

Practice Test Pure Storage FAAA_005 Fee - FAAA_005 Top Questions

1. 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. 46 TiB
- C. 28 TiB
- D. 12 TiB

Answer: A

Explanation:

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:

$$\text{Effective Capacity Required} = \frac{\text{Logical Data Size}}{\text{DRR}}$$

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:

$$\text{Effective Capacity Required} = \frac{46}{3.85} \approx 11.95 \text{ TiB}$$

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

2. A customer wishes to reduce the amount they spend on cloud storage from Azure public cloud. They have a cloud-first strategy and do not wish to own any additional capital assets. The applications data mainly consists of 100 TB of Database data. Which product satisfies this requirement?

- A. Evergreen//Flex
- B. Evergreen//Forever

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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 = $100 \text{ TiB} \div 4 = 25 \text{ TiB}$.

VDI Data Reduction:

Effective capacity after reduction = $200 \text{ TiB} \div 5 = 40 \text{ TiB}$.

Total Usable Capacity Needed:

Total effective capacity = $25 \text{ TiB (Oracle)} + 40 \text{ TiB (VDI)} = 65 \text{ TiB}$.

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.

NEW QUESTION # 56

An admin is setting up replication and has set up a Protection Group.

What are the three choices when adding Members? (Select three.)

- **A. Add Host Groups**
- **B. Add Snapshots**
- C. Add Hosts
- **D. Add Volumes**
- E. AddHBAAWWN

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

When setting up replication on a Pure Storage FlashArray, an admin creates a Protection Group to define which entities will be replicated to a remote FlashArray. When adding members to a Protection Group, there are three valid choices: Volumes, Snapshots, and Host Groups. Here's a breakdown of each option:

Choices for Adding Members:

Add Volumes:

Volumes are the primary entities that can be added to a Protection Group. Replication ensures that the data within these volumes is copied to the remote FlashArray.

This is the most common use case for replication, especially for protecting critical data such as databases or virtual machine disks.

Add Snapshots:

Snapshots of volumes can also be added to a Protection Group. This allows point-in-time copies of the data to be replicated to the remote array.

Snapshots are useful for disaster recovery scenarios where you need to restore data to a specific point in time.

Add Host Groups:

Host Groups can be added to a Protection Group to replicate all volumes associated with the host group. This simplifies management when multiple volumes are tied to a single application or server.

Replicating Host Groups ensures that all related volumes are protected together, maintaining consistency across the workload.

Incorrect Options:

A). Add Hosts:

Hosts themselves cannot be directly added to a Protection Group. Instead, replication focuses on the data (volumes) or logical groupings (host groups) associated with the hosts.

E). Add HBA WWN:

HBA WWNs (World Wide Names) are identifiers for Fibre Channel adapters and are not relevant to replication or Protection Groups. They are used for zoning and connectivity but do not play a role in defining replication members.

Final Recommendation:

The correct options are

B). Add Volumes ,

C). Add Snapshots, and

D). Add Host Groups, as these are the valid entities that can be added to a Protection Group for replication.

Reference: Pure Storage Protection Groups Documentation:

Pure Storage Protection Groups

Provides detailed guidance on creating and managing Protection Groups.

Pure Storage Replication Best Practices:

Pure Storage Replication Best Practices

Explains how to configure replication for volumes, snapshots, and host groups.

Pure Storage Architectural Guides:

Pure Storage Architectural Guides

Covers architectural considerations for replication and disaster recovery.

NEW QUESTION # 57

A manufacturing customer is running Oracle volumes on their existing //X90R3 array and would like to use FlashArray for their Windows file shares. They are asking if it is feasible to do this.

How should the SE respond?

- A. The customer should migrate their Windows file servers to Pure.
- B. The customer needs to upgrade to XL to be able to use FA File.
- C. The customer should be able to use their current FlashArray.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SE should respond that the customer can use their current FlashArray for Windows file shares alongside their existing Oracle workloads. Pure Storage FlashArray is a versatile platform capable of supporting multiple workloads, including block storage for databases (e.g., Oracle) and file services for Windows file shares.

Why This Matters:

FlashArray Versatility:

Pure Storage FlashArray supports both block and file workloads through its integrated architecture. While FlashArray is primarily known for block storage, it can also support file workloads using FA File Services, which provides NFS and SMB protocols for file sharing.

The customer does not need to migrate their Windows file servers or upgrade their hardware unless there are specific capacity or performance constraints.

Current Array Feasibility:

Assuming the existing //X90R3 array has sufficient capacity and performance headroom, it can handle the additional workload without requiring upgrades.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). The customer should migrate their Windows file servers to Pure:

While migrating file servers to Pure Storage can provide benefits like simplified management and improved performance, it is not a requirement. The customer can continue using their existing file servers while leveraging FlashArray for block storage.

B). The customer needs to upgrade to XL to be able to use FA File:

Upgrading to a higher-end model like FlashArray//XL is unnecessary unless the current array lacks the required capacity or performance for the additional workload. The //X90R3 is fully capable of supporting FA File Services.

Key Points:

Versatility: FlashArray can support both block and file workloads simultaneously.

No Immediate Upgrades Needed: The current array can likely handle the additional workload without requiring hardware changes.

Workload Consolidation: Using a single platform for multiple workloads simplifies infrastructure and reduces costs.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "FA File Services Overview" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Consolidating Workloads on FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Supporting Multiple Workloads with FlashArray"

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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 $46 \text{ TiB} \times \text{DRR} = 177 \text{ TiB}$.

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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.

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NEW QUESTION # 59

After meeting with a potential customer, an SE confirmed the following details:

- * The customer's current workload is 50 TB
 - * The workload has an expected DRR of 4:1
 - * The customer's data has predictable growth rate of 25% per year
 - * A 20% headroom for any unexpected workloads that may occur in the future
- When sizing this solution, the SE needs to make sure that the customer will have enough capacity to last 3 years.

Which raw capacity will meet these requirements?

- A. 225 TB
- B. 300 TB

- C. 30 TB
- D. 56 TB

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine the raw capacity required to meet the customer's needs for 3 years, we need to account for the current workload, data reduction ratio (DRR), growth rate, and headroom.

Step-by-Step Calculation:

Current Logical Workload:

The customer's current workload is 50 TB.

Expected Growth Over 3 Years:

The workload grows at a predictable rate of 25% per year.

After 3 years, the logical workload will be:

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NEW QUESTION # 60

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