Pulse Policy Secure
Access Control with Fortinet Products
Deployment Guide
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# Contents

Purpose of this Guide ....................................................................................................................... 4  
Prerequisites ........................................................................................................................ 4  
Enforcement using FortiGate Firewall ........................................................................................................... 5  
  Overview of Enforcement using FortiGate Firewall .................................................................... 5  
  Summary of Configuration ............................................................................................................. 6  
  Configuring PPS with FortiGate Firewall .............................................................................. 6  
    Configuring Auth Table Mapping Policy .............................................................................. 7  
  Configuring FortiGate Firewall ............................................................................................ 7  
  Reports and Logging ............................................................................................................. 10  
Identity-Based Access Control with Fortinet Products ........................................................................ 12  
  Overview of Identity-Based Access Control with Fortinet Product ................................ 12  
  Summary of Configuration ..................................................................................................... 13  
  Configuring PPS with FortiAuthenticator .......................................................................... 13  
    Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs .............................................................. 13  
    Editing a Custom Filter .................................................................................................. 14  
    Configuring the Syslog Server ...................................................................................... 15  
  Configuring FortiAuthenticator .......................................................................................... 16  
  Configuring the FortiGate Firewall .................................................................................... 20  
  Reports and Logging ............................................................................................................. 23  
Alert-Based Admission Control with Fortinet Products ................................................................... 25  
  Overview of Alert-Based Admission Control with Fortinet Products ................................ 25  
  Summary of Configuration .................................................................................................... 27  
  Configuring Network Security Devices with PPS ............................................................. 27  
    Configuring an Admission Control Template ............................................................... 28  
    Configuring Admission Control Policies .................................................................... 29  
    Configuring the Admission Control Client ................................................................. 31  
  Configuring FortiGate Firewall .......................................................................................... 32  
  Configuring FortiAnalyzer .................................................................................................. 35  
  Confirming Syslog Forwarding ......................................................................................... 37  
References ...................................................................................................................................... 37
Purpose of this Guide

This guide describes how to configure Pulse Policy Secure (PPS) to provide Identity- and Alert-based protection for your network using Fortinet’s products.

Prerequisites

This guide assumes you are familiar with the use of the following products and their related terminology.

- Pulse Policy Secure at version 9.1R3
- FortiGate Firewall at version v6.0.4 build0231 (GA)
- FortiAuthenticator at version v6.0.0, build0010 (GA)
- FortiAnalyzer at version v6.0.4-build0292 190109 (GA)
Enforcement using FortiGate Firewall

This chapter provides an overview of enforcement using FortiGate firewall. It includes the following information:

Overview of Enforcement using FortiGate Firewall

This chapter covers the FortiGate firewall integration with PPS using RADIUS accounting messages. FortiGate Firewall "SSO using RADIUS accounting records" feature allows FortiGate to receive user and group information details using RADIUS accounting messages.

FortiGate firewall can authenticate users transparently who have already authenticated on an external RADIUS server. The security policy applies the appropriate profiles based on the user group to which the user belongs. RADIUS SSO is relatively simple because the FortiGate unit does not interact with the RADIUS server, it only monitors RADIUS accounting records that the server forwards (originating from the RADIUS client, i.e Pulse Policy Secure). These records include the user’s IP address, user group and user name.

FortiGate needs to know the user’s endpoint identifier (usually IP address) and RADIUS user group.

The authentication process is described below:

1) The user is authenticated on PPS after validating the host check policy to ensure that the endpoints meets the corporate policy.
2) PPS learns the endpoint IP using RADIUS accounting(L2) or L3 connection.
3) The User Id, IP address and role(s) are provisioned to the firewall.
4) Pulse Policy Secure shares the User Id, IP address and role information with FortiGate firewall in the form of a RADIUS accounting packet.
5) The FortiGate firewall maps the user to a specific security policy and then provides the required access.

If multiple firewall devices are configured, then the user’s information will be provisioned to all the devices. The user’s information will be sent to the firewall only if user’s role requires session to be provisioned.

Figure 1: Deployment using FortiGate Firewall
Summary of Configuration

To prepare your network to use Enforcement using FortiGate Firewall, perform the following tasks:

- Configuring PPS with FortiGate Firewall
  - Configuring Auth Table Mapping Policy
- Configuring FortiGate Firewall
- Reports and Logging

The following sections describe each of these steps in detail.

