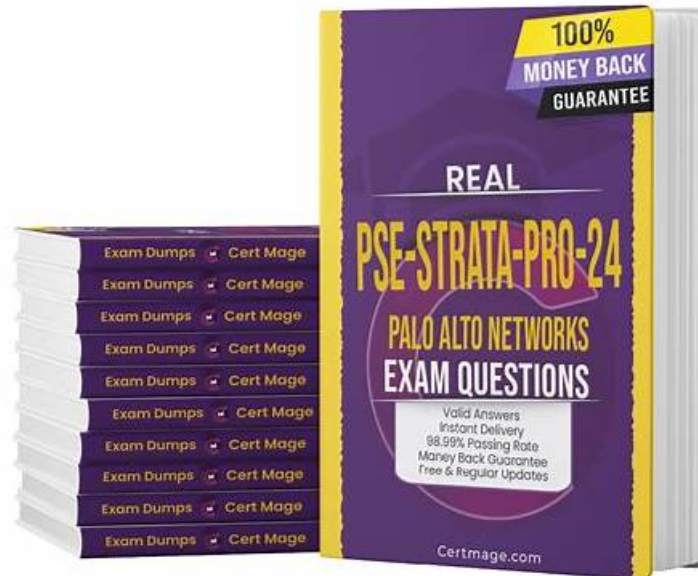


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## Palo Alto Networks Systems Engineer Professional - Hardware Firewall Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

### NEW QUESTION # 47

A prospective customer wants to validate an NGFW solution and seeks the advice of a systems engineer (SE) regarding a design to meet the following stated requirements:

"We need an NGFW that can handle 72 Gbps inside of our core network. Our core switches only have up to 40 Gbps links available to which new devices can connect. We cannot change the IP address structure of the environment, and we need protection for threat prevention, DNS, and perhaps sandboxing." Which hardware and architecture/design recommendations should the SE make?

- A. PA-5430 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-2 or virtual wire mode that include 2 x 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.
- B. PA-5430 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-3 mode that include 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.
- C. PA-5445 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-2 or virtual wire mode that include 2 x 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.
- D. PA-5445 or larger to cover the bandwidth need and the link types; Architect aggregate interface groups in Layer-3 mode that include 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The problem provides several constraints and design requirements that must be carefully considered:

\* Bandwidth Requirement:

\* The customer needs an NGFW capable of handling a total throughput of 72 Gbps.

\* The PA-5445 is specifically designed for high-throughput environments and supports up to 81.3 Gbps Threat Prevention throughput (as per the latest hardware performance specifications).

This ensures the throughput needs are fully met with some room for growth.

\* Interface Compatibility:

\* The customer mentions that their core switches support up to 40 Gbps interfaces. The design must include aggregate links to meet the overall bandwidth while aligning with the 40 Gbps interface limitations.

\* The PA-5445 supports 40Gbps QSFP+ interfaces, making it a suitable option for the hardware requirement.

\* No Change to IP Address Structure:

\* Since the customer cannot modify their IP address structure, deploying the NGFW in Layer-2 or Virtual Wire mode is ideal.

\* Virtual Wire mode allows the firewall to inspect traffic transparently between two Layer-2 devices without modifying the existing IP structure. Similarly, Layer-2 mode allows the firewall to behave like a switch at Layer-2 while still applying security policies.

\* Threat Prevention, DNS, and Sandboxing Requirements:

\* The customer requires advanced security features like Threat Prevention and potentially sandboxing (WildFire). The PA-5445 is equipped to handle these functionalities with its dedicated hardware-based architecture for content inspection and processing.

\* Aggregate Interface Groups:

\* The architecture should include aggregate interface groups to distribute traffic across multiple physical interfaces to support the high throughput requirement.

\* By aggregating 2 x 40Gbps interfaces on both sides of the path in Virtual Wire or Layer-2 mode, the design ensures sufficient bandwidth (up to 80 Gbps per side).

Why PA-5445 in Layer-2 or Virtual Wire mode is the Best Option:

\* Option A satisfies all the customer's requirements:

\* The PA-5445 meets the 72 Gbps throughput requirement.

