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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate 認定 FAAA_005 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 # 44
A potential healthcare customer wants to move to a modern storage array for their medical records database. They need the fastest possible array as their workload is highly transactional.
Which solution should an SE recommend?

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

正解：B

解説：
To meet the healthcare customer's requirement for the fastest possible array for a highly transactional medical records database, FlashArray//XL is the optimal choice.
Here's why:
Analysis of FlashArray Models:
FlashArray//XL:
The FlashArray//XL is Pure Storage's highest-performance all-flash storage array, designed for mission-critical, high-transaction workloads that demand ultra-low latency and maximum throughput.
It offers the highest IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second), bandwidth, and capacity scaling capabilities in the FlashArray family, making it ideal for workloads like medical records databases that require extreme performance.
With its advanced NVMe architecture and DirectFlash Modules, FlashArray//XL delivers sub-millisecond latency and exceptional performance consistency, which are critical for transactional workloads.
FlashArray//X:
The FlashArray//X is a high-performance all-flash array but is positioned below the FlashArray//XL in terms of raw performance and scalability.
While it is suitable for most enterprise workloads, it may not provide the same level of performance as FlashArray//XL for highly transactional databases with demanding I/O requirements.
FlashArray//C:
The FlashArray//C is optimized for capacity and cost efficiency rather than raw performance.
It uses QLC NAND flash technology, which is more cost-effective but has lower endurance and performance compared to the TLC NAND used in FlashArray//X and FlashArray//XL.
This makes FlashArray//C unsuitable for highly transactional workloads like a medical records database.
Recommendation:
Given the customer's need for the "fastest possible array" and the highly transactional nature of their workload, FlashArray//XL is the best recommendation. Its ability to deliver consistent, low-latency performance at scale ensures that the medical records database will perform optimally under heavy transactional loads.
Reference: FlashArray//XL Product Overview:
Pure Storage FlashArray//XL
Details the performance and use cases for FlashArray//XL.
FlashArray//X Product Overview:
Pure Storage FlashArray//X
Explains the capabilities of FlashArray//X for enterprise workloads.
FlashArray//C Product Overview:
Pure Storage FlashArray//C
Highlights the cost-efficient design of FlashArray//C for capacity-focused workloads.

質問 # 45
A manufacturing customer is running Oracle volumes on their existing //X90R3 array and would like to use FlashArray for their Windows file shares. They are asking if it is feasible to do this.
How should the SE respond?

- A. The customer needs to upgrade to XL to be able to use FA File.
- B. The customer should be able to use their current FlashArray.
- C. The customer should migrate their Windows file servers to Pure.

正解：B

解説：
The SE should respond that the customer can use their current FlashArray for Windows file shares alongside their existing Oracle workloads. Pure Storage FlashArray is a versatile platform capable of supporting multiple workloads, including block storage for databases (e.g., Oracle) and file services for Windows file shares.
Why This Matters:
FlashArray Versatility:
Pure Storage FlashArray supports both block and file workloads through its integrated architecture. While FlashArray is primarily

known for block storage, it can also support file workloads using FA File Services, which provides NFS and SMB protocols for file sharing.
The customer does not need to migrate their Windows file servers or upgrade their hardware unless there are specific capacity or performance constraints.
Current Array Feasibility:
Assuming the existing //X90R3 array has sufficient capacity and performance headroom, it can handle the additional workload without requiring upgrades.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). The customer should migrate their Windows file servers to Pure:
While migrating file servers to Pure Storage can provide benefits like simplified management and improved performance, it is not a requirement. The customer can continue using their existing file servers while leveraging FlashArray for block storage.
B). The customer needs to upgrade to XL to be able to use FA File:
Upgrading to a higher-end model like FlashArray//XL is unnecessary unless the current array lacks the required capacity or performance for the additional workload. The //X90R3 is fully capable of supporting FA File Services.
Key Points:
Versatility: FlashArray can support both block and file workloads simultaneously.
No Immediate Upgrades Needed: The current array can likely handle the additional workload without requiring hardware changes.
Workload Consolidation: Using a single platform for multiple workloads simplifies infrastructure and reduces costs.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "FA File Services Overview" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Consolidating Workloads on FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Supporting Multiple Workloads with FlashArray"

