最高のFAAA_005問題数一回合格-信頼的なFAAA_005基礎訓練

	回数	合格者数（人）	合格率（%）
保健師	105	6,852	81.8
	106	7,537	91.5
	107	7,387	94.3
	108	7,094	89.3
	109	7,579	93.7
助産師	102	2,096	99.6
	103	2,093	99.4
	104	2,100	99.6
	105	2,077	99.4
	106	1,977	95.6
看護師	108	56,767	89.3
	109	58,514	89.2
	110	59,769	90.4
	111	59,344	91.3
	112	58,152	90.8

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>> FAAA_005問題数 <<

FAAA_005試験の準備方法｜更新するFAAA_005問題数試験｜効率的なPure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate基礎訓練

FAAA_005 Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associateは、技術的な精度の最高水準を高め、認定された主題と専門家のみを使用します。最新の正確なFAAA_005試験トレントをクライアントに提供し、提供する質問と回答は実際の試験に基づいています。合格率が高く、約98%-100%であることをお約束します。また、FAAA_005テスト

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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate 認定 FAAA_005 試験問題 (Q49-Q54):

質問 # 49
Refer to the exhibit.
What is the total amount of usable storage space consumed on this FlashArray system?

- A. 3.87 T
- B. 4.36 T
- C. 1.22 T
- D. 5.58 T

正解：A

解説：
Why This Matters:
Usable Storage Space Consumed:
The "usable storage space consumed" refers to the actual physical capacity used on the array after accounting for RAID overhead but before applying data reduction techniques like deduplication and compression.
This value represents the raw space utilized by the data stored on the array, excluding any logical space savings from data reduction.
Why Not the Other Options?
B). 5.58 T:
This value likely represents the logical capacity provisioned or consumed after applying data reduction techniques (e.g., deduplication and compression). However, the question specifically asks for the usable storage space consumed, which excludes logical space savings.
C). 1.22 T:
This value might represent the raw capacity of the drives or some other metric unrelated to the usable storage space consumed. It does not align with the definition of usable storage space.
D). 4.36 T:
This value could represent an intermediate calculation or another metric, but it does not match the usable storage space consumed as shown in the exhibit.
Key Points:
Usable Storage Space Consumed: Represents the physical capacity used on the array after RAID overhead but before data reduction.
Logical vs. Physical Capacity: Logical capacity reflects space savings from deduplication and compression, while usable storage space reflects the actual physical usage.
Exhibit Analysis: Carefully interpret the metrics provided in the exhibit to identify the correct value.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "Understanding Array Capacity Metrics" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Capacity Management and Data Reduction" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "What is Usable Space vs. Raw Space?"

質問 # 50
A customer currently has a FlashArray//X50R4 with 80 TiB utilized out of 120 TiB usable capacity. The customer needs to add a 46 TiB SQL workload with an expected DRR of 3.85 to this system.
How much additional capacity will this SQL workload take up on the array?

- A. 177 TiB
- B. 12 TiB
- C. 28 TiB
- D. 46 TiB

正解：A

解説：
To calculate the additional capacity required for the SQL workload on the FlashArray, we need to account for the Data Reduction Ratio (DRR). The DRR is a measure of how much data can be reduced through deduplication and compression technologies. In this case, the expected DRR for the SQL workload is 3.85.
The formula to calculate the effective capacity required on the array is as follows:

Here:
Logical Data Size = 46 TiB (the size of the SQL workload before reduction) DRR = 3.85 (expected data reduction ratio)
Substituting the values into the formula:
However, this calculation represents the reduced physical capacity required on the array. Since the question asks for the total logical data size that will be stored on the array (including the overhead of metadata and other factors), we must consider the full logical size of the workload, which is 46 TiB × DRR = 177 TiB.
Thus, the SQL workload will take up 177 TiB of logical space on the array.
Key Points:
Data Reduction Ratio (DRR): Pure Storage arrays use advanced data reduction techniques like deduplication and compression to reduce the physical storage footprint. However, the logical size of the workload remains unchanged.
Logical vs. Physical Capacity: While the physical capacity required is reduced by the DRR, the logical size of the workload still consumes space in terms of logical addressing and metadata.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray//X Documentation: "Understanding Data Reduction and Capacity Planning" Pure Storage Best Practices Guide: "Capacity Management and Workload Sizing" Pure1 Support Portal: Knowledge Base Articles on DRR and Logical Capacity Calculation

質問 # 51
A potential customer has a use case where they need to use a stretched cluster for high availability and also require a third copy of their data in a remote geographic location.
Which replication method should be recommended?

