reputational damage, and operational disruptions. High-profile breaches often trace back to preventable coding and architectural flaws that escaped detection during development [3]. These failures underscore the necessity of incorporating systematic vulnerability detection approaches within development cycles. By identifying security weaknesses early, organizations can mitigate their potential impact, reduce remediation costs, and avoid the cascading consequences of exploited vulnerabilities.

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1.3. Need for Automated Quality Assurance in CI/CD Pipelines

Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery (CI/CD) pipelines have revolutionized software delivery by enabling rapid, frequent releases. However, this speed introduces risks of inadvertently pushing insecure or defective code into production [5]. Automated quality assurance tools integrated into CI/CD pipelines provide a necessary guardrail, performing real-time static and dynamic code analyses, security scans, and compliance checks.

Automation accelerates feedback to developers, facilitates consistent enforcement of security policies, and reduces manual errors [6]. This seamless integration of security and quality gates ensures that every software build maintains high security and reliability standards amid agile development demands.

2. Literature Survey

The adoption of static and dynamic code analysis techniques in software development has been extensively studied to improve early vulnerability detection and overall code quality. Various methodologies emphasize the complementary nature of these analyses, with static analysis inspecting source code without execution to find coding errors and security flaws early, while dynamic analysis evaluates runtime behavior to detect issues that manifest only during execution, such as memory leaks and concurrency problems [8]. Researchers and practitioners agree that integrating both methods provides comprehensive coverage, facilitating more secure and robust software development. The comparison table below summarizes key features, strengths, and limitations of static and dynamic code analysis methodologies and related approaches discussed in literature [9].

Table 1. Comparison of Static and Dynamic Code Analysis Methodologies.

Aspect	Static Code Analysis	Dynamic Code Analysis
Timing of Analysis	Performed without code execution	Performed during runtime execution
Scope	Examines entire codebase structure	Focuses on executed code paths and runtime behavior
Types of Issues Detected	Syntax errors, security vulnerabilities, coding standards violations	Memory leaks, performance bottlenecks, runtime errors
Automation	Highly automated with tools scanning source code	Partial automation; requires runtime monitoring
Resource Requirements	Lower computational overhead	Higher resource consumption due to execution
Early Feedback to Developers	Provides early identification of issues	Finds issues observable only during execution
Limitations	Cannot detect runtime-specific issues	Limited to tested execution paths

3. Overview of Code Analysis Techniques

3.1. Definition and Objectives

Code analysis refers to the systematic examination of software source code to uncover potential issues including bugs, vulnerabilities, inefficiencies, and deviations from coding standards [12]. The

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primary objective is to ensure that code is secure, reliable, maintainable, and compliant with industry guidelines before deployment. Loop-Dependent Variable Ops: $op_i = i$for iteration i.

$$FPR_h = \alpha FPR_s + (1-\alpha)FPR_d \quad (1)$$

Code analysis can be performed manually but is most commonly automated using specialized tools that enable early detection and correction of defects, reducing the risk of costly downstream failures and strengthening overall software quality [13].

3.2. Differences Between Static and Dynamic Analysis

Static code analysis examines the code without executing it, inspecting syntax, control flow, data flow, and structural patterns to identify errors and security vulnerabilities early in the development cycle [15]. In contrast, dynamic code analysis evaluates the software's behavior during execution by monitoring runtime states, resource usage, and interaction patterns to detect issues like memory leaks, concurrency errors, and security flaws manifesting in operational conditions.

$$\text{Defect Prediction Entropy: } H = -\sum p_i \log\, p_i. \quad (2)$$

Static analysis offers comprehensive coverage of all code paths but may yield false positives, while dynamic analysis provides realistic test scenarios but may miss unexecuted paths [17]. Together, they complement each other to provide a robust assessment of software quality and security.

