

Free PDF Pure Storage - FlashArray-Storage-Professional - Updated Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional Practice Test Engine



If you are one of such frustrated candidates, don't get panic. Exam-Killer declares its services in providing the real FlashArray-Storage-Professional PDF Questions. It ensures that you would qualify for the Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional (FlashArray-Storage-Professional) certification exam on the maiden strive with brilliant grades. Exam-Killer has formulated the Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional (FlashArray-Storage-Professional) product in three versions. You will find their specifications below to understand them better.

Pure Storage FlashArray-Storage-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

FlashArray-Storage-Professional Dump Check | Latest FlashArray-Storage-Professional Study Materials

Our FlashArray-Storage-Professional exam questions have been expanded capabilities through partnership with a network of reliable local companies in distribution, software and product referencing for a better development. That helping you pass the FlashArray-Storage-Professional exam with our FlashArray-Storage-Professional latest question successfully has been given priority to our agenda. The FlashArray-Storage-Professional Test Guide offer a variety of learning modes for users to choose from: PDF version, Soft version and APP version. We believe that our FlashArray-Storage-Professional exam questions can be excellent beyond your expectation.

Pure Storage Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which protection group cannot be ratcheted for SafeMode?

- A. A protection group without a local snapshot schedule
- B. Protection groups with hosts or hostgroups
- C. A default protection group

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 48

How is SAN Time measured?

- A. Average time, measured in milliseconds, that an IO request spends waiting to synchronize to the peer array.
- B. Average time, measured in milliseconds, that an I/O request spends in the array waiting to be served.
- C. Average time, measured in milliseconds, required to transfer data between the initiator and the array.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Total Latency: In a FlashArray environment, total latency as seen by the host application is the sum of several components. Pure Storage breaks this down into Array Time and SAN Time to help administrators pinpoint where performance bottlenecks exist.

SAN Time Definition: SAN Time represents the latency introduced by the network infrastructure between the host (initiator) and the FlashArray (target). This includes the time spent traveling across Fibre Channel or Ethernet switches, cables, and host bus adapters (HBAs). It is calculated by taking the total round-trip time measured by the host and subtracting the time the FlashArray spent processing the I/O.

Metric Breakdown: * Array Time: The time the FlashArray takes to process the I/O once it hits the front-end ports (Option C describes internal array time).

SAN Time: The transit time for the request to reach the array and the response to return to the host (Option A).

Wait Time: In ActiveCluster environments, there is also "Mirror Latency," which is the time spent synchronizing data to a peer array (Option B).

Troubleshooting Value: If a user reports high latency but the FlashArray GUI shows very low Array Time, the administrator can look at the SAN Time metric. A high SAN Time indicates an issue with the fabric, such as a failing SFP, a congested switch port, or oversubscribed ISLs (Inter-Switch Links).

NEW QUESTION # 49

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. Unlock the pgroup by using the CLI.
- C. Contact Pure Storage Support to help unlock the pgroup.

Answer: C

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 # 50

What is a potential indicator of incorrect configuration on a Pure Storage FlashArray?

- A. CRC errors on a single port
- B. Unusual spikes in latency or IOPS
- C. Blinking status LED on the controller

Answer: A

Explanation:

Understanding CRC Errors: CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) errors occur when the data received at a port does not match the checksum sent by the initiator or switch. In a Pure Storage environment, these are tracked per port and can be viewed via the CLI (purehw list) or the GUI.

Configuration vs. Hardware: While a failing SFP or a damaged fiber cable can cause CRC errors, they are a primary indicator of configuration mismatches in the SAN fabric. Common culprits include:

Port Speed Mismatches: Manually setting a port to 16Gbps when the switch is set to "Auto" or 8Gbps.

Duplex Mismatches: Though rare in modern Fibre Channel, it is a classic Ethernet/iSCSI configuration error.

MTU Mismatches: In iSCSI or NVMe-oF environments, if the FlashArray is configured for Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) but the switch or host is at MTU 1500, packet fragmentation or CRC-like errors/drops will occur.

Why Option A is incorrect: A blinking status LED on a controller is often part of normal operation (indicating heartbeat or activity). A solid amber LED would be an indicator of a hardware failure, not necessarily a misconfiguration.

Why Option C is incorrect: While latency spikes can be caused by misconfiguration (like incorrect MPIO settings), they are more commonly symptoms of workload changes, "noisy neighbors," or reaching the physical performance limits of the array. CRC errors are a much more specific diagnostic "smoking gun" for port and fabric configuration issues.

Best Practice: When CRC errors are detected, Pure Storage recommends first checking the physical layer (reseating SFPs/cables) and then verifying that the port speed and protocol settings on the FlashArray match the upstream switch configuration exactly.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What does an asynchronous blackout window prevent?

- A. New replication transfers from starting during the blackout window.
- B. In progress transfers that started before the blackout window.
- C. New replication transfers that started before the blackout window.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Definition of a Blackout Window: In Purity//FA, a Blackout Window is a scheduled period during which asynchronous replication is suspended. This is typically used by administrators to preserve WAN bandwidth during peak business hours or to prevent replication traffic from competing with high-priority local workloads (like a massive database batch job).

The "In-Progress" Rule: One of the most important characteristics of a blackout window is that it is non-disruptive to active transfers. If a replication job started at 7:55 AM and the blackout window begins at 8:00 AM, Purity will allow that specific transfer to continue until it finishes.

The Prevention Mechanism: Once the clock hits the start of the blackout window, the replication scheduler is effectively "paused." No new snapshots will be queued for transfer, and no new replication sessions will be initiated until the window expires.

Why Option A is incorrect: Purity does not kill active transfers. Abruptly stopping a transfer would waste the bandwidth already