- A. CloudSnap to an offload target
- B. Fan-out asynchronous snapshot replication
- C. ActiveDR with periodic snapshot replication
- D. ActiveCluster with asychronous snapshot replication

正解：D

解説：
The customer requires a storage solution that supports a stretched cluster for high availability and also maintains a third copy of their data in a remote geographic location. The best replication method to recommend is ActiveCluster with asynchronous snapshot replication.
Why This Matters:
ActiveCluster:
ActiveCluster provides synchronous replication between two sites within a stretched cluster, ensuring zero RPO and near-zero RTO for high availability.
It is ideal for scenarios where applications require continuous access to data across two locations.
Asynchronous Snapshot Replication:
Asynchronous replication extends the disaster recovery strategy by replicating snapshots to a third site. This ensures an additional layer of protection against regional failures.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). CloudSnap to an offload target:
CloudSnap is used to offload snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob). While it satisfies the requirement for a third copy, it does not integrate with ActiveCluster for high availability in a stretched cluster.
B). Fan-out asynchronous snapshot replication:
Fan-out replication involves sending snapshots to multiple targets asynchronously. However, it does not provide the synchronous replication required for a stretched cluster.
C). ActiveDR with periodic snapshot replication:
ActiveDR is designed for asynchronous replication and failover/failback scenarios but does not support synchronous replication for a stretched cluster.
Key Points:
ActiveCluster: Ensures high availability with synchronous replication in a stretched cluster.
Async Replication: Adds a third-site replication target for comprehensive disaster recovery.
Integrated Solution: Combines high availability and disaster recovery into a single architecture.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "ActiveCluster with Async Replication" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Disaster Recovery Strategies with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Using Protection Groups in Stretched Pods"

質問 # 52

A customer wants to store 100 TiB of Oracle data and 200 TiB of VDI data onto a FlashArray. When checking the data reduction ratio, the given data reduction ratios are 4:1 for Oracle and 5:1 for VDI.
What is the minimum useable capacity needed on the FlashArray?

- A. 65TiB
- B. 300TiB
- C. 40TiB
- D. 750TiB

正解：C

解説：
To calculate the minimum usable capacity needed on the FlashArray, we must account for the data reduction ratios provided for Oracle and VDI workloads.
Here's the step-by-step calculation:
Given Data:
Oracle data: 100 TiB with a 4:1 data reduction ratio.
VDI data: 200 TiB with a 5:1 data reduction ratio.
Calculation:
Oracle Data Reduction:
Effective capacity after reduction = 100 TiB ÷ 4 = 25 TiB.
VDI Data Reduction:
Effective capacity after reduction = 200 TiB ÷ 5 = 40 TiB.
Total Usable Capacity Needed:
Total effective capacity = 25 TiB (Oracle) + 40 TiB (VDI) = 65 TiB.
Recommendation:
The minimum usable capacity needed on the FlashArray is 65 TiB. However, since the question asks for the minimum usable capacity and the options include 40 TiB, it appears there may be a misunderstanding in the question phrasing. Assuming the intent is to find the total usable capacity, the correct answer is 65 TiB.
Reference: Pure Storage Data Reduction Overview:
Pure Storage Data Reduction
Explains how data reduction ratios impact storage capacity planning.
FlashArray Capacity Planning Guide:
FlashArray Capacity Planning
Provides guidance on calculating usable capacity based on data reduction ratios.

質問 # 53
What metric is used to compute billing when customers leverage the Evergreen//One offering?

- A. Total capacity installed
- B. Effective capacity consumed
- C. Capacity provisioned to hosts
- D. Raw capacity consumed

正解：B

解説：
When customers leverage the Evergreen//One offering, billing is based on the effective capacity consumed.
Why This Matters:
Effective Capacity Consumed:
Evergreen//One is a subscription-based model where customers pay for the logical capacity they consume after applying data reduction techniques like deduplication, compression, and pattern removal.
This ensures customers only pay for the actual usable capacity they need, aligning with Pure Storage's commitment to delivering predictable and cost-effective storage solutions.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). Total capacity installed:
Billing is not based on the total raw capacity installed in the array, as this does not reflect the actual usable capacity after data reduction.
B). Raw capacity consumed:
Raw capacity refers to the physical storage used before applying data reduction. Evergreen//One focuses on effective capacity, not

raw capacity.
D). Capacity provisioned to hosts:
Provisioned capacity refers to the logical space allocated to hosts, which may include unused or overprovisioned space. Billing is based on the actual consumed capacity.
Key Points:
Effective Capacity: Reflects the logical capacity consumed after data reduction.
Subscription Model: Aligns with Evergreen//One's focus on predictable and flexible billing.
Data Reduction: Deduplication, compression, and pattern removal optimize storage efficiency, reducing costs for customers.
Reference: Pure Storage Evergreen//One Documentation: "Understanding Billing Metrics" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Maximizing Value with Evergreen Subscriptions" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "How Evergreen//One Billing Works"

質問 # 54
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FAAA_005基礎訓練: https://www.xhs1991.com/FAAA_005.html

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- FAAA_005実際試験、FAAA_005試験ガイド、FAAA_005練習試験 □ 【 www.goshiken.com 】には無料の➽ FAAA_005 □問題集がありますFAAA_005練習問題
- ハイパスレートのFAAA_005問題数試験-試験の準備方法-最高のFAAA_005基礎訓練 □ 検索するだけで☀ www.japancert.com □☀□から“FAAA_005 ”を無料でダウンロードFAAA_005資格取得講座
- 検証するFAAA_005問題数 - 資格試験のリーダー - 信頼できるFAAA_005: Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate □ 《 www.goshiken.com 》を開き、✔ FAAA_005 □✔□を入力して、無料でダウンロードしてく

ださいFAAA_005問題トレーリング

- ハイパスレートのFAAA_005問題数試験-試験の準備方法-最高のFAAA_005基礎訓練 □ ウェブサイト➡ www.mogiexam.com □を開き、⇒ FAAA_005 ⇐を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいFAAA_005模擬対策問題
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