

FortiGate FSSO 配置手册

作者	版本	时间	修订
李飞（初稿）	1.0	2019 年 1 月	/
屈剑峰	1.1	2021 年 2 月	第四、五、六章节
杜和乐	2.1	2021 年 10 月	修改原始章节内容
使用版本	Fortios 6.2.9-VM AD : 2xWindows 2016 FSSO: 1xWindows 2016 Client: 1xWindows 10		

目 录

一.	简介.....	3
二.	FSSO 模式介绍.....	3
2.1.	Microsoft Active Directory 有三种模式	3
2.2.	DC Agent 模式.....	3
2.2.1.	相应流程.....	4
2.2.2.	报文格式.....	4
2.3.	基于 Agent 的 Collector Polling 模式.....	7
2.3.1.	相应流程.....	8
2.3.2.	Winlog 报文格式	8
2.3.3.	NETAPI 报文格式	9
2.3.4.	WMI 报文格式.....	9
2.4.	无 Agent polling 模式	10
2.5.	模式对比.....	10
三.	前置配置.....	11
3.1.	域控制器日志开启.....	11
3.1.1.	关于 Microsoft Active Directory 日志 ID 介绍.....	11
3.1.2.	Windows Active Directory 2008/2012 开启日志 ID.....	12
3.2.	创建服务账户.....	13
3.3.	创建 FSSO Agent 的服务器	14
四.	FSSO Agent 通用配置	16
4.1.	安装程序.....	16
4.2.	配置 Collector Agent.....	18
五.	DC Agent 配置.....	21
5.1.	AD 服务器主动安装.....	21
5.1.1.	设置 FSSO Agent	21
5.1.2.	安装 DC Agent.....	22
5.2.	FSSO 主动推送.....	24
六.	Agent Polling 配置	28
七.	防火墙相关配置.....	29
7.1.	配置 LDAP Server 相关信息.....	29
7.2.	配置 Fabric 连接器, 选择【Fortinet 单点登陆代理】	30
7.3.	在策略里面调用相关 FSSO 用户组或用户进行 IPv4 过滤	32
7.4.	在防火墙上查看 FSSO 登录相关信息.....	32
八.	额外注意事项.....	33
九.	参考 Link 和文档.....	33

一. 简介

单点登录(SSO)是允许被识别用户访问多个应用的一种方法, 识别的用户不提示提供认证凭证, 即可进行访问, FSSO 软件识别用户的源 IP 地址, FortiGate 基于用户的 IP 地址允许访问 (基于身份的策略)。

每种 FSSO 使用不同的方法把登录事件发送给 FortiGate, 目前我们常用的是两种目录服务: Windows Active Directory (AD)或 Novell eDirectory

本文重点介绍 Windows AD

二. FSSO 模式介绍

2.1. Microsoft Active Directory 有三种模式

- (1)、域控制器代理(DC agent)模式
- (2)、查询(polling)模式:
 - a、基于agent的Collector (安装)
 - b、无agent

2.2. DC Agent 模式

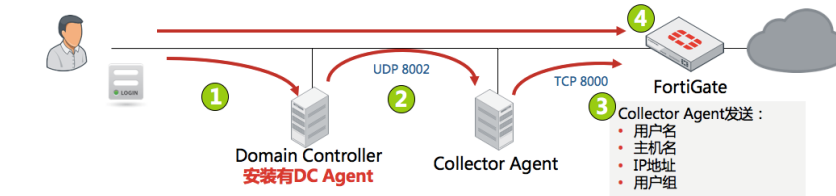
DC Agent 模式是 FSSO 标准模式, 需要在每一个域控制器上 DC Agent 在 Windows\system32 目录中安装 dcagent.dll,用于监视用户登录事件并处理 DNS 查找(默认)

除此以外一个或更多的 collector agent 安装在 Windows server 上, 负责组验证、客户机检查、在 FortiGate 上更新登录记录、发送域本地安全组、Organizational Units (OU)和全局安全组信息到 FortiGate。

DC Agent 模式不需要额外在 AD 上开启审计事件。

DC Agent 认证流程见下图

1. 用户在Windows DC上认证
2. DC agent看到登录事件并转发给collector agent
3. Collector agent从DC agent上收到事件并转发给FortiGate.
4. FortiGate基于用户IP地址确信用户，用户不需要再次认证

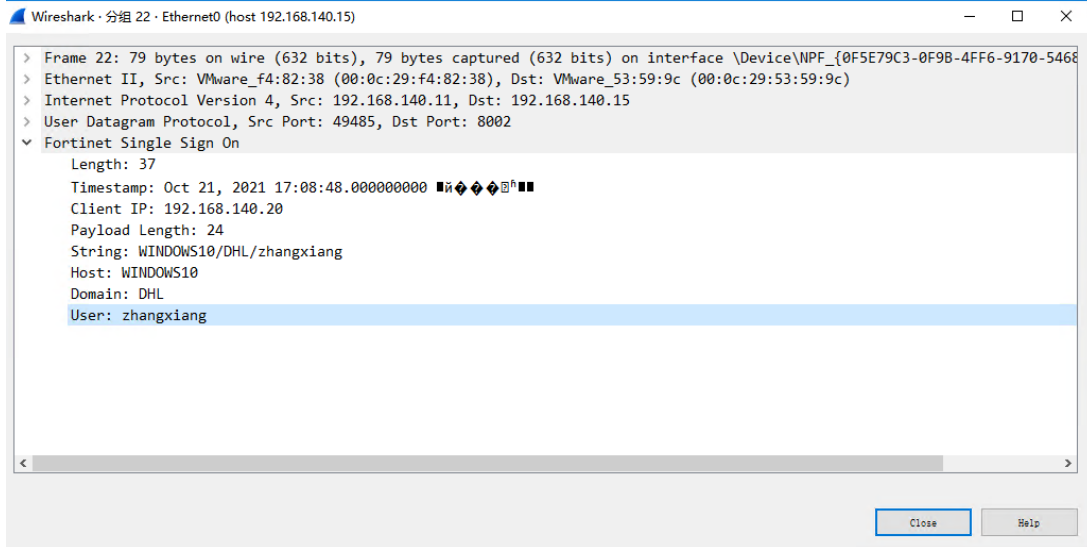


2.2.1. 相应流程

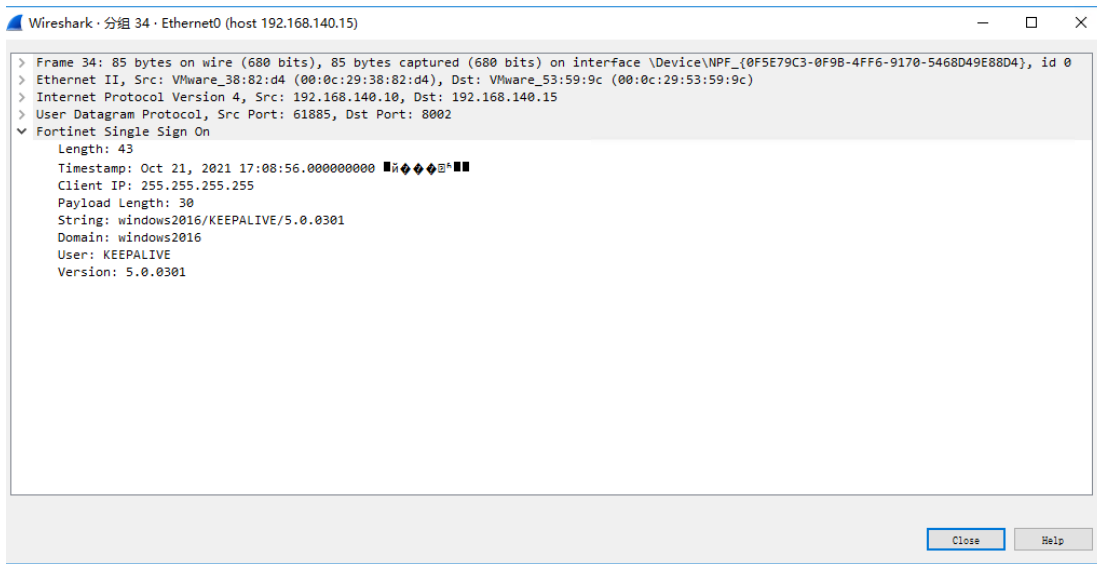
- 1、DC 检测 Logon User（包含用户名和 IP 地址），发送给 CA
- 2、CA 检测 DNS 看客户端 IP 地址是否改变（IP address change verify interval 60s）
- 3、CA 工作站检测，是否 Logoff，通过 Check HKEY_USERS (Workstation verify Interval 5m)
- 4、如果工作站存活检测未检测成功，480 分钟后用户条目删除（Dead entry timeout 480m）
- 5、CA 进行用户的组成员查找：通过目录访问或者 API 验证组信息
- 6、发送信息给 Fortigate

2.2.2. 报文格式

DC Agent User 信息发送报文格式



DC Agent 与 Collector Agent 保活报文格式:



Collector Agent 进行客户端 DNS 验证报文格式:


```

Wireshark · 分组 350 · Ethernet0 (host 192.168.140.15)
> Frame 350: 372 bytes on wire (2976 bits), 372 bytes captured (2976 bits) on interface \Device\NPF_{0F5E79C3-0F98-4FF6-9170-5468D49E88D4}, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: VMware_53:59:9c (00:0c:29:53:59:9c), Dst: VMware_7c:b3:3e (00:0c:29:7c:b3:3e)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.140.15, Dst: 192.168.140.1
v Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 8000, Dst Port: 15410, Seq: 317, Ack: 18, Len: 306
  Source Port: 8000
  Destination Port: 15410
  [Stream index: 0]
  [TCP Segment Len: 306]
  Sequence Number: 317 (relative sequence number)
  Sequence Number (raw): 1203264579
  [Next Sequence Number: 623 (relative sequence number)]
  Acknowledgment Number: 18 (relative ack number)
  Acknowledgment number (raw): 2964472475
  1000 ... = Header Length: 32 bytes (8)
  > Flags: 0x018 (PSH, ACK)
  Window: 2081
  [Calculated window size: 2081]
  [Window size scaling factor: -1 (unknown)]
  Checksum: 0x9aba [unverified]
  [Checksum Status: Unverified]
  Urgent Pointer: 0
  > Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps
  > [SEQ/ACK analysis]
  > [Timestamps]
  TCP payload (306 bytes)
v Data (306 bytes)
  Data: 0000013285060000000a0103000186ab0000000a7003000000000000011850060000000a...
  [Length: 306]
  
```

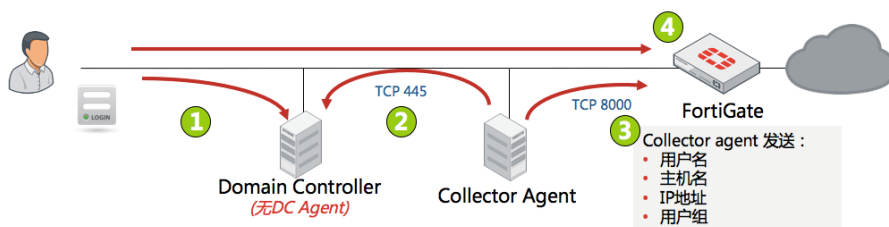
2.3. 基于 Agent 的 Collector Polling 模式

只在 Windows server 上安装 collector agent，不需要 FSSO DC agent，Collector agent 每隔几秒查询每一个 DC 的用户登录事件，默认使用 TCP 445 端口和 TCP 135 端口，TCP 139 和 UDP 137 做备用，在 DC 上必须开启事件日志，降低安装复杂性，减少日常维护。

三种模式中 NetAPI 可以不开启审计事件，WinSecLog 和 WMI 均需开启审计事件，只是查询方式不一样

基于 Agent 的 Collector Polling 模式认证流程见下图

1. 用户在域控制器 (DC)上认证
2. Collector agent频繁的查询DC，获取用户登录事件
3. Collector agent转发登录信息给FortiGate.
4. 用户不需要再次认证



