

FAAA_005 Latest Test Fee - Best FAAA_005 Practice

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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 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

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 (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

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. Cloud Block Store
- B. Evergreen/Forever
- C. Portworx DBaaS
- D. Evergreen/Flex

Answer: A

Explanation:

The customer has a cloud-first strategy and does not wish to own additional capital assets, meaning they are looking for a solution that operates entirely within the public cloud without requiring on-premises hardware. Additionally, their primary goal is to reduce cloud storage costs while managing a large volume of database data (100 TB).

Cloud Block Store (CBS) is the ideal solution for this requirement. CBS is a software-defined block storage solution that runs natively in the public cloud (e.g., AWS or Azure). It provides enterprise-grade storage features like deduplication, compression, and thin provisioning, which help optimize storage usage and reduce costs. By leveraging CBS, the customer can efficiently manage their database workloads in the cloud while minimizing storage expenses.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). Evergreen/Flex: This is a subscription-based model for on-premises FlashArray hardware. Since the customer does not want to own any additional capital assets, this option does not align with their cloud-first strategy.

B). Evergreen/Forever: Similar to Evergreen/Flex, this is an on-premises solution that involves hardware ownership, which does not meet the customer's requirements.

D). Portworx DBaaS: While Portworx is a containerized storage solution for databases, it is primarily designed for Kubernetes environments and does not directly address the need to reduce cloud storage costs for traditional database workloads.

Key Points:

Cloud Block Store: A cloud-native block storage solution that reduces storage costs through advanced data reduction techniques.

Cloud-First Strategy: CBS aligns perfectly with the customer's desire to avoid capital expenditures and operate entirely within the public cloud.

Reference: Pure Storage Cloud Block Store Documentation: "Deploying and Managing Cloud Block Store in Azure" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Optimizing Cloud Costs with Cloud Block Store" Pure Storage Best Practices Guide: "Database Workloads in the Public Cloud"

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which Pure Storage offering allows customers to own their array hardware while paying for storage on a subscription basis?

- A. Evergreen/Foundation
- B. Evergreen/One
- C. Evergreen/Flex
- D. Cloud Block Store

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Evergreen/Flex offering allows customers to own their array hardware while paying for storage on a subscription basis.

Why This Matters:

Evergreen/Flex:

This model combines the benefits of ownership with the flexibility of a subscription. Customers own the hardware outright but pay for storage capacity and services (e.g., maintenance, upgrades) on a subscription basis.

It provides predictable costs and access to Pure Storage's Evergreen architecture, ensuring long-term value and future-proofing.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). Evergreen/Foundation:

Evergreen/Foundation is a traditional purchase model where customers buy the hardware and software upfront. It does not involve

a subscription-based payment structure.

B). Evergreen//One:

Evergreen//One is a fully managed subscription service where customers do not own the hardware. Instead, they lease the equipment and pay for storage as a service.

D). Cloud Block Store:

Cloud Block Store is a cloud-native block storage solution that runs in public clouds (e.g., AWS, Azure). It does not involve owning on-premises hardware.

Key Points:

Ownership: Customers retain ownership of the hardware.

Subscription Flexibility: Pay for storage and services on a subscription basis.

Predictable Costs: Aligns with budgeting and financial planning goals.

Reference: Pure Storage Evergreen//Forever Documentation: "Understanding Evergreen//Flex" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Maximizing Value with Evergreen Subscriptions" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "How Evergreen//Flex Works"

NEW QUESTION # 28

A customer needs to be able to replicate from on-prem into the public cloud. They want to use the cloud as their DR site with failover and fallback capabilities.

Which Pure Storage feature should the customer use?

- A. Snapshot replication to replicate between a FlashArray on site and Cloud Block Store
- B. Purity//FA CloudSnap periodic offload of snapshots to AWS
- C. ActiveCluster FC replication between a FlashArray on site and Evergreen//One

Answer: A

Explanation:

The customer requires a disaster recovery (DR) solution that allows them to replicate data from their on-premises environment to the public cloud. They also need failover and fallback capabilities, meaning they must be able to switch operations to the cloud during a disaster and revert back to on-premises once the issue is resolved.

Snapshot replication between a FlashArray on-premises and Cloud Block Store (CBS) is the best solution for this use case. CBS integrates seamlessly with on-premises FlashArrays, enabling efficient replication of snapshots to the cloud. This feature supports failover and fallback operations, ensuring business continuity in the event of a disaster.

Why Not the Other Options?

B). Purity//FA CloudSnap periodic offload of snapshots to AWS: While CloudSnap allows periodic offloading of snapshots to AWS S3 for backup purposes, it does not provide the real-time replication and failover/fallback capabilities required for DR.

C). ActiveCluster FC replication between a FlashArray on site and Evergreen//One: ActiveCluster is designed for synchronous replication between two FlashArrays in different locations, but it does not support replication to the public cloud.

Key Points:

Snapshot Replication: Enables efficient and reliable replication of data between on-premises FlashArrays and Cloud Block Store.

Failover and Fallback: CBS supports these capabilities, ensuring minimal downtime during a disaster.

Integration with FlashArray: CBS is specifically designed to work with FlashArray, providing a seamless DR solution.

Reference: Pure Storage Cloud Block Store Documentation: "Disaster Recovery with Cloud Block Store" Pure Storage Best Practices Guide: "Replication and Failover in Hybrid Cloud Environments" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Hybrid Cloud Architectures with FlashArray and Cloud Block Store"

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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: $4 \times 2 = 8$ ports.

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"

NEW QUESTION # 30

What allows for array upgrades without any degradation in performance?

- A. ActiveCluster
- B. Right-Size Guarantee
- C. Non-disruptive upgrades
- D. Protection groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

The feature that allows for array upgrades without any degradation in performance is non-disruptive upgrades.

Why This Matters:

Non-Disruptive Upgrades:

Pure Storage FlashArray supports rolling upgrades, enabling software updates (e.g., Purity//FA) and hardware upgrades (e.g., controllers) without interrupting operations.

During a controller upgrade, the active/active architecture ensures that one controller continues handling I/O operations while the other is upgraded, maintaining consistent performance.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). ActiveCluster:

ActiveCluster provides synchronous replication for high availability but does not directly relate to non-disruptive upgrades.

C). Right-Size Guarantee:

The Right-Size Guarantee ensures customers receive the expected effective capacity based on their workload's data reduction profile. It is unrelated to upgrades or performance.

D). Protection groups:

Protection groups are used for replication and snapshot management but do not impact the ability to perform non-disruptive upgrades.

Key Points:

Non-Disruptive Upgrades: Ensure seamless updates without impacting performance or availability.

Active/Active Architecture: Enables continuous I/O processing during upgrades.

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