

高品質-ハイパストレートのFlashArray-Storage-Professional試験解答試験-試験の準備方法FlashArray-Storage-Professional参考書内容



知識ベースの経済の支配下で、私たちは変化する世界に歩調を合わせ、まともな仕事とより高い生活水準を追求して知識を更新しなければなりません。この場合、ポケットにFlashArray-Storage-Professional認定を取得すると、Pure Storage競争上の優位性を完全に高めることができます。したがって、当社のFlashArray-Storage-Professional学習ガイドは、夢を実現するための献身に役立ちます。また、当社のFlashArray-Storage-Professionalトレーニングガイドは、作業効率を改善し、作業をより簡単かつスムーズに行う絶好の機会です。

Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> トラブルシューティング： Pure Storageの診断ツールとアラートを使用して、構成エラー、パフォーマンスの問題、レプリケーションの問題を特定し解決する方法について説明します。システムの信頼性を維持するためのポート構成と予測サポートメカニズムも含まれます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> データ保護： スナップショット管理、レプリケーション構成、ポリシー管理、セーフモード、およびActiveDRなどの高度なレプリケーション技術を網羅しています。データの可用性、災害復旧、およびデータ損失からの保護に重点を置いています。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> モニタリング： Pure1、GUI、CLIツールを使用してアレイの状態を監視し、レポートを生成し、パフォーマンスと容量の指標を分析する方法について説明します。データ削減率、メタ予測、およびプロアクティブな容量計画も含まれます。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 管理： ボリューム構成、アレイ管理、ホスト接続、サードパーティ統合、セキュリティブロトコルなど、主要な管理タスクを網羅します。ストレージ環境全体で最適なパフォーマンスと安全なアクセスを維持するためのベストプラクティスに重点を置いています。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAファイル： DNS設定、Active Directoryとの統合、プロトコルアクセスなど、FAファイルサービスの構成と管理について説明します。組織全体で安全かつ効率的なファイル共有を実現することに重点を置いています。

Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam | FlashArray-Storage-Professional試験解答 - パスを助ける FlashArray-Storage-Professional: Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional 試験

FlashArray-Storage-Professional試験に合格して証明書を取得する方法に関する質問を検討していますか？ 最良の答えは、FlashArray-Storage-Professionalクイズトレントをダウンロードして学習することです。FlashArray-Storage-Professional試験の質問は、必要なものを短時間で取得するのに役立ちます。FlashArray-Storage-Professionalトレーニング準備を購入した後、ダウンロードしてインストールするのに少し時間が必要です。その後、学習するのに約20~30時間かかります。FlashArray-Storage-Professional試験ガイドをご覧ください、貴重な時間を割いていただければ幸いです。

Pure Storage Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional 認定 FlashArray-Storage-Professional 試験問題 (Q35-Q40):

質問 # 35

An administrator is testing FA File Services configurations and unintentionally disabled User Mapping on an active NFS Export. What happens to file accessibility on that export?

- A. The export will lose accessibility to all existing files but have no issue with file creation.
- B. The export will retain accessibility to all existing files but new files can not be created.
- C. The changes to authentication will not be applied until the export is restarted.

正解: A

解説:

User Mapping in FA File: On a Pure Storage FlashArray, User Mapping is the mechanism that translates identities between different protocols (like mapping a Windows SID to a Unix UID/GID) or between an external directory service (like Active Directory or LDAP) and the local file system permissions.

The Impact of Disabling Mapping: When User Mapping is disabled on an active NFS export, the FlashArray can no longer resolve the identity of the user attempting to access existing files. Because NFS (specifically NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 supported by Pure) relies on these identifiers to verify file ownership and ACLs, existing files-which are tagged with specific owner IDs-become effectively "orphaned" from the perspective of the incoming request.

Access vs. Creation: * Existing Files: Accessibility is lost because the system cannot verify that the user has the rights to read or modify the file without the mapping logic.

New Files: Interestingly, in many "No Mapping" configurations, a user may still be able to create new files (often defaulting to a 'nobody' or 'anonymous' UID depending on the export rules), but they will immediately lose the ability to manage or access them once created because the mapping link is broken.

Real-time Application: Unlike some legacy storage systems that require a service restart, Purity applies export policy changes dynamically. As soon as the "User Mapping" toggle is disabled, the logic is removed from the data path, impacting active sessions immediately.

質問 # 36

What is the proper procedure for stopping asynchronous replication and in-progress transfers?

- A. Disabling the replication schedule
- B. Removing the volume member from a protection group
- C. Disallowing the protection group at the target

正解: C

解説:

According to the official Pure Storage FlashArray Asynchronous Replication Configuration and Best Practices Guide, the proper and immediate method to halt an active, in-progress asynchronous replication transfer is by disallowing the protection group at the target.

When you navigate to the target FlashArray and disallow the specific Protection Group, Purity immediately breaks the replication authorization for that group. If there is an in-progress snapshot transfer occurring at that exact moment, the transfer is immediately stopped, and the partially transferred snapshot data is discarded on the target side.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

Disabling the replication schedule (B): Toggling the replication schedule to "Disabled" only prevents future scheduled snapshots from

being created and sent. It does not kill or interrupt a replication transfer that is already currently in progress.

Removing the volume member from a protection group (A): Modifying the members of a protection group updates the configuration for the next snapshot cycle. It does not actively abort the transmission of the current point-in-time snapshot that the array is already busy sending over the WAN.

