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Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

A customer asks a systems engineer (SE) how Palo Alto Networks can claim it does not lose throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions are enabled on the firewall.

Which two concepts should the SE explain to address the customer's concern? (Choose two.)

- A. Advanced Routing Engine
- B. Parallel Processing
- C. Single Pass Architecture
- D. Management Data Plane Separation

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The customer's question focuses on how Palo Alto Networks Strata Hardware Firewalls maintain throughput performance as more Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions—such as Threat Prevention, URL Filtering, WildFire, DNS Security, and others—are enabled. Unlike traditional firewalls where enabling additional security features often degrades performance, Palo Alto Networks leverages its unique architecture to minimize this impact. The systems engineer (SE) should explain two key concepts—Parallel Processing and Single Pass Architecture—which are foundational to the firewall's ability to sustain throughput. Below is a detailed explanation, verified against Palo Alto Networks documentation.

Step 1: Understanding Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) and Performance Concerns CDSS subscriptions enhance the Strata Hardware Firewall's capabilities by integrating cloud-based threat intelligence and advanced security features into PAN-OS.

Examples include:

- * Threat Prevention: Blocks exploits, malware, and command-and-control traffic.
- * WildFire: Analyzes unknown files in the cloud for malware detection.
- * URL Filtering: Categorizes and controls web traffic.

Traditionally, enabling such services on other firewalls increases processing overhead, as each feature requires separate packet scans or additional hardware resources, leading to latency and throughput loss. Palo Alto Networks claims consistent performance due to its innovative design, rooted in the Single Pass Parallel Processing (SP3) architecture.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Cloud-Delivered Security Services Overview

"CDSS subscriptions integrate with NGFWs to deliver prevention-oriented security without compromising performance, leveraging the SP3 architecture." Step 2: Explaining the Relevant Concepts The SE should focus on A. Parallel Processing and C. Single Pass Architecture, as these directly address how throughput is maintained when CDSS subscriptions are enabled.

Concept A: Parallel Processing

Definition: Parallel Processing refers to the hardware architecture in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs, where specialized processors handle distinct functions (e.g., networking, security, decryption) simultaneously. This is achieved through a separation of duties across dedicated hardware components, such as the Network Processor, Security Processor, and Signature Matching Processor, all working in parallel.

How It Addresses the Concern: When CDSS subscriptions are enabled, tasks like threat signature matching (Threat Prevention), URL categorization (URL Filtering), or file analysis forwarding (WildFire) are offloaded to specific processors. These operate concurrently rather than sequentially, preventing bottlenecks. The parallel execution ensures that adding more security services doesn't linearly increase processing time or reduce throughput.

Technical Detail:

Network Processor: Handles routing, NAT, and flow lookup.

Security Processor: Manages encryption/decryption and policy enforcement.

Signature Matching Processor: Performs content inspection for threats and CDSS features.

High-speed buses (e.g., 1Gbps in high-end models) connect these processors, enabling rapid data transfer.

Outcome: Throughput remains high because the workload is distributed across parallel hardware resources, not stacked on a single CPU.

Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Hardware Architecture

"Parallel Processing hardware ensures that function-specific tasks are executed concurrently, maintaining performance as security services scale." Concept C: Single Pass Architecture Definition: Single Pass Architecture is the software approach in PAN-OS where a packet is processed once, with all necessary functions-networking, policy lookup, App-ID, User-ID, decryption, and content inspection (including CDSS features)-performed in a single pass. This contrasts with multi-pass architectures, where packets are scanned repeatedly for each enabled feature.

How It Addresses the Concern: When CDSS subscriptions are activated, their inspection tasks (e.g., threat signatures, URL checks) are integrated into the single-pass process. The packet isn't reprocessed for each service; instead, a stream-based, uniform signature-matching engine applies all relevant checks in one go.

This minimizes latency and preserves throughput, as the overhead of additional services is marginal.

Technical Detail:

A packet enters the firewall and is classified by App-ID.

