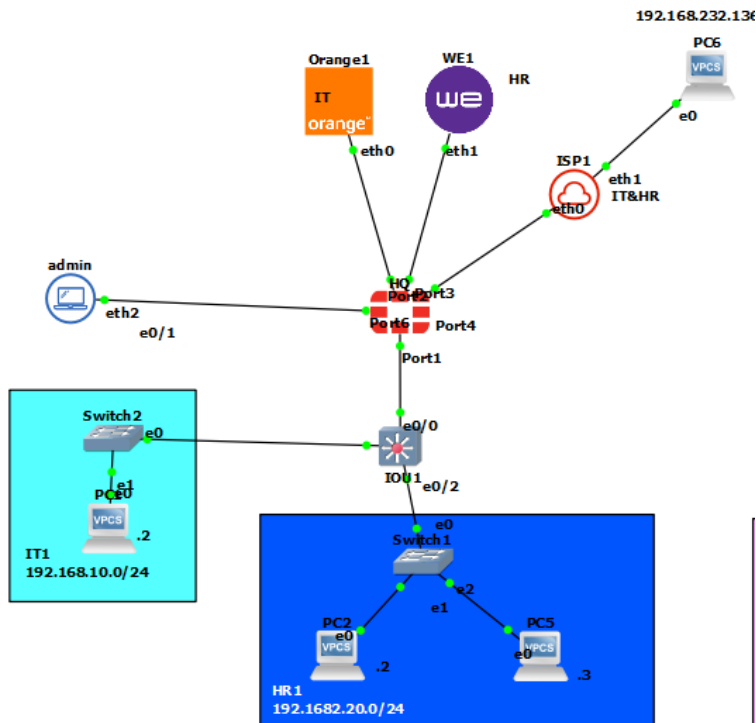


Study SSL VPN CONF



This part implements SSL VPN remote access on a FortiGate firewall for secure connectivity to the internal management network. Remote users authenticate with a local user account and are assigned a virtual IP from a dedicated SSL VPN address. After authentication, the firewall applies a security policy that allows secure access to only the required internal subnet (remote device).

<div> <div>Create New</div> <div>Edit</div> <div>Clone</div> <div>Delete</div> <div>Search</div> <div>Q</div> </div>					
Name	Type	Two-factor Authentication	Groups	Status	Re
guest	LOCAL	✗	Guest-group	✓ Enabled	1
remote	LOCAL	✗	SSL_remote	✓ Enabled	1

Edit User

Jsername

remote

Jser Account Status

Enabled

Disabled

Jser Type

Local User

Password

••••••••

Jser Group

SSL_remote

+

×

Two-factor Authentication

Local User

- **Username:** remote
- **Type:** Local User
- **Two-Factor Authentication:** Disabled
- **Status:** Enabled

Edit User Group

Name

SSL_remote

Type

Firewall

Members

remote

+

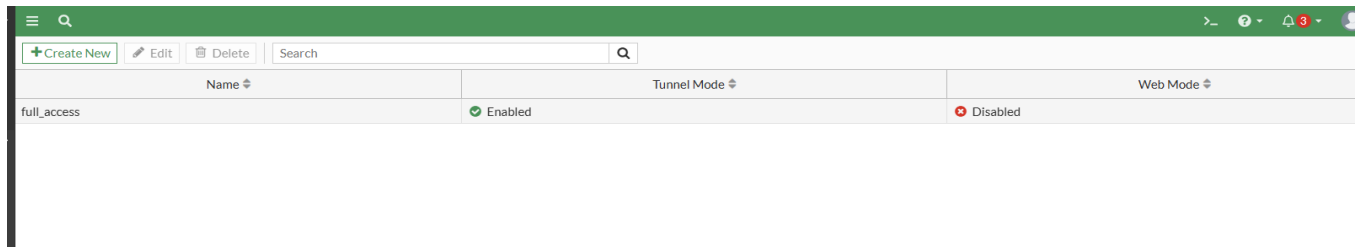
×

User Group

- **Group Name:** ssl_remote
- **Group Type:** Firewall group
- **Members:** remote

Address Objects

SSL VPN IP Pool



The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a network device. At the top, there is a green header bar with a search icon and a notification bell. Below the header, there is a toolbar with buttons for '+ Create New', 'Edit', and 'Delete', along with a search field. The main content area displays a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Tunnel Mode', and 'Web Mode'. The table contains one entry with the name 'full_access', 'Tunnel Mode' set to 'Enabled' (indicated by a green checkmark), and 'Web Mode' set to 'Disabled' (indicated by a red X).

