Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
Fiscal 2016 Annual Report

Dear Palo Alto Networks stockholders:

I am very pleased to report to you our fiscal year 2016 performance. During the fiscal year, we further extended our technology leadership, expanded our routes to market, diversified our technical partnerships, and continued to take market share by delivering revenue growth far in excess of both the market and the competition. Our Next-Generation Security Platform and hybrid-SaaS model provide a unique combination that continues to deliver high growth, expanding leverage, and strong cash flow generation.

Some accomplishments for fiscal year 2016 include:

- Revenue of $1.4 billion, which grew 49 percent for the year; billings of $1.9 billion, which grew 56 percent for the year; and cash flow from operations of $658 million, which grew 88 percent for the year.
- The addition of approximately 8,000 customers. We are now privileged to be serving approximately 34,000 customers across diverse verticals and geographies, including 88 of the Fortune 100 and more than 1,100 of the Global 2000.
- New, strategic technology partnerships designed to enhance the security capabilities of our platform and reduce the burden on customers to integrate technology.
- Opening of new routes to market, including the extension of our global reach through managed security service providers, professional services organizations, and telecommunications companies.
- Further extension of our Next-Generation Security Platform's technological advantage with the introduction of two new cloud-based subscriptions services: AutoFocus, our threat intelligence offering for security operations teams, and Aperture, our SaaS security offering to help organizations safely enable and strengthen security for sanctioned cloud applications. We also announced enhancements to Traps, our advanced endpoint protection product, and delivered our most powerful Next-Generation Firewall, now also designed for public clouds.

Since inception, we have been driving a paradigm shift towards a real security platform that customers continue to adopt in record numbers. Our platform provides high degrees of prevention across the entire attack lifecycle, and we are able to provide true prevention through native integration of best of breed capabilities increasingly delivered as services. As a result, our customers benefit from high levels of automation, increasing ecosystem leverage, and seamless deployment in all environments—from network to endpoint and in the cloud. As the primary driver of this platform paradigm shift, our results continue to demonstrate that we are benefiting disproportionately relative to the industry.

Fiscal year 2016 was another record year for Palo Alto Networks. In our industry, these growth rates at our scale are unprecedented, and I would like to thank our stockholders, customers, partners and employees for their continued support.

Mark D. McLaughlin
Chairman and CEO
Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
October 2016

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Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
2016 Proxy Statement

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PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.
4401 GREAT AMERICA PARKWAY
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA 95054

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
To Be Held at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time on Thursday, December 8, 2016

Dear Stockholders of Palo Alto Networks, Inc.:

The 2016 annual meeting of stockholders and any postponements, adjournments or continuations thereof (the "Annual Meeting") of Palo Alto Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation, will be held on **Thursday, December 8, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time**, at our headquarters, located at 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054, for the following purposes, as more fully described in the accompanying proxy statement:

1. To elect three Class II directors to serve until our 2019 annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified;

2. To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending July 31, 2017;

3. To approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers; and

4. To transact any and all such other business that may properly come before the Annual Meeting.

Our board of directors has fixed the close of business on October 14, 2016 as the record date for the Annual Meeting. Only stockholders of record on October 14, 2016 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting. Further information regarding voting rights and the matters to be voted upon is presented in the accompanying proxy statement.

On or about October 24, 2016, we expect to mail to our stockholders a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials (the "Notice") containing instructions on how to access our proxy statement and our annual report. The Notice provides instructions on how to vote via the Internet or by telephone and includes instructions on how to receive a paper copy of our proxy materials by mail. The accompanying proxy statement and our annual report can be accessed directly at the following Internet address: http://www.proxyvote.com. All you have to do is enter the control number located on your proxy card.

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, we urge you to submit your vote via the Internet, telephone or mail as soon as possible to ensure your shares are represented.

We appreciate your continued support of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. and look forward to either greeting you personally at the Annual Meeting or receiving your proxy.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Mark D. McLaughlin

Mark McLaughlin
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Santa Clara, California
October 24, 2016

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PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

PROXY STATEMENT
FOR 2016 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
To Be Held at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time on Thursday, December 8, 2016

This proxy statement and your proxy card are furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by our board of directors for use in connection with the 2016 annual meeting of stockholders of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. ("Palo Alto Networks"), a Delaware corporation, and any postponements, adjournments or continuations thereof (the "Annual Meeting"). The Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday, December 8, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time, at our headquarters, located at 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054. A Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials (the "Notice") containing instructions on how to access this proxy statement and our annual report is first being mailed on or about October 24, 2016 to all stockholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not intended to be incorporated by reference into this proxy statement and references to our website address in this proxy statement are inactive textual references only.

The information provided in the "question and answer" format below is for your convenience only and is merely a summary of the information contained in this proxy statement. You should read this entire proxy statement carefully.

What matters am I voting on?

You will be voting on:

- the election of three Class II directors to serve until our 2019 annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified;
- a proposal to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending July 31, 2017;
- a proposal to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of our named executive officers; and
- any other business as may properly come before the Annual Meeting.

How does the board of directors recommend I vote on these proposals?

Our board of directors recommends a vote:

- "FOR" the election of Mark D. McLaughlin, Asheem Chandna and James J. Goetz as Class II directors;
- "FOR" the ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending July 31, 2017; and
- "FOR" the approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers.

Who is entitled to vote?

Holders of our common stock as of the close of business on October 14, 2016 (the "Record Date"), may vote at the Annual Meeting. As of the Record Date, 91,209,982 shares of our common stock were outstanding. In deciding all matters at the Annual Meeting, each stockholder will be entitled to one vote for each share of our common stock held by them on the Record Date. Stockholders may not cumulate votes in the election of directors.

Registered Stockholders. If shares of our common stock are registered directly in your name with our transfer agent, you are considered the stockholder of record with respect to those shares, and the Notice was provided to you directly by us. As the stockholder of record, you have the right to grant your voting proxy directly to the individuals listed on the proxy card or to vote in person at the Annual Meeting. Throughout this proxy statement, we refer to these registered stockholders as "stockholders of record."

Street Name Stockholders. If shares of our common stock are held on your behalf in a brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you are considered to be the beneficial owner of shares that are held in "street name," and the Notice was forwarded to you by your broker, bank or other nominee, who is considered the stockholder of record with respect to those shares. As the beneficial owner, you have the right to direct your broker, bank or other nominee as to how to vote your shares. Beneficial owners are also invited to attend the Annual Meeting. However, since a beneficial owner is not the stockholder of record, you may not vote your shares in person at the Annual Meeting unless you follow your broker's procedures for obtaining a legal proxy and present your legal proxy at the Annual Meeting. If you request a printed copy of our proxy materials by mail, your broker, bank or other nominee will provide a voting instruction form for you to use. Throughout this proxy statement, we refer to stockholders who hold their shares through a broker, bank or other nominee as "street name stockholders."

Can I attend the Annual Meeting?

- You may attend the Annual Meeting if you are a stockholder of record or a beneficial owner as of October 14, 2016. All stockholders must bring proof of identification, such as a driver's license or passport, for admission to the Annual Meeting.
- If you are a stockholder of record, your name will be verified against the list of stockholders of record prior to admittance to the Annual Meeting.
- If you are a street name stockholder, you will be asked to provide proof of beneficial ownership as of the Record Date, such as a brokerage account statement, a copy of the Notice or voting instruction card provided by the broker, bank or other nominee that is the stockholder of record, or other similar evidence of beneficial ownership, as well as proof of identification, for admission. If you wish to be able to vote in person at the Annual Meeting, you must obtain a legal proxy from your broker, bank or other nominee and present it to the inspector of elections with your ballot at the Annual Meeting.
- Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m. Pacific Standard Time on the date of the Annual Meeting. If you do not provide proof of identification and comply with the other procedures outlined above, you may not be admitted to the Annual Meeting.
- Cameras, recording devices and other electronic devices will not be permitted at the Annual Meeting.
- You may contact us at (408) 753-4000 for directions to the Annual Meeting.

How do I vote?

If you are a stockholder of record, there are four ways to vote:

- by Internet at http://www.proxyvote.com, 24 hours a day, seven days a week (have your proxy card in hand when you visit the website);
- by toll-free telephone at 1-800-690-6903 until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 7, 2016 (have your proxy card in hand when you call);
- by completing and mailing your proxy card so it is received prior to the Annual Meeting (if you received printed proxy materials); or
- by written ballot at the Annual Meeting.

Even if you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, we recommend that you also vote by proxy so that your vote will be counted if you later decide not to attend the Annual Meeting.

If you are a street name stockholder, you will receive voting instructions from your broker, bank or other nominee. You must follow the voting instructions provided by your broker, bank or other nominee in order to direct your broker, bank or other nominee on how to vote your shares. Street name stockholders should generally be able to vote by returning a voting instruction form, or by telephone or on the Internet. However, the availability of telephone and Internet voting will depend on the voting process of your broker, bank or other nominee. As discussed above, if you are a street name stockholder, you may not vote your shares live at the Annual Meeting unless you obtain a legal proxy from your broker, bank or other nominee.

Can I change my vote?

Yes. If you are a stockholder of record, you can change your vote or revoke your proxy any time before the Annual Meeting by:

- entering a new vote by Internet or by telephone;
- returning a later-dated proxy card;
- notifying the Corporate Secretary of Palo Alto Networks, in writing, at the address listed on the front page of this proxy statement; or
- completing a written ballot at the Annual Meeting although attendance at the Annual Meeting will not, by itself, revoke a proxy).

If you are a street name stockholder, your broker, bank or other nominee can provide you with instructions on how to change your vote.

What is the effect of giving a proxy?

Proxies are solicited by and on behalf of our board of directors. The persons named in the proxy have been designated as proxies by our board of directors. When a proxy card is properly dated, executed and returned, the shares represented by such proxies will be voted at the Annual Meeting in accordance with the instruction of the stockholder. If a proxy card is signed, but no specific instructions are given, the shares represented by such proxy card will be voted in accordance with the recommendations of our board of directors, as described above. If any matters not described in this proxy statement are properly presented at the Annual Meeting, the proxy holders will use their own judgment to determine how to vote the shares subject to proxies. If the Annual Meeting is adjourned, the proxy holders can vote your shares subject to proxies when the Annual Meeting is rescheduled, unless you have properly revoked your proxy instructions, as described above.

Why did I receive the Notice instead of a full set of proxy materials?

In accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), we have elected to furnish our proxy materials, including this proxy statement and our annual report, primarily via the Internet. The Notice containing instructions on how to access our proxy materials is first being mailed on or about October 24, 2016 to all stockholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. Stockholders may request to receive all future proxy materials in printed form by mail or electronically by e-mail by following the instructions contained in the Notice. We encourage stockholders to take advantage of the availability of our proxy materials on the Internet to help reduce the environmental impact of our annual meetings of stockholders.

What is a quorum?

A quorum is the minimum number of shares required to be present for the Annual Meeting to be properly held under our amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law. The presence, in person or by proxy, of a majority of all issued and outstanding shares of our common stock entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting will constitute a quorum at the Annual Meeting. A proxy submitted by a stockholder may indicate that all or a portion of the shares represented by the proxy are not being voted (“stockholder withholding”) with respect to a particular matter. Similarly, a broker may not be permitted to vote shares held in street name on a particular matter in the absence of instructions from the beneficial owner of such shares (“broker non-vote”). See the section titled “How may my broker, bank or other nominee vote my shares if I fail to timely provide instructions?” The shares of our common stock subject to a proxy that are not being voted on a particular matter because of either stockholder withholding or a broker non-vote will count for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. Abstentions are also counted in the determination of a quorum.

How many votes are needed for approval of each proposal?

- *Proposal No. 1*: The election of directors requires a plurality vote of the shares of our common stock present in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting and entitled to vote thereon to be approved. "Plurality" means that the nominees who receive the largest number of votes cast "for" such nominees are elected as directors. As a result, any shares not voted "for" a particular nominee (whether as a result of stockholder abstention or a broker non-vote) will not be counted in such nominee's favor and will have no effect on the outcome of the election. You may vote "for" or "withhold" on each of the nominees for election as a director.
- *Proposal No. 2*: The ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending July 31, 2017 requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of our common stock present in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting and entitled to vote thereon to be approved. You may vote "for," "against," or "abstain" with respect to this proposal. Abstentions are considered votes present and entitled to vote on this proposal, and thus will have the same effect as a vote "against" this proposal. Broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of this proposal.
- *Proposal No. 3*: The approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of our common stock present in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting and entitled to vote thereon to be approved. You may vote "for," "against," or "abstain" with respect to this proposal. Abstentions are considered votes present and entitled to vote on this proposal, and thus will have the same effect as votes "against" this proposal. Broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of this proposal. Although the advisory vote is non-binding, our board of directors values stockholders' opinions. The compensation committee will review the results of the vote and, consistent with our record of stockholder responsiveness, consider stockholders' concerns and take into account the outcome of the vote when considering future decisions concerning our executive compensation program.

How are proxies solicited for the Annual Meeting?

Our board of directors is soliciting proxies for use at the Annual Meeting. All expenses associated with this solicitation will be borne by us. We will reimburse brokers, banks or other nominees for reasonable expenses that they incur in sending our proxy materials to you if a broker, bank or other nominee holds your shares of our common stock. In addition to using the internet, our directors, officers and employees may solicit proxies in person and by mail, telephone, facsimile, or electronic transmission, for which they will not receive any additional compensation. We have retained Saratoga Proxy Consulting LLC to assist us in soliciting proxies for a fee of $15,000, plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the process of soliciting proxies.

How may my broker, bank or other nominee vote my shares if I fail to timely provide voting instructions?

Brokerage firms, banks or other nominees holding shares of our common stock in street name for beneficial owners are generally required to vote such shares in the manner directed by the beneficial owner. In the absence of timely directions, your broker, bank or other nominee will have discretion to vote your shares on our sole "routine" matter, the proposal to ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP (Proposal No. 2). Your broker will not have discretion to vote on the following "non-routine" matters absent direction from you: the election of directors (Proposal No. 1) and the advisory vote on the compensation of our named executive officers (Proposal No. 3).

Is my vote confidential?

Proxy instructions, ballots, and voting tabulations that identify individual stockholders are handled in a manner that protects your voting privacy. Your vote will not be disclosed either within Palo Alto Networks or to third parties, except as necessary to meet applicable legal requirements, to allow for the tabulation of votes and certification of the vote, or to facilitate a successful proxy solicitation. Occasionally, stockholders provide written comments on their proxy cards, which may be forwarded to management and our board of directors.

Where can I find the voting results of the Annual Meeting?

We will announce preliminary voting results at the Annual Meeting. We will also disclose voting results on a Current Report on Form 8-K that we will file with the SEC within four business days after the Annual Meeting. If final voting results are not available to us in time to file a Current Report on Form 8-K within four business days after the Annual Meeting, we will file a Current Report on Form 8-K to publish preliminary results and will provide the final results in an amendment to the Current Report on Form 8-K as soon as they become available.

I share an address with another stockholder, and we received only one paper copy of the proxy materials. How may I obtain an additional copy of the proxy materials?

We have adopted a procedure called "householding," which the SEC has approved. Under this procedure, we deliver a single copy of the Notice, and if applicable, our proxy materials, to multiple stockholders who share the same address unless we receive contrary instructions from one or more of the stockholders sharing the same address. This procedure reduces our printing costs, mailing costs, and fees. Stockholders who participate in householding will continue to be able to access and receive separate copies of the Notice, or if applicable, our proxy materials. Upon written or oral request, we will deliver promptly separate copies of the Notice and, if applicable, our proxy materials, to any stockholder at a shared address which we delivered a single copy of any of these materials. To receive a separate copy, or, if a stockholder is receiving multiple copies, to request that we only send a single copy of the Notice or, if applicable, our proxy materials, stockholders may contact us at the following: Palo Alto Networks, Inc., Attention: Investor Relations, 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054 or Tel: (408) 753-4000.

Stockholders who hold shares of our common stock in street name may contact their brokerage firm, bank, broker-dealer or other similar organization to request information about householding.

What is the deadline to propose actions for consideration at next year's annual meeting of stockholders or to nominate individuals to serve as directors?

Stockholder Proposals

Stockholders may present proper proposals for inclusion in our proxy statement and for consideration at the next annual meeting of stockholders by submitting their proposals in writing to our Corporate Secretary in a timely manner. For a stockholder proposal to be considered for inclusion in our proxy statement for our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders, our Corporate Secretary must receive the written proposal at our principal executive offices not later than June 26, 2017. In addition, stockholder proposals must comply with the requirements of Rule 14a-8 regarding the inclusion of stockholder proposals in company-sponsored proxy materials. Proposals should be addressed to:

Palo Alto Networks, Inc., Attention: Corporate Secretary, 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054.

Our amended and restated bylaws also establish an advance notice procedure for stockholders who wish to present a proposal before an annual meeting of stockholders but do not intend for the proposal to be included in our proxy statement. Our amended and restated bylaws provide that the only business that may be conducted at an annual meeting is business that is (i) specified in our proxy materials with respect to such meeting, (ii) otherwise properly brought before the annual meeting by or at the direction of our board of directors, or (iii) properly brought before the annual meeting by a stockholder of record entitled to vote at the annual meeting who has delivered timely written notice to our Corporate Secretary, which notice must contain the information specified in our amended and restated bylaws. To be timely for our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders, our Corporate Secretary must receive the written notice at our principal executive offices:

- not earlier than the close of business August 10, 2017; and
- not later than the close of business on September 9, 2017.

In the event that we hold our 2017 annual meeting of stockholders more than 30 days before or more than 60 days after the one-year anniversary of the Annual Meeting, then notice of a stockholder proposal that is not intended to be included in our proxy statement must be received no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day before such annual meeting and no later than the close of business on the later of the following two dates:

- the 90th day prior to such annual meeting; or
- the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such annual meeting is first made.

If a stockholder who has notified us of his, her or its intention to present a proposal at an annual meeting does not appear to present his, her or its proposal at such annual meeting, we are not required to present the proposal for a vote at such annual meeting.

Recommendation and Nomination of Director Candidates

You may recommend director candidates for consideration by our nominating and corporate governance committee. Any such recommendations should include, among other requirements, information about the candidate, a statement of support by the recommending stockholder, evidence of the recommending stockholder's ownership of our common stock and a signed letter from the candidate confirming willingness to serve on our board of directors, and should be directed to our Corporate Secretary at the address set forth above. For additional information regarding stockholder recommendations for director candidates, see the section titled "Board of Directors and Corporate Governance—Stockholder Recommendations for Nominations to the Board of Directors."

In addition, our amended and restated bylaws permit stockholders to nominate directors for election at an annual meeting of stockholders. To nominate a director, the stockholder must provide the information required by our amended and restated bylaws. In addition, the stockholder must give timely notice to our Corporate Secretary in accordance with our amended and restated bylaws, which, in general, require that the notice be received by our Corporate Secretary within the time periods described above under the section titled "Stockholder Proposals" for stockholder proposals that are not intended to be included in a proxy statement.

Availability of Bylaws

A copy of our amended and restated bylaws may be obtained by accessing our public filings on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may also contact our Corporate Secretary at our principal executive offices for a copy of the relevant bylaw provisions regarding the requirements for making stockholder proposals and nominating director candidates.

PROPOSAL NO. 1
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Our business affairs are managed under the direction of our board of directors, which is currently composed of ten members. Eight of our directors are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and SEC rules and regulations. Our board of directors is divided into three staggered classes of directors. At each annual meeting of stockholders, a class of directors will be elected for a three-year term to succeed the same class whose term is then expiring.

Each director's term continues until the election and qualification of his successor, or such director's earlier death, resignation, or removal. Any increase or decrease in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of our directors. This classification of our board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control of our company.

The names and certain other information for each of the nominees for election as a director, for each of the continuing members of the board of directors are set forth below. All information is as of October 20, 2016.

	Class	Age	Position	Director Since	Current Term Expires	Expiration of Term For Which Nominated
Nominees						
Mark D. McLaughlin	II	50	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2011	2016	2019
Asheem Chandna (2) (3)	II	52	Director	2005	2016	2019
James J. Goetz (2) (3)	II	50	Director	2005	2016	2019
Continuing Directors						
Frank Calderoni (1)	III	52	Director	2016	2017	—
Carl Eschenbach (2) (3)	III	49	Director	2013	2017	—
Daniel J. Warmenhoven (2) (3) (4)	III	65	Director	2012	2017	—
John M. Donovan (1)	I	56	Director	2012	2018	—
Stanley J. Meresman (1)	I	69	Director	2014	2018	—
Nir Zuk	I	45	Director and Chief Technology Officer	2005	2018	—
Mary Pat McCarthy (1)	I	61	Director	2016	2018	—

(1) Member of our audit committee
(2) Member of our compensation committee
(3) Member of our nominating and corporate governance committee
(4) Lead Independent Director

Nominees for Director

Mark D. McLaughlin has served as our Chief Executive Officer and as a member of our board of directors since August 2011, and as the Chairman of our board of directors since April 2012. From July 2011 through August 2016, Mr. McLaughlin also served as our President. From August 2009 through July 2011, Mr. McLaughlin served as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a director at VeriSign, Inc., a provider of Internet infrastructure services, and from January 2009 to August 2009, Mr. McLaughlin served as President and Chief Operating Officer at VeriSign. From February 2000 through November 2007, Mr. McLaughlin served in several roles at VeriSign, including as Executive Vice President, Products and Marketing. Prior to joining VeriSign, Mr. McLaughlin was Vice President, Sales and Business Development at Signio Inc., an Internet payments company acquired by VeriSign in February 2000. In January 2011, President Barack Obama appointed Mr. McLaughlin to serve on the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. Mr. McLaughlin currently serves on the board of directors of Qualcomm, Inc., a global semiconductor company that designs and markets wireless telecommunications products and services. From October 2013 to June 2016, Mr. McLaughlin served on the Board of OPower, Inc., a provider of cloud based software to the utility industry. Mr. McLaughlin holds a B.S. from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a J.D. from Seattle University School of Law. Mr. McLaughlin was selected to serve on our board of directors because of the perspective and experience he brings as our Chief Executive Officer and his extensive background in the technology industry.

Asheem Chandna has served as a member of our board of directors since April 2005. Mr. Chandna has been a Partner at Greylock Partners, a venture capital firm, since September 2003, where he focuses on investments in enterprise IT, including security products. From April 2003 to June 2013, Mr. Chandna was a director of Imperva, Inc., a provider of cyber security solutions. From April 1996 to December 2002, Mr. Chandna was Vice President, Business Development and Product Management at Check Point Software. Mr. Chandna currently serves on the board of directors of a number of privately held companies. Mr. Chandna holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and an M.S. in Computer Engineering from Case Western Reserve University. Mr. Chandna was selected to serve on our board of directors because of his specific professional experience with Internet security products, his extensive background with enterprise IT companies, and his public and private company board experience.

James J. Goetz has served as a member of our board of directors since April 2005. Mr. Goetz has been a managing member of Sequoia Capital Operations, LLC, a venture capital firm, since June 2005, where he focuses on cloud, mobile, and enterprise companies. Mr. Goetz currently serves on the board of directors of Nimble Storage, Inc., a data storage company, Barracuda Networks, Inc., a data security and storage company, and of a number of privately held companies. From 2007 until 2015 Mr. Goetz served on the Board of directors of Jive Software, Inc., a provider of social business software, and from 2012 until 2015 Mr. Goetz served on the board of directors of Ruckus Wireless, Inc., a manufacturer of wireless (Wi-Fi) networking equipment. Mr. Goetz holds an M.S. in Electrical Engineering with a concentration in Computer Networking from Stanford University and a B.S. in Electrical Engineering with a concentration in Computer Engineering from the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Goetz was selected to serve on our board of directors because of his deep experience with the venture capital industry and providing guidance and counsel to a wide variety of Internet and technology companies.

If you are a stockholder of record and you sign your proxy card or vote by telephone or over the Internet but do not give instructions with respect to the voting of directors, your shares will be voted "FOR" the re-election of Messrs. McLaughlin, Chandna, and Goetz. We expect that each of Messrs. McLaughlin, Chandna, and Goetz will accept such nomination; however, in the event that a director nominee is unable or declines to serve as a director at the time of the Annual Meeting, the proxies will be voted for any nominee who shall be designated by our board of directors to fill such vacancy. If you wish to give specific instructions with respect to the voting of directors, you may do so by indicating your instructions on your proxy card or when you vote by telephone or over the Internet. If you are a street name stockholder and you do not give voting instructions to your broker or nominee, your shares will not be voted on this matter.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" EACH OF THE NOMINEES NAMED ABOVE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Continuing Directors

Frank Calderoni has served as a member of our board of directors since February 2016. Mr. Calderoni has served as Executive Vice President, Operations and Chief Financial Officer of Red Hat, Inc. since June 2015. From May 2004 to January 2015, Mr. Calderoni served in various positions at Cisco Systems, Inc., including as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Calderoni currently serves on the boards of directors of Nimble Storage, Inc., a data storage company and Adobe Systems Incorporated, a global software company. Mr. Calderoni holds a B.S. in Accounting and Finance from Fordham University and an M.B.A. from Pace University. Mr. Calderoni was selected to serve on our board of directors because of his extensive financial and accounting expertise from his current and prior experience as Chief Financial Officer of various public companies, a deep understanding of financial reporting rules and regulations as well as his extensive experience in the technology industry.

John M. Donovan has served as a member of our board of directors since September 2012. Mr. Donovan has worked at AT&T Inc., a provider of telecommunication services, since April 2008, first as Chief Technology Officer and currently as Chief Strategy Officer and Group President—AT&T Technology and Operations. From November 2006 to April 2008, Mr. Donovan was Executive Vice President of Product, Sales, Marketing and Operations at Verisign. From November 2000 to November 2006, Mr. Donovan served as Chairman and CEO of inCode Telecom Group Inc., a provider of strategy and consulting services to the telecommunications industry. Prior to joining inCode, Mr. Donovan was a Partner with Deloitte Consulting where he was the Americas industry practice director for telecommunications. Mr. Donovan holds a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Notre Dame and an M.B.A. from the University of Minnesota. Mr. Donovan was selected to serve on our board of directors because of his extensive experience in the telecommunications industry.

Carl Eschenbach has served as a member of our board of directors since May 2013. Mr. Eschenbach has been a general partner at Sequoia Capital Operations, LLC, a venture capital firm, since April of 2016, and continues to serve as a strategic advisor to VMware, Inc., a provider of cloud and virtualization software and services. Prior to joining Sequoia Capital Operations, LLC, Mr. Eschenbach served as Chief Operating Officer and Co-President of VMware, Inc. a role he held from December 2012 to February 2016. Mr. Eschenbach previously served as VMware's President and Chief Operating Officer from April 2012 to December 2012, as VMware's Co-President, Customer Operations from January 2011 to April 2012 and as VMware's Executive Vice President of Worldwide Field Operations from May 2005 to January 2011. Prior to joining VMware in 2002, he was Vice President of North America Sales at Inktomi from 2000 to 2002. Mr. Eschenbach also held various sales management positions with 3Com Corporation, Lucent Technologies Inc. and EMC. Mr. Eschenbach was selected to serve on our board of directors because of his extensive experience in the technology industry and his previous public company management experience.

Mary Pat McCarthy has served as a member of our board of directors since October 20, 2016. Ms. McCarthy, now retired, served as Vice Chair of KPMG LLP, the U.S. member firm of the global audit, tax and advisory services firm, until 2011 after attaining such position in 1998. She joined KPMG LLP in 1977 and became a partner in 1987. She held numerous senior leadership positions in the firm, including Executive Director of the KPMG Audit Committee Institute from 2008 to 2011, Leader of the KPMG Client Care Program from 2007 to 2008, U.S. Leader, Industries and Markets from 2005 to 2006, and Global Leader, Information, Communication and Entertainment Practice from 1998 to 2004. Ms. McCarthy also served on KPMG's Management and Operations Committees. Ms. McCarthy earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Creighton University and completed the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School's KPMG International Development Program. Ms. McCarthy serves as a director of Tesoro Corporation, a global petroleum refinery corporation and Mutual of Omaha, a mutual insurance and banking company. Ms. McCarthy was selected to serve on our board of directors due, in part, to her background as a member of the Audit Committee of each of Tesoro Corporation and Mutual of Omaha and her financial and accounting expertise from her prior extensive experience as the Vice Chair of KPMG LLP.

Stanley J. Meresman has served as a member of our board of directors since September 2014. Prior to that, Mr. Meresman was a Venture Partner with Technology Crossover Ventures, a private equity firm, from January 2004 through December 2004, and served as General Partner and Chief Operating Officer from November 2001 to December 2003. During the four years prior to joining Technology Crossover Ventures, Mr. Meresman was a private investor and board member and advisor to several technology companies. From May 1989 to May 1997, Mr. Meresman was the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Silicon Graphics, Inc., a manufacturer of high-performance computing solutions. Prior to Silicon Graphics, he was Vice President of Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer of Cypress Semiconductor, a semiconductor company. Mr. Meresman currently serves on the board of directors, and audit chair of LinkedIn Corporation, a business-oriented social networking service, as well as a number of private companies. He previously served on the board of directors of Zynga Inc., Meru Networks, Riverbed Technology, Inc. and Polycom, Inc. Mr. Meresman holds an M.B.A. from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a B.S. in Industrial Engineering and Operations Research from the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Meresman was selected to serve on our board of directors due, in part, to his background as chair of the audit committee of other public companies and his financial and accounting expertise from his prior extensive experience as Chief Financial Officer of two public NYSE-listed companies.

Daniel J. Warmenhoven has served as the Lead Independent Director of our board of directors since March 2012. From October 1994 to August 2009, Mr. Warmenhoven was Chief Executive Officer at NetApp, Inc., a provider of computer storage and data management, and on their board of directors as Executive Chairman from August 2009 through September 2014. Mr. Warmenhoven previously served on the board of directors of Aruba Networks. Mr. Warmenhoven holds a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from Princeton University. Mr. Warmenhoven was selected to serve on our board of directors because of his extensive experience in the technology industry and his public company management and board experience.

Nir Zuk is one of our founders and has served as our Chief Technology Officer and as a member of our board of directors since March 2005. From April 2004 to March 2005, Mr. Zuk was Chief Security Technologist at Juniper Networks, Inc., a supplier of network infrastructure products and services. From September 2002 until its acquisition by Juniper in April 2004, Mr. Zuk was Chief Technology Officer at NetScreen Technologies, Inc., a provider of ASIC-based Internet security systems. In December 1999, Mr. Zuk co-founded OneSecure, Inc., a provider of prevention and detection appliances, and was Chief Technical Officer until its acquisition by NetScreen in September 2002. From 1994 to 1999, Mr. Zuk served in several technical roles, including Principal Engineer at Check Point Software Technologies Ltd., an enterprise software security company. Mr. Zuk attended Tel Aviv University where he studied Mathematics. Mr. Zuk was selected to serve on our board of directors because of the perspective and experience he brings as one of our founders and as one of our largest stockholders, as well as his extensive experience with network security companies.

Director Independence

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE. Under the listing standards of the NYSE, independent directors must comprise a majority of a listed company's board of directors. In addition, the listing standards of the NYSE require that, subject to specified exceptions, each member of a listed company's audit, compensation, and nominating and corporate governance committees be independent. Under the listing standards of the NYSE, a director will only qualify as an "independent director" if, in the opinion of that listed company's board of directors, that director does not have a relationship that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director.

Audit committee members must also satisfy the additional independence criteria set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and the listing standards of the NYSE. In order to be considered independent for purposes of Rule 10A-3, a member of a listed company's audit committee may not, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the audit committee, the board of directors, or any other board committee: (1) accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the listed company or any of its subsidiaries; or (2) be an affiliated person of the listed company or any of its subsidiaries.

Compensation committee members must also satisfy the additional independence criteria set forth in Rule 10C-1 under the Exchange Act and the listing standards of the NYSE. In order for a member of a listed company's compensation committee to be considered independent for purposes of the listing standards of the NYSE, the listed company's board of directors must consider all factors specifically relevant to determining whether a director has a relationship to the listed company that is material to that director's ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a compensation committee member, including, but not limited to: (1) the source of compensation of such director, including any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee paid by the listed company to such director; and (2) whether such director is affiliated with the listed company, a subsidiary of the listed company, or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the listed company.

Our board of directors has undertaken a review of the independence of each of our directors. Based on information provided by each director concerning his or her background, employment, and affiliations, our board of directors has determined that Ms. McCarthy and each of Messrs. Calderoni, Chandna, Donovan, Eschenbach, Goetz, Meresman and Warmenhoven do not have a relationship that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director and that each of these directors is "independent" as that term is defined under the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the listing standards of the NYSE. In making these determinations, our board of directors considered the current and prior relationships that each non-employee director has with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deemed relevant in determining their independence, including the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each non-employee director and the transactions involving them described in the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

Since the beginning of our last fiscal year through October 15, 2016, both directly and through our channel partners, we have sold an aggregate of approximately $49.5 million and $5.4 million of products and services to AT&T Inc. ("AT&T") and VMware, Inc. ("VMware"), respectively, in arm's length transactions. In addition, since the beginning of our last fiscal year through October 15, 2016, we have purchased an aggregate of approximately $228,272 and $1,152,244 of AT&T and VMware products and services, respectively, in arm's length transactions.

We entered into these commercial dealings in the ordinary course of our business. In making the determinations as to which members of our board of directors are independent, our board of directors considered the fact that Mr. Donovan, one of our directors, is an executive officer of AT&T and that Mr. Eschenbach, one of our directors, was an executive officer of VMware until February 2016. In reviewing these relationships, our board of directors determined these relationships do not impede the ability of Mr. Donovan or Mr. Eschenbach to act independently on our behalf and on behalf of our stockholders.

Additionally, neither Mr. Donovan or Mr. Eschenbach take part in the discussion of transactions with AT&T or VMware, respectively, when such transactions are reviewed by the Board of Directors. Additionally, AT&T expects its 2016 capital expenditures to be in the $22 billion range. AT&T's purchases of our products and services, which totaled $49.5 million, are not material to either us or AT&T. All transactions with AT&T and VMware are subject to our rigorous related party transactions review process and policy.

Leadership Structure

Mr. McLaughlin currently serves as both Chairman of our board of directors and as our Chief Executive Officer. Our board of directors believes that the current board leadership structure, coupled with a strong emphasis on board independence, provides effective independent oversight of management while allowing our board of directors and management to benefit from Mr. McLaughlin's leadership and years of experience as an executive in the technology industry. Serving on our board of directors and as Chief Executive Officer since August 2011, Mr. McLaughlin is best positioned to identify strategic priorities, lead critical discussion and execute our strategy and business plans. Mr. McLaughlin possesses detailed in-depth knowledge of the issues, opportunities, and challenges facing us. Independent directors and management sometimes have different perspectives and roles in strategy development. Our independent directors bring experience, oversight and expertise from outside of our company, while our Chief Executive Officer brings company specific experience and expertise. Our board of directors believes that Mr. McLaughlin's combined role enables strong leadership, creates clear accountability, and enhances our ability to communicate our message and strategy clearly and consistently to stockholders.

Lead Independent Director

Our corporate governance guidelines provide that one of our independent directors should serve as a Lead Independent Director at any time when our Chief Executive Officer serves as the Chairman of our board of directors or if our Chairman is not otherwise independent. Because our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. McLaughlin, is our Chairman, our board of directors has appointed Mr. Warmenhoven to serve as our Lead Independent Director. As our Lead Independent Director, Mr. Warmenhoven presides over periodic meetings of our independent directors, serves as a liaison between our Chairman and the independent directors and performs such additional duties as our board of directors may otherwise determine and delegate.

Board Effectiveness; Director Assessment; Board Education

It is important that our board of directors and its committees are performing effectively and in the best interest of Palo Alto Networks and its stockholders. Our board of directors performs an annual self-assessment, overseen by the nominating and corporate governance committee, to evaluate its effectiveness in fulfilling its obligations. Directors are sent questions by our outside legal counsel covering board of directors, committee, self and peer performance. Our outside legal counsel then interviews each director to obtain his assessment of the effectiveness of our board of directors and committees, as well as director performance and board of directors' dynamics, summarizes these individual assessments for discussion with the board of directors and committees, and leads a discussion with the nominating and corporate governance committee and the board of directors. The board of directors then takes such further action as it deems appropriate. In addition, we encourage directors to participate in continuing education programs focused on our business and industry, committee roles and responsibilities, and legal and ethical responsibilities of directors.

Board Meetings and Committees

During our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the board of directors held seven meetings (including regularly scheduled and special meetings), and no director attended fewer than 75% of the total number of meetings of the board of directors and the committees of which he was a member.

Although we do not have a formal policy regarding attendance by members of our board of directors at annual meetings of stockholders, we encourage, but do not require, our directors to attend. Seven of our eight directors at the time attended our 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, either telephonically or in person.

Our board of directors has an audit committee, a compensation committee, and a nominating and corporate governance committee, each of which has the composition and responsibilities described below. Directors serve on these committees until their resignation or until otherwise determined by our board of directors. All of the directors on the standing committees of our board of directors are independent, and each of these committees is led by a committee chairperson.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Ms. McCarthy and Messrs. Calderoni, Donovan, and Meresman, with Mr. Meresman serving as Chairman. In connection with her election to the board of directors on October 20, 2016, Ms. McCarthy became a member of our Audit Committee.

The composition of our audit committee meets the requirements for independence under the listing standards of the NYSE and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Each member of our audit committee also meets the financial literacy requirements of the listing standards of the NYSE. In addition, our board of directors has determined that each of Ms. McCarthy and Messrs. Calderoni and Meresman are "audit committee financial experts" within the meaning of the rules and regulations of the SEC. Our audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- selecting and hiring our independent registered public accounting firm;
- evaluating the performance and independence of our independent registered public accounting firm;
- approving the audit and pre-approving any non-audit services to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing our financial statements and related disclosures and reviewing our critical accounting policies and practices;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal control policies and procedures and our disclosure controls and procedures;
- reviewing and participating in the selection of our internal auditor and periodically reviewing the activities and reports of the internal audit function and any issues encountered in the course of the internal audit function's work;
- overseeing procedures for the treatment of complaints on accounting, internal accounting controls, or audit matters;
- reviewing and discussing with management and the independent registered public accounting firm the results of our annual audit, our quarterly financial statements, and our publicly filed reports;
- reviewing and approving or ratifying any proposed related person transactions; and
- preparing the audit committee report that the SEC requires in our annual proxy statement.

Our audit committee operates under a written charter that was adopted by our board of directors and satisfies the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the listing standards of the NYSE. A copy of the charter of our audit committee is available on our website at http://investors.paloaltonetworks.com/. During our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, our audit committee held seven meetings.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Messrs. Chandna, Eschenbach, Goetz, and Warmenhoven, with Mr. Chandna serving as Chairman. The composition of our compensation committee meets the requirements for independence under the listing standards of the NYSE and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Each member of our compensation committee is also a "non-employee director," as defined pursuant to Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act, and an "outside director," as defined pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). The purpose of our compensation committee is to discharge the responsibilities of our board of directors relating to compensation of our executive officers. Our compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving our Chief Executive Officer's and other executive officers' annual base salaries, incentive compensation arrangements, including the specific goals and amounts, equity compensation, employment agreements, severance arrangements and change in control agreements, and any other benefits, compensation or arrangements;
- administering our equity compensation plans;
- overseeing our overall compensation philosophy and compensation plans; and
- preparing the compensation committee report that the SEC requires to accompany the Compensation Discussion and Analysis contained in our annual proxy statement.

Our compensation committee operates under a written charter that was adopted by our board of directors and satisfies the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and the listing standards of the NYSE. A copy of the charter of our compensation committee is available on our website at http://investors.paloaltonetworks.com. During our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, our compensation committee held six meetings.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of Messrs. Chandna, Eschenbach, Goetz, and Warmenhoven, with Mr. Warmenhoven serving as Chairman. The composition of our nominating and corporate governance committee meets the requirements for independence under the listing standards of the NYSE and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Our nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for, among other things:

- evaluating and making recommendations regarding the composition, organization, and governance of our board of directors and its committees;
- evaluating and making recommendations regarding the creation of additional committees or the change in mandate or dissolution of committees;
- reviewing and making recommendations with regard to our corporate governance guidelines and compliance with laws and regulations;
- reviewing and approving conflicts of interest of our directors and corporate officers, other than related person transactions reviewed by our audit committee; and
- oversees our annual board of director and committee self-assessment process.

Our nominating and corporate governance committee operates under a written charter that was adopted by our board of directors and satisfies the applicable listing standards of the NYSE. A copy of the charter of our nominating and corporate governance committee is available on our website at http://investors.paloaltonetworks.com/. During our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, our nominating and corporate governance committee held five meetings.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of the members of our compensation committee is or has been an officer or employee of our company. None of our executive officers currently serves, or in the past year has served, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee (or other board committee performing equivalent functions) of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our board of directors or compensation committee.

Considerations in Evaluating Director Nominees

Our nominating and corporate governance committee uses a variety of methods for identifying and evaluating director nominees. In its evaluation of director candidates, our nominating and corporate governance committee will consider the current size and composition of our board of directors and the needs of our board of directors and the respective committees of our board of directors. Some of the qualifications that our nominating and corporate governance committee considers include, without limitation, issues of character, integrity, judgment, diversity (including gender and race), experience of particular relevance to us and the board of directors, independence, age, area of expertise, length of service, potential conflicts of interest and other commitments. These factors may be weighted differently depending on the individual being considered or the needs of the board of directors at the time.

Nominees must also have the ability to offer advice and guidance to our Chief Executive Officer based on past experience in positions with a high degree of responsibility and be leaders in the companies or institutions with which they are affiliated. Director candidates must have sufficient time available in the judgment of our nominating and corporate governance committee to perform all board of director and committee responsibilities. Members of our board of directors are expected to prepare for, attend, and actively participate in all board of director and applicable committee meetings. Given the significant time commitment that board membership requires, the Board generally believes that no director should be a member of more than three public company boards. Other than the foregoing, there are no stated minimum criteria for director nominees, although our nominating and corporate governance committee may also consider such other factors as it may deem, from time to time, are in our and our stockholders' best interests. Our nominating and corporate governance committee will also seek appropriate input from our Chief Executive Officer from time to time in assessing the needs of our board of directors for relevant background, experience, diversity and skills of its members.

Our board of directors should be a diverse body, with varying perspectives and experiences. Our nominating and corporate governance committee considers diversity (whether based on broader principles such as diversity of perspective, experiences, and expertise, as well as factors commonly associated with diversity such as gender, race or national origin) in connection with its evaluation of director candidates, including the evaluation and determination of whether to re-nominate incumbent directors. Our nominating and corporate governance committee also considers these and other factors as it oversees the annual board of director and committee evaluations. The nominating and corporate governance committee is committed to seeking out qualified and diverse director candidates, including women and individuals from minority groups, to include in the pool from which director candidates are chosen. Any search firm retained by our nominating and corporate governance committee to find director candidates would be instructed to take into account all of the considerations used by our nominating and corporate governance committee including diversity. After completing its review and evaluation of director candidates, our nominating and corporate governance committee recommends to our full board of directors the director nominees for selection.

Stockholder Recommendations for Nominations to the Board of Directors

Our nominating and corporate governance committee will consider candidates for director recommended by stockholders holding at least one percent (1%) of the fully diluted capitalization of our company continuously for at least twelve (12) months prior to the date of the submission of the recommendation, so long as such recommendations comply with our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and applicable laws, rules and regulations, including those promulgated by the SEC. The nominating and corporate governance committee will evaluate such recommendations in accordance with its charter, our amended and restated bylaws, our policies and procedures for director candidates, as well as the regular director nominee criteria described above. This process is designed to ensure that our board of directors includes members with diverse backgrounds, skills and experience, including appropriate financial and other expertise relevant to our business. Eligible stockholders wishing to recommend a candidate for nomination should contact our Corporate Secretary in writing. Such recommendations must include information about the candidate, a statement of support by the recommending stockholder, evidence of the recommending stockholder's ownership of our common stock and a signed letter from the candidate confirming willingness to serve on our board of directors. Our nominating and corporate governance committee has discretion to decide which individuals to recommend for nomination as directors.