3.3. Role in Secure SDLC and DevSecOps Practices

In Secure Software Development Lifecycles (SDLC) and DevSecOps, code analysis techniques are integrated natively within CI/CD pipelines to enable continuous security and quality validation [18]. Static analysis tools are applied during coding and pull request stages for pre-emptive defect detection, while dynamic analysis is incorporated into testing and staging phases for runtime validation.

$$\text{MTTD Improvement: } \Delta MTTD = MTTD_{static} - MTTD_{hybrid} \quad (3)$$

This integration accelerates developer feedback loops, enforces security policies automatically, and improves compliance adherence [20]. Mathematically, if $V(s)$indicates vulnerabilities detected by static analysis and $V(d)$those detected dynamically, combined vulnerability coverage $V(c)$can be modeled as:

$$V(c) = V(s) \cup V(d) \quad (4)$$

maximizing the detection of diverse defect classes. This approach fosters secure, agile delivery by embedding risk management into everyday development activities.

4. Static Code Analysis for Early Vulnerability Detection

4.1. Source Code Parsing and Semantic Inspection

Static code analysis begins by parsing the source code to create a detailed syntactic and semantic representation, such as abstract syntax trees (AST) or control flow graphs [23]. This parsing allows analyzers to comprehend program structure, variable scopes, and data dependencies without executing the code.

$$\text{FPR Reduction: } FPR_h = \alpha FPR_s + (1-\alpha)FPR_d \quad (5)$$

Semantic inspection evaluates the meaning of code instructions and their interactions, enabling the detection of anomalies such as unreachable code, improper use of variables, or violations of coding standards [25]. These foundational steps ensure that static analyzers can accurately uncover vulnerabilities embedded within the code's logic and structure.

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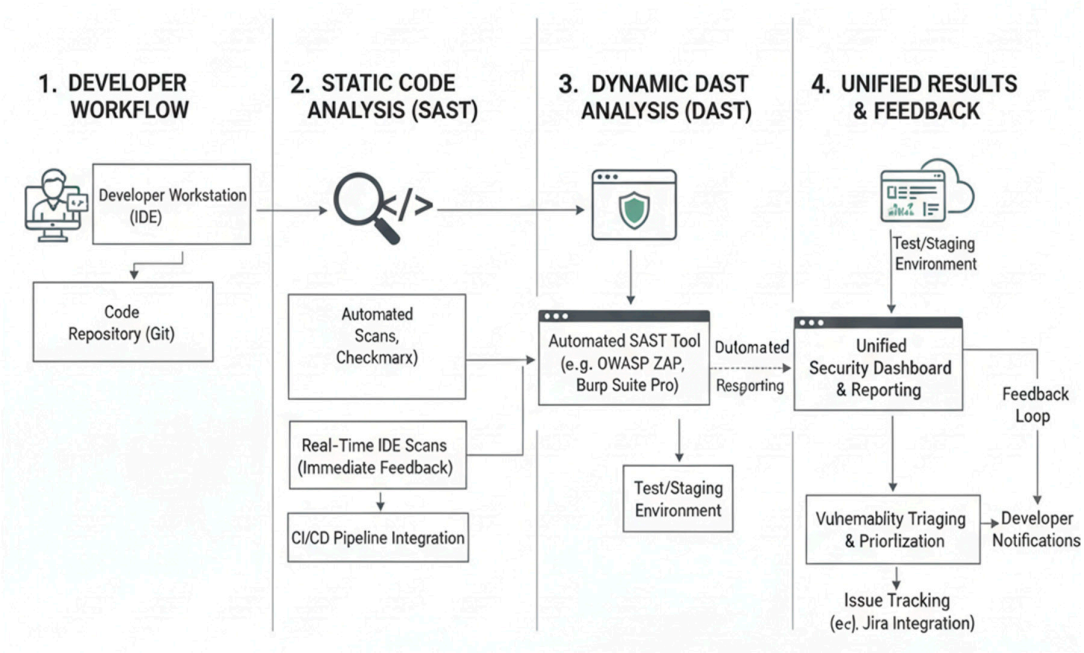

Figure 1. Adoption of Static and Dynamic Code Analysis in Software Development Environments.

4.2. Rule-Based and Pattern-Based Vulnerability Identification

Once the code is parsed, static analyzers apply a set of pre-defined rules and pattern matching techniques to identify potential security weaknesses [28]. Rule-based detection uses security patterns, often derived from industry standards or vulnerability databases, to flag unsafe code constructs like buffer overflows or injection points.

