

Fortinet FortiPAM

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KBC Forum 2023







Privileged Access Management (PAM)



FortiPAM Solution Overview



Key Functions



Feature Deeper Dive



Competitive Advantages

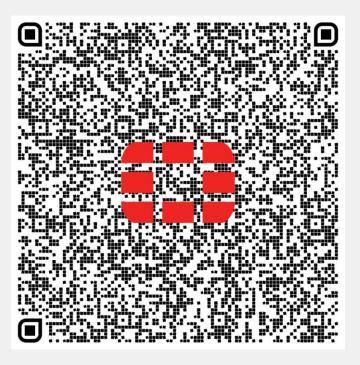


Resources



Vorstellung





FERTIDET

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Securing people, devices, and data everywhere.

For over 20 years, Fortinet has been a driving force in the evolution of cybersecurity and the convergence of networking and security. Our security solutions are among the most deployed, most patented, and most validated in the industry.

Global Customer Base

680,000+

Customers

2022 Billings

\$5.59B+

(as of Dec 31, 2022)

Market Capitalization

\$59.38B

(as of June 30, 2023)

Broad, Integrated Portfolio of

50+

Enterprise Cybersecurity
Products

Strong Analyst Validation

41

Enterprise Analyst Report Inclusions

Vertical Integration

\$1B+

Investment in ASIC Design & Development



Founded: October 2000

Founded by: Ken Xie and Michael Xie

Headquarters: Sunnyvale, CA

Fortinet IPO (FTNT): November 2009

Listed in both: NASDAQ 100 and S&P 500

Member of: 2022 Dow Jones Sustainability
World and North America Indices

Security Investment Grade Rating: BBB+ Baa1



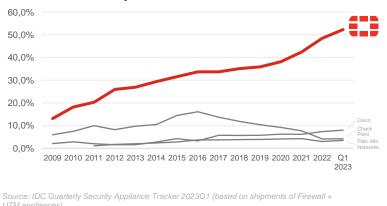
Investing in Innovation for Our Customers

Strong investment in our supply chain

~50%

of All Next-Gen Firewall Shipments & #1 in revenue market share

Global Firewall Shipments

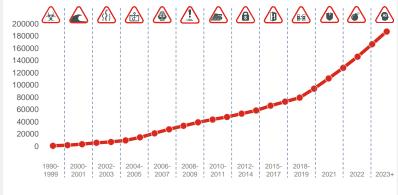


Investment in scale of threat intelligence and AI/ML

100+B

global security events analyzed per day

Advanced Threats - Global CVE

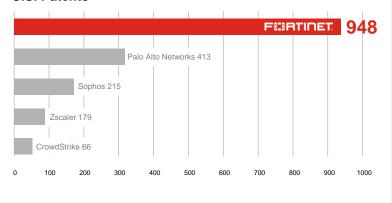


Organic R&D investment across our portfolio

1,285

Global Industry Patents

U.S. Patents



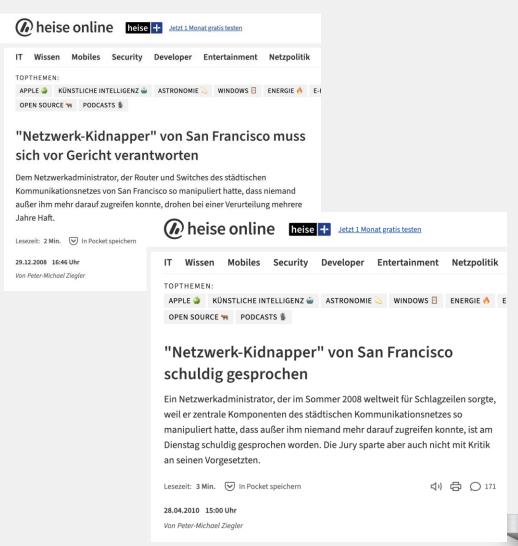
Source: U.S. Patent Office, as of June 30, 2023



Privileged Access Management (PAM)

FortiPAM

2008 "Netzwerk Kidnapper"



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Home > Security

San Francisco IT Admin Locks Up City Network











By Robert McMillan

Computerworld | IIII 21 2008 12:00 AM PST

This version of the story originally appeared in Computerworld's print edition. A network administrator late last week pleaded innocent to charges that he locked up a key city of San Francisco computer network and refused to disclose the passwords he set.

San Francisco District Attorney Kamala Harris' office charged that Terry Childs, 43, reset passwords to the switches and routers in the city's fiber WAN, rendering it inaccessible to administrators. He also "set up devices to gain unauthorized access to the system," it added.