Under our bylaws, stockholders may also nominate persons for our board of directors. Any nomination must comply with the requirements set forth in our bylaws and recommendations should be sent in writing to our Corporate Secretary at Palo Alto Networks, Inc., 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054.

Communications with the Board of Directors

Interested parties wishing to communicate with our board of directors or with an individual member or members of our board of directors may do so by writing to the board of directors or to the particular member or members of our board of directors, and mailing the correspondence to our General Counsel or our Legal Department, at Palo Alto Networks, Inc., 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054. Our

General Counsel or our Legal Department, in consultation with appropriate members of our board of directors, as necessary, will review all incoming communications and, if appropriate, all such communications will be forwarded to the appropriate member or members of our board of directors, or if none is specified, to the Chairman of our board of directors.

Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines. These guidelines address items such as the qualifications and responsibilities of our directors and director candidates and corporate governance policies and standards applicable to us in general. In addition, our board of directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and other executive and senior financial officers. The full text of our Corporate Governance Guidelines and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is posted on the Investor Information portion of our website at http://investors.paloaltonetworks.com/. We will post amendments to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or waivers of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for directors and executive officers on the same website.

Risk Management

Risk is inherent with every business, and we face a number of risks, including strategic, financial, business and operational, legal and compliance, and reputational. We have designed and implemented processes to manage risk in our operations. Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of risks the company faces, while our board of directors, as a whole and assisted by its committees, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management. In its risk oversight role, our board of directors has the responsibility to satisfy itself that the risk management processes designed and implemented by management are appropriate and functioning as designed.

Our board of directors believes that open communication between management and our board of directors is essential for effective risk management and oversight. Our board of directors meets with our Chief Executive Officer and other members of the senior management team at quarterly meetings of our board of directors, where, among other topics, they discuss strategy and risks facing the company, as well as at such other times as they deem appropriate.

While our board of directors is ultimately responsible for risk oversight, our board committees assist our board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in certain areas of risk. Our audit committee assists our board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to risk management in the areas of internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, legal and regulatory compliance, and discusses with management and the independent auditor guidelines and policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management. Our audit committee also reviews our major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control these exposures. Our audit committee also monitors certain key risks on a regular basis throughout the fiscal year, such as risk associated with internal control over financial reporting and liquidity risk. Our nominating and corporate governance committee assists our board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to the management of risk associated with board organization, membership and structure, and corporate governance. Our compensation committee assesses risks created by the incentives inherent in our compensation programs and policies. Finally, our board of directors reviews strategic and operational risk in the context of reports from the management team, receives reports on all significant committee activities at each regular meeting, and evaluates the risks inherent in significant transactions.

Succession Planning

The Board and management team recognize the importance of continually developing our talented employee base. Accordingly, our management team conducts an annual talent review of the current senior leadership positions. In addition, our CEO annually reviews a succession plan for the CEO position, using formal criteria to evaluate potential successors and also interim candidates in the event of an emergency situation. In conducting its evaluation, the Board considers organizational needs, competitive challenges, leadership/management potential and development, and emergency situations.

Director Stock Ownership Guidelines

Our board of directors believes that our directors and executive officers should hold a meaningful financial stake in the company in order to further align their interests with those of our stockholders and therefore adopted stock ownership guidelines on August 26, 2016. Under the guidelines, each non-employee director must own the lesser of (i) company stock with a value of three times the annual cash retainer for board service or (ii) 6,875 shares. Our non-employee directors are required to achieve ownership of our common stock within five years of the later of August 26, 2016 or such director's appointment or election date as applicable.

See the section titled "Executive Compensation—Other Compensation Policies— Stock Ownership and Compensation Recovery Policies" for additional details on our executive ownership guidelines.

Director Compensation

In fiscal 2013, our nominating and corporate governance committee approved a policy for the compensation of the non-employee members of our board of directors (the "Director Compensation Policy") to attract, retain, and reward these individuals and align their financial interests with those of our stockholders. Only non-employee directors who are not affiliated with investment funds that hold shares of our common stock are eligible for compensation under the Director Compensation Policy. The Director Compensation Policy was amended in September 2014, effective for fiscal 2015. There is no cash compensation paid under the Director Compensation Policy.

Initial Award. Under the Director Compensation Policy and prior to its recent amendment, when an eligible director initially joined our board of directors, the eligible director received an initial award of restricted stock units having a value between $750,000 to $1 million (as determined based on the average closing price of our common stock on the NYSE during the 30 calendar days prior to the date of grant). The value of this initial award has been subsequently increased to $1 million effective the beginning of fiscal 2015. This initial award will vest as to one third of the shares covered by the restricted stock unit award on the first anniversary of the date the eligible director joined our board of directors, and the remaining shares will vest quarterly over the following two years, subject to the director's continued service as of each such date.

Annual Award. Under the Director Compensation Policy and prior to its recent amendment, at each annual meeting of stockholders, each eligible director received an annual restricted stock unit award having a value equal to $200,000 (as determined based on the average closing price of our common stock on the NYSE during the 30 calendar days prior to the date of grant). The value of the annual award has been subsequently increased to $300,000 effective the beginning of fiscal 2015. In addition, at each annual meeting of stockholders, our Lead Independent Director will receive an additional annual restricted stock unit award having a value equal to $50,000 (as determined based on the average closing price of our common stock on the NYSE during the 30 calendar days prior to the date of grant). All annual awards, including the annual awards to the lead independent director, will vest quarterly over a period of one year, subject to the director's continued service as of each such date.

Committee Awards. At each annual meeting of stockholders, the chairpersons and members of the three standing committees of our board of directors will receive additional annual restricted stock unit awards for committee service having the following values (as determined based on the average closing price of our common stock on the NYSE during the 30 calendar days prior to the date of grant):

Board Committee	**Chairperson Retainer ($)**	**Member Retainer ($)**
Audit Committee	35,000	20,000
Compensation Committee	25,000	15,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	15,000	10,000

Any eligible director who serves as chairperson of a committee is not entitled to a member retainer for the same committee. The committee awards will vest quarterly over a period of one year, subject to the director's continued service as of each such date.

Fiscal 2016 Director Compensation Table

The following table presents summary information regarding the compensation paid to our non-employee directors for our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Director (1)	**Stock Awards ($)(2)**	**Total($)**
Frank Calderoni (3)	1,091,823	1,091,823
Asheem Chandna (4)	346,006	346,006
John M. Donovan (5)	330,649	330,649
Carl Eschenbach (6)	330,649	330,649
James J. Goetz (7)	—	—
Stanley J. Meresman (8)	346,191	346,191
Daniel J. Warmenhoven (9)	392,449	392,449

(1) Ms. McCarthy was elected to our board of directors in fiscal 2017 on October 20, 2016. Accordingly, she did not earn any compensation in fiscal 2016.

(2) The amounts reported in this column represent the aggregate grant date fair value of these restricted stock units ("RSUs") as computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation, or ASC Topic 718. The assumptions used in the valuation of these awards are set forth in the notes to our consolidated financial statements, which are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 31, 2016, filed with the SEC on September 8, 2016. These amounts do not necessarily correspond to the actual value that may be recognized by the director upon the vesting of such awards.

(3) As of July 31, 2016, Mr. Calderoni held 7,011 RSUs.

(4) As of July 31, 2016, Mr. Chandna held 934 RSUs.

(5) As of July 31, 2016, Mr. Donovan held 893 RSUs.

(6) As of July 31, 2016, Mr. Eschenbach held 893 RSUs.

(7) Mr. Goetz receives no compensation under the Director Compensation Policy.

(8) As of July 31, 2016, Mr. Meresman held 5,648 RSUs.

(9) As of July 31, 2016, Mr. Warmenhoven held an outstanding option to purchase a total of 19,500 shares of our common stock and 1,061 RSUs.

PROPOSAL NO. 2
RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT OF
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Our audit committee has appointed Ernst & Young LLP ("EY"), independent registered public accountants, to audit our financial statements for our fiscal year ending July 31, 2017. During our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, EY served as our independent registered public accounting firm.

Notwithstanding the selection of EY and even if our stockholders ratify the selection, our audit committee, in its discretion, may appoint another independent registered public accounting firm at any time during our fiscal year if our audit committee believes that such a change would be in the best interests of Palo Alto Networks and its stockholders. At the Annual Meeting, our stockholders are being asked to ratify the appointment of EY as our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending July 31, 2017. Our audit committee is submitting the selection of EY to our stockholders because we value our stockholders views on our independent registered public accounting firm and as a matter of good corporate governance. Representatives of EY will be present at the Annual Meeting, and they will have an opportunity to make statements and will be available to respond to appropriate questions from our stockholders.

If our stockholders do not ratify the appointment of EY, our board of directors may reconsider the appointment.

Fees Paid to the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The following table presents fees for professional audit services and other services rendered to our company by EY for our fiscal years ended July 31, 2015 and 2016.

	2015	2016
Audit Fees (1)	$2,446,450	$3,039,554
Audit-Related Fees (2)	578,275	475,278
Tax Fees (3)	654,168	341,322
	$3,678,893	$3,856,154

(1) Audit fees consist of professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements, including audited financial statements presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, and review of our quarterly consolidated financial statements presented in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. These fees also include professional services provided for new and existing statutory audits of subsidiaries or affiliates of the Company.

(2) Audit-Related fees consist of fees for professional services for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our consolidated financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees." These services include accounting consultations, services provided in connection with regulatory filings, technical accounting guidance and other attestation services.

(3) Tax Fees consist of fees for professional services for tax compliance and tax planning. These services include assistance regarding federal, state and international tax compliance.

Auditor Independence

In our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, there were no other professional services provided by EY that would have required our audit committee to consider their compatibility with maintaining the independence of EY.

Audit Committee Policy on Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consistent with requirements of the SEC and the Public Company Oversight Board (the "PCAOB") regarding auditor independence, our audit committee is responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of our independent registered public accounting firm. In recognition of this responsibility, our audit committee has established a policy for the pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services.

Before engagement of the independent registered public accounting firm for the next year's audit, the independent registered public accounting firm submits a detailed description of services expected to be rendered during that year for each of the following categories of services to our audit committee for approval:

- *Audit services.* Audit services include work performed for the audit of our financial statements and the review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports, as well as work that is normally provided by the independent registered public accounting firm in connection with statutory and regulatory filings.
- *Audit related services.* Audit related services are for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not covered above under "audit services."
- *Tax services.* Tax services include all services performed by the independent registered public accounting firm's tax personnel for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.
- *Other services.* Other services are those services not described in the other categories.

Our audit committee pre-approves particular services or categories of services on a case-by-case basis. The fees are budgeted, and our audit committee requires our independent registered public accounting firm and management to report actual fees versus budgeted fees periodically throughout the year by category of service. During the year, circumstances may arise when it may become necessary to engage the independent registered public accounting firm for additional services not contemplated in the original pre-approval. In those instances, the services must be pre-approved by our audit committee before our independent registered public accounting firm is engaged. Any proposed services exceeding these levels or amounts require specific pre-approval by our audit committee. All fees paid to EY for our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, were pre-approved by our audit committee.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" THE RATIFICATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The audit committee is a committee of the board of directors comprised solely of independent directors as required by the listing standards of the NYSE and rules and regulations of the SEC. The audit committee operates under a written charter approved by the board of directors, which is available on the Investor Information portion of our web site at www.paloaltonetworks.com. The composition of the audit committee, the attributes of its members and the responsibilities of the audit committee, as reflected in its charter, are intended to be in accordance with applicable requirements for corporate audit committees. The audit committee reviews and assesses the adequacy of its charter and the audit committee's performance on an annual basis.

With respect to the company's financial reporting process, the management of the company is responsible for (1) establishing and maintaining internal controls and (2) preparing the company's consolidated financial statements. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP ("EY"), is responsible for auditing these financial statements. It is the responsibility of the audit committee to oversee these activities. It is not the responsibility of the audit committee to prepare or certify our financial statements or guarantee the audits or reports of the independent auditors. These are the fundamental responsibilities of management and our independent registered public accounting firm. In the performance of its oversight function, the audit committee has:

- reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with management and EY;
- discussed with EY the matters required to be discussed by the statement on Auditing Standards No. 16, as amended (AICPA, Professional Standards, Vol. 1. AU section 380), and as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T; and
- received the written disclosures and the letter from EY required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent accountant's communications with the audit committee concerning independence, and has discussed with EY its independence.

Based on the audit committee's review and discussions with management and EY, the audit committee recommended to the board of directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Respectfully submitted by the members of the audit committee of the board of directors:

Stanley J. Meresman (Chair)
Frank Calderoni
John M. Donovan

PROPOSAL NO. 3
ADVISORY VOTE ON THE COMPENSATION OF OUR NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

In accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC, pursuant to Section 14A of the Exchange Act, we are providing our stockholders with the opportunity to vote to approve, on an advisory or non-binding basis, the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC in the “Executive Compensation” section of this proxy statement. This proposal, commonly known as a “say-on-pay” proposal, gives our stockholders the opportunity to express their views on our named executive officers’ compensation as a whole. This vote is not intended to address any specific item of compensation or any specific named executive officer, but rather the overall compensation of all of our named executive officers and the philosophy, policies and practices described in this proxy statement.

The say-on-pay vote is advisory, and therefore is not binding on us, our compensation committee or our board of directors. The say-on-pay vote will, however, provide information to us regarding investor sentiment about our executive compensation philosophy, policies and practices, which our compensation committee will be able to consider when determining executive compensation for the remainder of the current fiscal year and beyond. Our board of directors and our compensation committee value the opinions of our stockholders and to the extent there is any significant vote against the compensation of our named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement, we will endeavor to communicate with stockholders to better understand the concerns that influenced the vote and consider our stockholders’ concerns and our compensation committee will evaluate whether any actions are necessary to address those concerns.

We believe that the information we have provided in the section titled “Executive Compensation,” and in particular the information discussed in the section titled “Executive Compensation—Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” demonstrates that our executive compensation program has been designed appropriately and is working to ensure management’s interests are aligned with our stockholders’ interests to support long-term value creation. Accordingly, we ask our stockholders to vote “FOR” the following resolution at the Annual Meeting:

“RESOLVED, that Palo Alto Networks, Inc.’s stockholders approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the named executive officers, as disclosed in Palo Alto Networks, Inc.’s proxy statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders pursuant to the compensation disclosure rules and regulations of the SEC, including the compensation discussion and analysis, the compensation tables and narrative discussion, and other related disclosure.”

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE “FOR” THE APPROVAL, ON AN ADVISORY BASIS, OF THE COMPENSATION OF OUR NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table identifies certain information about our executive officers as of October 24, 2016. Officers are elected by our board of directors to hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

Name	Age	Position(s)
Mark D. McLaughlin	50	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
Steffan C. Tomlinson	44	Chief Financial Officer
Nir Zuk	45	Chief Technology Officer and Director
René Bonvanie	55	Chief Marketing Officer
Mark F. Anderson	54	President

Mark D. McLaughlin has served as our Chief Executive Officer and as a member of our board of directors since August 2011, and as the Chairman of our board of directors since April 2012. From July 2011 through August 2016, Mr. McLaughlin also served as our President. From August 2009 through July 2011, Mr. McLaughlin served as President and Chief Executive Officer and as a director at VeriSign, Inc., a provider of Internet infrastructure services, and from January 2009 to August 2009, Mr. McLaughlin served as President and Chief Operating Officer at VeriSign. From February 2000 through November 2007, Mr. McLaughlin served in several roles at VeriSign, including as Executive Vice President, Products and Marketing. Prior to joining VeriSign, Mr. McLaughlin was Vice President, Sales and Business Development at Signio Inc., an Internet payments company acquired by VeriSign in February 2000. In January 2011, President Barack Obama appointed Mr. McLaughlin to serve on the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. Mr. McLaughlin currently serves on the board of directors of Qualcomm, Inc., a global semiconductor company that designs and markets wireless telecommunications products and services. From October 2013 to June 2016, Mr. McLaughlin served on the board of director of OPower, Inc., a provider of cloud based software to the utility industry. Mr. McLaughlin holds a B.S. from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a J.D. from Seattle University School of Law.

Steffan C. Tomlinson has served as our Chief Financial Officer since February 2012. From September 2011 to January 2012, Mr. Tomlinson was Chief Financial Officer at Arista Networks, Inc., a provider of cloud networking solutions. From April 2011 to September 2011, Mr. Tomlinson was a Partner and Chief Administrative Officer at Silver Lake Kraftwerk, a private investment firm. From September 2005 to March 2011, Mr. Tomlinson was Chief Financial Officer of Aruba Networks, Inc., a provider of intelligent wireless LAN switching systems. From 2000 until its acquisition by Juniper Networks, Inc., a supplier of network infrastructure products and services, in 2005, Mr. Tomlinson served in several roles, including Chief Financial Officer, at Peribit Networks, Inc., a provider of WAN optimization technology. Mr. Tomlinson holds an M.B.A. from Santa Clara University and a B.A. in Sociology from Trinity College.

Nir Zuk is one of our founders and has served as our Chief Technology Officer and as a member of our board of directors since March 2005. From April 2004 to March 2005, Mr. Zuk was Chief Security Technologist at Juniper. From September 2002 until its acquisition by Juniper in April 2004, Mr. Zuk was Chief Technology Officer at NetScreen Technologies, Inc., a provider of ASIC-based Internet security systems. In December 1999, Mr. Zuk co-founded OneSecure, Inc., a provider of prevention and detection appliances, and was Chief Technical Officer until its acquisition by NetScreen in September 2002. From 1994 to 1999, Mr. Zuk served in several technical roles, including Principal Engineer at Check Point Software Technologies Ltd., an enterprise software security company. Mr. Zuk attended Tel Aviv University where he studied Mathematics.

René Bonvanie has served as our Chief Marketing Officer since November 2011 and was our Vice President, Worldwide Marketing from September 2009 to November 2011. From June 2007 to August 2009, Mr. Bonvanie was Senior Vice President of Marketing, SaaS and Information Technology at Serena Software, Inc., a developer of information technology software. From January 2007 to June 2007, Mr. Bonvanie was Senior Vice President and General Manager at salesforce.com, inc., a global enterprise software company. From March

2006 to January 2007, Mr. Bonvanie was Senior Vice President of Global Marketing at SAP AG. Mr. Bonvanie holds a B.A. in Economics from Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Mark F. Anderson has served as our President since August 2016. Most recently Mr. Anderson served as the Company's Executive Vice President, Worldwide Field Operations, a position he held from May 2016 through August 2016. From June 2012 when he joined the Company until May 2016, Mr. Anderson served as our Senior Vice President, Worldwide Field Operations. From October 2004 to May 2012, Mr. Anderson served in several roles, including as Executive Vice President of Worldwide Sales, for F5 Networks, an IT infrastructure company. From March 2003 to September 2004, Mr. Anderson served as Executive Vice President of North American Sales at Lucent Technologies, a telecommunications equipment and services company. Mr. Anderson holds a B.A. in Business and Economics from York University in Toronto, Canada.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Our Named Executive Officers, or NEOs, for fiscal 2016 are:

- Mark D. McLaughlin, our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO;
- Steffan C. Tomlinson, our Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer;
- Nir Zuk, our Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer;
- René Bonvanie, our Executive Vice President, Chief Marketing Officer; and
- Mark F. Anderson, our Executive Vice President, Worldwide Field Operations.

At the beginning of fiscal 2017, Mr. Anderson was promoted to President.

Executive Summary

Our goal is to align our executive pay with the success of our business. We do this by providing short-term cash incentive compensation tied to successful achievement of our short-term annual operating goals and by granting long-term equity awards that are intended to deliver increasing value as our stock price increases. Since our initial public offering, or IPO, in 2012, we continue to update our executive compensation program to match the maturity, size, scale and growth of our business. We operate in a highly competitive and rapidly evolving market, and our ability to compete and succeed in this dynamic environment is directly correlated to our ability to recruit, incentivize and retain talented and seasoned technology leaders. The market for skilled management and personnel in the security industry is fiercely competitive.

This executive summary provides an overview of:

(1) our fiscal 2016 business performance,

(2) highlights of our fiscal 2016 executive compensation practices,

(3) an overview of our fiscal 2016 compensation program, and

(4) our recent compensation decisions for fiscal 2017.

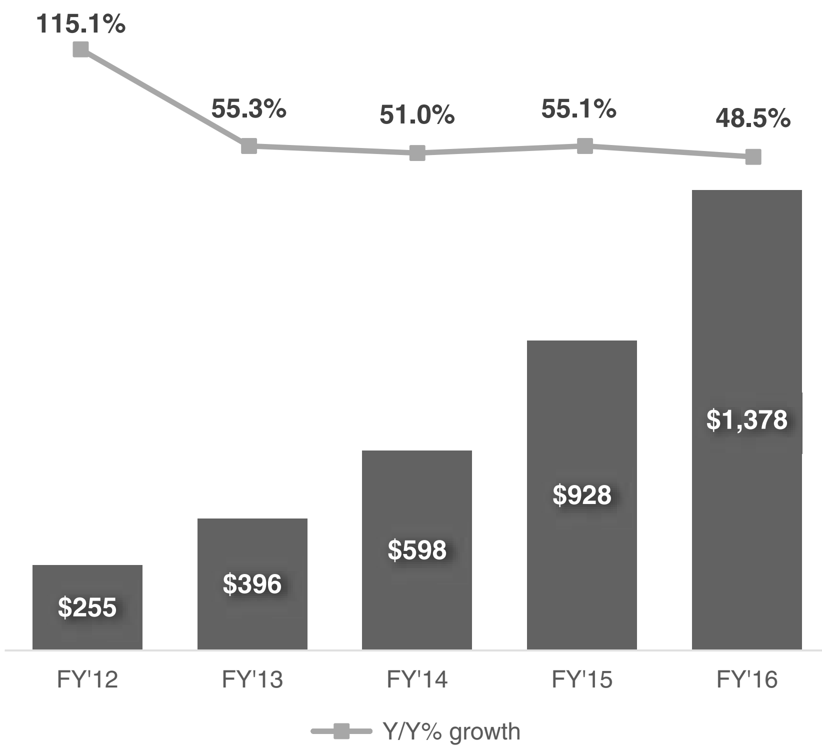
Fiscal 2016 Business Highlights

Our executive compensation program is designed to align the compensation of our executive officers with our operating and financial performance and create value for our stockholders. Our executive compensation decisions should be viewed in the context of our financial and operational performance during fiscal 2016, as shown below:

Dollars in millions	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Change
Total Revenue	$ 928.1	$1,378.5	49%
Net Cash provided by Operating Activities	$ 350.3	$ 658.1	88%
Total Deferred Revenue	$ 713.7	$1,240.8	74%
Billings	$1,219.1	$1,905.6	56%
Approximate Number of Customers	26,000	34,000	31%

Although net cash provided by operating activities, deferred revenue, billings and number of customers are not measures that were used to determine awards under our incentive compensation plan, we believe that these results are important because our financial and operating performance are useful indicators for our compensation committee as it considers pay matters. Billings is a key financial metric and the calculation of billings to revenue is set forth in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section on page 38 and 39 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on September 8, 2016.

Strong Revenue Growth (in millions)



Executive Compensation Practices

Our executive compensation program is designed to be heavily weighted towards compensating our executive officers based on company performance. To that end, we have implemented executive compensation policies and practices that reinforce our pay for performance philosophy and align with sound governance principles. The following summarizes these policies and practices:

What we do:

- Performance-based cash incentive compensation that is at-risk
- 100% independent directors on our compensation committee
- Independent compensation consultant directly engaged by and reporting to our compensation committee
- Annual review and approval of our compensation strategy
- Performance-based equity incentives (new in fiscal 2017)
- Meaningful stock ownership guidelines for executive officers and directors (new in fiscal 2017)
- Four-year equity award vesting periods for fiscal 2017 grants (new in fiscal 2017)

What we don't do:

- No "single trigger" change of control payments or benefits
- No post-termination retirement- or pension-type benefits for our executive officers that are not available to our employees generally

- No tax gross-ups for change of control payments or benefits
- No hedging or pledging shares

Our compensation committee considers a number of factors in making decisions about our executive compensation program, including the growth and scale of the company, recent performance against financial targets, a measured analysis of our compensation peer group practices, and advice from the committee's external compensation consultant. The compensation committee also considers the results of each annual stockholder advisory vote on the compensation of our Named Executive Officers and stockholder feedback on our executive compensation program. We reached out, before our 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to our top institutional and other stockholders to discuss their views about our executive compensation policies and practices as well as other matters. Although we received stockholder support for our Say-on-Pay proposals in 2013 and 2014, we received less than majority stockholder support for our 2015 Say-on-Pay proposal.

As has been the compensation committee's normal cadence for compensation decisions, in the first quarter of fiscal 2016, the compensation committee reviewed and approved the key elements of our fiscal 2016 executive compensation program. These decisions were made prior to receiving our 2015 Say-on-Pay voting results, and we continued our executive compensation practices that were substantially similar to those that had received Say-on-Pay majority stockholder support in 2013 and 2014. Therefore, the feedback received from our stockholder engagement efforts in connection with the 2015 Say-on-Pay proposal were not factors considered in our fiscal 2016 compensation decisions. However, the compensation committee considered these voting results and the stockholder feedback among a number of data points in making executive compensations decisions for fiscal 2017. See the section titled "Discussion of our Fiscal 2016 Executive Compensation Program—Fiscal 2017 Executive Compensation Program Changes and Decisions."

Fiscal 2016 Compensation Highlights

The key executive compensation decisions in fiscal 2016 were as follows:

- In mid-fiscal 2015 our compensation committee approved a revised compensation peer group of comparable companies for fiscal 2016 to ensure that our executive compensation decisions for fiscal 2016 were positioned to be competitive with comparable peers in the market.
- Our compensation committee revised our base salary and incentive compensation targets so that total target cash compensation opportunities of our Named Executive Officers would generally be within the 60th to the 75th percentile of our fiscal 2016 compensation peer group, although our compensation committee was not strictly bound by this target.
- Our compensation committee selected revenue as the corporate financial measure for our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan because we are currently a high growth company and revenue is a key metric during this stage of our growth. Additionally, this financial metric enables us to evaluate the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts, and revenue is a key element of our annual operating plan in which successful execution results in value creation for our stockholders. We measure performance in our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan quarterly, but make payments semi-annually.
- In light of strong performance in the first half of fiscal 2016, our compensation committee approved a first half semi-annual payment under our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan at 100% of target for the first fiscal quarter and 99.9% of target for the second fiscal quarter.
- In the second half of fiscal 2016, our total revenue increased by $228.5 million compared to the second half of fiscal 2015. However, this result did not meet the significant stretch targets we set at the beginning of fiscal 2016. Because we did not achieve our desired revenue goals in the second half of fiscal 2016, we did not pay our Named Executives Officers under our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. This is consistent with our "pay for performance" philosophy and demonstrates that our incentive compensation is truly "at risk."

- For our Named Executive Officers other than our CEO, our compensation committee granted relatively large equity awards for retention purposes because these Named Executive Officers were almost fully vested in their pre-IPO grants. For certain of our Named Executive Officers, these retention grants had vesting heavily weighted towards the latter portion of the service period to promote retention through the entire service period.

Our compensation committee granted our CEO an equity award that was in line with comparable chief executive officer equity grants at the 50^{th} percentile of our fiscal 2016 compensation peer group.

DISCUSSION OF OUR FISCAL 2016 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM

This section provides an overview of our executive compensation philosophy, the overall objectives of our executive compensation program and each component of our executive compensation program. In addition, we explain how and why our compensation committee arrived at the specific compensation policies and decisions involving our executive officers for fiscal 2016.

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

We operate in a highly competitive business environment, which is characterized by frequent technological advances, rapidly changing market requirements, and the emergence of new market entrants. To successfully grow our business in this dynamic environment, we must continually develop and refine our products and services to stay ahead of our end-customers' needs and challenges. To achieve these objectives, we need a highly talented and seasoned team of technical, sales, marketing, operations, and other business professionals.

We compete with other companies in our industry and other technology companies in the San Francisco Bay Area to attract and retain a skilled management team. To attract and retain qualified executive candidates, our compensation committee recognizes that it needs to develop competitive compensation packages to meet this challenge, we have embraced a compensation philosophy of offering our NEOs a competitive total compensation program, which we view as the sum of base salary, cash performance-based incentives, equity compensation and employee benefits, each of which recognizes and rewards individual performance and contributions to our success, allowing us to attract, retain, and motivate talented executive officers with the skills and abilities needed to drive our desired business results. The specific objectives of our executive compensation program are to:

- reward the successful achievement of our financial growth objectives;
- drive the development of a successful and profitable business;
- attract, motivate, reward, and retain highly qualified executive officers who are important to our success;
- recognize strong performers by offering cash performance-based incentive compensation and equity awards that have the potential to reward individual achievement as well as contributions to our overall success; and
- create value for our stockholders.

Compensation Program Design

Our executive compensation program for fiscal 2016, reflected our stage of development as a growing publicly-traded company which is gaining market share and growing, at scale, faster than the competition and the rate of the market. Accordingly, the compensation of our NEOs consisted of base salary, a cash incentive compensation opportunity, equity compensation in the form of full value stock-based awards, and certain employee health and welfare benefits.

We offer cash compensation in the form of base salaries and cash incentive compensation opportunities (with semi-annual payouts). Typically, we have structured our cash incentive compensation opportunities to focus on the achievement of specific short-term financial and operational objectives that will further our longer-term growth objectives.

Additionally, equity awards for shares of our common stock serve as a key component of our executive compensation program. Currently, we grant full value awards, or awards without a purchase price including restricted stock unit awards and restricted stock awards, to provide appropriate levels of compensation, to ensure that the recipient receives value for the shares regardless of fluctuations in the market price of our common stock, and to promote stockholder value creation (the value of a recipient's shares increases only as stockholder value increases). In the future, we may introduce other forms of equity awards, as we deem appropriate, that further our objective of providing long-term incentives to our NEOs while promoting stockholder value creation.

Finally, we offer our executive officers standard health and welfare benefits that are generally available to our other employees, including medical, dental, vision, life insurance and 401(k) plans.

We have not adopted any formal policies or guidelines for allocating compensation between current and long-term compensation or between cash and non-cash compensation, although we use competitive market data to develop a general framework for establishing the appropriate pay mix. Within this overall framework, our compensation committee reviews each component of executive compensation separately and also takes into consideration the value of each NEO’s compensation package as a whole and its relative value in comparison to our other NEOs.

Our compensation committee evaluates our compensation philosophy and executive compensation program as circumstances require, and reviews executive compensation annually. As part of this review, we expect that our compensation committee will apply our philosophy and the objectives outlined above, together with consideration for the levels of compensation that we would be willing to pay to ensure that our executive compensation remains competitive and that we meet our retention objectives, as well as the cost to us if we were required to find a replacement for a key executive officer.

Compensation-Setting Process

Role of our Compensation Committee

Compensation decisions for our NEOs are made by our compensation committee. Currently, our compensation committee is responsible for reviewing, evaluating and approving the compensation arrangements, plans, policies, and practices for our NEOs and overseeing and administering our cash-based and equity-based compensation plans.

Near the beginning of each fiscal year, our compensation committee, after consulting with our management team and its compensation consultant, makes decisions with respect to any base salary adjustment, and establishes the corporate performance objectives and target annual cash incentive compensation opportunities and equity awards for our executive officers, including our NEOs, for the upcoming fiscal year. With respect to our cash incentive compensation plan, our compensation committee determines the applicable goals for each corporate performance objective used for each applicable quarterly performance measurement period.

Our compensation committee reviews our executive compensation program from time to time, including any incentive compensation plans, to determine whether they are appropriate, properly coordinated, and achieve their intended purposes, and to make any modifications to existing plans and arrangements or to adopt new plans or arrangements.

Role of Management

In carrying out its responsibilities, our compensation committee works with members of our management team, including our CEO and our Senior Vice President of Human Resources. Typically, our management team (together with our compensation committee’s compensation consultant) assists our compensation committee in the execution of its responsibilities by providing information on corporate and individual performance, market data, and management’s perspective and recommendations on compensation matters.

Typically, except with respect to his own compensation, our CEO will make recommendations to our compensation committee regarding compensation matters, including the compensation of our executive officers. Our CEO also participates in meetings of our compensation committee, except with respect to discussions involving his own compensation in which case he leaves the meeting.

While our compensation committee solicits the recommendations and proposals of our CEO with respect to compensation-related matters, these recommendations and proposals are only one factor in our compensation committee’s decision-making process.

Role of Compensation Consultant

Our compensation committee is authorized to retain the services of one or more executive compensation advisors from time to time, as it sees fit, in connection with carrying out its duties.

In fiscal 2016, our compensation committee continued to engage Compensia, Inc. ("Compensia"), a national compensation consulting firm, to assist us in executing our executive compensation strategy and guiding principles, assessing the current target total direct compensation opportunities of our executive officers, including comparing them against competitive market practices, developing a compensation peer group and advising on potential executive compensation decisions for fiscal 2016.

Compensia does not provide any services to us other than the services provided to our compensation committee. Our compensation committee has assessed the independence of Compensia taking into account, among other things, the factors set forth in Exchange Act Rule 10C-1 and the listing standards of the NYSE, and has concluded that no conflict of interest exists with respect to the work that Compensia performs for our compensation committee.

Use of Competitive Data

To assess the competitiveness of our executive compensation program and to assist in setting compensation levels, we refer to industry surveys, including the Radford High-Technology Executive Compensation Survey. In addition, during fiscal 2016, Compensia conducted an analysis of market data on the compensation peer group as approved by our compensation committee.

Competitive Positioning

In fiscal 2016, our compensation committee continued to compare and analyze our executive compensation with that of a formal compensation peer group of companies.

In the context of our annual executive compensation review, with assistance from Compensia and input from management, our compensation committee approved a peer group of publicly-traded technology companies, which met some or all of the following criteria: (i) operated in the software, hardware and/or networking industries (focused on software security, to the extent available), (ii) annual revenue approximately between \$300 million and \$1.3 billion; (iii) revenue growth greater than 20%; (iv) a market capitalization between approximately \$2.5 billion and \$30.7 billion; and (v) a market capitalization as a multiple of annual revenue that was greater than three. As a result of the application of these criteria, we removed Concur Technologies, which was acquired, and Riverbed Technologies, which was taken private, from our fiscal 2015 compensation peer group. In addition, we added Arista Networks and Tableau Software, which satisfied the above described criteria.

The following publicly-traded companies made up our compensation peer group for the compensatory decisions made during fiscal 2016:

Aruba Networks, Inc.	Fortinet Inc.	SolarWinds Inc.
Arista Networks Inc.	Informatica	Tableau Software, Inc.
Aspen Technology, Inc.	NetSuite Inc.	Splunk Inc.
F5 Networks Inc.	Qlik Technologies Inc.	Ubiquiti Networks, Inc.
FireEye, Inc.	ServiceNow, Inc.	Workday, Inc.

Compensia provided an analysis of data for executive holding positions comparable to the positions of our executives from the companies in our compensation peer group at the 75th, 60th, 50th and 25th percentiles. Our overall objective was for total cash compensation (i.e., base salary and incentive compensation) for our executives, including our NEOs, to be at or around the 60th to the 75th percentile for comparable executives at our compensation peer group companies. Our compensation committee was not strictly bound by this target and had discretion to vary from the 60th to the 75th percentile where our compensation committee deemed it appropriate for business reasons.

Based on Compensia's review, in most cases, prior to pay adjustments in the fiscal year our NEOs were at or around the 60th percentile of our compensation peer group with respect to total cash compensation during fiscal 2015. The cash compensation adjustments for fiscal 2016, as described in more detail below, were generally intended so that each NEO would be at or around the 60th to the 75th percentile in terms of cash compensation.

Our compensation committee did not formally set a target for equity compensation within our compensation peer group, as our compensation committee's philosophy with respect to equity compensation was to ensure that our executives had sufficient unvested long-term equity incentives to incentivize them to continue to remain employed with us and create value for our stockholders. As is noted below, our NEOs other than our CEO were becoming fully vested in their pre-IPO equity awards. Therefore, our compensation committee determined that significant grants to certain of our NEOs with vesting heavily weighted towards the latter portion of the service period were important for retention purposes. Our compensation committee believes that targeting our overall executive compensation in this manner allows us to stay competitive with our rivals in attracting and retaining executive talent.

Fiscal 2016 Executive Compensation Program Components

The following describes each component of our executive compensation program, the rationale for each, and how the compensation amounts and awards were determined for fiscal 2016.

Base Salary.

Base salary is the primary fixed component of our executive compensation program. We use base salary to compensate our NEOs for services rendered during the fiscal year and to ensure that we remain competitive in attracting and retaining executive talent. Historically, to obtain the skills and experience that we believe are necessary to lead our growth, some of our NEOs have been hired from larger organizations. The initial base salaries of these lateral hires were generally established through arm's-length negotiations at the time each NEO was hired, taking into account his qualifications, experience, prior salary level, and the base salaries of our other NEOs.

Our compensation committee reviews the base salaries of each NEO annually and makes adjustments as it determines to be reasonable and necessary to reflect the scope of a NEO's performance, contributions, responsibilities, experience, current salary level, position (in the case of a promotion), and market conditions.

In November 2015, in connection with its review of our executive compensation program, our compensation committee approved adjustments to the base salary of our NEOs to be effective November 1, 2015, as set forth in the table below. Based on Compensia's review, the then-current base salary level for each NEO (other than Mr. Anderson) was generally at or below the 60th percentile for the comparable executive in our compensation peer group. In order to move target total cash compensation towards the 60th to the 75th percentile for target total cash compensation opportunity within our compensation peer group, our compensation committee approved base salary increases for each NEO as described in the table below.

Named Executive Officer	Base Salary at End of Fiscal 2015 ($)	Base Salary Effective November 1, 2015 ($)	Percentage Increase
Mr. McLaughlin	500,000	600,000	20%
Mr. Tomlinson	375,000	400,000	6.7%
Mr. Zuk	350,000	400,000	7.1%
Mr. Bonvanie	300,000	350,000	16.7%
Mr. Anderson	675,000	700,000	3.7%

Mr. McLaughlin's base salary for fiscal 2015 was at the 60th percentile of our compensation peer group. However, his target incentive compensation opportunity was below the 60th percentile. Our compensation committee increased his base salary which (together with the commensurate increase in target incentive compensation opportunity measured as a percentage of base salary) put his total target cash compensation at or around the 75th percentile consistent with our compensation approach for our other NEOs, with the exception of Mr. Anderson as described below.

Unlike our other NEOs, Mr. Anderson's base salary compensation is at the upper end of our peer group as a result of the initial arm's length negotiation to hire him. We offered this level of salary to attract a sales executive of Mr. Anderson's caliber, which is more typical of salaries of executives of larger more-established companies. Our compensation committee provided Mr. Anderson with a modest raise in base salary consistent with raises provided as a result of the compensation review to executives generally.

The total base salaries of our NEOs paid for fiscal 2016, are set forth in the "Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table" below.

Short-Term Incentive Compensation

We use cash incentive compensation to motivate our executive officers, including our NEOs, to achieve our annual financial and operational objectives, while making progress towards our longer-term strategic and growth goals. Typically, near the beginning of each fiscal year, our compensation committee adopts an incentive compensation plan for that fiscal year, which identifies the plan participants and establishes the target cash incentive opportunity for each participant, the performance measures to be used to determine whether to make payouts for the fiscal year and the associated target levels for each measure, and the potential payouts based on actual performance for the fiscal year. Typically, cash incentive payouts have been determined after the end of the applicable performance period based on our performance against one or more financial and operational performance objectives for the performance period as set forth in our annual operating plan.

Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. In November 2015, our compensation committee adopted and approved a sub-plan under our omnibus Employee Incentive Compensation Plan for fiscal 2016 (the "Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan"). The Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan provides for potential performance-based incentive payouts to all employees not paid commissions, including our NEOs. The Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan provided opportunities for cash incentive compensation payouts based on our actual achievement of pre-established corporate financial objectives as set forth in our annual operating plan. The target levels for the financial objectives in our annual operating plan were set at levels determined to be challenging and requiring substantial skill and effort on the part of senior management. The Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan included quarterly performance periods with semi-annual payouts, including a potential accelerator and discretionary over-performance pool payable at the end of the year.

Target Annual Incentive Compensation Opportunities. In November 2015, in connection with its review of our fiscal 2016 executive compensation program, our compensation committee approved adjustments to the target annual incentive compensation opportunities of our NEOs to be effective November 1, 2015, as set forth in the table below. For our NEOs other than Mr. Anderson, the target incentive compensation opportunity as a percentage of base salary did not change, but the target incentive compensation opportunity increased because of the base salary increase. Prior to the adjustment, the total cash compensation opportunity (i.e., base salary plus target annual incentive compensation opportunity) for each NEO were generally at or below the 50th percentile for our compensation peer group with respect to total cash compensation. The cash compensation adjustments were generally intended so that each NEO would be at or around the 60th to the 75th percentile of our compensation peer group in terms of his target total cash compensation opportunity. For clarity, the adjustments approved in November 2015 were effective as of the second quarter of fiscal 2016 and the target annual incentive compensation opportunities for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 were the same as those at the end of fiscal 2015. The target annual cash incentive compensation opportunities established under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan for our NEOs were:

Named Executive Officer	**Target Annual Incentive Compensation Opportunity (as a % of base salary) at end of Fiscal 2015**	**Target Annual Incentive Compensation Opportunity (as a % of base salary) effective as of 2nd quarter Fiscal 2016**	**Fiscal 2016 Target Annual Incentive Compensation Opportunity ($)***
Mr. McLaughlin	110%	110%	632,500
Mr. Tomlinson	60%	60%	236,250
Mr. Zuk	50%	50%	193,750
Mr. Bonvanie	50%	50%	168,750
Mr. Anderson**	59%	60%	415,000

* The aggregate target annual incentive compensation opportunity for fiscal 2016, was determined with the first quarter target calculated based on the incentive target prior to the November 2015 adjustment, and the remaining three quarters calculated based on the incentive target adjustments approved in November 2015.

** Mr. Anderson's target annual incentive compensation opportunity for fiscal 2015 was determined as a fixed dollar amount of $400,000. For comparison purposes to our other NEOs, Mr. Anderson's fiscal 2015 target opportunity is listed in the table above as a percentage of base salary. For fiscal 2016, his target annual incentive compensation opportunity was determined as a percentage of his base salary, consistent with our other NEOs.

Corporate Performance Measure. For purposes of funding the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan, our compensation committee selected revenue as the corporate performance measure because we are currently a high growth company and revenue is a key metric during this stage of our growth and enhances long-term value creation for our stockholders. For purposes of the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan, "revenue" was defined as GAAP revenue as reflected in our quarterly and annual financial statements, consistent with our annual operating plan. In the first and second quarter of fiscal 2016, we achieved revenue of $297.2 million and $334.7 million, respectively, which was approximately 100.8% and 99.93% of the applicable target for each quarter in our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. Our quarterly targets under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan scaled from the annual target in a non-linear manner with the revenue target for each quarter increasing as the fiscal year progressed.

Pay for Performance. Our NEOs were eligible for semi-annual incentive compensation payouts only to the extent, and in the amount, that we met or exceeded 85% of the applicable quarter's revenue target for fiscal 2016, as set forth in the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. If 85% achievement occurred, then each NEO would receive 60% of his quarterly target annual incentive compensation opportunity, paid at the next semi-annual date. Achievement scales were established in a non-linear manner as follows: 90% achievement paid out at 75%; 95% achievement paid out at 90%; and 100% achievement or more paid out at 100%. With respect to achievement in excess of 100%, such performance may be rewarded at the end of the fiscal year using the "accelerator" described below. Even if we met or exceeded the applicable performance target level, our compensation committee reserved the right to decrease the calculated payout in its discretion.