Decryption (if needed) occurs, exposing content.

A single Content-ID engine scans the stream for threats, URLs, and other CDSS-related patterns simultaneously.

Policy enforcement and logging occur without additional passes.

Outcome: Enabling more CDSS subscriptions adds rules to the existing scan, not new processing cycles, ensuring consistent performance.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks Single Pass Architecture Whitepaper

"Single Pass software performs all security functions in one pass, eliminating redundant processing and maintaining high throughput even with multiple services enabled." Step 3: Evaluating the Other Options To confirm A and C are correct, let's examine why B and D don't directly address the throughput concern:

B). Advanced Routing Engine:

Analysis: The Advanced Routing Engine in PAN-OS enhances routing capabilities (e.g., BGP, OSPF) and supports features like path monitoring. While important for network performance, it doesn't directly influence the processing of CDSS subscriptions, which occur at the security and content inspection layers, not the routing layer.

Conclusion: Not relevant to the question.

Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Routing Overview - "The Advanced Routing Engine optimizes network paths but is separate from security processing." D). Management Data Plane Separation:

Analysis: This refers to the separation of the control plane (management tasks like configuration and logging) and data plane (packet processing). It ensures management tasks don't impact traffic processing but doesn't directly address how CDSS subscriptions affect throughput within the data plane itself.

Conclusion: Indirectly supportive but not a primary explanation.

Reference: PAN-OS Administrator's Guide (11.1) - Hardware Architecture - "Control and data plane separation prevents management load from affecting throughput." Step 4: Tying It Together for the Customer The SE should explain:

Parallel Processing: "Our firewalls use dedicated hardware processors working in parallel for networking, security, and threat inspection. When you enable more CDSS subscriptions, the workload is spread across these processors, so throughput doesn't drop." Single Pass Architecture: "Our software processes each packet once, applying all security checks-including CDSS features-in a single scan. This avoids the performance hit you'd see with other firewalls that reprocess packets for each new service." This dual approach-hardware parallelism and software efficiency-ensures the firewall scales security without sacrificing speed.

NEW QUESTION # 61

A systems engineer (SE) has joined a team to work with a managed security services provider (MSSP) that is evaluating PAN-OS for edge connections to their customer base. The MSSP is concerned about how to efficiently handle routing with all of its customers, especially how to handle BGP peering, because it has created a standard set of rules and settings that it wants to apply to each customer, as well as to maintain and update them. The solution requires logically separated BGP peering setups for each customer. What should the SE do to increase the probability of Palo Alto Networks being awarded the deal?

- A. Confirm to the MSSP that the existing virtual routers will allow them to have logically separated BGP peering setups, but that there is no method to handle the standard criteria across all of the routers.
- **B. Work with the MSSP to plan for the enabling of logical routers in the PAN-OS Advanced Routing Engine to allow sharing of routing profiles across the logical routers.**
- C. Collaborate with the MSSP to create an API call with a standard set of routing filters, maps, and related actions, then the MSSP can call the API whenever they bring on a new customer.
- D. Establish with the MSSP the use of vsys as the better way to segregate their environment so that customer data does not intermingle.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To address the MSSP's requirement for logically separated BGP peering setups while efficiently managing standard routing rules and updates, Palo Alto Networks offers the Advanced Routing Engine introduced in PAN-OS 11.0. The Advanced Routing Engine enhances routing capabilities, including support for logical routers, which is critical in this scenario.

Why A is Correct

- * Logical routers enable the MSSP to create isolated BGP peering configurations for each customer.
- * The Advanced Routing Engine allows the MSSP to share standard routing profiles (such as filters, policies, or maps) across logical routers, simplifying the deployment and maintenance of routing configurations.
- * This approach ensures scalability, as each logical router can handle the unique needs of a customer while leveraging shared routing rules.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect

- * B: While using APIs to automate deployment is beneficial, it does not solve the need for logically separated BGP peering setups.

