



# Trusted, Automatic Vulnerability Fixer

Mobb's AI-powered technology automates vulnerability remediations to significantly reduce security backlogs and free developers to focus on innovation.

## BRING IN THE FIXER



### Trust Your Code

According to industry data, 60% of data breaches are caused by the failure to apply vulnerability patches, and almost 70% of applications contain at least one vulnerability after five years in production. This is because the vulnerability remediation process is broken. Most organizations rely on Static Application Security Testing (SAST) tools to uncover vulnerabilities, and one scan can result in thousands of reported findings. This can be overwhelming considering that fixing a single vulnerability takes anywhere from 30 minutes to several hours, costing organizations hundreds or thousands of dollars. It is no surprise that over two-thirds of SAST reported findings remain open three months after detection, and 50% remain open after 363 days.

Mobb lets organizations take control of securing applications with trusted, automated fixes that are informed and verified by the developers who own the source code. Organizations are able to act fast to significantly reduce the chances of being impacted by a security vulnerability exploit. CISOs can finally start reporting reductions in vulnerability backlogs, security teams can streamline processes and policies, and developers can quickly execute fixes with more trust and less friction.



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# You Scan, We Fix, You Verify

1. Upload SAST Results

2. Follow the Prompts

3. Commit Fixed Code

The screenshot displays the MobbDev web interface. At the top right, a red box with an upward arrow icon and the text "Drag & drop vulnerability report" is shown. The main interface is divided into three sections:

- Left Panel:** A "Fix Status" bar at the bottom shows a progress indicator with three colored segments: red (Ready 61), blue (In Progress 2), and green (Done 1). Above it, a "Step 3/3" dialog asks "What is the SQL Data Type of the accountName parameter?". A dropdown menu is set to "string (default)". There are "Accept" and "Reset" buttons, and "Download Patch" and "Commit Changes" buttons at the bottom.
- Center Panel:** A code editor showing a diff for the file "src/main/java/org/owasp/webgoat/lessons/sqlinjection/advanced/SqlInjectionLesson6a.java". The diff highlights changes in red (removal) and green (addition). The original code (lines 63-70) uses a string-based query with a placeholder. The fixed code (lines 63-70) uses a prepared statement with a question mark placeholder. The original code (lines 71-77) uses a regular expression to check for UNION attacks. The fixed code (lines 71-77) uses a prepared statement to prevent such attacks.
- Right Panel:** A preview of the fixed code, showing the same file with the updated content.

**\$9.44M**

is the average cost of a data breach in the United States

- IBM's The Cost of a Data Breach 2022

**35%**

of attacks exploit some type of software vulnerability, making applications the most common attack vector

- Forrester's The State of Application Security 2022

**100,000**

or more vulnerability backlogs are reported by 66% of organizations

- Rezilion's The State of Vulnerability Management in DevSecOps

## Try Our Community Tool

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/mobbdev>