Accelerator. In addition to the semi-annual payouts under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan, to the extent that we exceeded our quarterly and annual performance targets for fiscal 2016, our NEOs were eligible to receive additional annual incentive payouts, at the discretion of our compensation committee and based on each NEO's individual performance during the fiscal year. This plan feature enabled our compensation committee to consider overachievement of quarterly performance targets in the context of the full fiscal year. The funding of the accelerator is formulaic to the achievement of the applicable revenue targets for each quarter. Any aggregate accelerator payout to a NEO was capped at 200% of the applicable annual target incentive compensation opportunity. The cap on total payouts was set to manage potential incentive compensation costs and maintain appropriate incentives for our NEOs. We did not exceed our performance targets for fiscal 2016. Accordingly, our compensation committee did not approve accelerator payouts under our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan as shown in the "Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table."

Discretionary Overperformance Incentive Pool. In addition to our baseline revenue-related incentive arrangement under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan, our compensation committee reserved the discretion to pay additional payments under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. To inform its decision whether to exercise discretion under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan, our compensation committee considered metrics in our annual operating plan other than revenue to balance the focus of our short-term compensation program. Discretionary payments under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan would only be eligible to be paid if we exceeded each quarterly revenue target. Any discretionary payment would be made after the end of the fiscal year so that our compensation committee could consider our annual performance when exercising its discretion with respect to whether it would make any payments. Because we did not exceed each quarterly revenue target in fiscal 2016, our compensation committee did not approve annual discretionary payouts under our Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan as shown in the "Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table."

During fiscal 2016, we achieved approximately 100.8% of our first quarter revenue target and 99.93% of our second quarter revenue target and based on these quarterly results, made a first half semi-annual payouts at approximately 100% of each NEO's target semi-annual incentive compensation opportunity as set forth in the table below. We did not make any payout for the second half of fiscal 2016 or any accelerator or discretionary payment.

The total payouts to our NEOs under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan were:

Named Executive Officer	**Target Annual Incentive Compensation Opportunity ($)**	**Actual Incentive Compensation ($)**	**Percentage of Actual Payment vs. Target Opportunity**
Mr. McLaughlin	632,500	302,288	48%
Mr. Tomlinson	236,250	116,169	49%
Mr. Zuk	193,750	93,684	48%
Mr. Bonvanie	168,750	81,193	48%
Mr. Anderson	415,000	204,858	49%

Equity Compensation

For fiscal 2016, our compensation committee determined to grant equity awards to our NEOs solely in the form of restricted stock awards for shares of our common stock. Our compensation committee made this decision in part based on the fact that restricted stock awards would provide value even if the market price of our common stock fluctuated in the future. In addition, our compensation committee took into consideration the potential dilutive effect of these awards, noting that restricted stock awards require delivering fewer shares to provide equivalent value as a stock option.

Restricted stock awards were new to us as a public company. Prior to fiscal 2016, equity grants to NEOs had been in the form of restricted stock units. While restricted stock units and restricted stock are generally economically equivalent, restricted stock awards are eligible for a greater tax deduction to us under Section 162(m) of the Code. As a result of this better tax qualification without the loss of economic benefit to the NEO or other adverse impact on us, we shifted from restricted stock units to restricted stock in fiscal 2016.

In November 2015 our compensation committee reviewed the unvested equity positions of our NEOs, and the value of all outstanding and unvested equity awards assuming they were exercised. Our compensation committee determined that each of the NEOs to varying degrees had strong unvested equity positions as of the end of calendar 2015, however, the unvested equity positions of our NEOs, with the exception of Mr. McLaughlin, were due to sharply decline in 2016 because of full vesting of pre-IPO equity awards. Our compensation committee gave additional weight to the projected decline in the outstanding and unvested equity holdings at the end of 2016 when determining the size of the equity awards for our NEOs for fiscal 2016. Our compensation committee also considered equity award grant data provided by Compensia for comparable executives at the companies in our fiscal 2016 compensation peer group.

Our compensation committee determined that these equity awards should have a time-based vesting schedule of three years, as opposed to our standard four-year vesting for new-hire awards. Our compensation committee determined that, for purposes of these awards, a three-year vesting schedule appropriately reflected the economic value that it sought to deliver to each NEO over that time period and achieved our retention objectives for each NEO due to the anticipated decline in unvested equity positions as of the end of calendar 2015. Additionally, our compensation committee determined that the vesting schedule for Messrs. Anderson’s and Zuk’s awards, and to a lesser extent Mr. Bonvanie’s award, would be heavily weighted towards the second and third years of the service period to promote greater retention in the latter two years. Specifically:

(1) With respect to Mr. Anderson’s equity award, one-seventh of the shares subject to such award would vest on the one year anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining unvested shares would vest in equal quarterly amounts over the remaining two years, subject to his continued employment with us.

(2) With respect to Mr. Zuk’s equity award, one-sixth of the shares subject to such award would vest on the one year anniversary of the grant date, one-twelfth of the shares subject to such award would vest quarterly in the second year, and one-eighth of the shares subject to such award would vest quarterly in the third year, subject to his continued employment with the Company.

(3) With respect to Mr. Bonvanie’s equity award, one-fourth of the shares subject to such award would vest on the one year anniversary of the grant date, one-twelfth of the shares subject to such award would vest quarterly in the second year, and the remaining unvested shares would vest in equal quarterly amounts over the third year, subject to his continued employment with the Company.

In determining the size of the fiscal 2016 equity award grants to our NEOs, our compensation committee considered the following factors based on our fiscal 2015 performance:

(1) that our revenue growth was in the 90th percentile of our compensation peer group;

(2) that our one year total stockholder return for fiscal 2015 was 131%;

(3) each NEO’s performance during the period when we achieved these results and the desire to retain such individuals and incentivize continued strong performance.

Additionally, with respect to Mr. McLaughlin, our compensation committee considered the equity award that he received in fiscal 2015, which (i) reflected the substantial stockholder value that Mr. McLaughlin helped create, (ii) was designed to set his unvested equity holdings to be commensurate with those of other chief executive officers in our compensation peer group that had recent initial public offerings, and (iii) was intended to retain Mr. McLaughlin given that his proven leadership makes him a potential candidate for any important technology CEO position that becomes available. Given the value of Mr. McLaughlin's fiscal 2015 equity grant and his unvested equity position at the end of 2015, the compensation committee approved an equity grant for fiscal 2016 valued at approximately \$5.8 million on the date of grant that approximated the 50th percentile of the equity awards granted to the chief executive officers of the companies in our fiscal 2016 compensation peer group.

Based on the above considerations, in November 2015, our compensation committee approved grants of restricted stock awards to our NEOs, as follows:

Named Executive Officer	RSAs Granted in November 2015
Mr. McLaughlin	33,924
Mr. Tomlinson	92,821
Mr. Zuk	185,643
Mr. Bonvanie	74,257
Mr. Anderson	216,584

The equity awards granted to our NEOs during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, are set forth in the "Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table" and the "Fiscal 2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table" below.

Welfare and Other Employee Benefits. We have established a tax-qualified Section 401(k) retirement plan for all employees who satisfy certain eligibility requirements, including requirements relating to age and length of service. As of January 1, 2016, we match contributions made to the plan by our employees up to \$1,000, including our NEOs. Messrs. Tomlinson, Anderson and Bonvanie participate in our Section 401(k) retirement plan. We intend for the plan to qualify under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the Code, so that contributions by employees to the plan, and income earned on plan contributions, are not taxable to employees until withdrawn from the plan.

In addition, we provide other benefits to our NEOs on the same basis as all of our full-time employees in the country in which they are resident. These benefits include medical, dental, and vision benefits, medical and dependent care flexible spending accounts, short-term and long-term disability insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, and basic life insurance coverage. We design our employee benefits programs to be affordable and competitive in relation to the market, as well as compliant with applicable laws and practices. We adjust our employee benefits programs as needed based upon regular monitoring of applicable laws and practices and the competitive market.

Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits. In fiscal 2016, we provided limited perquisites to Messrs. Anderson and McLaughlin. We provided each with spousal travel and expenses to an annual vacation award for top sales performers, which we grossed-up for taxes. In addition, in connection with Mr. Anderson's relocation and travel from the Washington area to the San Francisco Bay Area we provide Mr. Anderson with a \$30,000 automobile allowance.

In the future, we may provide perquisites or other personal benefits in limited circumstances, such as where we believe it is appropriate to assist an individual NEO in the performance of his or her duties, to make our NEOs more efficient and effective, and for recruitment, motivation, or retention purposes. All future practices with respect to perquisites or other personal benefits will be approved and subject to periodic review by our compensation committee.

Fiscal 2017 Executive Compensation Program Changes and Decisions

Our executive compensation program continues to evolve as the company matures, gaining market share and growing, at scale, faster than the competition and the rate of the market. In making decisions about the executive compensation program, our compensation committee considers a number of factors, including the growth of the company, recent performance against financial targets, a measured analysis of our compensation peer group practices, and advice from the committee's external compensation consultant.

The compensation committee also considers the results of each annual stockholder advisory vote on the compensation of our Named Executive Officers and stockholder feedback on our executive compensation program. As part of our regular and transparent communications with our stockholders we engage with our stockholders on a variety of topics through quarterly earnings calls, financial conferences, non-deal road shows and other communication channels. These discussions are generally attended by a combination of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Lead Independent Director (who serves on our compensation committee), General Counsel and/ or Vice President of Investor Relations. In Fiscal 2016, our management team met with representatives at many of our top institutional and other stockholders representing an aggregate of approximately 35% of our outstanding shares. In addition to the feedback noted in the chart below under the heading "Investor Feedback," these stockholders also expressed appreciation of our outreach efforts. The feedback received was presented to our nominating and corporate governance committee, compensation committee and board of directors. In the first quarter of fiscal 2017, the compensation committee reviewed and approved the key elements of our fiscal 2017 executive compensation program. The changes made for fiscal 2017 are designed to enhance the link between executive pay and company performance, increase market alignment and mitigate risk. With respect to performance-based equity awards, our compensation committee has been discussing the use of a performance-based component in our equity compensation program for several years with the intent to implement it when our compensation committee judged it to be appropriate. The feedback from stockholders, along with the evolution of our fiscal planning process as we matured as a public company, was one factor towards implementing this approach in fiscal 2017. We believe that we have updated our compensation practices and governance in a manner appropriate for a company of our size, in our industry and our stage of growth. Further, our fiscal 2017 executive compensation program was measured against a new set of peer companies that we annually select as we grow. We intend to continue reviewing our executive compensation and governance practices as our company matures. The key changes made by the compensation committee to our executive compensation program are as follows:

Compensation Component	Our Practice Prior to Fiscal 2017	Investor Feedback	Fiscal 2017 Changes
Type of Equity Awards	As a public company, all equity awards granted to our named executive officers were time-based RSUs or RSAs.	Equity awards should include a meaningful amount of performance-based awards in addition to time-based awards.	We introduced PSAs in fiscal 2017. The fiscal 2017 long-term incentive compensation for our executive officers consists of 50% performance stock awards, or PSAs, and 50% restricted stock awards, or RSA. The PSAs will be earned based upon achievement of billings performance. See below for additional information.

Compensation Component	Our Practice Prior to Fiscal 2017	Investor Feedback	Fiscal 2017 Changes
CEO Long-Term Incentive Compensation	Since joining our Company, our CEO, Mark McLaughlin, received: • Pre-IPO new hire grant of stock options in fiscal 2012; and • Time-based equity awards in fiscal 2014, 2015 and 2016	Our CEO's fiscal 2015 RSU award was large in comparison to those granted to CEOs at our peer companies.	In fiscal 2017, our CEO was granted 32,402 PSAs, and 32,402 RSAs, together, representing an equity award targeted at or around the 75th percentile of our compensation peer group.
Vesting Schedule	Post-IPO time-vested equity awards granted to our executive officers vested over a period of approximately three years.	All equity awards should have a four-year vesting schedule.	In fiscal 2017, we adopted a four-year vesting schedule for the fiscal 2017 equity awards granted to our executive officers. Additionally, the fiscal 2017 equity grants vesting schedules are heavily weighted towards the back end of the service period to promote retention through the entire service period.
Stock Ownership Guidelines	We had not adopted stock ownership guidelines, in part due to the significant existing equity holdings of our executive officers.	Executive officers and non-employee members of the Board of Directors should be subject to stock ownership guidelines.	In fiscal 2017, we adopted stock ownership guidelines for our CEO, direct reports to our CEO and the non-employee members of the Board of Directors. See the section titled "Other Compensation Policies—Stock Ownership and Compensation Recovery Policies."

Based on the changes described above, in October 2016, our compensation committee approved the structure of our fiscal 2017 executive compensation, which is summarized in the chart below. In making these decisions, our compensation committee considered, among other factors, pay levels of our executive officers relative to the executives in comparable positions at the companies in our updated compensation peer group and the overall market, performance of each executive, the continued competition for experienced leadership in our industry and the feedback from our stockholders as discussed above.

Compensation Component	Decision	Weighting of Performance Measures
Base Salary	CEO: Base salary increased by 25%; CEO base salary was set at or around the 50th percentile of our fiscal 2017 compensation peer group. Other NEOs: Base salary increased by 4-19%; other NEO base salary was set at or around the 60th-75th percentile of our fiscal 2017 compensation peer group.	N/A
Target Cash Incentive as a percentage as Base Salary	All NEOs: No change to the target annual incentive compensation opportunity as a percentage of base salary.	50% revenue and 50% earnings per share, subject to certain adjustments determined by our compensation committee
Long-Term Equity Incentives	All NEOs: Granted equity awards consisting of mix of 50% PSAs and 50% RSAs Fiscal 2017 equity awards were targeted at or around the 60th and 75th percentile of our fiscal 2017 compensation peer group	100% billings performance (for PSAs)

As mentioned above, the most significant change to our fiscal 2017 compensation program is our inaugural grants of performance-based stock awards, or PSAs. This reflects our commitment to incorporating performance measures into our long-term equity incentive program. The actual number of PSAs earned and eligible to vest will be determined after a one-year performance period, based on achievement of a pre-established billings target in fiscal 2017. Our compensation committee believes that setting a one-year performance measurement period for PSAs is appropriate at this time due to the steep trajectory of our growth and our historical financial outperformance. Any PSAs that satisfy the target will vest on the same vesting schedule as the fiscal 2017 RSAs awarded to such executive with vesting heavily weighted towards the latter portion of the service period to promote retention through the entire service period. Our compensation committee also believes that a time-based vesting schedule for any earned PSAs is important to provide additional retention incentives for our highly valuable executives. The vesting terms of our fiscal 2017 RSAs are set forth in Form 4 filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission dated on or around October 24, 2016.

Employment Agreements

While we have not historically entered into employment agreements with our NEOs, the initial terms and conditions of employment of each of the NEOs (other than Mr. Zuk) were set forth in a written employment offer letter. Each of these arrangements was approved by our Board of Directors or, in certain instances, our compensation committee. Each of these employment offer letters provided for “at will” employment and set forth the initial compensation arrangements for the NEO, including an initial base salary, an annual incentive compensation opportunity, and an equity award in the form of an option to purchase shares of our common stock. We believe that these employment offer letters were necessary to induce these individuals to forego other employment opportunities or leave their current employer for the uncertainty of a demanding position in a new and unfamiliar organization.

In December 2011, we entered into new confirmatory employment agreements and/or amendments with Messrs. McLaughlin, Zuk and Bonvanie to achieve consistency in the employment terms among our NEOs. For a summary of the material terms and conditions of these employment arrangements, see the section titled “—Executive Employment Agreements.”

Post-Employment Compensation

The new confirmatory employment agreements with our NEOs provide each of them with protections in the event of their involuntary termination of employment following a change in control of us, and, in the case of Messrs. McLaughlin, Tomlinson and Anderson, their involuntary termination of employment not involving a change in control transaction. We believe that these protections assist us in retaining these individuals. We also believe that these protections serve our executive retention objectives by helping our NEOs maintain continued focus and dedication to their responsibilities to maximize stockholder value, including in the event that there is a potential transaction that could involve a change in control of us. The terms of these agreements were determined after our board of directors and compensation committee reviewed our retention goals for each NEO and an analysis of relevant market data.

For a summary of the material terms and conditions of these post-employment compensation arrangements, see the sections titled “—Executive Employment Agreements” and “—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control.”

Other Compensation Policies

Stock Ownership and Compensation Recovery Policies

Our Board of Directors believes that our executive officers and the non-employee members of our Board of Directors should hold a meaningful financial stake in the company in order to further align their interests with those of our stockholders and therefore adopted stock ownership guidelines on August 26, 2016. Under the guidelines, our CEO and officers who report directly to the CEO are required to achieve ownership of our common stock within five years of the later of August 26, 2016 or such executive officer’s hire, appointment or election date as applicable, at the following levels:

- Our CEO must own the lesser of (i) common stock with a value of five times his or her annual base salary or (ii) 22,000 shares; and
- Each executive officer must own the lesser of (i) common stock with a value of his or her annual base salary or (ii) 3,825 shares.

The salary multiples above are consistent with current market practices, and the alternative share number thresholds are intended to provide our officers with certainty as to whether the guidelines are met, regardless of our then-current stock price.

We have not implemented policies regarding compensation recovery for our NEOs.

Hedging and Pledging Policies

Our insider trading policy prohibits our executive officers and members of our board of directors from engaging in derivative securities transactions, including hedging, with respect to our common stock and from pledging company securities as collateral or holding company securities in a margin account.

Risk Assessment and Compensation Practices

Our management assesses and discusses with our compensation committee our compensation policies and practices for our employees as they relate to our risk management, and based upon this assessment, we believe that, for the following reasons, any risks arising from such policies and practices are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us in the future:

- our incentive compensation plan reflects a pay for performance philosophy that rewards NEOs and other eligible employees for achievement of performance targets, and historically, we reserve the payment of discretionary bonuses for extraordinary performance and achievement;
- our equity awards include multi-year vesting schedules requiring long-term employee commitment;
- we regularly monitor short- and long-term compensation practices to determine whether management's objectives are satisfied; and
- for our fiscal 2016 incentive compensation plan, we instituted a per person cap of 300% of the target incentive compensation opportunity for each quarter to manage costs and to limit any potential risks related to short-term incentives.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

Deductibility of Executive Compensation. Section 162(m) of the Code generally disallows public companies a tax deduction for federal income tax purposes of remuneration in excess of $1 million paid to the chief executive officer and each of the three other most highly compensated executive officers (other than the chief financial officer) in any taxable year. Generally, remuneration in excess of $1 million may only be deducted if it is "performance-based compensation" within the meaning of the Code. Our compensation committee may consider the deductibility of compensation when making decisions, but will authorize the payment of compensation that is not deductible when it believes it appropriate.

Taxation of "Parachute" Payments. Sections 280G and 4999 of the Code provide that executive officers and directors who hold significant equity interests and certain other service providers may be subject to significant additional taxes if they receive payments or benefits in connection with a change in control that exceeds certain prescribed limits and that we (or a successor) may forfeit a deduction on the amounts subject to this additional tax. We did not provide any of our NEOs with a "gross-up" or other reimbursement payment for any tax liability that the NEO might owe as a result of the application of Sections 280G or 4999 during fiscal 2016, and we have not agreed and are not otherwise obligated to provide any NEO with such a "gross-up" or other reimbursement.

Accounting for Share-Based Compensation. We follow ASC Topic 718 for our share-based compensation awards. ASC Topic 718 requires companies to measure the compensation expense for all share-based compensation awards made to employees and directors, including stock options, based on the grant date "fair value" of these awards. This calculation is performed for accounting purposes and reported in the compensation tables below, even though our NEOs may never realize any value from their awards. ASC Topic 718 also requires companies to recognize the compensation cost of their share-based compensation awards in their income statements over the period that an executive officer is required to render service in exchange for the option or other award.

Report of the Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management. Based on such review and discussion, our compensation committee has recommended to our Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement.

Respectfully submitted by the members of the compensation committee of our board of directors:

Asheem Chandna (Chair)
Carl Eschenbach
James J. Goetz
Daniel J. Warmenhoven

Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table

The following table presents summary information regarding the compensation paid to, or earned by, our Named Executive Officers for our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Stock Awards ($) (1)	Option Awards ($) (1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Mark D. McLaughlin (2)	2016	575,000	5,799,986	—	302,288	1,734(3)	6,679,009
Chief Executive Officer	2015	487,500	65,424,000	—	692,750	2,466(3)	66,606,716
	2014	420,000	5,646,000	—	420,000	—	6,486,000
Nir Zuk	2016	387,500	31,739,384	—	93,684	—	32,220,568
Chief Technology Officer	2015	337,500	8,275,481	—	222,125	—	8,835,106
	2014	287,500	5,646,000	—	137,500	—	6,071,000
Mark Anderson (4)	2016	693,750	37,029,366	—	204,858	38,247(5)	37,966,221
President	2015	668,749	8,275,481	—	530,000	32,088(5)	9,506,318
René Bonvanie	2016	337,500	12,695,719	—	81,193	—	13,114,413
Chief Marketing Officer	2015	353,749	6,206,556	—	192,625	—	6,752,930
	2014	270,000	5,646,000	—	125,188	—	6,041,188
Steffan C. Tomlinson	2016	393,750	15,869,606	—	116,169	—	16,379,525
Chief Financial Officer	2015	360,000	6,206,556	—	276,750	—	6,843,306
	2014	305,000	2,823,000	—	145,625	—	3,273,625

(1) The amounts reported in the Stock Awards and Option Awards columns represent the grant date fair value of the restricted stock awards/units and stock options to purchase shares of our common stock granted to our Named Executive Officers as computed in accordance with ASC Topic 718. The assumptions used in calculating the grant date fair value of the restricted stock awards/units and stock options reported in these columns are set forth in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on September 8, 2016. Note that the amounts reported in these columns do not correspond to the actual economic value that may be received by our Named Executive Officers from their restricted stock unit awards or stock options.

(2) Mr. McLaughlin served as President from July 2011 until August 2016 when Mr. Anderson was promoted to the position of President.

(3) Represents travel expenses, including a gross-up for taxes.

(4) Mr. Anderson served as Senior Vice President, Worldwide Field Operations from June 2012 to May 2016, as Executive Vice President, Worldwide Field Operations from May 2016 until August 2016, and as President since August 2016.

(5) Represents (x) $30,000 car allowance and (y) travel expenses, including a gross-up for taxes.

Fiscal 2016 Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table presents information regarding the amount of equity awards granted to our Named Executive Officers during our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Named Executive Officer	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (Threshold) ($) (1)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (Target) ($) (1)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (Maximum) ($) (1)	All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) (2)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards ($) (3)
Mr. McLaughlin	—	379,500	632,500	1,897,500	—	—
	11/20/2015	—	—	—	33,924	5,799,986
Mr. Zuk	—	116,250	193,750	581,250	—	—
	11/20/2015	—	—	—	185,643	31,739,384
Mr. Anderson	—	249,000	415,000	1,245,000	—	—
	11/20/2015	—	—	—	216,584	37,029,366
Mr. Bonvanie	—	101,250	168,750	506,250	—	—
	11/20/2015	—	—	—	74,257	12,695,719
Mr. Tomlinson	—	141,750	236,250	708,750	—	—
	11/20/2015	—	—	—	92,281	15,869,606

(1) Amounts in the Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards columns relate to target incentive compensation opportunities under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan and assumes achievement at target levels for our corporate performance measures. Threshold amounts assumes achievement at 85% of target, the minimum level to achieve any payment under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. Total payments under the Fiscal 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan were capped for each quarter at three times the applicable quarterly target cash incentive opportunity. Notwithstanding performance, our compensation committee reserves the right to reduce or eliminate any incentive compensation in its discretion. In addition, there was a potential accelerator up to two times the annual target. The actual amounts paid to our Named Executive Officers are set forth in the "Fiscal 2016 Summary Compensation Table" above and the calculation of the actual amounts paid is discussed more fully in the section titled "Executive Compensation—Executive Compensation Program Components."

(2) The restricted stock unit awards were made under the Palo Alto Networks, Inc. 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, or the 2012 Plan.

(3) The amounts reported in the Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards column represent the grant date fair value of the restricted stock unit awards granted in fiscal 2016, calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 718. The assumptions used in calculating the grant date fair value of the restricted stock unit awards reported in this column are set forth in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on September 8, 2016. Note that the amounts reported in this column do not correspond to the actual economic value that may be received by our Named Executive Officers from their restricted stock unit awards.

Fiscal 2016 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table presents information regarding outstanding stock options and other equity awards held by our Named Executive Officers as of July 31, 2016.

Named Executive Officer	Grant Date	Option Awards—Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Option Awards—Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Awards—Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Awards—Option Expiration Date	Stock Awards—Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Stock Awards—Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested ($) (1)
Mr. McLaughlin	11/20/2015(2)	—	—	—	—	33,924	4,440,312
	11/20/2014(3)	—	—	—	—	350,000	45,811,500
	12/20/2013(4)	—	—	—	—	16,667	2,181,544
	9/30/2011(5)	839,935	—	10.77	9/29/2021	—	—
Mr. Zuk	11/20/2015(6)			—	—	185,643	24,298,812
	11/20/2014(4)			—	—	37,946	4,966,752
	12/20/2013(7)			—	—	16,667	2,181,544
	1/21/2013(8)	15,000	—	55.36	1/21/2023		
Mr. Anderson	11/20/2015(9)	—	—	—	—	216,584	28,348,680
	11/20/2014(4)	—	—	—	—	42,690	5,587,694
	12/20/2013(7)	—	—	—	—	8,333	1,090,706
	06/05/2012(10)	143,750	—	20.19	6/04/2022	—	—
Mr. Bonvanie	11/20/2015(11)	—	—	—	—	74,257	9,719,499
	11/20/2014(4)	—	—	—	—	28,460	3,725,129
	12/20/2013(7)	—	—	—	—	16,667	2,181,544
	1/21/2013(8)	3,750	—	55.36	1/21/2023	—	—
	9/30/2011(12)	667	—	10.77	9/30/2021	—	—
Mr. Tomlinson	11/20/2015(2)	—	—	—	—	92,821	12,149,341
	11/20/2014(3)	—	—	—	—	28,460	3,725,129
	12/20/2013(7)	—	—	—	—	8,333	1,090,706

(1) The market value of unvested shares is calculated by multiplying the number of unvested shares held by the applicable Named Executive Officer by the closing market price of our common stock on the NYSE on July 29, 2016 (the last trading day of our fiscal year), which was $130.89 per share.

(2) This restricted stock award vests as to 1/3 of the shares covered by the award on November 20, 2016, with an additional 1/12 of the remaining shares subject to the award vesting quarterly thereafter with full vesting occurring on November 20, 2018.

(3) This restricted stock unit award vests as to 1/3 of the shares covered by the award on March 1, 2016, with an additional 1/8 of the remaining shares subject to the award vesting quarterly thereafter with full vesting occurring on March 1, 2018.

(4) This restricted stock unit award vests as to 1/3 of the shares covered by the award on November 20, 2015, with an additional 1/8 of the remaining shares subject to the award vesting quarterly thereafter with full vesting occurring on November 20, 2017.

(5) This stock option vests monthly over four years with full vesting occurring on August 26, 2015.

(6) This restricted stock award vests as to 1/6 of the shares covered by the award on November 20, 2016, with an additional 1/12 of the shares vesting quarterly in the year thereafter; and 1/8 of the shares vesting quarterly in the year thereafter with full vesting occurring on November 20, 2018.

(7) This restricted stock unit award vests as to 1/3 of the shares covered by the award on December 20, 2014, with an additional 1/8 of the remaining shares subject to the award vesting quarterly thereafter with full vesting occurring on December 20, 2016.

(8) This stock option vested as to 1/3 of the shares of common stock subject to the option on January 21, 2014, with an additional 1/8 of the remaining shares subject to the option vesting quarterly thereafter with full vesting occurring on January 21, 2016.
(9) This restricted stock award vests as to 1/7 of the shares covered by the award on November 20, 2016, with the remaining shares vesting quarterly in equal increments over the next two years thereafter with full vesting on November 20, 2018.
(10) This stock option vested as to 1/4 of the shares of common stock subject to the option on June 4, 2013, with an additional 1/36 of the remaining shares subject to the option vesting monthly thereafter with full vesting occurring on June 4, 2017.
(11) This restricted stock award vests as to 1/4 of the shares covered by the award on November 20, 2016, with an additional 1/12 of the shares vesting quarterly in the year thereafter, and the remaining shares vesting quarterly thereafter with full vesting occurring on November 20, 2018.
(12) This stock option vested as to 1/4 of the shares of common stock subject to the option on September 30, 2012, with an additional 1/36 of the remaining shares of common stock subject to the option vesting monthly thereafter with full vesting occurring on September 30, 2015.

Fiscal 2016 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table presents information regarding the exercise of stock options and the vesting of stock awards by our Named Executive Officers during our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Named Executive Officer	Option Awards— Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Option Awards— Value Realized on Exercise ($) (1)	Stock Awards— Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Stock Awards— Value Realized on Vesting ($) (2)
Mr. McLaughlin	389,285	59,742,694	283,333	41,882,799
Mr. Zuk	—	—	81,489	13,156,326
Mr. Anderson	—	—	49,870	7,872,894
Mr. Bonvanie	3,500	474,166	63,876	10,290,247
Mr. Tomlinson	132,000	19,299,777	45,959	7,365,354

(1) Based on the market price of the Company’s common stock on the date of exercise less the option exercise price paid for those shares, multiplied by the number of shares for which the option was exercised.
(2) Based on the market price of the Company’s common stock on the vesting date, multiplied by the number of shares vested.

Pension Benefits

We did not sponsor any defined benefit pension or other actuarial plan for our Named Executive Officers during our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

We did not maintain any nonqualified defined contribution or other deferred compensation plans or arrangements for our Named Executive Officers during our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Executive Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment offer letters with each of our Named Executive Officers (other than Mr. Zuk) in connection with his commencement of employment with us.

Additionally, in December 2011, we entered into confirmatory new employment agreements with our then-serving executive officers and amended the employment offer letter of Mr. McLaughlin to achieve consistency in the employment terms and conditions of our executive officers.

Each of our Named Executive Officers is eligible to receive certain severance payments and benefits in connection with his termination of employment under various circumstances, including following a change in control, pursuant to written severance and change in control arrangements.

For a summary of the material terms and conditions of these arrangements, as well as an estimate of the potential payments and benefits payable to our Named Executive Officers under these arrangements, see the description below and the section titled "—Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control" below. The estimated potential severance payments and benefits payable to each Named Executive Officer in the event of termination of employment as of July 31, 2016, pursuant to the arrangements under the confirmatory employment agreements, are described below.

The actual amounts that would be paid or distributed to our Named Executive Officers as a result of one of the termination events occurring in the future may be different than those presented below as many factors will affect the amount of any payments and benefits upon a termination of employment. For example, some of the factors that could affect the amounts payable include the Named Executive Officer's base salary and the market price of our common stock. Although we have entered into written arrangements to provide severance payments and benefits to our Named Executive Officers in connection with a termination of employment under particular circumstances, we or an acquirer may mutually agree with the Named Executive Officers on severance terms that vary from those provided in these pre-existing arrangements. Finally, in addition to the amounts presented below, each Named Executive Officer would also be able to exercise any previously-vested stock options that he held. For more information about the Named Executive Officers outstanding equity awards as of July 31, 2016, see the section titled "—Fiscal 2016 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End."

Along with the severance payments and benefits described in a Named Executive Officer's individual severance and change in control arrangement, they are eligible to receive any benefits accrued under our broad-based benefit plans, such as accrued vacation pay, in accordance with those plans and policies.

Termination of Employment Unrelated to a Change in Control

Messrs. McLaughlin, Tomlinson and Anderson. In the event of an involuntary termination of employment (a termination of employment by us without "cause"), at any time before a "change in control" or more than 24 months following a "change in control," provided that the executive officer executes an appropriate release and waiver of claims, Messrs. McLaughlin, Tomlinson and Anderson would be eligible to receive:

- continued payment of base salary as in effect as of the date of termination for a period of six months (or for Mr. McLaughlin, for a period of 12 months);
- a lump sum cash payment equal to the amount payable for premiums for continued COBRA benefits for a period of six months (or for Mr. McLaughlin, for a period of 12 months); and
- for Mr. McLaughlin only, accelerated vesting of the number of shares of our common stock underlying the stock option granted to him on September 30, 2011 that are then unvested equal to the number of shares that would have vested if he had remained employed for six months after the date of termination.

Termination of Employment—Other Named Executive Officers. None of the remaining Named Executive Officers are eligible to receive any specific payments or benefits in the event of an involuntary termination of employment unrelated to a change in control.

Termination of Employment in Connection with a Change in Control

Messrs. Zuk and Bonvanie. In the event of an involuntary termination of employment (a termination of employment by us without "cause" or a termination of employment for "good reason") within 12 months following a "change in control," provided that the executive officer executes an appropriate release and waiver of claims, Messrs. Zuk and Bonvanie would each be eligible to receive:

- a lump sum cash payment equal to 12 months of his base salary as in effect as of the date of termination;

- a lump sum cash payment equal to 100% of his target incentive payment for that fiscal year;
- a lump sum cash payment equal to the amount payable for premiums for continued COBRA benefits for a period of 12 months; and
- accelerated vesting of the greater of (i) 12 months vesting of his then outstanding time-based equity awards, or (ii) 50% of his then outstanding, time-based equity awards.

Messrs. McLaughlin, Tomlinson and Anderson. In the event of an involuntary termination of employment (a termination of employment by us without “cause” or a termination of employment for “good reason”) within 24 months following a “change in control,” provided that the executive officer executes an appropriate release and waiver of claims, Messrs. McLaughlin, Tomlinson and Anderson would each be eligible to receive:

- a lump sum payment of his annual base salary as in effect as of the date of termination;
- a lump sum cash payment equal to 100% of his target incentive payment for that fiscal year;
- a lump sum cash payment equal to the amount payable for premiums for continued COBRA benefits for a period of 12 months; and
- 24 months of accelerated vesting of his then-outstanding, time-based equity awards.

Applicable Definitions. Generally, for purposes of the foregoing provisions, a “change in control” means:

- the sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets;
- any sale or exchange of our capital stock by stockholders in a transaction or series of related transactions where more than 50% of the outstanding voting power of the company is acquired by a person or entity or group of related persons or entities;
- any reorganization, consolidation, or merger of the company where our outstanding voting securities immediately before the transaction represent or are converted into less than 50% of the outstanding voting power of the surviving entity (or its parent organization) immediately after the transaction; or
- the consummation of the acquisition of 51% or more of our outstanding stock pursuant to a tender offer validly made under any state or federal law (other than a tender offer by us).

Generally, for purposes of the foregoing provisions, “cause” is limited to:

- conviction of any felony or any crime involving moral turpitude or dishonesty;
- participation in intentional fraud or an act of willful dishonesty against us;
- willful breach of our policies that materially harms us;
- intentional damage of a substantial amount of our property;
- willful and material breach of the Named Executive Officer’s employment offer letter, employment agreement or his employee invention assignment and confidentiality agreement; or
- a willful failure or refusal in a material respect to follow the lawful, reasonable policies or directions of us as specified by our board of directors or Chief Executive Officer after being provided with notice of such failure, which failure is not remedied within 30 days after receipt of written notice from us.

Generally, for purposes of the foregoing provisions, “good reason” means a resignation within 12 months following the occurrence, without the Named Executive Officer’s written consent, of one or more of the following:

- there is a material reduction in the Named Executive Officer’s authority, status, obligations, or responsibilities, provided that, for Messrs. Zuk, Bonvanie and Anderson, following a “change in control,” a change in title alone will not constitute a material reduction;

- there is a reduction in the Named Executive Officer's total annual compensation of more than 10% unless such reduction is no greater (in percentage terms) than compensation reductions imposed on substantially all of our employees pursuant to a directive of our board of directors;
- any failure by us to pay the Named Executive Officer's base salary;
- the relocation of the principal place of our business to a location that is more than a specified number of miles further away from the Named Executive Officer's home than our current location.

A resignation for "good reason" will not be deemed to have occurred unless the Named Executive Officer gives us written notice of one of the above conditions within 90 days of its occurrence, and we fail to remedy the condition within 30 days of receipt of such notice.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

The tables below provide an estimate of the value of the compensation and benefits due to each of our Named Executive Officers for our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, in the events described below, assuming that the termination of employment and change in control was effective on July 31, 2016, under the applicable employment agreements described above. The actual amounts to be paid can only be determined at the time of the termination of employment.

Termination of Employment Unrelated to a Change in Control

		Value of Accelerated Equity Awards ($) (1)			
Named Executive Officer	**Salary Continuation ($)**	**Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units**	**Options**	**Value of Continued Health Care Coverage Premiums ($)**	**Total ($)**
Mr. McLaughlin	600,000	—	—	23,942	623,942
Mr. Tomlinson	200,000	—	—	11,971	211,971
Mr. Anderson	350,000	—	—	11,971	361,971

(1) The amounts reported in the table reflect the aggregate market value of the unvested shares of our common stock underlying outstanding restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, and stock options. For the unvested stock options, the aggregate market value is computed by multiplying (i) the number of shares of our common stock underlying unvested and outstanding stock options at July 31, 2016, that would become vested by (ii) the difference between $130.89 (the closing market price of our common stock on the NYSE on July 29, 2016, the last trading day in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016) and the exercise price of such option. For the restricted stock awards and the restricted stock unit awards, the aggregate market value is computed by multiplying (i) the number of unvested shares of our common stock subject to outstanding restricted stock awards or outstanding restricted stock unit awards at July 31, 2016, that would become vested by (ii) $130.89 (the closing market price of our common stock on the NYSE on July 29, 2016, the last trading day in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016).

Termination of Employment in Connection with a Change in Control

Named Executive Officer	Salary Continuation ($)	Target Annual Cash Bonus ($)	Value of Accelerated Equity Awards ($) (1)		Value of Continued Health Care Coverage Premiums ($)	Total ($)
			Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units	Options		
Mr. McLaughlin	600,000	660,000	51,693,304	—	23,942	52,977,246
Mr. Zuk	400,000	200,000	15,723,554	—	24,266	16,347,820
Mr. Bonvanie	350,000	175,000	8,714,656	—	24,266	9,263,922
Mr. Tomlinson	400,000	240,000	14,940,308	—	23,942	15,604,250
Mr. Anderson	700,000	420,000	28,952,475	—	23,942	30,096,417

(1) The amounts reported in the table reflect the aggregate market value of the unvested shares of our common stock underlying outstanding restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards and stock options. For the unvested stock options, the aggregate market value is computed by multiplying (i) the number of shares of our common stock underlying unvested and outstanding stock options at July 31, 2016, that would become vested by (ii) the difference between $130.89 (the closing market price of our common stock on the NYSE on July 29, 2016, the last trading day in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016) and the exercise price of such option. For the restricted stock awards and the restricted stock unit awards, the aggregate market value is computed by multiplying (i) the number of unvested shares of our common stock subject to outstanding restricted stock awards or restricted stock unit awards at July 31, 2016, that would become vested by (ii) $130.89 (the closing market price of our common stock on the NYSE on July 29, 2016, the last trading day in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016).

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of July 31, 2016, with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issued under our existing equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights ($) (2)	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders (1)	8,599,146	13.42	10,590,801
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	—	—	—
Total	8,599,146		10,590,801

(1) Includes the following plans: 2012 Equity Incentive Plan ("2012 Plan"), 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("2012 ESPP"). Our 2012 Plan provides that on the first day of each fiscal year commencing in fiscal year 2014, the number of shares authorized for issuance under the 2012 Plan is automatically increased by a number equal to the lesser of (i) 8,000,000 shares of common stock, (ii) four and one half percent (4.5%) of the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding on the last day of the preceding fiscal year, or (iii) such number of shares that may be determined by our board of directors. Our 2012 ESPP provides that on the first day of each fiscal year commencing in fiscal year 2014

the number of shares authorized for issuance under the 2012 ESPP is automatically increased by a number equal to the lesser of (i) 2,000,000 shares of common stock, (ii) one percent (1.0%) of the aggregate number of shares of common stock outstanding on such date, or (iii) an amount determined by our board of directors or a duly authorized committee of our board of directors.

(2) The weighted average exercise price does not take into account outstanding restricted stock or RSUs, which have no exercise price.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of September 30, 2016 for:

- each of our directors and nominees for director;
- each of our named executive officers;
- all of our current directors and executive officers as a group; and
- each person or group, who beneficially owned more than 5% of our common stock.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC, and the information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Except as indicated by the footnotes below, we believe, based on information furnished to us, that the persons and entities named in the table below have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares of common stock that they beneficially owned, subject to applicable community property laws.

Applicable percentage ownership is based on 91,098,736 shares of our common stock outstanding at September 30, 2016. In computing the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of such person, we deemed to be outstanding all shares of common stock subject to options held by the person that are currently exercisable or exercisable (or issuable upon vesting of restricted stock units) within 60 days of September 30, 2016. However, we did not deem such shares outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner listed in the table below is c/o Palo Alto Networks, Inc., 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054. The information provided in the table below is based on our records, information filed with the SEC and information provided to us, except where otherwise noted.

	Number of Shares	Percent of Shares Outstanding
5% Stockholders:		
The Vanguard Group (1)	6,066,172	6.7%
Jennison Associates, LLC (2)	4,768,553	5.2%
Sands Capital Management, LLC (3)	4,654,106	5.1%
Columbia Threadneedle Investments (U.S.) (4)	4,573,381	5.0%
Named Executive Officers and Directors:		
Mark D. McLaughlin (5)	1,009,409	1.1%
Nir Zuk (6)	2,230,565	2.4%
Mark Anderson (7)	400,356	*
Steffan C. Tomlinson (8)	138,779	*
René Bonvanie (9)	111,874	*
Frank Calderoni	—	*
Asheem Chandna (10)	105,435	*
John M. Donovan (11)	19,935	*
Carl Eschenbach (12)	3,388	*
James J. Goetz (13)	339,902	*
Stanley J. Meresman (14)	8,946	*
Daniel J. Warmenhoven (15)	34,006	*
All current directors and executive officers as a group (12 Persons) (16)	4,402,595	4.8%

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than one percent (1%).

(1) As of June 30, 2016, the reporting date of The Vanguard Group's most recent filing with the SEC pursuant to Form 13F of the Exchange Act filed on August 10, 2016, The Vanguard Group has sole voting power

with respect to 81,250 shares and shared voting power with respect to 18,388 shares. The address for The Vanguard Group is P.O. Box 2600 V26, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

(2) As of June 30, 2016, the reporting date of Jennison Associates' most recent filing with the SEC pursuant to Form 13F of the Exchange Act filed on August 3, 2016, Jennison Associates has sole voting power with respect to 2,885,296 shares. The address for Jennison Associates is 466 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10017.

(3) As of June 30, 2016, the reporting date of Sands Capital Management's most recent filing with the SEC pursuant to Form 13F of the Exchange Act filed on August 12, 2016, Sands Capital Management has sole voting power with respect to 3,559,257 shares. The address for Sands Capital Management is 1101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 2300, Arlington, VA 22209.

(4) As of June 30, 2016, the reporting date of Columbia Threadneedle Investments' most recent filing with the SEC pursuant to Form 13F of the Exchange Act filed on August 8, 2016, Columbia Threadneedle Investments has shared voting power with respect to 4,215,637 shares. The address for Columbia Threadneedle Investments is 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-2804.

(5) Consists of (i) 228,165 shares held of record by Mr. McLaughlin, (ii) 769,935 shares issuable pursuant to stock options exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2016, and (iii) 11,309 shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units within 60 days of September 30, 2016.

(6) Consists of (i) 2,015,187 shares held of record by Mr. Zuk (ii) 15,000 shares issuable pursuant to stock options exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2016, (iii) 37,266 shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units within 60 days of September 30, 2016, and (iv) 163,112 shares held by the Zuk 2016 Grantor Retained Annuity Trust (GRAT) dated June 17, 2016, for which Mr. Zuk serves as a trustee.

(7) Consists of (i) 218,550 shares held of record by Mr. Anderson; (ii) 143,750 shares issuable pursuant to stock options exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2016; and (iii) 38,056 shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units within 60 days of September 30, 2016.

