



# Release Notes

## FortiWeb 7.4.12



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February 9, 2026

FortiWeb 7.4.12 Release Notes

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>What's new</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Product Integration and Support</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Upgrade instructions</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Image checksums .....	8
Upgrading from previous releases .....	8
Repartitioning the hard disk .....	14
To use the special firmware image to repartition the operating system's disk .....	15
To repartition the operating system's disk without the special firmware image .....	15
Upgrading an HA cluster .....	17
Downgrading to a previous release .....	17
FortiWeb-VM license validation after upgrade from pre-5.4 version .....	18
<b>Resolved issues</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Known issues</b> .....	<b>21</b>

# Introduction

This document provides information about new and enhanced features, installation instructions, resolved issues, and known issues for FortiWeb 7.4.12, build 0723.

FortiWeb is a web application firewall (WAF) that protects hosted web applications from attacks that target known and unknown exploits. Using multi-layered and correlated detection methods, FortiWeb defends applications from known vulnerabilities and zero-day threats. The Web Application Security Service from FortiGuard Labs uses information based on the latest application vulnerabilities, bots, suspicious URL and data patterns, and specialized heuristic detection engines to keep your applications safe.

FortiWeb also offers a machine-learning function that enables it to automatically detect malicious web traffic. In addition to detecting known attacks, the feature can detect potential unknown zero-day attacks to provide real-time protection for web servers.

FortiWeb allows you to configure these features:

- Vulnerability scanning and patching
- IP reputation, web application attack signatures, credential stuffing defense, anti-virus, and Fortinet Sandbox powered by FortiGuard.
- Real-time attack insights and reporting with advanced visual analytics tools
- Integration with FortiGate and FortiSandbox for ATP detection
- Behavioral attack detection
- Advanced false positive and negative detection avoidance

FortiWeb hardware and virtual machine platforms are available for medium and large enterprises, as well as for service providers.

For additional documentation, please visit the FortiWeb documentation:

<http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiweb/>

## What's new

FortiWeb 7.4.12 is a patch release; there are no new features and enhancements in this release. See [Resolved issues on page 19](#) for the list of fixed bugs.

# Product Integration and Support

## Supported Hardware:

### D-Series:

- FortiWeb 400D-USG
- FortiWeb 600D-USG
- FortiWeb 1000D-USG

### E-Series:

- FortiWeb 100E
- FortiWeb 400E
- FortiWeb 600E
- FortiWeb 1000E
- FortiWeb 2000E
- FortiWeb 3000E
- FortiWeb 3010E
- FortiWeb 4000E

### F-Series:

- FortiWeb 100F
- FortiWeb 400F
- FortiWeb 600F
- FortiWeb 1000F
- FortiWeb 2000F
- FortiWeb 3000F
- FortiWeb 4000F

## Supported hypervisor versions:

- VMware vSphere Hypervisor ESX/ESXi 4.0/4.1/5.0/5.1/5.5/6.0/6.5/6.7/7.0/8.0.2/8.0.3
- Citrix XenServer 6.2/6.5/7.1
- Open source Xen Project (Hypervisor) 4.9 and higher versions
- Microsoft Hyper-V (version 6.2 or higher, running on Windows 8 or higher, or Windows Server 2012/2016/2019/2022)
- KVM (Linux kernel 2.6, 3.0, or 3.1)
- OpenStack Wallaby
- Docker Engine CE 18.09.1 or higher versions, and the equivalent Docker Engine EE versions; Ubuntu 18.04.1 LTS or higher versions
- Nutanix AHV

FortiWeb is tested and proved to function well on the hypervisor versions listed above. Later hypervisor releases may work but have not been tested yet.

To ensure high performance, it's recommended to deploy FortiWeb-VM on the machine types with minimum 2 vCPUs, and memory size larger than 8 GB.

**Supported cloud platforms:**

- AWS (Amazon Web Services)
- Microsoft Azure
- Google Cloud
- OCI (Oracle Cloud Infrastructure)
- Alibaba Cloud

**Supported web browsers:**

- Microsoft Edge 41
- Mozilla Firefox version 59
- Google Chrome version 65

Other web browsers may function correctly, but are not supported by Fortinet.

