

Helping you create a  
digitally secure future.

# FortiAppSec Cloud

Cloud CSE Team



# Agenda

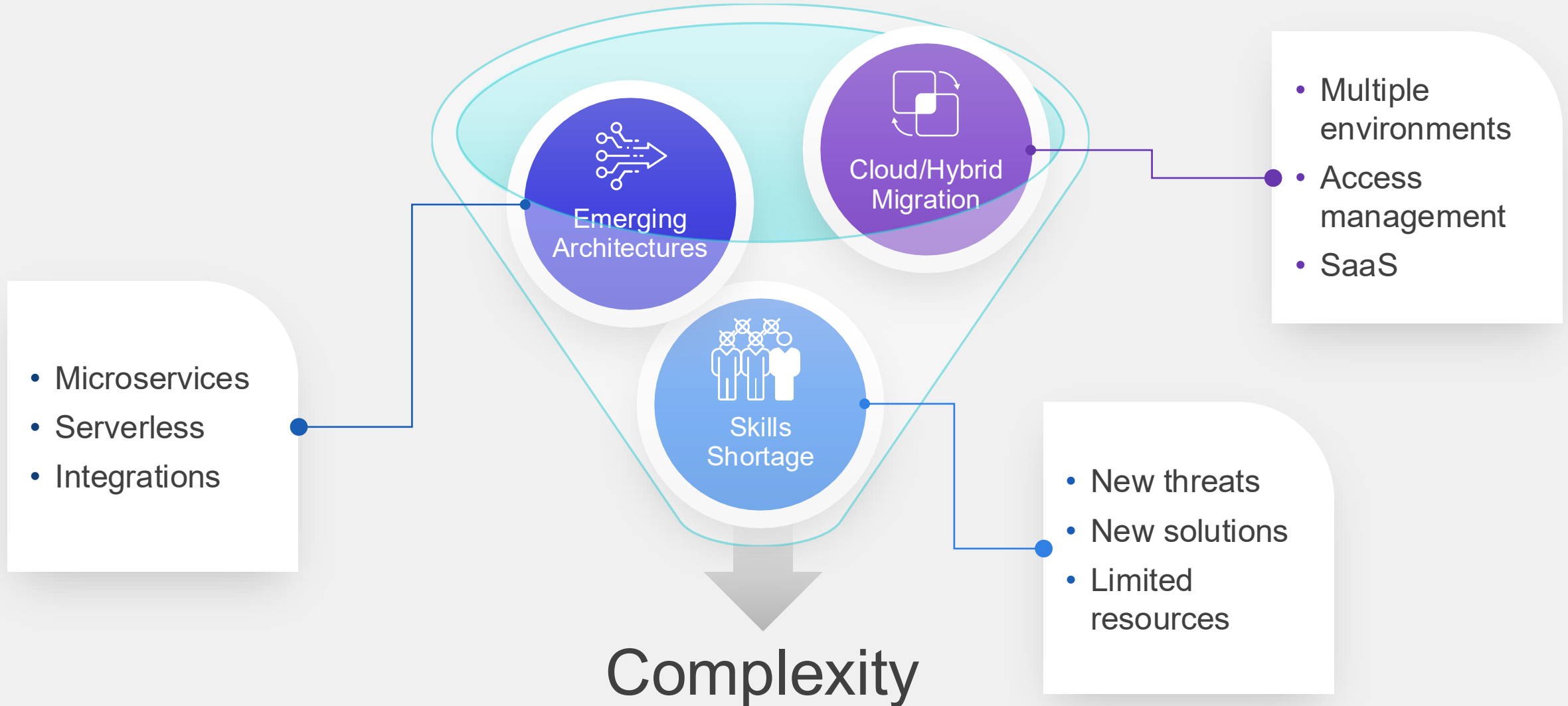
- Need for Application Security
- Introducing FortiAppSec Cloud
- Review Hands on Lab
  - Initial Setup
  - Web Application Firewall rules
  - Machine learning
  - Bot mitigation
  - API protection
- Summery

# FortiAppSec cloud

Initial setup



# Modern Applications Architectures Create Blind Spots





# Customers expect security solution that is

- ✓ **Seamless** – Built-in, not bolted on; protection that doesn't slow down innovation.
- ✓ **Cloud-Ready** – Works across on-prem, cloud, and hybrid environments.
- ✓ **Intelligent** – Uses AI/ML to detect and respond to evolving threats automatically.
- ✓ **Comprehensive** – Covers web apps, APIs, and bots under one platform.
- ✓ **Visible and Actionable** – Offers unified analytics and simplified management.
- ✓ **Integrated** – Works with existing DevOps and CI/CD pipelines.



# FortiAppSec Cloud

## Customer Benefits

- ✓ Cover the application attack surface
- ✓ Simplify detection and response
- ✓ Deliver consistent security policy
- ✓ Ensure availability and continuity
- ✓ Optimize application performance
- ✓ Central management and visibility