Taint Propagation: $P_{taint} = 1 - (1 - p_{source})^{path_length}$ (6)

Pattern-based identification involves scanning for known risky code snippets or anti-patterns. Together, these techniques provide a scalable mechanism to automate vulnerability detection, reducing reliance on manual code reviews and enabling early interception of defects [30].

4.3. Preventing OWASP Top 10 & Logic Flaws via SAST

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) tools are specialized static analyzers designed to detect vulnerabilities aligned with the OWASP Top 10, such as injection flaws, broken authentication, and sensitive data exposure [31]. They also identify complex logic flaws that can lead to business logic attacks.

Bloom False Positive Approximation: $FPR \approx (1 - e^{-kn/m})^k$ (7)

By embedding SAST into the development lifecycle, organizations can systematically enforce secure coding standards, catching both common and sophisticated vulnerabilities before release [32]. This proactive approach decreases remediation costs and strengthens application security posture.

4.4. Integrating SCA (Software Composition Analysis) for Dependency Risks

Modern applications increasingly rely on third-party libraries and components, introducing dependency-related vulnerabilities [34]. Software Composition Analysis (SCA) complements static analysis by scanning these dependencies for known security issues and license compliance.

Cyclomatic Complexity: $CC = E - N + 2P$ (8)

Integrating SCA into static code analysis workflows enables holistic vulnerability management, covering both in-house code and external components. It helps quantify risk exposure from dependencies, providing remediation recommendations [36]. This integration broadens the protective coverage of static analysis, ensuring comprehensive early vulnerability detection.

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5. Dynamic Code Analysis for Runtime Security Validation

5.1. Execution-Level Monitoring and Behavior Profiling

Dynamic code analysis focuses on observing software behavior during actual execution to identify runtime vulnerabilities that static analysis alone cannot detect [38]. Execution-level monitoring instruments the running application, tracking control flows, API calls, and data manipulations to build detailed behavior profiles.

$$\text{Hybrid Score: } H = w_s S + w_d D + w_i I \quad (9)$$

These profiles help to discover anomalies like invalid pointer dereferences, improper resource handling, and unauthorized data access [40]. By analyzing inputs and outputs correlated with internal states over time, dynamic analysis can reveal hidden bugs and security flaws exposed only under specific runtime conditions or workloads.

5.2. DAST Approaches for Web, Mobile, and Cloud Workloads

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) techniques simulate real-world attacks on active applications across diverse environments including web, mobile, and cloud platforms [43]. DAST tools act like automated penetration testers by probing interfaces, submitting crafted malicious inputs, and analyzing application responses to detect vulnerabilities such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and authentication weaknesses.

$$\text{Corrective Hybrid: } \hat{y} = y_{phys} + ANN(y_{phys}, x) \quad (10)$$

DAST's strength lies in its ability to validate the effectiveness of runtime defences and catch flaws arising from configuration errors or runtime dependencies typically missed by static methods.

5.3. Vulnerability Exploit Simulation and Fuzz Testing

Dynamic analysis leverages vulnerability exploit simulation and fuzz testing to generate a broad spectrum of unexpected or invalid inputs, systematically testing application robustness [46]. Fuzzing tools inject randomized or malformed data to trigger crashes, memory corruption, or logic errors, illuminating weak points unable to handle anomalous conditions.

$$\text{Vulnerability Regression (GLM): } Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CVSS + \beta_2 \quad (11)$$

Exploit simulation further tests specific known vulnerabilities by actively attempting to compromise security controls, enabling early detection of exploitable paths and validation of remediation effectiveness [47].

5.4. Memory Corruption, Leakage, and Runtime Integrity Checks

Detecting memory-related vulnerabilities such as buffer overflows, memory leaks, and use-after-free errors is a critical aspect of dynamic analysis [49]. Instrumentation techniques monitor memory allocation and access patterns during execution to identify corruptions and leaks that compromise application stability and security.

$$SRE = STD \times MVA \quad (12)$$

Runtime integrity checks ensure that critical application states remain unaltered by malicious actions, maintaining trustworthiness across the lifecycle [51]. These checks can be mathematically represented as invariants Ithat must hold during execution sequences s:

$$\forall s, I(s) = \text{true} \quad (13)$$

where any violation signals a potential runtime integrity breach requiring investigation.