Configuring PPS with FortiGate Firewall

To configure FortiGate firewall:

1) Select Endpoint Policy > Infranet Enforcer.
2) Click New Infranet Enforcer and select FortiGate Firewall in the Platform drop down.

![New Infranet Enforcer](image)

3) Enter the name of the Infranet Enforcer in the Name box.
4) Enter the IP address of FortiGate Firewall.
5) Enter the shared secret.
6) Enter the port number used for RADIUS accounting.
7) Click Save Changes. You must create security policies on the FortiGate firewall for traffic enforcement.

Check the Status > Overview page for checking the status of the connection.
To configure auth table mapping policies:

1) Select Endpoint Policy > Infranet Enforcer > Auth Table Mapping.
2) Click New Policy.
3) Enter a name to label this auth table mapping policy.
4) Select FortiGate as an enforcer in the Enforcer section, specify the Infranet Enforcer device(s) to which you want to apply this auth table mapping policy.
5) In the Action section, specify auth table mapping rules for the specified Infranet Enforcer.
6) Click Save Changes.

**Configuring FortiGate Firewall**

The FortiGate firewall detects traffic from an endpoint that matches a configured security policy using PPS RSSO record. It determines the role(s) associated with that user and allows or denies the traffic based on the actions configured in the security policy.

To configure FortiGate firewall:

1) Select System > Network > Interfaces [datainterface] and enable RADIUS Accounting to allow the interfaces to listen for RADIUS Accounting Messages.

- Name: Enter a name for the entry
- Enter the RADIUS shared secret, which matches with PPS.
- Click OK.
3) Create matching User groups. Select **User & Device > User Groups**. Click **create New** and enter the following data:

- **Name**- Enter the name of the group. This name will appear in the firewall policy.
- **Type**- Select **RADIUS Single Sign-On** as type.
- **RADIUS Attribute Value**- Enter the User Role created on PPS to match the User Group in FotiGate.
- **Click OK.**

*Figure 2: Creating User Groups*
4) Create a firewall policy to use the PPS enforcement groups just created. Select **Policy & Objects > IPv4 Policy**. Click **Create New** and create the policy based on the resource access restrictions to be enforced.

*Figure 3: Creating Firewall policies*

5) Disable overriding of the roles on FortiGate firewall when the same user logs in with a different device. The default behavior is to override the role information with the latest role received from PPS.

For example, if a same user login's to PPS from different devices (mobile/laptop) with different roles (Employee/Guest). Fortigate firewall overrides the role information with the latest role by default. To disable overriding with the latest roles “set sso-attribute-value-override disable”.

```
config user radius
edit <My_Rsso>
set rsso enable
set sso-attribute-value-override enable/disable // Enable/Disable override old attribute value with new value for the same endpoint.
end
```

**Reports and Logging**

You can monitor the RSSO Sessions on FortiGate firewall from CLI or GUI:

1) Using the FortiGate CLI, type:
   - `diag rsso query ip <Ip-Address>`
   - `diag rsso query rsso-key`
   *Queries the RSSO database*
2) Select **Monitor > Firewall user Monitor.** The list shows all the identity records.

*Figure 5: Monitor the RSSO Sessions on FortiGate firewall from GUI*
Identity-Based Access Control with Fortinet Products

This section describes how to integrate FortiAuthenticator and FortiGate Firewall products with PPS to support identity-based admission control in your network.

Overview of Identity-Based Access Control with Fortinet Product

Pulse Policy Secure (PPS) integration with the FortiGate Firewall provides identity-enabled enforcement with backend authentication and comprehensive compliance checks.

The authentication process is described below:

1) The user is authenticated on PPS after validating the host check policy to ensure that the endpoints meet the corporate policy.
2) The syslog sessions are exported to FortiAuthenticator.
3) FortiAuthenticator, which acts as a syslog server, parses identity information from the syslog message and creates an IP address to username mapping file within FortiAuthenticator. This information is shared with FortiGate Firewall in the form of a FSSO record.
4) The FortiGate Firewall maps the user to a specific resource access policy and then provides the required access to protected resources.