\* 2 x 40 Gbps interfaces can be aggregated to handle traffic flow between the core switches and the NGFW.

\* Virtual Wire or Layer-2 mode preserves the IP address structure, while still allowing full threat prevention and DNS inspection capabilities.

\* The PA-5445 also supports sandboxing (WildFire) for advanced file-based threat detection.

Why Not Other Options:

Option B:

\* The PA-5430 is insufficient for the throughput requirement (72 Gbps). Its maximum Threat Prevention throughput is 60.3 Gbps, which does not provide the necessary capacity.

Option C:

\* While the PA-5445 is appropriate, deploying it in Layer-3 mode would require changes to the IP address structure, which the customer explicitly stated is not an option.

Option D:

\* The PA-5430 does not meet the throughput requirement. Although Layer-2 or Virtual Wire mode preserves the IP structure, the throughput capacity of the PA-5430 is a limiting factor.

References from Palo Alto Networks Documentation:

- \* Palo Alto Networks PA-5400 Series Datasheet (latest version)
- \* Specifies the performance capabilities of the PA-5445 and PA-5430 models.
- \* Palo Alto Networks Virtual Wire Deployment Guide
- \* Explains how Virtual Wire mode can be used to transparently inspect traffic without changing the existing IP structure.
- \* Aggregated Ethernet Interface Documentation
- \* Details the configuration and use of aggregate interface groups for high throughput.

### NEW QUESTION # 48

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

**Answer: A,D**

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 # 49

A prospective customer is concerned about stopping data exfiltration, data infiltration, and command-and- control (C2) activities over port 53.

Which subscription(s) should the systems engineer recommend?

- A. App-ID and Data Loss Prevention
- B. Advanced Threat Prevention and Advanced URL Filtering
- C. DNS Security
- D. Threat Prevention

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option C: It can be addressed with BGP confederations

Description: BGP confederations divide a single AS into sub-ASes (each with a private Confederation Member AS number), reducing the iBGP full-mesh requirement while maintaining a unified external AS.

Analysis:

How It Works:

Single AS (e.g., AS 65000) is split into sub-ASes (e.g., 65001, 65002).

Within each sub-AS, iBGP full mesh or route reflectors are used.

Between sub-ASes, eBGP-like peering (confederation EBGP) connects them, but externally, it appears as one AS.

Segregation:

Each sub-AS can represent a unique BGP environment (e.g., department, site) with its own routing policies.

Firewalls within a sub-AS peer via iBGP; across sub-ASes, they use confederation EBGP.

PAN-OS Support:

Configurable under "Network > Virtual Routers > BGP > Confederation" with a Confederation Member AS number.

Ideal for large internal networks needing segmentation without multiple public AS numbers.

Benefits:

Simplifies internal BGP management.

Aligns with the customer's need for unique internal BGP environments.

Verification:

"BGP confederations reduce full-mesh burden by dividing an AS into sub-ASes" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).

"Supports unique internal routing domains" (knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com).

Conclusion: Directly addresses the requirement with a supported, practical solution. Applicable.

Option D: It cannot be addressed because BGP must be fully meshed internally to work Analysis:

iBGP Full Mesh: Traditional iBGP requires all routers in an AS to peer with each other, scaling poorly ( $n(n-1)/2$  connections).

Mitigation: PAN-OS supports alternatives:

Route Reflectors: Centralize iBGP peering.

Confederations: Divide the AS into sub-ASes (see Option C).

This statement ignores these features, falsely claiming BGP's limitation prevents segregation.

Verification:

"Confederations and route reflectors eliminate full-mesh needs" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).

Conclusion: Incorrect-PAN-OS overcomes full-mesh constraints. Not Applicable.

Step 3: Recommendation Justification

Why Option C?

Alignment: Confederations allow the internal network to be segregated into unique BGP environments (sub-ASes) while maintaining a single external AS, perfectly matching the customer's need.

Scalability: Reduces iBGP full-mesh complexity, ideal for large or segmented internal networks.

PAN-OS Support: Explicitly implemented in BGP configuration, validated by documentation.

Why Not Others?