Childs, a network administrator with the city's Department of Telecommunication Information Services (DTIS), was arrested July 13 and arraigned last Thursday in San Francisco Superior Court. He was ordered held on a \$5 million bond until a hearing slated by Judge Paul Alvarado for July 23. Childs faces seven years in prison.

[Keep up on the latest thought leadership, insights, how-to, and analysis on IT through Computerworld's newsletters.]



Terry Childs

Late last week, the city still lacked the passwords needed to regain control of the network's Cisco Systems Inc. equipment. But the backbone network was operating normally, said Ron Vinson, DTIS chief administrative officer.

The WAN connects computers in buildings throughout the city and carries about 60% of the municipal government's traffic.

Vinson said he couldn't predict when the problem would be fixed. "We feel very confident that we will have full access," he said.

Vinson said the city is working with Cisco to repair the problem. If the hardware has been tampered with, replacement costs could easily reach \$250,000, he added.

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FortiPAM

BSI IT Grundschutz

ORP.4 & OPS.1.1.2



IT-Grundschutz-Kompendium



Quelle: BSI

ORP.4

ORP: Organisation und Personal





ORP.4: Identitäts- und Berechtigungsmanagement

1 Beschreibung

1.1 Einleitung

Der Zugang zu schützenswerten Ressourcen einer Institution ist auf berechtigte Benutzer und berechtigte IT-Komponenten einzuschränken. Benutzer und IT-Komponenten müssen zweifelsfrei identifiziert und authentisiert werden. Die Verwaltung der dafür notwendigen Informationen wird als Identitätsmanagement bezeichnet.

Beim Berechtigungsmanagement geht es darum, ob und wie Benutzer oder IT-Komponenten auf Informationen oder Dienste zugreifen und diese benutzen dürfen, ihnen also basierend auf dem Benutzerprofil Zutritt, Zugang oder Zugriff zu gewähren oder zu verweigern ist. Berechtigungsmanagement bezeichnet die Prozesse, die für Zuweisung, Entzug und Kontrolle der Rechte erforderlich sind.

Die Übergänge zwischen den beiden Begriffen sind fließend, daher wird in diesem Baustein der Begriff Identitätsund Berechtigungsmanagement (englisch Identity and Access Management, IAM) benutzt. Zur besseren Verständlichkeit wird in diesem Baustein der Begriff "Benutzerkennung" bzw. "Kennung" synonym für "Benutzerkonto", "Login" und "Account" verwendet. In diesem Baustein wird der Begriff "Passwort" als allgemeine Bezeichnung für "Passphrase", "PIN" oder "Kennwort" verwendet.

1.2 Zielsetzung

Ziel des Bausteins ist es, dass Benutzer oder auch IT-Komponenten ausschließlich auf die IT-Ressourcen und Informationen zugreifen können, die sie für ihre Arbeit benötigen und für die sie autorisiert sind, und unautorisierten Benutzern oder IT-Komponenten den Zugriff zu verwehren. Dazu werden Anforderungen formuliert, mit denen Institutionen ein sicheres Identitäts- und Berechtigungsmanagement aufbauen sollten.





Privileged Access

Privileged Access is access to privileged accounts by privileged users (e.g., IT Managers and System Administrators)



Privileged Account

A privileged account is any account that exposes resources, information and operations beyond those of standard, non-privileged accounts. Privileged accounts can be associated with human identities or machine identities.



Privileged User

A **privileged user** is any user currently having access to a privileged account.



Risk Factor

Because of their access to elevated capabilities, privileged users and privileged accounts pose considerably **larger risks** than non-privileged accounts / non-privileged users.





What is Privileged Access Management (PAM)?

- PAM is a cybersecurity strategy that helps protect organizations against cyberthreats by adding layers of protection to reduce the attack surface and mitigate risk of data breaches
- Involves people, processes, and technology
- Uses principle of least privilege
 - Limits the number of users that can access privileged accounts
 - users are assigned only the minimum level of access required to perform their job function
- Provides for vaulting of credentials
- Monitors, records, detects, and prevents unauthorized privileged access to critical resources
- Gives visibility into who is using privileged accounts and what they are doing
- BSI ORP.4 & OPS.1.1.2

Manage Privileged Access

Ensure only authorized users have access

Monitor and Record

Sessions

Post session audit and ability to terminate sessions in real-time

Manage Privileged

Credentials

Store credentials securely and automatically create and rotate passwords





Areas of PAM Use Cases

Five Primary Use Case Areas



Attack Mitigation

 Mitigate external attacks



Threat Prevention

Prevent insider threat

- Many cyber attacks are perpetrated by users who had been given privileged access to an organization's IT system
- Internal employee access