基于 Agent 的 Collector Polling 模式可以有以下几种方式获取事件日志

****在我们日常使用中采用 winSecLog 的方式居多

NetAPI	WinSecLog	WMI
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 每9秒或更短时间*在Windows上查询 NetSessionEnum功能<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 内存中的认证会话表• 获取到登录会话<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 包括DC的登录事件• 更快，但是...<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 如果DC系统负载高，可能丢失一些登录	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 每10秒或更长时间*在DC上查询所有安全事件*<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 如果网络规模很大或系统反应慢，日志会有延迟◦ 需要快速的网络链路• 速度慢，但是...<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 可以看到所有的登录事件◦ collector agent只能解析已知的event ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DC 返回所有的登录事件请求- 3秒*<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 读取挑选后的事件日志• 改善WinSec带宽使用<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 减少collector agent和DC间的网络负载

* 查询间隔时间只是估算值，取决于服务器数量和网络延时

2.3.1. 相应流程

- 1、CA 通过 SMB2 查询 Event Log (port 445)、CA 通过 NETAPI 查询用户登录信息、CA 通过 WMI 查询用户登录信息，CA 同时需要验证客户端 IP，因为发送的 Log 只有用户名和主机名
- 2、CA 检测 DNS 看客户端 IP 地址是否改变 (IP address change verify interval 60s)
- 3、CA 工作站检测，是否 Logoff，通过 Check HKEY_USERS (Workstation verify Interval 5m)
- 4、如果工作站存活检测未检测成功，480 分钟后用户条目 (Dead entry timeout 480m)
- 5、CA 进行用户的组成员查找：通过目录访问或者 API 验证组信息
- 6、发送信息给 Fortigate

2.3.2. Winlog 报文格式

与 2.2.2 报文格式的唯一区别是 CA 通过 SMB2 查询 Event Log 的报文

229	3.027697	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	TCP	54 49812 → 445 [ACK] Seq=1231 Ack=32605 Win=2053 Len=0
230	3.031039	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	194 Create Request File: EVENTLOG
231	3.031758	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	210 Create Response File: EVENTLOG
232	3.031940	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	330 Bind: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, 3 context items: EVENTLOG V0.0 (32bit NDR), EVENTLOG V0.0 (32bit NDR), EVENTLOG V0.0 (32bit NDR)
233	3.032351	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	138 Write Response
234	3.032474	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	171 Read Request Len:1024 Off:0 File: EVENTLOG
235	3.032728	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	258 Bind_ack: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 4280 max_recv: 4280, 3 results: Protocol error
236	3.032861	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	298 Request: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, opnum: 7, Ctx: 1
237	3.033511	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	202 Fault: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 1, status: nca_s_fault_access_denied
238	3.033679	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	146 Close Request File: EVENTLOG
239	3.033929	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	182 Close Response
240	3.034704	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	194 Create Request File: EVENTLOG
241	3.035103	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	210 Create Response File: EVENTLOG
242	3.035267	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	330 Bind: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, 3 context items: EVENTLOG V0.0 (32bit NDR), EVENTLOG V0.0 (32bit NDR), EVENTLOG V0.0 (32bit NDR)
243	3.035529	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	138 Write Response
244	3.035629	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	171 Read Request Len:1024 Off:0 File: EVENTLOG
245	3.035926	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	258 Bind_ack: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 4280 max_recv: 4280, 3 results: Protocol error
246	3.036086	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	298 Request: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, opnum: 7, Ctx: 1
247	3.036556	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	202 Fault: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 1, status: nca_s_fault_access_denied
248	3.037532	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	146 Close Request File: EVENTLOG
249	3.037925	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	182 Close Response

2.3.3. NETAPI 报文格式

与 2.2.2 报文格式的唯一区别是 CA 通过 NETAPI 查询用户信息

11	5.513120	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	SMB2	190 Create Request File: srvsvc
12	5.513832	192.168.140.11	192.168.140.15	SMB2	210 Create Response File: srvsvc
13	5.514083	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	DCERPC	330 Bind: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, 3 context items: SRVSVC V3.0 (32bit NDR), SRVSVC V3.0 (32bit NDR), SRVSVC V3.0 (32bit NDR)
14	5.514521	192.168.140.11	192.168.140.15	SMB2	138 Write Response
15	5.514697	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	SMB2	171 Read Request Len:1024 Off:0 File: srvsvc
16	5.515004	192.168.140.11	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	254 Bind_ack: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 4280 max_recv: 4280, 3 results: Protocol error
17	5.515228	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	DCERPC	342 Request: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, opnum: 12, Ctx: 1
18	5.515760	192.168.140.11	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	386 Response: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 1
19	5.515918	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	SMB2	146 Close Request File: srvsvc
20	5.516120	192.168.140.11	192.168.140.15	SMB2	182 Close Response
21	5.528336	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	TCP	54 49801 → 445 [ACK] Seq=277 Ack=85 Win=2049 Len=0
22	5.528424	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.11	TCP	54 49813 → 445 [ACK] Seq=229 Ack=285 Win=2049 Len=0
23	5.528584	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	190 Create Request File: srvsvc
24	5.529342	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	210 Create Response File: srvsvc
25	5.529486	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	330 Bind: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, 3 context items: SRVSVC V3.0 (32bit NDR), SRVSVC V3.0 (32bit NDR), SRVSVC V3.0 (32bit NDR)
26	5.529797	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	138 Write Response
27	5.529977	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	171 Read Request Len:1024 Off:0 File: srvsvc
28	5.530307	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	254 Bind_ack: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 4280 max_recv: 4280, 3 results: Protocol error
29	5.530499	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	358 Request: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, opnum: 12, Ctx: 1
30	5.531351	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	530 Response: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 1
31	5.531571	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	SMB2	146 Close Request File: srvsvc
32	5.531891	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	SMB2	182 Close Response

2.3.4. WMI 报文格式

与 2.2.2 报文格式的唯一区别是 CA 通过 WMI 查询用户信息

135	0.055425	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	TCP	66 49921 → 49666 [SYN, ECH, CWR] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1600 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
136	0.055678	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	TCP	66 49666 → 49921 [SYN, ACK, ECH] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1600 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
137	0.055713	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	TCP	54 49921 → 49666 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=525568 Len=0
149	0.058090	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	1918 Bind: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, 3 context items: IRemUnknown2 V0.0 (32bit NDR), IRemUnknown2 V0.0 (64bit NDR), IRemUnknown2 V0.0 (32bit NDR)
150	0.058196	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	TCP	60 49666 → 49921 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1865 Win=525568 Len=0
151	0.058739	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	339 Bind_ack: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 3 results: Acceptance, Provider rejection, Negotiation
152	0.058921	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	274 Alter_context: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, 1 context items: IRemUnknown2 V0.0 (32bit NDR)
153	0.059285	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	159 Alter_context_resp: call_id: 2, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 1 results: Acceptance
154	0.059478	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	IRemUnknown	210 RemQueryInterface request IID[1]=IbbsmLoginClientID
155	0.059794	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	IRemUnknown	194 RemQueryInterface response 5_OK[1] → 5_OK
156	0.060059	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	126 Alter_context: call_id: 3, Fragment: Single, 1 context items: IbbsmLoginClientID V0.0 (32bit NDR)
157	0.060230	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	110 Alter_context_resp: call_id: 3, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 1 results: Acceptance
158	0.060293	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	210 Request: call_id: 3, Fragment: Single, opnum: 3, Ctx: 2 IbbsmLoginClientID V0
159	0.060469	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	130 Response: call_id: 3, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 2 IbbsmLoginClientID V0
160	0.060544	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	126 Alter_context: call_id: 4, Fragment: Single, 1 context items: IbbsmLevellogin V0.0 (32bit NDR)
161	0.060645	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	110 Alter_context_resp: call_id: 4, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 1 results: Acceptance
162	0.060703	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	178 Request: call_id: 4, Fragment: Single, opnum: 3, Ctx: 3 IbbsmLevellogin V0
163	0.060859	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	130 Response: call_id: 4, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 3 IbbsmLevellogin V0
164	0.061039	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	338 Request: call_id: 5, Fragment: Single, opnum: 6, Ctx: 3 IbbsmLevellogin V0
165	0.061615	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	322 Response: call_id: 5, Fragment: Single, opnum: 3, Ctx: 4 IbbsmLevellogin V0
166	0.062619	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	IRemUnknown	226 RemRelease request Ctx=2 Refs=5-0,3-0
167	0.062885	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	IRemUnknown	138 RemRelease response → 5_OK
168	0.063175	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	181 Alter_context: call_id: 7, Fragment: Single, 1 context items: IbbsmServices V0.0 (32bit NDR), NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
169	0.063467	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	322 Alter_context_resp: call_id: 7, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 1 results: Acceptance, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE
170	0.063870	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	500 AUTH3: call_id: 7, Fragment: Single, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: DMLSSO
171	0.063970	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	302 Request: call_id: 7, Fragment: Single, opnum: 3, Ctx: 4 IbbsmServices V0
172	0.064055	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	TCP	60 49666 → 49921 [ACK] Seq=1807 Ack=4630 Win=525568 Len=0
180	0.085631	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	310 Response: call_id: 7, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 4 IbbsmServices V0
181	0.086111	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	IRemUnknown	210 RemQueryInterface request IID[1]=IbbsmFetchSmartEnum
182	0.086408	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	IRemUnknown	194 RemQueryInterface response 5_OK[1] → 5_OK
183	0.086579	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	126 Alter_context: call_id: 9, Fragment: Single, 1 context items: IbbsmFetchSmartEnum V0.0 (32bit NDR)
184	0.086742	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	110 Alter_context_resp: call_id: 9, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 1 results: Acceptance
185	0.086796	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	162 Request: call_id: 9, Fragment: Single, opnum: 3, Ctx: 5 IbbsmFetchSmartEnum V0
186	0.087040	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	322 Response: call_id: 9, Fragment: Single, Ctx: 5 IbbsmFetchSmartEnum V0
187	0.087168	192.168.140.15	192.168.140.10	DCERPC	126 Alter_context: call_id: 10, Fragment: Single, 1 context items: IbbsmCOSAEnum V0.0 (32bit NDR)
188	0.087325	192.168.140.10	192.168.140.15	DCERPC	110 Alter_context_resp: call_id: 10, Fragment: Single, max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840, 1 results: Acceptance

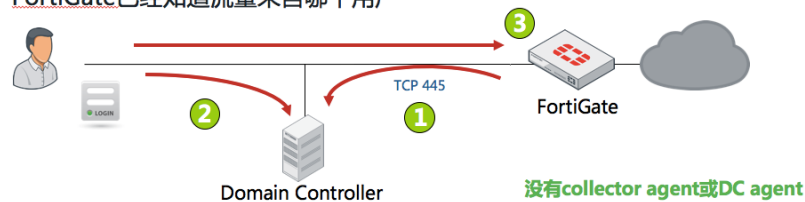
2.4. 无 Agent polling 模式

类似基于 agent polling，不过是使用 FortiGate 查询，不需要外部的 DC agent 或 collector agent，FortiGate 直接收集数据，必须在 DC 上开启事件日志，需要占用更多的 FortiGate 的 CPU 和 RAM，只支持 polling 选项 WinSecLog，FortiGate 使用 SMB 协议读取事件查看器日志，相比基于 agent 的 collector polling 模式，可用功能少。

相对来说此模式用的非常少，不多做介绍。

无 Agent polling 认证流程见下图

1. FortiGate 频繁的查询 DC，获取用户登录事件
2. 用户通过 domain controller (DC) 认证
 - o FortiGate 将在下一次查询中发现登录事件
3. 用户不需要再次认证
 - o FortiGate 已经知道流量来自哪个用户



使用防火墙查询同样需要开启 AD 的审计事件

2.5. 模式对比

	DC agent模式	Polling模式
安全	复杂—多次安装(每DC一个), 需要重启	简单—一次或零安装, 不需要重启
DC agent 需求	Yes	No
资源	与DC agent共享	使用自身资源
可扩展性	更高	更低
冗余性	Yes	No
可信级别	捕获所有登录	可能丢失(NetAPI), 或有延迟 (WinSecLog)