**Build-in AV engine version:** 6.00305

# Upgrade instructions

## Image checksums

To verify the integrity of the firmware file, use a checksum tool to compute the firmware file's MD5 checksum. Compare it with the checksum indicated by Fortinet. If the checksums match, the file is intact.

MD5 checksums for software releases are available from Fortinet Customer Service & Support:

<https://support.fortinet.com>

VM Image integrity is also verified when the FortiWeb is booting up. The running OS will generate signatures and compare them with the signatures attached to the image. If the signatures do not match, the running OS will be shutdown.

### To download the Customer Service & Support image checksum tool

After logging in to the website, in the menus at the top of the page, click **Download**, and then click **Firmware Image Checksums**.

Alternatively, near the bottom of the page, click the **Firmware Image Checksums** button. This button appears only if one or more of your devices has a current support contract. In the **File Name** field, enter the firmware image file name including its extension, then click **Get Checksum Code**.

## Upgrading from previous releases



If you are using the FortiWeb 100D model, it's important to bypass versions 7.4.0, 7.4.1, and 7.4.2, and directly upgrade to version 7.4.3 and higher.

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On versions earlier than 7.4.5, a non-`prof_admin` user changing any global settings — such as executing the commands `config system global` and `config system admin` or modifying equivalent settings in the GUI — can result in the loss of the `prof_admin` user's configurations after a system reboot.

To prevent this configuration loss, we recommend the following workaround before upgrading:

1. Log in with a "prof\_admin" account.
2. Make a change to a global setting (e.g., config the hostname).
3. Reboot the system.

In summary, ensure that the last change to any global setting is made by a "prof\_admin user" before rebooting the system.

This issue has been resolved in versions 7.2.10, 7.4.5, and later. If you are upgrading from these versions, the recommended workaround is unnecessary.

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VLAN Interfaces/Interfaces with overlapping IP addresses and the VIP/Server Policy bound to them cannot be imported (while loading the config file) after upgrading to 7.2.3 and later because we have implemented IP overlap check in this release.

**Workaround:** Downgrade to an earlier version through booting from the alternate partition (See "[Booting from the alternate partition](#)". The old configuration can be restored through this way) , edit IP addresses to eliminate overlapping, then upgrade to VERSION 7.4.12.



- For FortiWeb-VM with a license purchased earlier than February 2019, you must upgrade to 6.3.4 or higher. Do not use a lower patch.
- The VLAN, 802.3ad Aggregate, and Redundant interfaces are not supported anymore on FortiWeb-VMs deployed on public cloud platforms since 6.3.6. If you upgrade from versions earlier than that, these configurations will be removed.



We don't provide maintenance for 6.4.x releases unless major errors, so we recommend you to upgrade 6.4.x to later versions.



In several hours or days (depends on number of existing logs) after upgrading from earlier versions, there might be delay (30-60 mins) to display new logs on GUI. This is caused by log version upgrade in 6.4.x & 7.0. It takes time to scan and process all existing logs.



The admin user password hash is changed from sha1 to sha256 since 7.2.0.

If you upgrade FortiWeb from versions earlier than 7.2.0, the hash will keep the same as before, but if admin user changes its password or there is new admin users added, the password hash will be sha256.



Port 995 will be switched to disabled state if you upgrade from versions earlier than 7.2.0. Remember to enable it (in **System > Admin > Settings**) if you need to use it for config sync.



When upgrading from releases prior to version 6.0, the "Retain Packet Payload" settings in **Log&Report > Log Config > Other Log Settings** will be reset to new defaults. This means that the following features—JSON Protection, Syntax-Based Detection, Malicious Bots, Known Good Bots, Mobile API Protection, and API Management—will be changed to a disabled state. If you had these options enabled prior to the upgrade, please remember to re-enable them if they are still required.

### To upgrade from FortiWeb 7.4.x

Upgrade directly.

### To upgrade from FortiWeb 7.2.x

Upgrade directly.



If you had enabled Threat Analytics in previous releases but did not have a valid license, the 14-day eval license will be automatically applied after upgrading to version 7.2.2 and later. In this case, if you don't want to start the 14-day eval immediately after upgrade, it's recommended to disable the Threat Analytics first, then execute upgrade.