Access Control

Control third-party access

- Organizations routinely outsource operations to external service providers
- Majority of these have been victims of a security breach
- Some major security breaches were attributed to an external service provider
- Contractor Access



Compliance

- Achieve compliance
- Obtain cybersecurity insurance



Visibility

 Provide visibility and management of cloud systems and services



FortiPAM Solution Overview



FortiPAM Key Functions



Providing credential vault

- End users does not know or see the credentials
- Reduces the risk of credentials leaking

No sensitive data left on end-user computer Automatic password changing



Only authorized users can access specific resources

- Least privilege access based on roles (Standard User, Administrator, Custom)
- Secret permission control
- Administrator defined policy and permission

ZTNA Controls
Hierarchical approval system
Control of risky commands



Session activity surveillance

- Session list monitoring
- Session recording
- Over the shoulder monitoring
- Post session audit

Keystroke monitoring Video recording





FortiPAM Solution Components



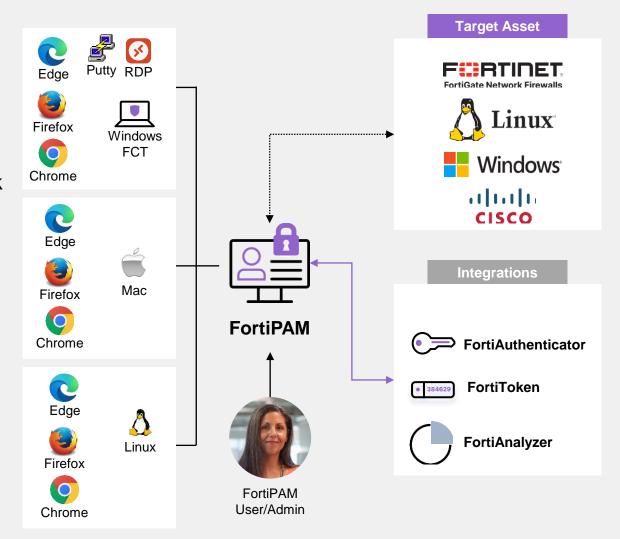
FortiPAM server (mandatory)

- FortiOS/FortiProxy platform and framework
- GUI
- Backend application



FortiClient / Web Extension(optional)

- FortiVRS Video Recording Service
- FortiTCS ZTNA Service
- Privileged Access Agent / Web browser Extension/Password filler (Chrome, Edge, Firefox)







FortiPAM Key Functions



Hierarchical approval



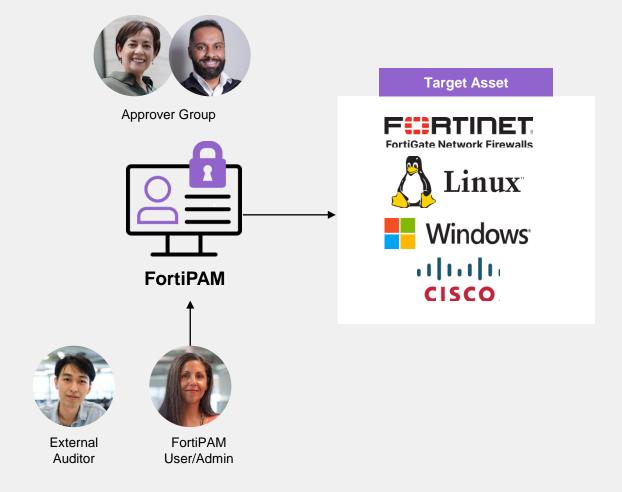
Session Surveillance and Audit



Scheduled credential changing



Secret check-out/check-in





FortiPAM Concepts & Features



FortiPAM User Management



- Local User
- Remote User: RADIUS Server
- Remote User: AD/LDAP Server
- Remote User: SAML IdP



- MFA Methods:
 - Native FTM OTP, Email/SMS OTP
 - FortiToken Cloud multiple MFA methods, Adaptive Auth
 - FortiAuthenticator multiple MFA methods, Adaptive Auth, FIDO



- Source IP Check
- Schedule to limit access
- ZTNA control (required FortiClient ZTNA agent

