FAAA_005試験番号 & FAAA_005日本語サンプル

ちなみに、PassTest FAAA_005の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=14P1HTk7xTQOKLriFXjJ5HBjXnL3xAvtC

FAAA_005試験に出席するための勉強は、メソッドに注意を払います。良い方法は、多くの場合、半分の労力で結果をもたらすことができます。したがって、私たちは試験の時間であり、また受験スキルを知っている必要があります。 FAAA_005クイズガイドは過去数年間の要約に基づいており、回答には特定のルールがあり、主観的または客観的な質問のいずれかが見つかります。共通する類似の対応モジュールで見つけることができます。このため、FAAA_005試験のダンプでは、FAAA_005試験に合格するのに役立つ資格試験のいくつかのタイプの質問をまとめています。

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>> FAAA_005試験番号 <<

FAAA_005日本語サンプル、FAAA_005模擬試験サンプル

ここで無料にPassTestが提供したPure StorageのFAAA_005試験の部分練習問題と解答をダウンロードできて、一度PassTestを選ばれば、弊社は全力に貴方達の合格を頑張ります。貴方達の試験に合格させることができないと、すぐに全額で返金いたします。

Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate 認定 FAAA_005 試験問題 (Q58-Q63):

質問 # 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. 46 TiB
- C. 28 TiB
- D. 12 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 # 59
A customer that produces video media content needs to replace their multi-rack HDD-based storage array used for video archive. Which Pure Storage solution will meet the customer's needs in the most cost-effective way?

- A. FlashArray//XL
- B. FlashArray//X
- C. FlashArray//C

正解：C

解説：
For a customer producing video media content and needing a cost-effective solution to replace their multi-rack HDD-based storage array for video archiving, the best choice is FlashArray//C.
Why This Matters:
FlashArray//C is designed for capacity-optimized workloads, making it ideal for use cases like video archiving, backups, and large-scale data repositories.
It offers high-density storage with QLC flash technology, which provides a balance of performance and cost-effectiveness for less performance-intensive workloads.
Compared to HDD-based systems, FlashArray//C delivers faster access times, lower latency, and improved reliability, all at a lower cost per terabyte than higher-performance arrays like FlashArray//X or //XL.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). FlashArray//X:
FlashArray//X is optimized for high-performance workloads, such as databases and mission-critical applications. While it offers exceptional performance, it is more expensive and not the most cost-effective solution for video archiving.
B). FlashArray//XL:
FlashArray//XL is designed for extreme-scale workloads requiring massive performance and capacity. It is overkill for video archiving and would significantly increase costs without providing proportional benefits.
Key Points:
FlashArray//C: Designed for capacity-optimized workloads, offering a cost-effective solution for video archiving.
QLC Flash Technology: Provides high density and reliability at a lower cost per terabyte compared to traditional HDDs or higher-performance flash arrays.
Cost Efficiency: Balances performance and cost, making it ideal for large-scale, less performance-intensive workloads like video media archives.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray//C Documentation: "Use Cases for FlashArray//C" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Optimizing Storage Costs with FlashArray//C" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Choosing the Right FlashArray Model for Your Workload"

質問 # 60
A customer has presented two workloads that need to be replicated. One is a highly transactional database workload and the other is a VM datastore with tier one applications.
The customer has the following requirements:

* The database workload is highly reliant on storage performance The VM datastore requires zero downtime.
* The customer has advised the two FlashArrays will be 20 miles apart and they are worried that this could impact their internal SLAs.
What replication strategies should be advised for these workloads?

- A. ActiveCluster should be used for the VM workloads and ActiveDR for the database workload.
- B. ActiveDR should be used for both workloads.
- C. ActiveDR should be used for the VM workloads and ActiveCluster for the database workload.
- D. ActiveCluster should be used for both workloads.

正解：A

解説：
To address the customer's requirements, we need to evaluate the replication strategies offered by Pure Storage FlashArray: ActiveCluster and ActiveDR, and how they align with the specific needs of the two workloads.
Workload Analysis:
Transactional Database Workload:
This workload is highly reliant on storage performance. Any replication strategy must ensure minimal latency and high availability to avoid impacting transactional throughput and response times.
The database workload typically benefits from synchronous replication to maintain consistency and performance across sites.
VM Datastore (Tier 1 Applications):
This workload requires zero downtime, meaning it must remain accessible even in the event of a site failure. High availability and seamless failover are critical.
The VM datastore can tolerate some level of asynchronous replication as long as it does not compromise availability or recovery objectives.
Replication Strategies:
ActiveCluster:
ActiveCluster is a synchronous replication solution that provides active-active high availability across two FlashArrays. It ensures zero RPO (Recovery Point Objective) and zero RTO (Recovery Time Objective), making it ideal for workloads requiring continuous availability and zero downtime.
ActiveCluster is well-suited for the VM datastore workload because it guarantees seamless failover and high availability, meeting the zero-downtime requirement.
ActiveDR:
ActiveDR is an asynchronous replication solution designed for disaster recovery scenarios. It provides near-zero RPO (typically seconds to minutes) and allows for non-disruptive testing of failover scenarios.
ActiveDR is better suited for the transactional database workload because it minimizes the impact of latency over the 20-mile distance while still maintaining high performance and consistency.
Distance Consideration:
The 20-mile distance between the two FlashArrays introduces latency concerns. Synchronous replication (ActiveCluster) can handle this distance effectively for the VM datastore workload due to its tolerance for slightly higher latency. However, for the transactional database workload, the latency could degrade performance, making ActiveDR a better choice.
Final Recommendation:
Use ActiveCluster for the VM datastore workload to achieve zero downtime and high availability.
Use ActiveDR for the transactional database workload to balance performance and disaster recovery needs over the 20-mile distance.
Reference: Pure Storage ActiveCluster Documentation:
Explains the synchronous replication capabilities and use cases for ActiveCluster.
Pure Storage ActiveCluster
Pure Storage ActiveDR Documentation:
Details the asynchronous replication features and disaster recovery use cases for ActiveDR.
Pure Storage ActiveDR
Pure Storage Best Practices for Replication:
Provides guidance on selecting the appropriate replication strategy based on workload requirements and distance considerations.
Pure Storage Replication Best Practices
Pure Storage Architectural Guides:
Covers architectural considerations for deploying ActiveCluster and ActiveDR in multi-site environments.
Pure Storage Architectural Guides
This approach ensures that both workloads meet their respective SLAs while addressing the customer's concerns about distance and performance.

