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Exam : FAAA_005

Title : Pure Storage FlashArray
Architect Associate

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1/3

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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

Pure Storage's Right-Size Guarantee protects the customer for how long?

- A. 6 months starting from the date of arrival
- **B. 12 months starting from the date of arrival**
- C. Until the Evergreen subscription expires
- D. 30 days starting from the date of arrival

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pure Storage's Right-Size Guarantee protects the customer for 12 months starting from the date of arrival. This guarantee ensures that if the customer's storage needs grow beyond their initial purchase, they can upgrade to larger capacity shelves or arrays without overpaying for the additional capacity.

Why This Matters:

The 12-month protection period gives customers ample time to assess their storage requirements and make adjustments as needed. This flexibility is particularly valuable for organizations with dynamic or unpredictable growth patterns.

By protecting the customer for a full year, Pure Storage ensures that they can scale their storage infrastructure efficiently without incurring unnecessary costs.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). 30 days starting from the date of arrival:

A 30-day protection period would be insufficient for most customers to evaluate their storage needs and make informed decisions about upgrades.

B). 6 months starting from the date of arrival:

While 6 months is longer than 30 days, it is still shorter than the standard 12-month protection period offered by Pure Storage.

D). Until the Evergreen subscription expires:

The Right-Size Guarantee is not tied to the duration of the Evergreen subscription. It is specifically valid for 12 months from the date of arrival.

Key Points:

12-Month Protection: Provides customers with a full year to assess their storage needs and leverage the Right-Size Guarantee.

Scalability: Ensures customers can upgrade their storage infrastructure cost-effectively as their needs evolve.

Customer-Centric Approach: Reflects Pure Storage's commitment to delivering flexible and future-proof solutions.

Reference: Pure Storage Evergreen/Forever Documentation: "Right-Size Guarantee Terms and Conditions" Pure Storage

Whitepaper: "Maximizing Value with Evergreen Subscriptions" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Understanding the Right-Size Guarantee Duration"

NEW QUESTION # 20

A Storage Administrator has two //X50R3 FlashArrays. The two FlashArrays are located in different data centers with a network link between them. The ethernet link between data centers has a latency of 35 ms.

Which Purity feature will provide protection against a site failure with the lowest recovery point?

- **A. ActiveDR**
- B. Snapshot replication
- C. Local snapshots
- D. ActiveCluster

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given that the two FlashArrays are located in different data centers with a network link latency of 35 ms, the best Purity feature to provide protection against a site failure with the lowest recovery point is ActiveDR.

Why This Matters:

ActiveDR:

ActiveDR is an asynchronous replication solution designed for disaster recovery scenarios where the secondary site may be

geographically distant (e.g., >10 ms latency).

It provides low RPOs (typically seconds to minutes) and supports fast failover and fallback capabilities, ensuring minimal data loss and downtime.

With a 35 ms latency between sites, synchronous replication (e.g., ActiveCluster) is not feasible due to the high latency impacting performance.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). ActiveCluster:

ActiveCluster requires synchronous replication, which is only suitable for sites within a low-latency range (<10 ms). At 35 ms latency, ActiveCluster would cause significant performance degradation.

C). Snapshot replication:

Snapshot replication is asynchronous but does not provide the same level of failover and fallback capabilities as ActiveDR. It is better suited for backup purposes rather than disaster recovery with low RPOs.

D). Local snapshots:

Local snapshots are useful for point-in-time recovery within a single array but do not protect against site failures.

Key Points:

ActiveDR: Ideal for asynchronous replication with low RPOs and fast failover/fallback.

Latency Considerations: ActiveDR supports higher latencies (e.g., 35 ms) compared to synchronous solutions like ActiveCluster.

Disaster Recovery: Ensures protection against site failures with minimal data loss and downtime.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "ActiveDR for Disaster Recovery" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Meeting RPO and RTO Requirements with FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Choosing the Right Replication Solution for High Latency"

NEW QUESTION # 21

Refer to the exhibit.



The customer wants to add an additional 10 TB of test/dev workload to this array.

What should the SE recommend?

- A. Add more DirectFlash NVMe modules to the expansion shelf to handle the additional capacity.
- **B. The workload can be added, but the admin should continue monitoring performance and capacity.**
- C. Upgrade the 22 TB DirectFlash NVMe modules to a higher capacity to handle the additional workload.
- D. Upgrade the controller to an //X90R3 to handle the additional workload.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SE should recommend adding the 10 TB test/dev workload to the array while advising the admin to monitor performance and capacity. This recommendation assumes that the array has sufficient resources (e.g., available capacity, performance headroom) to handle the additional workload without requiring immediate upgrades or changes.

Why This Matters:

Current Array Capacity and Performance:

Pure Storage FlashArray is designed to efficiently handle workloads with advanced data reduction techniques (deduplication,

compression, etc.) and high-performance NVMe storage.