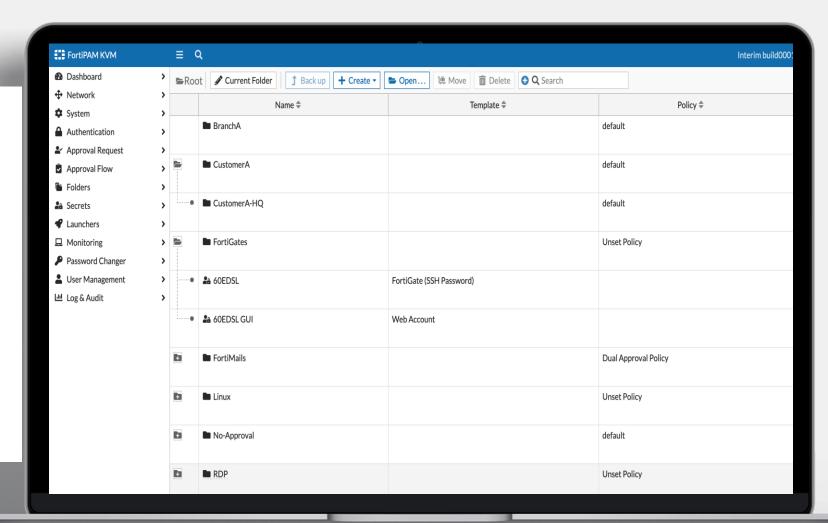




Folder Management

Hierarchical containers used to organize secrets

- Folders can be used to organize and manage the secrets
- Folders can organize secrets by:
 - customer
 - region
 - site
 - department
 - type of target (FortiGate, web server, Linux server, etc.)
 - whatever makes sense for the customer







Folders

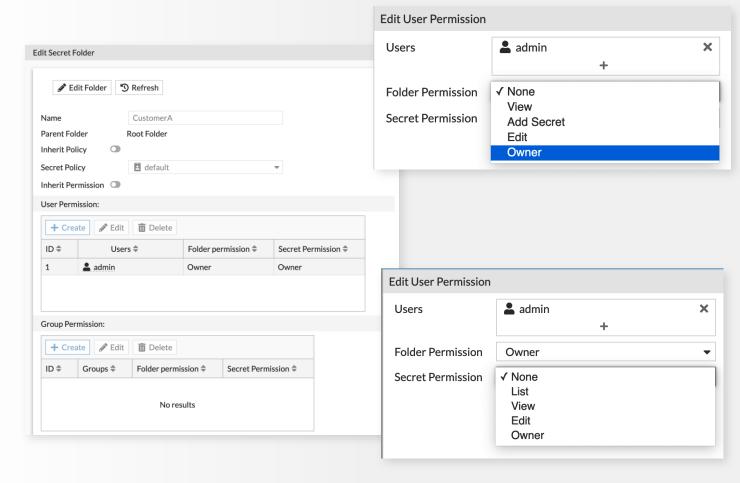
Permissions control who can access folders and secrets



- Inherit Policy Enabled:
 Subfolder uses same policy of parent folder
- Inherit Policy **Disabled**:
 Choose any pre-configured policy for the folder

Permission

- User and Group level setting
- Can be inherited from higher level folder
- Can be configured explicitly
- Folder Permission: view, add, edit, owner
- Secret permission: list, view, edit, owner



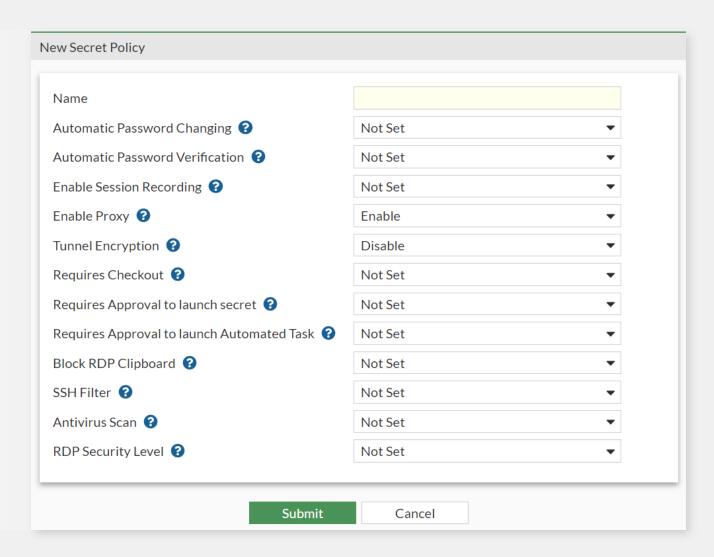




Secret Policies

Policy allows you to pre-configure the settings for a secret

- Automatic Password Changing
- Automatic Password Verification
- Enable Session Recording
- Enable Proxy
- Tunnel Encryption
- Requires Checkout
- Requires Approval to Launch Secret
- Requires Approval to Launch Job
- Antivirus Scan
- RDP Security Level
- Block RDP Clipboard
- SSH Filter prevents certain commands from running on an SSH terminal







Secret Launchers

A secret launcher starts applications on end-user devices and automatically logs on target server using credentials stored in the FPAM secret.