A: False-PAN-OS supports BGP and segregation.

B: eBGP is for external ASes, not internal segregation; less practical than confederations.

D: Misrepresents BGP capabilities; full mesh isn't required with confederations or route reflectors.

Step 4: Verified References

BGP Confederations: "Divide an AS into sub-ASes for internal segmentation" (docs.paloaltonetworks.com/pan-os/10-2/pan-os-networking-admin/bgp/bgp-confederations).

PAN-OS BGP: "Supports eBGP, iBGP, and confederations for routing flexibility" (paloaltonetworks.com, PAN-OS Networking Guide).

Use Case: "Confederations suit large internal networks" (knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com).

## NEW QUESTION # 50

A systems engineer should create a profile that blocks which category to protect a customer from ransomware URLs by using Advanced URL Filtering?

- A. Ransomware
- B. High Risk
- C. Scanning Activity
- D. Command and Control

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

When configuring Advanced URL Filtering on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, the "Ransomware" category should be explicitly blocked to protect customers from URLs associated with ransomware activities.

Ransomware URLs typically host malicious code or scripts designed to encrypt user data and demand a ransom. By blocking the "Ransomware" category, systems engineers can proactively prevent users from accessing such URLs.

\* Why "Ransomware" (Correct Answer A)? The "Ransomware" category is specifically curated by Palo Alto Networks to include URLs known to deliver ransomware or support ransomware operations.

Blocking this category ensures that any URL categorized as part of this list will be inaccessible to end-users, significantly reducing the risk of ransomware attacks.

\* Why not "High Risk" (Option B)? While the "High Risk" category includes potentially malicious sites, it is broader and less targeted. It may not always block ransomware-specific URLs. "High Risk" includes a range of websites that are flagged based on factors like bad reputation or hosting malicious content in general. It is less focused than the "Ransomware" category.

\* Why not "Scanning Activity" (Option C)? The "Scanning Activity" category focuses on URLs used in vulnerability scans, automated probing, or reconnaissance by attackers. Although such activity could be a precursor to ransomware attacks, it does not directly block ransomware URLs.

\* Why not "Command and Control" (Option D)? The "Command and Control" category is designed to block URLs used by malware or compromised systems to communicate with their operators. While some ransomware may utilize command-and-control (C2) servers, blocking C2 URLs alone does not directly target ransomware URLs themselves.

By using the Advanced URL Filtering profile and blocking the "Ransomware" category, the firewall applies targeted controls to mitigate ransomware-specific threats.

## NEW QUESTION # 51

What does Policy Optimizer allow a systems engineer to do for an NGFW?

- A. Act as a migration tool to import policies from third-party vendors
- B. Recommend best practices on new policy creation
- C. Show unused licenses for Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions and firewalls
- **D. Identify Security policy rules with unused applications**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Policy Optimizer is a feature designed to help administrators improve the efficiency and effectiveness of security policies on Palo Alto Networks Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs). It focuses on identifying unused or overly permissive policies to streamline and optimize the configuration.

\* Why "Identify Security policy rules with unused applications" (Correct Answer C)? Policy Optimizer provides visibility into existing security policies and identifies rules that have unused or outdated applications. For example:

\* It can detect if a rule allows applications that are no longer in use.

\* It can identify rules with excessive permissions, enabling administrators to refine them for better security and performance. By addressing these issues, Policy Optimizer helps reduce the attack surface and improves the overall manageability of the firewall.

\* Why not "Recommend best practices on new policy creation" (Option A)? Policy Optimizer focuses on optimizing existing policies, not creating new ones. While best practices can be applied during policy refinement, recommending new policy creation is not its purpose.

\* Why not "Show unused licenses for Cloud-Delivered Security Services (CDSS) subscriptions and firewalls" (Option B)? Policy Optimizer is not related to license management or tracking. Identifying unused licenses is outside the scope of its functionality.

\* Why not "Act as a migration tool to import policies from third-party vendors" (Option D)? Policy Optimizer does not function as a migration tool. While Palo Alto Networks offers tools for third-party firewall migration, this is separate from the Policy Optimizer feature.

## NEW QUESTION # 52

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