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PURE CERTIFIED FLASHARRAY STORAGE PROFESSIONAL EXAM 2026 EXAMINATION TEST COMPLETE Q&A 100% CORRECT

● Redundancy. Answer: Backup systems ensuring continuous operation.

● Local Area Network (LAN). Answer: Network connecting computers within a limited area.

● File Storage. Answer: Data storage accessed via network protocols.

● Network File System (NFS). Answer: Protocol for file sharing over a network.

● Server. Answer: Host providing services to clients.

● Storage Area Network (SAN). Answer: Dedicated network for storage devices.

● Host Chassis. Answer: Physical structure housing server components.

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Actually, one of the most obvious advantages of our FlashArray-Storage-Professional simulating questions is their profession, which is realized by the help from our experts. We invited a large group of professional experts who dedicated in this area for more than ten years. To improve the accuracy of the FlashArray-Storage-Professional Guide preparations, they keep up with the trend closely. Every page of our FlashArray-Storage-Professional practice engine is carefully arranged by them with high efficiency and high quality.

Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Monitoring	20%	- Performance monitoring and analysis
		- Alert management and reporting
		- Pure1 monitoring and analytics
Topic 2: Data Protection	18%	- Snapshot technology and management
		- Data encryption and security
		- Replication and disaster recovery

Topic 3: FlashArray Files 12%	- File system management and optimization - File access and sharing - File system deployment and configuration
Topic 4: Administration 30%	- Network setup and integration - User and access control - Volume and host provisioning - System configuration and management
Topic 5: Troubleshooting 20%	- Resolving connectivity problems - System error handling and recovery - Upgrade and maintenance procedures - Diagnosing performance issues

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Valid FlashArray-Storage-Professional Test Sample & Latest FlashArray-Storage-Professional Questions

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Pure Storage Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

Volume space has increased on a FlashArray and shared space decreased by the same amount. What does this indicate?

- A. Hosts were removed.
- B. Space reclamation fell behind.
- **C. Volumes were deleted.**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Space Reporting: To understand this behavior, you have to look at how Purity calculates capacity. Pure Storage uses a data reduction engine where data is deduplicated and compressed.

Volume Space vs. Shared Space:

Volume Space: This represents the unique data belonging to a specific volume that is not shared with any other volume via deduplication or snapshots.

Shared Space: This represents the data that is common across multiple volumes or snapshots. If you have two volumes that are clones of each other, most of that data is "Shared." The "Shift" Mechanism: When a volume is deleted (and potentially eradicated), the data it once shared with other volumes no longer needs to be "shared." Imagine Volume A and Volume B share 100GB of data. That 100GB is accounted for in Shared Space.

If you delete Volume B, that 100GB of data is now only referenced by Volume A.

Consequently, that 100GB is moved from the Shared Space bucket into Volume A's Volume Space bucket.

Net Result: The total physical space used on the array remains the same initially, but the accounting shifts. You see a decrease in Shared Space and an identical increase in the Volume Space of the remaining volumes that held those deduplication references.

NEW QUESTION # 68

How are in-progress asynchronous snapshot transfers monitored from the UI?

- A. From the either the replication source or target
- **B. From the replication target**
- C. From the replication source

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to official Pure Storage documentation regarding Asynchronous Replication management, while replication throughput (bandwidth) can be viewed globally on the Analysis tab, the actual replication status for in-progress snapshot transfers is tracked and monitored on the replication target.

To monitor an in-progress asynchronous transfer from the GUI, a storage administrator must log into the target FlashArray, navigate to Storage -> Protection Groups, and look at the Transfers section within the Protection Group Snapshots panel. This view explicitly details the time the replicated snapshot was created on the source, the time the transfer started, and the current progress of the snapshot being received. If a transfer is currently in-progress, the "Completed" column will remain blank until the snapshot is fully safely written to the target array.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

From the replication source (C): While the source orchestrates the creation of the snapshot and initiates the data push, the granular transfer completion status and historical transfer logs of the incoming snapshots are tracked on the target's Protection Group interface.

From the either the replication source or target (B): Because the specific "Transfers" tracking panel for asynchronous protection group snapshots is located on the receiving end (target), monitoring the granular completion status cannot be done symmetrically from either side in the UI.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What command must an administrator run to use newly installed DirectFlash Modules (DFM)?