Supported Target Server Types

SSH Servers

- Password mode
- Key mode

RDP Servers

- Windows Servers and Workstations, Linux RDP
- AD Account, Windows local Account

VNC Servers

- General VNC Server (Windows, Linux)
- Mac OS VNC Server

Network Devices

- Cisco ISO: "User Mode" and "Enable Mode"
- FortiOS
- Custom (e.g., for Juniper)

Web Apps

- AWS
- VSphere
- FortiOS Admin
- GUI
- etc.





FPAM Native and Web-based Secret Launchers



- Putty
- WINSCP
- Remote Desktop
- MSTSC
- VNC viewer
- TightVNC



- Web-SSH
- Web-RDP
- Web-VNC
- Web-SFTP
- Web-SMB

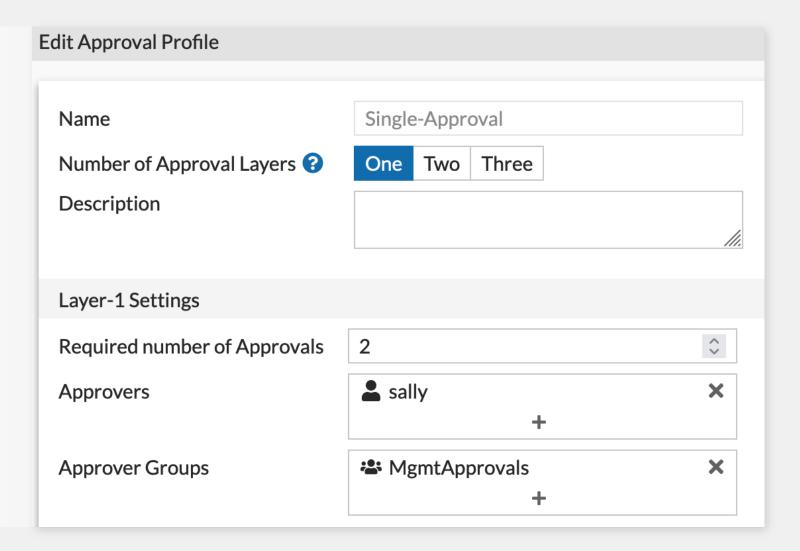
Custom Native Launchers can also be configured in FPAM





Approvals

- If a secret is configured with an approval policy, approval must be granted before a user may access that secret
- Hierarchical up to 3 tiers of approval
- Minimum number of approvals may be required for each layer of approval
- Both users and groups may be selected as approvers



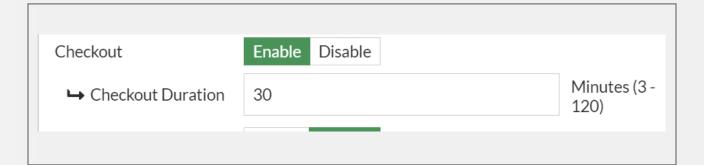


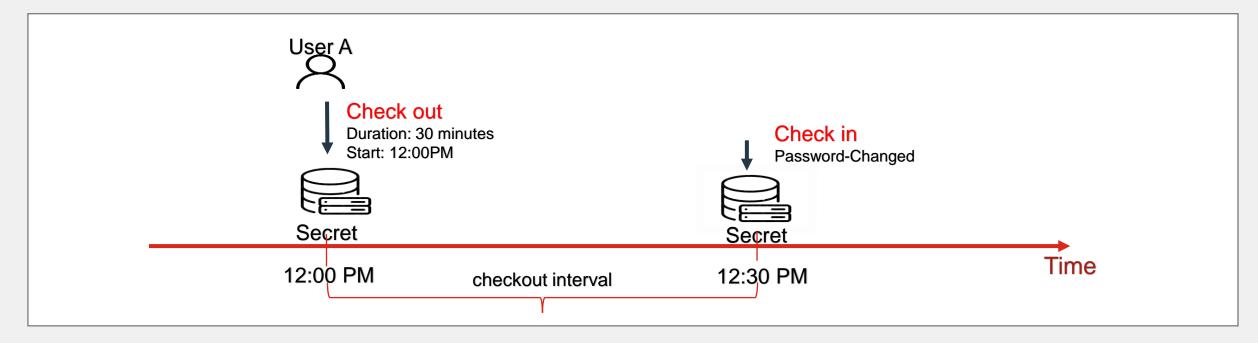


Secret Check out and Check in

The checkout feature allows users in FortiPAM to have exclusive access to a secret for a limited time.

