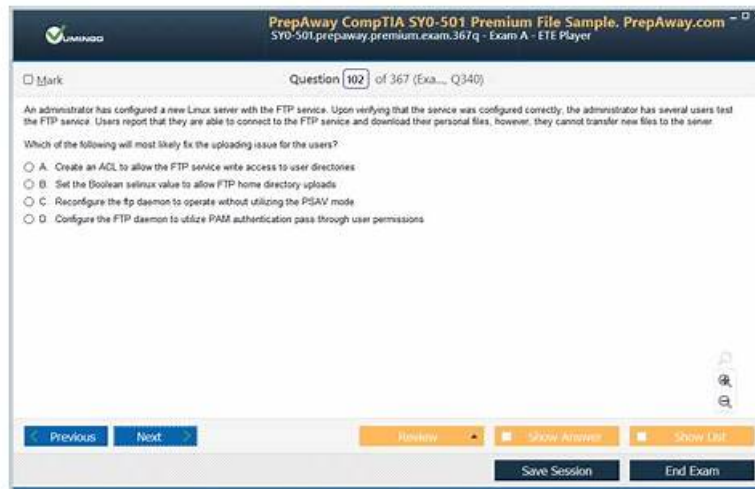


Test Pure Storage FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Questions & Test FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Simulator Fee



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I believe that people want to have good prospects of career whatever industry they work in. Of course, there is no exception in the competitive IT industry. IT Professionals working in the IT area also want to have good opportunities for promotion of job and salary. A lot of IT professional know that Pure Storage Certification FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Exam can help you meet these aspirations. PracticeTorrent is a website which help you successfully pass Pure Storage FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist.

Pure Storage FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-Installation • Upgrade: This section of the exam measures the skills of FlashArray Implementation Specialists and evaluates how professionals confirm system functionality after installation or an upgrade. It involves validating connectivity, running health checks, confirming configurations, and ensuring that the deployment meets operational expectations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Infrastructure Technicians and focuses on executing a successful installation of FlashArray systems. It tests the ability to perform physical setup, cabling, configuration of network settings, and the application of initial system configurations necessary for full deployment.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades: This section of the exam measures the skills of FlashArray Implementation Specialists and focuses on tasks involved in managing firmware and software upgrades. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of upgrade planning, verification steps, and rollback procedures, ensuring that systems are updated with minimal disruption to service.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Installation • Upgrade: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Infrastructure Technicians and covers all preparation activities before deploying or upgrading a Pure Storage FlashArray. It includes understanding environmental requirements, verifying prerequisites, checking compatibility, and validating system readiness through appropriate tools and documentation.

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A steadily rising competition has been noted in the tech field. Countless candidates around the globe aspire to be Pure Storage Certified FlashArray Implementation Specialist in this field. Pure Storage FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist stand out from the rest of the Pure Storage professionals. Once you become Pure Storage certified, a whole new scope opens up to you and you are immediately hired by reputed firms. Even though the Pure Storage Certified FlashArray Implementation Specialist boosts your career options, you have to pass the FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Exam. This Pure Storage Certified FlashArray Implementation Specialist exam serves to filter out the capable from incapable candidates.

Pure Storage Certified FlashArray Implementation Specialist Sample Questions (Q133-Q138):

NEW QUESTION # 133

An Implementation Engineer is setting up a customer environment and has specified a number of NTP servers. Which command should the Implementation Engineer run to list the NTP servers that have been configured?

- A. `purearray list --ntpserver`
- B. `purenetwork list --ntpserver`
- C. `puredns list --ntpserver`

Answer: A

Explanation:

To view the currently configured Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers on a FlashArray, the correct command is `purearray list --ntpserver`.

Command Hierarchy: While NTP is a networking function, in the Purity CLI object model, time synchronization is considered a global array attribute rather than a specific interface setting. Therefore, it falls under the `purearray` command namespace.

Usage: Running `purearray list --ntpserver` returns a list of the IP addresses or FQDNs of the time servers the array is currently using to sync its system clock.

Invalid Options:

`purenetwork list` (Option B) displays IP interface configurations (IPs, subnets, gateways) but does not list service-level pointers like NTP.