### Web Application Protection



Web Application Firewall



API Protection



Client Side Security

### DAST



Vuln Scan

### DDoS Mitigation



L 3/4/7 Protection

### Advanced Bot Management



Advanced Bot Protection

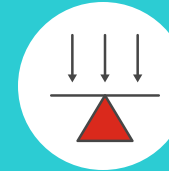
### Application Delivery



CDN



GSLB



Load Balancing



Content Routing

### AI Driven Security Operations



Threat Analytics



SIEM Integration



FortiView

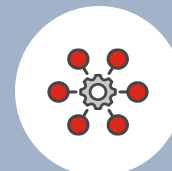


SOC Analyst Tools

### Unified Management



Single Pane



Automation



API



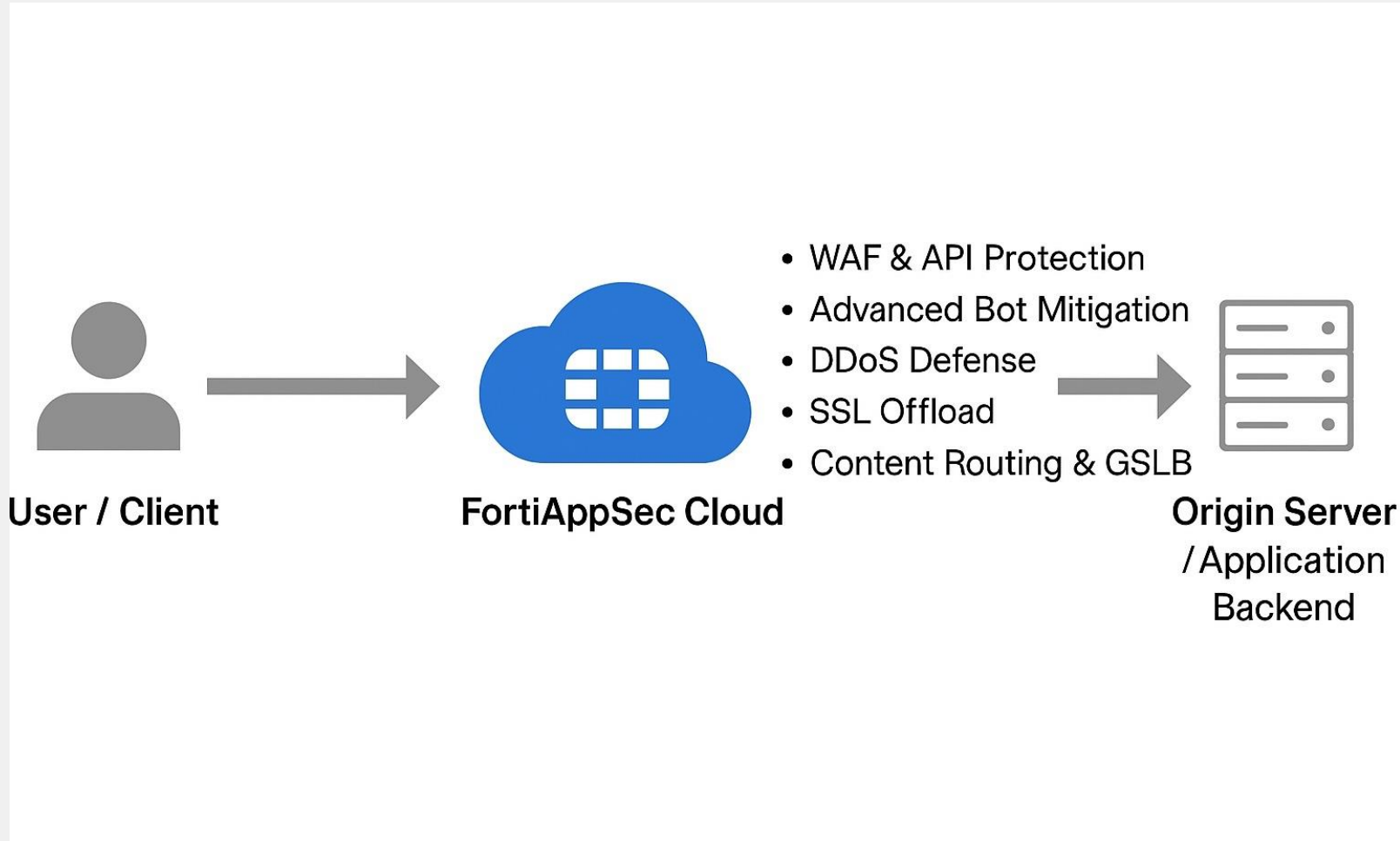
Fabric Connectors



Cloud Connectors



# How FortiAppSec Works



## Traffic Flow Overview:

1. **User / Client** – Sends web or API requests to the application's public URL.
2. **FortiAppSec Cloud** – Intercepts and inspects all HTTP/S traffic before it reaches the origin.

WAF & API Protection

Advanced Bot Mitigation

DDoS Defense

SSL Offload

Content Routing & GSLB

3. **Origin Server / Application Backend** – Only clean, legitimate traffic is forwarded to the application.

## Outcome:

Enhanced security

Improved performance

Simplified management





# Global Coverage: Simple. Fast. Secure.

Deployment across all major Cloud Providers

## Fortinet Dev & Support

- AWS
- Azure
- GCP
- OCI

- Unlimited elasticity
- Simplified regulatory environment
- Proximity, 0 latency
- Multi-tenancy
- Only intra-region traffic is charged





# Lab Review

Section 1 Create Your Environment



# Getting Started – Goal and Context

**Objective:** Provisioning Your Azure Environment. Each student receives an isolated environment with prebuilt components for hands-on exercises.



1

Provision your personal Azure lab instance

2.

Configure and access Azure Cloud Shell

3.

Deploy lab resources using Terraform

4.

Connect to your Kali Linux and Juice Shop servers



# Protect Application – What You Will Do

Hands-On Setup Steps:

1. **Provision Azure Environment** – Submit your email and receive Azure credentials.
2. **Set Up Azure Cloud Shell** – Login → Select Bash → Mount the training storage account.
3. **Run Terraform** – Clone the repo and apply the template to deploy all lab resources.
4. **Start Kali RDP** – Use Guacamole to connect via browser and verify access.
5. **Check Juice Shop** – Browse to `http://<ubuntu-ip>:3000` to confirm the app is running.

**End Goal: Both Kali and Juice Shop accessible — ready for vulnerability labs.**

# Lab Review

Section 2 On board the Application



# On Board your Application – Goal and Context

*From Deployment to Protection*

## Objective

Establish secure protection for a live web application by onboarding the **Juice Shop** into **FortiAppSec Cloud**, enabling cloud-based inspection and control.



1

All application traffic is routed **through FortiAppSec Cloud** for visibility and protection.

2.

The **origin server is isolated** — only FortiAppSec Cloud can communicate with it.