- Secret owner or admin enables check out feature
- Only User A can launch the secret during checkout interval unless user A checks in manually









Password-Changer

For automatic or on-demand password rotation

Built-In Password Changers

Active Directory LDAP

Open LDAPS

SMB

SSH with Key

SSH with Password





Break Glass (Emergency Account)

FortiPAM provides "Break Glass" feature for emergency and disaster recovery. When an FPA admin user activates Break Glass mode, they can bypass normal access controls and procedures to access all folders, secrets, and secret requests. This admin user can launch any secret.

- FPAM user requests a "break glass" checkout to immediately access an account that they are not otherwise authorized to access.
- If configured, email notification is sent to the "Emergency Account Manager" when "break glass" checkout is requested,
- There is no approval needed nor can the process be stopped.
- The checked-out break glass session is recorded for audit purposes by default.
- FPAM has a configurable setting to disable recording requirement (in case PAM user does not or cannot use the recording agent
- FPAM alerts the administrator(s) when an emergency account is activated.

FPAM will use push to FTM for notifications of Break Glass event. ROADMAP



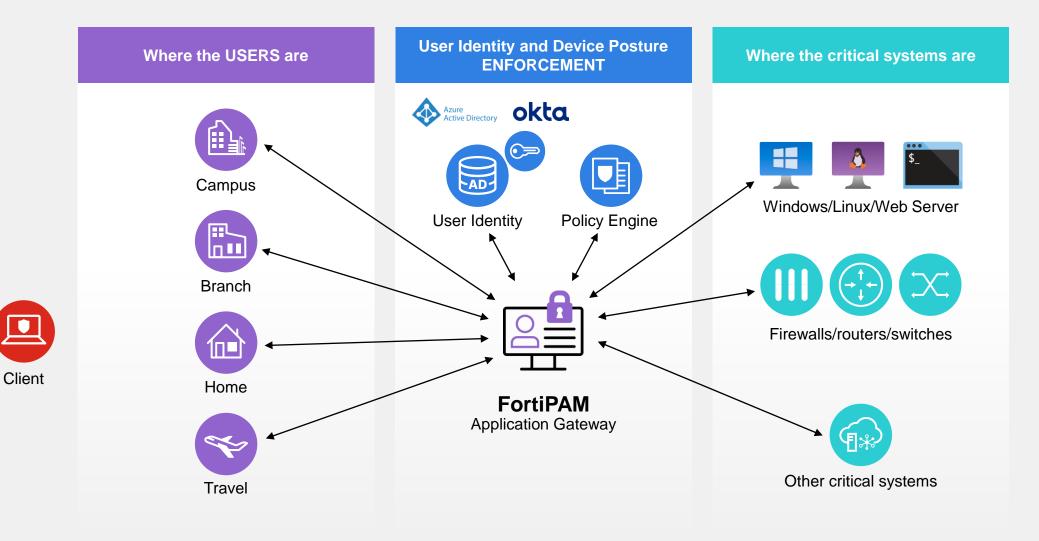


FortiPAM Feature deep dive



ZTNA Elements – FortiPAM as Application Gateway

The components of a client-based ZTNA solution

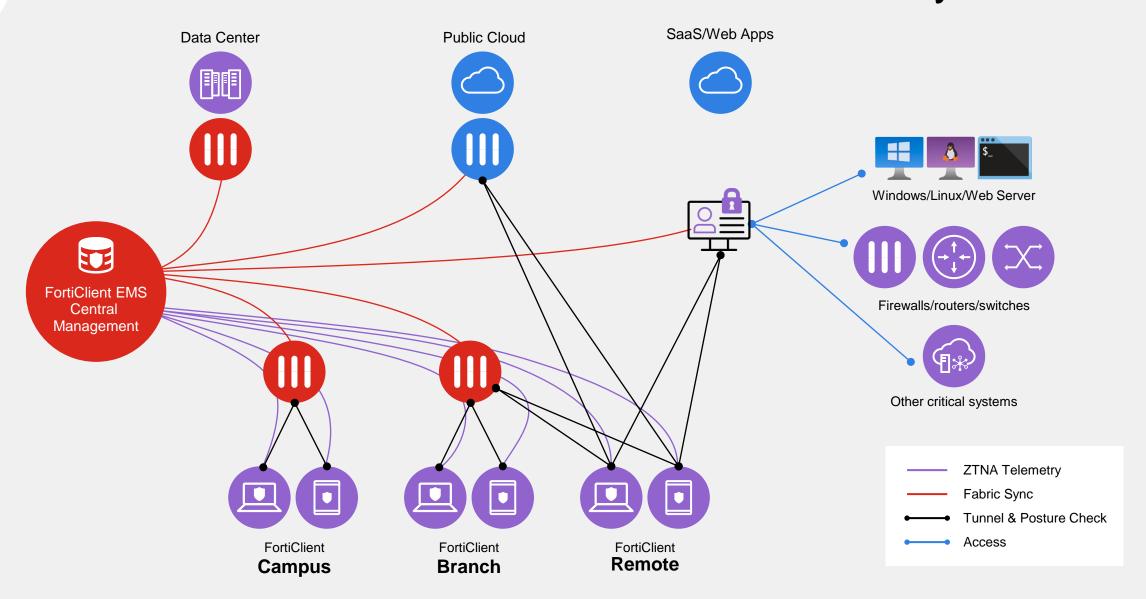




User



FortiPAM ZTNA Process in a Fortinet Security Fabric







FortiPAM Features

Secure File Transfer, Securing Secrets and Monitoring



Secure File Transfer



Securing Secrets in FortiPAM



Monitoring

Protocols

- WinSCP
- SMB

AntiVirus Scan performed by FPAM protects against malware infected files

- uploaded from the user's endpoint
- downloaded to user's endpoint



vTPM in Virtual Machine



Command trace feature:

Limited to SSH access (RDP not supported because client-side RDP is image based)

Monitor Users

- Monitor logged in Users
- Force logoff of logged in users

Monitor Secrets In Use

- Monitor Active Session
- Terminate Active Session





FortiPAM Features

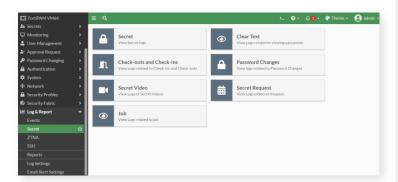
Video Recording and Logs



- Target server sessions are recorded according to secret policy
