

# FAAA\_005 Latest Exam, Valid FAAA\_005 Test Answers

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

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 (Q40-Q45):

### NEW QUESTION # 40

An existing customer wants a new set of arrays with the following characteristics:

- \* Business critical workload that requires sub millisecond response times
- \* Synchronous replication configured to their secondary site
- \* Offload snapshots to a third location where they do not have a FlashArray Which solution will meet the customer's needs?

FlashArray//Xs with ActiveDR and CloudSnap

- A. FlashArray//Xs with ActiveCluster and CloudSnap
- B. FlashArray//Cs with ActiveCluster and Snapshot Replication
- C. FlashArray//Cs with ActiveDR and Snapshot Replication

### Answer: A

Explanation:

The customer has the following requirements:

Business-critical workload that requires sub-millisecond response times Synchronous replication configured to their secondary site

Offload snapshots to a third location where they do not have a FlashArray The best solution to meet these needs is FlashArray//Xs with ActiveCluster and CloudSnap.

Why This Matters:

FlashArray//Xs:

FlashArray//X is optimized for high-performance workloads, delivering sub-millisecond response times required for business-critical applications.

ActiveCluster:

ActiveCluster provides synchronous replication between two sites within a stretched cluster, ensuring zero RPO and near-zero RTO for high availability.

CloudSnap:

CloudSnap offloads snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob), enabling disaster recovery or archival at a third location without requiring an additional FlashArray.

Why Not the Other Options?

B). FlashArray//Cs with ActiveDR and Snapshot Replication:

FlashArray//C is designed for capacity-optimized workloads and does not provide the sub-millisecond response times required for business-critical applications.

ActiveDR provides asynchronous replication, which does not meet the requirement for synchronous replication.

C). FlashArray//Cs with ActiveCluster and Snapshot Replication:

Again, FlashArray//C is not suitable for sub-millisecond response times. Additionally, snapshot replication to a third location is less efficient than CloudSnap for offloading data to the cloud.

Key Points:

FlashArray//Xs: Delivers the high performance required for business-critical workloads. ActiveCluster: Ensures synchronous replication for high availability across two sites. CloudSnap: Provides cost-effective offsite protection by offloading snapshots to the cloud.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "ActiveCluster with CloudSnap" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Disaster Recovery Strategies with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Using Protection Groups in Stretched Pods"

### NEW QUESTION # 41

Refer to the exhibit.

What is the total amount of usable storage space consumed on this FlashArray system?

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

### Answer: B

Explanation:

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?"

## NEW QUESTION # 42

A Storage Administrator has two //X50R3 FlashArrays. The two FlashArrays are located in different data centers with a network link between them. The ethernet link between data centers has a latency of 35 ms.

Which Purity feature will provide protection against a site failure with the lowest recovery point?

- A. ActiveDR
- B. Snapshot replication
- C. ActiveCluster
- D. Local snapshots

### Answer: A

Explanation:

Given that the two FlashArrays are located in different data centers with a network link latency of 35 ms, the best Purity feature to provide protection against a site failure with the lowest recovery point is ActiveDR.

Why This Matters:

ActiveDR:

ActiveDR is an asynchronous replication solution designed for disaster recovery scenarios where the secondary site may be geographically distant (e.g., >10 ms latency).

It provides low RPOs (typically seconds to minutes) and supports fast failover and failback capabilities, ensuring minimal data loss and downtime.

With a 35 ms latency between sites, synchronous replication (e.g., ActiveCluster) is not feasible due to the high latency impacting performance.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). ActiveCluster:

ActiveCluster requires synchronous replication, which is only suitable for sites within a low-latency range (<10 ms). At 35 ms latency, ActiveCluster would cause significant performance degradation.

C). Snapshot replication:

Snapshot replication is asynchronous but does not provide the same level of failover and failback capabilities as ActiveDR. It is better suited for backup purposes rather than disaster recovery with low RPOs.

D). Local snapshots:

Local snapshots are useful for point-in-time recovery within a single array but do not protect against site failures.

Key Points:

ActiveDR: Ideal for asynchronous replication with low RPOs and fast failover/failback.

Latency Considerations: ActiveDR supports higher latencies (e.g., 35 ms) compared to synchronous solutions like ActiveCluster.

Disaster Recovery: Ensures protection against site failures with minimal data loss and downtime.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "ActiveDR for Disaster Recovery" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Meeting RPO and RTO Requirements with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Choosing the Right Replication Solution for High Latency"

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

What does Pure Storage's Right-Size Guarantee promise?

- A. The effective capacity of the FlashArray
- B. The performance of the FlashArray model
- C. The customer's Total Efficiency Ratio
- D. The Data Reduction Rate by workload

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Pure Storage's Right-Size Guarantee promises the effective capacity of the FlashArray, ensuring that customers receive the logical capacity they expect based on their workload's data reduction profile.

Why This Matters:

Effective Capacity:

Effective capacity refers to the logical capacity available after applying data reduction techniques like deduplication, compression, and pattern removal.

The Right-Size Guarantee ensures that customers achieve the expected effective capacity for their workloads, aligning with Pure Storage's commitment to delivering predictable and reliable storage solutions.

Customer Assurance:

If the actual effective capacity does not meet expectations, the customer can work with their SE to address the issue, potentially adjusting their subscription or configuration.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). The performance of the FlashArray model:

The Right-Size Guarantee does not specifically address performance metrics like latency or IOPS. It focuses on capacity-related assurances.

C). The Data Reduction Rate by workload:

While data reduction contributes to effective capacity, the guarantee is not tied to a specific data reduction rate. Instead, it ensures the overall effective capacity meets expectations.

D). The customer's Total Efficiency Ratio:

The Total Efficiency Ratio combines data reduction and other factors but is not the focus of the Right-Size Guarantee.

Key Points:

Effective Capacity: The guarantee ensures customers receive the expected logical capacity based on data reduction.

Data Reduction Techniques: Deduplication, compression, and pattern removal contribute to effective capacity.

Customer Support: Customers can collaborate with their SE if the guaranteed capacity is not achieved.

Reference: Pure Storage Evergreen/Forever Documentation: "Understanding the Right-Size Guarantee" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Maximizing Data Reduction with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Right-Size Guarantee Terms and Conditions"

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

A customer wants to add capacity to support a new Oracle workload. It has been determined that the application needs 398 TB of thick-provisioned storage from the host. The customer wants to purchase the minimum storage capacity to handle this workload.

How much capacity should the SE propose, assuming DRR is 3:1?

- A. 132 TB
- B. 62 TB
- C. 21TB
- D. 186 TB

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

To calculate the minimum storage capacity required to handle the Oracle workload, we need to account for the thick-provisioned storage requirement and the expected data reduction ratio (DRR).

Step-by-Step Calculation:

Logical Storage Requirement:

The application requires 398 TB of thick-provisioned storage from the host.

Data Reduction Ratio (DRR):

The DRR is 3:1, meaning the physical storage required is:

Recommendation:

The SE should propose 132 TB of physical storage, as it meets the requirement after accounting for data reduction.

Final Recommendation:

The correct answer is

A). 132 TB.

Reference: Capacity Planning Guide:

Pure Storage Capacity Planning

Provides guidance on calculating usable capacity based on data reduction ratios.

Thick vs. Thin Provisioning:

Provisioning Best Practices

Explains the differences between thick and thin provisioning.

## NEW QUESTION # 45

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