

FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Questions Answers, FlashArray-Storage-Professional Pdf Free

Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional

Question 1: FlashArray Architecture

What type of storage media is used in Pure Storage FlashArray systems?

- A. SATA HDDs
- B. NVMe SSDs
- C. LTO Tape
- D. SAS HDDs

✔ **Correct Answer: B. NVMe SSDs**

Explanation: Pure Storage FlashArrays use high-performance NVMe-based SSDs, which deliver low latency and high throughput compared to traditional spinning disks.

Question 2: Data Reduction

Which technologies are used by FlashArray to reduce data footprint?

- A. Tiered Storage and RAID
- B. Data Deduplication and Compression
- C. Snapshot Mirroring
- D. Bit-level Replication

✔ **Correct Answer: B. Data Deduplication and Compression**

Explanation: FlashArray employs always-on inline deduplication and compression to achieve significant data reduction and efficiency.

Question 3: Storage Provisioning

What type of provisioning is used in FlashArray volumes?

- A. Thick provisioning
- B. Thin provisioning
- C. Static provisioning
- D. Tiered provisioning

✔ **Correct Answer: B. Thin provisioning**

Explanation: Volumes in FlashArray are thin provisioned by default, which means capacity is allocated as needed rather than all at once.

Since inception, our company has been working on the preparation of FlashArray-Storage-Professional learning guide, and now has successfully helped tens of thousands of candidates around the world to pass the exam. As a member of the group who are about to take the FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam, are you worried about the difficulties in preparing for the exam? Maybe this problem can be solved today, if you are willing to spend a few minutes to try our FlashArray-Storage-Professional actual exam.

Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Overview:

Certification Vendor:	Pure Storage
Exam Name:	Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional Exam
Exam Number:	FlashArray-Storage-Professional
Exam Duration:	120 minutes
Real Exam Qty:	60-75
Exam Format:	Multiple Choice (single/multiple correct answers)
Certificate Validity Period:	2 years
Related Certifications:	Pure Certified FlashArray Architect Professional Pure Certified FlashArray Implementation Professional
Exam Price:	\$129 USD

Available Languages:	English
Passing Score:	70%
Recommended Training:	Pure Academy - FlashArray Storage Professional Prep
Exam Registration:	Pure Storage Certification Portal ExamStudio Registration
Sample Questions:	Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Sample Questions
Exam Way:	Online proctored or onsite at authorized test centers
Pre Condition:	Recommended: 12–24 months of experience with Pure Storage FlashArray systems; no mandatory prerequisite exam
Official Syllabus URL:	https://www.purestorage.com/services/certifications/flasharray-storage-professional.html

>> **FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Questions Answers** <<

FlashArray-Storage-Professional Pdf Free & New FlashArray-Storage-Professional Dumps Free

We have three different versions of our FlashArray-Storage-Professional exam questions which can cater to different needs of our customers. They are the versions: PDF, Software and APP online. The PDF version of our FlashArray-Storage-Professional exam simulation can be printed out, suitable for you who like to take notes, your unique notes may make you more profound. The Software version of our FlashArray-Storage-Professional Study Materials can simulate the real exam. And the APP online version can be applied to all electronic devices.

Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Protection: Covers snapshot management, replication configuration, policy management, SafeMode, and advanced replication technologies such as ActiveDR. Focuses on ensuring data availability, disaster recovery, and protection against data loss.
Topic 2	• FA File: Covers configuration and management of FA File services, including DNS setup, Active Directory integration, and protocol access. Focuses on enabling secure and efficient file sharing across the organization.
Topic 3	• Monitoring: Covers the use of Pure1, GUI, and CLI tools to monitor array health, generate reports, and analyze performance and capacity metrics. Includes data reduction ratios, meta forecasting, and proactive capacity planning.
Topic 4	• Troubleshooting: Covers identification and resolution of configuration errors, performance issues, and replication problems using Pure Storage diagnostic tools and alerts. Includes port configuration and predictive support mechanisms to maintain system reliability.
Topic 5	• Administration: Covers core administrative tasks including volume configuration, array management, host connections, third-party integrations, and security protocols. Focuses on best practices for maintaining optimal performance and secure access across the storage environment.

Pure Storage Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

When is it possible to simulate snapshot policies in the Pure1 Snapshot Policies (SafeMode)?

- A. When a FlashArray has an existing saved workload simulation
- B. When a FlashArray does not have existing snapshots
- C. When a FlashArray has existing snapshots

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Pure1, the ability to simulate snapshot policies-particularly when assessing the capacity requirements and impact of enabling SafeMode-heavily relies on historical telemetry data. Pure1 uses the data from existing snapshots on the FlashArray to calculate the environment's daily data change rate, as well as the deduplication and compression ratios specific to those workloads. By analyzing the footprint of existing snapshots, Pure1's analytics engine can accurately project the future storage capacity required if you were to change your snapshot frequency or extend the retention period (for example, locking them down for 7 to 30 days under a SafeMode policy). If a FlashArray does not have any existing snapshots, Pure1 lacks the foundational baseline metrics needed to simulate and forecast the capacity impact of a proposed snapshot policy.

NEW QUESTION # 71

A network admin is trying to setup Pure1 access and phone home logging on the array.
What port should the admin ensure is opened for the array?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pure1 and Phone Home: Pure1 is a cloud-based management and monitoring platform. For the FlashArray to communicate its health data, performance metrics, and alerts to Pure Storage, it must be able to "Phone Home." The Power of HTTPS: This communication is encrypted and sent via the HTTPS protocol. Consequently, the standard port for HTTPS, TCP 443, must be opened for outbound traffic on the management network.