Figure 1: Deployment using PPS, FortiAuthenticator and FortiGate Firewall

For example, you can use this to extend NAC/BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) to perimeter defense. This unifies the access policies that extend from NAC/BYOD systems to firewall perimeter defenses to enable end-to-end enforcement across the network.
Summary of Configuration

To prepare your network to perform identity-based access control using Pulse Policy Secure, FortiAuthenticator and FortiGate Firewall, perform the following tasks:

- **Configuring PPS with FortiAuthenticator**:
  - Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs.
  - Editing a Custom Filter.
  - Configuring the Syslog Server.
- Configuring FortiAuthenticator.
- Configuring the FortiGate Firewall.
- (Optional) Reports and Logging.

The following sections describe each of these steps in detail.

**Configuring PPS with FortiAuthenticator**

The PPS configuration requires defining the FortiAuthenticator as the syslog server on PPS. The Syslog server uses the filter created in the User Access Log Filters for receiving and parsing the logs.

This section covers the following topics:

- Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs with default settings.
- Editing a Custom Filter to enable communication with FortiAuthenticator.
- Configuring the Syslog Server.

**Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs**

To create a custom filter in PPS:

1. Select System > Log/Monitoring > User Access > Filters.
2. Click New Filter.
3. Under Filter, enter the required Filter Name.
4. Under Export Format, select WELF.

**NOTE:** This selection populates the text box with all parameters for the selected filter. This ensures that it is simple to edit the filter to enable communication with FortiAuthenticator, see Editing a Custom Filter.
5) Click **Save** to save the filter.

*Figure 2: Creating a Custom Filter*

Editing a Custom Filter

Once you have created a populated custom filter for User Access Logs (see Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs), you must update the ID for the filter to enable communication with FortiAuthenticator.

To edit a custom filter:

1) Select **System > Log/Monitoring > User Access > Filters**.
2) Click on the filter created in the previous procedure, see Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs.
3) Under **Export Format**, select the **Custom** format.
4) In the text box, edit the ID from “id=firewall” to “id=FSSO”.

This ID will be used by FortiAuthenticator when parsing the syslog events.

*Figure 3: Editing the Filter*

5) Click **Save**.
Configuring the Syslog Server

Once you have prepared a custom filter for User Access Logs (see Creating a Custom Filter for User Access Logs), you must configure PPS to send logs to the FortiAuthenticator syslog server.

**NOTE:** You must add FortiAuthenticator as a syslog server in all the nodes in a clustering environment.

To configure the syslog server:

1) Select **System > Log/Monitoring > User Access > Settings.**

2) Under **Select Events to Log,** retain the default settings.

3) Under **Syslog Servers,** create a syslog server with the following details:
   - **Server name/IP:** Enter the fully qualified domain name or the IP address of the syslog server (that is, FortiAuthenticator).
   - **Facility:** Select LOCAL0 as the facility level.
   - **Type:** Select UDP as the connection type.
   - Do not change **Client Certificate.**
   - **Filter:** Select the FSSO Custom created filter format.

*Figure 4: Configuring Syslog Server*

4) Click **Add** and then click **Save Changes.**
Configuring FortiAuthenticator

You must add PPS as a syslog source in FortiAuthenticator to parse the information.

Before you start, ensure you have completed the following tasks:

- Ensure that the FortiAuthenticator instance is communicating on the network and is reachable from the PPS appliance’s management interface.
- Select System > Network > Interfaces, then select the required port and enable the FortiGate FSSO, FortiClient FSSO and Syslog services on FortiAuthenticator interface, which communicates with PPS and the FortiGate Firewall.

**Figure 5: Enabling Fortinet Interfaces for a Port**

To configure FortiAuthenticator:

1) Create a Local user group with a name that matches the name that Pulse Policy Secure will send as the `Group=` value in your Syslog messages.

To do this, select Authentication > User Management > User Groups and click Create New. Create the group with the following data:

- **Name:** Enter the name that is defined on PPS. For example, Users.
- **Type:** Select Local.
- **Click OK.**
2) Create a Syslog matching rule.

