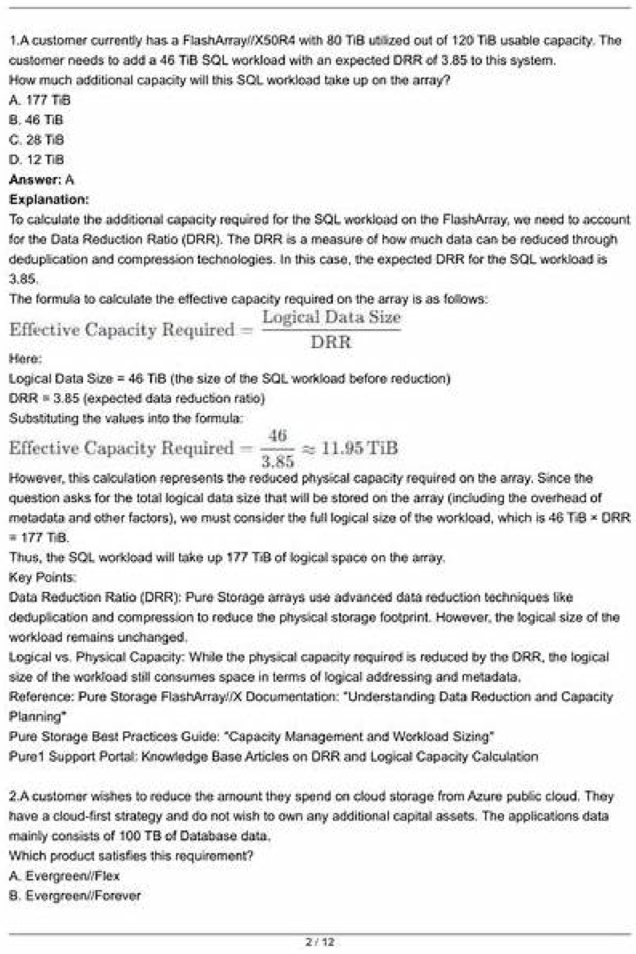
Pure Storage FAAA_005 Questions Tips To Pass Exam [2026]



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 (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
An existing customer wants a new set of arrays with the following characteristics:
* Business critical workload that requires sub millisecond response times
* Synchronous replication configured to their secondary site
* Offload snapshots to a third location where they do not have a FlashArray Which solution will meet the customer's needs?
FlashArray//Xs with ActiveDR and CloudSnap

- A. FlashArray//Cs with ActiveDR and Snapshot Replication
- B. FlashArray//Cs with ActiveCluster and Snapshot Replication
- C. FlashArray//Xs with ActiveCluster and CloudSnap

Answer: C

Explanation:
The customer has the following requirements:
Business-critical workload that requires sub-millisecond response times Synchronous replication configured to their secondary site Offload snapshots to a third location where they do not have a FlashArray The best solution to meet these needs is FlashArray//Xs with ActiveCluster and CloudSnap.
Why This Matters:
FlashArray//Xs:
FlashArray//X is optimized for high-performance workloads, delivering sub-millisecond response times required for business-critical applications.
ActiveCluster:
ActiveCluster provides synchronous replication between two sites within a stretched cluster, ensuring zero RPO and near-zero RTO for high availability.
CloudSnap:
CloudSnap offloads snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob), enabling disaster recovery or archival at a third location without requiring an additional FlashArray.
Why Not the Other Options?
B). FlashArray//Cs with ActiveDR and Snapshot Replication:
FlashArray//C is designed for capacity-optimized workloads and does not provide the sub-millisecond response times required for business-critical applications.
ActiveDR provides asynchronous replication, which does not meet the requirement for synchronous replication.
C). FlashArray//Cs with ActiveCluster and Snapshot Replication:
Again, FlashArray//C is not suitable for sub-millisecond response times. Additionally, snapshot replication to a third location is less efficient than CloudSnap for offloading data to the cloud.
Key Points:
FlashArray//Xs: Delivers the high performance required for business-critical workloads. ActiveCluster: Ensures synchronous replication for high availability across two sites. CloudSnap: Provides cost-effective offsite protection by offloading snapshots to the cloud.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "ActiveCluster with CloudSnap" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Disaster Recovery Strategies with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Using Protection Groups in Stretched Pods"

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which FlashArray feature best protects local snapshots from ransomware attacks?