Firewall Configuration: The array controllers initiate an outbound connection to the Pure Storage cloud (specifically to destinations like cloud-connect.purestorage.com). Because it is an outbound-initiated connection, most stateful firewalls will allow the return traffic automatically once port 443 is permitted.

Why Option A is incorrect: Port 22 (SSH) is used for secure shell access to the array's CLI. While essential for local administration, it is not used for the automated Phone Home or Pure1 telemetry data stream.

Why Option B is incorrect: Port 8117 was historically used for the "Remote Assist" tunnel in older Purity versions. However, even for Remote Assist, modern Purity versions have transitioned to using port 443 to simplify firewall rules for customers. It is not the standard port for the general Phone Home/Pure1 logging service.

Verification: An administrator can verify connectivity by running the purearray test phonehome command in the CLI. If port 443 is blocked, the test will fail with a connection timeout.

NEW QUESTION # 72

What command must an administrator run to use newly installed DirectFlash Modules (DFM)?

- A. purearray admit drive
- B. puredrive admit
- C. pureadmin -- admit-drive

Answer: B

Explanation:

When new DirectFlash Modules (DFMs) or data packs are physically inserted into a Pure Storage FlashArray, the Purity operating environment detects the new hardware but places the drives in an "unadmitted" state. This safety mechanism prevents the accidental incorporation of drives and allows the system to verify the firmware and health of the modules before they are actively used to store data.

To formally accept these drives into the system's storage pool so their capacity can be utilized, the administrator must execute the CLI command puredrive admit. Once this command is run, the drive status transitions from "unadmitted" to "healthy," and the array's usable capacity expands accordingly.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

pureadmin -- admit-drive (A): This is syntactically incorrect. The pureadmin command suite is used for managing administrator accounts, API tokens, and directory services, not for hardware or drive management.

purearray admit drive (B): This is also incorrect syntax. While purearray is used for array-wide settings and status (like renaming the array or checking space), specific drive-level operations are exclusively handled by the puredrive command structure.

NEW QUESTION # 73

A FlashArray//XL is used for NVMe-RoCE services. The array has been lightly loaded and has performed as expected. A new workload has been added to the array, which is within the array's performance envelope. The change has resulted in extreme latency and service outages for all workloads utilizing NVMe-RoCE.

Which misconfiguration is this a symptom of?

- A. Priority Flow Control (PFC) is not configured properly.
- B. The ports are configured with NVMe-RoCE and Replication concurrently.
- C. NVMe-RoCE is not supported by the new workload.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Requirement for Lossless Ethernet: NVMe over RoCE (RDMA over Converged Ethernet) requires a lossless fabric to function correctly. Unlike standard iSCSI which uses TCP for error recovery, RoCE assumes the network will not drop packets. If the network is "lossy," performance degrades significantly.

The Role of PFC: Priority Flow Control (PFC) (IEEE 802.1Qbb) is the specific mechanism used in Data Center Bridging (DCB) to provide flow control on a per-priority basis. It allows the switch to send a "pause" frame to the sender when buffers are full, preventing packet drops.

Symptom Analysis: In the scenario provided, the array itself is not overloaded ("within the performance envelope"). However, the addition of a new workload increased traffic to the point where buffer congestion occurred. Because PFC was likely misconfigured (either on the FlashArray ports, the network switches, or the host NICs), the network dropped packets instead of pausing traffic. This leads to "go-back-N" retransmissions and massive latency spikes that affect all workloads sharing that fabric.

Pure Storage Best Practices: Pure Storage documentation for NVMe-RoCE emphasizes that PFC must be enabled and consistent across the entire path. If there is a mismatch in PFC configuration, the resulting packet loss will cause the symptoms described: extreme latency and potential service outages.

NEW QUESTION # 74

An application engineer reports seeing high latency in their application running in a VMware instance.

What is the best method to determine the source of the latency?

- A. Analyze performance in the VM Topology in Pure1 for each component in the user's data path
- B. Analyze load metrics in Pure1 for each volume in the user's data path.
- C. Analyze performance charts in vSphere for CPU, Memory, Network, and Storage Path for the user's data path.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Within the Pure Storage ecosystem, the absolute best method to troubleshoot and pinpoint the exact source of VMware latency is to use VM Analytics (VM Topology) in Pure1.

VM Analytics is a feature built directly into Pure1 that maps the entire data path from the virtual machine all the way down to the physical FlashArray. It provides a visual topology map detailing the VM, Virtual Disk, ESXi Host, Datastore, and FlashArray Volume. By analyzing performance across this topology, an administrator can instantly identify exactly where the latency is being introduced. For example, you can clearly see if the latency spikes at the ESXi host layer (indicating compute contention) or the network layer, even if the FlashArray volume itself is reporting sub-millisecond latency at the storage level.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

Analyze load metrics in Pure1 for each volume in the user's data path (C): Looking exclusively at volume-level metrics on the FlashArray will only tell you the latency from the array's perspective. If the latency is being caused by an overloaded ESXi host CPU or a saturated SAN fabric, the FlashArray metrics will look perfectly healthy, and you will fail to identify the source of the problem.

Analyze performance charts in vSphere for CPU, Memory, Network, and Storage Path for the user's data path (B): While vCenter performance charts are useful, they often lack deep storage-array-level context. Pure1's VM Topology is the "best" method because it correlates the vSphere stack data with the native FlashArray telemetry data in a single, unified view, making full-stack root cause analysis much faster.

NEW QUESTION # 75

.....