三. 前置配置

3.1. 域控制器日志开启

3.1.1. 关于 Microsoft Active Directory 日志 ID 介绍

FortiGate 的 FSSO Agent 目前支持微软的日志 ID 有 4768, 4769, 4776, 4624, 4770, 这些日志 ID 可以被识别。

4624 位于组策略中“计算机配置---Windows 设置---安全设置---本地策略---审核策略---审核登录事件 (audit Logon Events)”

4768, 4769, 4776, 4770 位于组策略中 “计算机配置---Windows 设置---安全设置---本地策略---审核策略---审核登录事件(audit Account Logon Events)”同时需要开启 Kerberos 的审计，位于 “计算机配置---Windows 设置---安全设置---高级审核策略配置---审核策略---账户登录”

Audit Logon Events

Event ID	Description
4624	An account was successfully logged on
4625	An account failed to log on
4648	A logon was attempted using explicit credentials
4634	An account was logged off
4647	User initiated logoff
4672	Special privileges assigned to new logon
4778	A session was reconnected to a Window Station

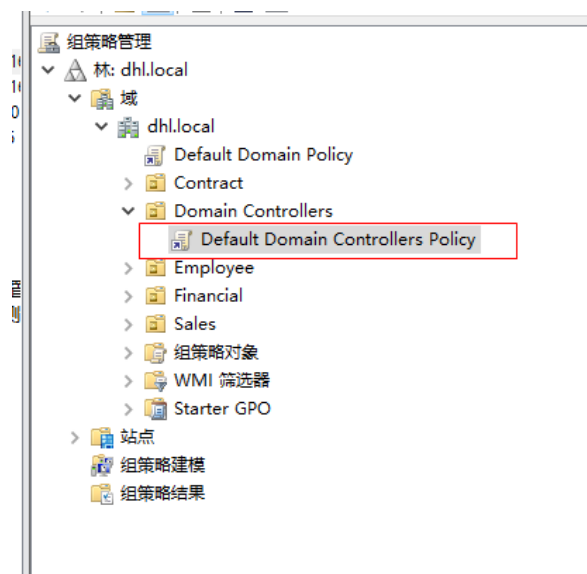
Audit Account Logon Events

Event ID	Description
4768	A Kerberos authentication ticket (TGT) was requested
4769	A Kerberos service ticket was requested
4770	A Kerberos service ticket was renewed
4771	Kerberos pre-authentication failed
4774	An account was mapped for logon
4776	The domain controller attempted to validate the credentials for an account

3.1.2. Windows Active Directory 2008/2012 开启日志 ID

目前支持的日志 ID, 4770, 4776, 4768, 4769 为 Kerberos 日志, 必须确定 Windows server 上启用了 Kerberos 日志, 否则 FSSO 默认将不能解析。

在 AD 里利用组策略管理新建组策略关联至 DC 或者使用默认的 Domain Controller Default Policy



再在此策略汇中修改相应日志

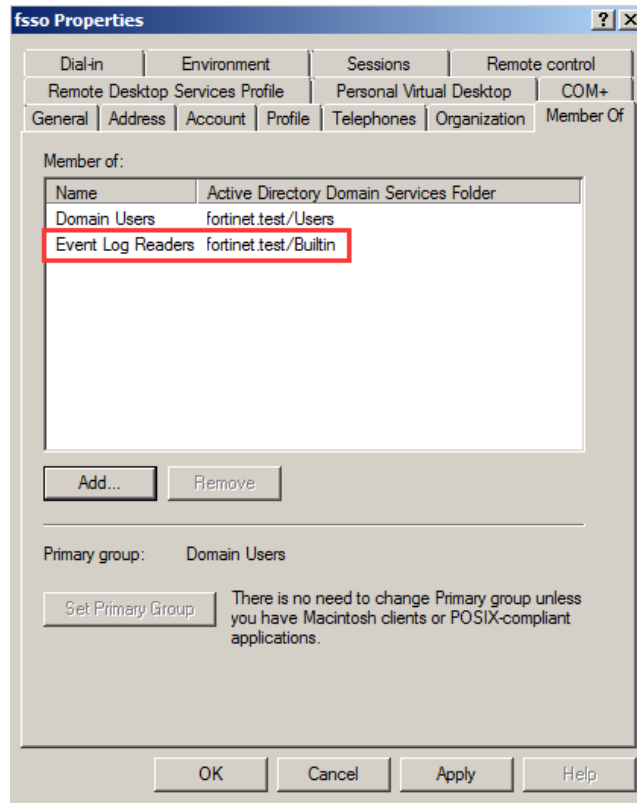


设置完组策略后使用 `gpupdate /force` 刷新组策略

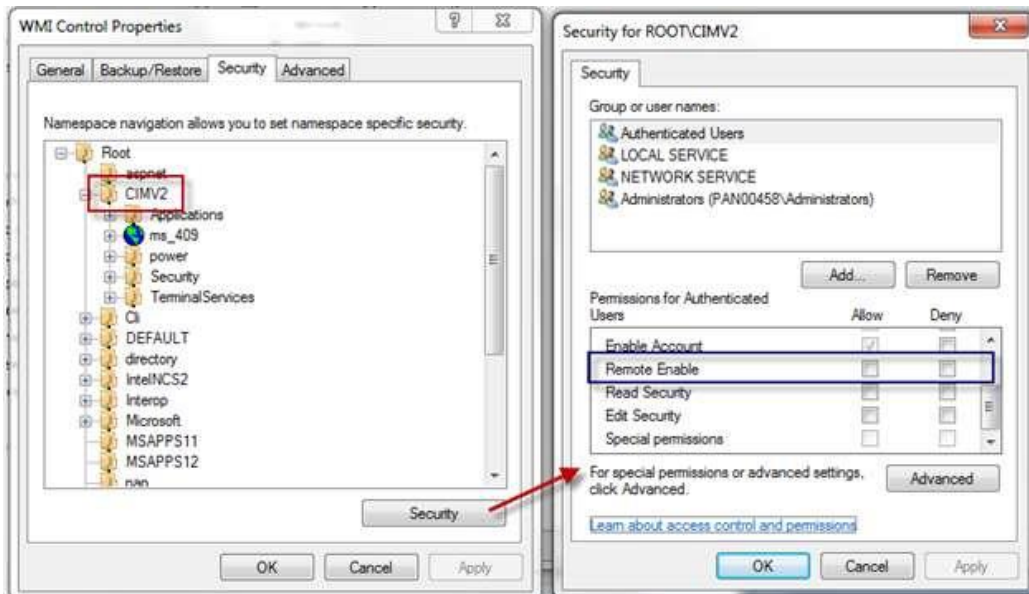
验证高级审计策略状态使用: `Auditpol.exe /get /category:*`

3.2. 创建服务账户

在 AD 域控服务器上面新建一个域账户 `sso`, 将 `sso` 用户帐号添加到 `Event Log Readers` 组中, 在系统服务中手工指定读取日志的域用户, 操作步骤如下图所示



把这个账号添加到 WMI 功能里面：运行 `wmimgmt.msc`，执行 WMI 控件，右键属性，安全，root，CIMV2，设置，添加这个用户，同时 `enable account`、`remote enable`、`read security` 开启 `allow`。（非 WMI 查询可不要）



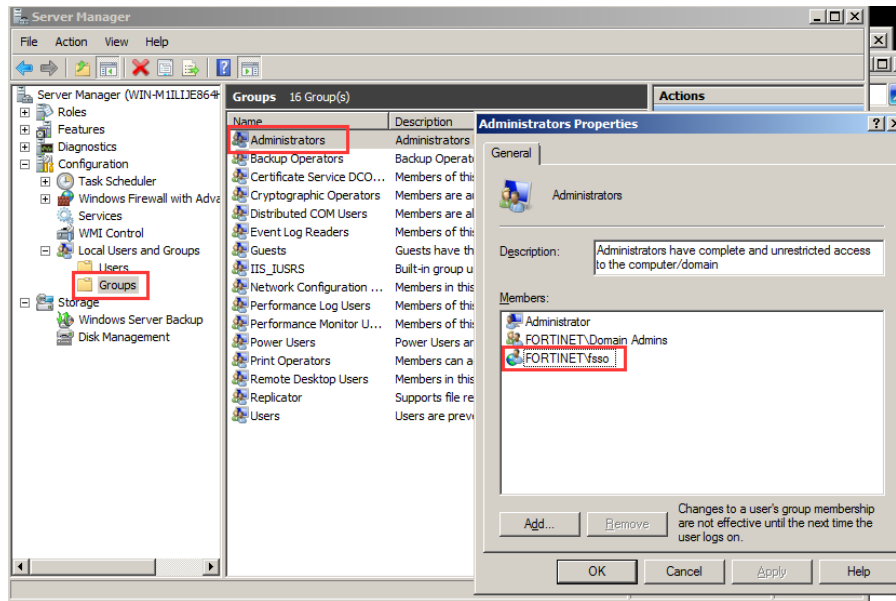
3.3. 创建 FSSO Agent 的服务器

创建一台 Windows Server 2008 或者 2012（以下简称域内主机），并加入到相应域内，硬件资源需求：4 个虚拟 CPU，8G 内存，硬盘无限制。

用本地 `administrator` 管理账号登录这台域内主机，将 3.2 创建的域用户 `sso` 加入到本地

administrators 组里面，然后切换用账号 Domian/sso 登陆。

sso 加入到本地 administrator 组里面操作如下：

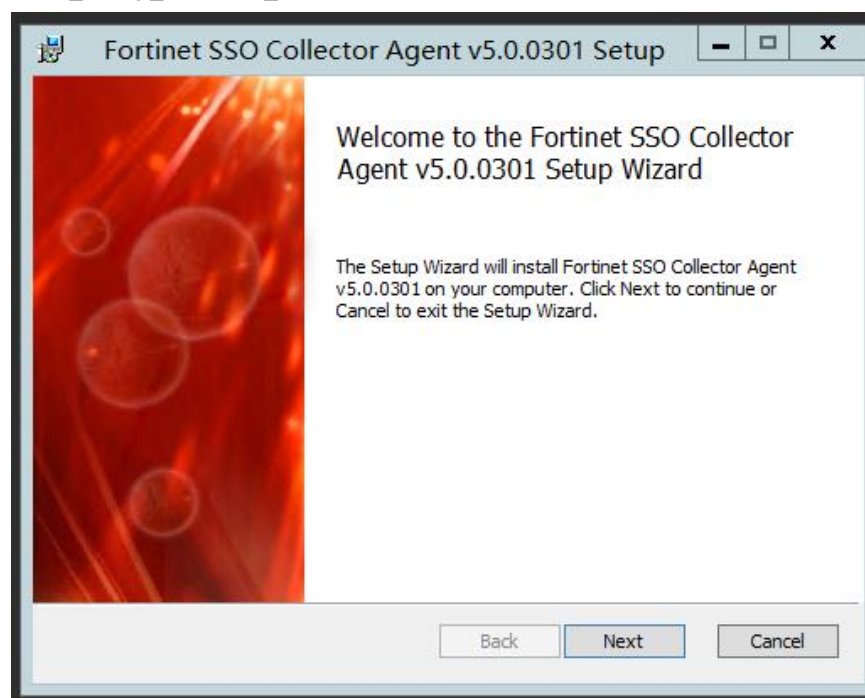


四. FSSO Agent 通用配置

4.1. 安装程序

客户端程序:

