

# Real FlashArray-Storage-Professional Questions & Authentic FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Hub

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QA

**FLASHARRAY STORAGE**

**PROFESSIONAL ACTUAL**

**2025/2026 QUESTIONS AND 100%**

**CORRECT ANSWERS**

What is the primary factor that affects the IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) performance of a Pure FlashArray?

- A. Network bandwidth
- B. CPU utilization
- C. SSD latency
- D. Available memory
- E. Number of connected hosts

- Answer -

 Answer: C. SSD latency

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## Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

>> Real FlashArray-Storage-Professional Questions <<

## Authentic Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Hub, FlashArray-Storage-Professional Latest Training

The web-based Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional (FlashArray-Storage-Professional) practice test software can be used through browsers like Firefox, Safari, and Google Chrome. The customers don't need to download or install any excessive plugins or software in order to use the web-based Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional (FlashArray-Storage-Professional) practice exam format. The web-based Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional (FlashArray-Storage-Professional) practice test software format is supported by different operating systems like Mac, iOS, Linux, Windows, and Android.

### Pure Storage Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

The administrator needs to remove a volume from a ratcheted protection group. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Go to the pgroup in the GUI and unlock the pgroup.
- **B. Contact Pure Storage Support to help unlock the pgroup.**
- C. Unlock the pgroup by using the CLI.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

**Ratcheted Protection Groups:** A "ratcheted" protection group is a security feature used to enforce data retention and prevent the accidental or malicious removal of volumes from a protection policy. Once a protection group is ratcheted, the configuration is essentially "locked." The "Ratchet" Mechanism: When a protection group is ratcheted, Purity prevents any modifications that would decrease the level of protection. This includes preventing the removal of volumes from the group, as removing a volume would stop its scheduled snapshots and replication, thus violating the established security posture.

**Security and Compliance:** Because ratcheting is often used for compliance (such as SEC Rule 17a-4 or HIPAA) or as a defense against ransomware, it is designed to be difficult to reverse. Neither the standard GUI (Option C) nor the standard CLI (Option B) provides a self-service "unlock" button for a ratcheted group.

**The Recovery Path:** To remove a volume or change the settings of a ratcheted protection group, a FlashArray administrator must Contact Pure Storage Support. Support engineers have specific, high-level challenge-response procedures to verify the administrator's identity and intent before performing the back-end operations required to "un-ratchet" or modify the group.

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

In Pure Protect //DRaaS, the administrator modified the business policy used for backups, reducing the "DR Retention" from 7 days to 3 days. The DR target environment currently has 7 days of backups.

What will occur?

- A. The change will error out, requiring manual expiration of backups older than 3 days.
- B. Earlier backups will be retained until they expire according to the pre-modification policy, with new backups following the updated policy.
- C. Earlier backups will be erased to match the modified policy.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Policy-Driven Automation: Pure Protect //DRaaS (Disaster Recovery as a Service) is built on a declarative policy engine. When you define a business policy (Protection Group or similar policy-based management), the system's primary goal is to bring the environment into compliance with the "Desired State" defined by that policy.

Retention Enforcement: When the retention period is reduced (e.g., from 7 days down to 3 days), the Purity/Pure Protect engine identifies that any existing snapshots or backups older than the new 3-day threshold are now "out of policy."

Immediate Reclamation: Unlike some legacy backup systems that only apply new retention settings to future backups, Pure Storage's policy-driven architecture typically triggers an immediate cleanup of the now-obsolete data to reclaim space on the target. This ensures the environment matches the modified policy requirements immediately upon the policy update.

SafeMode Considerations: If SafeMode is enabled on the target, these "erased" backups will actually move into the "Destroyed" (but not yet eradicated) bucket for the duration of the SafeMode timer, providing a safety net against accidental policy changes or malicious deletions. However, from the perspective of the active DR policy, they are removed.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

What is the best practice for configuring VMFS UNMAP for ESXi 6.7 or later?

