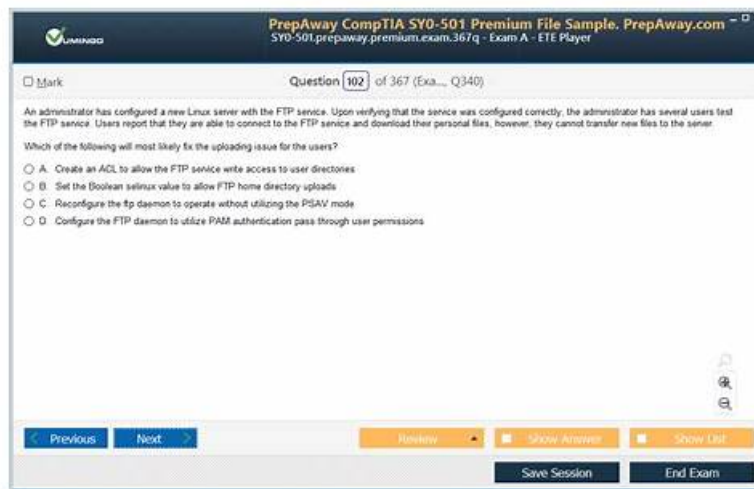


# Pure Storage FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Pdf Exam Dump, Exam FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Lab Questions



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## Pure Storage FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-Installation</li> <li>Upgrade: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Infrastructure Technicians and covers all preparation activities before deploying or upgrading a Pure Storage FlashArray. It includes understanding environmental requirements, verifying prerequisites, checking compatibility, and validating system readiness through appropriate tools and documentation.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrades: This section of the exam measures the skills of FlashArray Implementation Specialists and focuses on tasks involved in managing firmware and software upgrades. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of upgrade planning, verification steps, and rollback procedures, ensuring that systems are updated with minimal disruption to service.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation: This section of the exam measures the skills of Enterprise Infrastructure Technicians and focuses on executing a successful installation of FlashArray systems. It tests the ability to perform physical setup, cabling, configuration of network settings, and the application of initial system configurations necessary for full deployment.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-Installation</li> <li>Upgrade: This section of the exam measures the skills of FlashArray Implementation Specialists and evaluates how professionals confirm system functionality after installation or an upgrade. It involves validating connectivity, running health checks, confirming configurations, and ensuring that the deployment meets operational expectations.</li> </ul>

## Exam FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Lab Questions & Exam FlashArray-Implementation-Specialist Revision Plan

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### Pure Storage Certified FlashArray Implementation Specialist Sample Questions (Q146-Q151):

#### NEW QUESTION # 146

When configuring File Services, which service type must be assigned to the virtual network interface in the purenetwork configuration?

- A. iSCSI
- B. Replication
- C. File
- D. Management

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Modern Pure Storage FlashArrays support unified block and file storage directly out of the box (often referred to as FA File). To utilize file protocols like SMB or NFS on the array, the Implementation Engineer must properly configure the networking interfaces to handle file-specific traffic.

Purity handles network traffic routing by assigning specific "services" to its Ethernet interfaces or Virtual Interfaces (VIFs). When creating or modifying a virtual network interface using the purenetwork CLI suite (or via the GUI), the engineer must explicitly define what type of traffic is allowed to traverse that interface.

To configure a subnet and virtual interface dedicated to File Services, the --service flag must be set to file. For example, a common command structure would look like:

```
purenetwork setattr --service file < interface_name >
```

Assigning the iSCSI service would strictly format the port to listen for block-level SCSI commands over TCP

/IP, Replication would reserve the port for array-to-array snapshot transfers or ActiveCluster traffic, and Management would restrict the port to GUI/CLI administrative access. Only the file service type enables the necessary protocol daemons to export NFS shares and SMB directories out of that specific network port.

#### NEW QUESTION # 147

After completing planned maintenance, what command should the Implementation Engineer run to verify connectivity to Pure services?