FSSO_Setup_5.0.0301_x64.exe



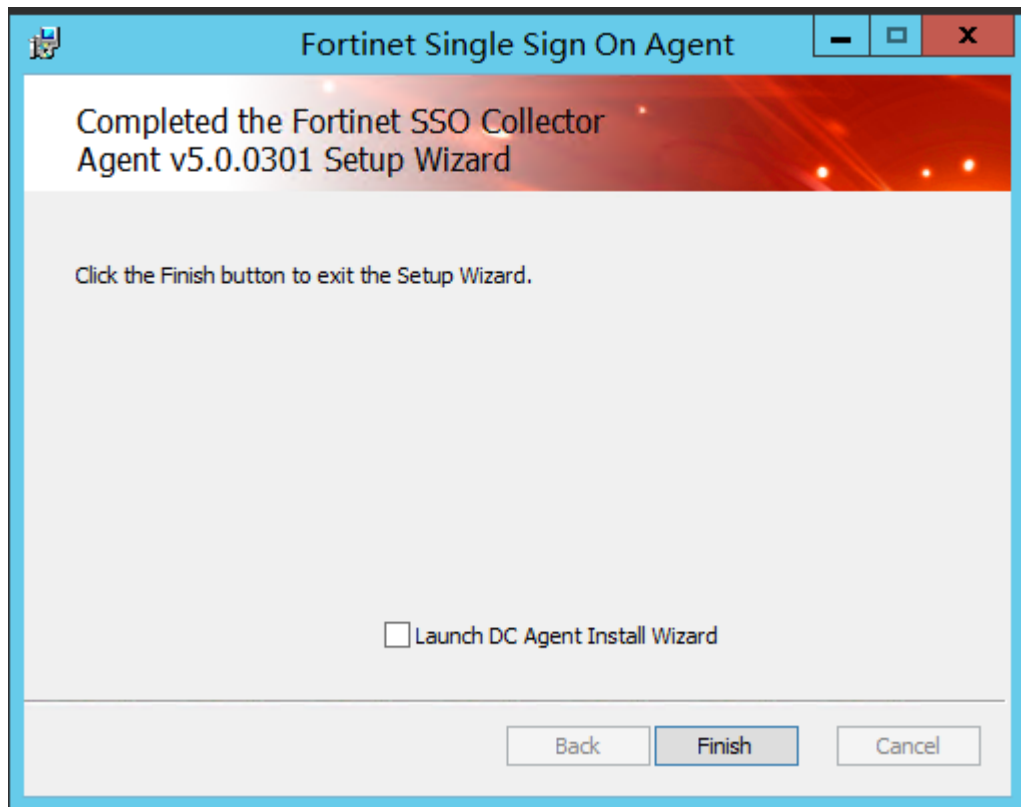
安装账户选择 domain\SSO，密码填入相应密码（该账户之前已经加入本机管理员组中）

The screenshot shows the 'Fortinet Single Sign On Agent' installation window. The title bar includes a Fortinet logo, the window title, and standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The main content area has a red header with the text: 'The user account on which you want to launch the service. Please input the user account's name and password. This must be an administrator user.' Below this, a grey box contains instructions: 'User name must be in form DomainName\UserName. If you want to use local user account, please enter .\UserName.' There are two input fields: 'User Name:' containing 'nexchip\pasvc' and 'Password:' containing a masked password of ten dots. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Back', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.

Access mode 选择 Advanced

The screenshot shows the 'Fortinet Single Sign On Agent' installation window at the 'Install Options' step. The title bar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area has a red header with the text: 'Install Options'. Below this, a grey box contains the text: 'Fortinet Single Sign On Agent could be set up to monitor user logon events and/or serving NTLM authentication requests from Fortigates. Select the proper options below.' There are two checked checkboxes: 'Monitor User logon events and send the information to FortiGate.' and 'Serve NTLM authentication requests coming from FortiGate.' Below these, the text says: 'Please select the access method of Windows Directory'. There are two radio button options: 'Standard(e.g domain\user)' with the subtext '-Select this option for easy setup, works for most situations' and 'Advanced(e.g. CN=user,OU=Sales,DC=domain,DC=com)' with the subtext '-Select this option if you setup LDAP access to Windows AD to retrieve user/group information from FortiGate'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Back', 'Next', and 'Cancel'.

取消安装 DC Agent



安装完毕后，

4.2. 配置 Collector Agent

选择开始菜单，下拉至 Configure Collector Agent



设置与 Fortinet 对接的密码（本次设置为 fortinet）

Fortinet Single Sign On Agent Configuration

Monitoring user logon events Support NTLM authentication

Collector Agent Status: RUNNING

Listening ports
FortiGate: 8000 FortiGate SSL: 8001 DC Agent: 8002
 Enable SSL DC Agent SSL: 8003 Preshared key:

Logging
Log level: Warning Log file size limit(MB): 10 View Log
 Log logon events in separate logs View Logon Events

Authentication
 Require authenticated connection from FortiGate Password: fortinet

Timers
Workstation verify interval (minutes): 5
Dead entry timeout interval (minutes): 480
IP address change verify interval (seconds): 60
 Cache user group lookup result
Cache expire in (minutes): 60 Clear Group Cache

Common Tasks
Show Service Status
Show Monitored DCs
Show Logon Users
Select Domains To Monitor
Set Directory Access Information
Set Group Filters
Set Ignore User List
Sync Configuration With Other Agents
Export Configuration

Advanced Settings Save&close Apply Default Help

点击 advanced，选择要接受的日志 ID 后，点击确定

FSSO Collector Agent Advanced Settings

Syslog Servers Forwarded Event Server

SSL Certificates Syslog Source List

General Citrix/Terminal Server Exchange Server RADIUS Accounting

Worker thread count: 128
Maximum FortiGate connections: 64
Group lookup interval (in seconds): 0 (0 for no checking)
DNS lookup thread: 0
Workstation check thread: 0

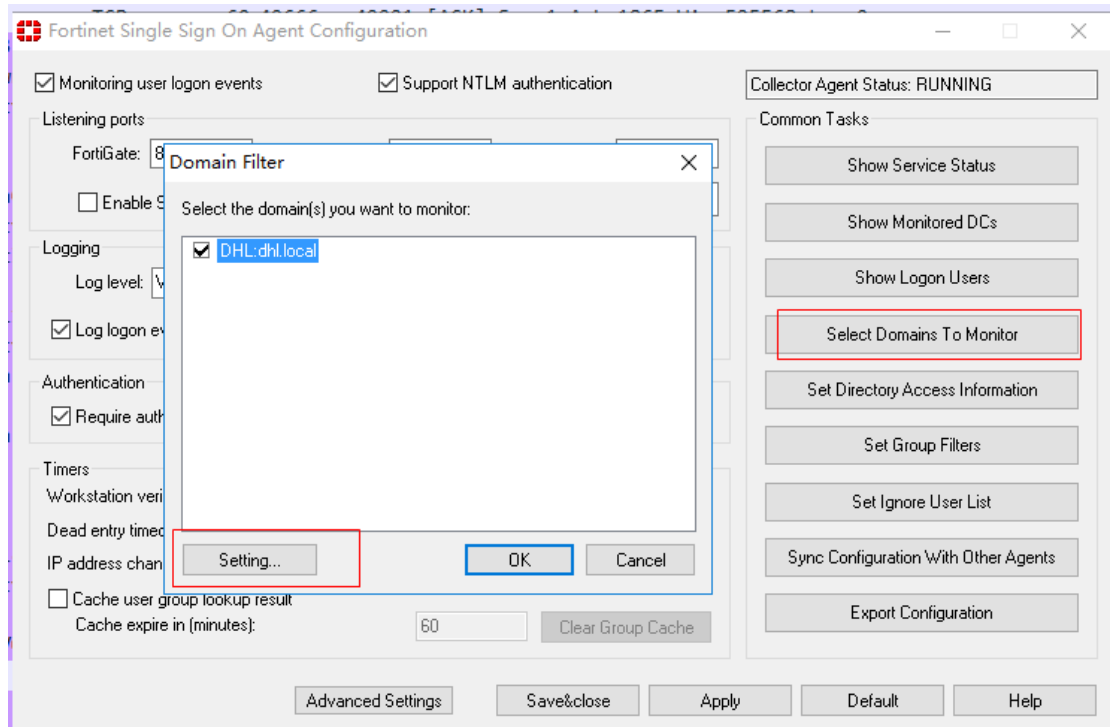
Windows Security Event Logs
Event IDs to poll: 4624;4770;4776;4768;4769
(0: default set, 1: extended set, or list the eventids separated by ';')

Workstation Check
 Use WMI to check user logoff

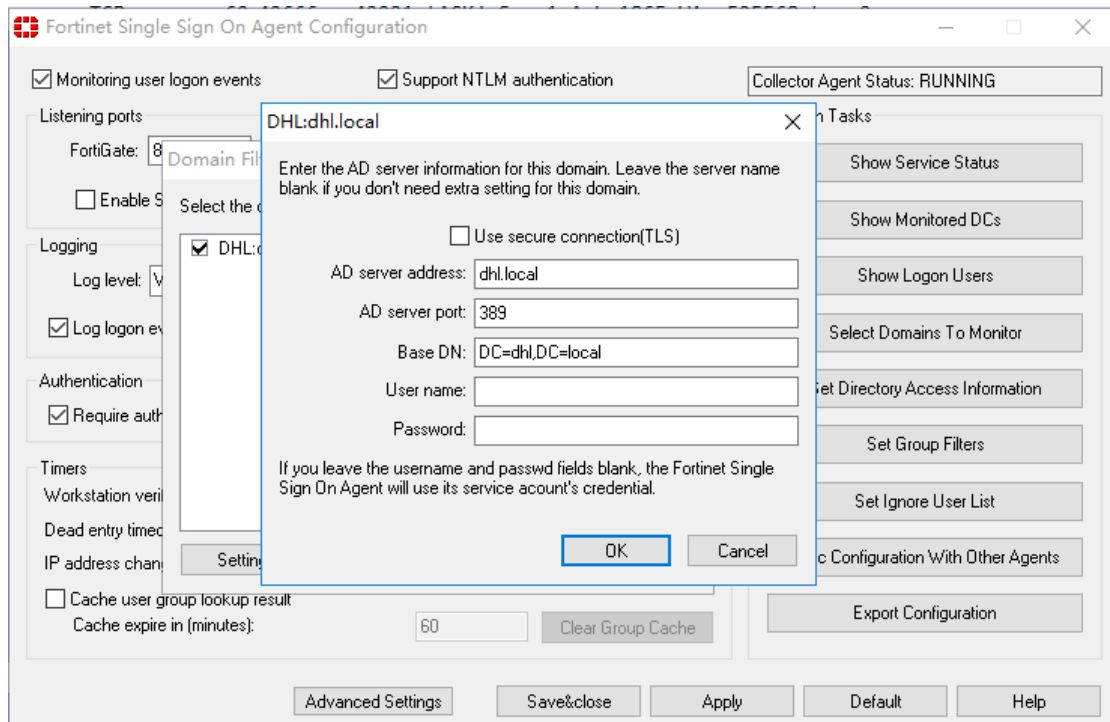
Workstation Name Resolution Advanced Options
Alternative DNS server(s):
Alternative workstation suffix(es):

