

How to Deactivate a Rule

This guide explains how to deactivate a Kiuwan rule and create a custom model.

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What are rules and models

When you execute a Kiuwan analysis, Kiuwan applies a set of **rules** to your source code. For example, some rules may scan for SQL-Injections vulnerabilities, other ones might search for path-traversal issues, etc.

The concrete set of rules being applied to your analysis is called a **Model**.

Kiuwan's ruleset contains more than 3000 rules, but not all of them are activated by default.



The set of rules that is activated by default (the default model) is called CQM.

Saying that CQM is the default model means that any application you create is, by default, scanned applying the active rules contained within CQM.

Every application is associated with a specific model. If you don't make any configuration, every new application is associated with CQM, and therefore the rules to be applied are those active in CQM.

Sometimes, and for different reasons, you need to de-activate a Kiuwan rule (see [How to manage Kiuwan defects when I do not completely agree with them](#)).

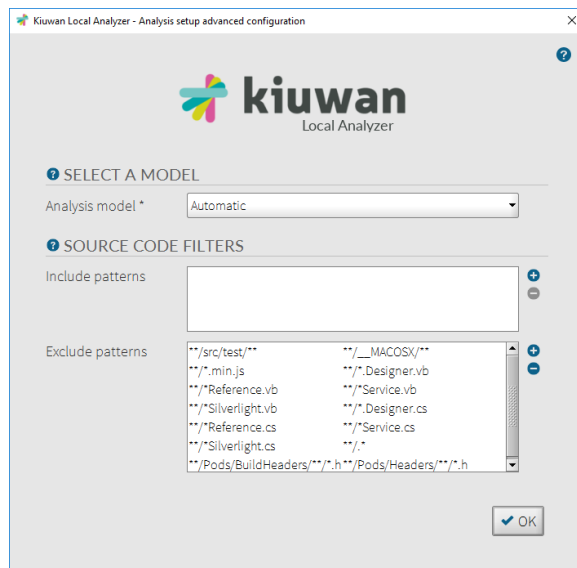
To de-activate a rule means that Kiuwan will not execute that rule's validation. The reasons can be of different nature (you are not interested in the validations the rule is performing, the rule for some reason is producing many false positives or any other reason).

To deactivate rules you do not need, create your own **custom models** and associate different models to different applications.

See which model you are using for your application

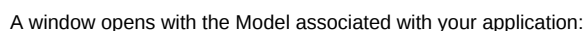
If you are using **Kiuwan Local Analyzer GUI**, click **Advanced** to see which model you are using.

A window will be displayed like this:



If the **Analysis model** field value is **Automatic**, CQM is used by default.

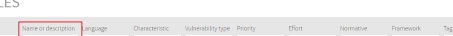
Another way to know the model is through the Kiuwan website. Go to **Application Management**, find your application and select **Model** from the drop-down menu on the right.



CQM is the default Kiuwan model, and it's **read-only**. You can use it but you cannot modify it.

1. **Create your own custom model (most probably as a copy of CQM)** - To create your custom model please follow instructions detailed at [Advanced Model Management#Creating a new Model](#)
2. **Find the rule and deactivate it** - Go to the **Rules** tab of your custom model and find the rule using the filters ([Rules Management#Rulessection](#))

- Its name
 - for example, "Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')"
- Its rule - code
 - for example, `OPT.JAVA.SEC_JAVA.SqlInjectionRule`



OWASP ZAP RULES

Active Language: Characteristic: Vulnerability type: Priority: Effect: Informative: Framework: Tag:

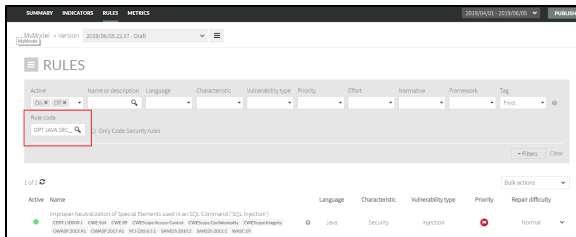
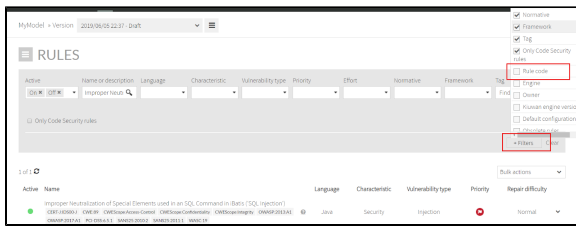
☒ Only Code Security rules

[+ Filters](#) [Clear](#)

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Active	Name	Language	Characteristic	Vulnerability type	Priority	Effect	Informative	Framework	Tag
☒	Import rule localisation of Special Elements used in an SQL Command in Basic SQL Injection	java	Security	Injection	10				Normal

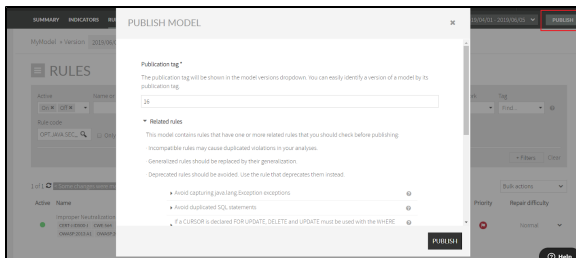
or by its rule code (in this case you must first enable the rule code filter as in the image below)



Click the green circle to de-activate or activate it.

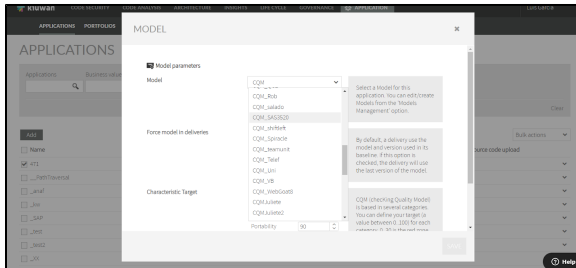
3. **Publish your model** - All the changes made to the model are saved in a **Draft** version.

To make the changes publicly available, click **Publish** and provide a **version tag**.



Once published, any new analysis of an application associated with this model will use this latest version.

4. **Associate your application to your custom model and run again the analysis** - Find your application in Application Management, click **Model** and select the created model.



Now, when you run the analysis of the application, your custom model is used.

Create a new custom model when I already have one

If you are already using a custom model, follow steps #2 (Find the rule and deactivate it) and #3 (Publish your model) as described above.

Then, re-run your analysis.

Related articles

- [SSO - Form-based authentication fails](#)
- [SSO - HTTP authentication fails](#)
- [SSO - WIA is not working](#)
- [SSO - Cannot authenticate with credentials](#)
- [Basic Authentication Error when Exporting Action Plan to Atlassian JIRA](#)