3.

**DNS and Azure NSG updates** ensure a hardened, trusted traffic path.

4.

This setup lays the **foundation for hands-on attack simulation and mitigation labs.**



# Protect Application – What You Will Do

## In This Section You Will:

1. **Access FortiAppSec Cloud** — log in with your student credentials.
2. **Onboard the Juice Shop App** — register it as a protected application.
3. **Connect the Backend** — verify origin server and CNAME resolution.
4. **Update DNS & Azure NSG** — restrict access to FortiAppSec Cloud only.
5. **Verify Protection** — confirm traffic flows securely through FortiAppSec Cloud.

## Result:

Your application is now live, protected, and ready for the upcoming attack-simulation and mitigation labs.

# Lab Review

Section 3 Simple Attacks





# Simple Attacks– Goal and Expected Outcome

Defending Against Known Web Application Attacks

## Goal

Understand and demonstrate how FortiAppSec Cloud detects and blocks *known web application attacks* such as **SQL Injection**.



1

FortiAppSec Cloud uses **signature-based detection** to quickly identify these patterns.

2

Students will observe how enabling **Block Mode** stops malicious input and records it as a *known attack event* in the dashboard

**Outcome:** Recognize how WAF signatures provide immediate protection against known threats while highlighting where additional defenses (positive security, parameterized queries) fit in.



# FortiGuard Services for FortiAppSec Cloud



## WAF Security Service

- Application layer signatures
- Web Application signature to prevent any web attack
- Machine learning threat models
- Malicious Bots



## IP Reputation

- Protection for automated attacks and malicious sources
- DDoS, Phishing, Botnet, Spam, Anonymous proxies and infected sources



## Antimalware

- Scan file uploads
- Regular and extended AV databases
- Protect the network against exploitable vulnerabilities



## FortiSandbox Cloud

- FortiSandbox hosted by Fortinet
- Subscription-based
- No separate sandbox required



## Credential stuffing Defense

- Identifies login attempts using stolen credentials from numerous sources
- Automatic updates
- Prevents unwanted access and defends against data breaches



## Threat Analytics

- AI based Threat Analytics
- Identifies common characteristics and patterns and groups them into meaningful security incidents
- Incident risk prioritization



# Simple Attacks– What You Will Do

## In This Section You Will:

1. **Enable Block Mode** – Navigate to **Applications** → **Block Mode**, toggle ON.
2. **Run a SQLi Test** – In your browser, append a test payload (e.g., ?id=1 OR 1=1--) to the target URL.
3. **Observe the Result** – A block page appears; FortiAppSec logs the event as *A03:2021 Injection – SQL Injection*.
4. **Inspect the Console** – Go to **Threats** → **Known Attacks** and expand the entry to view: Matched signature ID pattern, Request headers and payload, OWASP Top-10 reference and timestamp
5. **(Optional)** Explore the **Search Signature** view to see how the detection pattern matches known SQL injection keywords and encodings.

# Lab Review

Section 4 Web Attacks



# Advanced Attacks: Goal and Context

## Objective

recognize attack patterns, understand why classic defenses fail, and validate signature & token-based mitigations.



1

Move beyond simple scans — we're testing *more sophisticated* web attacks.

2.

Focus: **SQL Injection** and **Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)**.

3.

SQL Injection → direct data compromise, privilege escalation, data exfiltration.

4.

CSRF → unauthorized actions performed in an authenticated user's context.

**Learning goal:** demonstrate FortiWeb signature behavior with advanced tooling and validate token-based mitigation techniques.



# SQL Injection

## Brief Explanation

- **What it is:** An attacker injects unexpected SQL into an input so the application runs unintended database commands.
- **Why it is dangerous:** Can read, modify, or delete sensitive data and escalate privileges.
- **Common indicators:** unusual WHERE clauses, sudden large data returns, errors with SQL keywords, unexpected SELECT/UNION in requests.
- **High-level example:** user input like ' OR '1'='1' -- could alter a query's logic.
- **Primary defenses:** parameterized queries / prepared statements, strict input validation & whitelisting, least-privilege DB accounts, WAF signatures and anomaly detection.

## SQL INJECTION





# Understanding CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery)

When Trusted Sessions Are Tricked. Brief Explanation

- **What it is:** An attacker tricks a logged-in user's browser into sending unwanted requests to a trusted site.
- **How it works:** The user is *already authenticated* — so the malicious request carries their valid session cookies.
- **Impact:** Unauthorized actions (money transfer, password change, data deletion) executed as the victim.
- **Example:** A hidden form or image on an attacker's site silently submits a "Transfer \$100" request to victim.bank.
- **Defense strategies:**
  - Use **CSRF tokens** for every state-changing request.
  - Enforce **SameSite cookies**.
  - Verify **Referrer / Origin** headers.
  - Combine with WAF and behavior-based detection.



**DON'T LET YOUR  
SESSION BE THE PUPPET**



# Advanced Attacks– What You Will Do

## In This Section You Will:

1. **Observe** — review sample HTTP requests and server logs to identify suspicious patterns.
2. **Exploit demo** — safe, contained demo: trigger SQLi read and a CSRF action on the test app.
3. **Analyze** — map attack vectors to vulnerable inputs and session flows.
4. **Apply defenses**
  - Deploy/verify WAF signatures & parameter validation for SQLi.,
  - Enable/validate anti-CSRF tokens and SameSite cookie settings for CSRF.
5. **Tune & retest** — refine signature thresholds, false-positive checks, and re-run test cases.
6. **Validate telemetry** — confirm alerts, logs, and blocking behavior; capture evidence for the report.



# Lab Review

Section 5 API protection





# Protecting APIs – Goal and Context

## Objective

Introduce **API Gateway** and **Schema Validation** — key features for controlling and securing API traffic.