- A. Set it to Fixed at 500MB/s.
- B. Set it to Auto with High Priority.
- C. Set it to Auto with Low Priority.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

What is UNMAP?: UNMAP (SCSI command 0x42) is the mechanism that allows a host (like ESXi) to inform the storage array that specific blocks of data are no longer in use (e.g., after a VM is deleted or moved). This is critical for Pure Storage because it allows the array to reclaim that space and maintain high data reduction ratios.

Evolution in ESXi: In versions prior to 6.5, UNMAP was a manual process executed via the CLI. Starting with ESXi 6.7, VMware introduced Automatic Space Reclamation, which runs in the background.

The Pure Storage Recommendation: Pure Storage recommends setting the reclamation priority to Auto with Low Priority.

Low Priority: This ensures that the UNMAP commands are sent to the FlashArray at a steady, manageable rate (roughly up to 25 MB/s to 100 MB/s depending on the Purity version). Because FlashArrays are built on a high-performance metadata engine, "Low Priority" is more than sufficient to keep up with even high-churn environments without causing any contention for active application I/O.

Why avoid High Priority (Option B)?: Setting it to high priority or using a fixed high-burst rate can lead to "bursty" SCSI traffic.

While the FlashArray can handle the load, it is considered a best practice to keep background maintenance tasks like space reclamation at a lower priority to ensure the "Big Three" (latency, bandwidth, IOPS) for production workloads remain optimized.

Verification: You can verify that UNMAP is working by looking at the Data Reduction metrics in the Purity GUI or Pure1. If the "Thin Provisioning" or "Reclaimed" numbers are increasing after file deletions, the host is correctly communicating its freed space to the array.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator needs a comparison of FA File performance across multiple arrays.

What Pure1 Manage report will provide the best results?

- A. Array Performance
- B. Overview Dashboard
- C. File Systems Performance

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Pure1 Manage Capabilities: Pure1 is a SaaS-based platform that provides a "single pane of glass" view across an entire fleet of

FlashArrays. It excels at aggregating metrics that are otherwise siloed on individual arrays.

Specialized File Metrics: Because FlashArray File (FA File) operates as a specific service layer within Purity, its performance metrics (NFS/SMB latency, throughput, and IOPS) are tracked separately from traditional block storage.

The File Systems Performance Report: This specific report/view in Pure1 allows administrators to:

Select multiple file systems residing on different arrays.

Overlay their performance graphs to identify trends or outliers.

Filter by specific protocol (NFS vs. SMB) to see how different workloads are behaving across the infrastructure.

Why Options B and C are less ideal:

Overview Dashboard: While great for a "health at a glance" check (showing total capacity and high-level alerts), it does not provide the granular, side-by-side performance comparison required for a deep-dive analysis.

Array Performance: This report typically shows the total load on the controllers. While this includes file traffic, it often aggregates it with block traffic, making it difficult to isolate how the file services specifically are performing across the fleet.

Analytical Advantage: Using the File Systems Performance report allows the administrator to correlate performance spikes with specific file-level events, such as a large backup job or a high-intensity data migration occurring on one array versus another.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which command provides the negotiated port speed of an ethernet port?

- A. `purehw list -- all -- type eth`
- B. `purenetwork eth list -- all`
- C. `purereport list`

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

On a Pure Storage FlashArray, Ethernet ports operate at both a physical hardware layer and a logical network configuration layer. If you need to verify the actual physical negotiated port speed of an Ethernet port (for example, verifying if a 25GbE port negotiated down to 10GbE due to switch configurations or cable limitations), you must query the hardware layer directly.

The command `purehw list --all --type eth` interacts directly with the physical NIC hardware components to report their true link status, health, and dynamically negotiated hardware link speed.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

`purenetwork eth list -- all` (B): The `purenetwork` command suite is primarily focused on the logical Layer 2/Layer 3 networking stack. It is used to configure and list IP addresses, subnet masks, MTU sizes (Jumbo Frames), and routing, rather than focusing on the physical hardware negotiation details of the NIC itself.

`purereport list` (A): The `purereport` command suite is specifically used for managing and viewing storage protocol target ports. An administrator would use this to list the array's Fibre Channel WWNs or iSCSI IQNs to configure host zoning or initiator connections, not to verify Ethernet link negotiation speeds.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

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