   To do this, select **Fortinet SSO methods > SSO > Syslog Sources**. In the upper right corner, from the **View** drop down choose matching rules and click **Create New** and give the following data:

   • **Name**: Enter the name for the syslog Rule.
   • **Trigger**: Enter the filter name created in PPS. For example, id=FSSO.
   • **Auth Type Indicators**: Enter strings to differentiate between the types of user activities. For example:
     - **Logon**: AUT24803
     - **Update**: AUT23524
     - **Logoff**: AUT22673
   • **Username field**: Define the semantics of the username field. In this field, {{:username}} indicates from where the username is extracted. For example: user= {{:username}}.
   • **Client IP field**: Define the semantics of the client IP address. For example: src={{:client_ip}}
   • **Group field**: Define the semantics of the group. For example: roles="{{: group}}"

   **NOTE**: There is a trailing space after **Username field**, **Client IP field**, and **Group field**. The parser requires the trailing space as an end character for each of these fields, and will fail if the trailing space is omitted. Do not remove this space.

   • **Group List Separator**: SSO syslog feed can parse multiple groups if the names are separated by a plus (+) symbol or a comma (,). Use the Group list separator to specify the separator.
   • **Test Rule**: Enter a sample log message into the text box, then select **Test** to test that the desired fields are correctly extracted.
3) Click **OK** to add the new matching rule.

**NOTE:** For the **Logon** and **Logoff** indicators, the required data will vary, depending on both your installation and your syslog message contents.

In this example, when a user logs in, the message ID created is **AUT24414** and is considered as a **Logon** event on **FortiAuthenticator**. When the role change happens as part of periodic host check updates, the message ID created by **PPS** is **AUT23524**. A sign-out event is considered a **Logoff** event on **FortiAuthenticator**, and the identity is removed from the user group, and thus fails to match policy. This logic can be altered depending on the customer’s design and intentions.

4) Create a Syslog source.

To do this, select **Fortinet SSO methods** > **SSO** > **Syslog Sources**. In the upper right corner, select the **View** drop down, select **Syslog Source** and click **Create New**. Then, specify the following fields:

- **Name**: Enter a name for the Syslog source.
- **IP address**: Enter the IP address of **PPS** server.
- **Matching rule**: Select the matching rule created above.
- **SSO user type**: Select **External** as the user type.
**Figure 8: Creating a Syslog Source**

NOTE: You must add all the cluster node IPs (not cluster VIPs) in the FortiAuthenticator when using a PPS cluster setup.
Configuring the FortiGate Firewall

The FortiGate Firewall detects traffic from an endpoint that matches a configured security policy using the FortiAuthenticator FSSO record. It determines the role(s) associated with that user, and allows or denies the traffic based on the actions configured in the security policy.

To configure FortiGate Firewall:

1) (Applies to Release 6.0.*) Create the FortiAuthenticator as an FSSO agent in the FortiGate Firewall. To do this, select Fabric Connector > Create New, under SSO/Identity select Fortinet Single Sign-On Agent. Then, specify the following fields:
   - **Name:** Enter a name for the entry.
   - **Primary FSSO Agent:** Enter the IP address of the FortiAuthenticator appliance, and the password used to communicate with it. This password is the same as the secret key configured on FortiAuthenticator in the Fortinet SSO Methods > General section.
   - Click Apply & Refresh to test your configuration. If correct, the Users /Groups area will populate automatically.

2) (Applies to Release 5.6.*) Create the FortiAuthenticator as an FSSO agent in the FortiGate Firewall. To do this, select User & Device > Single Sign-On and then click Create New. Then, specify the following fields:
   - **Type:** Select Fortinet Single-Sign-On Agent.
   - **Name:** Enter a name for the entry.
   - **Primary FSSO Agent:** Enter the IP address of the FortiAuthenticator appliance, and the password used to communicate with it. This password is the same as the secret key configured on FortiAuthenticator in the Fortinet SSO Methods > General section.
   - Click Apply & Refresh to test your configuration. If correct, the Users /Groups area will populate automatically.
3) Create matching User groups. To do this, select **User & Device > User Groups** and click **Create New**. Then, specify the following fields:

- **Name**: Enter the name of the group. This name will appear in the firewall policy.
- **Type**: Select **Fortinet Single Sign-On**.
- Under **Members**, select the matching user group created on **FortiAuthenticator**, and click **OK**.
4) Create a firewall policy to use the PPS enforcement groups just created. To do this, select Policy & Objects > IPv4 Policy and click Create New. Then, create the policy based on the resource access restrictions to be enforced.

