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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

What is the minimally required FlashArray model that includes the DirectCompress Accelerator (DCA)?

- A. FlashArray//X70 R4
- B. FlashArray//XL130

- C. FlashArray//X70 R3
- D. FlashArray//X90 R4

Answer: A

Explanation:

The DirectCompress Accelerator (DCA) is a hardware component introduced in certain FlashArray models to enhance inline data compression performance. To determine the minimally required FlashArray model that includes DCA, let's analyze the options:

Analysis of Options:

A). FlashArray//X70 R4:

The FlashArray//X70 R4 was the first model to include the DirectCompress Accelerator (DCA). This makes it the minimally required model for DCA support.

B). FlashArray//X70 R3:

The FlashArray//X70 R3 does not include the DCA. It relies on software-based compression, which is less efficient than hardware-accelerated compression.

C). FlashArray//X90 R4:

The FlashArray//X90 R4 includes DCA but is a higher-tier model than the X70 R4. While it supports DCA, it is not the minimal requirement.

D). FlashArray//XL130:

The FlashArray//XL130 is a high-performance model that includes DCA, but it is overkill for this requirement and not the minimal model.

Recommendation:

The correct answer is

A). FlashArray//X70 R4, as it is the first model to include the DirectCompress Accelerator (DCA).

Reference: FlashArray Hardware Specifications:

FlashArray Models

Details the features and capabilities of each FlashArray model.

DirectCompress Accelerator Overview:

DirectCompress Accelerator

Explains the benefits and availability of DCA.

NEW QUESTION # 12

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

Answer: C

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 # 13

What should a protection group in a stretched pod be used for?

- **A. Integrating ActiveCluster with async snapshot replication**
- B. Configuring fan-out async snapshot replication
- C. Using CloudSnap to offload to a third-site target
- D. Initiating ActiveDR failover/failback in a test scenario

Answer: A

Explanation:

A protection group in a stretched pod should be used for integrating ActiveCluster with asynchronous snapshot replication. This combination allows for synchronous replication within the stretched pod (using ActiveCluster) while also enabling asynchronous replication to a third site for additional disaster recovery protection.

Why This Matters:

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

Async Snapshot Replication: Extends the disaster recovery strategy by replicating snapshots asynchronously to a third site, providing an additional layer of protection against regional failures.

Combining these features ensures both local high availability and remote disaster recovery.

Why Not the Other Options?

B). Using CloudSnap to offload to a third-site target:

CloudSnap is used to offload snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob). While it is useful for backup purposes, it does not integrate with ActiveCluster for synchronous replication.

C). Initiating ActiveDR failover/failback in a test scenario:

ActiveDR is designed for asynchronous replication and failover/failback scenarios but does not integrate with ActiveCluster in a stretched pod configuration.

D). Configuring fan-out async snapshot replication:

Fan-out replication involves sending snapshots to multiple targets asynchronously. However, this does not align with the use case of integrating ActiveCluster with async replication for a stretched pod.

Key Points:

Stretched Pod: Enables synchronous replication across two sites using ActiveCluster. Async Replication: Adds a third-site replication target for comprehensive disaster recovery. Integrated Protection: Combines high availability and disaster recovery into a single solution.

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"

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Refer to the exhibit.

Which VM is running on the ESXi host with the lowest write latency?

- A. C14-s108-w11
- B. c14-s145-w11
- C. c14-s102-w11
- D. c14-d51-w12

Answer: D

Explanation:

Write Latency:

Write latency refers to the time it takes for a write operation to complete on the storage array. Lower write latency indicates better performance and faster response times for write-intensive workloads.

In Pure Storage arrays, write latency is typically measured in milliseconds (ms) and can be monitored using tools like Pure1 or Purity//FA performance metrics.

VM-to-Host Mapping:

Each VM runs on an ESXi host, and the write latency of the VM is influenced by the storage performance characteristics of the host it resides on.

To identify the VM with the lowest write latency, we must compare the write latency values for each VM listed in the exhibit.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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