确定 取消

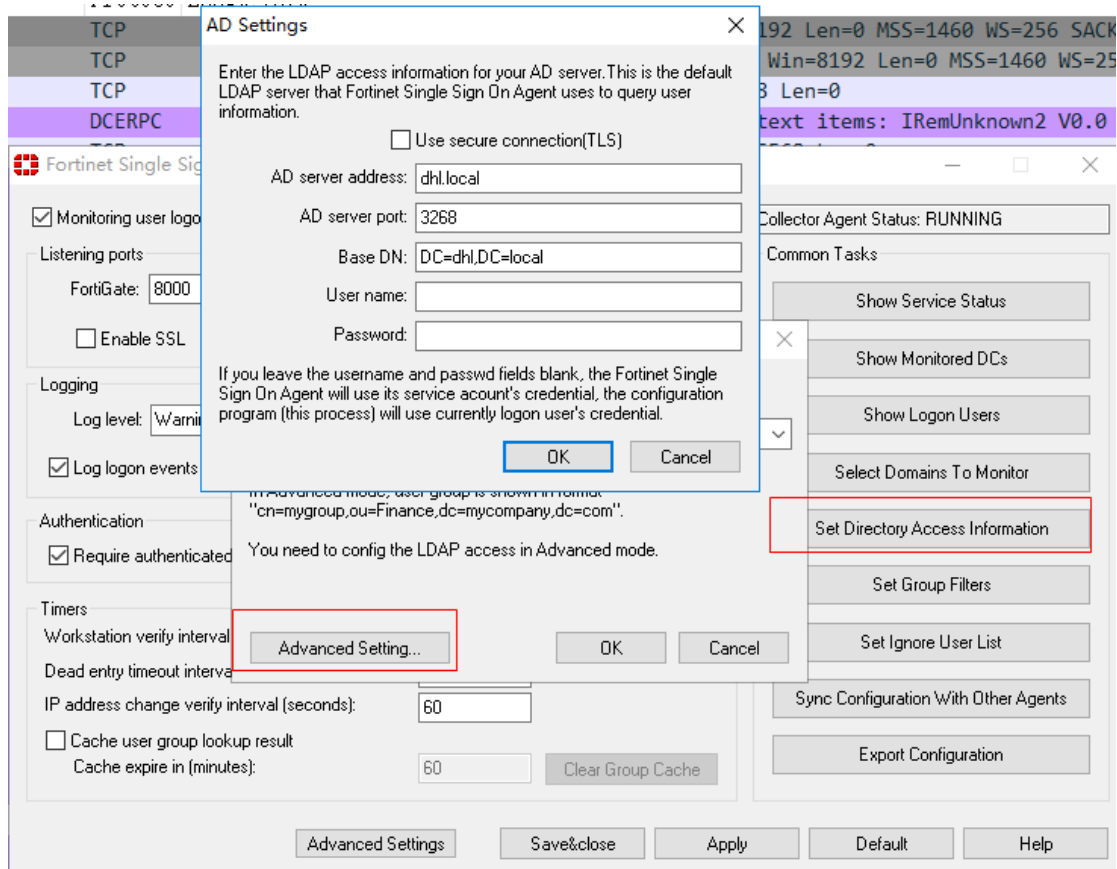
点击 Set Domain to monitor, 去掉不需要监控的 Domain, 针对选中的 domain 选择 Settings



AD Server Address 选择域名, 通过 DNS 检索出所有的 DC, 在用户名和密码中填入相应信息, 也可以不填用户名和密码, 利用安装账户去检索 (不需要携带域名, 他会从 base DN 中补充), 完成后点击确定



点击 Set Directory Access Information-----advanced settings----输入访问活动目录的账户和密码，AD Server Address 用域名即可，用户名不需要携带域信息，也可以不填用户名，系统会用安装账户去检索，点击 OK。



以上步骤完成设置。

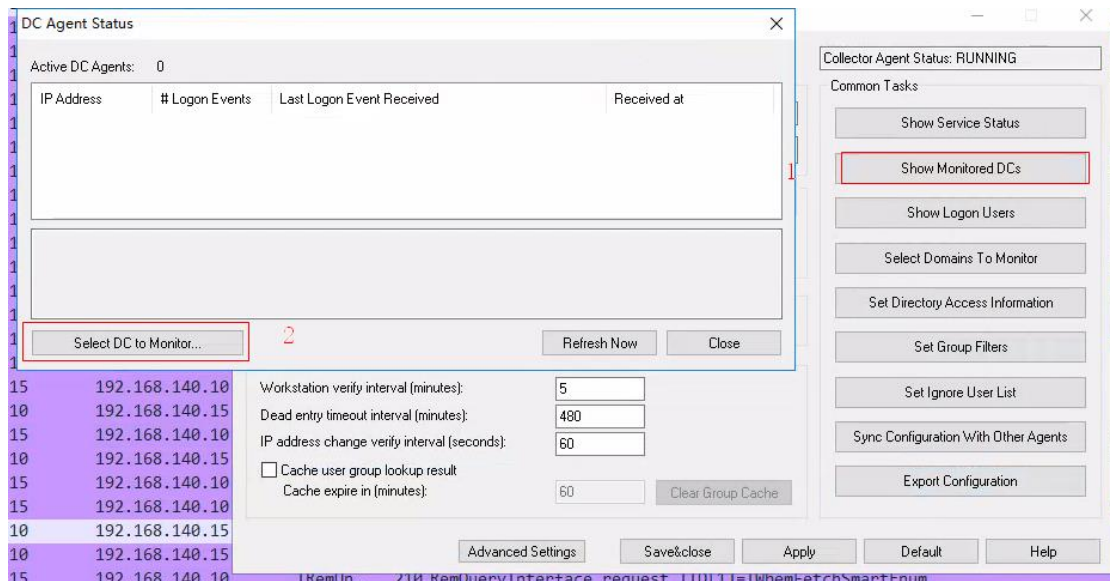
五. DC Agent 配置

关于 DC Agent 的安装有 2 种方式，一种是在 FSSO Agent 侧推送安装，另外一种是在 AD 服务器上主动安装，更推荐在 AD 服务器上主动安装，因为客户如果有多台 DC (Domain Controller)，可以按照不同顺序安装，实现冗余。