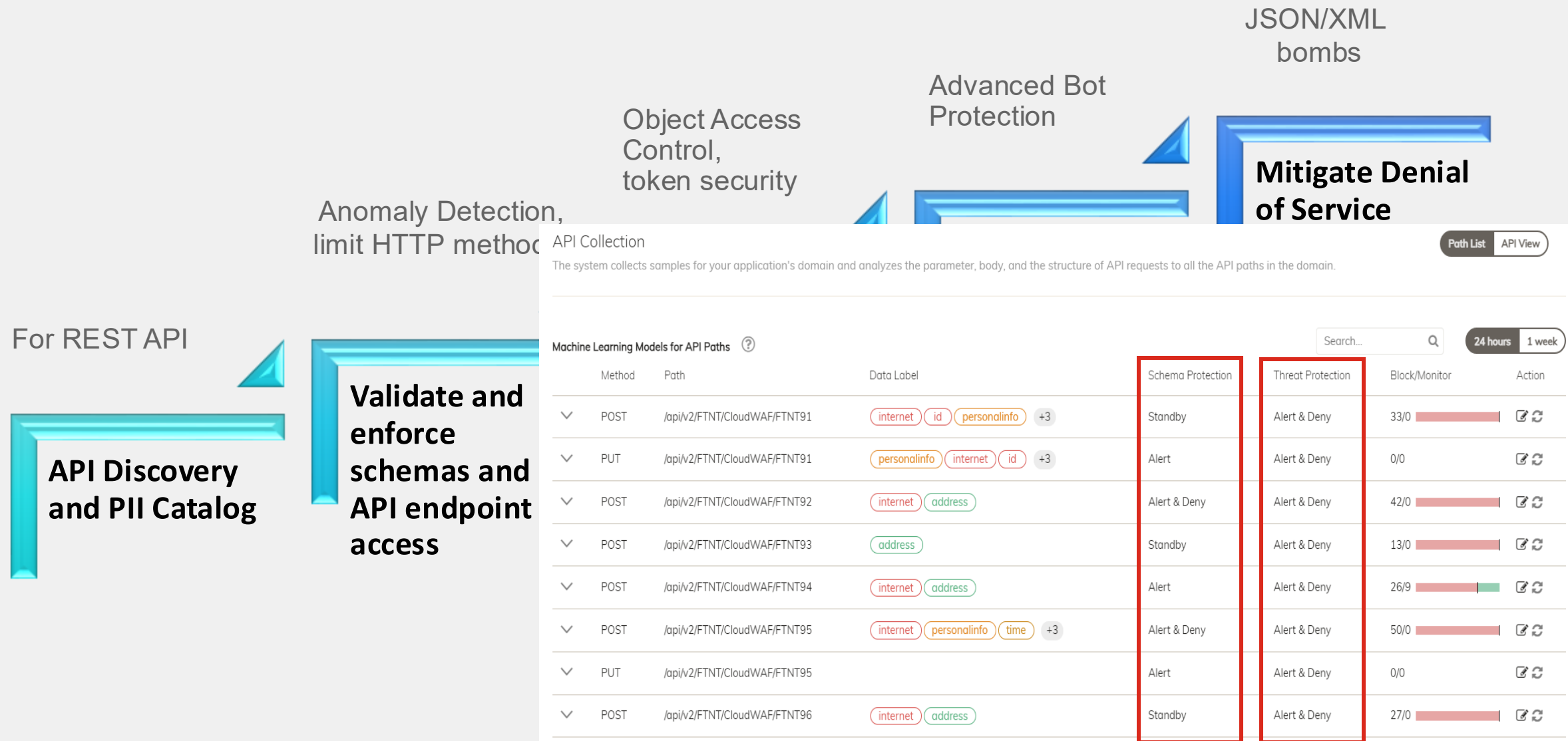
1

FortiAppSec Cloud protects APIs by enforcing authentication (API keys) .

2.

FortiAppseec validating requests against OpenAPI schemas

# Protecting APIs - Use-Cases and Protections





# Protecting APIs – What You will Do

## In This Section You Will:

1. **Call an API using Postman** – verify how API data is retrieved.
2. **Enable API Gateway** – configure key-based access control for your Juice Shop API.
3. **Apply Schema Protection** – upload and test OpenAPI validation to block malformed requests.
4. **Validate Results** – use Postman to confirm allowed and blocked requests and review logs in FortiAppSec Cloud.