Name	Tunnel Mode	Web Mode
full_access	Enabled	Disabled

SSL VPN Portal Configuration

Portal Name: full-access

Mode: Tunnel Mode Only

- Tunnel mode: **Enabled**
- Web mode: **Disabled**

Split Tunneling: Enabled

- Split tunneling based on destination
- Traffic to the internal network goes through VPN
- Internet traffic goes out through the user's local connection

Routing Address Override: port of remote

(VPN users receive a route to the management subnet.)

Source IP Pool: sslvpn_tunnel_addr1

SSL-VPN Settings

Connection Settings ⓘ

Enable SSL-VPN ☒

Listen on Interface(s) ISP (port4) +

Listen on Port 10443

Web mode access will be listening at <https://192.168.138.137:10443>

Server Certificate Fortinet_Factory

You are using a default built-in certificate, which will not be able to verify your server's domain name (your users will see a warning). Let's Encrypt can be used to easily generate a trusted certificate if you do not have one.
Create Certificate

Redirect HTTP to SSL-VPN ☐

Restrict Access Allow access from any host Limit access to specific hosts

Idle Logout ☒

Inactive For 3000 Seconds

Require Client Certificate ☐

Tunnel Mode Client Settings ⓘ

Address Range Automatically assign addresses Specify custom IP ranges

Tunnel users will receive IPs in the range of 10.212.134.200 - 10.212.134.210

DNS Server Same as client system DNS Specify

Specify WINS Servers ☐

SSL VPN Settings

Listen on Interface: port4

Listen on Port: 10443

(Chosen to avoid conflict with Admin HTTPS port 443.)

Server Certificate: Fortinet_Factory

Idle Timeout: 3000 seconds

Restrict Access: Allow from any host

Address Range: Automatically assign from IP pool

Authentication / Portal Mapping

- **All Other Users/Groups → tunnel-access**

This ensures all users in ssl_vpn get the correct portal.

Policy

FortiGate time is out of sync.

Edit Policy

Name ⓘ

ssl_vpn

Incoming Interface ⚠

SSL-VPN tunnel interface (ssl.root)

Outgoing Interface

port1

Source

SSLVPN_TUNNEL_ADDR1

remote

+

Destination

VLAN10 address

VLAN20 address

HQ-ISP_local

HQ-ISP_remote

+

Schedule

always

Service

ALL

+

Action

✓ ACCEPT

✗ DENY

Inspection Mode

Flow-based

Proxy-based

Firewall / Network Options

NAT

Protocol Options

PROT default

Security Profiles

AntiVirus

Web Filter

SSL VPN Firewall Policy

A single firewall policy allows VPN traffic to reach the management network.

The Policy Name: ssl_vpn Incoming Interface: ssl.root (SSL VPN Tunnel Interface)

Outgoing Interface: port

Notes / Pending Fix

SSL VPN Testing Steps (Precise & Clear)

1. Connect using FortiClient

Open FortiClient.

Select Remote Access → SSL VPN.

Enter the FortiGate public IP / domain.

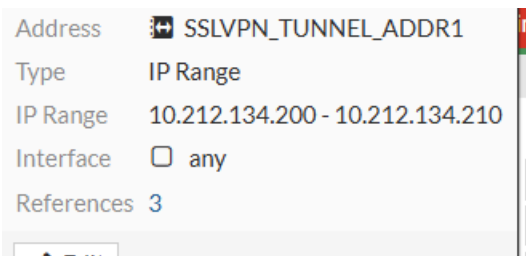
Enter your username and password.

Click Connect.

Make sure the status changes to “Connected”.

2. Verify the assigned IP address

After connecting: Check the VPN assigned IP in FortiClient



Confirm that it matches the SSL VPN IP Pool you configured on the FortiGate.

3. Test basic connectivity (Ping)

From your PC (while connected):

Test 3.1 — Ping the internal gateway ping

Test 3.2 — Ping a device inside the LAN

ping <LAN host IP>

Expected result: Replies = the firewall policy is allowing access.

4. Check firewall logs

On FortiGate:

Go to Log & Report → Forward Traffic

Filter by:

Source: SSL VPN user

Interface: ssl.root