(8) Consists of (i) 103,094 shares held of record by Mr. Tomlinson; and (ii) 35,685 shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units within 60 days of September 30, 2016.

(9) Consists of (i) 88,566 shares held of record by Mr. Bonvanie; and (ii) 23,308 shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units within 60 days of September 30, 2016.

(10) Consists of (i) 1,403 shares held of record by Mr. Chandna; and (ii) 104,032 shares held of record by the Chandna Family Revocable Trust DTD 4/13/98.

(11) Consists of (i) 17,787 shares held of record by Mr. Donovan and (ii) 2,148 shares held of record by SRJ Norway Partners LP, for which Mr. Donovan serves as the general partner.

(12) Consists of 3,388 shares held of record by Mr. Eschenbach.

(13) Consists of (i) 325,288 shares held of record by Mr. Goetz; and (ii) 14,614 shares held of record by the Goetz Children's Trust U/A 4/24/1998.

(14) Consists of (i) 8,946 shares held of record by Mr. Meresman.

(15) Consists of (i) 13,650 shares held of record by Mr. Warmenhoven; and (ii) 20,356 shares held of record by Mr. Warmenhoven as Trustee of the Dan Warmenhoven Tr Ua 12/16/1987 The Warmenhoven 1987 Revocable Trust.

(16) Consists of (i) 3,314,636 shares beneficially owned by the current directors and executive officers; (ii) 942,335 shares issuable pursuant to stock options exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2016; and (iii) 145,624 shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units within 60 days of September 30, 2016.

RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

We describe below transactions and series of similar transactions, since the beginning of our last fiscal year, to which we were a party or will be a party, in which:

- the amounts involved exceeded or will exceed $120,000; and
- any of our directors, nominees for director, executive officers, or beneficial holders of more than 5% of any class of our outstanding capital stock had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Other than as described below, there has not been, nor is there any currently proposed, transactions or series of similar transactions to which we have been or will be a party.

Employment Arrangements and Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into employment arrangements with certain current and former executive officers. See the section titled "Executive Compensation—Executive Employment Agreements."

We have also entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers. The indemnification agreements and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws require us to indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

Transactions with AT&T Inc. and VMware, Inc.

Mr. Donovan, one of our independent directors, is an executive officer at AT&T. Since the beginning of our last fiscal year through October 15, 2016, both directly and through our channel partners, we have sold an aggregate of approximately $49.5 million of products and services to AT&T and have purchased an aggregate of approximately $228,272 of AT&T products and services, all in arm's length transactions. Mr. Eschenbach, one of our independent directors, until February 2016, was executive officer at VMware. Since the beginning of our last fiscal year through October 15, 2016, both directly and through our channel partners, we have sold an aggregate of approximately $5.4 million of products and services to VMware and have purchased an aggregate of approximately $1.2 million of VMware products and services, all in arm's length transactions.

Additionally, neither Mr. Donovan or Mr. Eschenbach take part in the discussion of transactions with AT&T or VMware, respectively, when such transactions are reviewed by the Board of Directors. Additionally, AT&T expects its 2016 capital expenditures to be in the $22 billion range. AT&T's purchases of our products and services, which totaled $49.5 million, are not material to either us or AT&T. All transactions with AT&T and VMware are subject to our rigorous related party transactions review process and policy, as further described below.

Policies and Procedures for Related Party Transactions

Our audit committee has the primary responsibility for reviewing and approving or ratifying transactions with related parties.

We have a formal written policy providing that our executive officers, directors, nominees for election as directors, beneficial owners of more than 5% of any class of our capital stock, any member of the immediate family of any of the foregoing persons, and any firm, corporation, or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is employed, is a general partner or principal or in a similar position, or in which such person has a 5% or greater beneficial ownership interest, is not permitted to enter into a related party transaction with us without the consent of our audit committee, subject to the exceptions described below. In approving or rejecting any such proposal, our audit committee is to consider the relevant facts and circumstances available and deemed relevant to our audit committee, including, whether the transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third party under the same or similar circumstances, and the extent of the related party's interest in the transaction. Our audit committee has determined that certain transactions will not require audit committee approval, including certain employment arrangements of executive officers, director compensation, transactions with another company at which a related party's only relationship is as a non-executive employee, director or beneficial owner of less than 10% of that company's shares and the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the greater of $500,000 or 2% of the company's total annual revenues, transactions where a related party's interest arises solely from the ownership of our common stock and all holders of our common stock received the same benefit on a pro rata basis, and transactions available to all employees generally.

OTHER MATTERS

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires that our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock, file reports of ownership and changes of ownership with the SEC. Such directors, executive officers and 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

SEC regulations require us to identify in this proxy statement anyone who filed a required report late during the most recent fiscal year. Based on our review of forms we received, or written representations from reporting persons stating that they were not required to file these forms, we believe that during our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, all Section 16(a) filing requirements were satisfied on a timely basis with the exception of (i) a late Form 4 for Mark McLaughlin filed on March 3, 2016; (ii) a late Form 4 for Asheem Chandna filed on October 14, 2015, (iii) a late form 4 for John Donovan filed on October 14, 2015, and (iv) a late Form 4 for Daniel Warmenhoven filed on October 14, 2015.

Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report and SEC Filings

Our financial statements for our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, which we will make available to stockholders at the same time as this proxy statement. This proxy statement and our annual report are posted on our website at www.paloaltonetworks.com and are available from the SEC at its website at www.sec.gov. You may also obtain a copy of our annual report without charge by sending a written request to Investor Relations, Palo Alto Networks, Inc., 4401 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, California 95054.

* * *

The board of directors does not know of any other matters to be presented at the Annual Meeting. If any additional matters are properly presented at the Annual Meeting, the persons named in the enclosed proxy card will have discretion to vote the shares of our common stock they represent in accordance with their own judgment on such matters.

It is important that your shares of our common stock be represented at the Annual Meeting, regardless of the number of shares that you hold. You are, therefore, urged to vote by telephone or by using the Internet as instructed on the enclosed proxy card or execute and return, at your earliest convenience, the enclosed proxy card in the envelope that has also been provided.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Santa Clara, California
October 24, 2016

Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
2016 Annual Report

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-35594

Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**20-2530195**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4401 Great America Parkway
Santa Clara, California 95054
(Address of principal executive office, including zip code)

(408) 753-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share	New York Stock Exchange LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by a check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was $12,713,712,655 as of January 29, 2016, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (based on the closing sales price for the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on such date). Shares of common stock held by each executive officer, director, and holder of 5% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

On August 24, 2016, 90,850,457 shares of the registrant's common stock, $0.0001 par value, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the information called for by Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is hereby incorporated by reference from the definitive proxy statement for the Registrant's annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the Registrant's fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

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PART I

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the sections entitled “Business,” “Risk Factors,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The words “believe,” “may,” “will,” “potentially,” “estimate,” “continue,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “could,” “would,” “project,” “plan,” “expect,” and similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the following:

- trends in and expectations regarding revenue (including our revenue mix), costs of revenue, gross margin, cash flows, interest expense, and operating expenses (including future share-based compensation expense);
- our expectation that we will continue to grow our installed end-customer base;
- our expectations regarding future investments in research and development, customer support, and in our sales force, including expectations regarding growth in our sales headcount;
- our expectation that we will continue to expand internationally;
- our expectation that we will continue to introduce new subscriptions, renew existing contracts, and increase sales to our existing customer base;
- seasonal trends in our results of operations;
- our expectation that we will expand our facilities or add new facilities as we add employees and enter new geographic markets;
- the sufficiency of our cash flow from operations with existing cash and cash equivalents to meet our cash needs for the foreseeable future;
- future investments in product development, services, or technologies;
- our ability to grow our installed end-customer base; and
- the timing and amount of capital expenditures and share repurchases.

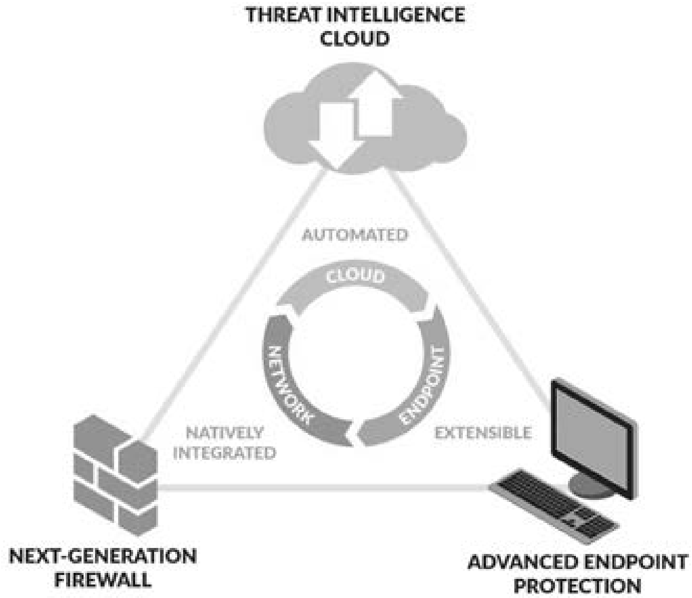
These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, including those described in “Risk Factors” included in Part I, Item 1A and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment, and new risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may not occur, and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

We have pioneered the next generation of security through our innovative platform that allows enterprises, service providers, and government entities to secure their organizations by safely enabling applications running on their networks and by preventing breaches that stem from targeted cyber attacks. Our platform uses an innovative traffic classification engine that identifies network traffic by application, user, and content and provides consistent security across the network, endpoint, and cloud. Accordingly, our platform enables our end-customers to maintain the visibility and control needed to protect their valued data and critical control systems while pursuing technology initiatives, like cloud and mobility, that grow their business. We believe our platform offers superior performance compared to legacy approaches and reduces the total cost of ownership for organizations by simplifying their security infrastructure and eliminating the need for multiple, stand-alone security appliances and software products.

Our Next-Generation Security Platform consists of three major elements: our Next-Generation Firewall, our Advanced Endpoint Protection, and our Threat Intelligence Cloud.



Our Next-Generation Firewall delivers application, user, and content visibility and control as well as protection against network-based cyber threats integrated within the firewall through our proprietary hardware and software architecture. Our Advanced Endpoint Protection prevents cyber attacks that aim to run malicious code or exploit software vulnerabilities on a broad variety of fixed and virtual endpoints and servers. Our Threat Intelligence Cloud provides central intelligence capabilities, security for software as a service ("SaaS") applications, and automated delivery of preventative measures against cyber attacks.

We were incorporated in 2005 as Palo Alto Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation. Our corporate headquarters are located in Santa Clara, California.

Products and Services

Firewall Appliances. All of our firewall appliances incorporate our PAN-OS operating system and come with the same rich set of features ensuring consistent operation across our entire product line. These features include: App-ID, User-ID, site-to-site VPN, remote access Secure Sockets Layer ("SSL") VPN, and Quality-of-Service ("QoS"). Our appliances are designed for different performance requirements throughout an organization and are classified based on throughput, ranging from our PA-200, which is designed for enterprise remote offices, to our top-of-the-line PA-7080, which is designed for large scale data centers and service provider use. Our firewall appliances come in a physical form factor, as well as in a virtual form factor that is available for virtualization environments from companies such as VMware, Inc. ("VMware"), Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft"), and Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon"), and KVM/OpenStack environments.

Panorama. Panorama is our centralized security management solution for global control of all of our appliances deployed on an end-customer's network as a virtual appliance or a physical appliance. Panorama is used for centralized policy management, device management, software licensing and updates, centralized logging and reporting, and log storage. Panorama controls the security, network address translation ("NAT"), QoS, policy based forwarding, decryption, application override, captive portal, and distributed denial of service/denial of service ("DDoS/DoS") protection aspects of the appliances and virtual systems under management. Panorama centrally manages device software and associated updates, including SSL-VPN clients, GlobalProtect clients, dynamic content updates, and software licenses. Panorama offers the ability to view logs and run reports from all managed appliances without the need to forward the logs and to report on aggregate user activity for all users, including mobile users. Panorama reliably expands the log storage for long-term event investigation and analysis through high-availability features for central management.

Virtual System Upgrades. Virtual System Upgrades are available as extensions to the Virtual System capacity that ships with our physical appliances. Virtual Systems provide a mechanism to support multiple distinct security policies and administrative access for tenants on the same hardware device, which is applicable to our large enterprise and service provider end-customers.

Subscription Services. We offer a number of subscription services as part of our platform. Of these subscription services, Threat Prevention Subscription, URL Filtering Subscription, WildFire Subscription, and GlobalProtect Subscription are sold as options to our firewall appliances, whereas the others are sold on a per-user or per-endpoint basis. Our subscription services include:

- ***Threat Prevention Subscription.*** This service provides the intrusion detection and prevention capabilities of our platform. Our threat prevention engine blocks vulnerability exploits, viruses, spyware, buffer overflows, denial-of-service attacks, and port scans from compromising and damaging enterprise information resources. It includes mechanisms such as protocol decoder-based analysis, protocol anomaly-based protection, stateful pattern matching, statistical anomaly detection, heuristic-based analysis, custom vulnerability, and spyware phone home signatures.
- ***URL Filtering Subscription.*** This service provides the uniform resource locator ("URL") filtering capabilities of our platform. The URL filtering database consists of millions of URLs across many categories and is designed to monitor and control employee web surfing activities. The on-appliance URL database can be augmented to suit the traffic patterns of the local user community with a custom URL database. URLs that are not categorized by the local URL database can be pulled into a separate, cache-based URL database from a very extensive, cloud-based URL database.
- ***WildFire Subscription.*** This cloud-based or appliance-based service provides protection against targeted malware and advanced persistent threats. This service provides a near real-time analysis engine for detecting previously unseen malware. The core component of this service is a sandbox environment that can operate on an end-customers' private cloud or our public cloud where files can be run and monitored for more than 100 behavioral characteristics that identify the file as malware. Once identified, preventive measures are automatically generated and delivered to all devices that subscribe to the service. By providing this as a cloud-based service, all of our end-customers benefit from malware found on any network.
- ***GlobalProtect Subscription.*** This appliance-based service provides protection for mobile users of both traditional laptop devices and mobile devices. It expands the boundaries of the physical network, effectively establishing a logical perimeter that encompasses remote laptop and mobile device users irrespective of their location. When a remote user logs into the device, GlobalProtect automatically determines the closest gateway available to the roaming device and establishes a secure connection. Windows and Apple laptops as well as mobile devices, such as Android phones and tablets and Apple iPhones and iPads, will stay connected to the corporate network whenever they are on a network of any kind. As a result, they are protected as if they never left the corporate campus. GlobalProtect ensures that the same secure application enablement policies that protect users at the corporate site are enforced for all users, independent of their location.
- ***VM-Series Subscription.*** VM-Series, the virtual form factor of our Next-Generation Firewall, is offered as both a perpetual license as well as a term-based subscription service. The VM-Series provides all of the same security capabilities of our hardware appliances, but as a software package that can be deployed on VMware's ESXi, Microsoft's Hyper-V, and Red Hat KVM hypervisors, as well as natively in Amazon's AWS cloud and Microsoft's Azure cloud.
- ***Traps Endpoint Protection Subscription.*** This service provides protection for endpoints against cyber attacks that aim to run malicious code or exploit software vulnerabilities. It prevents known and previously unknown attacks through its unique capability of stopping the underlying exploit techniques and can prevent cyber attacks without relying on prior knowledge of the attack. Through its integration with WildFire, it is also capable of preventing cyber attacks that rely on malware.
- ***AutoFocus Subscription.*** This cloud-based service provides threat intelligence capabilities to our end-customers' security operations teams. Indicators of compromise and anomalies that occur on an end-customer's network can be correlated with similar data that has been centrally collected by us in our Threat Intelligence Cloud from among all our participating end-customers. This offers our end-customers priority alerts, deep attack context, and high-fidelity threat intelligence across millions of malware samples and tens of billions of file artifacts.
- ***Aperture Subscription.*** This cloud-based service provides content control for IT-sanctioned SaaS applications that are used to store and share end-customer's data. It offers end-customers the capability to safely use these SaaS applications and avert risks associated with improper sharing of confidential data and risks associated with sharing of malicious content.

Support and Maintenance. We offer Standard Support, Premium Support, and four-hour Premium Support to our end-customers and channel partners. Our channel partners that operate a Palo Alto Networks Authorized Support Center ("ASC") typically deliver level-one and level-two support. We provide level-three support 24 hours a day, seven days a week through regional support centers that are located worldwide. We also offer an annual subscription-based Technical Account Management ("TAM") service that provides dedicated support for end-customers with unique or complex support requirements. We offer our end-customers ongoing maintenance services for both hardware and software in order to receive ongoing security updates, PAN-OS upgrades, bug fixes, and repair. End-customers typically purchase these services for a one-year or longer term at the time of the initial product sale and typically renew for successive one-year or longer periods. Additionally, we provide expedited replacement for any defective hardware. We use a third-party logistics provider to manage our worldwide deployment of spare appliances and other accessories.

Professional Services. Professional services are primarily delivered through our authorized channel partners and include on-location, hands-on experts who plan, design, and deploy effective security solutions tailored to our end-customers' specific requirements. These services include application traffic management, solution design and planning, configuration, and firewall migration. Our education services provide online and classroom-style training and are also primarily delivered through our authorized partners.

Major Product Development Projects

We continue to invest in innovation and strengthening our product portfolio, which resulted in several new product offerings during fiscal 2016. These new product offerings include: our PA-7080 appliance, which is our top-of-the-line chassis-based appliance ideally suited for very large enterprise deployments and service provider customers; our Aperture subscription service, which provides added visibility and control within IT-sanctioned SaaS applications; and our AutoFocus cyber threat intelligence service, which provides prioritized actionable intelligence on targeted cyber attacks. In addition, we delivered PAN-OS and Panorama 7.1, an important software release that extended our cloud support to include Microsoft Azure, reduced the time from first detection of new malware to prevention from fifteen minutes down to five minutes, and added new levels of visibility into SaaS usage that when combined with GlobalProtect and Aperture provide security for sanctioned and unsanctioned SaaS applications.

Technology

We combine our proprietary hardware and software architecture, PAN-OS operating system, Traps, and Threat Intelligence Cloud to provide a comprehensive security platform. The core of our platform is our Next-Generation Firewall, which integrates application visibility and control and is comprised of three identification technologies: App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID. These technologies allow organizations to enable the secure use of applications while managing the inherent risks of doing so. These fine-grained policy management and enforcement capabilities are delivered at low latency, multi-gigabit performance through our innovative SP3 architecture.

App-ID. App-ID is our application classification engine that uses multiple identification techniques to determine the exact identity of applications traversing the network. App-ID is the foundational classification engine that provides the core traffic classification to all other functions in our platform. The App-ID classification is used to invoke other security functions.

App-ID uses a series of classification techniques to accurately identify an application. When traffic first enters the network, App-ID applies an initial policy check based on Internet Protocol (“IP”) and port. Signatures are then applied to the traffic to identify the application based on application properties and related transaction characteristics. If the traffic is encrypted and a decryption policy is in place, the application is first decrypted, then application signatures are applied. Additional context-based signature analysis is then performed to identify known protocols that may be hiding other applications. Encrypted traffic that was decrypted is then re-encrypted before being sent back into the network. For evasive applications that cannot be identified through advanced signature and protocol analysis, heuristics or behavioral analysis are used to determine the identity of the application. When an application is accurately identified during this series of successive techniques, the policy check determines how to treat the application and associated functions. The policy check can block the application, allow it and scan for threats, inspect it for unauthorized file transfer and data patterns, or shape its use of network resources by applying a quality-of-service policy.

App-ID consistently classifies all network traffic, including business applications, consumer applications, and network protocols, across all ports. Consequently, there is no need to perform a series of signature checks to look for an application that is thought to be on the network. App-ID continually monitors the state of the application to determine if the application changes. Our platform allows only those applications within the policy to enter the network, while all other applications are blocked.

Internally developed or custom applications can be managed using either an application override or custom App-IDs. End-customers can use either of these mechanisms to apply the same level of control over their internal or custom applications that they apply to common applications. Because the application landscape is constantly changing, our research teams are constantly updating our App-ID classification engine. We deliver updated App-IDs automatically to our end-customers through our weekly update service.

User-ID. User-ID integrates our platform with a wide range of enterprise user directories and technologies, including Active Directory, eDirectory, Open LDAP, Citrix Terminal Server, Microsoft Exchange, Microsoft Terminal Server, and ZENworks. A network-based, User-ID agent communicates with the domain controllers, directories, or supported enterprise applications, mapping information such as user, role, and current IP address to the firewall, making the policy integration transparent. In cases where user repository information does not include the current IP address of the user, a transparent, captive portal authentication or challenge/response mechanism can be used to tie users into the security policy. In cases where a user repository or application is in place that already has knowledge of users and their current IP address, a standards-based application programming interface (“API”) can be used to tie the repository to our platform.

Content-ID. Content-ID is a collection of technologies that enables many of our subscription services. Content-ID combines a real-time threat prevention engine, a cloud-based analysis service, and a comprehensive URL categorization database to limit unauthorized data and file transfers, detect and block a wide range of threats, and control non-work related web surfing.

The threat prevention engine blocks several common types of attacks, including vulnerability exploits, buffer overflows, and port scans from compromising and damaging enterprise information resources. It includes mechanisms such as protocol decoder-based analysis, protocol anomaly-based protection, stateful pattern matching, statistical anomaly detection, heuristic-based analysis, custom vulnerability, and spyware “phone home” signatures.

Our cloud-based analysis service, WildFire, provides a near real-time analysis engine for detecting previously unseen targeted malware. The core component of WildFire is a sandbox environment that can be deployed in a customer’s private cloud or on our public cloud where files can be run and monitored for more than 100 behavioral characteristics that identify the file as malware. Once identified, signatures are automatically generated and delivered to all end-customers that subscribe to the WildFire service. By providing WildFire as a cloud-based service, all of our end-customers benefit from malware found on a single network or endpoint. Refer to the “WildFire” section below for a more detailed discussion of our WildFire technology.

Our URL filtering database consists of millions of URLs across many categories and is designed to monitor and control employee web surfing activities. The on-appliance URL database can be augmented to suit the traffic patterns of the local user community with a custom URL database. URLs that are not categorized by the local URL database can be pulled into an on-appliance data cache from a very extensive, cloud-based URL database. The data filtering features in our platform enable policies that reduce the risks associated with the transfer of unauthorized files and data. This can be achieved by blocking files by type, by controlling sensitive data, such as credit card and social security numbers in application content or attachments, and by controlling file transfers within applications.

SP3. SP3 is our proprietary software and hardware architecture that is comprised of two elements: single-pass software and parallel processing hardware.

Our single-pass software accomplishes two key functions in our platform. First, it performs operations once per packet. As a packet is processed, the networking functions, the policy lookup, the application identification and decoding, and the signature matching for any and all threats and content are all performed simultaneously. This significantly reduces the amount of processing required to perform multiple functions in one security device. Second, the content scanning step is stream-based and uses uniform signature matching to detect and block threats. Instead of using multiple scanning passes and file proxies, which require download prior to scanning, our single-pass software scans content once in a stream-based fashion to minimize latency. This results in very high throughput and low latency, even with all security functions active. It also offers a single, fully integrated policy, thus enabling easier management of security.

Our parallel processing hardware is designed to optimize single-pass software performance through the use of separate data and control planes, which means that heavy utilization of one does not negatively impact the performance of the other. Our hardware also uses discrete, specialized processing groups to perform critical functions. On the data plane, this includes functions such as networking, policy enforcement, encryption and decryption, decompression, and content scanning. On the control plane, this includes configuration management, logging, and reporting.

We believe that the combination of single-pass software and parallel processing hardware is unique in the enterprise security industry and allows our platform to safely enable applications and prevent cyber threats at very high levels of performance and throughput.

PAN-OS Operating System. Our PAN-OS operating system provides the foundation for our security platform and contains App-ID, User-ID, and Content-ID. PAN-OS performs the core functions of our platform while also providing the networking, security, and management functions needed for implementation. The PAN-OS networking functions include dynamic routing, switching, high availability, and VPN support, which enables deployment into a broad range of networking environments.

We have the ability to enable a series of virtual firewall instances or virtual systems. Each virtual system is an independent (virtual) firewall within the device that is managed separately and cannot be accessed or viewed by any other administrator of any other virtual system. This capability allows enterprises and service providers to separate firewall instances in departmental and multi-tenant managed services scenarios.

The security functions in PAN-OS are implemented in a single security policy and include application, application function, user, group, port, and service-based elements. Policy responses can range from open (allow but monitor for activity), to moderate (enabling certain applications or functions), to closed (deny). The tight integration of application control, users, and groups, and the ability to scan the allowed traffic for a wide range of threats minimizes the number of policies.

PAN-OS also includes attack protection capabilities, such as blocking invalid or malformed packets, IP defragmentation, Transmission Control Protocol (“TCP”) reassembly, and network traffic normalization. PAN-OS eliminates invalid and malformed packets, while TCP reassembly and IP defragmentation is performed to ensure the utmost accuracy and protection despite any attack evasion techniques.

WildFire. WildFire is our cloud-based malware analysis environment that offers a completely new approach to cybersecurity. Through native integration with our Next-Generation Firewall, the service brings advanced threat detection and prevention to every system deployed throughout the network, automatically sharing protections with all WildFire subscribers globally.

The service offers a unified, hybrid cloud architecture deployed via either the public cloud, a private cloud appliance that maintains all data on the local network, or a combination of the two. This allows us to perform dynamic analysis of suspicious content in a cloud-based virtual environment to discover unknown threats, automatic creation and enforcement of best-in-class, content-based malware protections, and link detection in email, proactively blocking access to malicious websites.

Advanced attacks are not point-in-time events. Adversaries deliver attacks persistently, often using non-standard ports, protocols or encryption for subsequent attack stages. Like our Next-Generation Firewall, WildFire provides complete visibility into unknown threats within all traffic across thousands of applications, including Web traffic, email protocols (SMTP, IMAP, POP), and FTP, regardless of ports or encryption (SSL).

Once WildFire discovers a new threat, the service automatically generates protections across the attack lifecycle, blocking malicious files and command-and-control traffic. Uniquely, many of these protections are content-based, not relying on easily changed attributes such as hash, filename or URL, allowing the service to block the initial malware and future variants without any additional action or analysis. WildFire informs the protection of our other security services, blocking threats in-line through Threat Prevention (anti-malware, DNS, command-and-control), Web Security (malicious URLs in PAN-DB), and GlobalProtect (anti-malware for mobile devices).

Traps. Traps is our Advanced Endpoint Protection product that prevents advanced attacks originating from either exploits or malicious executables before any malicious activity can successfully run, regardless of software patches in place. If an attack attempt is made, Traps will immediately block the technique or techniques, terminate the process, and notify both the user and the administrator that an attack was thwarted. Whenever a block does occur, Traps will collect detailed forensics, including the offending process, the memory state when it was prevented, and many other details that are reported to the Endpoint Security Manager (“ESM”).

The Traps agent injects itself into each process as it is started. When an attacker attempts to exploit a software vulnerability, the Traps protection modules cause the exploit attempt to fail because Traps has already made the process impervious to those techniques. When the attempt is prevented, the Traps agent kills the process and reports all of the details to the ESM.

Traps policy is configured to protect over 100 processes - each one with dozens of proprietary exploit prevention modules (“EPMs”). However, unlike other products, Traps is not limited to protecting only those processes or applications. Our end-customers use Traps to protect all manner of processes and applications by simply adding them to the policy configuration. Processes that have been run on the endpoint automatically show up in the ESM console, making it easy to protect those processes with the click of a button. This is especially useful for those end-customers running industry-specific applications. Traps can protect point-of-sale (“POS”) systems, ATM machines, SCADA, and any other applications from exploitation.

Certifications. Many of our products have been awarded Federal Information Processing Standard (“FIPS”) 140-2 Level 2, Common Criteria/National Information Assurance Partnership (“NIAP”) Evaluation Assurance Level (“EAL”) 2, Common Criteria/NIAP EAL4+, Network Equipment-Building System (“NEBS”), and ICSA Firewall certifications.

Intellectual Property

Our industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. In particular, leading companies in the enterprise security industry have extensive patent portfolios and are regularly involved in both offensive and defensive litigation. We continue to grow our patent portfolio and own intellectual property and related intellectual property rights around the world that relate to our products, services, research and development, and other activities, and our success depends in part upon our ability to protect our core technology and intellectual property. We file patent applications to protect our intellectual property and believe that the duration of our issued patents is sufficient when considering the expected lives of our products.

We actively seek to protect our global intellectual property rights and to deter unauthorized use of our intellectual property by controlling access to and use of our proprietary software and other confidential information through the use of internal and external controls, including contractual protections with employees, contractors, end-customers and partners, and our software is protected by U.S. and international copyright laws. Despite our efforts to protect our trade secrets and proprietary rights through intellectual property rights, licenses, and confidentiality agreements, unauthorized parties may still copy or otherwise obtain and use our software and technology, particularly in countries that provide less protection of intellectual property rights and in the absence of harmonized international intellectual property standards.

From time to time, third parties may assert patent, copyright, trademark, and other intellectual property rights against us, our channel partners, or our end-customers, which our standard license and other agreements may obligate us to indemnify against such claims. Successful claims of infringement by a third party could prevent us from distributing certain products or performing certain services, require us to expend time and money to develop non-infringing solutions, or force us to pay substantial damages (including treble damages if we are found to have willfully infringed patents or copyrights), royalties or other fees. In addition, based on our greater visibility and market exposure as a public company, we face a higher risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims from third parties. We cannot assure you that we do not currently infringe, or that we will not in the future infringe, upon any third-party patents or other proprietary rights. See “Risk Factors—Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology or other rights could harm our business” and “Legal Proceedings” below for additional information.

Customers

Our end-customers are predominantly medium to large enterprises, service providers, and government entities. Our end-customers operate in a variety of industries, including education, energy, financial services, government entities, healthcare, Internet and media, manufacturing, public sector, and telecommunications. Our end-customers deploy our platform for a variety of security functions across a variety of deployment scenarios. Typical deployment scenarios include the enterprise perimeter, the enterprise data center, and the distributed enterprise perimeter. Our end-customer deployments typically involve at least one pair of our products along with one or more of our subscription services, depending on size, security needs and requirements, and network complexity. As of July 31, 2016, we had approximately 34,000 end-customers worldwide. No single end-customer accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue in fiscal 2016, 2015, or 2014.

Backlog

Orders for services for multiple years are billed upfront shortly after fulfillment of an order and are included in deferred revenue. Timing of revenue recognition for services may vary depending on the contractual service period or when the services are rendered. Products are shipped and billed shortly after receipt of an order. The majority of our product revenue comes from orders that are received and shipped in the same quarter. As such, we do not believe that our product backlog at any particular time is meaningful and it is not necessarily indicative of our future operating results.

Seasonality

Our business is affected by seasonal fluctuations in customer spending patterns. We have begun to see seasonal patterns in our business, which we expect to become more pronounced as we continue to grow, with our strongest sequential revenue growth occurring in our fiscal second and fourth quarters.

Sales, Customer Support and Marketing

We primarily sell our products and services to end-customers through our channel partners utilizing a two-tier, indirect fulfillment model whereby we sell our products and services to our distributors, which, in turn, sell to our resellers, which then sell to our end-customers. Sales are subject to our standard, non-exclusive distributor agreement, which provides for an initial term of one year, one-year renewal terms, termination by us with 30-90 days written notice prior to the renewal date, and payment to us from the channel partner within 30-45 calendar days of the date we issue an invoice for such sales. For fiscal 2016, 58.2% of our total revenue was derived from sales to two distributors.

We also sell our VM-Series virtual firewalls directly to end-customers through Amazon’s AWS Marketplace and Microsoft’s Azure Marketplace under a usage-based licensing model.

Sales. Our sales organization is responsible for large-account acquisition and overall market development, which includes the management of the relationships with our channel partners, working with our channel partners in winning and supporting end-customers through a direct-touch approach, and acting as the liaison between our end-customers and our marketing and product development organizations. We expect to continue to grow our sales headcount in all of our principal markets and expand our presence into countries where we currently do not have a direct sales presence.

Our sales organization is supported by sales engineers with responsibility for pre-sales technical support, solutions engineering for our end-customers, and technical training for our channel partners.

Channel Program. Our NextWave Channel Partner program is focused on building in-depth relationships with solutions-oriented distributors and resellers that have strong security expertise. The program rewards these partners based on a number of attainment goals, as well as provides them access to marketing funds, technical and sales training, and support. To ensure optimal productivity, we operate a formal accreditation program for our channel partners’ sales and technical professionals. As of July 31, 2016, we had more than 3,600 channel partners.

Customer Support. Our customer support organization is responsible for delivering support, professional, and educational services directly to our channel partners and to end-customers. We leverage the capabilities of our channel partners and train them in the delivery of support, professional, and educational services to ensure these services are locally delivered. We believe that a broad range of support services is essential to the successful customer deployment and ongoing support of our products, and we have hired support engineers with proven experience to provide those services.

Marketing. Our marketing is focused on building our brand reputation and the market awareness of our platform and driving pipeline and end-customer demand. Our marketing team consists primarily of product marketing, programs marketing, field marketing, channel marketing, and public relations functions. Marketing activities include pipeline development through demand generation, social media and advertising programs, managing the corporate web site and partner portal, trade shows and conferences, press, analyst, and customer relations, and customer awareness. Every year we organize our end-customer conference “Ignite.” We also publish major market research papers such as the “Application Usage and Threat Report,” which are based on the application and cyber threat landscape of our end-customers. These activities and tools benefit both our direct and indirect channels and are available at no cost to our channel partners.

Manufacturing

We outsource the manufacturing of our security products to various contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers. This approach allows us to reduce our costs as it reduces our manufacturing overhead and inventory and also allows us to adjust more quickly to changing end-customer demand. Our primary manufacturing partner is Flextronics International, Ltd. (“Flex”), who assembles our products using design specifications, quality assurance programs, and standards that we establish, and procures components and assembles our products based on our demand forecasts. These forecasts represent our estimates of future demand for our products based upon historical trends and analysis from our sales and product management functions as adjusted for overall market conditions.

The component parts within our products are either sourced by our contract manufacturers or by various suppliers. We do not have any long-term manufacturing contracts that guarantee us any fixed capacity or pricing, which could increase our exposure to supply shortages or price fluctuations related to raw materials.

Research and Development

Our research and development effort is focused on developing new hardware and software and on enhancing and improving our existing products and services. We believe that hardware and software both are critical to expanding our leadership in the enterprise security market. Our engineering team has deep networking, endpoint, and security expertise and works closely with end-customers to identify their current and future needs. In addition to our focus on hardware and software, our research and development team is focused on research into applications and threats, which allows us to respond to the rapidly changing application and threat landscape.

We believe that innovation and timely development of new features and products is essential to meeting the needs of our end-customers and improving our competitive position. We supplement our own research and development effort with technologies and products that we license from third parties. We test our products thoroughly to certify and ensure interoperability with third-party hardware and software products.

We plan to continue to significantly invest in our research and development effort. Our research and development expense was $284.2 million, $185.8 million, and $104.8 million in fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Competition

We operate in the intensely competitive enterprise security market that is characterized by constant change and innovation. Changes in the application, threat, and technology landscape result in evolving customer requirements for the protection from threats and the safe enablement of applications. Our main competitors fall into four categories:

- large networking vendors such as Cisco Systems, Inc. (“Cisco”) and Juniper Networks, Inc. (“Juniper”) that incorporate security features in their products;
- large companies such as Intel Corporation (“Intel”) and International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”) that have acquired large network and endpoint security specialist vendors in recent years and have the technical and financial resources to bring competitive solutions to the market;
- independent security vendors such as Check Point Software Technologies Ltd. (“Check Point”), Fortinet, Inc. (“Fortinet”), FireEye, Inc. (“FireEye”), and Symantec Corporation (“Symantec”) that offer a mix of network and endpoint security products; and
- small and large companies that offer point solutions that compete with some of the features present in our platform.

As our market grows, it will attract more highly specialized vendors as well as larger vendors that may continue to acquire or bundle their products more effectively.

The principal competitive factors in our market include:

- product features, reliability, performance, and effectiveness;
- product line breadth, diversity, and applicability;
- product extensibility and ability to integrate with other technology infrastructures;
- price and total cost of ownership;
- adherence to industry standards and certifications;
- strength of sales and marketing efforts; and

- brand awareness and reputation.

We believe we generally compete favorably with our competitors on the basis of these factors as a result of the features and performance of our platform, the ease of integration of our products with technological infrastructures, and the relatively low total cost of ownership of our products. However, many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, and other resources, greater name recognition, larger sales and marketing budgets, broader distribution, more diversified product lines, and larger and more mature intellectual property portfolios.

Employees

As of July 31, 2016, we had 3,795 employees. Competition for qualified personnel in our industry is intense, and we believe that our future success depends in part on our continued ability to hire, motivate, and retain such personnel.

Segment and Geographic Information

We are organized and operate in a single reportable segment, with 70.6% of our total revenue from the Americas, 17.9% from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (“EMEA”), and 11.5% from Asia Pacific and Japan (“APAC”) in fiscal 2016. Refer to Note 14. Segment Information of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information about segments and revenue and assets by geographic region.

Available Information

Our website is located at www.paloaltonetworks.com, and our investor relations website is located at investors.paloaltonetworks.com. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), are available free of charge on the Investors portion of our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We also provide a link to the section of the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov that has all of our public filings, including Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, all amendments to those reports, our Proxy Statements, and other ownership related filings. Further, a copy of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is located at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

We also use our investor relations website as a channel of distribution for important company information. For example, webcasts of our earnings calls and certain events we participate in or host with members of the investment community are on our investor relations website. Additionally, we announce investor information, including news and commentary about our business and financial performance, SEC filings, notices of investor events, and our press and earnings releases, on our investor relations website. Investors and others can receive notifications of new information posted on our investor relations website in real time by signing up for email alerts and RSS feeds. Further corporate governance information, including our corporate governance guidelines, board committee charters, and code of conduct, is also available on our investor relations website under the heading “Governance.” The contents of our websites are not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties including those described below. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, also may become important factors that affect us. If any of the following risks or others not specified below materialize, our business, financial condition, and operating results could be materially adversely affected and the market price of our common stock could decline.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

Our business and operations have experienced rapid growth in recent periods, and if we do not effectively manage any future growth or are unable to improve our systems, processes, and controls, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We have experienced rapid growth and increased demand for our products and services over the last few years. As a result, our employee headcount and number of end-customers have increased significantly, and we expect both to continue to grow over the next year. For example, from the end of fiscal 2015 to the end of fiscal 2016, our headcount increased from 2,637 to 3,795 employees, and our number of end-customers increased from over 26,000 to approximately 34,000. In addition, as we have grown, we have increasingly managed more complex deployments of our products and services with larger end-customers. The growth and expansion of our business and product and service offerings places a significant strain on our management, operational, and financial resources. To manage any future growth effectively, we must continue to improve and expand our information technology and financial infrastructure, our operating and administrative systems, and our ability to manage headcount, capital, and processes in an efficient manner.

We may not be able to successfully implement or scale improvements to our systems, processes, and controls in an efficient or timely manner. In addition, our existing systems, processes, and controls may not prevent or detect all errors, omissions, or fraud. We may also experience difficulties in managing improvements to our systems, processes, and controls or in connection with third-party software licensed to help us with such improvements. Any future growth would add complexity to our organization and require effective coordination throughout our organization. Failure to manage any future growth effectively could result in increased costs, disrupt our existing customer relationships, reduce demand for or limit us to smaller deployments of our platform, and harm our business performance and operating results.

Our operating results may vary significantly from period to period and be unpredictable, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

Our operating results, in particular, our revenues, gross margins, operating margins, and operating expenses, have historically varied from period to period, and even though we have experienced growth, we expect variation to continue as a result of a number of factors, many of which are outside of our control and may be difficult to predict, including:

- our ability to attract and retain new end-customers or sell additional products and services to our existing end-customers;
- the budgeting cycles, seasonal buying patterns, and purchasing practices of end-customers;
- changes in end-customer, distributor or reseller requirements, or market needs;
- price competition;
- the timing and success of new product and service introductions by us or our competitors or any other change in the competitive landscape of our industry, including consolidation among our competitors or end-customers and strategic partnerships entered into by our competitors;
- changes in the mix of our products and services, including increases in multi-year subscriptions and support and maintenance;
- our ability to successfully expand our business domestically and internationally;
- changes in the growth rate of the enterprise security market;
- deferral of orders from end-customers in anticipation of new products or product enhancements announced by us or our competitors;
- the timing and costs related to the development or acquisition of technologies or businesses or strategic partnerships;
- lack of synergy, or the inability to realize expected synergies, resulting from acquisitions or strategic partnerships;
- our inability to complete or integrate efficiently any acquisitions that we have completed, or that we may undertake;
- our ability to increase the size and productivity of our distribution channel;
- decisions by potential end-customers to purchase security solutions from larger, more established security vendors or from their primary network equipment vendors;
- changes in end-customer penetration, attach, and renewal rates for our services;
- timing of revenue recognition and revenue deferrals;
- our ability to manage production and manufacturing related costs, global customer service organization costs, inventory excess and obsolescence costs, and warranty costs;
- insolvency or credit difficulties confronting our end-customers, which could adversely affect their ability to purchase or pay for our products and services, or confronting our key suppliers, including our sole source suppliers, which could disrupt our supply chain;
- any disruption in our channel or termination of our relationships with important channel partners, including as a result of consolidation among distributors and resellers of security solutions;
- our inability to fulfill our end-customers’ orders due to supply chain delays or events that impact our manufacturers or their suppliers;

- increased expenses, unforeseen liabilities, or write-downs and any impact on our operating results from any acquisitions we consummate;
- the cost and potential outcomes of litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business;
- seasonality or cyclical fluctuations in our markets;
- future accounting pronouncements or changes in our accounting policies, including the potential impact of the adoption and implementation of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's new standard regarding revenue recognition;
- increases or decreases in our expenses or fluctuations in our sales cycle caused by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, as an increasing amount of our expenses is incurred and paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar;
- political, economic and social instability, including continued hostilities in the Middle East, terrorist activities, and any disruption these events may cause to the broader global industrial economy; and
- general macroeconomic conditions, both domestically and in our foreign markets that could impact some or all regions where we operate.

Any one of the factors above, or the cumulative effect of some of the factors referred to above, may result in significant fluctuations in our financial and other operating results. This variability and unpredictability could result in our failure to meet our revenue, margin, or other operating result expectations or those of securities analysts or investors for a particular period. If we fail to meet or exceed such expectations for these or any other reasons, the market price of our common stock could fall substantially, and we could face costly lawsuits, including securities class action suits.

Uncertain or weakened global economic conditions could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We operate globally and as a result our business and revenues are impacted by global macroeconomic conditions. The global macroeconomic environment has been and may continue to be inconsistent and challenging due to instability in the global credit markets, the current economic challenges in China, falling demand for oil and other commodities, uncertainties regarding the effects of the recent "Brexit" decision, geopolitical turmoil and other disruptions to global and regional economies and markets. As a result, any continued or further uncertainty, weakness or deterioration in global macroeconomic and market conditions may cause our end-customers to modify spending priorities or delay purchasing decisions, and result in lengthened sales cycles, all of which could harm our business and operating results.

Our revenue growth rate in recent periods may not be indicative of our future performance.

We have experienced revenue growth rates of 48.5% and 55.1% in fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015, respectively. Our revenue for any prior quarterly or annual period should not be relied upon as an indication of our future revenue or revenue growth for any future period. If we are unable to maintain consistent revenue or revenue growth, the market price of our common stock could be volatile, and it may be difficult for us to achieve and maintain profitability or maintain or increase cash flow on a consistent basis.

We have a history of losses, anticipate increasing our operating expenses in the future, and may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability or maintain or increase cash flow on a consistent basis, which could cause our business, financial condition, and operating results to suffer.