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### To upgrade from FortiWeb 7.0.x

Upgrade directly.

### To upgrade from FortiWeb 6.4.x

Upgrade directly.

### To upgrade from FortiWeb 6.3.x

Upgrade directly.

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The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list.

Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

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### To upgrade from FortiWeb 6.1.x and 6.2.x

Upgrade directly.

The machine learning data will be lost after the upgrade as the database format is enhanced in 6.3.0. Machine Learning will automatically start collecting data again after the upgrade.

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For FortiWeb-VM on docker platform, it's not supported to upgrade to 7.4.12 from versions earlier than 6.3.0. You need to install FortiWeb-VM 7.4.12 instead of upgrading to 7.4.12. For how to install, see [FortiWeb-VM on docker](#).

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The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list.

Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

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### To upgrade from FortiWeb 6.0 or 6.0.x

Upgrade directly.

After the upgrade:

- If you upgrade from 6.0, there might be database compatibility issue after the upgrade, because the MarisDB database version is upgraded to 10.3.8 since FortiWeb 6.0.2.
  - Run `get system status` to check the Database Status.
  - If it shows `Available`, it means the database works well. If it shows `Not Available`, you need to run `execute db rebuild` to solve the database compatibility issue. Please note in HA mode running `execute db rebuild` on primary appliance will take effect on all secondary appliances simultaneously.
- If you upgrade from 6.0.1, it's not necessary to run `execute db rebuild` because the database format has already been enhanced in 6.0.1, so that it's compatible with the new database.



The machine learning data will be lost after the upgrade as the database format is enhanced in 6.3.0. Machine Learning will automatically start collecting data again after the upgrade.

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For FortiWeb-VM on docker platform, it's not supported to upgrade to 7.4.12 from versions earlier than 6.3.0. You need to install FortiWeb-VM 7.4.12 instead of upgrading to 7.4.12. For how to install, see [FortiWeb-VM on docker](#).

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The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list. Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

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## To upgrade from FortiWeb 5.5.x, 5.6.x, 5.7.x, 5.8.x, or 5.9.x

Before the upgrade:

- If you upgrade from a version of FortiWeb previous to 5.9.0 on Azure platform, first change the addressing mode to DHCP in **Network > Interface**, then upgrade to FortiWeb 6.1.1, because FortiWeb on Azure platform has enforced the DHCP addressing mode since release 5.9.0.

After the upgrade:

- There might be database compatibility issue after the upgrade, because the MarisDB database version is upgraded to 10.3.8 since FortiWeb 6.0.2.
  - Run `get system status` to check the Database Status.
  - If it shows `Available`, it means the database works well. If it shows `Not Available`, you need to run `execute db rebuild` to solve the database compatibility issue. Please note in HA mode, running `execute db rebuild` on primary appliance will take effect on all secondary appliances simultaneously.



If you upgrade from a version of FortiWeb previous to 5.5.4, the upgrade process deletes any HTTP content routing policies that match X509 certificate content. You can re-create these policies using the new, enhanced X509 certificate settings.

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The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list.

Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

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### To upgrade from FortiWeb 5.4.x

Before the upgrade:

- Resize your FortiWeb hard disk partitions. See [Repartitioning the hard disk](#).

After the upgrade:

- There might be database compatibility issue after the upgrade, because the MarisDB database version is upgraded to 10.3.8 since FortiWeb 6.0.2.
    - Run `get system status` to check the Database Status.
    - If it shows `Available`, it means the database works well. If it shows `Not Available`, you need to run `execute db rebuild` to solve the database compatibility issue. Please note in HA mode, running `execute db rebuild` on primary appliance will take effect on all secondary appliances simultaneously.
- 



The upgrade process deletes any HTTP content routing policies that match X509 certificate content. You can re-create these policies using the new, enhanced X509 certificate settings.

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The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list.

Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

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### To upgrade from FortiWeb 5.3.x

Before the upgrade:

- Resize your FortiWeb hard disk partitions. See [Repartitioning the hard disk](#).