# Lab Review

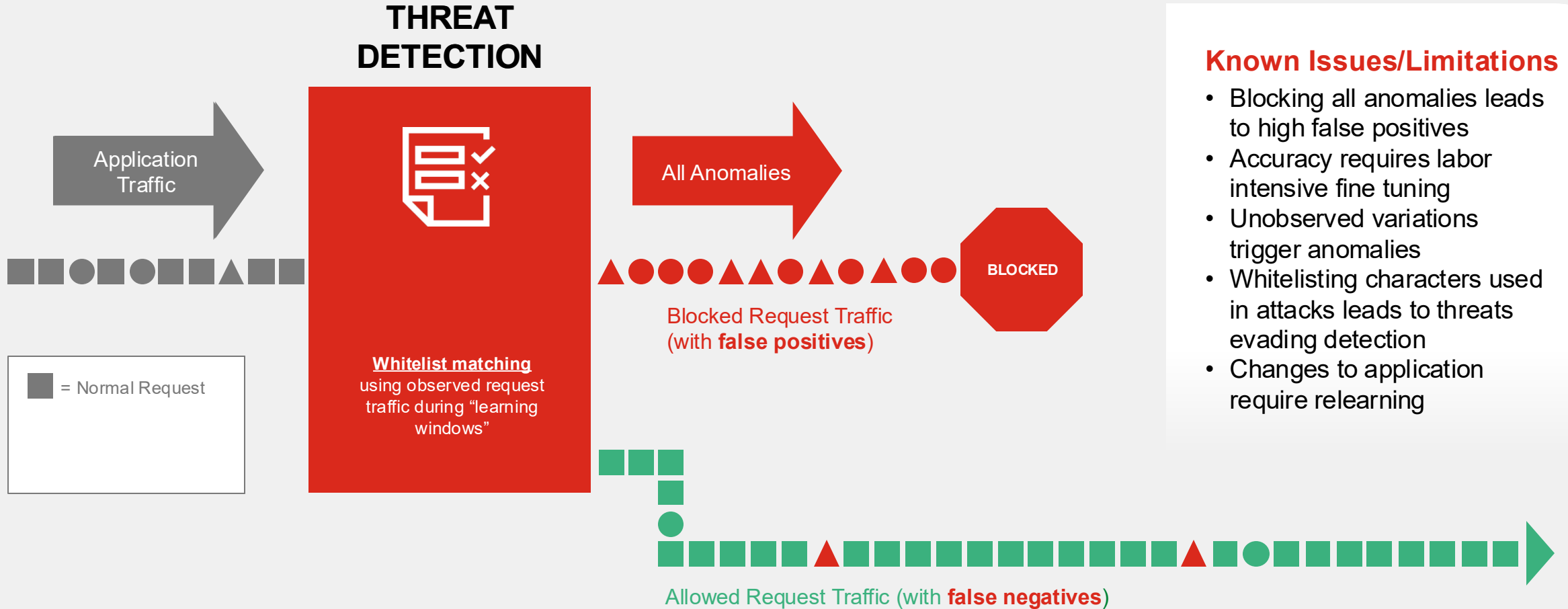
Section 6 Machine Learning



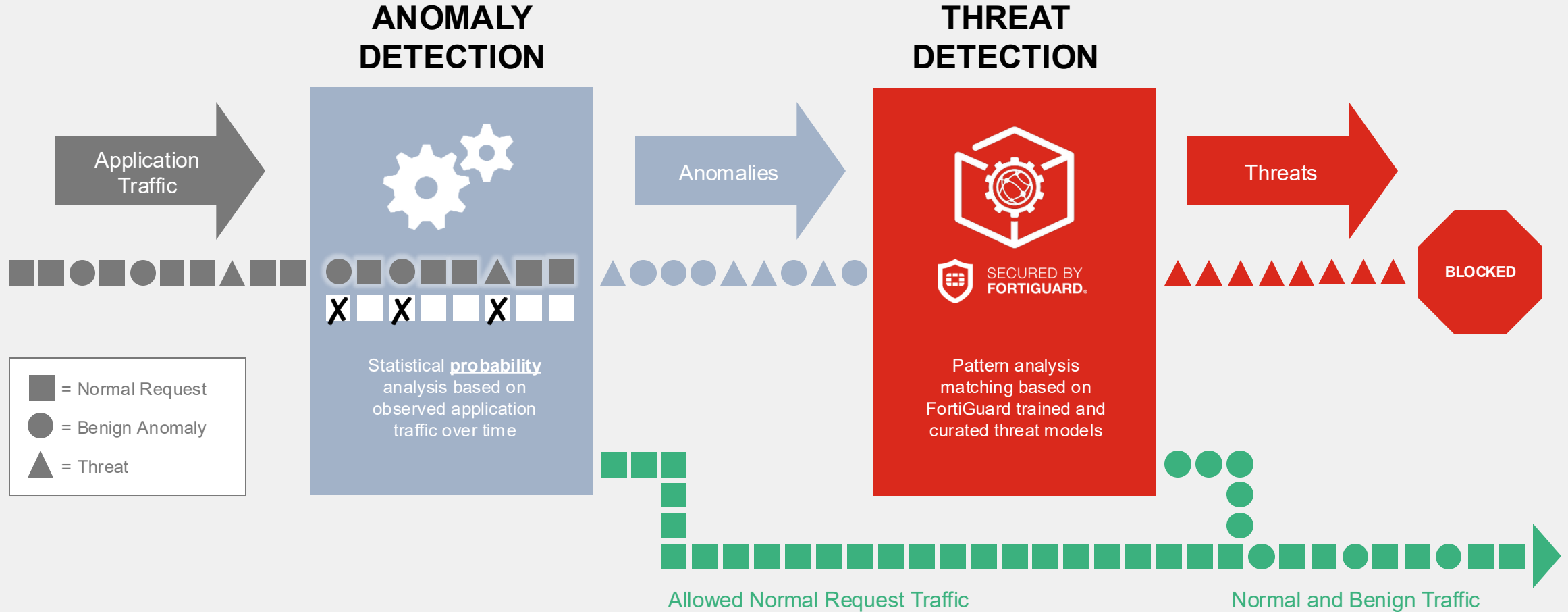
# Positive Security Model and Machine Learning – Goal & Context

- FortiAppSec uses **machine learning** to make this approach practical — it learns normal URL, parameter, and method patterns and spots anomalies automatically.
- Two ML layers:
  - **Anomaly Detection** — builds baseline of legitimate activity.
  - **Threat Detection** — checks if flagged anomalies match known attack types (SQLi, XSS, etc.).
- This combination provides strong protection against **zero-day and evolving threats**.