 - FortiClient PAM agent
 - Web Extension
- User keyboard or mouse click activity detected by FortiClient agent (roadmap)
 - logged and combined with video recording
 - jump to the corresponding video from the mouse click event
- Video storage globally configured for max after which session is terminated
- Video retention policy in system setting
 - rolling storage, retention time depends on disk size
 - can be disabled via secret policy
 - can also be configured for manual deletion



- Events
- HA
- System
- User
- Secret Logs
- Secret access
- Clear-text password viewing
- Check in/out
- Password Changes
- Secret Video
- Video recorded sessions are logged
- Recordings can be played from the log viewer







Feature / Agent Summary

- No agent/Extension (Win, Linux, Mac)
 - Web SSH, Web RDP, Web VNC, Web SFTP,...
- Extension only (Windows, Linux, Mac -Chrome preferred)

FortiPAM only features +

- Video recording
- Direct Web browsing with pwd filler
- 3. Standalone PAM FortiClient (Windows only)

FortiPAM password filler features +

- Instant video uploading
- Native programs: putty, VNC viewer, Winscp
- Standard FortiClient with PAM (Windows only)

Standalone PAM FortiClient features +

 Possible to combine with VPN, SSOMA, **ZTNA**

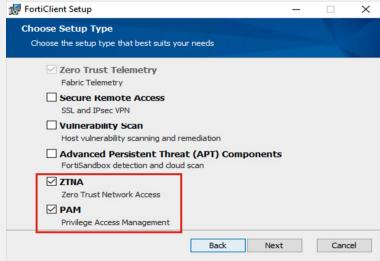
Features	Extension Only	Standalone PAM Installer	Standard FortiClient	No Agent or Extension
Windows OS client endpoint (Chrome, Edge, FF*)	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Linux OS client endpoint (Chrome, Edge, FF*)	Υ	N	Ν	Υ
MacOS client endpoint (Chrome, Edge, FF*)	Υ	N	N	Υ
ZTNA client endpoint	N	N	Υ	Ν
Web SSH, RDP, VNC, SFTP,SMBA (web launchers are available only in proxy mode; credential protected in PAM)	Υ	Y	Y	Υ
Proxy mode Web browsing (credential sent to extension with permission protection)	N	Y	Υ	N
Direct mode web browsing (credential sent to extension with permission protection)	Υ	Υ	Υ	N
Video recording	Υ	Υ	Υ	Ν
Instant video uploading	N	Υ	Υ	Ν
Native program Putty key/password, mstsc, vncviewer, winscp proxy mode (credential protected in PAM)	N	Υ	Υ	N
Native program Putty password, mstsc direct mode (credential delivered to FortiClient with permission protection)	N	Υ	Y	N
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Licensing: FortiClient & EMS