Other than fiscal 2012, we have incurred losses in all fiscal years since our inception. As a result, we had an accumulated deficit of $726.6 million at July 31, 2016. We anticipate that our operating expenses will continue to increase in the foreseeable future as we continue to grow our business. Our growth efforts may prove more expensive than we currently anticipate, and we may not succeed in increasing our revenues sufficiently, or at all, to offset higher expenses. Revenue growth may slow or revenue may decline for a number of possible reasons, including slowing demand for our products or services, increasing competition, a decrease in the growth of our overall market, or a failure to capitalize on growth opportunities. Any failure to increase our revenue as we grow our business could prevent us from achieving or maintaining profitability or maintaining or increasing cash flow on a consistent basis. In addition, we may have difficulty achieving profitability under U.S. GAAP due to share-based compensation expense and other non-cash charges. If we are unable to navigate these challenges as we encounter them, our business, financial condition, and operating results may suffer.

If we are unable to sell additional products and services to our end-customers, our future revenue and operating results will be harmed.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to expand the deployment of our platform with existing end-customers. This may require increasingly sophisticated and costly sales efforts that may not result in additional sales. The rate at which our end-customers purchase additional products and services depends on a number of factors, including the perceived need for additional security products and services as well as general economic conditions. Further, existing end-customers have no contractual obligation to and may not renew their subscription and support and maintenance contracts after the completion of their initial contract period. Our end-customers' renewal rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including their satisfaction with our services and our end-customer support, the frequency and severity of subscription outages, our product uptime or latency, and the pricing of our, or competing, services. Additionally, our end-customers may renew their subscription and support and maintenance services for shorter contract lengths or on other terms that are less economically beneficial to us. We also cannot be certain that our end-customers will renew their subscription and support and maintenance services. If our efforts to sell additional products and services to our end-customers are not successful or our end-customers do not renew their subscription and support and maintenance agreements or renew on less favorable terms, our revenues may grow more slowly than expected or decline.

We face intense competition in our market, especially from larger, well-established companies, and we may lack sufficient financial or other resources to maintain or improve our competitive position.

The market for enterprise security products is intensely competitive, and we expect competition to increase in the future from established competitors and new market entrants. Our main competitors fall into four categories:

- large networking vendors such as Cisco and Juniper that incorporate security features in their products;
- large companies such as Intel and IBM that have acquired large network and endpoint security specialist vendors in recent years and have the technical and financial resources to bring competitive solutions to the market;
- independent security vendors such as Check Point, Fortinet, FireEye, and Symantec that offer a mix of network and endpoint security products; and
- small and large companies that offer point solutions that compete with some of the features present in our platform.

Many of our existing competitors have, and some of our potential competitors could have, substantial competitive advantages such as:

- greater name recognition and longer operating histories;
- larger sales and marketing budgets and resources;
- broader distribution and established relationships with distribution partners and end-customers;
- greater customer support resources;
- greater resources to make strategic acquisitions or enter into strategic partnerships;
- lower labor and development costs;
- larger and more mature intellectual property portfolios; and
- substantially greater financial, technical, and other resources.

In addition, some of our larger competitors have substantially broader and more diverse product and services offerings, which may make them less susceptible to downturns in a particular market and allow them to leverage their relationships based on other products or incorporate functionality into existing products to gain business in a manner that discourages users from purchasing our products and services, including through selling at zero or negative margins, offering concessions, product bundling, or closed technology platforms. Many of our smaller competitors that specialize in providing protection from a single type of security threat are often able to deliver these specialized security products to the market more quickly than we can.

Organizations that use legacy products and services may believe that these products and services are sufficient to meet their security needs or that our platform only serves the needs of a portion of the enterprise security market. Accordingly, these organizations may continue allocating their information technology budgets for legacy products and services and may not adopt our security platform. Further, many organizations have invested substantial personnel and financial resources to design and operate their networks and have established deep relationships with other providers of networking and security products. As a result, these organizations may prefer to purchase from their existing suppliers rather than add or switch to a new supplier such as us regardless of product performance, features, or greater services offerings or may be more willing to incrementally add solutions to their existing security infrastructure from existing suppliers than to replace it wholesale with our solutions.

Conditions in our market could change rapidly and significantly as a result of technological advancements, partnering or acquisitions by our competitors, or continuing market consolidation. New start-up companies that innovate and large competitors that are making significant investments in research and development may invent similar or superior products and technologies that compete with our products and technology. Some of our competitors have made or could make acquisitions of businesses that may allow them to offer more directly competitive and comprehensive solutions than they had previously offered and adapt more quickly to new technologies and end-customer needs. Our current and potential competitors may also establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties that may further enhance their resources.

These competitive pressures in our market or our failure to compete effectively may result in price reductions, fewer orders, reduced revenue and gross margins, and loss of market share. Any failure to meet and address these factors could seriously harm our business and operating results.

A network or data security incident may allow unauthorized access to our network or data, harm our reputation, create additional liability and adversely impact our financial results.

Increasingly, companies are subject to a wide variety of attacks on their networks on an ongoing basis. In addition to traditional computer "hackers," malicious code (such as viruses and worms), phishing attempts, employee theft or misuse, and denial of service attacks, sophisticated nation-state and nation-state supported actors now engage in intrusions and attacks (including advanced persistent threat intrusions) and add to the risks to our internal networks and the information they store and process. Despite significant efforts to create security barriers to such threats, it is virtually impossible for us to entirely mitigate these risks. Furthermore, as a well-known provider of security solutions, we may be a more attractive target for such attacks. A breach in our data security could compromise our networks or networks secured by our products, creating system disruptions or slowdowns and exploiting security vulnerabilities of our products, and the information stored on our networks could be accessed, publicly disclosed, altered, lost, or stolen, which could subject us to liability and cause us financial harm. Although we have not yet experienced significant damages from unauthorized access by a third party of our internal network, any actual or perceived breach of network security in our internal systems could result in damage to our reputation, negative publicity, loss of channel partners, end-customers and sales, loss of competitive advantages over our competitors, increased costs to remedy any problems, and costly litigation. Any of these negative outcomes could adversely impact the market perception of our products and services and investor confidence in our company and could seriously harm our business or operating results.

Reliance on shipments at the end of the quarter could cause our revenue for the applicable period to fall below expected levels.

As a result of end-customer buying patterns and the efforts of our sales force and channel partners to meet or exceed their sales objectives, we have historically received a substantial portion of sales orders and generated a substantial portion of revenue during the last few weeks of each fiscal quarter. If expected revenue at the end of any fiscal quarter is delayed for any reason, including the failure of anticipated purchase orders to materialize (particularly for large enterprise end-customers with lengthy sales cycles), our logistics partners' inability to ship products prior to fiscal quarter-end to fulfill purchase orders received near the end of the fiscal quarter, our failure to manage inventory to meet demand, any failure of our systems related to order review and processing, or any delays in shipments based on trade compliance requirements, our revenue for that quarter could fall below our expectations and the estimates of analysts, which could adversely impact our business and operating results and cause a decline in the market price of our common stock.

Seasonality may cause fluctuations in our revenue.

We believe there are significant seasonal factors that may cause our second and fourth fiscal quarters to record greater revenue sequentially than our first and third fiscal quarters. We believe that this seasonality results from a number of factors, including:

- end-customers with a December 31 fiscal year-end choosing to spend remaining unused portions of their discretionary budgets before their year-end, which potentially results in a positive impact on our revenue in our second fiscal quarter;
- our sales compensation plans, which are typically structured around annual quotas and commission rate accelerators, which potentially results in a positive impact on our revenue in our fourth fiscal quarter;
- seasonal reductions in business activity during August in the United States, Europe and certain regions, which potentially results in a negative impact on our first fiscal quarter revenue; and
- the timing of end-customer budget planning at the beginning of the calendar year, which can result in a delay in spending at the beginning of the calendar year potentially resulting in a negative impact on our revenue in our third fiscal quarter.

As we continue to grow, seasonal or cyclical variations in our operations may become more pronounced, and our business, operating results and financial position may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to hire, integrate, train, retain, and motivate qualified personnel and senior management, our business could suffer.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to continue to attract, integrate, and retain qualified and highly skilled personnel. We are substantially dependent on the continued service of our existing engineering personnel because of the complexity of our platform. Additionally, any failure to hire, train, and adequately incentivize our sales personnel or the inability of our recently hired sales personnel to effectively ramp to target productivity levels could negatively impact our growth and operating margins. Competition for highly skilled personnel, particularly in engineering, is often intense, especially in the San Francisco Bay Area, where we have a substantial presence and need for such personnel. In addition, the industry in which we operate generally experiences high employee attrition. Although we have entered into employment offer letters with our key personnel, these agreements have no specific duration and constitute at-will employment. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our employees. The loss of one or more of our key employees could seriously harm our business. If we are unable to attract, integrate, or retain the qualified and highly skilled personnel required to fulfill our current or future needs, our business, financial condition, and operating results could be harmed.

Our future performance also depends on the continued services and continuing contributions of our senior management to execute on our business plan and to identify and pursue new opportunities and product innovations. The loss of services of senior management or the ineffective management of any leadership transitions, especially within in our sales organization, could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our development and strategic objectives, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Further, we believe that a critical contributor to our success and our ability to retain highly skilled personnel has been our corporate culture, which we believe fosters innovation, teamwork, passion for end-customers, focus on execution, and the facilitation of critical knowledge transfer and knowledge sharing. As we grow and change, we may find it difficult to maintain these important aspects of our corporate culture. Any failure to preserve our culture as we grow could limit our ability to innovate and could negatively affect our ability to retain and recruit personnel, continue to perform at current levels or execute on our business strategy.

If we are not successful in executing our strategy to increase sales of our products and services to new and existing medium and large enterprise end-customers, our operating results may suffer.

Our growth strategy is dependent, in part, upon increasing sales of our products to new and existing medium and large enterprise end-customers. Sales to these types of end-customers involve risks that may not be present, or that are present to a lesser extent, with sales to smaller entities. These risks include:

- competition from larger competitors, such as Cisco, Check Point, and Juniper, that traditionally target larger enterprises, service providers, and government entities and that may have pre-existing relationships or purchase commitments from those end-customers;
- increased purchasing power and leverage held by large end-customers in negotiating contractual arrangements with us;
- more stringent requirements in our worldwide support and maintenance service contracts, including stricter support response times and penalties for any failure to meet support requirements; and
- longer sales cycles, in some cases over 12 months, and the associated risk that substantial time and resources may be spent on a potential end-customer that elects not to purchase our products and services.

In addition, product purchases by large enterprises are frequently subject to budget constraints, multiple approvals, and unplanned administrative, processing, and other delays. Finally, large enterprises typically have longer implementation cycles, require greater product functionality and scalability and a broader range of services, demand that vendors take on a larger share of risks, sometimes require acceptance provisions that can lead to a delay in revenue recognition, and expect greater payment flexibility from vendors. All of these factors can add further risk to business conducted with these end-customers. If we fail to realize an expected sale from a large end-customer in a particular quarter or at all, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We rely on revenue from subscription and support and maintenance services, and because we recognize revenue from subscription and support and maintenance services over the term of the relevant service period, downturns or upturns in sales of these subscription and support and maintenance services are not immediately reflected in full in our operating results.

Services revenue accounts for a significant portion of our revenue, comprising 51.3% of total revenue in fiscal 2016, 46.9% of total revenue in fiscal 2015, and 43.1% of total revenue in fiscal 2014. Sales of new or renewal subscription and support and maintenance contracts may decline and fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including end-customers' level of satisfaction with our products and services, the prices of our products and services, the prices of products and services offered by our competitors, and reductions in our end-customers' spending levels. If our sales of new or renewal subscription and support and maintenance contracts decline, our total revenue and revenue growth rate may decline and our business will suffer. In addition, we recognize subscription and support and maintenance revenue monthly over the term of the relevant service period, which is typically one to five years. As a result, much of the subscription and support and maintenance revenue we report each fiscal quarter is the recognition of deferred revenue from subscription and support and maintenance contracts entered into during previous fiscal quarters. Consequently, a decline in new or renewed subscription or support and maintenance contracts in any one fiscal quarter will not be fully or immediately reflected in revenue in that fiscal quarter but will negatively affect our revenue in future fiscal quarters. Also, it is difficult for us to rapidly increase our services revenue through additional services sales in any period, as revenue from new and renewal subscription and support and maintenance contracts must be recognized over the applicable service period.

Defects, errors, or vulnerabilities in our products or services, the failure of our products or services to block a virus or prevent a security breach, misuse of our products, or risks of product liability claims could harm our reputation and adversely impact our operating results.

Because our products and services are complex, they have contained and may contain design or manufacturing defects or errors that are not detected until after their commercial release and deployment by our end-customers. For example, from time to time, certain of our end-customers have reported defects in our products related to performance, scalability, and compatibility. Additionally, defects may cause our products or services to be vulnerable to security attacks, cause them to fail to help secure networks, or temporarily interrupt end-customers' networking traffic. Because the techniques used by computer hackers to access or sabotage networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques and provide a solution in time to protect our end-customers' networks. Furthermore, as a well-known provider of security solutions, our networks, products, including cloud-based technology, and services could be targeted by attacks specifically designed to disrupt our business and harm our reputation. In addition, defects or errors in our subscription updates or our products could result in a failure of our services to effectively update end-customers' hardware and cloud-based products. Our data centers and networks may experience technical failures and downtime, may fail to distribute appropriate updates, or may fail to meet the increased requirements of a growing installed end-customer base, any of which could temporarily or permanently expose our end-customers' networks, leaving their networks unprotected against the latest security threats. Moreover, our products must interoperate with our end-customers' existing infrastructure, which often have different specifications, utilize multiple protocol standards, deploy products from multiple vendors, and contain multiple generations of products that have been added over time. As a result, when problems occur in a network, it may be difficult to identify the sources of these problems.

The occurrence of any such problem in our products, whether real or perceived, could result in:

- expenditure of significant financial and product development resources in efforts to analyze, correct, eliminate, or work-around errors or defects or to address and eliminate vulnerabilities;
- loss of existing or potential end-customers or channel partners;
- delayed or lost revenue;
- delay or failure to attain market acceptance;
- an increase in warranty claims compared with our historical experience, or an increased cost of servicing warranty claims, either of which would adversely affect our gross margins; and
- litigation, regulatory inquiries, or investigations that may be costly and harm our reputation.

Further, our products may be misused by end-customers or third parties that obtain access to our products. For example, our products could be used to censor private access to certain information on the Internet. Such use of our products for censorship could result in negative press coverage and negatively affect our reputation.

The limitation of liability provisions in our standard terms and conditions of sale may not fully or effectively protect us from claims as a result of federal, state, or local laws or ordinances, or unfavorable judicial decisions in the United States or other countries. The sale and support of our products also entails the risk of product liability claims. Although we may be indemnified by our third-party manufacturers for product liability claims arising out of manufacturing defects, because we control the design of our products, we may not be indemnified for product liability claims arising out of design defects. We maintain insurance to protect against certain claims associated with the use of our products, but our insurance coverage may not adequately cover any claim asserted against us. In addition, even claims that ultimately are unsuccessful could result in our expenditure of funds in litigation, divert management's time and other resources, and harm our reputation.

False detection of applications, viruses, spyware, vulnerability exploits, data patterns, or URL categories could adversely affect our business.

Our classifications of application type, virus, spyware, vulnerability exploits, data, or URL categories may falsely detect applications, content, or threats that do not actually exist. This risk is heightened by the inclusion of a "heuristics" feature in our products, which attempts to identify applications and other threats not based on any known signatures but based on characteristics or anomalies which indicate that a particular item may be a threat. These false positives may impair the perceived reliability of our products and may therefore adversely impact market acceptance of our products. If our products restrict important files or applications based on falsely identifying them as malware or some other item that should be restricted, this could adversely affect end-customers' systems and cause material system failures. Any such false identification of important files or applications could result in damage to our reputation, negative publicity, loss of channel partners, end-customers and sales, increased costs to remedy any problem, and costly litigation.

We rely on our channel partners to sell substantially all of our products, and if these channel partners fail to perform, our ability to sell and distribute our products and services will be limited, and our operating results will be harmed.

Substantially all of our revenue is generated by sales through our channel partners, including distributors and resellers. We provide our channel partners with specific training and programs to assist them in selling our products, but there can be no assurance that these steps will be effective. In addition, our channel partners may be unsuccessful in marketing, selling, and supporting our products and services. We may not be able to incentivize these channel partners to sell our products to end-customers and, in particular, to large enterprises. These channel partners may also have incentives to promote our competitors' products and may devote more resources to the marketing, sales, and support of such competitive products. Our agreements with our channel partners may generally be terminated for any reason by either party with advance notice prior to each annual renewal date. We cannot be certain that we will retain these channel partners or that we will be able to secure additional or replacement channel partners. In addition, any new channel partner requires extensive training and may take several months or more to achieve productivity. Our channel partner sales structure could subject us to lawsuits, potential liability, and reputational harm if, for example, any of our channel partners misrepresent the functionality of our products or services to end-customers or violate laws or our corporate policies. If we fail to effectively manage our sales channels or channel partners, our ability to sell our products and services and operating results will be harmed.

If we do not accurately predict, prepare for, and respond promptly to the rapidly evolving technological and market developments and successfully manage product introductions and transitions to meet changing end-customer needs in the enterprise security market, our competitive position and prospects will be harmed.

The enterprise security market has grown quickly and is expected to continue to evolve rapidly. Moreover, many of our end-customers operate in markets characterized by rapidly changing technologies and business plans, which require them to add numerous network access points and adapt increasingly complex enterprise networks, incorporating a variety of hardware, software applications, operating systems, and networking protocols. If we fail to accurately predict end-customers' changing needs and emerging technological trends in the enterprise security industry, including in the areas of mobility, virtualization, cloud computing, and software defined networks ("SDN"), our business could be harmed. The technology in our platform is especially complex because it needs to effectively identify and respond to new and increasingly sophisticated methods of attack, while minimizing the impact on network performance. Additionally, some of our new platform features and related platform enhancements may require us to develop new hardware architectures that involve complex, expensive, and time-consuming research and development processes. The development of our platform is difficult and the timetable for commercial release and availability is uncertain as there can be long time periods between releases and availability of new platform features. If we experience unanticipated delays in the availability of new products, platform features and services and fail to meet customer expectations for such availability, our competitive position and business prospects will be harmed.

Additionally, we must commit significant resources to developing new platform features before knowing whether our investments will result in products, services and platform features the market will accept. The success of new platform features depends on several factors, including appropriate new product definition, differentiation of new products, services and platform features from those of our competitors, and market acceptance of these products, services and platform features. Moreover, successful new product introduction and transition depends on a number of factors including, our ability to manage the risks associated with new product production ramp-up issues, the availability of application software for new products, the effective management of purchase commitments and inventory, the availability of products in appropriate quantities and costs to meet anticipated demand, and the risk that new products may have quality or other defects or deficiencies in the early stages of introduction. There can be no assurance that we will successfully identify opportunities for new products and services, develop and bring new products and services to market in a timely manner, or achieve market acceptance of our products and services, or that products, services, and technologies developed by others will not render our products, services or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive.

Our current research and development efforts may not produce successful products or platform features that result in significant revenue, cost savings or other benefits in the near future, if at all.

Developing our products, platform features and related enhancements is expensive. Our investments in research and development may not result in significant design improvements, marketable products or platform features, or may result in products or platform features that are more expensive than anticipated. Additionally, we may not achieve the cost savings or the anticipated performance improvements we expect, and we may take longer to generate revenue, or generate less revenue, than we anticipate. Our future plans include significant investments in research and development and related product opportunities. We believe that we must continue to dedicate a significant amount of resources to our research and development efforts to maintain our competitive position. However, we may not receive significant revenue from these investments in the near future, if at all, or these investments may not yield the expected benefits, either of which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Because we depend on third-party manufacturers to build and ship our products, we are susceptible to manufacturing and logistics delays and pricing fluctuations that could prevent us from shipping customer orders on time, if at all, or on a cost-effective basis, which may result in the loss of sales and end-customers.

We depend on third-party manufacturers, primarily a subsidiary of Flex, our contract manufacturer, as sole source manufacturers for our product lines. Our reliance on these third-party manufacturers reduces our control over the manufacturing process and exposes us to risks, including reduced control over quality assurance, product costs, product supply, timing and transportation risk. Our products are primarily manufactured by our contract manufacturers at facilities located in the United States. Over time, a growing portion of our products may be manufactured outside the United States as we look for cost savings opportunities, which may subject us to additional logistical risks or risks associated with complying with local rules and regulations in foreign countries. Any manufacturing and logistics disruption by our third-party manufacturers could severely impair our ability to fulfill orders.

In addition, we are subject to requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 to diligence, disclose, and report whether or not our products contain minerals originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries, or conflict minerals. We have incurred and expect to incur additional costs to comply with these disclosure requirements, including costs related to determining the source of any of the relevant minerals and metals used in our products. These requirements could adversely affect the sourcing, availability, and pricing of minerals used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices or other components used in our products. We may also encounter end-customers who require that all of the components of our products be certified as conflict free. If we are not able to meet this requirement, such end-customers may choose not to purchase our products.

Our third-party manufacturers typically fulfill our supply requirements on the basis of individual orders. We do not have long-term contracts with these manufacturers that guarantee capacity, the continuation of particular pricing terms, or the extension of credit limits. Accordingly, they are not obligated to continue to fulfill our supply requirements and the prices we pay for manufacturing services could be increased on short notice. Our contract with Flex permits them to terminate the agreement for their convenience, subject to prior notice requirements. If we are required to change contract manufacturers, our ability to meet our scheduled product deliveries to our end-customers could be adversely affected, which could cause the loss of sales to existing or potential end-customers, delayed revenue or an increase in our costs which could adversely affect our gross margins. Any production interruptions for any reason, such as a natural disaster, epidemic, capacity shortages, or quality problems, at one of our manufacturing partners would negatively affect sales of our product lines manufactured by that manufacturing partner and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Managing the supply of our products and product components is complex. Insufficient supply and inventory may result in lost sales opportunities or delayed revenue, while excess inventory may harm our gross margins.

Our third-party manufacturers procure components and build our products based on our forecasts, and we generally do not hold inventory for a prolonged period of time. These forecasts are based on estimates of future demand for our products, which are in turn based on historical trends and analyses from our sales and marketing organizations, adjusted for overall market conditions. In order to reduce manufacturing lead times and plan for adequate component supply, from time to time we may issue forecasts for components and products that are non-cancelable and non-returnable.

Our inventory management systems and related supply chain visibility tools may be inadequate to enable us to forecast accurately and effectively manage supply of our products and product components. If we ultimately determine that we have excess supply, we may have to reduce our prices and write-down inventory, which in turn could result in lower gross margins. If our actual component usage and product demand are lower than the forecast we provide to our third-party manufacturers, we accrue for losses on manufacturing commitments in excess of forecasted demand. Alternatively, insufficient supply levels may lead to shortages that result in delayed product revenue or loss of sales opportunities altogether as potential end-customers turn to competitors' products that are readily available. If we are unable to effectively manage our supply and inventory, our operating results could be adversely affected.

Because some of the key components in our products come from limited sources of supply, we are susceptible to supply shortages or supply changes, which could disrupt or delay our scheduled product deliveries to our end-customers and may result in the loss of sales and end-customers.

Our products rely on key components, including integrated circuit components, which our contract manufacturers purchase on our behalf from a limited number of suppliers, including sole source providers. The manufacturing operations of some of our component suppliers are geographically concentrated in Asia and elsewhere, which makes our supply chain vulnerable to regional disruptions, such as natural disasters, fire, political instability, civil unrest, a power outage, or a localized health risk, and as a result could impair the volume of components that we are able to obtain.

Further, we do not have volume purchase contracts with any of our component suppliers, and they could cease selling to us at any time. If we are unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of these components in a timely manner for any reason, sales of our products could be delayed or halted or we could be forced to expedite shipment of such components or our products at dramatically increased costs. Our component suppliers also change their selling prices frequently in response to market trends, including industry-wide increases in demand, and because we do not have volume purchase contracts with these suppliers, we are susceptible to price fluctuations related to raw materials and components and may not be able to adjust our prices accordingly. Additionally, poor quality in any of the sole-sourced components in our products could result in lost sales or sales opportunities.

If we are unable to obtain a sufficient volume of the necessary components for our products on commercially reasonable terms or the quality of the components do not meet our requirements, we could also be forced to redesign our products and qualify new components from alternate suppliers. The resulting stoppage or delay in selling our products and the expense of redesigning our products could result in lost sales opportunities and damage to customer relationships, which would adversely affect our business and operating results.

The sales prices of our products and services may decrease, which may reduce our gross profits and adversely impact our financial results.

The sales prices for our products and services may decline for a variety of reasons, including competitive pricing pressures, discounts, a change in our mix of products and services, anticipation of the introduction of new products or services, or promotional programs. Competition continues to increase in the market segments in which we participate, and we expect competition to further increase in the future, thereby leading to increased pricing pressures. Larger competitors with more diverse product and service offerings may reduce the price of products or services that compete with ours or may bundle them with other products and services. Additionally, although we price our products and services worldwide in U.S. dollars, currency fluctuations in certain countries and regions may negatively impact actual prices that channel partners and end-customers are willing to pay in those countries and regions. Furthermore, we anticipate that the sales prices and gross profits for our products will decrease over product life cycles. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in developing and introducing new offerings with enhanced functionality on a timely basis, or that our product and service offerings, if introduced, will enable us to maintain our prices and gross profits at levels that will allow us to achieve and maintain profitability.

We generate a significant amount of revenue from sales to distributors, resellers, and end-customers outside of the United States, and we are therefore subject to a number of risks associated with international sales and operations.

We have a limited history of marketing, selling, and supporting our products and services internationally. We may experience difficulties in recruiting, training, managing, and retaining an international staff, and specifically staff related to sales management and sales personnel. We also may not be able to maintain successful strategic distributor relationships internationally or recruit additional companies to enter into strategic distributor relationships. Business practices in the international markets that we serve may differ from those in the United States and may require us in the future to include terms other than our standard terms related to payment, warranties, or performance obligations in end-customer contracts.

Additionally, our international sales and operations are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- political, economic and social uncertainty around the world, in particular, macroeconomic challenges in Europe, terrorist activities, and continued hostilities in the Middle East;
- greater difficulty in enforcing contracts and accounts receivable collection and longer collection periods;
- the uncertainty of protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- greater risk of unexpected changes in regulatory practices, tariffs, and tax laws and treaties;
- risks associated with trade restrictions and foreign legal requirements, including the importation, certification, and localization of our products required in foreign countries;

- greater risk of a failure of foreign employees, channel partners, distributors, and resellers to comply with both U.S. and foreign laws, including antitrust regulations, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act, U.S. or foreign sanctions regimes and export or import control laws, and any trade regulations ensuring fair trade practices;
- heightened risk of unfair or corrupt business practices in certain geographies and of improper or fraudulent sales arrangements;
- increased expenses incurred in establishing and maintaining office space and equipment for our international operations;
- management communication and integration problems resulting from cultural and geographic dispersion; and
- fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies in markets where we do business and related impact on sales cycles.

These and other factors could harm our ability to gain future international revenues and, consequently, materially impact our business, operating results, and financial condition. The expansion of our existing international operations and entry into additional international markets will require significant management attention and financial resources. Our failure to successfully manage our international operations and the associated risks effectively could limit the future growth of our business.

Further, we are subject to risks associated with changes in economic and political conditions in countries in which we operate or sell our products and services. For instance, on June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom (the "U.K.") held a referendum in which voters approved an exit from the European Union (the "E.U."), commonly referred to as "Brexit." As a result of the referendum, it is expected that the British government will begin negotiating the terms of the U.K.'s withdrawal from the E.U. A withdrawal could, among other outcomes, disrupt the free movement of goods, services and people between the U.K. and the E.U., undermine bilateral cooperation in key policy areas and significantly disrupt trade between the U.K. and the E.U.; however, the full effects of Brexit are uncertain and will depend on any agreements the U.K. makes to retain access to E.U. markets either during a transitional period or more permanently. In addition, Brexit could lead to legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the U.K. determines which E.U. laws to replace or replicate. Given these possibilities and others we may not anticipate, as well as the lack of comparable precedent, the full extent to which our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected by Brexit is uncertain.

The announcement of Brexit and the withdrawal of the U.K. from the E.U. may also create global economic uncertainty, which may cause our end-customers to closely monitor their costs and reduce their spending budgets. Any of these effects of Brexit, among others noted above, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could negatively affect our financial condition and operating results.

Our sales contracts are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore, substantially all of our revenue is not subject to foreign currency risk. However, including as a result of the announcement of Brexit, there has been, and may continue to be, significant volatility in global stock markets and currency exchange rate fluctuations that resulted in the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies in which we conduct business. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar increases the real cost of our platform to our end-customers outside of the United States, leading to delays in the purchase of our products and services and the lengthening of our sales cycle. If the U.S. dollar continues to strengthen, this could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. In addition, increased international sales in the future, including through our channel partners and other partnerships, may result in greater foreign currency denominated sales, increasing our foreign currency risk.

Our operating expenses incurred outside the United States and denominated in foreign currencies are increasing and are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. If we are not able to successfully hedge against the risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. As of July 31, 2016, we had not entered into any hedging transactions. On August 30, 2016, in an effort to reduce our foreign currency exchange exposure related to our euro-dominated expenditures for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2017, we entered into forward contracts with a notional amount of €66.9 million. The effectiveness of our existing hedging transactions and the availability and effectiveness of any hedging transactions we may decide to enter into in the future may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

A small number of channel partners represent a large percentage of our revenue and gross accounts receivable. We are exposed to the credit and liquidity risk of some of our channel partners and to credit exposure in weakened markets, which could result in material losses.

For fiscal 2016, two distributors represented 58.2% of our total revenue, and as of July 31, 2016, four distributors represented 74.1% of our gross accounts receivable. Most of our sales to our channel partners are made on an open credit basis. Although we have programs in place that are designed to monitor and mitigate these risks, we cannot guarantee these programs will be effective in reducing our credit risks, especially as we expand our business internationally. If we are unable to adequately control these risks, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be harmed.

A portion of our revenue is generated by sales to government entities, which are subject to a number of challenges and risks.

Sales to government entities are subject to a number of risks. Selling to government entities can be highly competitive, expensive, and time-consuming, often requiring significant upfront time and expense without any assurance that these efforts will generate a sale. The substantial majority of our sales to date to government entities have been made indirectly through our channel partners. Government certification requirements for products like ours may change, thereby restricting our ability to sell into the federal government sector until we have attained the revised certification. If our products are late in achieving or fail to achieve compliance with these certifications and standards, or our competitors achieve compliance with these certifications and standards, we may be disqualified from selling our products to such governmental entity, or be at a competitive disadvantage, which would harm our business, operating results, and financial condition. Government demand and payment for our products and services may be impacted by public sector budgetary cycles, contracting requirements, and funding authorizations, with funding reductions or delays adversely affecting public sector demand for our products and services. Government entities may have statutory, contractual, or other legal rights to terminate contracts with our distributors and resellers for convenience or due to a default, and any such termination may adversely impact our future operating results. Governments routinely investigate and audit government contractors' administrative processes, and any unfavorable audit could result in the government refusing to continue buying our products and services, a reduction of revenue, or fines or civil or criminal liability if the audit uncovers improper or illegal activities, which could adversely impact our operating results in a material way. Finally, for purchases by the U.S. government, the U.S. government may require certain products to be manufactured in the United States and other relatively high cost manufacturing locations, and we may not manufacture all products in locations that meet such requirements, affecting our ability to sell these products to the U.S. government.

Our ability to sell our products is dependent on the quality of our technical support services and those of our channel partners, and the failure to offer high-quality technical support services could have a material adverse effect on our end-customers' satisfaction with our products and services, our sales, and our operating results.

After our products are deployed within our end-customers' networks, our end-customers depend on our technical support services, as well as the support of our channel partners, to resolve any issues relating to our products. Our channel partners often provide similar technical support for third parties' products, and may therefore have fewer resources to dedicate to the support of our products. If we or our channel partners do not effectively assist our end-customers in deploying our products, succeed in helping our end-customers quickly resolve post-deployment issues, or provide effective ongoing support, our ability to sell additional products and services to existing end-customers would be adversely affected and our reputation with potential end-customers could be damaged. Many larger enterprise, service provider, and government entity end-customers have more complex networks and require higher levels of support than smaller end-customers. If we or our channel partners fail to meet the requirements of these larger end-customers, it may be more difficult to execute on our strategy to increase our coverage with larger end-customers. Additionally, if our channel partners do not effectively provide support to the satisfaction of our end-customers, we may be required to provide direct support to such end-customers, which would require us to hire additional personnel and to invest in additional resources. It can take several months to recruit, hire, and train qualified technical support employees. We may not be able to hire such resources fast enough to keep up with unexpected demand, particularly if the sales of our products exceed our internal forecasts. As a result, our and our channel partners' ability to provide adequate and timely support to our end-customers will be negatively impacted, and our end-customers' satisfaction with our products and services will be adversely affected. Additionally, to the extent that we may need to rely on our sales engineers to provide post-sales support while we are ramping our support resources, our sales productivity will be negatively impacted, which would harm our revenues. Our or our channel partners' failure to provide and maintain high-quality support services could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We may acquire other businesses, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value, and adversely affect our operating results.

As part of our business strategy, we may acquire or make investments in complementary companies, products, or technologies. For example, in December 2013, we acquired Morta Security, Inc. ("Morta"), in April 2014, we acquired Cyvera Ltd. ("Cyvera"), and in May 2015, we acquired CirroSecure, Inc. ("CirroSecure"), all of which were cybersecurity companies. Our ability as an organization to acquire and integrate other companies, products, or technologies in a successful manner is unproven. The identification of suitable acquisition candidates is difficult, and we may not be able to complete such acquisitions on favorable terms, if at all. If we do complete future acquisitions, we may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals and business strategy, we may be subject to claims or liabilities assumed from an acquired company, product, or technology, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by our end-customers, investors, and securities analysts. In addition, if we are unsuccessful at integrating past or future acquisitions, or the technologies associated with such acquisitions, into our company, the revenue and operating results of the combined company could be adversely affected. Any integration process may require significant time and resources, which may disrupt our ongoing business and divert management's attention, and we may not be able to manage the integration process successfully. We may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology or personnel, realize anticipated synergies from the acquisition, or accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction and integration of such acquisition, including accounting charges and any potential impairment of goodwill and intangible assets recognized in connection with such acquisitions. We may have to pay cash, incur debt, or issue equity or equity-linked securities to pay for any future acquisitions, each of which could adversely affect our financial condition or the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, the sale of equity or issuance of equity-linked debt to finance any future acquisitions could result in dilution to our stockholders. See the risk factors entitled "Our failure to raise additional capital or generate the significant capital necessary to expand our operations and invest in new products could reduce our ability to compete and could harm our business" and "The issuance of additional stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our stock incentive plans, the conversion of our Notes or exercise of the related warrants, or otherwise will dilute all other stockholders." The occurrence of any of these risks could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology or other rights could harm our business.

Companies in the enterprise security industry own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks, domain names, and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement, misappropriation, or other violations of intellectual property or other rights. Third parties have asserted and may in the future assert claims of infringement of intellectual property rights against us. For example, in December 2011, Juniper, one of our competitors, filed a lawsuit against us alleging patent infringement. In September 2013, we filed a lawsuit against Juniper alleging patent infringement. In May 2014, we entered into a Settlement, Release and Cross-License Agreement with Juniper to resolve all pending disputes between Juniper and us, including dismissal of all pending litigation.

Third parties may also assert such claims against our end-customers or channel partners, whom our standard license and other agreements obligate us to indemnify against claims that our products infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties. In addition, to the extent we hire personnel from competitors, we may be subject to allegations that they have been improperly solicited, that they have divulged proprietary or other confidential information, or that their former employers own their inventions or other work product. Furthermore, we may be unaware of the intellectual property rights of others that may cover some or all of our technology or products. As the number of products and competitors in our market increases and overlaps occur, infringement claims may increase. While we intend to increase the size of our patent portfolio, our competitors and others may now and in the future have significantly larger and more mature patent portfolios than we have. In addition, litigation may involve patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners who have no relevant product revenue and against whom our own patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence or protection. In addition, we have not registered our trademarks in all of our geographic markets and failure to secure those registrations could adversely affect our ability to enforce and defend our trademark rights. Any claim of infringement by a third party, even those without merit, could cause us to incur substantial costs defending against the claim, could distract our management from our business, and could require us to cease use of such intellectual property. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. A successful claimant could secure a judgment or we may agree to a settlement that prevents us from distributing certain products or performing certain services or that requires us to pay substantial damages, royalties, or other fees. Any of these events could seriously harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our proprietary rights may be difficult to enforce or protect, which could enable others to copy or use aspects of our products without compensating us.

We rely and expect to continue to rely on a combination of confidentiality and license agreements with our employees, consultants, and third parties with whom we have relationships, as well as trademark, copyright, patent, and trade secret protection laws, to protect our proprietary rights. We have filed various applications for certain aspects of our intellectual property. Valid patents may not issue from our pending applications, and the claims eventually allowed on any patents may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology or products. We cannot be certain that we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our pending patent applications or that we were the first to file for patent protection, which could prevent our patent applications from issuing as patents or invalidate our patents following issuance. Additionally, the process of obtaining patent protection is expensive and time-consuming, and we may not be able to prosecute all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner. Any issued patents may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, and any rights granted under these patents may not actually provide adequate defensive protection or competitive advantages to us. Additional uncertainty may result from changes to patent-related laws and court rulings in the United States and other jurisdictions. As a result, we may not be able to obtain adequate patent protection or effectively enforce any issued patents.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. We generally enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants, vendors, and end-customers, and generally limit access to and distribution of our proprietary information. However, we cannot be certain that we have entered into such agreements with all parties who may have or have had access to our confidential information or that the agreements we have entered into will not be breached. We cannot guarantee that any of the measures we have taken will prevent misappropriation of our technology. Because we may be an attractive target for computer hackers, we may have a greater risk of unauthorized access to, and misappropriation of, our proprietary information. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as the laws of the United States, and many foreign countries do not enforce these laws as diligently as government agencies and private parties in the United States. From time to time, we may need to take legal action to enforce our patents and other intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could negatively affect our business, operating results, and financial condition. Attempts to enforce our rights against third parties could also provoke these third parties to assert their own intellectual property or other rights against us, or result in a holding that invalidates or narrows the scope of our rights, in whole or in part. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights (including aspects of our software and products protected other than by patent rights), we may find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to others who need not incur the additional expense, time, and effort required to create the innovative products that have enabled us to be successful to date. Any of these events would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our use of open source software in our products could negatively affect our ability to sell our products and subject us to possible litigation.

Our products contain software modules licensed to us by third-party authors under “open source” licenses. Some open source licenses contain requirements that we make available applicable source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon the type of open source software we use. If we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, we could, under certain open source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software to the public. This would allow our competitors to create similar products with lower development effort and time and ultimately could result in a loss of product sales for us.

Although we monitor our use of open source software to avoid subjecting our products to conditions we do not intend, the terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by United States courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a way that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products. From time to time, there have been claims against companies that distribute or use open source software in their products and services, asserting that open source software infringes the claimants’ intellectual property rights. We could be subject to suits by parties claiming infringement of intellectual property rights in what we believe to be licensed open source software. If we are held to have breached the terms of an open source software license, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties to continue offering our products on terms that are not economically feasible, to re-engineer our products, to discontinue the sale of our products if re-engineering could not be accomplished on a timely basis, or to make generally available, in source code form, our proprietary code, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

In addition to risks related to license requirements, usage of open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or assurance of title or controls on origin of the software. In addition, many of the risks associated with usage of open source software, such as the lack of warranties or assurances of title, cannot be eliminated, and could, if not properly addressed, negatively affect our business. We have established processes to help alleviate these risks, including a review process for screening requests from our development organizations for the use of open source software, but we cannot be sure that our processes for controlling our use of open source software in our products will be effective.

We license technology from third parties, and our inability to maintain those licenses could harm our business.

We incorporate technology that we license from third parties, including software, into our products and services. We cannot be certain that our licensors are not infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties or that our licensors have sufficient rights to the licensed intellectual property in all jurisdictions in which we may sell our products. In addition, some licenses may be non-exclusive, and therefore our competitors may have access to the same technology licensed to us. Some of our agreements with our licensors may be terminated for convenience by them. If we are unable to continue to license any of this technology because of intellectual property infringement claims brought by third parties against our licensors or against us, or if we are unable to continue our license agreements or enter into new licenses on commercially reasonable terms, our ability to develop and sell products and services containing such technology would be severely limited, and our business could be harmed. Additionally, if we are unable to license necessary technology from third parties, we may be forced to acquire or develop alternative technology, which we may be unable to do in a commercially feasible manner or at all, and we may be required to use alternative technology of lower quality or performance standards. This would limit and delay our ability to offer new or competitive products and services and increase our costs of production. As a result, our margins, market share, and operating results could be significantly harmed.

We face risks associated with having operations and employees located in Israel.

As a result of our acquisition of Cyvera, we have offices and employees located in Israel. As a result, political, economic, and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. The future of peace efforts between Israel and its Arab neighbors remains uncertain. There has been a significant increase in hostilities and political unrest between Hamas and Israel in the past few years. The effects of these hostilities and violence on the Israeli economy and our operations in Israel are unclear, and we cannot predict the effect on us of further increases in these hostilities or future armed conflict, political instability or violence in the region. Current or future tensions and conflicts in the Middle East could adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, many of our employees in Israel are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli military and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances. We cannot predict the full impact of these conditions on us in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances or an escalation in the political situation occurs. If many of our employees in Israel are called for active duty for a significant period of time, our operations and our business could be disrupted and may not be able to function at full capacity. Any disruption in our operations in Israel could adversely affect our business.

Our failure to adequately protect personal information could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A wide variety of provincial, state, national, and international laws and regulations apply to the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, transfer, and other processing of personal data. These data protection and privacy-related laws and regulations are evolving and being tested in courts and may result in ever-increasing regulatory and public scrutiny as well as escalating levels of enforcement and sanctions. Further, the interpretation and application of foreign laws and regulations in many cases is uncertain, and our legal and regulatory obligations in foreign jurisdictions are subject to frequent and unexpected changes, including the potential for various regulatory or other governmental bodies to enact new or additional laws or regulations, to issue rulings that invalidate prior laws or regulations, or to increase penalties significantly. For example, the recently adopted E.U. General Data Protection Regulation imposes more stringent data protection requirements, and provides for greater penalties for noncompliance. Our failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, or to protect personal data, could result in enforcement action against us, including fines, imprisonment of company officials and public censure, claims for damages by end-customers and other affected individuals, damage to our reputation and loss of goodwill (both in relation to existing end-customers and prospective end-customers), any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial performance, and business. Evolving and changing definitions of personal data and personal information, within the E.U., the United States, and elsewhere, especially relating to classification of IP addresses, machine identification, location data, and other information, may limit or inhibit our ability to operate or expand our business, including limiting strategic partnerships that may involve the sharing of data. Even the perception of privacy concerns, whether or not valid, may harm our reputation and inhibit adoption of our products by current and future end-customers.

We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could subject us to liability or impair our ability to compete in international markets.

Because we incorporate encryption technology into our products, certain of our products are subject to U.S. export controls and may be exported outside the United States only with the required export license or through an export license exception. If we were to fail to comply with U.S. export licensing requirements, U.S. customs regulations, U.S. economic sanctions, or other laws, we could be subject to substantial civil and criminal penalties, including fines, incarceration for responsible employees and managers, and the possible loss of export or import privileges. Obtaining the necessary export license for a particular sale may be time-consuming and may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities. Furthermore, U.S. export control laws and economic sanctions prohibit the shipment of certain products to U.S. embargoed or sanctioned countries, governments, and persons. Even though we take precautions to ensure that our channel partners comply with all relevant regulations, any failure by our channel partners to comply with such regulations could have negative consequences for us, including reputational harm, government investigations, and penalties.