# Common WAF Learning

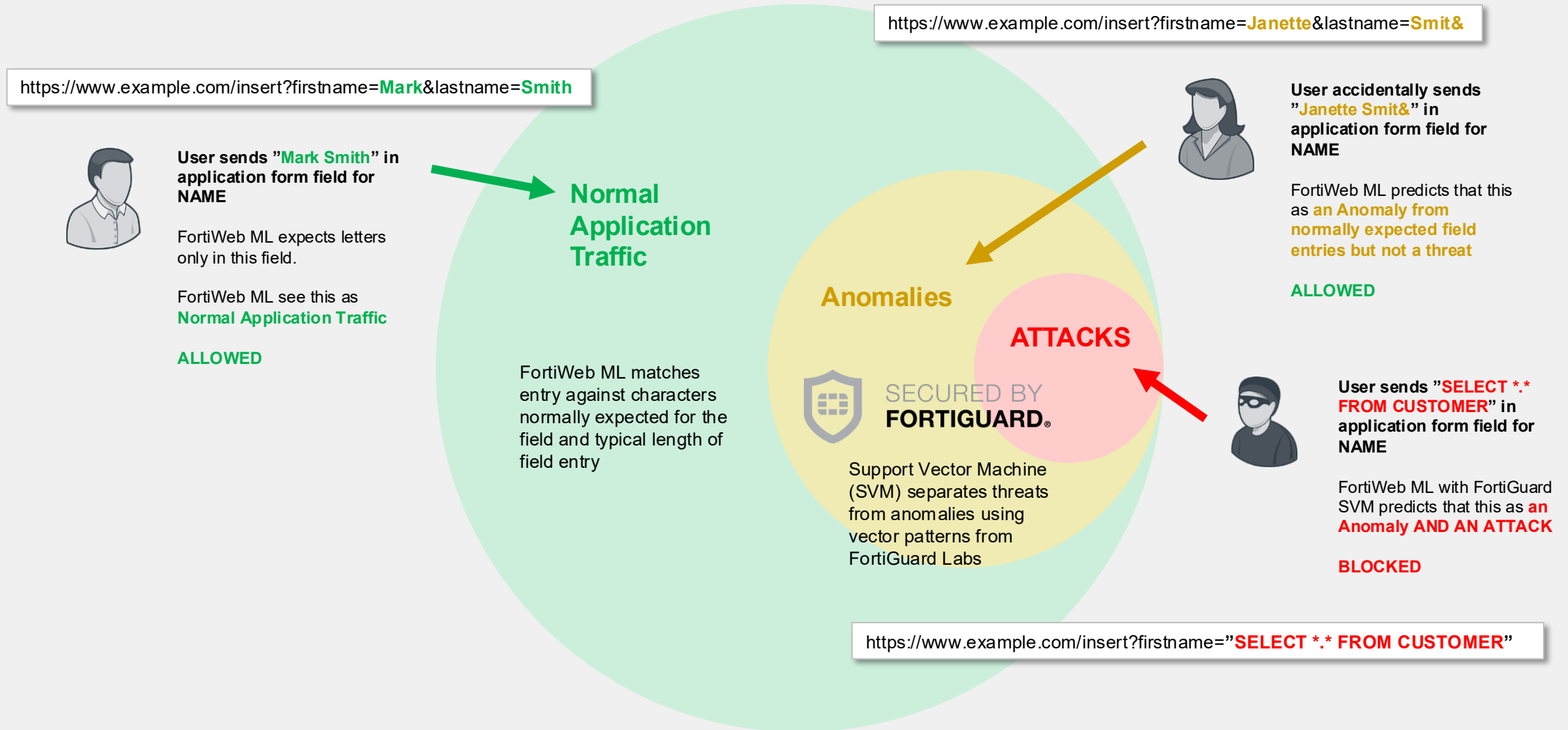


# FortiAppSec WAF Machine Learning



**Reduce friction when deploying web applications!**

# How FortiWeb ML Works - Simplified







# Protect Application – What You Will Do

## In This Section You Will:

1. **Enable** the Anomaly Detection module in FortiAppSec Cloud.
2. **Generate legitimate traffic** with ml-mix to let the model learn baseline patterns.
3. **Monitor model building** stages — Collecting → Building → Running.
4. **Run attack traffic** ( $\approx 30\%$ ) to see ML detect SQL Injection, Command Injection, and XSS automatically.
5. **Review logs** in FortiAppSec Cloud to verify detections.

# Lab Review

Section 7 Bot Mitigation



# What Are Bots

## Brief Explanation

### ▪ What Are Bots?

- Automated software programs that perform tasks over the internet — some helpful, others harmful.

### ▪ Good Bots:

- Search engine crawlers (Google, Bing)
- Monitoring or uptime services
- Chatbots that assist users

### ▪ Bad Bots:

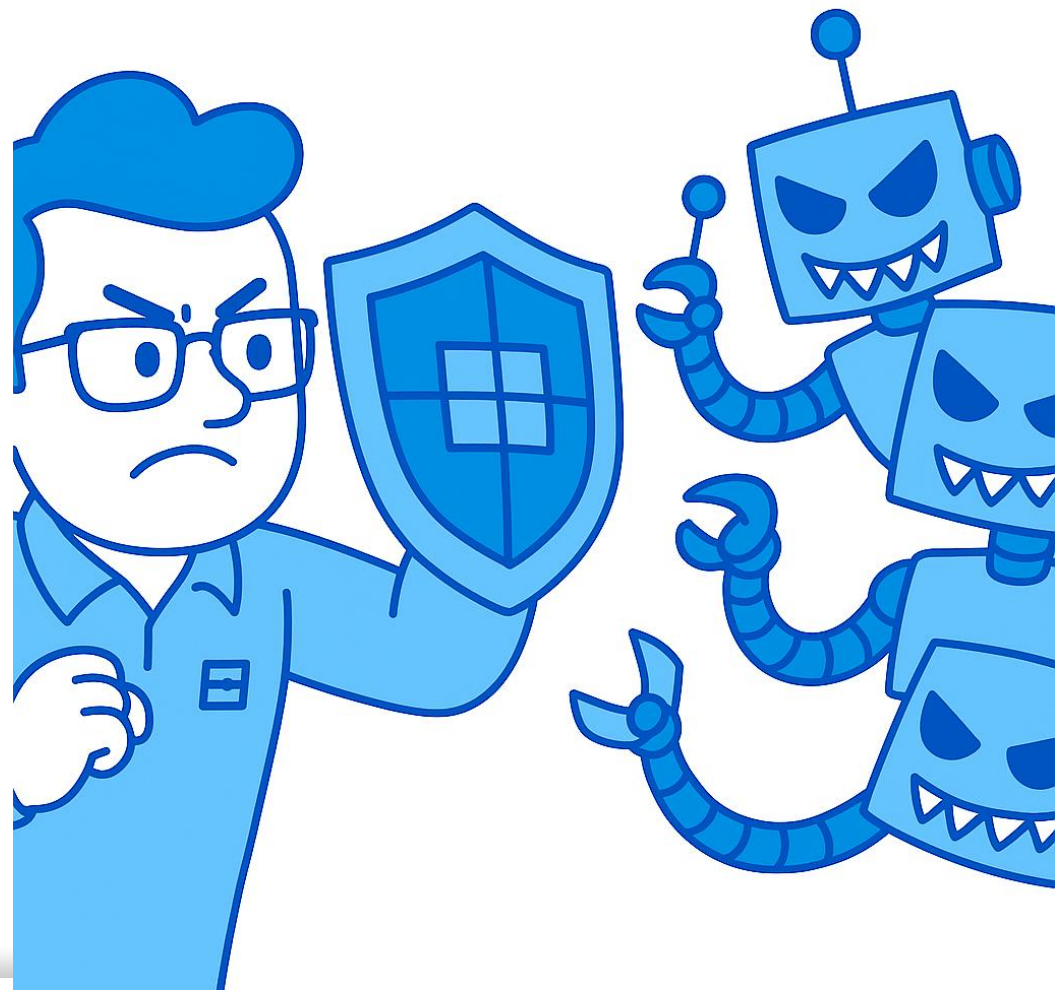
- Credential stuffing and brute-force attacks
- Data scraping and price scraping
- DDoS and spam campaigns