- A. SafeMode
- B. CloudSnap
- C. ActiveCluster

Answer: A

Explanation:

The FlashArray feature that best protects local snapshots from ransomware attacks is SafeMode.
Why This Matters:
SafeMode Snapshots:
SafeMode is a security feature that creates immutable snapshots, meaning they cannot be deleted, modified, or encrypted by malicious actors, including ransomware.
These snapshots are locked for a user-defined retention period, ensuring data integrity and recoverability even in the event of a ransomware attack.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). CloudSnap:
CloudSnap offloads snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob). While it provides an offsite backup solution, it does not inherently protect against ransomware attacks targeting local snapshots.
C). ActiveCluster:
ActiveCluster provides synchronous replication between two sites for high availability. While it ensures data redundancy, it does not protect against ransomware attacks targeting snapshots.
Key Points:
SafeMode: Creates immutable snapshots to protect against ransomware attacks. Data Integrity: Ensures snapshots remain unaltered during the retention period. Ransomware Protection: A critical feature for safeguarding data in modern IT environments.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "SafeMode Snapshots for Ransomware Protection" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Protecting Data Against Ransomware with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Best Practices for Using SafeMode Snapshots"

NEW QUESTION # 53

A potential customer has a use case where they need to use a stretched cluster for high availability and also require a third copy of their data in a remote geographic location.
Which replication method should be recommended?

- A. ActiveDR with periodic snapshot replication
- B. Fan-out asynchronous snapshot replication
- C. ActiveCluster with asychronous snapshot replication
- D. CloudSnap to an offload target

Answer: C

Explanation:
The customer requires a storage solution that supports a stretched cluster for high availability and also maintains a third copy of their data in a remote geographic location. The best replication method to recommend is ActiveCluster with asynchronous snapshot replication.
Why This Matters:
ActiveCluster:
ActiveCluster provides synchronous replication between two sites within a stretched cluster, ensuring zero RPO and near-zero RTO for high availability.
It is ideal for scenarios where applications require continuous access to data across two locations.
Asynchronous Snapshot Replication:
Asynchronous replication extends the disaster recovery strategy by replicating snapshots to a third site. This ensures an additional layer of protection against regional failures.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). CloudSnap to an offload target:
CloudSnap is used to offload snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob). While it satisfies the requirement for a third copy, it does not integrate with ActiveCluster for high availability in a stretched cluster.
B). Fan-out asynchronous snapshot replication:
Fan-out replication involves sending snapshots to multiple targets asynchronously. However, it does not provide the synchronous replication required for a stretched cluster.
C). ActiveDR with periodic snapshot replication:
ActiveDR is designed for asynchronous replication and failover/failback scenarios but does not support synchronous replication for a stretched cluster.
Key Points:
ActiveCluster: Ensures high availability with synchronous replication in a stretched cluster.
Async Replication: Adds a third-site replication target for comprehensive disaster recovery.
Integrated Solution: Combines high availability and disaster recovery into a single architecture.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "ActiveCluster with Async Replication" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Disaster

Recovery Strategies with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Using Protection Groups in Stretched Pods"

NEW QUESTION # 54

A cost-conscious customer at a small regional hospital is running a PACS image archive on an NL-disk array.
The customer has the following requirements:
* More than 1 PB of storage
* Latency is not a concern
* Customer user shares must be on the same array
Which solution will meet the customer's needs?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The customer at the small regional hospital requires a storage solution for a PACS image archive with the following requirements:
More than 1 PB of storage
Latency is not a concern
Customer user shares must be on the same array
The best solution to meet these needs is FlashArray//C.
Why This Matters:
FlashArray//C:
FlashArray//C is designed for capacity-optimized workloads, making it ideal for use cases like PACS image archives that require large amounts of storage at a lower cost per GB.
It supports QLC flash technology, which provides high density and cost efficiency for less performance-intensive workloads.
With its ability to scale to over 1 PB of storage, FlashArray//C can meet the customer's capacity requirements while supporting both block and file workloads (e.g., user shares) on the same array using FA File Services.
Why Not the Other Options?
A). FlashArray//X:
FlashArray//X is optimized for high-performance workloads, such as databases and mission-critical applications. While it supports large capacities, it is more expensive and not the most cost-effective solution for latency-insensitive workloads like PACS archives.
B). FlashArray//XL:
FlashArray//XL is designed for extreme-scale workloads requiring massive performance and capacity. It is overkill for this use case and would significantly increase costs without providing proportional benefits.
Key Points:
FlashArray//C: Provides high-density storage at a low cost per GB, ideal for large-scale, latency-insensitive workloads.
Unified Storage: Supports both block and file workloads on the same array, meeting the requirement for user shares.
Cost Efficiency: Balances performance and cost, making it suitable for PACS archives and similar use cases.
Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray//C Documentation: "Use Cases for FlashArray//C" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Optimizing Storage Costs with FlashArray//C" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Choosing the Right FlashArray Model for Your Workload"

NEW QUESTION # 55

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. 177 TiB
- C. 46 TiB
- D. 12 TiB

Answer: B

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.

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Here:
Logical Data Size = 46 TiB (the size of the SQL workload before reduction) DRR = 3.85 (expected data reduction ratio)
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NEW QUESTION # 56

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