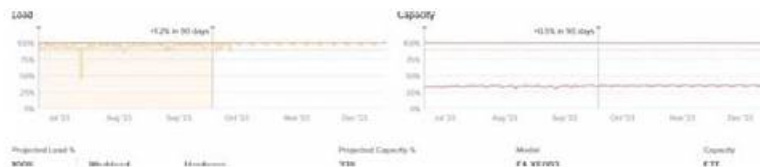


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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

A customer that produces video media content needs to replace their multi-rack HDD-based storage array used for video archive. Which Pure Storage solution will meet the customer's needs in the most cost-effective way?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

For a customer producing video media content and needing a cost-effective solution to replace their multi-rack HDD-based storage array for video archiving, the best choice is FlashArray//C.

Why This Matters:

FlashArray//C is designed for capacity-optimized workloads, making it ideal for use cases like video archiving, backups, and large-scale data repositories.

It offers high-density storage with QLC flash technology, which provides a balance of performance and cost-effectiveness for less performance-intensive workloads.

Compared to HDD-based systems, FlashArray//C delivers faster access times, lower latency, and improved reliability, all at a lower cost per terabyte than higher-performance arrays like FlashArray//X or //XL.

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 offers exceptional performance, it is more expensive and not the most cost-effective solution for video archiving.

B). FlashArray//XL:

FlashArray//XL is designed for extreme-scale workloads requiring massive performance and capacity. It is overkill for video archiving and would significantly increase costs without providing proportional benefits.

Key Points:

FlashArray//C: Designed for capacity-optimized workloads, offering a cost-effective solution for video archiving.

QLC Flash Technology: Provides high density and reliability at a lower cost per terabyte compared to traditional HDDs or higher-performance flash arrays.

Cost Efficiency: Balances performance and cost, making it ideal for large-scale, less performance-intensive workloads like video media archives.

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 # 29

Which two public cloud storage services are supported as offload targets for Purity CloudSnap? (Choose two.)

- A. Azure Blob Storage
- B. IBM Object Storage
- C. Amazon AWS EBS
- D. Amazon AWS S3

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Purity CloudSnap is a feature of Pure Storage FlashArray that enables customers to offload snapshots to public cloud storage for long-term retention or disaster recovery purposes. To determine which public cloud storage services are supported as offload targets, let's analyze the options:

Analysis of Options:

A). Amazon AWS S3:

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is one of the most widely used object storage services in the public cloud.

Purity CloudSnap supports AWS S3 as an offload target, making it a valid choice.

B). IBM Object Storage:

IBM Object Storage is not currently supported as an offload target for Purity CloudSnap.

Pure Storage focuses on integration with major cloud providers like AWS and Azure.

C). Amazon AWS EBS:

Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store) is a block storage service designed for use with EC2 instances.

However, CloudSnap does not support AWS EBS as an offload target because it is intended for object storage services like S3.

D). Azure Blob Storage:

Azure Blob Storage is Microsoft's object storage service, similar to AWS S3.

Purity CloudSnap supports Azure Blob Storage as an offload target, making it a valid choice.

Recommendation:

The correct answers are

A). Amazon AWS S3 and

D). Azure Blob Storage, as these are the supported public cloud storage services for CloudSnap.

Reference: Pure Storage CloudSnap Documentation:

CloudSnap Overview

Explains how CloudSnap integrates with public cloud storage services.

Supported Cloud Providers:

CloudSnap Supported Targets

Lists AWS S3 and Azure Blob Storage as supported offload targets.

NEW QUESTION # 30

What should a protection group in a stretched pod be used for?

- A. Configuring fan-out async snapshot replication
- B. Using CloudSnap to offload to a third-site target
- C. Initiating ActiveDR failover/failback in a test scenario

- **D. Integrating ActiveCluster with async snapshot replication**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A protection group in a stretched pod should be used for integrating ActiveCluster with asynchronous snapshot replication. This combination allows for synchronous replication within the stretched pod (using ActiveCluster) while also enabling asynchronous replication to a third site for additional disaster recovery protection.

Why This Matters:

ActiveCluster: Provides synchronous replication between two sites within a stretched pod, ensuring zero RPO and near-zero RTO for high availability.

Async Snapshot Replication: Extends the disaster recovery strategy by replicating snapshots asynchronously to a third site, providing an additional layer of protection against regional failures.

Combining these features ensures both local high availability and remote disaster recovery.

Why Not the Other Options?

B). Using CloudSnap to offload to a third-site target:

CloudSnap is used to offload snapshots to cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3 or Azure Blob). While it is useful for backup purposes, it does not integrate with ActiveCluster for synchronous replication.

C). Initiating ActiveDR failover/failback in a test scenario:

ActiveDR is designed for asynchronous replication and failover/failback scenarios but does not integrate with ActiveCluster in a stretched pod configuration.

D). Configuring fan-out async snapshot replication:

Fan-out replication involves sending snapshots to multiple targets asynchronously. However, this does not align with the use case of integrating ActiveCluster with async replication for a stretched pod.

Key Points:

Stretched Pod: Enables synchronous replication across two sites using ActiveCluster. Async Replication: Adds a third-site replication target for comprehensive disaster recovery. Integrated Protection: Combines high availability and disaster recovery into a single solution.

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 # 31

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

Answer: A

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 # 32

A customer is looking for a new storage system with the following requirements:

- * 20 TB of file shares
- * Support 800 TB of Wols
- * Low cost per GB
- * CloudSnap utilization in the future

Which Pure Storage platform should be recommended?

- A. FlashArray//X
- B. Cloud Block Store
- **C. FlashArray//C**
- D. FlashBlade//S

Answer: C

Explanation:

The customer is looking for a storage system that supports 20 TB of file shares, 800 TB of workloads, has a low cost per GB, and can utilize CloudSnap in the future. The best recommendation is FlashArray//C.

Why This Matters:

FlashArray//C:

FlashArray//C is designed for capacity-optimized workloads, making it ideal for use cases requiring large amounts of storage at a lower cost per GB compared to higher-performance arrays like FlashArray//X.

It supports QLC flash technology, which provides high density and cost efficiency for less performance-intensive workloads.

CloudSnap is fully supported on FlashArray//C, enabling snapshots to be offloaded to public cloud storage for disaster recovery or archival purposes.

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 CloudSnap, it is more expensive and not the most cost-effective solution for large-scale capacity needs.

C). Cloud Block Store:

Cloud Block Store is a cloud-native block storage solution that runs in public clouds (e.g., AWS, Azure). It does not meet the requirement for on-premises storage with file shares and CloudSnap utilization.

D). FlashBlade//S:

FlashBlade//S is designed for file and object storage but is typically used for high-performance, unstructured data workloads. It is more expensive than FlashArray//C and not necessary for this use case.

Key Points:

FlashArray//C: Provides high-density storage at a low cost per GB, ideal for large-scale workloads.

CloudSnap Support: Enables offloading snapshots to the cloud for disaster recovery or archival purposes.

Cost Efficiency: Balances performance and cost, making it suitable for file shares and large datasets.

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 # 33

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