- A. **puredrive admit**
- B. purearray admit drive
- C. pureadmin -- admit-drive

Answer: A

Explanation:

When new DirectFlash Modules (DFMs) or data packs are physically inserted into a Pure Storage FlashArray, the Purity operating environment detects the new hardware but places the drives in an "unadmitted" state. This safety mechanism prevents the accidental incorporation of drives and allows the system to verify the firmware and health of the modules before they are actively used to store data.

To formally accept these drives into the system's storage pool so their capacity can be utilized, the administrator must execute the CLI command `puredrive admit`. Once this command is run, the drive status transitions from "unadmitted" to "healthy," and the array's usable capacity expands accordingly.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

`pureadmin -- admit-drive` (A): This is syntactically incorrect. The `pureadmin` command suite is used for managing administrator accounts, API tokens, and directory services, not for hardware or drive management.

`purearray admit drive` (B): This is also incorrect syntax. While `purearray` is used for array-wide settings and status (like renaming the array or checking space), specific drive-level operations are exclusively handled by the `puredrive` command structure.

NEW QUESTION # 70

A FlashArray administrator has created a 1PB volume and wants to resize it to 1TB, but accidentally sets the new size to 1GB. How can the administrator recover the potentially truncated data?

- A. Create a snapshot of the current volume and restore data from the copy.
- B. **Copy from the auto-generated destroyed snapshot.**
- C. Revert the volume to the original size.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Purity Safety Mechanism: In Pure Storage Purity, volume resizing-specifically downsizing-is a destructive operation because it can lead to data truncation. To protect against human error (like the one described in the scenario), Purity automatically creates a "pre-resize" snapshot of the volume before the change is committed.

The "Destroyed" Snapshot: When a volume is shrunk, Purity generates a snapshot of the volume in its state immediately before the shrink operation. This snapshot is placed in the Destroyed (or "Pending Eradication") bucket.

Recovery Process: To recover the data, the administrator does not simply "resize back up" (Option C), as the data beyond the 1GB

mark may have already been unmapped or treated as truncated by the host file system. Instead, the administrator should locate the auto-generated snapshot in the Destroyed volumes/snapshots section, "recover" it to make it active again, and then either copy that snapshot to a new volume or overwrite the truncated volume from that snapshot.

SafeMode Integration: If SafeMode is enabled, these auto-generated snapshots are even more secure, as they cannot be manually eradicated before the timer expires, ensuring a guaranteed recovery point for accidental shrinks.

Why Option C is incorrect: Increasing the size of a volume back to 1TB (or 1PB) does not automatically restore the data that was logically removed or truncated when the volume was set to 1GB; the host file system would still see the data as corrupted or missing.

NEW QUESTION # 71

An ActiveCluster (AC) FlashArray pair lost connectivity with each other over the replication network. When the pod failover occurred, a single volume in the stretched pod lost connectivity to its host while other volumes in the stretched pod remained available to the host.

What is the most likely cause of the loss of stretched volume connectivity from the host?

- A. The host initiators were not registered in Purity for the host.
- B. Uniform volume access was not configured for the volume from the host.
- C. Fibre Channel (FC) zoning or network access has not been created properly for the host.

Answer: C

Explanation:

ActiveCluster Connectivity Models: In an ActiveCluster environment, hosts can connect to the arrays using either a Uniform or Non-Uniform access model. In a Uniform model, the host has active paths to both FlashArrays in the cluster.

The Failover Scenario: When the replication network between the two arrays fails (a "split-brain" scenario), the Mediator decides which array keeps the pod online (the winner) and which array takes it offline (the loser) to ensure data consistency.

Analyzing the Symptoms:

The pod failed over, meaning one array is now the exclusive servicer for that pod.

Most volumes in that pod stayed online for the host. This proves that the host is correctly registered in Purity (ruling out Option C) and that the general ActiveCluster/Pod logic is functioning.

Only one specific volume lost connectivity.

The Root Cause (Zoning/Access): If a single volume loses connectivity while others do not, it indicates a pathing issue specific to that volume's visibility. In an ActiveCluster failover, if the "winning" array does not have a physical path to the host for that specific volume (due to missing FC Zoning or Ethernet VLAN tagging on the switches), the host will lose access once the "losing" array drops its paths.

Why Option A is unlikely: If "Uniform access" (the ability to see both arrays) was the issue, it would typically affect all volumes in the pod equally during a failover, not just a single outlier. The fact that the rest of the volumes remained available suggests the host is configured for uniform access, but the specific network plumbing (zoning) for that one volume's path to the surviving array is missing.
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NEW QUESTION # 72

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