- A. puresupport test
- B. purearray list --connect
- C. purearray test
- D. purenetwork test

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Following any planned maintenance event-such as a software upgrade, controller replacement, or network reconfiguration-it is a mandatory implementation step to verify that the FlashArray has successfully restored its secure outbound management connectivity to Pure Storage cloud services (Pure1).

To execute this validation on a FlashArray, the Implementation Engineer must use the purearray test command suite. Specifically, running a command like purearray test phonehome or purearray test with diagnostic flags forces the array's Callhome Connection Manager (CCM) to immediately generate and transmit a heartbeat payload to the Pure1 cloud infrastructure. If the network routing, DNS, and firewall rules are functioning correctly post-maintenance, the CLI will return a success message confirming that the payload was received by Pure Storage.

Note for clarity: While puresupport test (Option C) is a valid command within the Pure Storage ecosystem, it is strictly used on the FlashBlade (Purity//FB) operating system, not on block-optimized FlashArrays (Purity //FA).

#### NEW QUESTION # 148

An Implementation Engineer runs check start validate-array-health before starting a FlashArray//X70R3 to FlashArray//X70R5 HWNDU and receives code 60 alert indicating an unhealthy NVRAM module in CH0. NVB1. What action Should the Implementation Engineer take to resolve this?

- A. Disable the unhealthy NVRAM module and proceed With HWNDU after confirming there is no degraded data.
- **B. Reseat the unhealthy NVRAM module, and then verify it is in a healthy status prior to proceeding with the HWNDU.**
- C. Proceed with the HWNDU, the //X70 model has a four NVRAM configuration so the array still has redundancy.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Hardware Non-Disruptive Upgrades (HWNDU) rely strictly on the array being in a fully healthy state before the process begins. The validate-array-health check is designed to gate the upgrade if any component that provides redundancy or data integrity is compromised. NVRAM (Non-Volatile Random Access Memory) modules are critical components in the FlashArray architecture; they store in-flight write data to ensure it is persistent before being destaged to flash.

A "Code 60" alert specifically points to a hardware issue with an NVRAM module. While the //X70 model indeed has redundancy (often using multiple NVRAM modules), proceeding with an upgrade while one is degraded puts the array at risk. During an NDU, controllers reboot and failover; running on reduced redundancy during these critical operations is not supported and is blocked by the health checks.

The correct first step for an Implementation Engineer is to attempt to reseat the unhealthy NVRAM module

. Often, connection issues or transient seating faults can trigger these alerts. After reseating, the engineer must run the health check again to confirm the module status has returned to "healthy." If the module remains unhealthy after reseating, it must be replaced before the upgrade can proceed. You cannot simply disable it or ignore it, as the upgrade script will likely refuse to continue to protect data integrity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 149

Which I/O card type is compatible across all FlashArray models?

- A. iSCSI
- B. 10GBaseT
- **C. FC**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Fibre Channel (FC) I/O card type is the only option listed that is universally compatible and supported across all FlashArray models, from the entry-level //X10 and //X20 up to the high-end //X90 and //XL.

\* Fibre Channel: Pure Storage architectures rely heavily on Fibre Channel as the primary enterprise storage protocol. All chassis generations and controller sizes feature PCIe risers compatible with Pure's standard 16Gb or 32Gb Fibre Channel HBAs.

\* Ethernet/iSCSI: While all arrays support iSCSI, the physical card type varies.

\* 10GBase-T: This refers to "copper" Ethernet (RJ45). This card type is not supported on all models. High-end FlashArrays (like the //X70, //X90, and //XL) typically utilize SFP+ or QSFP28 cages for optical connectivity (10/25GbE or 40/100GbE) and do not standardly support

10GBase-T copper cards due to power and latency characteristics.

\* Therefore, while the protocol (iSCSI) is supported everywhere, the specific physical card (10GBase-T) is not. Fibre Channel