After the upgrade:

- There might be database compatibility issue after the upgrade, because the MarisDB database version is upgraded to 10.3.8 since FortiWeb 6.0.2.
  - Run `get system status` to check the Database Status.
  - If it shows `Available`, it means the database works well. If it shows `Not Available`, you need to run `execute db rebuild` to solve the database compatibility issue. Please note in HA mode, running `execute db rebuild` on primary appliance will take effect on all secondary appliances simultaneously.



- If you are upgrading FortiWeb-VM on a hypervisor other than VMware vSphere, see [FortiWeb-VM license validation after upgrade from pre-5.4 version](#).
- The upgrade process deletes any HTTP content routing policies that match X509 certificate content. You can re-create these policies using the new, enhanced X509 certificate settings.
- If you upgrade from a version of FortiWeb previous to 5.3.4 and your server policy configuration includes settings that customize an attack blocking or server unavailable error page, the upgrade deletes these server-based settings. The functionality is replaced by the global, default FortiWeb pages.
- If you upgrade from a version of FortiWeb previous to 5.3.6, the upgrade process deletes any V-zone IP addresses, which are no longer required. This operation has no impact on routing or connectivity after the upgrade.



The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list.

Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

### To upgrade from a version previous to FortiWeb 5.3

FortiWeb5.3.exe is a Microsoft Windows executable script that automatically migrates your FortiWeb 5.2.x configuration settings to a 5.3.x configuration.

1. If your version is 5.0.x or 5.1.x, upgrade to FortiWeb 5.2.x.
2. Use **System > Maintenance > Backup & Restore** to back up your FortiWeb configuration. Fortinet recommends that you use the **Backup entire** configuration option.
 

**Note:** If you forget to back up the configuration before you upgrade to FortiWeb 5.3, you can use the **Boot into alternate firmware** option to downgrade to the previous version, and then backup its configuration. For details, see the *FortiWeb Administration Guide*:  
<http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiweb/admin-guides>
3. To obtain the upgrade script, log in to the Fortinet Customer Service & Support website:  
<https://support.fortinet.com>  
 In the menus at the top of the page, click **Download**, and then click **Firmware Images**.
4. For product, select **FortiWeb**. Then, on the Download tab, navigate to the following folder:  
`/FortiWeb/v5.00/5.3/Upgrade_script/`
5. Download the .zip compressed archive (for example, `FortiWeb5.3Upgrade_v1.9.zip`) to a location you can access from your Windows PC.

6. In Windows, extract the .zip archive's contents, and then use a command line interface to execute the upgrade script.  
For example, in the directory where the file `FortiWeb5.3Upgrade.exe` and your backup configuration file are located, execute the following command:  

```
FortiWeb5.3Upgrade.exe -i YOUR_CONFIG_NAME.conf -o 5.3_new.conf
```

  
The script removes the Domain Server, Physical Server, Server Farm, Content Routing policy configurations and generates a new configuration file named `5.3_new.conf`.
7. Resize your FortiWeb hard disk partitions. See [Repartitioning the hard disk](#).
8. Upgrade to 6.3.9 first, then upgrade to 7.4.12.
9. Use **System > Maintenance > Backup & Restore** to restore the configuration file you created using the script (for example, `5.3_new.conf`).
10. There might be database compatibility issue after the upgrade, because the MarisDB database version is upgraded to 10.3.8 since FortiWeb 6.0.2:
  - Run `get system status` to check the Database Status.
  - If it shows `Available`, it means the database works well. If it shows `Not Available`, you need to run `execute db rebuild` to solve the database compatibility issue. Please note in HA mode, running `execute db rebuild` on primary appliance will take effect on all secondary appliances simultaneously.



- If you are upgrading FortiWeb-VM on a hypervisor other than VMware vSphere, see [FortiWeb-VM license validation after upgrade from pre-5.4 version](#).
- The upgrade process deletes any HTTP content routing policies that match X509 certificate content. You can re-create these policies using the new, enhanced X509 certificate settings.
- If your server policy configuration includes settings that customize an attack blocking or server unavailable error page, the upgrade deletes these server-based settings. The functionality is replaced by the global, default FortiWeb pages.
- The upgrade process deletes any V-zone IP addresses, which are no longer required. This operation has no impact on routing or connectivity after the upgrade.