`puredns list` (Option A) is strictly for DNS nameservers and suffix configurations.

Importance: Verifying NTP is critical for log timestamp accuracy, ActiveCluster mediation, and Kerberos authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 134

Which Purity command can be used to validate I/O is balanced across initiators?

- A. `purehost iobalance --check`
- B. `purehost list --balance`
- C. `purehost monitor --balance`

Answer: C

Explanation:

To validate that I/O traffic is correctly distributed across a host's initiators (Fibre Channel WWNs or iSCSI IQNs), the correct command is `purehost monitor --balance`.

Ensuring "multipathing balance" is a critical post-installation check. If a host is configured correctly with Multipath I/O (MPIO) software (like DM-Multipath on Linux or MPIO on Windows), read/write requests should be distributed relatively evenly across all active paths to the storage array.

Command Function: The `purehost monitor` command provides real-time performance statistics for hosts. Adding the `--balance` flag switches the view to a granular breakdown of IOPS and Bandwidth per initiator for the specified host.

Interpretation: An Implementation Engineer looks for initiators showing 0 IOPS or significantly lower traffic than others, which would indicate a path failure, zoning issue, or incorrect MPIO policy (e.g., Failover Only instead of Round Robin). Options A and B are incorrect syntax; `purehost list` shows configuration (not real-time stats), and `iobalance` is not a valid Purity command argument.

NEW QUESTION # 135

What is the maximum number of DirectFlash Shelves supported for FlashArray//XL?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

The FlashArray//XL currently supports a maximum of 2 DirectFlash Shelves (DFS).

The FlashArray//XL is a high-density, performance-optimized platform housed in a 5U chassis.

Rack Unit Math: According to the FlashArray//XL specifications and site planning guide, the system supports a maximum configuration footprint of 11 Rack Units (11U).

The base controller chassis occupies 5U.

Each DirectFlash Shelf occupies 3U.

Therefore: 5U (Base) + 3U (Shelf 1) + 3U (Shelf 2) = 11U.

Capacity: Because the //XL chassis itself holds 40 DirectFlash Modules (compared to 20 in a standard //X), and each shelf holds 28 modules, a fully populated system with two shelves provides nearly 100 drives of capacity (40 + 28 + 28 = 96 drives). This massive density reduces the need for "daisy-chaining" large numbers of shelves like legacy SAS architectures. Adding a third shelf would push the total height to 14U, exceeding the current platform definition.

NEW QUESTION # 136

When accessing the FlashArray GUI, which management IP address is recommended for use?

- A. CT0 management IP
- B. CT1 management IP
- C. Virtual management IP

Answer: C

Explanation:

FlashArray controllers operate in an Active/Active high-availability cluster. Each controller (CT0 and CT1) has its own physical IP address for hardware-level management. However, Purity configures a Virtual IP (VIP) that floats between the two controllers.

The Virtual management IP is the recommended address for all administrative access, including the GUI, CLI, and API integrations.

Using the VIP ensures High Availability (HA) for management sessions. If an Implementation Engineer were to log in directly to CT0's IP and CT0 subsequently rebooted (e.g., during an NDU or failure), the management session would be disconnected.

By contrast, the VIP automatically fails over to the surviving controller (CT1) in the event of a disruption, allowing the management session (and the GUI) to remain accessible. This abstraction layer simplifies administration, as the user does not need to know which controller is currently "primary" for management tasks. Direct controller IPs are typically reserved for specific hardware troubleshooting steps where accessing a specific node is required.

NEW QUESTION # 137

An Implementation Engineer is onsite to add two 4-port FC cards to a FlashArray//X20R3. In what state should the controller be in before performing the card add procedure?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Standby

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before performing a physical card addition (I/O expansion) on a specific controller, it should be in the Secondary state.

The procedure for adding hardware to a FlashArray is a sequential, non-disruptive process. You cannot add a card to the Primary controller because it is actively handling host I/O; opening it would cause a service outage. Therefore, the Implementation Engineer must first verify the cluster health and, if necessary, perform a manual failover (pureadm make --secondary) to ensure the target controller is Secondary.

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