### ▪ Why They Matter:

- Nearly half of all internet traffic is bot-driven.
- Without proper controls, bad bots can steal data, overload servers, and distort analytics.

### ▪ How FortiAppSec Cloud Helps:

- Uses **behavioral analysis, deception, and machine learning** to separate humans from malicious automation





# Bot Mitigation – Goal and Context

## Objective

By the end of this chapter, you will understand how FortiAppSec Cloud detects and mitigates automated bot attacks using layered protection techniques.



1

**Biometric-Based Detection** – verifies human interactions.

2.

**Threshold-Based Detection** – identifies abnormal frequency or timing.

3.

**Bot Deception** – plants invisible “traps” for bots.

4.

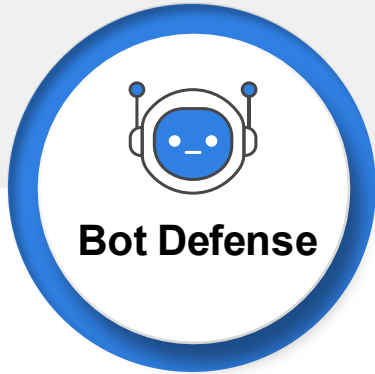
**Known Bots** – allows or blocks based on reputation and intent.

5.

**Machine-Learning Detection** – uses ML to learn traffic profiles and detect anomalies.



# Bot Mitigation



## Known Bots/ Signatures

- Crawler Detection/Limit

## Browser Fingerprinting Detection

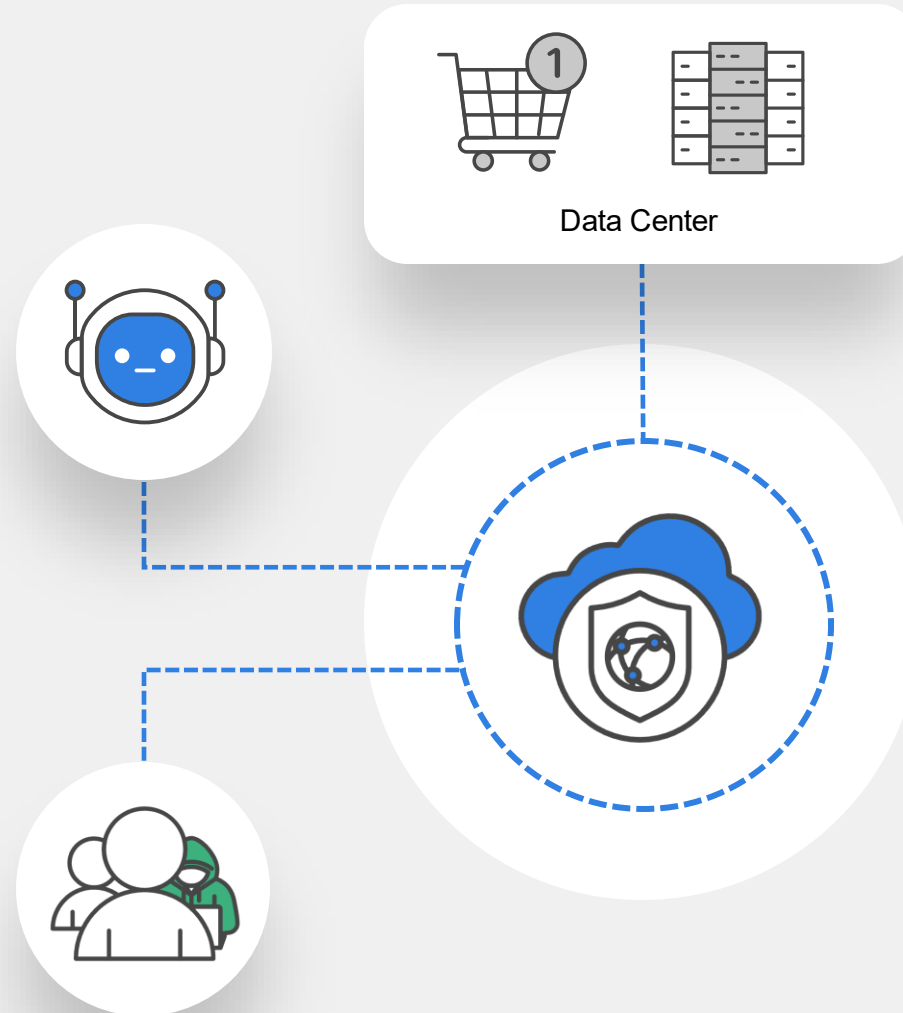
- Detecting Crawler-Specific Attributes
- Checking Browse/OS Inconsistencies