質問 # 61
A customer currently has a FlashArray//X for their block storage with 40 TB of available storage. They need 10 TB of file workloads and want to spend the least amount possible on infrastructure.
What should the SE recommend?

- A. Add another disk pool for file storage to their current FlashArray
- B. Purchase an entry level FlashBlade for the file workload
- C. NDU the FlashArray //X to a //XL and run both workloads there
- D. Run both workloads on the current FlashArray

正解：D

解説：
The customer currently has a FlashArray//X with 40 TB of available block storage and needs to add 10 TB of file workloads while minimizing infrastructure costs. Let's analyze the options:
Analysis of Options:
A). Run both workloads on the current FlashArray:
Pure Storage FlashArray supports both block and file workloads using the Purity File Services feature, which allows customers to run file workloads directly on their FlashArray.
Since the FlashArray already has 40 TB of available storage, adding 10 TB of file workloads is feasible without requiring additional hardware. This is the most cost-effective solution.
B). Add another disk pool for file storage to their current FlashArray:
Adding a separate disk pool for file storage is unnecessary because Purity File Services can handle both block and file workloads on the same array.
C). Purchase an entry-level FlashBlade for the file workload:
While FlashBlade is designed for file and object workloads, purchasing a new FlashBlade would be significantly more expensive than leveraging the existing FlashArray. This option does not align with the customer's goal of minimizing costs.
D). NDU the FlashArray //X to a //XL and run both workloads there:
Upgrading the FlashArray//X to a FlashArray//XL via a Non-Disruptive Upgrade (NDU) is unnecessary for this use case. The current FlashArray//X has sufficient capacity to handle both workloads, and upgrading to a higher-tier array would increase costs unnecessarily.
Recommendation:
The most cost-effective solution is
A). Run both workloads on the current FlashArray, leveraging Purity File Services to support the file workload.
Reference: Purity File Services Documentation:
Purity File Services
Explains how to configure and use file services on FlashArray.
FlashArray Use Cases:
FlashArray Use Cases
Highlights the versatility of FlashArray for both block and file workloads.

質問 # 62
A customer needs to be able to replicate from on-prem into the public cloud. They want to use the cloud as their DR site with failover and fallback capabilities.
Which Pure Storage feature should the customer use?

- A. Purity//FA CloudSnap periodic offload of snapshots to AWS
- B. Snapshot replication to replicate between a FlashArray on site and Cloud Block Store
- C. ActiveCluster FC replication between a FlashArray on site and Evergreen//One

正解：B

解説：
The customer requires a disaster recovery (DR) solution that allows them to replicate data from their on-premises environment to the public cloud. They also need failover and fallback capabilities, meaning they must be able to switch operations to the cloud during a disaster and revert back to on-premises once the issue is resolved.
Snapshot replication between a FlashArray on-premises and Cloud Block Store (CBS) is the best solution for this use case. CBS integrates seamlessly with on-premises FlashArrays, enabling efficient replication of snapshots to the cloud. This feature supports failover and fallback operations, ensuring business continuity in the event of a disaster.
Why Not the Other Options?

B). Purity//FA CloudSnap periodic offload of snapshots to AWS: While CloudSnap allows periodic offloading of snapshots to AWS S3 for backup purposes, it does not provide the real-time replication and failover/fallback capabilities required for DR.
C). ActiveCluster FC replication between a FlashArray on site and Evergreen//One: ActiveCluster is designed for synchronous replication between two FlashArrays in different locations, but it does not support replication to the public cloud.
Key Points:
Snapshot Replication: Enables efficient and reliable replication of data between on-premises FlashArrays and Cloud Block Store.
Failover and Fallback: CBS supports these capabilities, ensuring minimal downtime during a disaster.
Integration with FlashArray: CBS is specifically designed to work with FlashArray, providing a seamless DR solution.
Reference: Pure Storage Cloud Block Store Documentation: "Disaster Recovery with Cloud Block Store" Pure Storage Best Practices Guide: "Replication and Failover in Hybrid Cloud Environments" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Hybrid Cloud Architectures with FlashArray and Cloud Block Store"

質問 # 63
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あなたはいい仕事を見つけたい場合、FAAA_005参考資料を選択してください。多くのお客様はFAAA_005試験参考書を選択したら、FAAA_005認定試験資格証明書を取得しました。また、Pure Storageのサービスもいいし、２４時間のサービスを提供できます。だから、それは最もいい資料です。

FAAA_005日本語サンプル: https://www.passtest.jp/Pure-Storage/FAAA_005-shiken.html

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素敵なFAAA_005試験番号 & 合格スムーズFAAA_005日本語サンプル | 実用的なFAAA_005模擬試験サンプル Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate

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対策

- Pure Storage FAAA_005 Exam | FAAA_005試験番号 - 更新ダウンロード FAAA_005日本語サンプル □【 www.goshiken.com 】に移動し、▹ FAAA_005 ◃を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいFAAA_005日本語版トレーリング
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