The "Bad Robot" and "SQL Injection (Syntax Based Detection)" signatures had been integrated into WAF modules "Bot Mitigation > Known Bots" and "SQL/XSS Syntax Based Detection" since 6.3.3. If you upgrade from a version earlier than 6.3.3, all settings of these two signatures will be merged to corresponding modules except the exception list.

Make sure to **add the exception list manually** after the upgrade, otherwise certain traffic will be blocked unexpectedly because of the missing of the exception list.

**Note:** To upgrade from 4.0 MR4, Patch x or earlier, please contact Fortinet Technical Support.

## Repartitioning the hard disk

To upgrade from a version of FortiWeb previous to 5.5, you must first resize your FortiWeb operating system's disk.

In most cases, you'll have to install a special firmware image to repartition the disk. For details, see [To use the special firmware image to repartition the operating system's disk on page 15](#).

For the following FortiWeb-VM tools, you cannot install the special firmware image to repartition the hard disk:

- Citrix XenServer
- Open-source Xen Project
- Microsoft Hyper-V
- KVM

For these platforms, to repartition the disk you must deploy a new virtual machine and restore the configuration and log data you backed up earlier. See [To repartition the operating system's disk without the special firmware image on page 15](#).



Repartitioning affects the operating system's disk (USB/flash disk), not the hard disk. Existing data such as reports and event, traffic, and attack logs, which are on the hard disk, are not affected.

You can use this image to upgrade an HA cluster by following the same procedure you use for a regular firmware upgrade. For details, see "Updating firmware on an HA pair" in the *FortiWeb Administration Guide*:

<http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiweb/admin-guides>

## To use the special firmware image to repartition the operating system's disk

1. Perform a complete backup of your FortiWeb configuration.  
Although the repartitioning firmware image automatically saves your FortiWeb configuration, Fortinet recommends that you also manually back it up. For details, see the *FortiWeb Administration Guide*:  
<http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiweb/admin-guides>
2. Contact Fortinet Technical Support to obtain the special repartitioning firmware image: special build 5.4.1, build 6066.
3. Follow one of the same procedures that you use to install or upgrade firmware using a standard image:
  - In the Web UI, go to **System > Status > Status**. Locate the **System Information** widget. Beside **Firmware Version**, click **[Update]**.
  - In the Web UI, go to **System > Maintenance > Backup & Restore**. Select the **Restore** option in **System Configuration**.
  - In the CLI, enter the `execute restore config` command.

FortiWeb backs up the current configuration, resizes the hard drive partitions, and boots the system.

Continue with the instructions in [Upgrading from previous releases on page 8](#).

## To repartition the operating system's disk without the special firmware image

1. Perform a complete backup of your FortiWeb configuration. For details, see the *FortiWeb Administration Guide*:  
<http://docs.fortinet.com/fortiweb/admin-guides>
2. Use the instructions for your hypervisor platform to detach the log disk from the VM:
  - [To detach the log disk from a Citrix XenServer VM on page 16](#)
  - [To detach the log disk from a Microsoft Hyper-V VM on page 16](#)
  - [To detach the log disk from a KVM VM on page 16](#)
3. Deploy a new FortiWeb 5.5 or later virtual machine on the same platform.

4. Use the instructions for your hypervisor platform to attach the log disk you detached earlier to the new VM:
  - [To attach the log disk to a Citrix XenServer VM on page 16](#)
  - [To attach the log disk to a Microsoft Hyper-V VM on page 16](#)
  - [To attach the log disk to a KVM VM on page 17](#)
5. Restore the configuration you backed up earlier to the new VM.
6. When you are sure that the new VM is working properly with the required configuration and log data, delete the old VM.

#### To detach the log disk from a Citrix XenServer VM

1. In Citrix XenCenter, connect to the VM.
2. In the settings for the VM, on the Storage tab, select **Hard disk 2**, and then click **Properties**.
3. For **Description**, enter a new description, and then click **OK**.
4. Select **Hard disk 2** again, and then click **Detach**.
5. Click **Yes** to confirm the detach task.