Logical routers provide this separation natively.

- * C: While virtual routers in PAN-OS can separate BGP peering setups, they do not support the efficient sharing of standard routing rules and profiles across multiple routers.

- * D: Virtual systems (vsys) are used to segregate administrative domains, not routing configurations. Vsys is not the appropriate solution for managing BGP peering setups across multiple customers.

Key Takeaways:

- * PAN-OS Advanced Routing Engine with logical routers simplifies BGP peering management for MSSPs.
- * Logical routers provide the separation required for customer environments while enabling shared configuration profiles.

References:

- * Palo Alto Networks PAN-OS 11.0 Advanced Routing Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which two tools should a systems engineer use to showcase the benefit of an evaluation that a customer has just concluded?

- A. Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)
- B. Firewall Sizing Guide
- C. Golden Images
- D. Best Practice Assessment (BPA)

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

After a customer has concluded an evaluation of Palo Alto Networks solutions, it is critical to provide a detailed analysis of the results and benefits gained during the evaluation. The following two tools are most appropriate:

* Why "Best Practice Assessment (BPA)" (Correct Answer A)? The BPA evaluates the customer's firewall configuration against Palo Alto Networks' recommended best practices. It highlights areas where the configuration could be improved to strengthen security posture. This is an excellent tool to showcase how adopting Palo Alto Networks' best practices aligns with industry standards and improves security performance.

* Why "Security Lifecycle Review (SLR)" (Correct Answer B)? The SLR provides insights into the customer's security environment based on data collected during the evaluation. It identifies vulnerabilities, risks, and malicious activities observed in the network and demonstrates how Palo Alto Networks' solutions can address these issues. SLR reports use clear visuals and metrics, making it easier to showcase the benefits of the evaluation.

* Why not "Firewall Sizing Guide" (Option C)? The Firewall Sizing Guide is a pre-sales tool used to recommend the appropriate firewall model based on the customer's network size, performance requirements, and other criteria. It is not relevant for showcasing the benefits of an evaluation.

* Why not "Golden Images" (Option D)? Golden Images refer to pre-configured templates for deploying firewalls in specific use cases. While useful for operational efficiency, they are not tools for demonstrating the outcomes or benefits of a customer evaluation. Reference: Palo Alto Networks documentation for Best Practice Assessment (BPA) and Security Lifecycle Review (SLR) confirms their role in showcasing evaluation benefits.

NEW QUESTION # 63

A systems engineer (SE) is working with a customer that is fully cloud-deployed for all applications. The customer is interested in Palo Alto Networks NGFWs but describes the following challenges:

"Our apps are in AWS and Azure, with whom we have contracts and minimum-revenue guarantees. We would use the built-in firewall on the cloud service providers (CSPs), but the need for centralized policy management to reduce human error is more

important." Which recommendations should the SE make?

- A. VM-Series firewall and CN-Series firewall in both CSPs; provide the customer a private-offer Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems.
- **B. Cloud NGFWs at both CSPs; provide the customer a license for a Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems.**
- C. Cloud NGFWs in AWS and VM-Series firewall in Azure; the customer selects a PAYG licensing Panorama deployment in their CSP of choice.
- D. VM-Series firewalls in both CSPs; manually built Panorama in the CSP of choice on a host of either type: Palo Alto Networks provides a license.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The customer is seeking centralized policy management to reduce human error while maintaining compliance with their contractual obligations to AWS and Azure. Here's the evaluation of each option:

* Option A: Cloud NGFWs at both CSPs; provide the customer a license for a Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems

* Cloud NGFW is a fully managed Next-Generation Firewall service by Palo Alto Networks, offered in AWS and Azure marketplaces. It integrates natively with the CSP infrastructure, making it a good fit for customers with existing CSP agreements.

* Panorama, Palo Alto Networks' centralized management solution, can be deployed as a virtual appliance in the CSP marketplace of choice, enabling centralized policy management across all NGFWs.