質問 # 37

A storage administrator has presented VMFS datastores from a FlashArray with 10TB of raw capacity.

Why would the administrator see system space when logging in to the FlashArray GUI?

- A. There is more than 2TB of reclaimable space on the FlashArray.
- B. More than 2TB of volume snapshots were destroyed.
- C. Virtual machines have not yet issued an unmap command.

正解: A

解説:

On a Pure Storage FlashArray, "System Space" is a specific GUI-reported metric. Purity has a predefined, hidden internal space budget-typically around 20% of the raw mapped capacity (which would be 2TB on a 10TB array)-reserved for internal array operations. This budget covers RAID/parity overhead, metadata, and reclaimable space (data from deleted volumes, snapshots, or overwritten blocks that are waiting for the backend garbage collection process to fully erase them from the flash chips).

Normally, this internal overhead stays below the 20% budget, and "System Space" displays as 0.00 in the GUI. However, if an administrator deletes a massive amount of data at once, causing the reclaimable space to exceed that 2TB budget, the overflow is prominently displayed in the GUI as "System Space." Here is why the other options are incorrect:

Virtual machines have not yet issued an unmap command (A): If a VMware VM deletes a file but the OS hasn't issued an UNMAP/TRIM command, the FlashArray is completely unaware that the data was deleted. Therefore, the array continues to report that capacity as standard Volume Space, not System Space.

More than 2TB of volume snapshots were destroyed (C): While destroying snapshots leads to reclaimable space, "reclaimable space" (Option B) is the specific, correct Purity architectural term and metric that the system uses to calculate the internal budget threshold.

質問 # 38

A storage administrator is configuring a new volume and wants to provision 500GB. If the administrator accidentally selects PB, what will happen?

- A. The volume will not be created and a warning will be displayed.
- B. The volume will be created and space will immediately be used.
- C. The volume will be created but a warning will be displayed.

正解: C

解説:

Pure Storage FlashArrays utilize Thin Provisioning as a core, always-on architectural principle. When a volume is created, the "size" assigned to it is merely a logical limit (a quota) presented to the host; no physical back-end flash capacity is allocated or "pinned" at the time of creation.

Because of this architecture, Purity allows administrators to create volumes that are significantly larger than the actual physical capacity of the array (this is known as over-provisioning). If an administrator accidentally selects PB (Petabytes) instead of GB, the Purity GUI will allow the volume to be created because it is a logical operation that doesn't immediately consume 1PB of physical flash. However, Purity includes a built-in safety check: if the requested logical size is exceptionally large or exceeds the current physical capacity of the array, the GUI will present a warning or confirmation prompt to ensure the administrator is aware of the massive logical size being provisioned before finalizing the change.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

The volume will be created and space will immediately be used (A): This describes "Thick Provisioning," which Pure Storage does not use. Space is only consumed on a FlashArray when unique data is actually written by the host and processed by the deduplication and compression engines.

The volume will not be created and a warning will be displayed (C): Purity does not strictly forbid over-provisioning. While it warns the user to prevent human error, it does not block the creation of the volume, as over-provisioning is a standard practice in thin-provisioned environments.

質問 # 39

During a test failover using ActiveDR, what content will be presented to the target pod?

- A. The content from the last periodic refresh
- **B. The content from the undo pod**
- C. The content from the last real fail-over

正解: B

解説:

ActiveDR is Pure Storage's continuous, near-sync replication solution. It differs fundamentally from standard asynchronous replication because it uses a continuous stream of data rather than snapshot-based "periodic refreshes" (which eliminates Option A). When you perform a test failover in ActiveDR, you do so by promoting the target pod. The target pod becomes writable, allowing your hosts and applications to run against the replicated data without disrupting the ongoing continuous replication from the source array in the background.

When the test is completed, you demote the target pod. To ensure that the data generated during your test failover isn't accidentally lost forever, ActiveDR automatically creates an undo pod at the exact moment of demotion.

If you need to resume that exact test failover scenario or recover the test data, you can re-promote the target pod and instruct ActiveDR to present the content from the undo pod. This unique mechanism allows storage administrators to seamlessly non-disruptively test, pause, and resume DR environments without affecting production protection.

質問 # 40

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数千人の専門家によって構成された権威ある制作チームが、FlashArray-Storage-Professional学習の質問を理解し、質の高い学習体験を楽しんでいます。試験概要と現在のポリシーの最近の変更に応じて、FlashArray-Storage-Professionalテストガイドの内容を随時更新します。また、FlashArray-Storage-Professional試験の質問は、わかりにくい概念を簡素化して学習方法を最適化し、習熟度を高めるのに役立ちます。さらに、FlashArray-Storage-Professionalテストガイドを使用すると、試験を受ける前に20~30時間の練習で準備時間を短縮できることは間違いありません。

FlashArray-Storage-Professional参考書内容: <https://www.certjuken.com/FlashArray-Storage-Professional-exam.html>

- FlashArray-Storage-Professional復習対策書 □ FlashArray-Storage-Professional予想試験 □ FlashArray-Storage-Professional最速合格 □ URL 「 www.mogixam.com 」 をコピーして開き、▶ FlashArray-Storage-Professional □ □ を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいFlashArray-Storage-Professional予想試験
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