#### To detach the log disk from a Microsoft Hyper-V VM

1. In the Hyper-V Manager, select the FortiWeb-VM in the list of machines, and then, under **Actions**, click **Settings**.
2. Select **Hard Drive (data.vhd)**, and then click **Remove**.
3. Click **Apply**.

#### To detach the log disk from a KVM VM

1. In Virtual Machine Manager, double-click the FortiWeb-VM in the list of machines.
2. Click **Show virtual hardware details** (the "i" button).
3. Click **VirtIO Disk 2**, and then click **Remove**.

#### To attach the log disk to a Citrix XenServer VM

1. In Citrix XenCenter, connect to the VM.
2. In the settings for the new, FortiWeb 5.5 or later VM, on the Storage tab, select **Hard disk 2**, and then click **Delete**.
3. Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.
4. On the Storage tab, click **Attach Disk**.
5. Navigate to the hard disk you detached from the old VM to attach it.
6. Start your new virtual machine.

#### To attach the log disk to a Microsoft Hyper-V VM

1. In the Hyper-V Manager, select the new, FortiWeb 5.5 or later virtual machine in the list of machines, and then, under **Actions**, click **Settings**.
2. Select **Hard Drive (log.vhd)**, and then click **Browse**.
3. Browse to the hard drive you detached from the old virtual machine to select it.
4. Click **Apply**.
5. Start the new virtual machine.

### To attach the log disk to a KVM VM

For KVM deployments, you remove an existing virtual disk from the new VM before you attach the disk detached from the original VM.

1. In Virtual Machine Manager, double-click the new, FortiWeb 5.5 or later VM in the list of machines.
2. Click **Show virtual hardware details** (the "i" button).
3. Click **VirtIO Disk 2**, and then click **Remove**.
4. Click **Add Hardware**.
5. Click **Storage**, select **Select managed or other existing storage**, and then click **Browse**.
6. Click **Browse Local**.
7. Navigate to the log disk file for the original machine to select it, and then click **Open**.
8. For **Device type**, select **Virtio disk**, for **Storage format**, select **qcow2**, and then click **Finish**.
9. Start the new virtual machine.

## Upgrading an HA cluster

If the HA cluster is running FortiWeb 4.0 MR4 or later, the HA cluster upgrade is streamlined. When you upgrade the active appliance, it automatically upgrades any standby appliance(s), too; no manual intervention is required to upgrade the other appliance(s). This includes upgrading using the special hard disk repartitioning firmware image for upgrading to 5.5 or later from earlier releases.

If the HA cluster is running FortiWeb 4.0 MR3 Patch x or earlier, contact Fortinet Technical Support for assistance.

## Downgrading to a previous release

### ML based modules data loss

The machine learning data will be lost if you downgrade to versions lower than 6.2.0. It cannot be recovered because the database architecture is changed since 6.2.0.

### Log compatibility issue

There might be log compatibility issue between different FortiWeb versions. If logs are not available on GUI after downgrading to an earlier version, please run `execute database rebuild`.

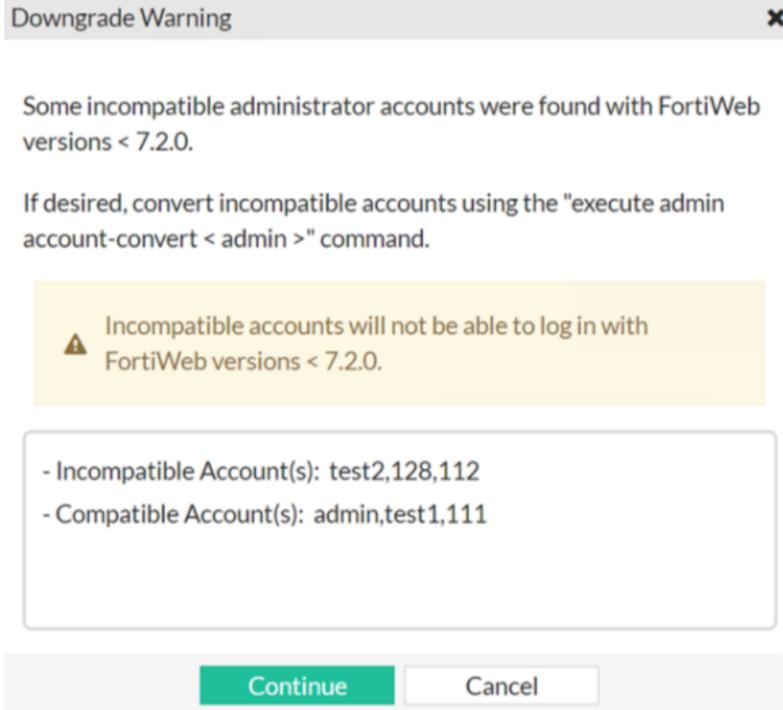
### Basic configuration preserved if downgrading to 5.1 or 5.0