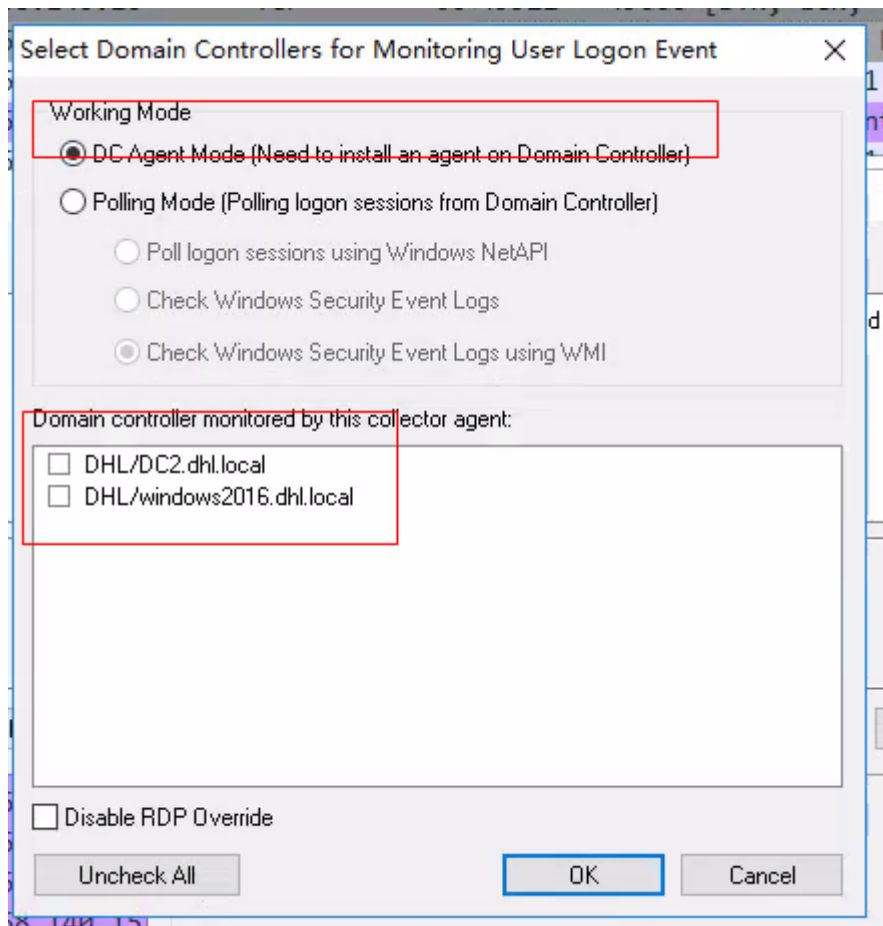
5.1. AD 服务器主动安装

5.1.1. 设置 FSSO Agent

点击 show monitored DC---select DC to monitor

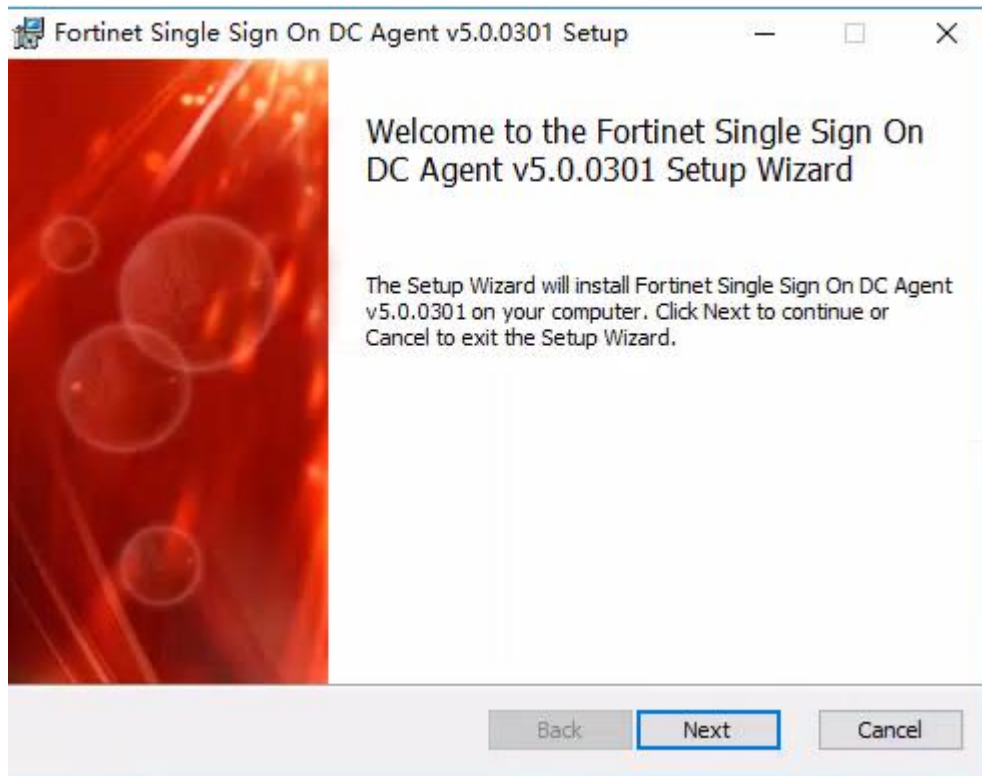


选择 DC Agent 模式，取消 DC 服务器的勾选选项，点击确定

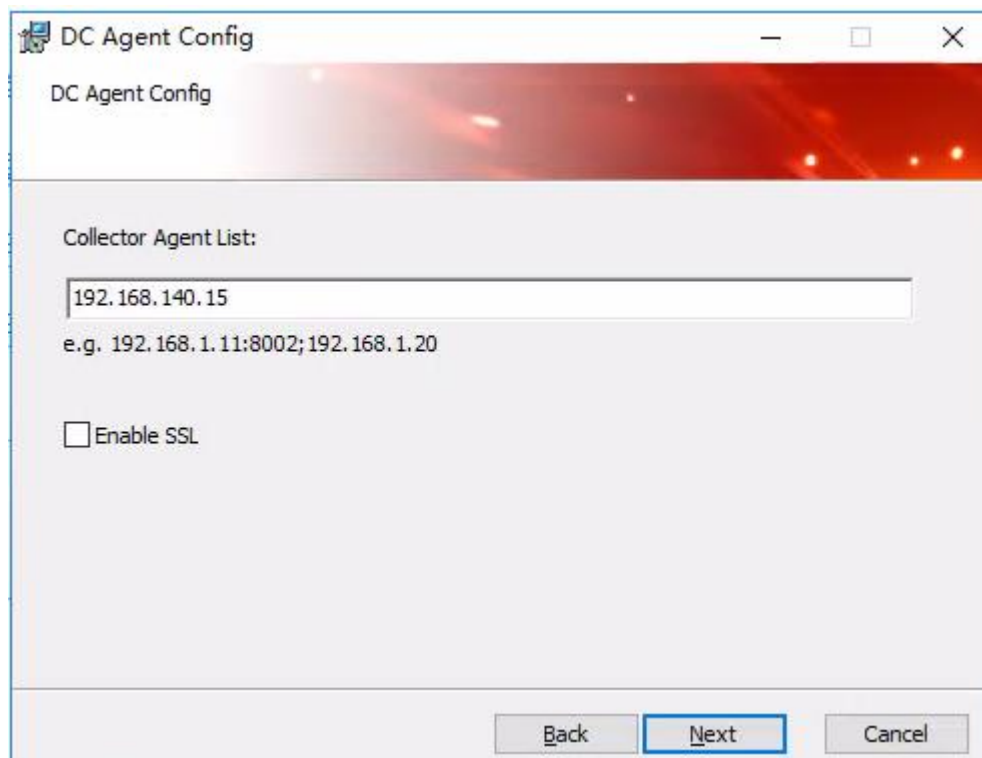


5.1.2. 安装 DC Agent

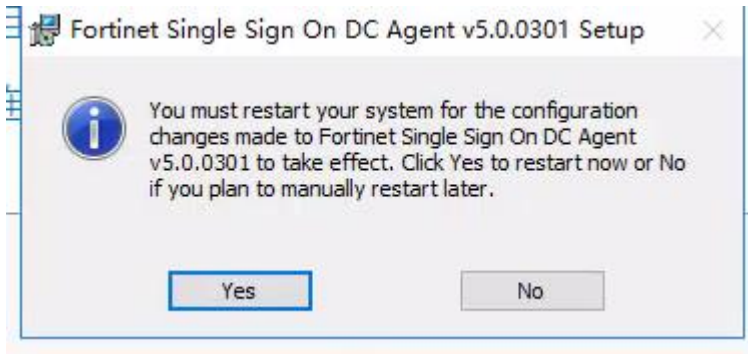
在 DC 服务器上安装 DC Agent



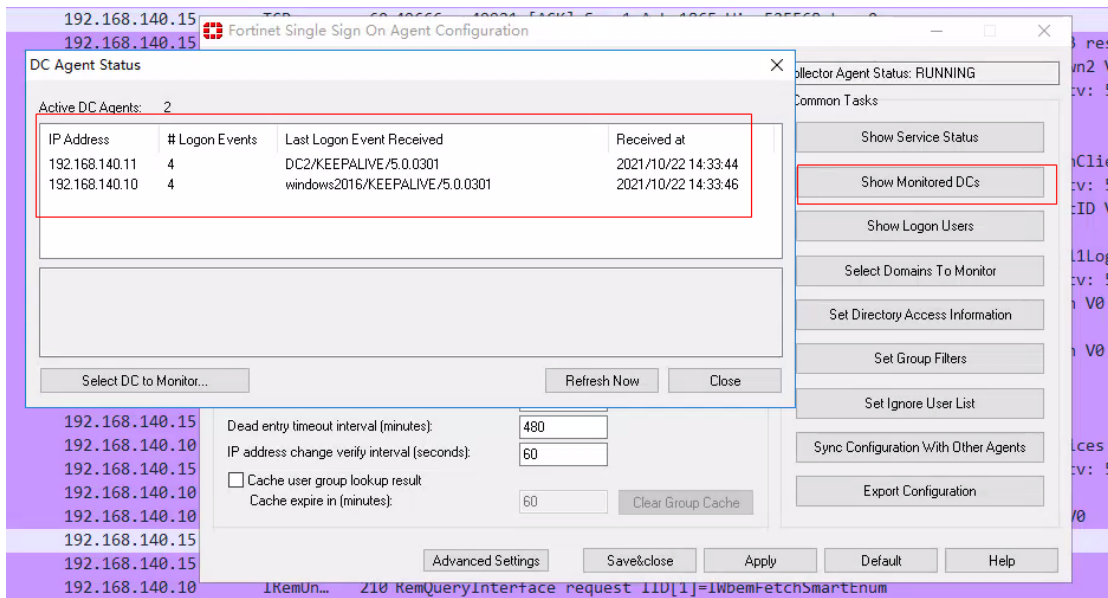
输入 collector Agent 地址，支持冗余，使用;进行分隔



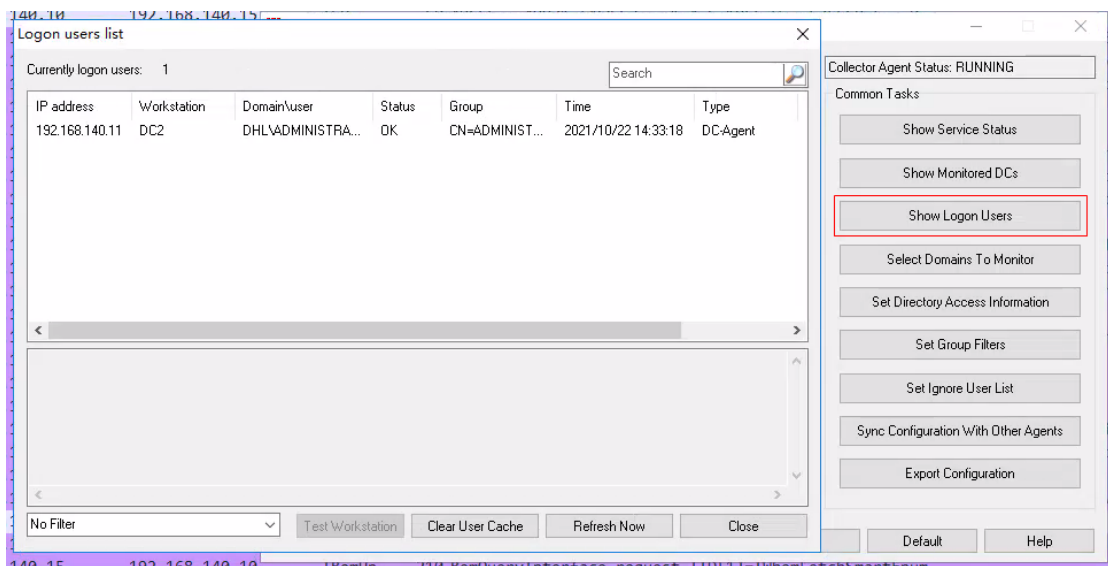
重启 DC 完成安装



验证：从 FSSO Agent 上可以看见 DC Agent 推送的消息

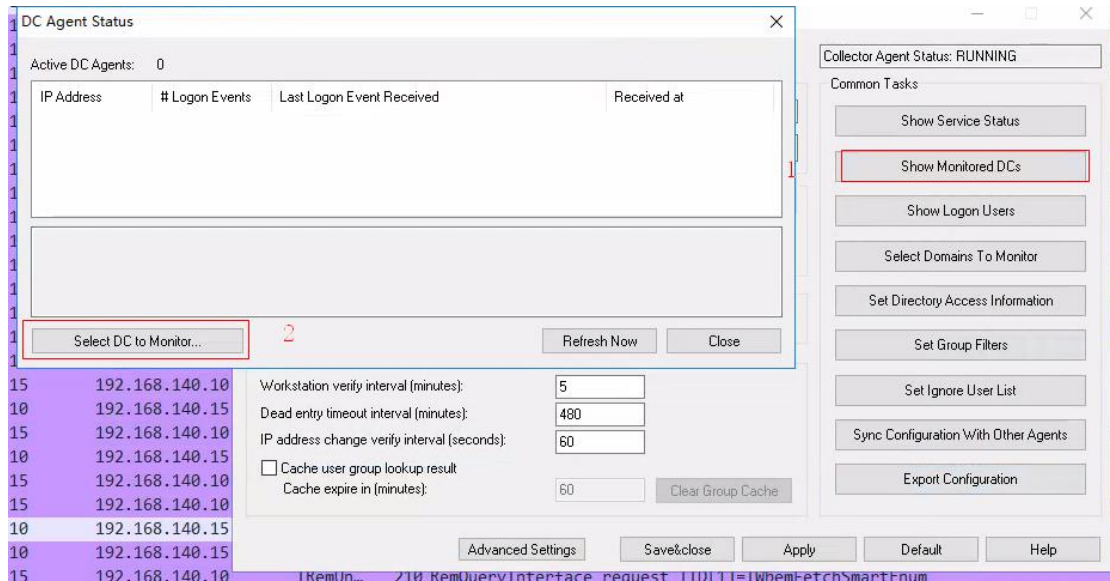


也可以看见用户的登录信息