* This option addresses the customer's need for centralized management while leveraging their existing contracts with AWS and Azure.

* This option is appropriate.

* Option B: Cloud NGFWs in AWS and VM-Series firewall in Azure; the customer selects a PAYG licensing Panorama deployment in their CSP of choice

* This option suggests using Cloud NGFW in AWS but VM-Series firewalls in Azure. While VM-Series is a flexible virtual firewall solution, it may not align with the customer's stated preference for CSP-managed services like Cloud NGFW.

* This option introduces a mix of solutions that could complicate centralized management and reduce operational efficiency.

* This option is less appropriate.

* Option C: VM-Series firewalls in both CSPs; manually built Panorama in the CSP of choice on a host of either type: Palo Alto Networks provides a license

* VM-Series firewalls are well-suited for cloud deployments but require more manual configuration compared to Cloud NGFW.

* Building a Panorama instance manually on a host increases operational overhead and does not leverage the customer's existing CSP marketplaces.

* This option is less aligned with the customer's needs.

* Option D: VM-Series firewall and CN-Series firewall in both CSPs; provide the customer a private-offer Panorama virtual appliance from their CSP's marketplace of choice to centrally manage the systems

* This option introduces both VM-Series and CN-Series firewalls in both CSPs. While CN-Series firewalls are designed for Kubernetes environments, they may not be relevant if the customer does not specifically require container-level security.

* Adding CN-Series firewalls may introduce unnecessary complexity and costs.

* This option is not appropriate.

References:

* Palo Alto Networks documentation on Cloud NGFW

* Panorama overview in Palo Alto Knowledge Base

* VM-Series firewalls deployment guide in CSPs: Palo Alto Documentation

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which two statements correctly describe best practices for sizing a firewall deployment with decryption enabled? (Choose two.)

- A. Large average transaction sizes consume more processing power to decrypt.
- B. Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) certificate authentication method (not the RSA key exchange algorithm) consumes more resources than Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), but ECDSA is more secure.
- **C. SSL decryption traffic amounts vary from network to network.**
- **D. Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ephemeral key exchange algorithms such as Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (DHE) and Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman Exchange (ECDHE) consume more processing resources than Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithms.**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When planning a firewall deployment with SSL/TLS decryption enabled, it is crucial to consider the additional processing overhead introduced by decrypting and inspecting encrypted traffic. Here are the details for each statement:

- * Why "SSL decryption traffic amounts vary from network to network" (Correct Answer A)? SSL decryption traffic varies depending on the organization's specific network environment, user behavior, and applications. For example, networks with heavy web traffic, cloud applications, or encrypted VoIP traffic will have more SSL/TLS decryption processing requirements. This variability means each deployment must be properly assessed and sized accordingly.
- * Why "Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) ephemeral key exchange algorithms such as Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (DHE) and Elliptic-Curve Diffie-Hellman Exchange (ECDHE) consume more processing resources than Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) algorithms" (Correct Answer C)? PFS algorithms like DHE and ECDHE generate unique session keys for each connection, ensuring better security but requiring significantly more processing power compared to RSA key exchange. When decryption is enabled, firewalls must handle these computationally expensive operations for every encrypted session, impacting performance and sizing requirements.
- * Why not "Large average transaction sizes consume more processing power to decrypt" (Option B)? While large transaction sizes can consume additional resources, SSL/TLS decryption is more dependent on the number of sessions and the complexity of the encryption algorithms used, rather than the size of the transactions. Hence, this is not a primary best practice consideration.
- * Why not "Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA) certificate authentication method consumes more resources than Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA), but ECDSA is more secure" (Option D)? This statement discusses certificate authentication methods, not SSL/TLS decryption performance. While ECDSA is more efficient and secure than RSA, it is not directly relevant to sizing considerations for firewall deployments with decryption enabled.

Reference: Palo Alto Networks SSL Decryption Best Practices outlines considerations for sizing deployments with decryption, including variability in SSL traffic and the impact of encryption algorithms like ECDHE.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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