When you downgrade to version 5.1 or 5.0, the basic configuration for your appliance's connections to the network (e.g., IP address and route configuration) is preserved.

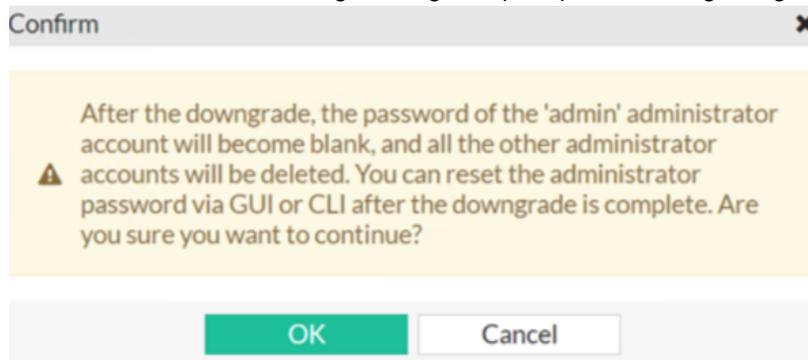
### Admin user password hash change

The admin user password hash is changed from sha1 to sha256 since 7.2.0. **System > Admin > Administrators**

If you downgrade to 7.0.x and 7.1.x, you may need to convert password hash otherwise the admin users can't log in with their credentials. The following message will prompt after downgrading:



If you downgrade to versions earlier than 7.0, you need to recreate the lost accounts **System > Admin > Administrators**. The following message will prompt after downgrading:



## FortiWeb-VM license validation after upgrade from pre-5.4 version

On some virtual machine deployments, upgrading FortiWeb-VM from a version previous to 5.4 changes the virtual machine's universal unique identifier (UUID). Because of this change, the first time you upload your existing FortiWeb-VM license, the FortiGuard Distribution Network (FDN) server reports that it is invalid.

To solve this problem, after you have uploaded the license, wait 90 minutes, and then upload the license again.

This issue does not affect FortiWeb-VM deployed on a VMware vSphere hypervisor.

## Resolved issues

This section lists issues that have been fixed in version 7.4.12. For inquiries about a particular bug, please contact Fortinet Customer Service & Support: <https://support.fortinet.com>