In addition, various countries regulate the import of certain encryption technology, including through import permit and license requirements, and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products or could limit our end-customers' ability to implement our products in those countries. Changes in our products or changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products into international markets, prevent our end-customers with international operations from deploying our products globally or, in some cases, prevent or delay the export or import of our products to certain countries, governments, or persons altogether. Any change in export or import regulations, economic sanctions or related legislation, shift in the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, or change in the countries, governments, persons, or technologies targeted by such regulations, could result in decreased use of our products by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to, existing or potential end-customers with international operations. Any decreased use of our products or limitation on our ability to export to or sell our products in international markets would likely adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our failure to raise additional capital or generate the significant capital necessary to expand our operations and invest in new products could reduce our ability to compete and could harm our business.

We intend to continue to make investments to support our business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, including the need to develop new features to enhance our platform, improve our operating infrastructure, or acquire complementary businesses and technologies. Accordingly, we may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. If we raise additional equity or equity-linked financing, our stockholders may experience significant dilution of their ownership interests and the market price of our common stock could decline. For example, in June 2014, we issued 0.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019 (the "Notes") and any conversion of some or all of the Notes into common stock will dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders to the extent we deliver shares upon conversion of any of the Notes. See the risk factor entitled "The issuance of additional stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our stock incentive plans, the conversion of our Notes, or otherwise will dilute all other stockholders." Furthermore, if we engage in additional debt financing, the holders of our debt would have priority over the holders of our common stock, and we may be required to accept terms that restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness. We may also be required to take other actions that would otherwise be in the interests of the debt holders and would require us to maintain specified liquidity or other ratios, any of which could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly impaired, and our business may be adversely affected.

We have a corporate structure aligned with the international nature of our business activities, and if we do not achieve increased tax benefits as a result of our corporate structure, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

We have reorganized our corporate structure and intercompany relationships to more closely align with the international nature of our business activities. This corporate structure may allow us to reduce our overall effective tax rate through changes in how we use our intellectual property, international procurement, and sales operations. This corporate structure may also allow us to obtain financial and operational efficiencies. These efforts require us to incur expenses in the near term for which we may not realize related benefits. If the structure is not accepted by the applicable taxing authorities, if there are any changes in domestic and international tax laws that negatively impact the structure, including proposed legislation to reform U.S. taxation of international business activities and recent guidance regarding base erosion and profit shifting ("BEPS") provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, or if we do not operate our business consistent with the structure and applicable tax provisions, we may fail to achieve the reduction in our overall effective tax rate and the other financial and operational efficiencies that we anticipate as a result of the structure and our future financial condition and operating results may be negatively impacted.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities.

Our income tax obligations are based in part on our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements, including the manner in which we develop, value, and use our intellectual property and the valuations of our intercompany transactions. The tax laws applicable to our business, including the laws of the United States and other jurisdictions, are subject to interpretation and certain jurisdictions may aggressively interpret their laws in an effort to raise additional tax revenue. The taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing developed technology or intercompany arrangements, which could increase our worldwide effective tax rate and harm our financial position and operating results. It is possible that tax authorities may disagree with certain positions we have taken and any adverse outcome of such a review or audit could have a negative effect on our financial position and operating results. Further, the determination of our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities requires significant judgment by management, and there are transactions where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe that our estimates are reasonable, the ultimate tax outcome may differ from the amounts recorded in our consolidated financial statements and may materially affect our financial results in the period or periods for which such determination is made.

If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. For more information, refer to the section entitled "Critical Accounting Estimates" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. If our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from our assumptions, our operating results may be adversely affected and could fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our common stock.

Failure to comply with governmental laws and regulations could harm our business.

Our business is subject to regulation by various federal, state, local, and foreign governmental agencies, including agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing employment and labor laws, workplace safety, product safety, environmental laws, consumer protection laws, anti-bribery laws, import/export controls, federal securities laws, and tax laws and regulations. In certain jurisdictions, these regulatory requirements may be more stringent than those in the United States. Noncompliance with applicable regulations or requirements could subject us to investigations, sanctions, mandatory product recalls, enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, fines, damages, civil and criminal penalties, or injunctions. If any governmental sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation resulting from any alleged noncompliance, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a significant diversion of management's attention and resources and an increase in professional fees. Enforcement actions, litigation, and sanctions could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

If we fail to comply with environmental requirements, our business, financial condition, operating results, and reputation could be adversely affected.

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations including laws governing the hazardous material content of our products and laws relating to the collection of and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment. Examples of these laws and regulations include the E.U. Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive ("RoHS") and the E.U. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive ("WEEE Directive"), as well as the implementing legislation of the E.U. member states. Similar laws and regulations have been passed or are pending in China, South Korea, Norway, and Japan and may be enacted in other regions, including in the United States, and we are, or may in the future be, subject to these laws and regulations.

The E.U. RoHS and the similar laws of other jurisdictions limit the content of certain hazardous materials such as lead, mercury, and cadmium in the manufacture of electrical equipment, including our products. Our current products comply with the E.U. RoHS requirements. However, if there are changes to this or other laws (or their interpretation) or if new similar laws are passed in other jurisdictions, we may be required to reengineer our products to use components compatible with these regulations. This reengineering and component substitution could result in additional costs to us or disrupt our operations or logistics.

The WEEE Directive requires electronic goods producers to be responsible for the collection, recycling, and treatment of such products. Changes in interpretation of the directive may cause us to incur costs or have additional regulatory requirements to meet in the future in order to comply with this directive, or with any similar laws adopted in other jurisdictions.

We are also subject to environmental laws and regulations governing the management of hazardous materials, which we use in small quantities in our engineering labs. Our failure to comply with past, present, and future similar laws could result in reduced sales of our products, substantial product inventory write-offs, reputational damage, penalties, and other sanctions, any of which could harm our business and financial condition. We also expect that our products will be affected by new environmental laws and regulations on an ongoing basis. To date, our expenditures for environmental compliance have not had a material impact on our operating results or cash flows, and although we cannot predict the future impact of such laws or regulations, they will likely result in additional costs and may increase penalties associated with violations or require us to change the content of our products or how they are manufactured, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, fire, power outages, floods, and other catastrophic events, and to interruption by man-made problems such as terrorism.

Both our corporate headquarters and the location where our products are manufactured are located in the San Francisco Bay Area, a region known for seismic activity. In addition, other natural disasters, such as fire or floods, a significant power outage, terrorism, or other geo-political unrest could affect our supply chain, manufacturers, logistics providers, channel partners, or end-customers or the economy as a whole and such disruption could impact our shipments and sales. These risks may be further increased if the disaster recovery plans for us and our suppliers prove to be inadequate. To the extent that any of the above should result in delays or cancellations of customer orders, or the delay in the manufacture, deployment, or shipment of our products, our business, financial condition, and operating results would be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Notes

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of the Notes or to repurchase the Notes upon a fundamental change, and our future debt may contain limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the Notes.

Holders of the Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid special interest, if any, to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. In addition, upon conversion of the Notes, we will be required to make cash payments for each $1,000 in principal amount of Notes converted of at least the lesser of $1,000 and the sum of the daily conversion values. However, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases of Notes surrendered therefor or pay cash with respect to Notes being converted.

In addition, our ability to repurchase or to pay cash upon conversion of the Notes may be limited by law, regulatory authority or agreements governing our future indebtedness. Our failure to repurchase the Notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture governing the Notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the Notes as required by the indenture would constitute a default under the indenture. A default under the indenture or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under agreements governing our future indebtedness. If the payment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness and repurchase the Notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the Notes.

We may still incur substantially more debt or take other actions that would diminish our ability to make payments on the Notes when due.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional debt in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in our debt instruments, some of which may be secured debt. We are not restricted under the terms of the indenture governing the Notes from incurring additional debt, securing existing or future debt, recapitalizing our debt or taking a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the indenture governing the Notes that could have the effect of diminishing our ability to make payments on the Notes when due. While the terms of any future indebtedness we may incur could restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness, any such restrictions will indirectly benefit holders of the Notes only to the extent any such indebtedness or credit facility is not repaid or does not mature while the Notes are outstanding.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

From time to time, we have released, and may continue to release, guidance in our quarterly earnings releases, quarterly earnings conference calls, or otherwise, regarding our future performance that represents our management's estimates as of the date of release. This guidance, which includes forward-looking statements, has been and will be based on projections prepared by our management. These projections are not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and neither our registered public accountants nor any other independent expert or outside party compiles or examines the projections. Accordingly, no such person expresses any opinion or any other form of assurance with respect to the projections.

Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. The rapidly evolving market in which we operate may make it difficult to evaluate our current business and our future prospects, including our ability to plan for and model future growth. We intend to state possible outcomes as high and low ranges which are intended to provide a sensitivity analysis as variables are changed. However, actual results will vary from our guidance and the variations may be material. The principal reason that we release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook as of the date of release with analysts and investors. We do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any such persons. Investors are urged not to rely upon our guidance in making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

Any failure to successfully implement our operating strategy or the occurrence of any of the events or circumstances set forth in this "Risk Factors" section in this Annual Report on Form 10-K could result in our actual operating results being different from our guidance, and the differences may be adverse and material.

The market price of our common stock historically has been volatile and the value of your investment could decline.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile since our initial public offering ("IPO"). Since shares of our common stock were sold in our IPO in July 2012 at a price of $42.00 per share, the reported high and low sales prices of our common stock has ranged from $200.55 to $39.08, through August 24, 2016. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate widely in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- announcements of new products, services or technologies, commercial relationships, strategic partnerships, acquisitions or other events by us or our competitors;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- news announcements that affect investor perception of our industry, including reports related to the discovery of significant cyber attacks;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of technology companies in general and of companies in our industry;
- fluctuations in the trading volume of our shares or the size of our public float;
- actual or anticipated changes in our operating results or fluctuations in our operating results;
- whether our operating results meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors;
- actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of securities analysts or investors;
- inaccurate or unfavorable research reports about our business and industry published by securities analysts or reduced coverage of our company by securities analysts;
- litigation involving us, our industry, or both;
- regulatory developments in the United States, foreign countries or both;
- major catastrophic events;
- sales of large blocks of our common stock or substantial future sales by our directors, executive officers, employees and significant stockholders;
- sales of our common stock by investors who view the Notes as a more attractive means of equity participation in us;
- hedging or arbitrage trading activity involving our common stock as a result of the existence of the Notes;
- departures of key personnel; or
- economic uncertainty around the world, in particular, macroeconomic challenges in Europe.

The market price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, operating results, or financial condition and as a result of events that do not directly affect us. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources from our business. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

The issuance of additional stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our stock incentive plans, the conversion of our Notes or exercise of the related warrants, or otherwise will dilute all other stockholders.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue up to 1.0 billion shares of common stock and up to 100.0 million shares of preferred stock with such rights and preferences as may be determined by our board of directors. Subject to compliance with applicable rules and regulations, we may issue shares of common stock or securities convertible into shares of our common stock from time to time in connection with a financing, acquisition, investment, our stock incentive plans, the conversion of our Notes, the settlement of our warrants, or otherwise. Any such issuance could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

We cannot guarantee that our recently announced share repurchase program will be fully consummated or that it will enhance shareholder value, and share repurchases could affect the price of our common stock.

In August 2016, our board of directors authorized a $500.0 million share repurchase which will be funded from available working capital. The repurchase authorization will expire on August 31, 2018. Although our board of directors has authorized a share repurchase program, the share repurchase program does not obligate us to repurchase any specific dollar amount or to acquire any specific number of shares. The share repurchase program could affect the price of our common stock, increase volatility and diminish our cash reserves. In addition, it may be suspended or terminated at any time, which may result in a decrease in the price of our common stock.

The convertible note hedge and warrant transactions may affect the value of our common stock.

In connection with the sale of the Notes, we entered into convertible note hedge transactions with certain counterparties. We also entered into warrant transactions with the counterparties pursuant to which we sold warrants for the purchase of our common stock. The convertible note hedge transactions are expected generally to reduce the potential dilution to our common stock upon any conversion of Notes and/or offset any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of any converted Notes. The warrants could separately have a dilutive effect to the extent that the market price per share of our common stock exceeds the strike price of the warrants unless, subject to certain conditions, we elect to cash settle the warrants.

The counterparties or their respective affiliates may modify their hedge positions by entering into or unwinding various derivatives with respect to our common stock and/or purchasing or selling our common stock or other securities of ours in secondary market transactions prior to the maturity of the Notes (and are likely to do so during any observation period related to a conversion of Notes). This activity could also cause or avoid an increase or a decrease in the market price of our common stock or the Notes, which could affect a Note holder's ability to convert the Notes and, to the extent the activity occurs during any observation period related to a conversion of Notes, it could affect the amount and value of the consideration that such Note holder will receive upon conversion of the Notes.

We do not make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any potential effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the Notes or our common stock. In addition, we do not make any representation that the counterparties or their respective affiliates will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. We intend to retain any earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the future. As a result, you may only receive a return on your investment in our common stock if the market price of our common stock increases.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management's attention, and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified board members.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Act, the listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these rules and regulations have increased our legal and financial compliance costs, made some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly, and increased demand on our systems and resources. Among other things, the Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly, and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to meet the requirements of this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business and operating results. Although we have already hired additional employees to comply with these requirements, we may need to hire even more employees in the future, which will increase our costs and expenses.

In addition, changing laws, regulations, and standards related to corporate governance and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs, and making some activities more time-consuming. These laws, regulations, and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations, and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expense and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations, and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be harmed.

We also expect that being a public company and these new rules and regulations will make it more expensive for us to obtain and maintain director and officer liability insurance, and in the future, we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our Audit Committee and Compensation Committee, and qualified executive officers.

We are obligated to maintain proper and effective internal control over financial reporting. We may not complete our analysis of our internal control over financial reporting in a timely manner, or this internal control may not be determined to be effective, which may adversely affect investor confidence in our company and, as a result, the value of our common stock.

While we were able to determine in our management's report for fiscal 2016 that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, as well as provide an unqualified attestation report from our independent registered public accounting firm to that effect, we may not be able to complete our evaluation, testing, and any required remediation in a timely fashion, may be unable to assert that our internal controls are effective, or our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in the future. In the event that our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, or independent registered public accounting firm determines in the future that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective as defined under Section 404, we could be subject to one or more investigations or enforcement actions by state or federal regulatory agencies, stockholder lawsuits or other adverse actions requiring us to incur defense costs, pay fines, settlements or judgments and causing investor perceptions to be adversely affected and potentially resulting in a decline in the market price of our stock.

Our charter documents and Delaware law, as well as certain provisions of our Notes, could discourage takeover attempts and lead to management entrenchment, which could also reduce the market price of our common stock.

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or changes in our management. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws include provisions that:

- establish that our board of directors is divided into three classes, Class I, Class II and Class III, with three-year staggered terms;
- authorize our board of directors to issue shares of preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval;
- provide our board of directors with the exclusive right to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of our board of directors or the resignation, death or removal of a director;
- prohibit our stockholders from taking action by written consent;
- specify that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the chairman of our board of directors, our president, our secretary, or a majority vote of our board of directors;
- require the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of the voting stock, voting together as a single class, to amend the provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation relating to the issuance of preferred stock and management of our business or our amended and restated bylaws;
- authorize our board of directors to amend our bylaws by majority vote; and
- establish advance notice procedures with which our stockholders must comply to nominate candidates to our board of directors or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders’ meeting.

These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for our stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of management. In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a certain period of time. Additionally, certain provisions of our Notes could make it more difficult or more expensive for a third party to acquire us. The application of Section 203 or certain provisions of our Notes also could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of us. Any of these provisions could, under certain circumstances, depress the market price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters is located in Santa Clara, California where we lease approximately 300,000 square feet of space under a lease agreement that expires in July 2023, with two separate five-year options to extend the lease term. We also currently lease approximately 1,062,000 square feet of additional space in Santa Clara, California which is currently under construction and, upon completion, will serve as our future corporate headquarters. In addition, we also lease space for personnel in locations throughout the United States and various international locations, including the Netherlands, Singapore, Israel, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Australia. Refer to Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information on our operating leases.

We believe that our current facilities are adequate to meet our current needs. We intend to expand our facilities or add new facilities as we add employees and enter new geographic markets, and we believe that suitable additional or alternative space will be available as needed to accommodate ongoing operations and any such growth. However, we expect to incur additional expenses in connection with such new or expanded facilities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth under the “Litigation” subheading in Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock, $0.0001 par value per share, began trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on July 20, 2012, where its prices are quoted under the symbol "PANW."

Holders of Record

As of August 24, 2016, there were 88 holders of record of our common stock. Because many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

Price Range of Our Common Stock

The following table sets forth the reported high and low sales prices of our common stock for the periods indicated, as regularly quoted on the NYSE:

	High	Low
Year Ended July 31, 2015		
First Quarter	$ 108.50	$ 76.86
Second Quarter	$ 130.00	$ 102.02
Third Quarter	$ 158.24	$ 121.31
Fourth Quarter	$ 200.55	$ 144.42
Year Ended July 31, 2016		
First Quarter	$ 191.00	$ 140.39
Second Quarter	$ 194.73	$ 135.89
Third Quarter	$ 165.29	$ 111.09
Fourth Quarter	$ 151.99	$ 114.64

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid, and do not anticipate declaring or paying in the foreseeable future, any cash dividends on our capital stock. Any future determination as to the declaration and payment of dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to applicable laws and will depend on then existing conditions, including our financial condition, operating results, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

See Part III, Item 12 "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information regarding securities authorized for issuance.

Recent Sale of Unregistered Securities

There were no sales of unregistered securities during fiscal 2016.

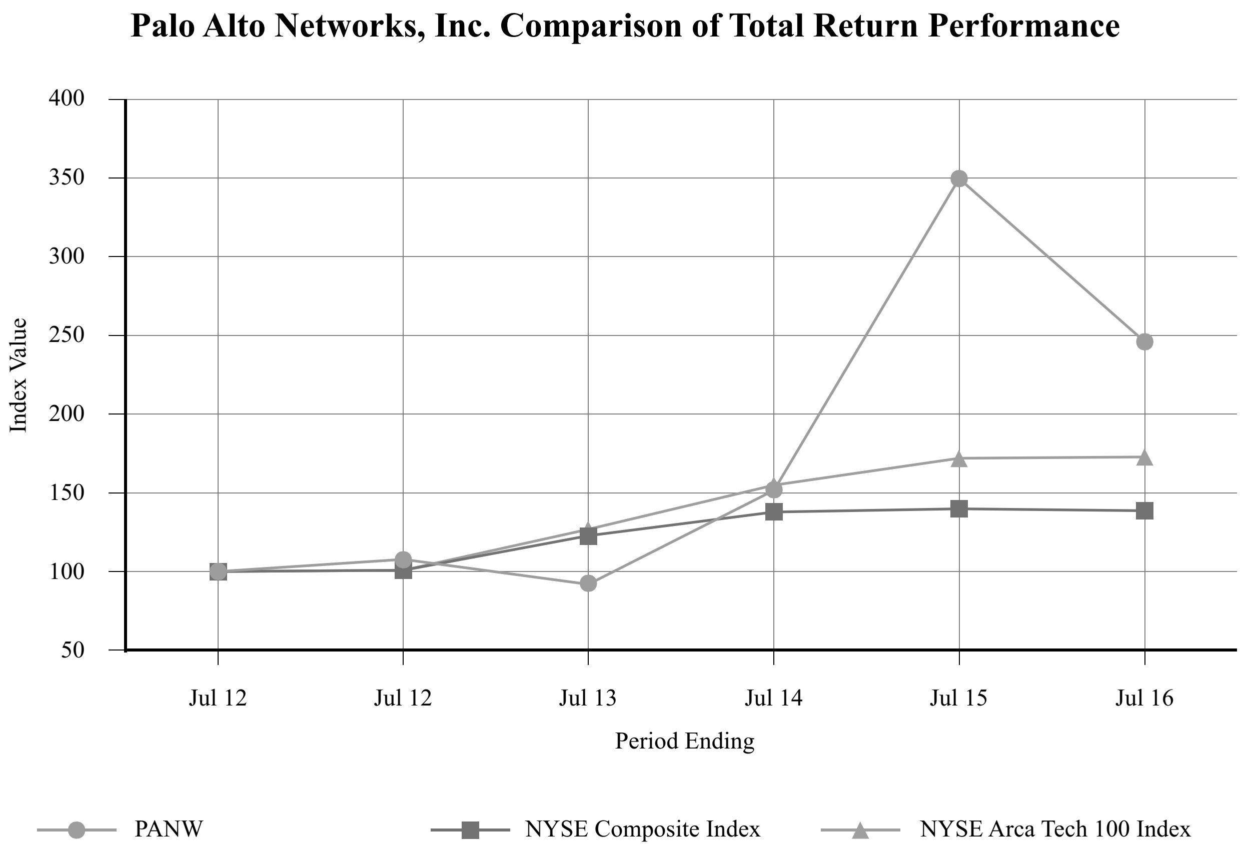
Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On August 26, 2016, our board of directors authorized a $500.0 million share repurchase which will be funded from available working capital. Repurchases may be made at management's discretion from time to time on the open market, through privately negotiated transactions, transactions structured through investment banking institutions, block purchase techniques, 10b5-1 trading plans, or a combination of the foregoing. The repurchase authorization will expire on August 31, 2018, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time.

Stock Price Performance Graph

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or incorporated by reference into any filing of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

This performance graph compares the cumulative total return on our common stock with that of the NYSE Composite Index and the NYSE Arca Tech 100 Index. This performance graph assumes $100 was invested on July 20, 2012, the date our common stock commenced trading on the NYSE, in each of the common stock of Palo Alto Networks, Inc., the NYSE Composite Index, and the NYSE Arca Tech 100 Index, and assumes the reinvestment of any dividends. The stock price performance on this performance graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



Company/Index	7/20/2012	7/31/2012	7/31/2013	7/31/2014	7/31/2015	7/31/2016
Palo Alto Networks, Inc.	$ 100.00	$ 107.55	$ 92.11	$ 152.19	$ 349.76	$ 246.36
NYSE Composite Index	$ 100.00	$ 101.34	$ 123.19	$ 138.23	$ 140.24	$ 139.00
NYSE Arca Tech 100 Index	$ 100.00	$ 101.35	$ 127.39	$ 154.80	$ 171.76	$ 173.48

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated statement of operations data for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of July 31, 2016 and 2015 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for fiscal 2013 and 2012 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of July 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 are derived from audited financial statements not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in the future. The selected consolidated financial data below should be read in conjunction with the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended July 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)				
Selected Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue:					
Product	$ 670.8	$ 492.7	$ 340.1	$ 243.7	$ 174.5
Services	707.7	435.4	258.1	152.4	80.6
Total revenue	1,378.5	928.1	598.2	396.1	255.1
Cost of revenue:					
Product	175.4	131.1	85.5	63.4	44.6
Services	194.6	120.4	74.1	46.3	25.9
Total cost of revenue (1)	370.0	251.5	159.6	109.7	70.5
Total gross profit	1,008.5	676.6	438.6	286.4	184.6
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	284.2	185.8	104.8	62.5	38.6
Sales and marketing	776.0	522.7	334.8	199.8	115.9
General and administrative	138.4	101.6	73.1	42.7	26.2
Legal settlement	—	—	141.2	—	—
Total operating expenses (1)	1,198.6	810.1	653.9	305.0	180.7
Operating income (loss)	(190.1)	(133.5)	(215.3)	(18.6)	3.9
Interest expense	(23.4)	(22.3)	(1.9)	(0.1)	—
Other income (expense), net	8.4	0.2	(5.0)	—	(1.1)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(205.1)	(155.6)	(222.2)	(18.7)	2.8
Provision for income taxes	20.8	9.4	4.3	10.5	2.1
Net income (loss)	$ (225.9)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.5)	$ (29.2)	$ 0.7
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	$ (225.9)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.5)	$ (29.2)	$ —
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	$ (2.59)	$ (2.02)	$ (3.05)	$ (0.43)	$ 0.00
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	87.1	81.6	74.3	68.7	19.6

(1) Includes share-based compensation as follows:

	Year Ended July 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)				
Cost of product revenue	$ 6.2	$ 3.9	$ 1.6	$ 0.8	$ 0.1
Cost of services revenue	40.9	20.4	9.4	3.6	0.7
Research and development	132.9	74.8	29.5	9.9	3.7
Sales and marketing	152.4	84.1	42.6	20.5	4.3
General and administrative	60.5	38.2	16.8	9.1	5.1
Total share-based compensation	$ 392.9	$ 221.4	$ 99.9	$ 43.9	$ 13.9

	July 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions)				
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 734.4	$ 375.8	$ 653.8	$ 310.6	$ 322.6
Investments	1,204.0	952.0	320.6	126.3	—
Working capital (1)	872.3	41.8	610.1	323.6	259.7
Total assets	2,761.2	1,965.2	1,478.5	585.6	407.8
Total deferred revenue	1,240.8	713.7	422.6	249.2	135.8
Convertible senior notes, net (1)	508.2	487.1	466.9	—	—
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	1,515.5	988.7	804.4	381.6	309.1
Total stockholders' equity	$ 789.9	$ 487.9	$ 468.6	$ 272.4	$ 229.1

(1) As of July 31, 2015, the convertible senior notes, net balance was classified in current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. Refer to Note 7. Convertible Senior Notes of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause our actual results to differ materially from those anticipated or implied by any forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and in particular, the risks discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is organized as follows:

- ***Overview.*** A discussion of our business and overall analysis of financial and other highlights in order to provide context for the remainder of MD&A.
- ***Key Financial Metrics.*** A summary of our GAAP and non-GAAP key financial metrics, which management monitors to evaluate our performance.
- ***Results of Operations.*** A discussion of the nature and trends in our financial results and an analysis of our financial results comparing fiscal 2016 to 2015 and fiscal 2015 to 2014.
- ***Liquidity and Capital Resources.*** An analysis of changes in our balance sheets and cash flows, and a discussion of our financial condition and our ability to meet cash needs.
- ***Contractual Obligations and Commitments.*** An overview of our contractual obligations, contingent liabilities, commitments, and off-balance sheet arrangements outstanding as of July 31, 2016, including expected payment schedules.

- ***Critical Accounting Estimates.*** A discussion of our accounting policies that require critical estimates, assumptions, and judgments.
- ***Recent Accounting Pronouncements.*** A discussion of expected impacts of impending accounting changes on financial information to be reported in the future.

Overview

We have pioneered the next generation of security through our innovative platform that allows enterprises, service providers, and government entities to secure their organizations by safely enabling applications running on their networks and by preventing breaches that stem from targeted cyber attacks. Our platform uses an innovative traffic classification engine that identifies network traffic by application, user, and content and provides consistent security across the network, endpoint, and cloud. Accordingly, our platform enables our end-customers to maintain the visibility and control needed to protect their valued data and critical control systems while pursuing technology initiatives, like cloud and mobility, that grow their business. We believe our platform offers superior performance compared to legacy approaches and reduces the total cost of ownership for organizations by simplifying their security infrastructure and eliminating the need for multiple, stand-alone security appliances and software products.

Our Next-Generation Security Platform consists of three major elements: our Next-Generation Firewall, our Advanced Endpoint Protection, and our Threat Intelligence Cloud. Our Next-Generation Firewall delivers application, user, and content visibility and control as well as protection against network-based cyber threats integrated within the firewall through our proprietary hardware and software architecture. Our Advanced Endpoint Protection prevents cyber attacks that aim to run malicious code or exploit software vulnerabilities on a broad variety of fixed and virtual endpoints and servers. Our Threat Intelligence Cloud provides central intelligence capabilities, security for SaaS applications, and automated delivery of preventative measures against cyber attacks.

For fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, total revenue was $1.4 billion, $928.1 million, and $598.2 million, respectively, representing year-over-year growth of 48.5% for fiscal 2016 and 55.1% for fiscal 2015. Our growth reflects the increased adoption of our hybrid SaaS revenue model, which consists of product, subscriptions, and support and maintenance. We believe this model will enable us to benefit from recurring revenues as we continue to grow our installed end-customer base. As of July 31, 2016, we had approximately 34,000 end-customers in over 140 countries. Our end-customers represent a broad range of industries including education, energy, financial services, government entities, healthcare, Internet and media, manufacturing, public sector, and telecommunications, and include some of the largest Fortune 100 and Global 2000 companies in the world.

Our product revenue grew to $670.8 million or 48.7% of total revenue for fiscal 2016, representing year-over-year growth of 36.2%. Product revenue is generated from sales of our appliances, primarily our Next-Generation Firewall, which is available in physical and virtualized form. Our Next-Generation Firewall incorporates our proprietary PAN-OS operating system, which provides a consistent set of capabilities across our entire product line. Our products are designed for different performance requirements throughout an organization, ranging from our PA-200, which is designed for enterprise remote offices, to our top-of-the-line PA-7080, which was released in August 2015 and is especially suited for very large enterprise deployments and service provider customers. The same firewall functionality that is delivered in our physical appliances is also available in our VM-Series virtual firewalls, which secure virtualized and cloud-based computing environments.

Our recurring services revenue grew to $707.7 million or 51.3% of total revenue for fiscal 2016, representing year-over-year growth of 62.5%, led by revenue from subscription services, which grew 67.8% to $357.0 million, and followed by support and maintenance services, which grew 57.5% to $350.7 million. Our subscriptions include two new services released during the first quarter of fiscal 2016: our Aperture subscription service, which provides added visibility and control within IT-sanctioned SaaS applications that are used to store and share end-customer’s data, and our AutoFocus cyber threat intelligence service, which provides prioritized actionable intelligence on targeted cyber attacks. Our subscriptions provide our end-customers with real-time access to the latest antivirus, intrusion prevention, web filtering, and modern malware prevention capabilities across fixed and mobile devices.

We maintain a field sales force that works closely with our channel partners in developing sales opportunities. We use a two-tier, indirect fulfillment model whereby we sell our products and services to our distributors, which, in turn, to our resellers, which then sell to our end-customers. When end-customers purchase an appliance, they typically purchase one or more of our subscriptions for additional functionality, as well as support and maintenance in order to receive ongoing security updates, upgrades, bug fixes, and repairs.

We believe that the growth of our business and our short-term and long-term success are dependent upon many factors, including our ability to extend our technology leadership, grow our base of end-customers, expand deployment of our platform and services within existing end-customers, and focus on end-customer satisfaction. To manage any future growth effectively, we must continue to improve and expand our information technology and financial infrastructure, our operating and administrative systems and controls, and our ability to manage headcount, capital, and processes in an efficient manner. While these areas present significant opportunities for us, they also pose challenges and risks that we must successfully address in order to sustain the growth of our business and improve our operating results. For additional information regarding the challenges and risks we face, see the "Risk Factors" section in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Key Financial Metrics

We monitor the key financial metrics set forth in the tables below to help us evaluate growth trends, establish budgets, measure the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts, and assess operational efficiencies. We discuss revenue, gross margin, and the components of operating loss and margin below under "—Results of Operations."

	July 31,	
	2016	2015
	(in millions)	
Total deferred revenue	$ 1,240.8	$ 713.7
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	$ 1,938.4	$ 1,327.8

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(dollars in millions)		
Total revenue	$ 1,378.5	$ 928.1	$ 598.2
Total revenue year-over-year percentage increase	48.5 %	55.1 %	51.0 %
Gross margin percentage	73.2 %	72.9 %	73.3 %
Operating loss	$ (190.1)	$ (133.5)	$ (215.3)
Operating margin percentage	(13.8)%	(14.4)%	(36.0)%
Billings	$ 1,905.6	$ 1,219.1	$ 771.4
Billings year-over-year percentage increase	56.3 %	58.0 %	51.4 %
Cash flow provided by operating activities	$ 658.1	$ 350.3	$ 88.4
Free cash flow (non-GAAP)	$ 585.6	$ 316.5	$ 52.3

- ***Deferred Revenue.*** Our deferred revenue consists of amounts that have been invoiced but have not been recognized as revenue as of the period end. The majority of our deferred revenue balance consists of subscription and support and maintenance revenue that is recognized ratably over the contractual service period. We monitor our deferred revenue balance because it represents a significant portion of revenue to be recognized in future periods.
- ***Billings.*** We define billings as total revenue plus the change in total deferred revenue during the period. We consider billings to be a key measure used by management to manage our business given our hybrid SaaS revenue model, and believe billings provides investors with an important indicator of the health and visibility of our business because it includes services revenue, which is recognized ratably over the subscription period or the period in which the services are expected to be performed, as the case may be, and product revenue, which is recognized at the time of shipment, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. We consider billings to be a useful metric for management and investors, particularly if we continue to experience increased sales of subscriptions and strong renewal rates for subscriptions and support and maintenance services, and as we monitor our near term cash flows. While we believe that billings provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as our management, it is important to note that other companies, including companies in our industry, may not use billings, may calculate billings differently, may have different billing frequencies, or may use other financial measures to evaluate their performance, all of which could reduce the usefulness of billings as a comparative measure. We calculate billings in the following manner:

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions)		
Billings:			
Total revenue	$ 1,378.5	$ 928.1	$ 598.2
Add: change in total deferred revenue, net of acquired deferred revenue	527.1	291.0	173.2
Billings	$ 1,905.6	$ 1,219.1	$ 771.4

- ***Cash Flow Provided by Operating Activities.*** We monitor cash flow provided by operating activities as a measure of our overall business performance. Our cash flow provided by operating activities is driven in large part by sales of our products and from up-front payments for both subscriptions and support and maintenance services. Monitoring cash flow provided by operating activities enables us to analyze our financial performance without the non-cash effects of certain items such as depreciation, amortization, and share-based compensation costs, thereby allowing us to better understand and manage the cash needs of our business.
- ***Free Cash Flow (non-GAAP).*** We define free cash flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, as cash provided by operating activities less purchases of property, equipment, and other assets. We consider free cash flow to be a profitability and liquidity measure that provides useful information to management and investors about the amount of cash generated by the business after necessary capital expenditures. A limitation of the utility of free cash flow as a measure of our financial performance and liquidity is that it does not represent the total increase or decrease in our cash balance for the period. In addition, it is important to note that other companies, including companies in our industry, may not use free cash flow, may calculate free cash flow in a different manner than we do, or may use other financial measures to evaluate their performance, all of which could reduce the usefulness of free cash flow as a comparative measure. A reconciliation of free cash flow to cash flow provided by operating activities, the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, is provided below:

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions)		
Free cash flow (non-GAAP):			
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 658.1	$ 350.3	$ 88.4
Less: purchases of property, equipment, and other assets	72.5	33.8	36.1
Free cash flow (non-GAAP) (1)	$ 585.6	$ 316.5	$ 52.3
Net cash used in investing activities	$ (338.9)	$ (679.0)	$ (320.3)
Net cash provided by financing activities	$ 39.4	$ 50.7	$ 575.1

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(1) Includes our cash payments of $75.0 million and $20.0 million in fiscal 2014 for the legal settlement with Juniper and the Mutual Covenant Not to Sue and Release Agreement with Fortinet, respectively.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the periods presented and as a percentage of our total revenue for those periods based on our consolidated statements of operations data. The period to period comparison of results is not necessarily indicative of results for future periods.

	Year Ended July 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue
	(dollars in millions)					
Revenue:						
Product	$ 670.8	48.7 %	$ 492.7	53.1 %	$ 340.1	56.9 %
Services	707.7	51.3 %	435.4	46.9 %	258.1	43.1 %
Total revenue	1,378.5	100.0 %	928.1	100.0 %	598.2	100.0 %
Cost of revenue:						
Product	175.4	12.7 %	131.1	14.1 %	85.5	14.3 %
Services	194.6	14.1 %	120.4	13.0 %	74.1	12.4 %
Total cost of revenue (1)	370.0	26.8 %	251.5	27.1 %	159.6	26.7 %
Total gross profit	1,008.5	73.2 %	676.6	72.9 %	438.6	73.3 %
Operating expenses:						
Research and development	284.2	20.6 %	185.8	20.0 %	104.8	17.5 %
Sales and marketing	776.0	56.3 %	522.7	56.3 %	334.8	56.0 %
General and administrative	138.4	10.1 %	101.6	11.0 %	73.1	12.2 %
Legal settlement	—	— %	—	— %	141.2	23.6 %
Total operating expenses (1)	1,198.6	87.0 %	810.1	87.3 %	653.9	109.3 %
Operating loss	(190.1)	(13.8)%	(133.5)	(14.4)%	(215.3)	(36.0)%
Interest expense	(23.4)	(1.7)%	(22.3)	(2.4)%	(1.9)	(0.3)%
Other income (expense), net	8.4	0.6 %	0.2	— %	(5.0)	(0.8)%
Loss before income taxes	(205.1)	(14.9)%	(155.6)	(16.8)%	(222.2)	(37.1)%
Provision for income taxes	20.8	1.5 %	9.4	1.0 %	4.3	0.8 %
Net loss	$ (225.9)	(16.4)%	$ (165.0)	(17.8)%	$ (226.5)	(37.9)%

(1) Includes share-based compensation as follows:

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(in millions)		
Cost of product revenue	$ 6.2	$ 3.9	$ 1.6
Cost of services revenue	40.9	20.4	9.4
Research and development	132.9	74.8	29.5
Sales and marketing	152.4	84.1	42.6
General and administrative	60.5	38.2	16.8
Total share-based compensation	$ 392.9	$ 221.4	$ 99.9

Revenue

We derive revenue from sales of our products and services. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. We expect our revenue to vary from quarter to quarter based on seasonal and cyclical factors.

Our total revenue is comprised of the following:

- ***Product Revenue.*** Product revenue is derived primarily from sales of our appliances. Product revenue also includes revenue derived from software licenses of Panorama and, to a lesser extent, the VM-Series. We recognize product revenue at the time of shipment, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.
- ***Services Revenue.*** Services revenue is derived primarily from sales of our subscriptions and support and maintenance. Our contractual subscription and support and maintenance terms are typically one to five years. We recognize revenue from subscriptions and support and maintenance over the contractual service period. As a percentage of total revenue, we expect our services revenue to vary from quarter to quarter and increase over the long term as we introduce new subscriptions, such as Aperture and AutoFocus, renew existing services contracts, and expand our installed end-customer base.

	Year Ended July 31,		Change		Year Ended July 31,		Change	
	2016	2015			2015	2014		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
	(dollars in millions)							
Revenue:								
Product	$ 670.8	$ 492.7	$ 178.1	36.2%	$ 492.7	$ 340.1	$ 152.6	44.8%
Services								
Subscription	357.0	212.7	144.3	67.8%	212.7	123.2	89.5	72.6%
Support and maintenance	350.7	222.7	128.0	57.5%	222.7	134.9	87.8	65.2%
Total services	707.7	435.4	272.3	62.5%	435.4	258.1	177.3	68.7%
Total revenue	$ 1,378.5	$ 928.1	$ 450.4	48.5%	$ 928.1	$ 598.2	$ 329.9	55.1%
Revenue by geographic theater:								
Americas	$ 973.2	$ 639.4	$ 333.8	52.2%	$ 639.4	$ 396.7	$ 242.7	61.2%
EMEA	247.1	178.7	68.4	38.2%	178.7	126.9	51.8	40.8%
APAC	158.2	110.0	48.2	43.8%	110.0	74.6	35.4	47.4%
Total revenue	$ 1,378.5	$ 928.1	$ 450.4	48.5%	$ 928.1	$ 598.2	$ 329.9	55.1%

Product revenue increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015. The increases in both periods were driven by increased demand for our higher end appliances. The change in product revenue due to pricing was not significant for either period.

Services revenue increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015. The increases in both periods were due to the adoption of subscriptions and high renewal rates for both subscriptions and support and maintenance services. The mix between subscription revenue and support and maintenance revenue will fluctuate over time, depending on the introduction of new subscription offerings, renewals of support and maintenance services, and our ability to increase sales to new and existing customers. The change in services revenue due to pricing was not significant for either period.

With respect to geographic theaters, the Americas contributed the largest portion of the year-over-year increases in revenue for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015 due to its larger and more established sales force compared to our other theaters. Revenue from both EMEA and APAC increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015 due to our investment in increasing the size of our sales force and number of channel partners in these theaters.

Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue consists of cost of product revenue and cost of services revenue.

Cost of Product Revenue

Cost of product revenue primarily includes costs paid to our third-party contract manufacturer. Our cost of product revenue also includes amortization of intellectual property licenses, product testing costs, shipping costs, personnel costs, which consist of salaries, benefits, bonuses, and share-based compensation associated with our operations organization, and allocated costs. Allocated costs consist of certain facilities, depreciation, benefits, recruiting, and information technology costs that we allocate based on headcount. We expect our cost of product revenue to increase as our product revenue increases.

	Year Ended July 31,		Change		Year Ended July 31,		Change	
	2016	2015			2015	2014		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
	(dollars in millions)							
Cost of product revenue	$ 175.4	$ 131.1	$ 44.3	33.8%	$ 131.1	$ 85.5	$ 45.6	53.3%
Number of employees at period end	91	67	24	35.8%	67	50	17	34.0%

Cost of product revenue increased for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 due to an increase in product unit volume for our higher end appliances.

Cost of product revenue increased for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 due to an increase in product unit volume, as well as amortization of intellectual property licenses of $10.2 million.

Cost of Services Revenue

Cost of services revenue includes personnel costs for our global customer support and technical operations organizations, amortization of acquired intangible assets, third-party professional services costs, and allocated costs. We expect our cost of services revenue to increase as our installed end-customer base grows.

	Year Ended July 31,		Change		Year Ended July 31,		Change	
	2016	2015			2015	2014		
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
	(dollars in millions)							
Cost of services revenue	$ 194.6	$ 120.4	$ 74.2	61.7%	$ 120.4	$ 74.1	$ 46.3	62.4%
Number of employees at period end	539	357	182	51.0%	357	229	128	55.9%

Cost of services revenue increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015. The increases in both periods were driven by increases in personnel costs, which grew $42.1 million to $104.1 million for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 and grew $25.8 million to $62.0 million for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. The increases in personnel costs in both periods were due to headcount growth. The remaining increases in both periods were due to expansion of our customer service capabilities and infrastructure to support our growing installed end-customer base.

Gross Margin

Gross margin, or gross profit as a percentage of revenue, has been and will continue to be affected by a variety of factors, including the average sales price of our products, manufacturing costs, the mix of products sold, and the mix of revenue between products and services. For sales of our products, our higher end firewall products generally have higher gross margins than our lower end firewall products within each product series. For sales of our services, our subscriptions typically have higher gross margins than our support and maintenance. We expect our gross margins to fluctuate over time depending on the factors described above.

	Year Ended July 31,					
	2016		2015		2014	
	Amount	Gross Margin	Amount	Gross Margin	Amount	Gross Margin
	(dollars in millions)					
Gross profit:						
Product	$ 495.4	73.9%	$ 361.6	73.4%	$ 254.6	74.9%
Services	513.1	72.5%	315.0	72.3%	184.0	71.3%
Total gross profit	$ 1,008.5	73.2%	$ 676.6	72.9%	$ 438.6	73.3%

Product gross margin increased for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 due to our continued focus on material cost reductions. Product gross margin decreased for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 due to increased amortization of intellectual property licenses as a result of the Settlement Agreement with Juniper in May 2014.

Services gross margin was flat for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. Services gross margin increased for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 due to contributions from our higher margin subscription services, partially offset by increased amortization of purchased intangible assets.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of research and development, sales and marketing, general and administrative, and legal settlement expense. Personnel costs are the most significant component of operating expenses and consist of salaries, benefits, bonuses, share-based compensation, and with regard to sales and marketing expense, sales commissions. Our operating expenses also include allocated costs, which consist of certain facilities, depreciation, benefits, recruiting, and information technology costs that we allocate based on headcount. We expect operating expenses to increase in absolute dollars and decrease over the long term as a percentage of revenue as we continue to scale our business. As of July 31, 2016, we expect to recognize approximately $822.9 million of share-based compensation expense over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.4 years, excluding additional share-based compensation expense related to any future grants of share-based awards. Share-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards.