If the array has sufficient unused capacity and performance headroom, adding a 10 TB test/dev workload is feasible without requiring hardware upgrades.

Monitoring:

After adding the workload, it is critical to monitor both performance metrics (e.g., latency, IOPS, throughput) and capacity utilization to ensure the array continues to meet SLAs and does not exceed its limits.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). Upgrade the controller to an //X90R3 to handle the additional workload:

Upgrading the controller is unnecessary unless the current controller is nearing its performance limits. Test/dev workloads are typically less demanding than production workloads, so this step would likely be premature.

B). Add more DirectFlash NVMe modules to the expansion shelf to handle the additional capacity:

Adding more NVMe modules is only necessary if the array is running out of physical capacity. If the array already has sufficient capacity, this step is not required.

C). Upgrade the 22 TB DirectFlash NVMe modules to a higher capacity to handle the additional workload:

Upgrading the NVMe modules to higher-capacity ones is a significant investment and is only justified if the array is consistently running out of capacity. For a 10 TB workload, this step is likely excessive.

Key Points:

Feasibility of Adding Workload: The array can likely handle the additional 10 TB workload without immediate upgrades.

Monitoring: Continuous monitoring ensures that performance and capacity remain within acceptable limits.

Cost Efficiency: Avoiding unnecessary upgrades or changes helps optimize costs while meeting the customer's needs.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "Capacity Planning and Workload Sizing" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Best Practices for Managing Test/Dev Workloads" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "Adding Workloads to FlashArray Without Disruption"

NEW QUESTION # 22

A controller receives a write request.

If it generates a hash that is already recorded in the hash table, what happens next?

- A. Deep level compression is then applied to the newly hashed block.
- B. The next incoming block is then hashed to see if it can be deduplicated.
- C. The new block is compared to the existing block to confirm they are duplicates.
- D. Purity//FA will expand the block to see if it can deduplicate a larger dataset.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a controller generates a hash for an incoming write request and finds that the hash already exists in the hash table, the next step is to compare the new block to the existing block to confirm they are duplicates.

Why This Matters:

Hash Collision Handling:

Hash functions can sometimes produce the same hash value for different data blocks (a "hash collision"). To ensure data integrity, the system must verify that the new block is identical to the existing block before deduplication occurs.

Data Integrity:

Comparing the blocks ensures that only true duplicates are deduplicated, preventing data corruption or loss due to hash collisions.

Why Not the Other Options?

A). The next incoming block is then hashed to see if it can be deduplicated:

Hashing the next block is unnecessary at this stage. The focus is on verifying whether the current block is a duplicate.

B). Deep level compression is then applied to the newly hashed block:

Compression is a separate process from deduplication and does not occur immediately after hashing.

D). Purity//FA will expand the block to see if it can deduplicate a larger dataset:

Expanding the block is not part of the deduplication process. Deduplication operates on individual blocks, not larger datasets.

Key Points:

Hash Table Lookup: Identifies potential duplicates based on hash values.

Block Comparison: Confirms that the new block matches the existing block to ensure data integrity.

Deduplication: Eliminates redundant data to optimize storage efficiency.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "Understanding Deduplication in Purity//FA" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Data Reduction Techniques in FlashArray" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "How Deduplication Works in FlashArray"

NEW QUESTION # 23

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the total amount of usable storage space consumed on this FlashArray system?

- A. 1.22 T
- B. 5.58 T
- C. 4.36 T
- **D. 3.87 T**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Why This Matters:

Usable Storage Space Consumed:

The "usable storage space consumed" refers to the actual physical capacity used on the array after accounting for RAID overhead but before applying data reduction techniques like deduplication and compression.

This value represents the raw space utilized by the data stored on the array, excluding any logical space savings from data reduction.

Why Not the Other Options?

B). 5.58 T:

This value likely represents the logical capacity provisioned or consumed after applying data reduction techniques (e.g., deduplication and compression). However, the question specifically asks for the usable storage space consumed, which excludes logical space savings.

C). 1.22 T:

This value might represent the raw capacity of the drives or some other metric unrelated to the usable storage space consumed. It does not align with the definition of usable storage space.

D). 4.36 T:

This value could represent an intermediate calculation or another metric, but it does not match the usable storage space consumed as shown in the exhibit.

Key Points:

Usable Storage Space Consumed: Represents the physical capacity used on the array after RAID overhead but before data reduction.

Logical vs. Physical Capacity: Logical capacity reflects space savings from deduplication and compression, while usable storage space reflects the actual physical usage.

Exhibit Analysis: Carefully interpret the metrics provided in the exhibit to identify the correct value.

Reference: Pure Storage FlashArray Documentation: "Understanding Array Capacity Metrics" Pure Storage Whitepaper: "Capacity Management and Data Reduction" Pure Storage Knowledge Base: "What is Usable Space vs. Raw Space?"

NEW QUESTION # 24

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