6. Automated Security Toolchains in Development Environments

6.1. Integration in IDEs (VS Code, IntelliJ, Eclipse)

Modern integrated development environments (IDEs) such as Visual Studio Code, IntelliJ, and Eclipse provide native or extensible support for automated security toolchains [52]. These

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integrations enable developers to receive immediate feedback on code quality and security issues as they write code, promoting a shift-left security approach.

$$SQT = T_{start} - T_{queue} \quad (14)$$

Static Application Security Testing (SAST), Software Composition Analysis (SCA), and linting tools are commonly embedded via plugins or extensions, streamlining vulnerability detection within the developer's workflow [53]. Early detection through IDE integration reduces context switching and accelerates remediation, reinforcing secure coding practices in real time.

6.2. Secure CI/CD Pipeline Automation (Jenkins, GitLab, GitHub Actions)

In continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) environments, automated security toolchains are orchestrated to perform security validations seamlessly as part of build and deployment processes [60]. Tools like Jenkins, GitLab CI, and GitHub Actions facilitate the automated execution of static and dynamic scans, dependency analysis, and configuration checks.

$$VD = \frac{Vulns}{KLOC} \quad (15)$$

By embedding security tests into pipelines, organizations enforce pre-deployment security gates and ensure that only builds passing defined security criteria proceed to production [62]. This automation accelerates feedback loops and enables rapid, consistent application of security policies at scale.

6.3. Policy-Driven Security Gates and Build Breakers

Policy-driven security gates act as automated enforcement points within the development pipeline that assess build artifacts against predefined security thresholds [64]. If security violations exceed accepted limits (e.g., number or severity of vulnerabilities), build breakers automatically halt progress, preventing insecure code from advancing.

$$RPN = S \times O \times D \quad (16)$$

These gates are defined through security policies codified as rules or thresholds, enabling repeatable and auditable compliance enforcement [66]. Formally, if V_b is the vulnerability count in a build and T the threshold, the build passes only if: $V_b \leq T$

This mechanism ensures rigorous gatekeeping aligned with organizational risk appetites and regulatory requirements.

6.4. Version Control Integration and Pre-Commit Hooks

Automated security is further strengthened by integrating analysis tools directly with version control systems such as Git [69]. Pre-commit hooks run security checks on code changes before they are committed, catching vulnerabilities early in the versioning process. These hooks can trigger lightweight scans, enforce coding standards, and reject commits with violations, embedding security controls within developers' everyday version control activities.

Loop-Dependent Variable Ops: $op_i = i$ for iteration i (17)

This integration minimizes the propagation of insecure code and supports traceability and accountability across the development lifecycle [70].

7. Frameworks and Tools Supporting Static & Dynamic Analysis

7.1. SAST Tools

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) tools analyze source code or binaries without executing them to identify security vulnerabilities early in the development lifecycle [71]. SonarQube offers comprehensive code quality analysis with security rules integrated for multiple languages, seamlessly fitting into CI/CD pipelines.

Accuracy Gain: $Acc_h = Acc_s + \gamma(Acc_d - Acc_s)$ (18)

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Veracode provides cloud-based SAST with automation and detailed vulnerability prioritization, supporting large, multi-language projects. CodeQL leverages semantic code queries to detect complex patterns and security weaknesses with precision. Checkmarx is widely recognized for its scalable SAST capabilities combined with actionable remediation guidance [73]. These tools collectively facilitate early flaw detection, supporting compliance and reducing post-release defects.

7.2. DAST Tools

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) tools operate on running applications to simulate real attack scenarios and identify runtime vulnerabilities. OWASP ZAP is a popular open-source scanner that performs automated and manual security testing for web applications [75]. Burp Suite integrates powerful proxy and scanner capabilities, widely favored for penetration testing and vulnerability verification.

$$\text{Cyclomatic Complexity: } CC = E - N + 2P \tag{19}$$

Netsparker provides fully automated discovery of security flaws in web applications with proof-of-exploit functionality [77]. DAST tools are essential for uncovering issues like SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and authentication bypasses that manifest in live environments, complementing static analysis by validating defenses under operational conditions.