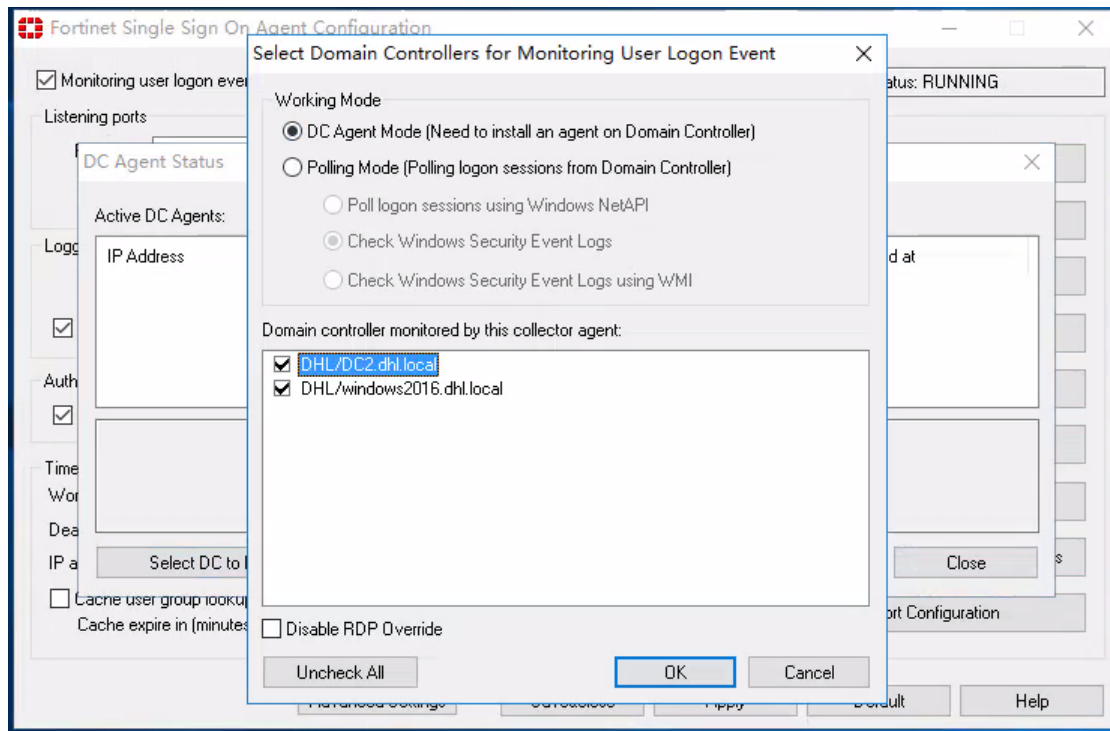


5.2. FSSO 主动推送

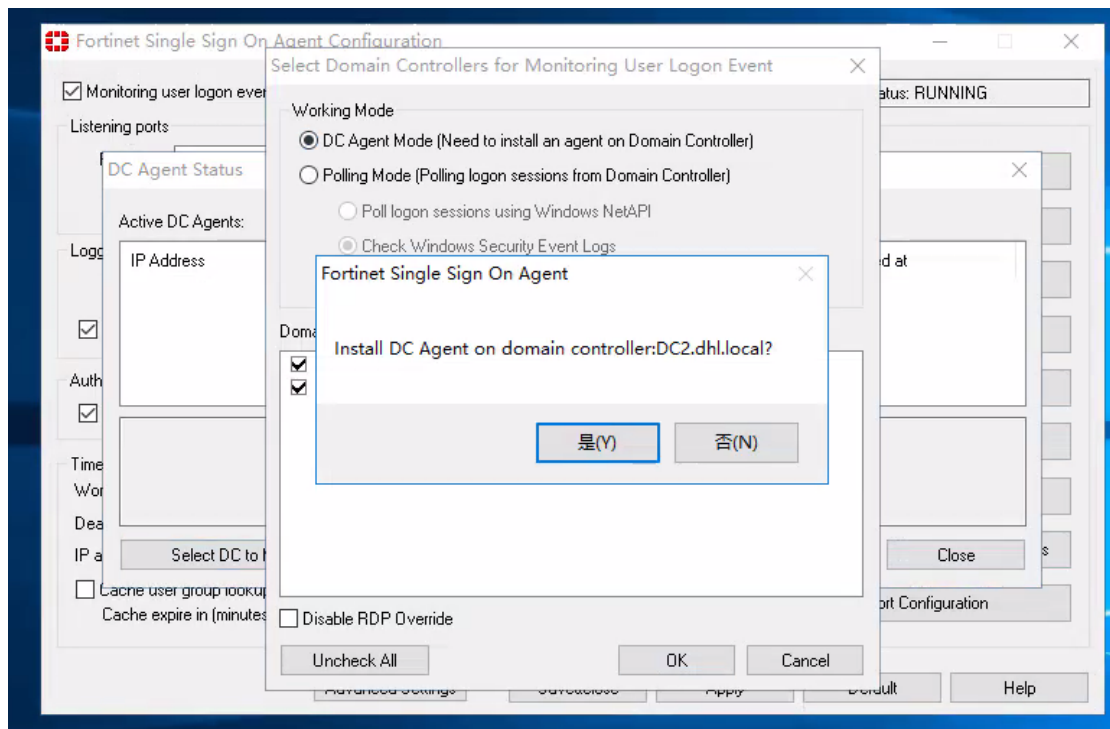
FSSO 主动推送安装比较方便，点击 show monitored DC---select DC to monitor



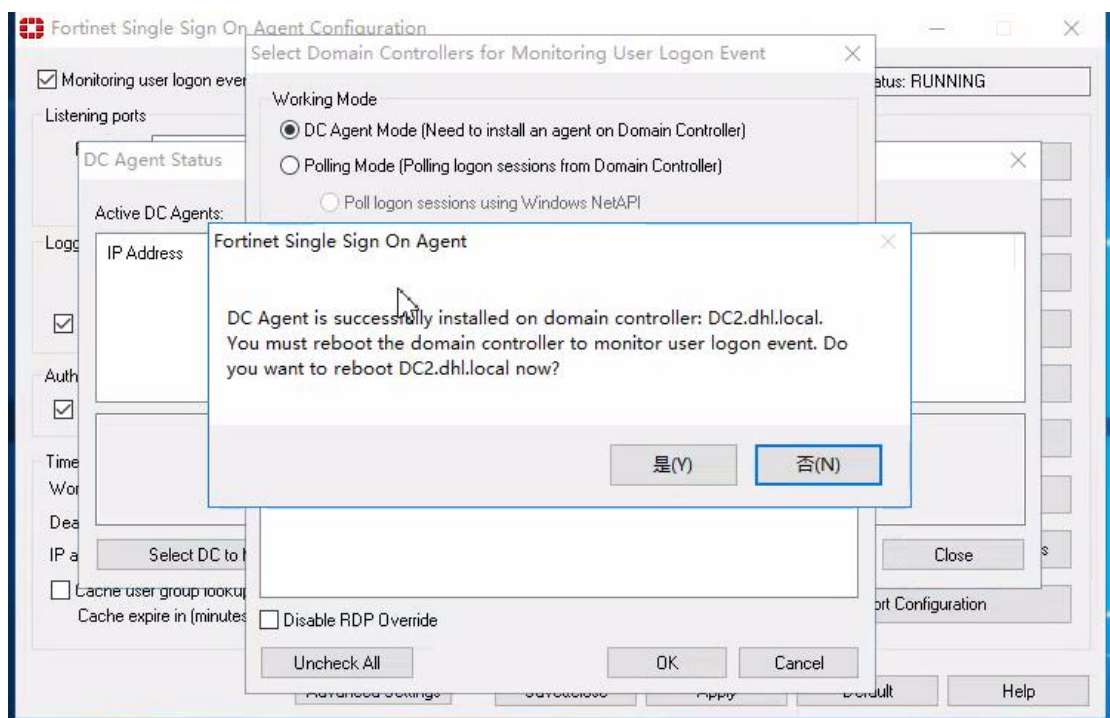
选择 DC Agent 模式，勾选 DC 服务器的选项，点击确定，FSSO Agent 会主动推送安装，安装完会自动重启，需要重启安装账户的权限。



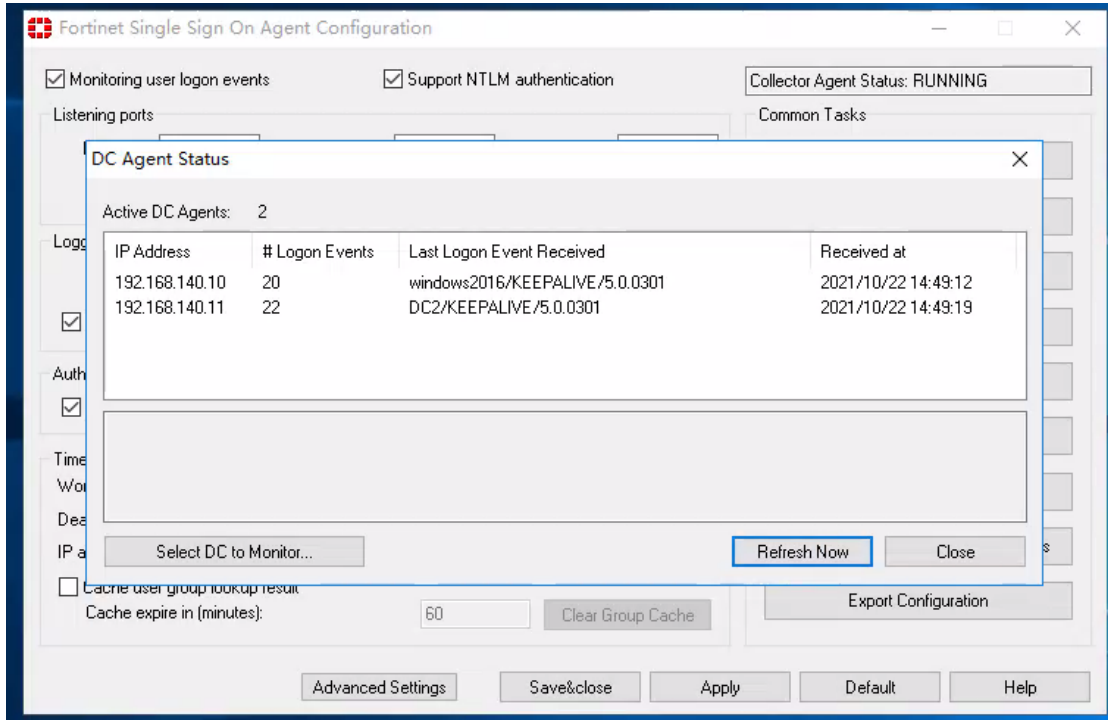
安装时会提示安装至相应的服务器



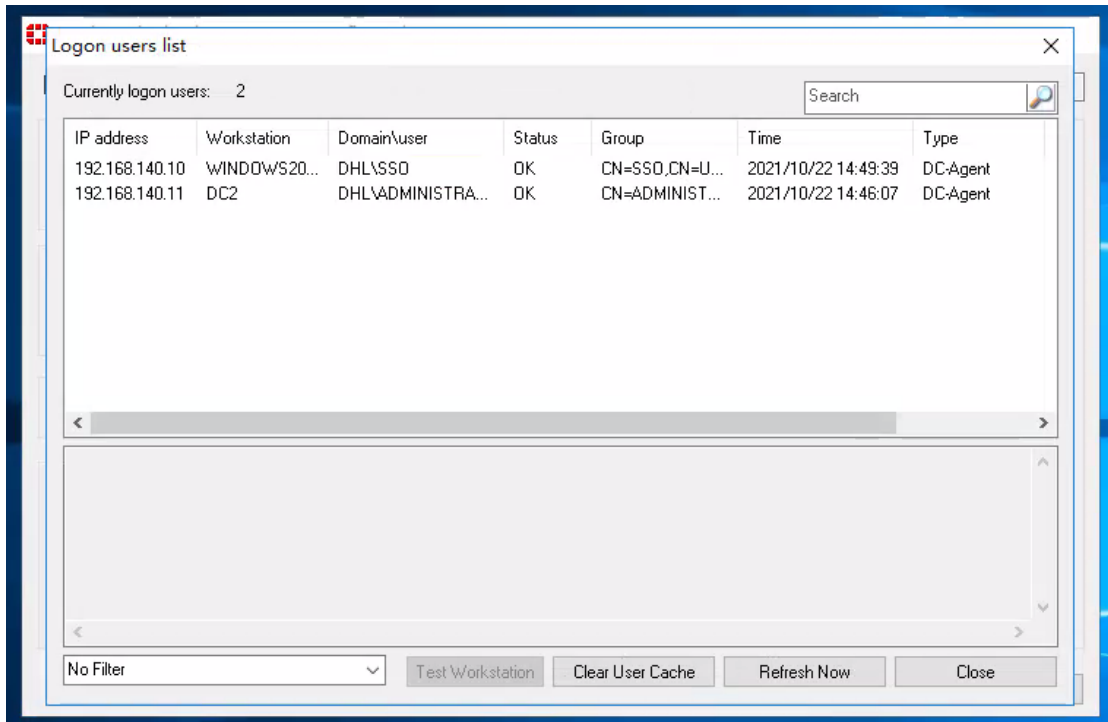
安装完成后会提示你重启，点击确定



安装完成后从看见 DC 推送的消息

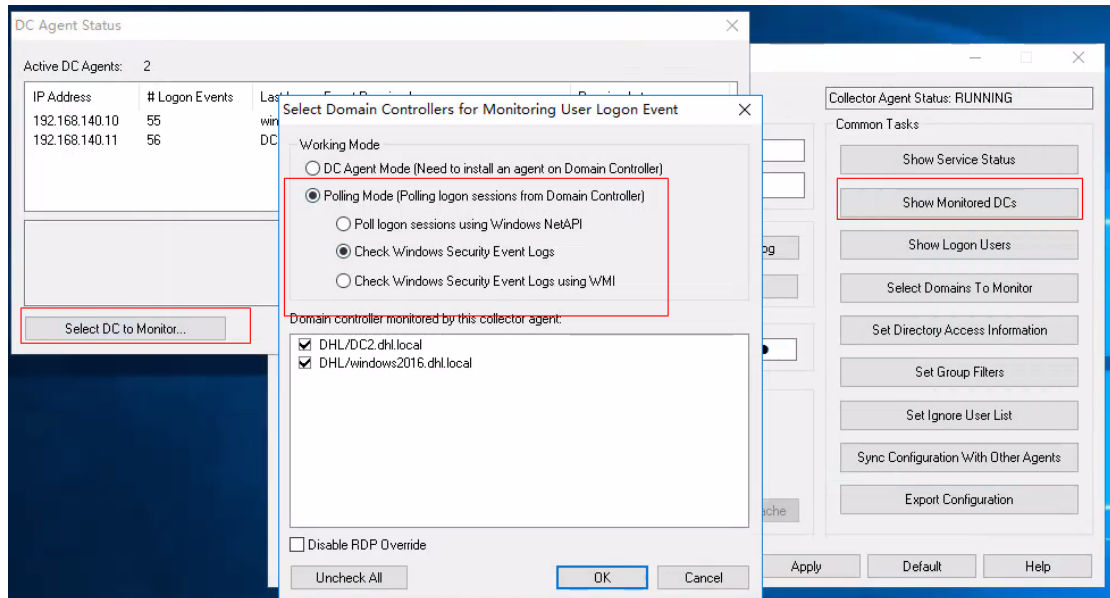


能看见用户登录信息



六. Agent Polling 配置

Agent Polling 模式只需要在 Show Monitored DC 中，选择 Select DC to Monitor，然后选择相应协议即可，如下图所示：