*Figure 12: Creating a Firewall Policy*
Reports and Logging

You can verify that the syslog messages are reaching the FortiAuthenticator by doing a packet capture from the FortiAuthenticator user interface.

1) Select System > Network > Packet Capture and select the interface which is used to communicate with the PPS and click Start Capture. Once packet capture is complete, stop the capture. Then, download the packets and view them using any tool like WireShark.

2) To view identity records from the FortiAuthenticator user interface, select Monitor > Sessions. The list shows the records parsed through syslog.

Figure 13: Monitor SSO Sessions

3) You can monitor the FSSO Sessions on a FortiGate Firewall from either its graphical user interface (GUI) or its command-line (CLI) user interface.
   - To do this using the FortiGate Firewall CLI, type:
     
     ```
     diag debug auth fsso list
     ```
     
     This command displays identity records received from FortiAuthenticator. For example:

     Figure 14: Monitor the FSSO Sessions from the FortiGate Firewall CLI

   - To do this using the FortiGate Firewall GUI, select Monitor > Firewall User Monitor. The list shows all the identity records.
Figure 15: Monitor the FSSO Sessions on FortiGate Firewall
Alert-Based Admission Control with Fortinet Products

This section describes how to integrate FortiAnalyzer and FortiGate Firewall products with PPS to support Alert-based admission control in your network.

Overview of Alert-Based Admission Control with Fortinet Products

Pulse Policy Secure (PPS) integration with network security devices provide user access control based on the threats identified by the network security devices. The network security device provides detection of threats based on the intrusion prevention system. This helps in detecting unknown threats, and also reduces the number of false alarms. The network security device uses the syslog events mechanism to notify the other devices regarding the network threats. PPS also supports dynamically changing the access to the user based on the information received from the network security device.

The admission control user flow is described below:

1) The user connects to PPS through the Switch (or Wireless LAN Controller).
2) The user session is created on the PPS.
3) The user details are pushed to the Switch for enforcing user access.
4) The FortiGate Firewall monitors the user traffic.
5) The FortiAnalyzer generates the syslog messages for the user.
6) The syslog message is sent to PPS if any suspicious traffic or activity is detected from the user.
7) PPS processes the received syslog message and, based on the configured policies, actions are taken.
8) New/Updated details are pushed to Switch for updating the enforcement of the user.

NOTE: The enforcement of the user is also updated on the FortiGate Firewall.

Figure 16: Deployment using PPS and Fortinet products

For example, a user is connected to PPS and wants to access protected resource which is behind FortiGate Firewall. Users get access to the resource, and when the firewall detects a threat from the user, the firewall sends a syslog message and user is removed from the network.
The dynamic identity enforcement using admission control user flow is described below:

1) The user connects to PPS through the Switch (or Wireless LAN Controller). User is authenticated on PPS after validating the HC policy.

2) The syslog sessions are exported to FortiAuthenticator.

3) Identity information is parsed from the Syslog message and is used to create an IP to username mapping within FortiAuthenticator. This information is shared with FortiGate firewall in the form of a Fortinet Single Sign-On (FSSO) record.

4) The firewall uses this information to either allow or block traffic based on the configured policy.

5) FortiGate Firewall Monitors the end user flow and activity and detects attacks/malicious activity at the end user session.

6) FortiGate Firewall/Analyser sends a syslog message to PPS for any suspicious traffic or activity detected from end user.

7) PPS process the received syslog message and based on the configured policies, action will be taken for the end user session.

8) PPS exports New Roles to the FortiAuthenticator.

9) The firewall changes users Role based on the information received from Authenticator.

10) User gets access to the protected resources based on the new role assigned.
Summary of Configuration

To prepare your network to use alert-based access control using Pulse Policy Secure, FortiAuthenticator, FortiAnalyzer and FortiGate Firewall, perform the following tasks:

- Configuring Network Security Devices with PPS.
- Configuring an Admission Control Template
  - Configuring Admission Control Policies
  - Configuring the Admission Control Client
- Configuring FortiGate Firewall
- Configuring FortiAnalyzer
- Confirming Syslog Forwarding

The following sections describe each of these steps in detail.