- Windows only (ask for Linux / Mac)
- Dedicated free standalone FortiClient with PAM function
 - Does NOT require EMS
 - Can NOT be combined with other FCT standalone versions and can only be used for FortiPAM
 - FortiPAM standalone + (SSOMA) standalone on roadmap
- Licensed FortiClient with PAM function activated
 - Uses existing EMS licenses no additional license required
 - Additional SSL VPN, ZTNA, SSOMA functions can also be activated.
 - Recommended deployment
 - FCT and EMS 7.2.0 or later required

FC1-10-EMS04-429-01-DD



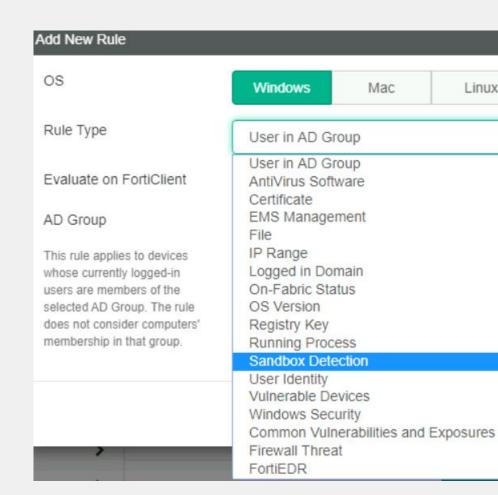


FortiPAM

Competitive advantage, Roadmap & Resources

Strengths vs competition

- Leverages FOS code base
 - GUI / logs / debugs
- Integrates fully with the Fortinet Fabric
 - LDAP/RADIUS/SAML remote user database integration for authentication and authorization (via groups)
 - ZTNA support
 - Restrict access based on tags on a per secret basis
 - Validate device posture, etc...
 - Unique in PAM market
 - FAZ & EMS connectors
- Simplicity
 - Licensing
 - Management





FortiPAM VM Licenses

- Stackable
- HA A/P cluster needs same licenses on Primary and Secondary
- System limits examples: 10K Folders, 10K secrets (independent of No of users)

SKU	Description
FC1-10-PAVUL-591-02	Subscription for one FortiPAM Virtual Machine seat for between 5 to 9 users . Includes FortiClient VRS agent for FPAM. Includes 24/7 FortiCare support. HA requires additional license
FC2-10-PAVUL-591-02	Subscription for one FortiPAM Virtual Machine seat for between 10 to 24 users . Includes FortiClient VRS agent for FPAM. Includes 24/7 FortiCare support. HA requires additional license
FC3-10-PAVUL-591-02	Subscription for one FortiPAM Virtual Machine seat for between 25 to 49 users . Includes FortiClient VRS agent for FPAM. Includes 24/7 FortiCare support. HA requires additional license
FC4-10-PAVUL-591-02	Subscription for one FortiPAM Virtual Machine seat for between 50 to 99 users . Includes FortiClient VRS agent for FPAM. Includes 24/7 FortiCare support. HA requires additional license
FC5-10-PAVUL-591-02	Subscription for one FortiPAM Virtual Machine seat for between 100 to 249 users . Includes FortiClient VRS agent for FPAM. Includes 24/7 FortiCare support. HA requires additional license
FC6-10-PAVUL-591-02	Subscription for one FortiPAM Virtual Machine seat for 250 or more users . Includes FortiClient VRS agent for FPAM. Includes 24/7 FortiCare support. HA requires additional license





Additional Resources



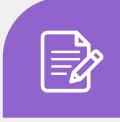
Admin Guide:

https://docs.fortinet.com/product/fortipam/1.0



Datasheet:

https://www.fortinet.com/content/dam/fortinet/assets/data-sheets/fortipam.pdf



Ordering Guide:

https://www.fortinet.com/content/dam/fortinet/assets/data-sheets/og-fortipam.pdf