Research and Development

Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel costs. Research and development expense also includes prototype related expenses and allocated costs. We expect research and development expense to increase in absolute dollars as we continue to invest in our future products and services, although our research and development expense may fluctuate as a percentage of total revenue.

	Year Ended July 31,				Year Ended July 31,			
	2016	2015	Change		2015	2014	Change	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
	(dollars in millions)							
Research and development	$ 284.2	$ 185.8	$ 98.4	52.9%	$ 185.8	$ 104.8	$ 81.0	77.3%
Number of employees at period end	637	475	162	34.1%	475	312	163	52.2%

Research and development expense increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015. The increases in both periods were driven by increases in personnel costs, which grew $86.8 million to $236.4 million for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 and grew $73.7 million to $149.6 million for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. The increases in personnel costs in both periods were due to headcount growth.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including commission costs. We expense commission costs as incurred. Sales and marketing expense also includes costs for market development programs, promotional and other marketing costs, travel costs, professional services, and allocated costs. We continue to thoughtfully invest in headcount and have substantially grown our sales presence internationally. We expect sales and marketing expense to continue to increase in absolute dollars as we increase the size of our sales and marketing organizations to increase touch points with end-customers and to expand our international presence, although our sales and marketing expense may fluctuate as a percentage of total revenue.

	Year Ended July 31,				Year Ended July 31,			
	2016	2015	Change		2015	2014	Change	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
				(dollars in millions)				
Sales and marketing	$ 776.0	$ 522.7	$ 253.3	48.5%	$ 522.7	$ 334.8	$ 187.9	56.1%
Number of employees at period end	2,092	1,443	649	45.0%	1,443	956	487	50.9%

Sales and marketing expense increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015. The increases in both periods were driven by increases in personnel costs, which grew $185.2 million to $553.0 million for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 and grew $140.4 million to $367.8 million for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. The increases in personnel costs in both periods were due to headcount growth.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expense consists of personnel costs for our executive, finance, human resources, legal, and information technology organizations, professional services costs, which consist primarily of legal, auditing, accounting, and other consulting costs, and certain non-recurring general expenses. Certain facilities, depreciation, benefits, recruiting, and information technology costs are allocated to other organizations based on headcount. We expect general and administrative expense to increase in absolute dollars due to additional costs associated with accounting, compliance, insurance, and investor relations, although our general and administrative expense may fluctuate as a percentage of total revenue.

	Year Ended July 31,				Year Ended July 31,			
	2016	2015	Change		2015	2014	Change	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
				(dollars in millions)				
General and administrative	$ 138.4	$ 101.6	$ 36.8	36.2%	$ 101.6	$ 73.1	$ 28.5	38.8%
Number of employees at period end	436	295	141	47.8%	295	175	120	68.6%

General and administrative expense increased year-over-year for both fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015. The increases in both periods were driven by increases in personnel costs, which grew $32.9 million to $96.5 million for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 and grew $31.4 million to $63.5 million for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. The increases in personnel costs in both periods were due to headcount growth.

Legal Settlement

We incurred legal settlement expenses of $121.2 million and $20.0 million in fiscal 2014 related to the Settlement Agreement with Juniper and the Mutual Covenant Not to Sue and Release Agreement with Fortinet, respectively. Refer to the discussion under Note 9. Legal Settlement of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information related to these matters.

Interest Expense

Interest expense primarily consists of the amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs related to the 0.0% Convertible Seniors Notes due 2019 (the "Notes"). This interest expense is non-cash and will range from $24.5 million to $25.7 million per year through fiscal 2019.

	Year Ended July 31,				Year Ended July 31,			
	2016	2015	Change		2015	2014	Change	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
				(dollars in millions)				
Interest expense	$ 23.4	$ 22.3	$ 1.1	4.8%	$ 22.3	$ 1.9	$ 20.4	NM

Interest expense was flat for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. Interest expense increased for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 due to the amortization of the debt discount and debt issuance costs related to the Notes, which were issued on June 30, 2014.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net includes interest income earned on our cash, cash equivalents, and investments, foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses, and foreign currency transaction gains and losses.

	Year Ended July 31,				Year Ended July 31,			
	2016	2015	Change		2015	2014	Change	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
				(dollars in millions)				
Other income (expense), net	$ 8.4	$ 0.2	$ 8.2	NM	$ 0.2	$ (5.0)	$ 5.2	NM

Other income (expense), net increased for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 due to an increase in interest income and higher foreign currency remeasurement gains. In fiscal 2014, we recorded an expense of $5.9 million in other income (expense), net to record the change in fair value of the warrant issued to Juniper in connection with the Settlement Agreement. The warrant was classified as a liability on our consolidated balance sheets and remeasured to fair value from June 3, 2014, the issuance date of the warrant, through July 1, 2014, the date the warrant was exercised.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists primarily of income taxes in foreign jurisdictions in which we conduct business, withholding taxes, federal and state income taxes in the United States, and amortization of our deferred tax charges. We maintain a full valuation allowance for domestic deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits.

In recent years, we reorganized our corporate structure and intercompany relationships to more closely align with the international nature of our business activities. Our corporate structure has caused, and may continue to cause, disproportionate relationships between our overall effective tax rate and other jurisdictional measures.

In fiscal 2015, we recorded deferred tax charges of $36.8 million in connection with a corporate restructure. The current portion of the deferred tax charges is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and the remainder in other assets in our consolidated balance sheets. The deferred tax charges are being amortized on a straight-line basis over approximately seven years as a component of provision for income taxes.

	Year Ended July 31,				Year Ended July 31,			
	2016	2015	Change		2015	2014	Change	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
				(dollars in millions)				
Provision for income taxes	$ 20.8	$ 9.4	$ 11.4	121.4%	$ 9.4	$ 4.3	$ 5.1	119.1%
Effective tax rate	(10.2)%	(6.0)%			(6.0)%	(1.9)%		

We recorded an income tax provision for fiscal 2016 due to federal, state, and foreign income taxes, withholding taxes, and amortization of our deferred tax charges. The provision for income taxes increased for fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 primarily due to an increase in foreign taxes and amortization of our deferred tax charges.

We recorded an income tax provision for fiscal 2015 due to federal, state, and foreign income taxes, foreign withholding taxes, and amortization of our deferred tax charges. The provision for income taxes increased for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 due to amortization of our deferred tax charges and a shift in geographical mix of income, partially offset by the tax benefit from a partial release of the valuation allowance in connection with the acquisition of CirroSecure.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015
	(in millions)	
Working capital [1]	$ 872.3	$ 41.8
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 734.4	$ 375.8
Investments	1,204.0	952.0
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	$ 1,938.4	$ 1,327.8

(1) As of July 31, 2015, the net carrying amount of the Notes was classified in current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. Refer to Note 7. Convertible Senior Notes of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information.

At July 31, 2016, our total cash, cash equivalents, and investments of $1.9 billion were held for general corporate purposes, of which approximately $148.6 million was held outside of the United States. We do not provide for federal income taxes on the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, all of which we expect to reinvest outside of the United States indefinitely. However, if these funds were needed for our domestic operations, we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. There are no other restrictions on the use of these funds. If we were to repatriate these earnings to the United States, any associated income tax liability would be insignificant.

As of July 31, 2016, all of the Notes remained outstanding. The Notes mature on July 1, 2019, however, prior to January 1, 2019, holders may surrender their Notes for early conversion under certain circumstances. Upon conversion, we will pay cash equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Notes to be converted, and, at our election, will pay or deliver cash and/or shares of our common stock for the amount of our conversion obligation in excess of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes being converted. Refer to Note 7. Convertible Senior Notes of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information on the Notes.

On August 26, 2016, our board of directors authorized a $500.0 million share repurchase which will be funded from available working capital. Repurchases may be made at management’s discretion from time to time on the open market, through privately negotiated transactions, transactions structured through investment banking institutions, block purchase techniques, 10b5-1 trading plans, or a combination of the foregoing. The repurchase authorization will expire on August 31, 2018, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time.

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

	Year Ended July 31, 2016	2015	2014
	(in millions)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 658.1	$ 350.3	$ 88.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(338.9)	(679.0)	(320.3)
Net cash provided by financing activities	39.4	50.7	575.1
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	$ 358.6	$ (278.0)	$ 343.2

We believe that our cash flow from operations with existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for the foreseeable future. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our growth rate, the timing and extent of spending to support development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the introduction of new and enhanced products and services offerings, the costs to acquire or invest in complementary businesses and technologies, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing capacity, the investments in our new corporate headquarters, and the continuing market acceptance of our products. In addition, from time to time we may incur additional tax liability in connection with certain tax structuring decisions.

We may also choose to seek additional equity or debt financing. In the event that additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results, and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Operating Activities

Our operating activities have consisted of net loss adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in assets and liabilities.

Cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2016 was $658.1 million, an increase of $307.8 million compared to fiscal 2015. The increase was due to growth of our business and changes in our assets and liabilities during fiscal 2016, which included an increase in sales of subscription and support and maintenance contracts to new and existing customers as reflected by an increase in deferred revenue, and was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable due to an increase in sales near the end of the period.

Cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2015 was $350.3 million, an increase of $261.9 million compared to fiscal 2014. The increase was due to growth of our business and changes in our assets and liabilities during fiscal 2015. Additionally, in fiscal 2014, we made a total of $95.0 million in payments related to legal settlements. Changes in assets and liabilities for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 include an increase in sales of subscriptions and support and maintenance contracts to new and existing customers as reflected by an increase in deferred revenue. In addition, during fiscal 2015, we made a tax payment of $12.8 million in connection with an intercompany transfer of intellectual property.

Investing Activities

Our investing activities have consisted of capital expenditures, net investment purchases, sales, and maturities, and business acquisitions. We expect to continue such activities as our business grows.

Cash used in investing activities during fiscal 2016 was $338.9 million, a decrease of $340.1 million compared to fiscal 2015, due to lower net purchases of available-for-sale investments and a payment of $15.1 million related to our acquisition of CirroSecure in fiscal 2015, partially offset by increased investment in infrastructure and facilities to support the growth of our business.

Cash used in investing activities during fiscal 2015 was $679.0 million, an increase of $358.7 million compared to fiscal 2014. The increase was due to higher net purchases of available-for-sale investments in fiscal 2015, partially offset by higher payments made in fiscal 2014 related to our acquisitions of Cyvera and Morta.

Financing Activities

Our financing activities have consisted of proceeds from the issuance of the Notes and proceeds from sales of shares through employee equity incentive plans.

Cash provided by financing activities during fiscal 2016 was $39.4 million, a decrease of $11.3 million compared to fiscal 2015, due to a payment of deferred consideration related to our acquisition of Cyvera, lower proceeds from the sale of shares through employee equity incentive plans, and a decrease in excess tax benefit from share-based compensation arrangements.

Cash provided by financing activities during fiscal 2015 was $50.7 million, a decrease of $524.4 million compared to fiscal 2014. The decrease was due to net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes of $527.7 million in fiscal 2014.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following summarizes our contractual obligations and commitments as of July 31, 2016:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3- 5 Years	More Than 5 Years
			(in millions)		
0.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019	$ 575.0	$ —	$ 575.0	$ —	$ —
Operating lease obligations [(1)]	509.3	27.3	79.5	103.9	298.6
Purchase obligations [(2)]	54.2	54.2	—	—	—
Total [(3)]	$ 1,138.5	$ 81.5	$ 654.5	$ 103.9	$ 298.6

(1) Consists of contractual obligations from our non-cancelable operating leases. Excludes contractual sublease proceeds of $5.1 million, of which $3.0 million will be received in less than one year and $2.1 million will be received in one to two years. Refer to Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information on our operating leases.

(2) Consists of minimum purchase commitments of products and components with our independent contract manufacturer and original design manufacturers. Obligations under contracts that we can cancel without a significant penalty are not included in the table above.

(3) No amounts related to income taxes are included. As of July 31, 2016, we had approximately $48.4 million of tax liabilities recorded related to uncertainty in income tax positions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Through July 31, 2016, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated organizations or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and our actual results, our future financial statements will be affected.

The critical accounting policies requiring estimates, assumptions, and judgments that we believe have the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements are described below.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Most of our arrangements, other than renewals of subscriptions and support and maintenance, are multiple-element arrangements with a combination of hardware, software, subscriptions, support and maintenance, and other services. For multiple-element arrangements, we allocate revenue to each unit of accounting based on an estimated selling price at the arrangement inception. The estimated selling price for each element is based upon the following hierarchy:

- Vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of selling price, if available,
- Third-party evidence ("TPE") of selling price, if VSOE of selling price is not available, or
- Best estimate of selling price ("BESP"), if neither VSOE of selling price nor TPE of selling price are available.

We establish VSOE of selling price using the prices charged for a deliverable when sold separately. We establish TPE of selling price by evaluating similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone arrangements with similarly situated partners. We establish BESP primarily based on historical transaction pricing, whereby historical transactions are segregated based on our pricing model and our go-to-market strategy, which include factors such as type of sales channel (reseller, distributor, or end-customer), the geographies in which our products and services were sold (domestic or international), and offering type (products or services). To further support the best estimate of selling price as determined by the historical transaction pricing or when such information is unavailable, such as when there are limited sales of a new product or service, we consider the same factors we have established through our pricing model and go-to-market strategy. The determination of BESP is made through consultation with and approval by our management. In determining BESP, we rely on certain assumptions and apply significant judgment. As our business offerings evolve over time, we may be required to modify our estimated selling prices in subsequent periods, and the timing of our revenue recognition could be affected.

Share-Based Compensation

Compensation expense related to share-based transactions is measured and recognized in the financial statements based on fair value estimated on the grant date. The fair value of restricted stock units ("RSUs") and restricted stock awards ("RSAs") is based on the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of stock options and shares sold through our employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP") are estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the use of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the award and the expected volatility of the price of our common stock.

We recognize share-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. Our estimated forfeiture rate is based on an analysis of our actual historical forfeitures. A change in our estimated forfeiture rate could have a significant impact on our share-based compensation expense as the cumulative effect of adjusting the rate is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed.

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our share-based compensation expense on a prospective basis. As we continue to accumulate additional data, we may have refinements to our estimates, which could materially impact our future share-based compensation expense.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. In addition, deferred tax assets are recorded for the future benefit of utilizing net operating losses and research and development credit carryforwards. Valuation allowances are provided when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Significant judgment is required in determining any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we consider all available evidence, including past operating results, estimates of future taxable income, and the feasibility of tax planning strategies. In the event that we change our determination as to the amount of deferred tax assets that can be realized, we will adjust our valuation allowance with a corresponding impact to the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made.

We apply the authoritative accounting guidance prescribing a threshold and measurement attribute for the financial recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step requires us to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement.

Significant judgment is also required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. Although we believe our reserves are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different from that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences may impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made.

Contract Manufacturer Liabilities

We outsource most of our manufacturing, repair, and supply chain management operations to our independent contract manufacturer, which procures components and assembles our products based on our demand forecasts. These forecasts of future demand are based upon historical trends and analysis from our sales and product management functions as adjusted for overall market conditions. We accrue for costs for manufacturing commitments in excess of our forecasted demand, including costs for excess components or for carrying costs incurred by our contract manufacturer. Actual component usage and product demand may be materially different from our forecast, and could be caused by factors outside of our control, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations. To date, we have not accrued significant costs associated with this exposure.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. We accrue for loss contingencies when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. If we determine that a loss is possible and the range of the loss can be reasonably determined, then we disclose the range of the possible loss. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether an accrual is required, an accrual should be adjusted or a range of possible loss should be disclosed.

From time to time, we are involved in disputes, litigation, and other legal actions. However, there are many uncertainties associated with any litigation, and these actions or other third-party claims against us may cause us to incur substantial settlement charges, which are inherently difficult to estimate and could adversely affect our results of operations. The actual liability in any such matters may be materially different from our estimates, which could result in the need to adjust our liability and record additional expenses.

Goodwill, Intangibles, and Other Long-Lived Assets

We make significant estimates, assumptions, and judgments when valuing goodwill and other purchased intangible assets in connection with the initial purchase price allocation of an acquired entity, as well as when evaluating impairment of goodwill and other purchased intangible assets on an ongoing basis. These estimates are based upon a number of factors, including historical experience, market conditions, and information obtained from the management of the acquired company. Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include, but are not limited to, cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future, discount rates, the time and expense that would be necessary to recreate the assets, and the profit margin a market participant would receive. The amounts and useful lives assigned to identified intangible assets impacts the amount and timing of future amortization expense.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis in our fourth fiscal quarter or more frequently if we believe impairment indicators exist. We first analyze qualitative factors, which include industry and market considerations, overall financial performance, and other relevant events and factors affecting the reporting unit. If qualitative factors indicate that it is more likely than not that the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount, then we will perform the quantitative analysis required under the two-step goodwill impairment test.

Under the two-step goodwill impairment test, we first compare the reporting unit's carrying amount, including goodwill, to the fair value of the reporting unit. The fair value of the reporting unit is estimated using significant judgment based on a combination of the income and the market approaches. If the fair value of the reporting unit does not exceed the carrying amount of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit, then we perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. When the carrying amount of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, we record an impairment loss equal to the difference. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is highly judgmental in nature and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, operating trends, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions, and determination of appropriate market comparables. We base our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable but that are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual future results may differ from those estimates.

We evaluate long-lived assets, such as property, equipment, and purchased intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Such events or changes in circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant decrease in the fair value of the underlying asset or asset group, a significant decrease in the benefits realized from the acquired assets, difficulty and delays in integrating the business, or a significant change in the operations of the acquired assets or use of an asset. A long-lived asset is considered impaired if its carrying amount exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows the asset or asset group is expected to generate. If a long-lived asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset or asset group.

To date, we have not recognized any impairment losses on our goodwill, intangible assets, and long-lived assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our sales contracts are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars. A portion of our operating expenses are incurred outside of the United States and are denominated in foreign currencies and are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the euro, British pound, Singapore dollar, Israeli shekel, and Japanese yen. Additionally, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may cause us to recognize transaction gains and losses in our statement of operations. The effect of an immediate 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates on monetary assets and liabilities at July 31, 2016 would not be material to our financial condition or results of operations. As of July 31, 2016, foreign currency transaction gains and losses and exchange rate fluctuations have not been material to our financial statements. On August 30, 2016, in an effort to reduce our foreign currency exchange exposure related to our euro-dominated expenditures for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2017, we entered into forward contracts with a notional amount of €66.9 million. The effectiveness of our existing hedging transactions and the availability and effectiveness of any hedging transactions we may decide to enter into in the future may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

As our international operations grow, our risks associated with fluctuation in currency rates will become greater, and we will continue to reassess our approach to managing this risk. In addition, a weakening U.S. dollar can increase the costs of our international expansion and a strengthening U.S. dollar can increase the real cost of our products to our end-customers outside of the United States, leading to delays in the purchase of our products and services. For additional information, see the risk factor entitled “We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could negatively affect our financial condition and operating results” in Part 1, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objectives of our investment activities are to preserve principal, provide liquidity, and maximize income without significantly increasing risk. Some of the securities we invest in are subject to interest risk. To minimize this risk, we maintain our portfolio of cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments in a variety of securities, including commercial paper, money market funds, U.S. government and agency securities, and corporate debt securities. Due to the short duration and conservative nature of our investment portfolio, a movement of 10% in market interest rates would not have a material impact on our operating results and the total value of the portfolio. The effect of an immediate 10% change in interest rates at July 31, 2016 would not have been material to our operating results and the total value of the portfolio assuming consistent investment levels.

Market Risk and Market Interest Risk

In June 2014, we issued $575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019 (the “Notes”). We carry this instrument at face value less unamortized discount on our balance sheet. As this instrument does not bear interest, we have no financial and economic interest exposure associated with changes in interest rates. However, the fair value of fixed rate instruments fluctuate when interest rates change, and additionally, in the case of the Notes, when the market price of our common stock fluctuates.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Palo Alto Networks, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. as of July 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. at July 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Palo Alto Networks, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated September 8, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
September 8, 2016

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Palo Alto Networks, Inc.

We have audited Palo Alto Networks, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). Palo Alto Networks, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Palo Alto Networks, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2016, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. as of July 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2016 of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. and our report dated September 8, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
September 8, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Palo Alto Networks, Inc. (the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the Company. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2016, based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013 framework). Based on that assessment, management concluded that, as of July 31, 2016, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2016, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audits the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, as stated in their report preceding this report, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of July 31, 2016.

PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions, except per share data)

	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 734.4	$ 375.8
Short-term investments	551.2	413.2
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $2.4 and $0.7 at July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015, respectively	348.7	212.4
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	84.8	72.6
Total current assets	1,719.1	1,074.0
Property and equipment, net	117.2	62.9
Long-term investments	652.8	538.8
Goodwill	163.5	163.5
Intangible assets, net	44.0	52.7
Other assets	64.6	73.3
Total assets	$ 2,761.2	$ 1,965.2
Liabilities, temporary equity, and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 30.2	$ 13.2
Accrued compensation	73.5	79.8
Accrued and other liabilities	39.2	28.2
Deferred revenue	703.9	423.9
Convertible senior notes, net	—	487.1
Total current liabilities	846.8	1,032.2
Convertible senior notes, net	508.2	—
Long-term deferred revenue	536.9	289.8
Other long-term liabilities	79.4	67.4
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Temporary equity	—	87.9
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock; $0.0001 par value; 100.0 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding at July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015	—	—
Common stock and additional paid-in capital; $0.0001 par value; 1,000.0 shares authorized; 90.5 and 84.8 shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015, respectively	1,515.5	988.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1.0	(0.1)
Accumulated deficit	(726.6)	(500.7)
Total stockholders' equity	789.9	487.9
Total liabilities, temporary equity, and stockholders' equity	$ 2,761.2	$ 1,965.2

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In millions, except per share data)

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue:			
Product	$ 670.8	$ 492.7	$ 340.1
Services	707.7	435.4	258.1
Total revenue	1,378.5	928.1	598.2
Cost of revenue:			
Product	175.4	131.1	85.5
Services	194.6	120.4	74.1
Total cost of revenue	370.0	251.5	159.6
Total gross profit	1,008.5	676.6	438.6
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	284.2	185.8	104.8
Sales and marketing	776.0	522.7	334.8
General and administrative	138.4	101.6	73.1
Legal settlement (Note 9)	—	—	141.2
Total operating expenses	1,198.6	810.1	653.9
Operating loss	(190.1)	(133.5)	(215.3)
Interest expense	(23.4)	(22.3)	(1.9)
Other income (expense), net	8.4	0.2	(5.0)
Loss before income taxes	(205.1)	(155.6)	(222.2)
Provision for income taxes	20.8	9.4	4.3
Net loss	$ (225.9)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.5)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (2.59)	$ (2.02)	$ (3.05)
Weighted-average shares used to compute net loss per share, basic and diluted	87.1	81.6	74.3

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In millions)

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net loss	$ (225.9)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments	1.1	—	(0.1)
Comprehensive loss	$ (224.8)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.6)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In millions)

	Common Stock and Additional Paid-In Capital		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of July 31, 2013	71.6	$ 381.6	$ —	$ (109.2)	$ 272.4
Net loss	—	—	—	(226.5)	(226.5)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee equity incentive plans and related excess tax benefit	4.8	48.0	—	—	48.0
Share-based compensation for equity based awards	—	99.8	—	—	99.8
Issuance of common stock in connection with legal settlement	1.5	113.3	—	—	113.3
Issuance of common stock in connection with acquisition	1.6	87.5	—	—	87.5
Equity component of convertible senior notes, net	—	106.9	—	—	106.9
Purchase of convertible senior note hedges	—	(111.0)	—	—	(111.0)
Issuance of warrants	—	78.3	—	—	78.3
Balance as of July 31, 2014	79.5	804.4	(0.1)	(335.7)	468.6
Net loss	—	—	—	(165.0)	(165.0)
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee equity incentive plans and related excess tax benefit	5.3	50.9	—	—	50.9
Share-based compensation for equity based awards	—	221.3	—	—	221.3
Temporary equity reclassification	—	(87.9)	—	—	(87.9)
Balance as of July 31, 2015	84.8	988.7	(0.1)	(500.7)	487.9
Net loss	—	—	—	(225.9)	(225.9)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	1.1	—	1.1
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee equity incentive plans and related excess tax benefit	5.7	45.8	—	—	45.8
Share-based compensation for equity based awards	—	393.1	—	—	393.1
Temporary equity reclassification	—	87.9	—	—	87.9
Balance as of July 31, 2016	90.5	$ 1,515.5	$ 1.0	$ (726.6)	$ 789.9

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	$ (225.9)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.5)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Share-based compensation for equity based awards	392.8	221.3	99.8
Issuance of common stock for legal settlement	—	—	46.2
Depreciation and amortization	42.8	28.9	19.4
Amortization of investment premiums, net of accretion of purchase discounts	3.0	3.2	1.5
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	23.4	22.3	1.8
Change in fair value of common stock warrant	—	—	5.9
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation arrangements	(0.5)	(2.5)	(1.0)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(136.4)	(76.8)	(47.9)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2.6	(34.2)	(10.3)
Accounts payable	15.1	(3.5)	(1.1)
Accrued compensation	(6.3)	31.1	26.3
Accrued and other liabilities	20.4	34.5	1.1
Deferred revenue	527.1	291.0	173.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	658.1	350.3	88.4
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of investments	(1,037.0)	(987.6)	(506.6)
Proceeds from sales of investments	141.9	18.5	74.6
Proceeds from maturities of investments	628.7	339.0	233.5
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(15.1)	(85.7)
Purchases of property, equipment, and other assets	(72.5)	(33.8)	(36.1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(338.9)	(679.0)	(320.3)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings on convertible senior notes, net	—	—	560.4
Proceeds from issuance of warrants	—	—	78.3
Purchase of convertible note hedges	—	—	(111.0)
Proceeds from sales of shares through employee equity incentive plans	45.3	48.2	46.4
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation arrangements	0.5	2.5	1.0
Payment of deferred consideration related to prior year business acquisition	(6.4)	—	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	39.4	50.7	575.1
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	358.6	(278.0)	343.2
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	375.8	653.8	310.6
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	$ 734.4	$ 375.8	$ 653.8
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 7.1	$ 17.5	$ 1.5
Cash paid for interest	$ —	$ 0.1	$ —
Non-cash investing and financing activities			
Issuance of common stock in connection with acquisition	$ —	$ —	$ 87.5

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Palo Alto Networks, Inc. (the "Company," "we," "us," or "our"), located in Santa Clara, California, was incorporated in March 2005 under the laws of the State of Delaware and commenced operations in April 2005. We offer a next-generation security platform that empowers enterprises, service providers, and government entities to secure their organizations by safely enabling applications running on their networks and by preventing breaches that stem from targeted cyber attacks.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of our annual results. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with current period presentation.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and our wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such management estimates include, but are not limited to the best estimate of selling price for our products and services, share-based compensation, fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, the assessment of recoverability of our property and equipment, identified intangibles and goodwill, future taxable income, contract manufacturer liabilities, and loss contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and also on assumptions that we believe are reasonable. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Concentrations

Financial instruments that subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments, and accounts receivable.

We invest only in high-quality credit instruments and maintain our cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments in fixed income securities. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold our investments are financially sound and, accordingly, are subject to minimal credit risk. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

Our accounts receivables are primarily derived from our distributors representing various geographical locations. We perform ongoing credit evaluations and generally do not require collateral on accounts receivable. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated potential credit losses. As of July 31, 2016, four distributors represented 26.1%, 25.6%, 11.4%, and 11.0% of our gross accounts receivable. For fiscal 2016, two distributors represented 31.0% and 27.2% of our total revenue. We rely on an independent contract manufacturer to assemble most of our products and sole suppliers for a certain number of our components.

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is comprised of net loss and other comprehensive income (loss). Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments are included in our other comprehensive income (loss).

Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been remeasured into U.S. dollars using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet dates. Foreign currency denominated income and expenses have been remeasured using the average exchange rates in effect during each period. Foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses and foreign currency transaction gains and losses are not significant to the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments held at financial institutions, such as commercial paper, money market funds, and other money market securities with original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value

We define fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities which are required to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which to transact and the market-based risk. We apply fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements approximate the fair value for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities, due to their short-term nature.

Investments

We classify our investments as available-for-sale at the time of purchase since it is our intent that these investments are available for current operations, and include these investments on our consolidated balance sheet as either short-term or long-term investments depending on their maturity. Investments not considered cash equivalents and with maturities one year or less from the consolidated balance sheet date are classified as short-term investments. Investments with maturities greater than one year from the consolidated balance sheet date are classified as long-term investments.

Investments are considered impaired when a decline in fair value is judged to be other-than-temporary. We consult with our investment managers and consider available quantitative and qualitative evidence in evaluating potential impairment of our investments on a quarterly basis. If the cost of an individual investment exceeds its fair value, we evaluate, among other factors, general market conditions, the duration and extent to which the fair value is less than cost, and our intent and ability to hold the investment. Once a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis in the investment is established.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount, net of allowances for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on our assessment of the collectability of accounts. Management regularly reviews the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts by considering the age of each outstanding invoice, each channel partner’s expected ability to pay, and the collection history with each channel partner, when applicable, to determine whether a specific allowance is appropriate. Accounts receivable deemed uncollectible are charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts when identified. As of July 31, 2016 and 2015, the allowance for doubtful accounts activity was not significant.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally three to ten years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the remaining lease term.

Business Combinations

We include the results of operations of the businesses that we acquire as of the respective dates of acquisition. We allocate the fair value of the purchase price of our acquisitions to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and intangible assets acquired, based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Additional information existing as of the acquisition date but unknown to us may become known during the remainder of the measurement period, not to exceed 12 months from the acquisition date, which may result in changes to the amounts and allocations recorded.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

Purchased intangible assets with finite lives are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Acquisition-related in-process research and development represents the fair value of incomplete research and development projects that have not reached technological feasibility as of the date of acquisition. Initially, these assets are not subject to amortization. Assets related to projects that have been completed are transferred to developed technology, which are subject to amortization.

Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets, and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. We have elected to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of our single reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of our single reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the two-step goodwill impairment test will be performed. The first step, identifying a potential impairment, compares the fair value of our single reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds its fair value, the second step will be performed; otherwise, no further step is required. The second step, measuring the impairment loss, compares the implied fair value of the goodwill with the carrying amount of the goodwill. Any excess of the goodwill carrying amount over the implied fair value is recognized as an impairment loss.

We evaluate events and changes in circumstances that could indicate carrying amounts of purchased intangible assets and long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances occur, we assess the recoverability of these assets by determining whether or not the carrying amount will be recovered through undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the total of the future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of an asset, we record an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Through July 31, 2016, we have not recognized any impairment losses on our goodwill, intangible assets, and long-lived assets.

Contract Manufacturer Liabilities

We outsource most of our manufacturing, repair, and supply chain management operations to our independent contract manufacturer and payments to it are a significant portion of our product cost of revenues. Although we could be contractually obligated to purchase manufactured products, we generally do not own the manufactured products. Product title transfers from our independent contract manufacturer to us and immediately to our channel partners upon shipment. Our independent contract manufacturer assembles our products using design specifications, quality assurance programs, and standards that we establish and it procures components and assembles our products based on our demand forecasts. These forecasts represent our estimates of future demand for our products based upon historical trends and analysis from our sales and product management functions as adjusted for overall market conditions. If the actual component usage and product demand are significantly lower than forecast, we accrue for costs for contractual manufacturing commitments in excess of our forecasted demand including costs for excess components or for carrying costs incurred by our contract manufacturer. Through July 31, 2016, we have not accrued any significant costs associated with this exposure.

Convertible Senior Notes

On June 30, 2014, we issued $575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019 (the "Notes"). In accounting for the issuance of the Notes, we separated the Notes into liability and equity components. The carrying amount of the liability component was calculated by measuring the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an associated convertible feature. The carrying amount of the equity component representing the conversion option was determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the par value of the Notes as a whole. This difference represents a debt discount that is amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the term of the Notes. The equity component is not remeasured as long as it continues to meet the conditions for equity classification. In accounting for the transaction costs related to the issuance of the Notes, we allocated the total amount incurred to the liability and equity components using the same proportions as the proceeds from the Notes. Transaction costs attributable to the liability component are being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the term of the Notes. Transaction costs attributable to the equity component were netted with the equity component of the Notes in additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheets.

When the Notes are convertible, the net carrying amount of the Notes and related debt issuance costs will be classified as current liabilities and current assets, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheets. In addition, a portion of the equity component representing the conversion option will be reclassified to temporary equity in our consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the sales of hardware and software products, subscriptions, support and maintenance, and other services primarily through a direct sales force and indirect relationships with channel partners, and, to a lesser extent, directly to end-customers.

Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria are met:

- ***Persuasive Evidence of an Arrangement Exists.*** We rely upon non-cancelable sales agreements and purchase orders to determine the existence of an arrangement.
- ***Delivery has Occurred.*** We use shipping documents or transmissions of product or service contract registration codes to determine delivery.

- ***The Fee is Fixed or Determinable.*** We assess whether the fee is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction.
- ***Collectability is Reasonably Assured.*** We assess collectability based on credit analysis and payment history.

We recognize product revenue at the time of shipment provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. Our channel partners generally receive an order from an end-customer prior to placing an order with us. In addition, payment from our channel partners is not contingent on the partner's success in sales to end-customers. Our channel partners generally do not stock appliances and only have limited stock rotation rights and no price protection rights. When necessary, we make certain estimates and maintain allowances for sales returns and other programs based on our historical experience. To date, these estimates have not been significant. We recognize services revenue from subscriptions and support and maintenance ratably over the contractual service period, which is typically one to five years. Other services revenue is recognized as the services are rendered.

Most of our arrangements, other than renewals of subscriptions and support and maintenance, are multiple-element arrangements with a combination of hardware, software, subscriptions, support and maintenance, and other services. Products and services generally qualify as separate units of accounting. Our hardware deliverables typically include proprietary operating system software, which together deliver the essential functionality of our products. For multiple-element arrangements, we allocate revenue to each unit of accounting based on an estimated selling price at the arrangement inception. The estimated selling price for each element is based upon the following hierarchy: vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of selling price, if available, third-party evidence ("TPE") of selling price, if VSOE of selling price is not available, or best estimate of selling price ("BESP"), if neither VSOE of selling price nor TPE of selling price are available. The total arrangement consideration is allocated to each separate unit of accounting using the relative estimated selling prices of each unit based on the aforementioned selling price hierarchy. We limit the amount of revenue recognized for delivered elements to an amount that is not contingent upon future delivery of additional products or services or meeting of any specified performance conditions.

In multiple-element arrangements where software deliverables are included, revenue is allocated to each separate unit of accounting for each of the non-software deliverables and to the software deliverables as a group using the relative estimated selling prices of each of the deliverables in the arrangement based on the aforementioned estimated selling price hierarchy. The arrangement consideration allocated to the software deliverables as a group is then allocated to each software deliverable using the residual method when VSOE of fair value of the undelivered items exists. Under the residual method, the amount of revenue allocated to delivered elements equals the total arrangement consideration less the aggregate fair value of any undelivered elements. In determining VSOE of fair value, we evaluate whether a substantial majority of the historical prices charged for a product or service sold on a standalone basis, as represented by a percentage of list price, fall within a reasonably narrow range. If VSOE of fair value of one or more undelivered items does not exist, revenue from the software portion of the arrangement is deferred and recognized at the earlier of: (i) delivery of those elements or (ii) when fair value can be established unless support and maintenance is the only undelivered element, in which case, the entire software arrangement fee is recognized ratably over the contractual service period.

We account for multiple agreements with a single partner as one arrangement if the contractual terms and/or substance of those agreements indicate that they may be so closely related that they are, in effect, parts of a single arrangement.

Revenues are reported net of sales taxes. Shipping charges billed to channel partners are included in revenues and related costs are included in cost of revenue. Sales commissions and other incremental costs to acquire contracts are also expensed as incurred. After receipt of a partner order, any amounts billed in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs, which are expensed and included in sales and marketing expense when incurred, were $6.6 million, $4.8 million, and $3.7 million, during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Software Development Costs

Internally developed software includes security software developed to meet our internal needs to provide cloud-based subscription services to our end-customers and business software that we customize to meet our specific operational needs. These capitalized costs consist of internal compensation related costs and external direct costs incurred during the application development stage and will be amortized over a useful life of three to five years.

The costs to develop software that is marketed externally have not been capitalized as we believe our current software development process is essentially completed concurrent with the establishment of technological feasibility. As such, all related software development costs are expensed as incurred and included in research and development expense in our consolidated statements of operations.

Share-Based Compensation

Compensation expense related to share-based transactions, including employee and non-employee director awards, is measured and recognized in the financial statements based on fair value on the grant date. We recognize share-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the related awards.

Leases

We rent our facilities under operating lease agreements and recognize related rent expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Some of our lease agreements contain rent holidays, scheduled rent increases, lease incentives, and renewal options. Rent holidays and scheduled rent increases are included in the determination of rent expense to be recorded over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognized as a reduction of rent expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Renewals are not assumed in the determination of the lease term unless they are deemed to be reasonably assured at the inception of the lease. We begin recognizing rent expense on the date that we obtain the legal right to use and control the leased space.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. In addition, deferred tax assets are recorded for the future benefit of utilizing net operating losses and research and development credit carryforwards. Valuation allowances are provided when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

Significant judgment is required in determining any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we consider all available evidence, including past operating results, estimates of future taxable income, and the feasibility of tax planning strategies. In the event that we change our determination as to the amount of deferred tax assets that can be realized, we will adjust our valuation allowance with a corresponding impact to the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made.

We apply the authoritative accounting guidance prescribing a threshold and measurement attribute for the financial recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step requires us to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. In determining loss contingencies, we consider the likelihood of loss or impairment of an asset, or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss. An estimated loss contingency is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. If we determine that a loss is possible and the range of the loss can be reasonably determined, then we disclose the range of the possible loss. We regularly evaluate current information available to us to determine whether an accrual is required, an accrual should be adjusted or a range of possible loss should be disclosed.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new authoritative guidance addressing eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice in how certain transactions are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2019 and will be applied on a retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating whether this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued new authoritative guidance on the accounting for credit losses on most financial assets and certain financial instruments. The standard replaces the existing incurred loss model with an expected credit loss model for financial assets measured at amortized cost, including trade receivables, and requires that credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities be presented as an allowance rather than as a write-down. The standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2021 and will be applied on a modified-retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted beginning our first quarter of fiscal 2020. We are currently evaluating whether this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued authoritative guidance simplifying several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, accounting for forfeitures, and classification of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2018, however, early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating whether this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued new authoritative guidance on lease accounting. Among its provisions, the standard requires lessees to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for operating leases and also requires additional qualitative and quantitative disclosures about lease arrangements. The standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2020 and will be applied on a modified retrospective basis, with the option to elect certain practical expedients. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating whether this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued new authoritative guidance on fees paid in a cloud computing arrangement. The standard requires customers in a cloud computing arrangement to evaluate whether the arrangement includes a software license. If the arrangement includes a software license, the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If the arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. The standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2017 and will be applied on a prospective basis. We do not expect the adoption of the standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued updated authoritative guidance to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. The amended standard requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability, consistent with the presentation of debt discounts, instead of being presented as an asset. The amended standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2017 and will be applied on a retrospective basis. We do not expect the adoption of the standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued new authoritative guidance on revenue from contracts with customers. The new standard provides principles for recognizing revenue for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers with the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard also requires significantly expanded disclosures about revenue recognition. The FASB subsequently delayed the effective date of the standard by one year and as a result, the standard is now effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2019 using either of two methods: (i) retrospective to each prior reporting period presented with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within the guidance; or (ii) retrospective with the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application and providing certain additional disclosures as defined per the guidance. Early adoption as of the original effective date is permitted. We are currently evaluating adoption methods and whether this standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Fair Value Measurements

We categorize assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on our consolidated balance sheets based upon the level of judgment associated with inputs used to measure their fair value. The categories are as follows:

- Level 1—Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2—Inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instruments.
- Level 3—Inputs are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value. The inputs require significant management judgment or estimation.

The following table presents the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities using the above input categories as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 (in millions):

	July 31, 2016				July 31, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments:								
Certificates of deposit	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1.0	$ —	$ 1.0
Commercial paper	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—	—
Corporate debt securities	—	121.4	—	121.4	—	97.8	—	97.8
U.S. government and agency securities	—	426.8	—	426.8	—	314.4	—	314.4
Total short-term investments	—	551.2	—	551.2	—	413.2	—	413.2
Long-term investments:								
Certificates of deposit	—	5.4	—	5.4	—	—	—	—
Corporate debt securities	—	166.1	—	166.1	—	92.9	—	92.9
U.S. government and agency securities	—	481.3	—	481.3	—	445.9	—	445.9
Total long-term investments	—	652.8	—	652.8	—	538.8	—	538.8
Total assets measured at fair value	$ —	$ 1,204.0	$ —	$ 1,204.0	$ —	$ 952.0	$ —	$ 952.0

Refer to Note 7. Convertible Senior Notes for the carrying amount and estimated fair value of our convertible senior notes as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015.

3. Investments

The following tables summarize the amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of our available-for-sale investments as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 (in millions):

	July 31, 2016			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Certificates of deposit	$ 5.4	$ —	$ —	$ 5.4
Commercial paper	3.0	—	—	3.0
Corporate debt securities	286.7	0.8	—	287.5
U.S. government and agency securities	907.3	0.9	(0.1)	908.1
Total	$ 1,202.4	$ 1.7	$ (0.1)	$ 1,204.0

	July 31, 2015			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Certificates of deposit	$ 1.0	$ —	$ —	$ 1.0
Corporate debt securities	190.9	—	(0.2)	190.7
U.S. government and agency securities	760.2	0.3	(0.2)	760.3
Total	$ 952.1	$ 0.3	$ (0.4)	$ 952.0

Unrealized losses related to these investments are due to interest rate fluctuations as opposed to credit quality. In addition, we do not intend to sell and it is not likely that we would be required to sell these investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity. As a result, there were no other-than-temporary impairments for these investments at July 31, 2016 and 2015.

We received proceeds of $141.9 million, $18.5 million, and $74.6 million from sales of investments during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. We use the specific identification method to determine the cost basis of investments sold.

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of our available-for-sale investments as of July 31, 2016, by contractual years-to-maturity (in millions):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	$ 551.0	$ 551.2
Due between one and three years	651.4	652.8
Total	$ 1,202.4	$ 1,204.0

4. Acquisitions

Fiscal 2015

CirroSecure, Inc.

On May 22, 2015, we completed our acquisition of CirroSecure, Inc. ("CirroSecure"), a privately-held cybersecurity company. The acquisition expands the functionality of our next-generation security platform by providing additional security for SaaS applications. We accounted for this transaction as a business combination in exchange for total cash consideration of $15.3 million.

We allocated the purchase consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values and as a result, recorded a developed technology intangible asset of $11.0 million, goodwill of $8.1 million, and net liabilities of $3.8 million in our consolidated balance sheets as of the acquisition date. The developed technology is being amortized over an estimated useful life of seven years. The goodwill is attributable to the assembled workforce and expected post-acquisition synergies and is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Fiscal 2014

Cyvera Ltd.

On April 9, 2014, we completed our acquisition of Cyvera Ltd. ("Cyvera"), a privately-held cybersecurity company located in Tel Aviv, Israel. The acquisition extends our next-generation security platform with an innovative approach to preventing attacks on the endpoint. We accounted for this transaction as a business combination in exchange for total consideration of approximately $177.6 million, which consisted of the following (in millions):

	Amount
Cash	$ 90.1
Common stock (1.3 million shares)	87.5
Total	$ 177.6

As part of the acquisition, we agreed to replace Cyvera's unvested options with our restricted stock units with an estimated fair value of $6.4 million. Of the total estimated fair value, a portion was allocated to the purchase consideration and the remainder was allocated to future services and is being expensed over the remaining service periods on a straight-line basis as share-based compensation. In addition, we issued 0.3 million shares of restricted common stock with a total fair value of $17.6 million to certain Cyvera employees. The restriction on these shares will be released over a period of three years from the acquisition date, subject to continued employment. These shares were excluded from the purchase consideration and are being expensed over the remaining service periods on a straight-line basis as share-based compensation.