Configuring Network Security Devices with PPS

The network security devices are configured with PPS for admission access control. A high-level overview of the configuration steps needed to set up and run the integration is described below:

- The Administrator configures the required syslog clients on the PPS Admin UI. Each network security device acts as a syslog client on which syslog forwarding is enabled, and PPS receives the forwarded syslog messages.
- The Administrator then configures a set of policies that define what actions are to be taken on user sessions, based on the data in the threat events.
- The user defined templates are used to map the data and the predefined variables. The predefined variables in the template are Rule Name, Source IP Address, Source User, and Severity.
- The templates for parsing the syslog messages from Fortinet Firewall/Analyzer are available by default. The administrators can also add customised templates for integrating with other network security devices.

This section covers the following topics:

- Configuring an Admission Control Template
- Configuring Admission Control Policies
- Configuring the Admission Control Client
Configuring an Admission Control Template

The admission control template provides a list of possible events that can be received from the network security device, along with a regular expression to parse the message. The template also provides possible actions that can be taken for an event.

Only the admission control policy defines the actions to be taken on receipt of an event. The admission control template only provides possible events and possible actions for that event.

To view and add the admission control templates:

1) Select **Endpoint Policy > Admission Control > Templates**.

   ![Figure 17: Existing Templates](image)

2) Click **New Template**.

   ![Figure 18: Adding a New Configuration Template](image)

3) Enter the template **Name**.

4) Enter a template **Description**.

5) Click **Browse** and select the template file.

6) Click **Save Changes**.
Configuring Admission Control Policies

The admission control policies define the actions that are performed on PPS for user sessions. The actions are based on the specific threat event information received from the network security device.

To view and add the new integration policy:

1) Select **Endpoint Policy > Admission Control > Policies**.

   ![Figure 19: Configuring Policies](image)

2) Click **New Policy**.

3) Enter the policy name.

4) Select the template used by the client. The following templates are available by default for Fortinet:
   
   - Fortinet-Analyzer-Syslog-CEF
   - Fortinet-Analyzer-Syslog-text
   - Fortinet-Firewall-Syslog-CEF
   - Fortinet-Firewall-Syslog-text

5) Under **Rule on Receiving**, select the event type and the severity level. The event types and the severity level are based on the selected template.

6) Under **Count these many times**, enter a number between 1-256.

7) Under **Then perform this action**, select the desired action.
   
   - **Ignore (log the event)**: Received syslog event details are logged on the PPS and no specific action is taken.
   - **Terminate user session**: Terminates the user session on the PPS for the received messages.
   - **Disable user account**: Terminates the user session and disables the user on the PPS for the received messages.
   - **Replace user role with this role**: Changes the roles assigned to the user on PPS so that restriction/privileges for the user can be changed.

   **NOTE:** You must specify whether to apply the role assignment permanently or only for the session.
8) Under **Roles**, specify:

- **Policy applies to ALL roles**: Applies the policy to all users.
- **Policy applies to SELECTED roles**: Applies this policy only to users who are mapped to roles in the **Selected roles** list. You must add roles to this list from the **Available roles** list.
- **Policy applies to all roles OTHER THAN those selected below**: Applies this policy to all users except for those who map to the roles in the **Selected roles** list. You must add roles to this list from the **Available roles** list.

9) Click **Save Changes**.

*Figure 20: Adding a New Configuration Policy*
Configuring the Admission Control Client

The admission control clients are the network security devices on which the syslog forwarding is enabled. The messages are received by the syslog server module running on PPS.

You must add either the FortiGate Firewall or the FortiAnalyzer as separate clients on PPS to enable it to receive the required threat information through syslogs.

To add a client:

1) Select **Endpoint Policy > Admission Control > Clients.**

   *Figure 21: Admission Control Client*

2) Click **New Client.**

3) Enter the **Name** of the client that will be added in the PPS.

4) Enter a **Description.**

5) Enter the **IP Address** of the client.

6) Select the **Template** for the client.
   - Fortinet-Analyzer-Syslog-CEF
   - Fortinet-Analyzer-Syslog-text
   - Fortinet-Firewall-Syslog-CEF
   - Fortinet-Firewall-Syslog-text
7) Click Save Changes.