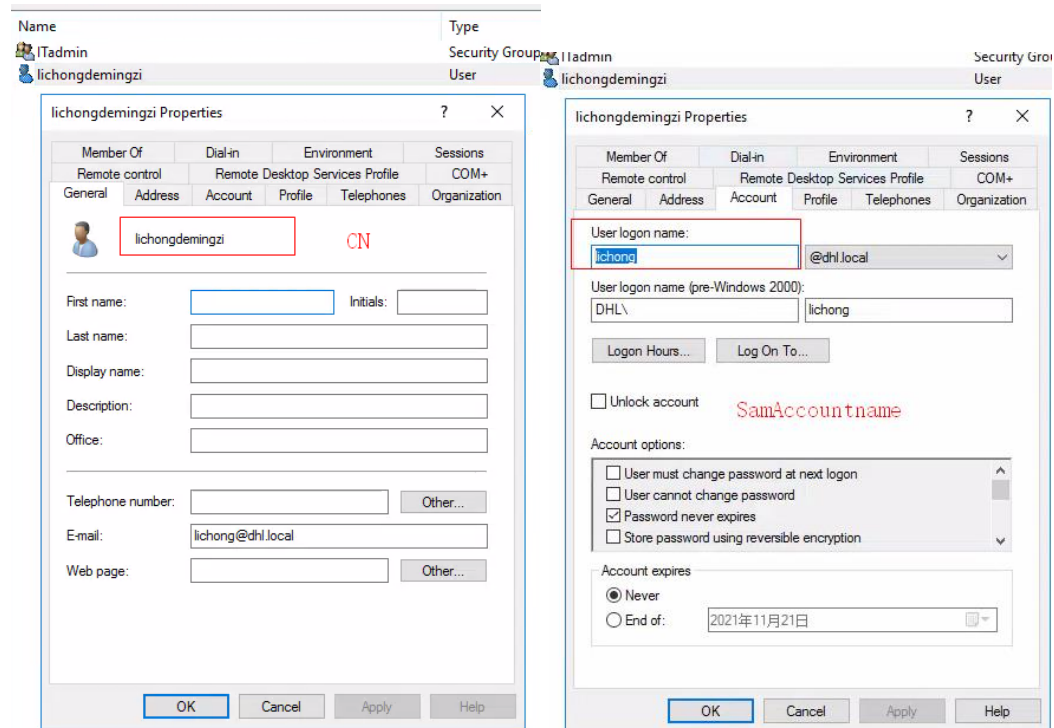
七. 防火墙相关配置

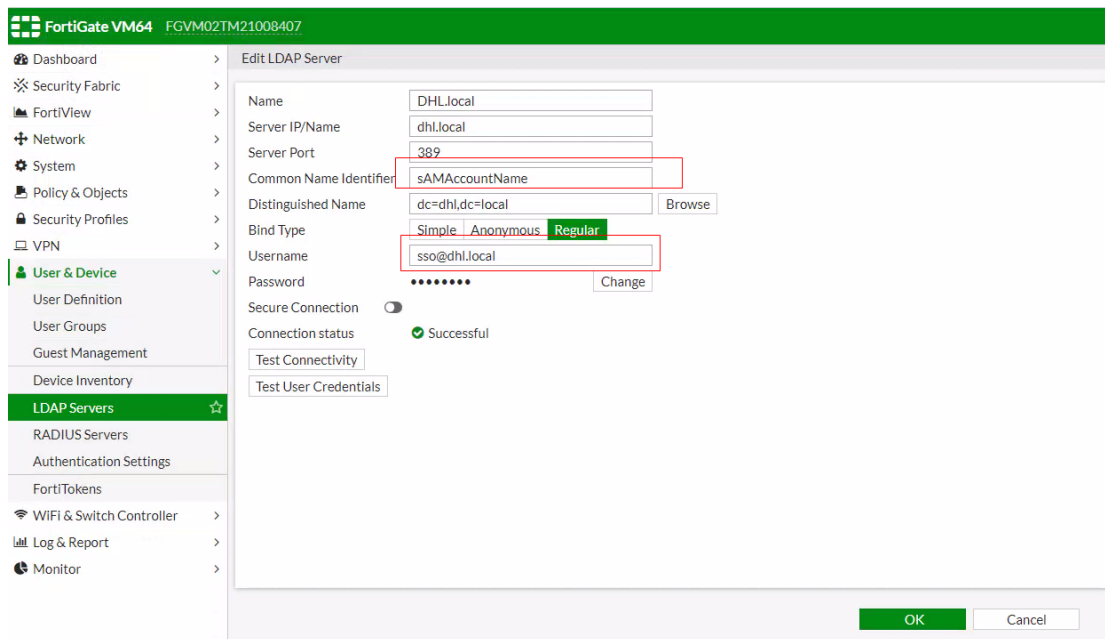
防火墙需要与 AD 和 FSSO Agent 进行通信，且通信方式采用带内通信，所以 HA 环境中 Reverse 的 Mgmt 是无法使用的，需要额外使用一个带内接口，配置 IP 后进行通信。

7.1. 配置 LDAP Server 相关信息

设置 Fortigate 使用内部 DNS，可以解析本地主机和本地 DC 的，Server 地址可以直接使用域名，**Common identify name** 有 2 个选项，CN 和 Samaccountname，CN 相当于是 AD 用户中的显示名称，SamAccountname 是登录名称，根据用户 AD 的情况选择不同的识别方式，多数用户 CN 和 SamAccountName 是一致的，所以可以二选一，设置完成后点击 Test 进行相应测试。

CN 与 SamAccountname 的区别





7.2. 配置 Fabric 连接器，选择【Fortinet 单点登陆代理】

主 FSSO agent IP 是指安装 FSSO collector agent 服务器 IP，密码与 CA agent 上输入的密码一致，这里为 Fortinet;

User Group Source 推荐使用本地 LDAP 获取，因为这样获取可以做过滤并且更方便;

Proactively Retrieve from LDAP Server 勾选，可以预先读取 LDAP 上的组或用户信息;

Search Filter 这里可以对 LDAP 服务器的查询进行过滤，像默认的过滤 LDAP 上所有的组 (ObjectCategory=group)，想过滤出所有的用户可以使用 (ObjectCategory=person)，一些简单的过滤语法如下:


过滤某个组的用户:

(&(objectcategory=person)(memberof=CN=sales,ou=sales,DC=dhl,DC=local)), 标红的为某个 Group 的 DN，需要写全

过滤某个组: (&(objectcategory=group)(cn=sales)), 标红的为组名，可以使用通配符

Edit Fabric Connector

SSO/Identity

 Fortinet Single Sign-On Agent

Connector Settings

Name: 192.168.140.15

Primary FSSO agent: 192.168.140.15 - [password] +

Enable SSL/TLS connection:

User group source: Local

LDAP server:

Proactively retrieve from LDAP server:

Search filter:

Interval (minutes):

Users/Groups: 57

FSSO groups will be populated in the background.

7.3. 在策略里面调用相关 FSSO 用户组或用户进行 IPv4 过滤

Edit Policy

Name: 111

Incoming Interface: port2

Outgoing Interface: port1

Source: group-192.168.140.0/24

Destination: all

Schedule: always

Service: ALL

Action: ACCEPT DENY

Inspection Mode: Flow-based Proxy-based

Firewall / Network Options

NAT:

IP Pool Configuration: Use Outgoing Interface Address Use Dynamic IP Pool

Preserve Source Port:

Protocol Options: PRX default

Security Profiles

AntiVirus:

Web Filter: WEB monitor-all

DNS Filter: DNS default

Application Control: APP default

IPS:

VoIP:

Select Entries

Address User Internet Service

Search: + Add

- CN=Pre-Windows 2000 Compatible A
- CN=Print Operators,CN=Builtin,DC=c
- CN=Protected Users,CN=Users,DC=d
- CN=RAS and IAS Servers,CN=Users,D
- CN=RDS Endpoint Servers,CN=Buildir
- CN=RDS Management Servers,CN=Bu
- CN=RDS Remote Access Servers,CN=
- CN=Read-only Domain Controllers,CN
- CN=Remote Desktop Users,CN=Buildi
- CN=Remote Management Users,CN=I
- CN=Replicator,CN=Builtin,DC=dhl,DC
- CN=Sales,OU=Sales,DC=dhl,DC=local
- CN=Schema Admins,CN=Users,DC=d
- CN=Server Operators,CN=Builtin,DC:
- CN=Storage Replica Administrators,C
- CN=System Managed Accounts Group
- CN=Terminal Server License Servers,C
- CN=TEST,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=loca
- CN=Users,CN=Builtin,DC=dhl,DC=loc
- CN=Windows Authorization Access G
- 192.168.140.15-2 (10)
- CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=dhl
- CN=aina,OU=Sales,DC=dhl,DC=local
- CN=DefaultAccount,CN=Users,DC=d
- CN=duhele,OU=Employee,DC=dhl,DC
- CN=Guest,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=loc
- CN=krbtgt,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=loc
- CN=SSO,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=local

7.4. 在防火墙上查看 FSSO 登录相关信息

FortiGate VM64 FGV002TM21008407

Refresh | Disauthenticate | Show all FSSO Logons | Search

User Name	User Group	Duration	IP Address	Traffic Volume	Method
SSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CN=SSO,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=local CN=Domain Users,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=local CN=Event Log Readers,CN=Builtin,DC=dhl,DC=local CN=Users,CN=Builtin,DC=dhl,DC=local 	2 minute(s) and 6 second(s)	192.168.140.10	325 B	Fortinet Single Sign-On
SSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CN=SSO,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=local CN=Domain Users,CN=Users,DC=dhl,DC=local CN=Event Log Readers,CN=Builtin,DC=dhl,DC=local CN=Users,CN=Builtin,DC=dhl,DC=local 	2 minute(s) and 6 second(s)	192.168.140.11	318 B	Fortinet Single Sign-On

八. 额外注意事项

防火墙的系统时间、时区保持正确

防火墙和域内主机的 DNS 必须是内部 DNS

Collect agent 必须能查询到客户机, 通知是否用户仍在登录, 在 collector agent/FortiGate 和所有主机间必须打开 TCP 139 和 445, 每个客户端上必须运行远程注册服务

九. 参考 Link 和文档

TAC Training



FSSO_training_20
15.pdf

Technical Tip : Alternative LDAP settings for FSSO Collector Agent

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD49702&sliceId=1>>

Technical Tip: FSSO Collector agent redundancy with two Windows AD and two Fortinet DC Agents

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD39911&sliceId=1>>

Technical Tip: Excluding IP addresses from FSSO logon events

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD45566&sliceId=1>>

Active Directory: LDAP Syntax Filters

来自 <<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/5392.active-directory-ldap-syntax-filters.aspx>>

Use active directory objects directly in policies

来自 <<https://docs.fortinet.com/document/fortigate/6.2.9/cookbook/795593/use-active-directory-objects-directly-in-policies>>

Technical Note: Unset the DNS resolution of the FSSO

DCAgent

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD37705&sliceId=1>>

Technical Note : FSAE Troubleshooting Guide

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD31819&sliceId=1>>

Technical Tip: How to set source IP address for FSSO and LDAP

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD38942&sliceId=1>>

Technical Tip: FSSO Group Filter configured on Collector Agent

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD52383&sliceId=1>>

Technical Tip: FSSO Windows Directory Access Methods - Standard versus Advanced Mode

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD30964&sliceId=1>>

Technical Note: FSSO collector agent failover configuration

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD36603&sliceId=1>>

Technical Note : Details about 'FSSO Guest Users'

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD31780&sliceId=1>>

Technical Tip: FSSO local poller (fssod) limitations compared to FSSO collector agent

来自 <<https://kb.fortinet.com/kb/viewContent.do?externalId=FD38897&sliceId=1>>