The following table summarizes our allocation of the purchase consideration based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in millions):

	Amount
Cash	$ 6.9
Goodwill	145.3
Identified intangible assets	42.3
Accrued and other liabilities, net	(7.0)
Long-term deferred tax liability, net	(9.9)
Total	$ 177.6

The following table presents details of the identified intangible assets acquired as of the date of acquisition (in millions, except years):

	Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life
Developed technology	$ 34.5	7 years
In-process research and development	7.6	N/A
Other	0.2	2 years
Total	$ 42.3	

Goodwill generated from this business combination is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and synergies from combined selling opportunities of both network security products and endpoint security products. The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Morta Security, Inc.

On December 26, 2013, we completed our acquisition of Morta Security, Inc. ("Morta"), a privately-held cybersecurity company. We accounted for this transaction as a business combination and exchanged total cash consideration of $10.3 million. Morta brings us a team of cybersecurity experts which will enhance the proven detection and prevention capabilities of our WildFire offering.

The following table summarizes our allocation of the purchase consideration based on the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in millions):

	Amount
Goodwill	$ 10.1
Identified intangible assets	2.2
Net liabilities assumed	(2.0)
Total	$ 10.3

The following table presents details of the identified intangible assets acquired (in millions, except years):

	Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life
In-process research and development held for defensive purposes	$ 1.9	3 years
Other	0.3	2 years
Total	$ 2.2	

Goodwill generated from this business combination is primarily attributable to human capital with threat intelligence experience and capabilities, and is not deductible for income tax purposes.

5. Intangible Assets

The following table presents details of our purchased intangible assets as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 (in millions):

	July 31,					
	2016			2015		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Developed technology	$ 53.1	$ (15.4)	$ 37.7	$ 53.1	$ (7.7)	$ 45.4
Acquired intellectual property	8.9	(2.9)	6.0	8.2	(1.9)	6.3
In-process research and development held for defensive purposes	1.9	(1.6)	0.3	1.9	(1.0)	0.9
Other	0.5	(0.5)	—	0.5	(0.4)	0.1
Total purchased intangible assets	$ 64.4	$ (20.4)	$ 44.0	$ 63.7	$ (11.0)	$ 52.7

We recognized amortization expense of $9.4 million, $7.9 million, and $2.9 million for the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

The following table summarizes our estimated future amortization expense of intangible assets as of July 31, 2016 (in millions):

	Amount
Years ending July 31:	
2017	$ 8.7
2018	8.3
2019	8.2
2020	8.1
2021	6.5
2022 and thereafter	4.2
Total future amortization expense	$ 44.0

6. Property and Equipment

The following table presents details of our property and equipment, net as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 (in millions):

	July 31,	
	2016	2015
Computers, equipment, and software	$ 102.7	$ 62.6
Leasehold improvements	58.0	25.5
Demonstration units	20.1	16.0
Furniture and fixtures	14.6	6.6
Total property and equipment	195.4	110.7
Less: accumulated depreciation	(78.2)	(47.8)
Total property and equipment, net	$ 117.2	$ 62.9

We recognized depreciation expense of $33.1 million, $20.3 million, and $14.0 million related to property and equipment during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

7. Convertible Senior Notes

Convertible Senior Notes

On June 30, 2014, we issued $575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2019 (the "Notes"). The Notes are governed by an indenture between us, as the issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (the "Indenture"). The Notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations that do not contain any financial covenants or restrictions on the payments of dividends, the incurrence of indebtedness, or the issuance or repurchase of securities by us or any of our subsidiaries. The Notes mature on July 1, 2019 unless converted or repurchased in accordance with their terms prior to such date. We cannot redeem the Notes prior to maturity.

The Notes are convertible for up to 5.2 million shares of our common stock at an initial conversion rate of approximately 9.068 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount, which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately $110.28 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment. Holders of the Notes may surrender their Notes for conversion at their option at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding January 1, 2019, only under the following circumstances:

- during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on October 31, 2014 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price for the Notes on each applicable trading day (the "sale price condition");
- during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period, in which the trading price per $1,000 principal amount of Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate for the Notes on each such trading day; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events.

On or after January 1, 2019, holders may convert all or any portion of their Notes at any time prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date regardless of the foregoing conditions. Upon conversion, holders will receive cash equal to the aggregate principal amount of the Notes to be converted, and, at our election, cash and/or shares of our common stock for any amounts in excess of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes being converted.

The conversion price will be subject to adjustment in some events. Holders of the Notes who convert their Notes in connection with certain corporate events that constitute a "make-whole fundamental change" per the Indenture are, under certain circumstances, entitled to an increase in the conversion rate. Additionally, upon the occurrence of a corporate event that constitutes a "fundamental change" per the Indenture, holders of the Notes may require us to repurchase for cash all or a portion of the Notes at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid contingent interest.

In accounting for the issuance of the Notes, we separated the Notes into liability and equity components. The carrying amount of the liability component was calculated by measuring the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an associated convertible feature. The carrying amount of the equity component representing the conversion option was determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the par value of the Notes as a whole. The difference between the principal amount of the Notes and the liability component (the "debt discount"), is amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the term of the Notes. The equity component of the Notes was recorded in additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheets and is not remeasured as long as it continues to meet the conditions for equity classification.

In accounting for the transaction costs related to the issuance of the Notes, we allocated the total amount incurred to the liability and equity components using the same proportions as the proceeds from the Notes. Transaction costs attributable to the liability component were recorded in other assets in our consolidated balance sheets and are being amortized to interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations using the effective interest method over the term of the Notes. Transaction costs attributable to the equity component were netted with the equity component of the Notes in additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheets. We recorded liability issuance costs, or debt issuance costs, of $12.5 million and equity issuance costs of $2.9 million.

The sale price condition was met during the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2015, and as a result, holders could convert their Notes at any time during the fiscal quarter ending October 31, 2015. Accordingly, the net carrying amount of the Notes and related debit issuance costs were classified in current liabilities and current assets, respectively, and a portion of the equity component representing the conversion option was classified as temporary equity in our consolidated balance sheets as of July 31, 2015. The portion of the equity component classified as temporary equity was measured as the difference between the principal and net carrying amount of the Notes. The sale price condition was not met during the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2016. Since the Notes were no longer convertible, the net carrying amount of the Notes and related debt issuance costs were reclassified into long-term liabilities and other assets, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheets as of July 31, 2016. In addition, the portion of the equity component classified as temporary equity was reclassified into additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheets as of July 31, 2016.

The following table sets forth the components of the Notes as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 (in millions):

	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015
Liability:		
Principal	$ 575.0	$ 575.0
Less: debt discount, net of amortization	66.8	87.9
Net carrying amount	$ 508.2	$ 487.1
Equity (including temporary equity)	$ 109.8	$ 109.8

The total estimated fair value of the Notes was $761.9 million and $994.8 million at July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015, respectively. The fair value was determined based on the closing trading price per $100 of the Notes as of the last day of trading for the period. We consider the fair value of the Notes at July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 to be a Level 2 measurement. The fair value of the Notes is primarily affected by the trading price of our common stock and market interest rates. As of July 31, 2016, the if-converted value of the Notes exceeded its principal amount by $80.0 million.

The following table sets forth interest expense recognized related to the Notes (dollars in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Amortization of debt discount	$ 21.1	$ 20.2	$ 1.6
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2.3	2.1	0.2
Total interest expense recognized	$ 23.4	$ 22.3	$ 1.8
Effective interest rate of the liability component	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%

Note Hedges

To minimize the impact of potential economic dilution upon conversion of the Notes, we entered into convertible note hedge transactions (the "Note Hedges") with respect to our common stock concurrent with the issuance of the Notes. The Note Hedges cover up to 5.2 million shares of our common stock at a strike price per share that corresponds to the initial conversion price of the Notes, which are also subject to adjustment, and are exercisable upon conversion of the Notes. The Note Hedges will expire upon maturity of the Notes. The Note Hedges are separate transactions and are not part of the terms of the Notes. Holders of the Notes will not have any rights with respect to the Note Hedges. The shares receivable related to the Note Hedges are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they are antidilutive.

We paid an aggregate amount of $111.0 million for the Note Hedges, which is included in additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheets.

Warrants

Separately, but concurrently with our issuance of the Notes, we entered into transactions whereby we sold warrants (the "Warrants") to acquire up to 5.2 million shares of our common stock at a strike price of approximately $137.85 per share, subject to adjustments. The shares issuable under the Warrants will be included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share when the average market value per share of our common stock for the reporting period exceeds the strike price of the Warrants. The Warrants are separate transactions and are not part of the Notes or Notes Hedges, and are not remeasured through earnings each reporting period. Holders of the Notes and Note Hedges will not have any rights with respect to the Warrants.

We received aggregate proceeds of $78.3 million from the sale of the Warrants, which is included in additional paid-in capital in our consolidated balance sheets.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

We lease our facilities under various non-cancelable operating leases, which expire through the year ending July 31, 2028.

In September 2012, we entered into two lease agreements for an aggregate of approximately 300,000 square feet of space in Santa Clara, California to serve as our corporate headquarters beginning in November 2013. The leases commenced in November 2012 and August 2013, expire in July 2023, and allow for two separate five-year options to extend the lease term. Payments under these leases are approximately $94.3 million over the lease term. Each lease has a rent holiday, which was included in the determination of rent expense.

In July 2013, we entered into a 51-month sub-lease agreement for our previous corporate headquarters with a commencement date of January 2014. Net proceeds from this sub-lease are approximately $10.7 million over the lease term.

In May 2015, we entered into three lease agreements for approximately 752,000 square feet of corporate office space in Santa Clara, California to serve as our future corporate headquarters. In October 2015, we entered into a fourth lease agreement for approximately 310,000 square feet of additional office space at the same location. The first lease commenced in February 2016 and will expire in April 2021. The remaining three leases will commence between May 2017 and December 2017 and expire in April 2028, however, the property is currently under construction and as a result, the lease commencement dates may change based on progress of the construction project. The leases contain a rent holiday period, scheduled rent increases, lease incentives, and renewal options which allow the lease terms to be extended through April 2046. Rental payments under the four lease agreements are approximately $376.7 million over the lease term.

We recognized rent expense of $20.2 million, $15.4 million, and $13.2 million for the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The following table presents details of the aggregate future non-cancelable minimum rental payments under our operating leases as of July 31, 2016 (in millions):

		Amount
Years ending July 31:		
2017	$	27.3
2018		33.3
2019		46.2
2020		49.8
2021		54.1
2022 and thereafter		298.6
Committed gross lease payments		509.3
Less: proceeds from sublease rental		5.1
Net operating lease obligation	$	504.2

Contract Manufacturer Commitments

Our independent contract manufacturer procures components and assembles our products based on our forecasts. These forecasts are based on estimates of demand for our products primarily for the next 12 months, which are in turn based on historical trends and an analysis from our sales and product marketing organizations, adjusted for overall market conditions. In order to reduce manufacturing lead times and plan for adequate supply, we may issue forecasts and orders for components and products that are non-cancelable. As of July 31, 2016, our purchase commitments under such orders were $54.2 million, excluding obligations under contracts that we can cancel without a significant penalty.

Litigation

In December 2011, Juniper Networks, Inc. ("Juniper") filed a complaint against us in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging patent infringement, which sought preliminary and permanent injunctions against infringement, treble damages, and attorneys' fees. On September 30, 2013, we filed a lawsuit against Juniper in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that Juniper's products infringe three of our U.S. patents, and sought monetary damages and a permanent injunction. On May 27, 2014, we entered into a Settlement, Release and Cross-License Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with Juniper to resolve all pending litigation between the parties, including those discussed above. Refer to Note 9. Legal Settlement for more information on the Settlement Agreement.

In addition to the above matter, we are subject to legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, including intellectual property litigation. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and outcomes are not predictable with assurance. We accrue for contingencies when we believe that a loss is probable and that we can reasonably estimate the amount of any such loss.

To the extent there is a reasonable possibility that a loss exceeding amounts already recognized may be incurred and the amount of such additional loss would be material, we will either disclose the estimated additional loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made. As of July 31, 2016, we have not recorded any significant accruals for loss contingencies associated with such legal proceedings, determined that an unfavorable outcome is probable or reasonably possible, or determined that the amount or range of any possible loss is reasonably estimable.

Indemnification

Under the indemnification provisions of our standard sales related contracts, we agree to defend our end-customers against third-party claims asserting infringement of certain intellectual property rights, which may include patents, copyrights, trademarks, or trade secrets, and to pay judgments entered on such claims. Our exposure under these indemnification provisions is generally limited to payments made to us for the alleged infringing products over the preceding twelve months under the agreement. However, certain agreements include indemnification provisions that could potentially expose us to losses in excess of these payments. In addition, we indemnify our officers, directors, and certain key employees while they are serving in good faith in their company capacities. To date, we have not recorded any accruals for loss contingencies associated with indemnification claims or determined that an unfavorable outcome is probable or reasonably possible.

9. Legal Settlement

Settlement, Release and Cross-License Agreement with Juniper

On May 27, 2014, we entered into the Settlement Agreement with Juniper, whereby we resolved all pending litigation matters. Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, we agreed to pay Juniper a one-time settlement amount comprised of $75.0 million in cash, 1.1 million shares of our common stock, and a warrant to purchase 0.5 million shares of our common stock, in exchange for the following:

- Mutual dismissal with prejudice of all pending litigation between the parties and general release of all liability for Palo Alto Networks and Juniper,
- Cross-license between both parties for the patents-in-suit and associated family members and counterparts worldwide for the life of the patents, and
- Mutual covenant not to sue for infringement of any other patents for a period of eight years.

The fair value of the total consideration as of the settlement date was $182.5 million, which was comprised of $75.0 million in cash, $75.3 million in common stock, and $32.2 million in warrant. The fair values of the common stock and warrant were measured using the closing price of our common stock on the settlement date.

The warrant was issued on June 3, 2014 and entitled Juniper to purchase up to 0.5 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of $0.0001 per share and was classified as a liability during the period it was outstanding. On July 1, 2014, Juniper exercised the warrant in full. Accordingly, we recorded the change in the fair value of the warrant liability through the exercise date of $5.9 million within other income (expense), net in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended July 31, 2014.

We accounted for the Settlement Agreement as a multiple-element arrangement and allocated the fair value of the consideration as of the settlement date to the identifiable elements based on their estimated fair values. Of the total settlement amount, $61.3 million was allocated to the licensing of intellectual property, $54.3 million was allocated to the mutual dismissal of claims, and the remaining amount was allocated to the mutual covenant not to sue. The mutual dismissal of claims and the mutual covenant not to sue have no identifiable future benefit, and as a result we recorded a settlement charge within legal settlement expense in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended July 31, 2014. The licensing of intellectual property is being amortized to cost of product revenue in our consolidated statements of operations over the estimated period of benefit of five years.

Mutual Covenant Not to Sue and Release Agreement

On January 27, 2014, we executed a Mutual Covenant Not to Sue and Release Agreement with Fortinet, Inc., thereby extending an existing covenant for six more years. We evaluated the transaction as a multiple-element arrangement and allocated the one-time payment that we made in the amount of $20.0 million to each identifiable element using its relative fair value. Based on our estimates of fair value, we determined that the primary benefit of the arrangement is avoided litigation cost and the release of any potential past claims, with no material value attributable to future use or benefit. Accordingly, we recorded a $20.0 million settlement charge within legal settlement expense in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended July 31, 2014.

10. Equity Award Plans

Share-Based Compensation Plans

2012 Equity Incentive Plan

Our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (our “2012 Plan”) was adopted by our board of directors and approved by the stockholders on June 5, 2012 and was effective one business day prior to the effectiveness of our registration statement for our initial public offering (“IPO”). Our 2012 Plan replaced our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (our “2005 Plan”), which terminated upon the completion of our IPO, however, awards that were outstanding upon termination remained outstanding pursuant to their original terms. Our 2012 Plan provides for the granting of stock options, restricted stock awards (“RSAs”), restricted stock units (“RSUs”), stock appreciation rights, performance units, and performance shares to our employees, directors, and consultants.

Awards granted under our 2012 Plan vest over the periods determined by the board of directors, generally three to four years from the date of grant, and our options expire no more than ten years after the date of grant. Since our IPO in 2012, awards granted under our 2012 Plan consist primarily of RSUs. Until vested, RSUs do not have the voting and dividend participation rights of common stock and the shares underlying the awards are not considered issued and outstanding.

A total of 16.8 million shares of our common stock are reserved for issuance pursuant to our 2012 Plan as of July 31, 2016. This includes shares that are (i) reserved but unissued under our 2005 Plan on the effective date of our 2012 Plan or (ii) returned to our 2005 Plan as a result of expiration or termination of options. On the first day of each fiscal year, the number of shares in the reserve may be increased by the lesser of (i) 8,000,000 shares, (ii) 4.5% of the outstanding shares of common stock on the last day of our immediately preceding fiscal year, or (iii) such other amount as determined by our board of directors.

2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (our "2012 ESPP") was adopted by our board of directors and approved by the stockholders on June 5, 2012 and was effective upon completion of our IPO.

Our 2012 ESPP permits eligible employees to acquire shares of our common stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of our common stock on the first trading day of each offering period or on the exercise date. Each offering period will be approximately six months starting on the first trading date after March 15 and September 15 of each year. Participants may purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, subject to purchase limits of 625 shares during a six-month period or $25,000 worth of stock for each calendar year. During the year ended July 31, 2016, employees purchased 0.2 million shares of common stock under our 2012 ESPP at an average exercise price of $126.96 per share.

A total of 2.4 million shares of our common stock are available for sale under our 2012 ESPP as of July 31, 2016. On the first day of each fiscal year, the number of shares in the reserve may be increased by the lesser of (i) 2,000,000 shares, (ii) 1% of the outstanding shares of our common stock on the first day of the fiscal year, or (iii) such other amount as determined by our board of directors.

Stock Option Activities

The following table summarizes the stock option activity under our stock plans during the reporting period (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance—July 31, 2015	3.3	$ 13.74	6.2	$ 562.9
Options granted	—	—		
Options forfeited	—	—		
Options exercised	(1.2)	14.21		
Balance—July 31, 2016	2.1	$ 13.42	5.2	$ 244.9
Options vested and expected to vest—July 31, 2016	2.1	$ 13.42	5.2	$ 244.9
Options exercisable—July 31, 2016	2.1	$ 13.42	5.2	$ 244.9

The intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was $176.1 million, $301.1 million, and $198.8 million, respectively. The grant-date fair value of options vested during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was $8.1 million, $14.6 million, and $17.1 million, respectively.

Restricted Stock Unit ("RSU") and Restricted Stock Award ("RSA") Activities

The following table summarizes the RSU and RSA activity under our stock plans during the reporting period (in millions, except per share amounts):

	RSAs Outstanding		RSUs Outstanding			
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance—July 31, 2015	—	$ —	7.2	$ 95.66	1.2	$ 1,334.8
Granted	1.1	170.97	3.2	160.60		
Vested	—	—	(3.3)	89.76		
Forfeited	—	—	(0.6)	104.08		
Balance—July 31, 2016	1.1	$ 170.97	6.5	$ 130.14	1.1	$ 852.7
Expected to vest—July 31, 2016	1.0	$ 170.97	6.2	$ 129.64	1.1	$ 810.0

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of RSUs granted during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was $160.60, $122.36, and $61.00 per share, respectively. The aggregate fair value, as of the respective vesting dates, of RSUs vested during the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 was $513.0 million, $350.4 million, and $57.4 million, respectively.

Shares Available for Grant

The following table presents the stock activity and the total number of shares available for grant as of July 31, 2016 (in millions):

	Number of shares
Balance—July 31, 2015	8.1
Authorized	3.8
RSUs and RSAs granted	(4.3)
RSUs forfeited	0.6
Balance—July 31, 2016	8.2

Share-Based Compensation

We record share-based compensation awards based on estimated fair value as of the grant date. The fair value of RSUs and RSAs is based on the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of shares sold through our 2012 ESPP are estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following table summarizes share-based compensation included in costs and expenses (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Cost of product revenue	$ 6.2	$ 3.9	$ 1.6
Cost of services revenue	40.9	20.4	9.4
Research and development	132.9	74.8	29.5
Sales and marketing	152.4	84.1	42.6
General and administrative	60.5	38.2	16.8
Total share-based compensation	$ 392.9	$ 221.4	$ 99.9

During the year ended July 31, 2014, we accelerated the vesting of certain share-based awards in connection with our acquisitions of Cyvera and Morta and as a result, we recorded $3.4 million of compensation expense within general and administrative expense. At July 31, 2016, total compensation cost related to unvested share-based awards not yet recognized was $822.9 million, net of estimated forfeitures. This cost is expected to be amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.4 years. Future grants will increase the amount of compensation expense to be recorded in these periods.

11. Income Taxes

The following table presents the components of income (loss) before income taxes (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
United States	$ (216.2)	$ (47.5)	$ (149.3)
Foreign	11.1	(108.1)	(72.9)
Total	$ (205.1)	$ (155.6)	$ (222.2)

The following table summarizes the provision for income taxes (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Federal:			
Current	$ 1.9	$ 1.8	$ 0.8
Deferred	(0.6)	(3.0)	—
State:			
Current	1.1	0.7	0.2
Deferred	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Foreign:			
Current	19.1	10.7	4.7
Deferred	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.1)
Total	$ 20.8	$ 9.4	$ 4.3

For the year ended July 31, 2016, our provision for income taxes increased compared to the year ended July 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in foreign taxes and amortization of our deferred tax charges.

For the year ended July 31, 2015, due to our acquisition of CirroSecure, a deferred tax liability was established for the book-tax basis difference related to purchased intangibles. The net deferred tax liability from acquisitions provided an additional source of income to support the realizability of our pre-existing deferred tax assets and as a result, we released a portion of the valuation allowance that was established in the previous year and recorded a tax benefit of $3.4 million.

The following table presents the items accounting for the difference between income taxes computed at the federal statutory income tax rate and the provision for income taxes:

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Effect of:			
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(1.5)	3.6	1.3
Foreign income at other than U.S. rates	(8.8)	(6.5)	(12.1)
Change in valuation allowance	(24.9)	(28.5)	(21.3)
Share-based compensation	(13.3)	(10.2)	(3.2)
Amortization of deferred tax charges	(2.8)	(2.2)	—
Research credits	9.5	6.7	1.3
Other, net	(3.4)	(3.9)	(2.9)
Total	(10.2)%	(6.0)%	(1.9)%

During the year ended July 31, 2016, we accounted for the outcome of *The Gillette Company et al. v. California Franchise Tax Board* which disallowed the election to use an evenly weighted, three factor apportionment formula utilized by us on our tax return for the year ended July 31, 2014. The impact for the change in apportionment is reflected in state taxes, net of federal tax benefit above and is fully offset by changes in our valuation allowance.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, we completed several changes to our corporate structure to more closely align with the global nature of our business. As a result, we recorded deferred tax charges in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other assets on our consolidated balance sheets. These amounts are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the associated assets as a component of provision for income taxes in our consolidated statements of operations.

The following table presents the components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities as of July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 (in millions):

	July 31,	
	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Accruals and reserves	$ 43.5	$ 38.9
Deferred revenue	62.0	35.3
Research and development and foreign tax credits	41.4	20.1
Net operating loss carryforwards	5.4	18.4
Share-based compensation	55.2	35.9
Gross deferred tax assets	207.5	148.6
Valuation allowance	(189.4)	(138.4)
Total deferred tax assets	18.1	10.2
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets and intangible assets	(14.2)	(7.9)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(2.5)	(1.6)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(16.7)	(9.5)
Total	$ 1.4	$ 0.7

A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future taxable income, if any, the amount and timing of which are uncertain. At such time, if it is determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets are realizable, the valuation allowance will be adjusted. As of July 31, 2016, we have provided a valuation allowance for our federal and state deferred tax assets that we believe will, more likely than not, be unrealizable. The net valuation allowance increased by approximately $51.0 million from the year ended July 31, 2015 to the year ended July 31, 2016, which was primarily attributable to an increase in deferred tax assets in our federal and state jurisdictions.

As of July 31, 2016, we had federal, state, and foreign NOL carryforwards of approximately $1.1 billion, $823.8 million, and $8.9 million, respectively as reported on our tax returns, available to reduce future taxable income, if any. If not utilized, our federal and state NOL carryforwards will expire in various amounts at various dates beginning in the years ending July 31, 2027 and July 31, 2017, respectively. Our foreign NOL will carry forward indefinitely.

As of July 31, 2016, we had federal and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately $37.1 million and $37.2 million, respectively as reported on our tax returns. If not utilized, the federal credit carryforwards will expire in various amounts at various dates beginning in the year ending July 31, 2026. The state credit will carry forward indefinitely.

As of July 31, 2016, we had foreign tax credit carryforwards of $1.7 million as reported on our tax returns. If not utilized, the foreign tax credit carryforwards will expire in various amounts at various dates beginning in the year ending July 31, 2021.

Utilization of the NOL carryforwards and credits may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of NOLs and credits before utilization.

We use the with-and-without approach to determine the recognition and measurement of excess tax benefits resulting from share-based awards. Accordingly, we have elected to recognize excess income tax benefits from share-based awards in additional paid-in capital only if an incremental income tax benefit would be realized after considering all other tax attributes presently available to us. As of July 31, 2016, we had excess tax benefits from share-based awards of $1.0 billion, $669.7 million, and $8.9 million included in federal, state, and foreign NOL, respectively. We also had $5.3 million of excess tax benefits from share-based awards included in federal research and development tax credit. The impact of this excess tax benefit is recognized as additional paid-in capital when it reduces taxes payable. We have elected to account for the indirect effects of share-based awards on other tax attributes, such as the research, foreign and other tax credits, through the consolidated statements of operations.

During the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recorded excess tax benefits that resulted from allocating certain tax effects related to exercises of stock options and vesting of RSUs directly to stockholders' equity in the amount of $0.5 million, $2.5 million, and $1.0 million, respectively.

In December 2015, the Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015 (the "PATH Act") was signed into law. Among its provisions, the PATH Act retroactively extends the bonus depreciation and other corporate tax incentives through December 31, 2019, and permanently extends the federal research and development credit. Due to the valuation allowance against our domestic deferred tax assets, we did not recognize any discrete tax benefits during the year ended July 31, 2016 as a result of the legislation.

As of July 31, 2016, we had $127.7 million of unrecognized tax benefits, $21.9 million of which would affect income tax expense if recognized, after consideration of our valuation allowance in the United States and other assets. As of July 31, 2015, we had $67.2 million of unrecognized tax benefits, $10.8 million of which would affect income tax expense if recognized, after consideration of our valuation allowance in the United States. As of July 31, 2016, our federal, state, and foreign returns for the tax years 2008 through the current period remain subject to adjustment due to examination. Fiscal years outside the normal statute of limitation remain open to audit by tax authorities due to tax attributes generated in earlier years, which have been carried forward and may be audited in subsequent years when utilized. We do not expect the amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of July 31, 2016 to change significantly over the next 12 months. We recognize both interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense. During the years ended July 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, we recognized income tax expense related to interest and penalties of $1.6 million, $1.1 million, and $0.3 million, respectively. We had accrued interest and penalties on our consolidated balance sheets related to unrecognized tax benefits of $3.3 million and $1.8 million as of July 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The ultimate amount and timing of any future cash settlements cannot be predicted with reasonable certainty.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of our gross unrecognized tax benefits (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning of the period	$ 67.2	$ 10.4	$ 6.6
Additions for tax positions taken in prior years	25.2	6.1	0.4
Reductions for tax positions taken in prior years	—	(0.6)	—
Additions for tax positions taken in the current year	35.3	51.3	3.4
Unrecognized tax benefits at the end of the period	$ 127.7	$ 67.2	$ 10.4

During the year ended July 31, 2016, our additions for tax positions taken in prior years and additions for tax positions taken in the current year were primarily attributable to uncertain tax positions relating to federal and state research and development credits, adjustments for California apportionment, and transfer pricing methodologies.

As of July 31, 2016, we had approximately $9.7 million of undistributed earnings in foreign subsidiaries. We expect to permanently reinvest these earnings outside of the United States to fund future foreign operations. We project that we will have sufficient cash flow in the United States and will not need to repatriate the foreign earnings to finance our domestic operations. If we were to distribute these earnings to the United States, we would be subject to U.S. income taxes, an adjustment for foreign tax credits, and foreign withholding taxes. We have not recorded a deferred tax liability on any portion of our undistributed earnings in foreign subsidiaries. If we were to repatriate these earnings to the United States, any associated income tax liability would be insignificant.

12. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by basic weighted-average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by diluted weighted-average shares outstanding, including potentially dilutive securities.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share of common stock (in millions, except per share data):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Net loss	$ (225.9)	$ (165.0)	$ (226.5)
Weighted-average shares used to compute net loss per share, basic and diluted	87.1	81.6	74.3
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (2.59)	$ (2.02)	$ (3.05)

The following securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share of common stock for the periods presented as their effect would have been antidilutive (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
RSUs	6.5	7.2	6.0
Convertible senior notes	5.2	5.2	5.2
Warrants related to the issuance of convertible senior notes	5.2	5.2	5.2
Options to purchase common stock	2.1	3.3	5.8
RSAs	1.1	—	—
ESPP shares	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	20.2	21.0	22.3

13. Employee Benefit Plan

We have established a 401(k) tax-deferred savings plan which permits participants to make contributions by salary deduction pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. In fiscal 2016, we began to make matching contributions based upon the amount of employees' contributions, subject to certain limitations. Our matching contributions to the plan were immaterial for the year ended July 31, 2016.

14. Segment Information

We conduct business globally and are primarily managed on a geographic theater basis. Our chief operating decision maker reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis accompanied by information about revenue by geographic region for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. We have one business activity and there are no segment managers who are held accountable for operations, operating results, and plans for levels, components, or types of products or services below the consolidated unit level. Accordingly, we are considered to be in a single reportable segment and operating unit structure.

The following table presents revenue by geographic theater (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue:			
Americas			
United States	$ 901.8	$ 593.8	$ 363.2
Other Americas	71.4	45.6	33.5
Total Americas	973.2	639.4	396.7
Europe, the Middle East, and Africa ("EMEA")	247.1	178.7	126.9
Asia Pacific and Japan ("APAC")	158.2	110.0	74.6
Total revenue	$ 1,378.5	$ 928.1	$ 598.2

The following table presents revenue for groups of similar products and services (in millions):

	Year Ended July 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Revenue:			
Product	$ 670.8	$ 492.7	$ 340.1
Services			
Subscription	357.0	212.7	123.2
Support and maintenance	350.7	222.7	134.9
Total services	707.7	435.4	258.1
Total revenue	$ 1,378.5	$ 928.1	$ 598.2

Substantially all of our assets were attributable to our U.S. operations as of July 31, 2016 and 2015.

15. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following tables set forth selected unaudited quarterly financial data for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015 (in millions, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended			
	Oct. 31, 2015	Jan. 31, 2016	Apr. 30, 2016	Jul. 31, 2016
Revenue:				
Product	$ 147.7	$ 169.9	$ 162.1	$ 191.1
Services	149.5	164.8	183.7	209.7
Total revenue	297.2	334.7	345.8	400.8
Cost of revenue:				
Product	38.8	44.9	43.2	48.5
Services	40.4	49.3	51.7	53.2
Total cost of revenue	79.2	94.2	94.9	101.7
Total gross profit	218.0	240.5	250.9	299.1
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	59.7	74.0	74.0	76.5
Sales and marketing	158.3	187.6	202.0	228.1
General and administrative	30.8	34.2	33.5	39.9
Total operating expenses	248.8	295.8	309.5	344.5
Operating loss	(30.8)	(55.3)	(58.6)	(45.4)
Interest expense	(5.8)	(5.8)	(5.8)	(6.0)
Other income, net	2.2	2.5	1.0	2.7
Loss before income taxes	(34.4)	(58.6)	(63.4)	(48.7)
Provision for income taxes	4.3	3.9	6.8	5.8
Net loss	$ (38.7)	$ (62.5)	$ (70.2)	$ (54.5)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.45)	$ (0.72)	$ (0.80)	$ (0.61)

	Three Months Ended			
	Oct. 31, 2014	Jan. 31, 2015	Apr. 30, 2015	Jul. 31, 2015
Revenue:				
Product	$ 101.5	$ 115.6	$ 121.5	$ 154.1
Services	90.8	102.1	112.7	129.8
Total revenue	192.3	217.7	234.2	283.9
Cost of revenue:				
Product	29.1	30.7	32.8	38.5
Services	24.3	28.7	31.6	35.8
Total cost of revenue	53.4	59.4	64.4	74.3
Total gross profit	138.9	158.3	169.8	209.6
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	37.3	47.0	48.4	53.1
Sales and marketing	106.4	122.8	131.1	162.4
General and administrative	19.0	27.0	27.0	28.6
Total operating expenses	162.7	196.8	206.5	244.1
Operating loss	(23.8)	(38.5)	(36.7)	(34.5)
Interest expense	(5.5)	(5.5)	(5.7)	(5.6)
Other income (expense), net	0.4	0.3	—	(0.5)
Loss before income taxes	(28.9)	(43.7)	(42.4)	(40.6)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	1.2	(0.7)	3.5	5.4
Net loss	$ (30.1)	$ (43.0)	$ (45.9)	$ (46.0)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.38)	$ (0.53)	$ (0.56)	$ (0.55)

16. Subsequent Events

Share Repurchase

On August 26, 2016, our board of directors authorized a $500.0 million share repurchase which will be funded from available working capital. Repurchases may be made at management's discretion from time to time on the open market, through privately negotiated transactions, transactions structured through investment banking institutions, block purchase techniques, 10b5-1 trading plans, or a combination of the foregoing. The repurchase authorization will expire on August 31, 2018, and may be suspended or discontinued at any time.

Hedging

On August 30, 2016, we entered into forward contracts with a notional amount of €66.9 million to hedge the foreign currency exposure related to our euro-denominated expenditures for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2017. These forward contracts have been designated as hedging instruments for hedge accounting purposes.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Based on our evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of July 31, 2016, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

For "Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" see the report under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which report is incorporated herein by reference.

For the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm," see the report under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which report is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended July 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Executive Officers and Directors

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC in connection with our 2016 annual meeting of stockholders (the "Proxy Statement"), which is expected to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, and is incorporated in this report by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Documents filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are as follows:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

   Our Consolidated Financial Statements are listed in the "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements" under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

   Financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are not required, not applicable, not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or the required information is shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

   The documents listed in the Exhibit Index of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are incorporated by reference or are filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in each case as indicated therein (numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on September 8, 2016.

PALO ALTO NETWORKS, INC.

By: /s/ MARK D. MCLAUGHLIN

Mark D. McLaughlin

Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL THESE PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Mark D. McLaughlin and Steffan C. Tomlinson, and each of them, as his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ MARK D. MCLAUGHLIN Mark D. McLaughlin	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	September 8, 2016
/s/ STEFFAN C. TOMLINSON Steffan C. Tomlinson	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)	September 8, 2016
/s/ NIR ZUK Nir Zuk	Chief Technical Officer and Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ FRANK CALDERONI Frank Calderoni	Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ ASHEEM CHANDNA Asheem Chandna	Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ JOHN M. DONOVAN John M. Donovan	Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ CARL ESCHENBACH Carl Eschenbach	Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ JAMES J. GOETZ James J. Goetz	Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ STANLEY J. MERESMAN Stanley J. Meresman	Director	September 8, 2016
/s/ DANIEL J. WARMENHOVEN Daniel J. Warmenhoven	Director	September 8, 2016

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.	10-K	001-35594	3.1	October 4, 2012
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant.	10-K	001-35594	3.2	October 4, 2012
4.1	Warrant to Purchase Stock by Juniper Networks, Inc.	8-K	001-35594	4.1	June 4, 2014
4.2	Indenture between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association, dated as of June 30, 2014.	8-K	001-35594	4.1	July 1, 2014
10.1*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and officers.	S-1/A	333-180620	10.1	July 9, 2012
10.2*	2005 Equity Incentive Plan and related form agreements under 2005 Equity Incentive Plan.	S-1/A	333-180620	10.2	July 9, 2012
10.3*	2012 Equity Incentive Plan and related form agreements under 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.	10-K	001-35594	10.3	September 18, 2014
10.4*	2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and related form agreements under 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated.	10-Q	001-35594	10.3	November 25, 2014
10.5*	Employee Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended and restated.	10-Q	001-35594	10.2	November 25, 2014
10.6*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Mark D. McLaughlin, dated July 21, 2011, as amended.	S-1	333-180620	10.6	April 6, 2012
10.7*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Steffan C. Tomlinson, dated January 17, 2012.	S-1	333-180620	10.7	April 6, 2012
10.8*	Letter Agreement between the Registrant and Nir Zuk, dated December 19, 2011.	S-1	333-180620	10.8	April 6, 2012
10.9*	Letter Agreement between the Registrant and René Bonvanie, dated December 19, 2011.	S-1	333-180620	10.10	April 6, 2012
10.10*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Stanley J. Meresman, dated September 8, 2014.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	September 22, 2014
10.11*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Daniel J. Warmenhoven, dated February 14, 2012.	S-1	333-180620	10.13	April 6, 2012
10.12*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Mark F. Anderson, dated May 23, 2012.	S-1/A	333-180620	10.16	July 9, 2012
10.13*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and John M. Donovan, dated September 14, 2012.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	September 20, 2012
10.14*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Carl Eschenbach, dated May 9, 2013.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	May 30, 2013
10.15*	Offer Letter between the Registrant and Frank Calderoni, dated February 24, 2016.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	February 25, 2016
10.16	Lease between the Registrant and Santa Clara Office Partners LLC, dated October 20, 2010, as amended.	S-1	333-180620	10.14	April 6, 2012
10.17	Amendment No. 2 to Lease between the Registrant and Santa Clara Office Partners LLC, dated July 2, 2013.	10-K	001-35594	10.17	September 25, 2013
10.18	Lease between the Registrant and SI 34 LLC, dated September 17, 2012.	10-K	001-35594	10.16	October 4, 2012
10.19	Lease between the Registrant and SI 34 LLC, dated September 17, 2012.	10-K	001-35594	10.16	October 4, 2012

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
10.20**	Amended and Restated Flextronics Manufacturing Services Agreement, by and between the Registrant and Flextronics Telecom Systems Ltd., dated December 8, 2015.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	December 14, 2015
10.21	Settlement, Release and Cross-License Agreement, dated May 27, 2014, by and between the Registrant and Juniper Networks, Inc.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	May 28, 2014
10.22	Share Purchase Agreement between the Registrant, Cyvera Ltd., Palo Alto Networks Holding B.V., the shareholders of Cyvera Ltd. and Shareholder Representative Services LLC, dated March 22, 2014.	10-Q	001-35594	10.1	June 3, 2014
10.23	Amendment No. 1 to the Share Purchase Agreement between the Registrant, Cyvera Ltd., Palo Alto Networks Holding B.V., the shareholders of Cyvera Ltd. and Shareholder Representative Services LLC, dated April 9, 2014.	10-Q	001-35594	10.2	June 3, 2014
10.24	Purchase Agreement, dated June 24, 2014, by and among the Registrant and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as representatives of the initial purchasers named therein.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	June 26, 2014
10.25	Form of Convertible Note Hedge Confirmation.	8-K	001-35594	10.2	June 26, 2014
10.26	Form of Warrant Confirmation.	8-K	001-35594	10.3	June 26, 2014
10.27	Lease between the Registrant and Santa Clara Campus Property Owner I LLC, dated May 28, 2015.	10-K	001-35594	10.29	September 17, 2015
10.28	Lease between the Registrant and Santa Clara Campus Property Owner I LLC, dated May 28, 2015.	10-K	001-35594	10.30	September 17, 2015
10.29	Lease between the Registrant and Santa Clara Campus Property Owner I LLC, dated May 28, 2015.	10-K	001-35594	10.31	September 17, 2015
10.30	Lease by and between the Registrant and Santa Clara Campus Property Owner I LLC, dated October 7, 2015.	8-K	001-35594	10.1	October 19, 2015
10.31	Amendment No. 1 to Lease by and between the Registrant and Santa Clara Phase I Property LLC, dated November 9, 2015.	10-Q	001-35594	10.2	November 24, 2015
10.32	Amendment No. 1 to Lease by and between the Registrant and Santa Clara Campus Property Owner I LLC, dated November 9, 2015.	10-Q	001-35594	10.3	November 24, 2015
21.1	List of subsidiaries of the Registrant.				
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				
24.1	Power of Attorney (contained in the signature page to this Annual Report on Form 10-K).				
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
32.1†	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
32.2†	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.				
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document.				
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document.				
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.				
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Labels Linkbase Document.				
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.				

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** Registrant has omitted portions of the relevant exhibit and filed such exhibit separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment under Rule 406 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

† The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 and Exhibit 32.2 that accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Registrant under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mark D. McLaughlin
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors

Nir Zuk
Chief Technology Officer and Director

Frank Calderoni
Executive Vice President, Operations and Chief Financial Officer, Red Hat, Inc.

Asheem Chandna
Partner, Greylock Partners

John M. Donovan
Chief Strategy Officer and Group President – Technology and Operations, AT&T Inc.

Carl Eschenbach
General Partner, Sequoia Capital

James J. Goetz
Managing Member, Sequoia Capital

Mary Pat McCarthy
Retired Vice Chair, KPMG LLP

Stanley J. Meresman
Former Venture Partner, Technology Crossover Ventures

Daniel J. Warmenhoven
Former Executive Chairman, NetApp, Inc.

CORPORATE EXECUTIVES

Mark D. McLaughlin
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors

Steffan C. Tomlinson
Chief Financial Officer

Nir Zuk
Chief Technology Officer and Director

René Bonvanie
Chief Marketing Officer

Mark F. Anderson
President

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS: This Annual Report (including the Stockholder Letter) contains forward-looking statements within meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements in this Annual Report other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed to be forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements that refer to our continued growth opportunity, expanding leverage and strong cash flow generations, the adoption rate of our security platform in record numbers, the relative strength of our position in the industry and the benefits driven from the platform paradigm shift, and any statements or assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. These statements are only predictions, based on our current expectations about future events and may not prove to be accurate. We do not undertake any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events occurring or circumstances arising after the date of this report. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual results, performance, or achievements could differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements on the basis of several factors, including those that we discuss in the "Risk Factors" section and throughout our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is included in this Annual Report.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
4401 Great America Parkway
Santa Clara, California 95054
T: (408) 753-4000
F: (408) 753-4001
www.paloaltonetworks.com

COMMON STOCK LISTING

New York Stock Exchange
Ticker Symbol: PANW

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Thursday, December 8, 2016, at 10:00 a.m.
Palo Alto Networks, Inc.
4401 Great America Parkway
Santa Clara, CA 95054

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

For questions regarding your account, changes of address or the consolidation of accounts, please contact the Company's transfer agent:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
250 Royall Street
Canton, Massachusetts 02021
T: (877) 373-6374
Foreign Stockholders: (781) 575-2879
www.computershare.com/investor

LEGAL COUNSEL

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
Professional Corporation
Palo Alto, California

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Ernst & Young LLP
San Francisco, California

INVESTOR RELATIONS

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Investor Relations
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Santa Clara, California 95054
E: ir@paloaltonetworks.com
T: (415) 217-7722

CALCULATION OF BILLINGS (in millions):

Total Revenue	$1,378.5
Add: change in total deferred revenue, net of acquired deferred revenue	527.1
Billings	$1,905.6

paloalto
NETWORKS®