Figure 22: Adding Clients

Configuring FortiGate Firewall

Once you have added the FortiGate Firewall as a syslog client on PPS (see Configuring the Admission Control Client), the PPS must be added as a syslog server on the FortiGate Firewall.

To configure FortiGate Firewall:

1) Select Log & Report > Log Settings.
2) Enable Send Logs to Syslog.
3) Enter the IP Address/FQDN of the PPS device and click Apply. The PPS is added as a syslog server.

Figure 23: Log Settings
4) The default syslog format is text. You must use the following Command-Line user Interface (CLI) to change the format to CEF.

*Figure 24: Changing Syslog Format*

```sh
FortiGate-VM64 # config log syslogd setting
FortiGate-VM64 (setting) # show config log syslogd setting
    set status enable
    set server "10.96.7.68"
    set format cef
```

5) To access the firewall, you must configure the firewall management interface settings from the CLI.

*Figure 25: Changing Management Interface Settings*

```sh
FortiGate-VM64 # config system interface
FortiGate-VM64 (interface) # edit port6
FortiGate-VM64 (port6) # set ip 10.100.0.0 255.255.255.0
FortiGate-VM64 (port6) # set allowed ping https http ssh
FortiGate-VM64 (port6) # set type physical
FortiGate-VM64 (port6) # set status up
FortiGate-VM64 (port6) # show config system interface
default
    set vdom "root"
    set ip 10.100.0.0 255.255.255.0
    set allowed ping https http ssh
    set type physical
    set mgmt-index 6
```

6) Under **Interfaces**, configure the trust and untrust zones.

*Figure 26: Configuring Trust/Untrust Zones*
7) Under **Security Profiles > Application Control**, create a security profile.

*Figure 27: Creating Security Profile*

8) Under **Policy & Objects**, apply policies to desired port.

*Figure 28: Applying Policies*
Configuring FortiAnalyzer

Once you have added the FortiAnalyzer as a syslog client on PPS (see Configuring the Admission Control Client), the PPS must be added as a syslog server on the FortiAnalyzer.

1) Configure the FortiAnalyzer management interface using its Command-Line user Interface (CLI).

   Figure 29: Configuring the FortiAnalyzer Management Interface

   ```
   (interface) # show
   config system interface
   edit "port1"
   set ip 10.204.88.5 255.255.252.0
   set allowaccess ping https ssh telnet http
   next
   edit "port2"
   set ip 10.96.71.6 255.255.224.0
   set allowaccess ping https ssh sftp telnet http fqdn
   next
   edit "port3"
   next
   edit "port4"
   next
   end
   ```

   ```
   (route) # show
   config system route
   edit 1
   set device "port1"
   set gateway 10.204.63.254
   next
   edit 2
   set device "port3"
   set gateway 10.96.64.1
   next
   ```

2) On the FortiGate Firewall, under Log & Report, enable Send Logs to FortiAnalyzer/FortiManager to forward the syslog message to FortiAnalyzer. Enter the IP Address of the FortiAnalyzer.

   Figure 30: Forwarding Logs

   ```
   FortiGate VM64 FortiGate-VM64
   ```

   **NOTE:** On FortiGate Firewall, ensure you have configured the security policy's network trust, untrust zone and apply the policy to desired ports.
3) Under **FortiAnalyzer > Device Manager**, click **Add Device** to add the **FortiGate Firewall**.

*Figure 31: Adding Device*

![Image of Device Manager](image)

4) Under **System Settings > Log Forwarding > Edit Log Forwarding**, enter the IP address of the **PPS** device for log forwarding.

*Figure 32: Configuring Log Forwarding*

![Image of Log Forwarding Configuration](image)

5) Under **System Settings > Advanced > Syslog Server**, enter the IP address of **PPS** device.

*Figure 33: Configuring Syslog Server Settings*

![Image of Syslog Server Configuration](image)
Confirming Syslog Forwarding

When the network security device detects a threat, the syslogs are forwarded to PPS. To verify the event logs have been received on PPS, select **System > Log/Monitoring > Events > Log**.

*Figure 34: Viewing Event Logs*

References