7.3. Hybrid Testing Systems and AI-Driven Scanning Tools

Hybrid testing systems combine static and dynamic analysis techniques to provide comprehensive vulnerability coverage across different stages of development and deployment [79]. Interactive Application Security Testing (IAST) tools monitor applications internally during runtime, offering real-time feedback with code-level context.

$$P_{taint} = 1 - (1 - p_{source})^{path\_length} \tag{20}$$

AI-driven scanning tools leverage machine learning models to predict vulnerabilities, reduce false positives, and optimize scanning efficiency by learning from historical data and evolving threat intelligence [80]. These advanced platforms enhance detection accuracy, adapt to new attack vectors, and integrate smoothly with DevSecOps pipelines, representing the next evolution in proactive, automated software security testing.

Mathematically, if $V_s$indicates vulnerabilities detected by SAST and $V_d$by DAST, the combined detection $V_c$by hybrid tools is represented as:

$$V_c = V_s \cup V_d \tag{21}$$

maximizing vulnerability coverage and strengthening software security posture.

8. Use Cases and Case Studies

8.1. Enterprise CI Pipeline Security Integration

Large enterprises increasingly embed automated security tools within their Continuous Integration (CI) pipelines to proactively identify vulnerabilities during software builds [82]. For example, Hashgraph implemented Step Security's platform to monitor outbound traffic, prevent source code tampering, and secure third-party GitHub Actions. This integration provided a unified visibility dashboard, enabling rapid detection of incidents and improving their security posture.

$$FPR_{Bloom} \approx \left(1 - e^{-kn/m}\right)^k \tag{22}$$

Automated security controls and policy enforcement led to consistent security across repositories, reduced manual overhead, and faster vulnerability remediation, demonstrating how CI pipeline security can scale across complex organizational operations [83].

8.2. Secure Software Release Workflow in Cloud-Native Apps

Cloud-native applications leveraged by financial services and e-commerce firms highlight the importance of integrating security early and continuously within CI/CD pipelines [85]. They embed

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static and dynamic application security testing, as well as software composition analysis to tackle dependency risks.

$$H(A) = -\sum p(a_i)\log\ p(a_i) \quad (23)$$

These workflows allow automated security audits at multiple pipeline stages from code commit to deployment ensuring vulnerabilities are detected and remediated before production [86]. Such holistic security integration enhances regulatory compliance, reduces risks associated with third-party components, and increases customer trust through safer application releases.

8.3. Application Security in IoT and Embedded Systems

Securing IoT and embedded systems presents unique challenges due to constrained environments and diverse hardware platforms. Case studies showcase the use of tailored static analysis tools and runtime monitoring integrated into secure build workflows for embedded firmware [87]. Early vulnerability detection in device drivers and communication protocols is critical to minimizing attack surfaces.

$$P(v = 1 \mid x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\beta_0+\beta x)}} \quad (24)$$

Furthermore, lightweight dynamic analysis and behavior profiling during device testing phases reveal runtime anomalies without impacting performance [88]. These practices ensure that devices deployed in critical infrastructure or consumer markets maintain robust security against evolving threats.

In deploying these use cases, organizations often quantify risk reduction R as a function of detection effectiveness E, remediation speed S, and compliance adherence C, expressed as:

$$R = f(E, S, C) \quad (25)$$

where improvements in any factor contribute to lowering overall operational risk [89]. These practical applications reaffirm the value of integrated automated security toolchains and continuous validation in diverse, high-stakes software environments.

9. Quality Assurance and Performance Benefits

9.1. Reduction in Defect Density and Technical Debt

Automated security toolchains significantly reduce defect density, which measures the number of defects per unit size of software such as per thousand lines of code [90]. Early vulnerability detection through static and dynamic analysis prevents defect propagation and accumulation, thereby lowering technical debt unresolved flaws that complicate future development. Defect density D can be calculated as:

$$D = \frac{N_d}{S} \quad (26)$$

where N_d is the number of defects detected and S the size of the codebase. This measurable reduction in defects leads to lower long-term maintenance costs and improved software stability.