## Biometric-based Detection

- Monitor client events

## AI Analysis

- Deep Learning & Data Correlation
- Multiple Dimensions Comparing





# Protect Application – What You Will Do

## In This Section You Will:

1. **Enable Modules:** In *WAF > Add Modules*, switch on *Known Bots*, *Threshold*, *Biometric*, and *Bot Deception*.
2. **Configure Each Module**
3. **Known Bots:** set *Alert & Deny*, enable *Known Bad Bots*.
4. **Threshold:** enable *Crawler*, *Vulnerability Scanning*, *Slow Attack*, *Scraping*, *Brute Force*.
5. **Biometric & Deception:** create sample rules (e.g., */photo*, */about*).
6. **Simulate Bot Traffic:** Run the *./bots* tool from Kali to generate mixed traffic.
7. **Verify Results**
8. Check *Threat Analytics* → *Bot Attacks* and *Attack Logs* to confirm blocked bots.

# Threat Analytics





# Threat Analytics

**FortiWeb Threat Analytics** uses machine learning algorithms to identify attack patterns and aggregate them into security incidents across customer entire application assets.

- Aggregate attacks into sequences
  - Same source and destination
  - No match for 60 min
- Create fingerprints for attack sequences
- Use ML to identify patterns in fingerprints
- Aggregate sequences into incidents
- Evaluate incident risk. Severity is impacted by –
  - Severity of every attack in incident
  - Number of attacks in incident
  - Variety of attack types

## Attack Source

Source Country, HTTP Agent

## Attack Type

Attack Category, Attack type, Signature

## Attack Destination

URL Count, File Types, URL Diversity

## Attack Sequence Fingerprinting

## Attack Pattern Analysis

Unsupervised Machine Learning



## Incident Risk Evaluation



# Summary



# FortiAppSec Cloud

## Customer Benefits

- ✓ Cover the application attack surface
- ✓ Simplify detection and response
- ✓ Deliver consistent security policy
- ✓ Ensure availability and continuity
- ✓ Optimize application performance
- ✓ Central management and visibility

### Web Application Protection



Web Application Firewall



API Protection



Client Side Security

### DAST



Vuln Scan

### DDoS Mitigation



L 3/4/7 Protection

### Advanced Bot Management



Advanced Bot Protection

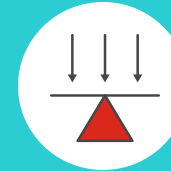
### Application Delivery



CDN



GSLB



Load Balancing



Content Routing

### AI Driven Security Operations



Threat Analytics



SIEM Integration



FortiView

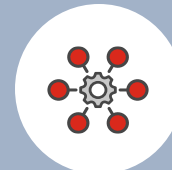


SOC Analyst Tools

### Unified Management



Single Pane



Automation



API



Fabric Connectors



Cloud Connectors





# Industry Context



## Always-on

Need for integrated, scalable, and secure application delivery services to ensure uptime.



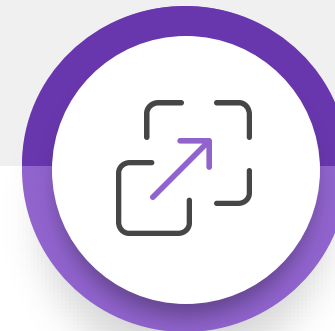
## Cloud Adoption

The growing complexity of managing security across hybrid and multi-cloud environments.



## Evolving Threats

Rise in sophisticated cyberattacks targeting web applications and APIs.



## Solution Consolidation

Demand for unified, scalable solutions with consistent policies to protect critical applications.

# FortiAppSec Business Advantages

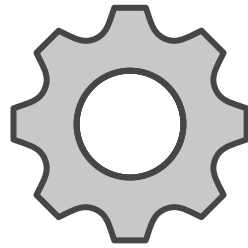
Cost-effective exposure management as the business value extends beyond security

## Zero-day Protection



at high accuracy & min.  
false positives

## Simplify Operations



Prioritize risk mitigations  
and increase productivity

## Flexible Consumption, Predictable Spend



With the upcoming  
FortiFlex Program

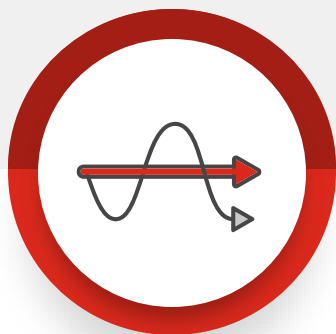
## Visibility and Control



Consistency in management  
and enforcement



# Business Benefits



## Complexity Reduction

Simplify management of multiple security solutions across hybrid and multi-cloud environments, reducing resource intensity.



## AI Generated Attacks

Adaptive protection against increasing zero-day exploits and sophisticated bot attacks targeting web and API applications.



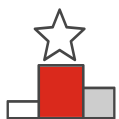
## Global Availability

Ensure consistent application availability across diverse global environments.



## Compliance

Provide 360-degree observability for compliance management across applications.



# Gartner Peer Insights

"The set-up and configuration of this product... was completed in 1 hour... Very satisfied with this solution."

50 ★★★★★

"Very easy to onboard and has many useful functions to protect our business."

50 ★★★★★

"Substantially improved the security and detection of attacks on our web applications"

50 ★★★★★

"Excellent Products and Services, Easy Management and Usage"

50 ★★★★★

"Also, Fortinet Support is very responsive"

50 ★★★★★



**FORTINET®**

# FortiWeb Security Fabric Integration



FortiWeb can be configured to join a Security Fabric through the root or downstream FortiGate