質問 # 46
A customer is in the very early stages of designing a storage solution at a greenfield site.
They wish to use NVMe-TCP connectivity and require approximately:
* 100 Gbps of consistent raw network throughput between the FlashArray and the dedicated SAN switches.
* The dedicated SAN switches support up to 25 Gbps connectivity.
What is the minimum number of Ethernet ports in total they should connect from the FlashArray to the SAN switches while still ensuring resiliency?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解：C

解説：
To achieve 100 Gbps of consistent raw network throughput between the FlashArray and the dedicated SAN switches, while ensuring resiliency, the customer must connect a sufficient number of Ethernet ports from the FlashArray to the SAN switches.
Given that the dedicated SAN switches support up to 25 Gbps connectivity per port, the calculation is as follows:
Throughput Requirement:
The customer requires 100 Gbps of raw throughput.
Each Ethernet port provides 25 Gbps of bandwidth.
Number of Ports Needed:
To meet the 100 Gbps requirement:
Resiliency Requirement:
Resiliency ensures that the solution can tolerate failures (e.g., switch or link failures). To achieve this, the customer must double the number of ports to provide redundant paths.
Therefore, the total number of ports required is:4×2=8ports.
Why Not the Other Options?
B).2:
Two ports would only provide 50 Gbps of raw throughput (2 × 25 Gbps), which does not meet the 100 Gbps requirement. Additionally, there would be no redundancy, violating the resiliency requirement.
C).4:
Four ports would meet the 100 Gbps throughput requirement but would lack redundancy, making the solution vulnerable to failures.
D).16:
Sixteen ports would exceed the required throughput and redundancy, resulting in unnecessary costs and complexity.
Key Points:
Throughput Calculation: Ensure the total bandwidth meets the 100 Gbps requirement.
Resiliency: Double the number of ports to provide redundant paths for high availability.

Optimization: Use the minimum number of ports that satisfy both throughput and resiliency requirements.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "Network Design and Configuration Best Practices" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "NVMe-TCP Connectivity and Performance Optimization" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Calculating Required Network Ports for FlashArray"

質問 # 47
Refer to the exhibit.
A customer is experiencing latency in the VMware environment connected to this array.
What should the SE recommend?

- A. Add network cards to alleviate network congestion
- B. Check the ESXi host
- C. Upgrade the controllers
- D. Add DirectFlash Modules as the system is disk bound

正解：B

解説：
The exhibit shows latency in the VMware environment connected to the FlashArray. When troubleshooting latency issues in a VMware environment, the first step is to identify whether the issue originates from the storage array, the network, or the ESXi host. In this case, the SE should recommend checking the ESXi host, as it is often the source of latency problems in VMware environments.
Why This Matters:
ESXi Host Issues:
The ESXi host could be experiencing resource contention (e.g., CPU, memory, or network bottlenecks) or misconfigurations (e.g., improper queue depth settings or multipathing policies).
High latency on the ESXi host can impact the performance of virtual machines and appear as storage latency, even if the FlashArray itself is functioning optimally.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). Add DirectFlash Modules as the system is disk bound:
Pure Storage FlashArray uses DirectFlash Modules, which are NVMe-based and provide extremely low latency. If the array were disk-bound, it would indicate a hardware limitation, but this is unlikely with FlashArray's architecture. The issue is more likely related to the ESXi host or network.
B). Upgrade the controllers:
Controller upgrades are typically unnecessary unless the array is nearing its performance limits. Since the exhibit does not indicate any signs of controller saturation, this is not the correct recommendation.
C). Add network cards to alleviate network congestion:
While network congestion can cause latency, the issue is more likely related to the ESXi host configuration. Adding network cards should only be considered after confirming network bottlenecks through diagnostics.
Key Points:
ESXi Host Diagnostics: Start by checking the ESXi host for resource contention, misconfigurations, or improper settings.
Storage Array Health: Verify that the FlashArray is not experiencing any performance issues (e.g., high queue depths or latency).
Network Analysis: Only after ruling out the ESXi host and storage array should network-related issues be investigated.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "Troubleshooting Latency in VMware Environments" VMware Best Practices Guide: "Optimizing ESXi Host Performance" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Diagnosing and Resolving Latency Issues"

質問 # 48
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. 28 TiB
- B. 12 TiB
- C. 46 TiB
- D. 177 TiB

正解：D

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 # 49
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