9.2. Improved Code Maintainability and Review Efficiency

By embedding automated code checks, tools assist in enforcing coding standards and identifying issues before manual reviews, increasing reviewer focus on complex concerns rather than basic errors.

$$PC(p) = \bigwedge_{b\in p} \phi_b \quad (27)$$

This enhances maintainability as cleaner, standardized code is easier to update and understand [91]. Review efficiency improves since automated tools provide preliminary filtering, reducing review cycle times and enabling more targeted interventions.

9.3. Faster Release Cycles Through Early-Fix Initiatives

Automated testing and security scans integrated into CI/CD pipelines enable early identification and remediation of vulnerabilities, minimizing bottlenecks near release [92]. Metrics such as Mean

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Time to Remediate (MTTR) track the average time from defect detection to resolution the lower the MTTR, the faster the release cycles. Mathematically, if $MTTR_i$ is the remediation time for defect i, the average MTTR is:

$$\sigma \vDash \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} C_i \quad (28)$$

Accelerating defect fixes reduces production downtime and accelerates time-to-market while maintaining high security and quality standards.

10. Challenges and Limitations

10.1. False Positives, False Negatives, and Tool Noise

Automated security tools often face the challenge of producing false positives alerts flagging non-existent vulnerabilities and false negatives overlooking actual vulnerabilities. False positives create "alert fatigue," overwhelming security teams with excessive noise and leading to delays in genuine issue resolution or even complacency towards warnings. False negatives are critical as undetected vulnerabilities pose security risks, potentially exploited in production.

$$P_d = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \quad (29)$$

Reducing false positives requires meticulous tool calibration, context-aware scanning, and correlation of findings across multiple tools. However, false negatives result from limited coverage or insufficient testing scenarios, underscoring the need for updated, comprehensive vulnerability databases and threat modelling integration to guide testing focus.

10.2. Performance Overheads and Build Delays

Security analyses, especially deep static or dynamic scans, can impose significant performance overheads, extend build times and impact developer productivity. Lengthy scans cause delays in CI/CD pipelines, particularly in large, complex codebases or when multiple security tools run concurrently.

$$FNR = \frac{FN}{TP+FN} \quad (30)$$

This trade-off between thoroughness and speed demands optimization strategies like incremental scans, parallelization, selective scanning, and risk-based prioritization to minimize disruptions while maintaining security rigor.

10.3. Limited Support for Proprietary Frameworks and Legacy Systems

Many automated tools have limited compatibility with proprietary, custom-built frameworks or legacy systems with outdated technologies [93]. Such environments may not be fully analyzable due to lack of tooling support, resulting in coverage gaps and blind spots in security assessments.

$$FPR_{Bloom} \approx \left(1-e^{-kn/m}\right)^k \quad (31)$$

Addressing this limitation often requires tailored tooling extensions, manual reviews, or hybrid assessments combining automated and manual testing to ensure comprehensive coverage.

Conclusion and Future Enhancements

Automated security toolchains have become an indispensable component of modern software development, enabling early vulnerability detection, consistent enforcement of security policies, and continuous quality assurance. These integrated systems optimize security testing by combining static and dynamic analysis, thereby reducing defect density and technical debt while accelerating release cycles. As software environments grow more complex and heterogeneous, automated security toolchains help maintain resilience and compliance at scale.

Looking ahead, future enhancements are expected to center around advanced AI and machine learning integration, which will drive autonomous threat detection, predictive vulnerability management, and automated remediation efforts. Intelligent orchestration across multiple security tools will enable dynamic decision-making and seamless incident response with minimal human

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intervention. Additionally, improvements in automation optimization, including false positive reduction and performance tuning, will make security toolchains more efficient and developer-friendly. Emerging paradigms such as zero-trust automation and continuous cloud security validation will further strengthen defences by dynamically adapting to evolving threats.

Ultimately, the future of automated security toolchains lies in creating self-healing, adaptive security frameworks that seamlessly integrate into DevSecOps pipelines, empowering organizations to safeguard their software assets proactively and deliver secure applications rapidly despite increasing cyber risks.

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