Bug ID	Description
1248707	A file descriptor leak triggered during directory validation causes the secondary unit in an HA cluster to lose its entire configuration. This occurred when the system incorrectly uses <code>opendir()</code> to check the <code>/var/log/csv</code> directory, eventually exceeding the file descriptor limit and preventing the configuration daemon from unzipping or restoring synchronized config files.
1240287	High CPU usage and server pool instability occur when the proxyd process crashes due to a null pointer dereference while retrieving ADOM identifiers. Under high traffic volumes, the proxy engine attempts to dereference an unvalidated stream object, triggering a segmentation fault that leads to "Redis is busy" errors and causes server pool members to flap.
1239065	The CLI incorrectly rejects valid certificates during installation while the GUI accepts them. This inconsistency is caused by a buffer management error where the content buffer fails to refresh after normalizing a key. Because the system appends data to the existing buffer instead of overwriting it, the resulting malformed content causes the CLI validation to fail.
1237875	The ACME daemon incorrectly initiates connections to Let's Encrypt servers even when no certificates are configured. This occurs because the system fails to handle error codes when querying certificate tables across VDOMs; specifically, an unchecked <code>-1</code> return value from the query API is incorrectly included in the certificate count, triggering unnecessary outbound traffic.
1233160	After a reboot triggered by operations such as applying a new VM license, the admin account password could be reset to the default value, and in some cases remote administrator entries were removed. The issue was caused by the configuration save process incorrectly restoring the admin user during <code>cmf_write_all_config</code> .
1232808	Periodic CPU spikes occur during background Redis data persistence, particularly in high-traffic environments. This performance degradation is caused by the RDB compression mechanism consuming excessive CPU resources while saving client management data to disk. These intermittent spikes can reach critical levels on the primary unit in HA clusters, leading to resource exhaustion.
1228318	Report generation could stall at <b>1%</b> due to a crash in the reportd process when processing Attack Details data.
1226243	FortiWeb experienced high memory consumption due to a memory leak in <code>proxyd</code> . The module did not release <code>svrnm_sess_hash</code> and associated SNI domain data during SSL context cleanup, causing heap growth over time.

Bug ID	Description
1222647	<p>When the <b>Login Disclaimer banner</b> is enabled, the GUI becomes inaccessible and returns an <code>ERR_EMPTY_RESPONSE</code> error. The issue occurs due to a null pointer condition during cookie handling in the login disclaimer process.</p> <p><b>Important:</b> FIPS users are advised <b>not to upgrade</b> to this release, as the login disclaimer cannot be disabled in FIPS mode. Upgrading under these conditions results in loss of GUI access, leaving only SSH and console access available.</p>
1220604	<p>In True Transparent Proxy (TTP) mode, significant latency occurs during OSCP and TSP traffic forwarding, leading to client timeouts. This delay is caused by a processing bottleneck in the URL record module, where the proxy engine stalls while managing a large SQLite3 database of learned URLs. Under high-volume traffic, this database interaction prevents the timely transfer of packets between frontend and backend interfaces.</p>
1217916	<p>The proxyd process crashes during HA failover or <code>execute ha manage</code> operations due to a double-finalization of SQLite statements during URL record database initialization. This memory corruption occurs when <code>sqlite3_prepare()</code> fails and the system attempts to manually finalize an already invalid statement pointer, leading to a segmentation fault and service disruption on the secondary unit.</p>
1215779	<p>OFTP log forwarding did not resume after the connection to FortiAnalyzer was disrupted. The OFTP client failed to re-establish the transport session following events such as a FortiAnalyzer reboot or HA role change, leaving the session in a persistent "not ready" state and causing logs to remain queued rather than forwarded.</p>
1212635	<p>The proxyd process became unresponsive due to a client-management operation that performed slow Redis writes while holding a lock. This caused the proxy to hang, preventing traffic from being processed until the unit rebooted or failed over.</p>
1210286	<p>The CLI incorrectly displays <code>ssl-custom-cipher</code> and <code>tls13-custom-cipher</code> settings in server pools when an <b>SSL Cipher Group</b> is already enabled. This results in the display of default custom ciphers that are not active, causing confusion in the configuration output.</p>
1209339	<p>FortiWeb failed to authenticate administrators using FortiCloud SSO on some appliances with identical firmware. The SAML login process stopped due to missing certificate handling, preventing completion of the FortiCloud SSO flow.</p>
1200770	<p>FortiWeb reset HTTP/2 requests when content routing was enabled. Under high HTTP/2 request rates, the Session Management module incorrectly counted individual requests as separate TCP connections, causing the request counter to accumulate and triggering period-block actions. This resulted in unexpected connection resets for all routed hosts.</p>
1173248	<p>FortiWeb incorrectly appends a trailing forward slash (/) to the SCEP request path, causing SCEP servers to return a 404 error and triggering a "read certificate error" on the device. This occurs because the client-side URL formatting logic assumes a directory-style path is required, which is incompatible with many modern SCEP servers.</p>

## Known issues

There are no known issues in FortiWeb 7.4.12.

To inquire about a particular bug or report a bug, please contact Fortinet Customer Service & Support:  
<https://support.fortinet.com>.



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