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Pure Storage FlashArray Architect Associate

Pure Storage FAAA 004

Version Demo

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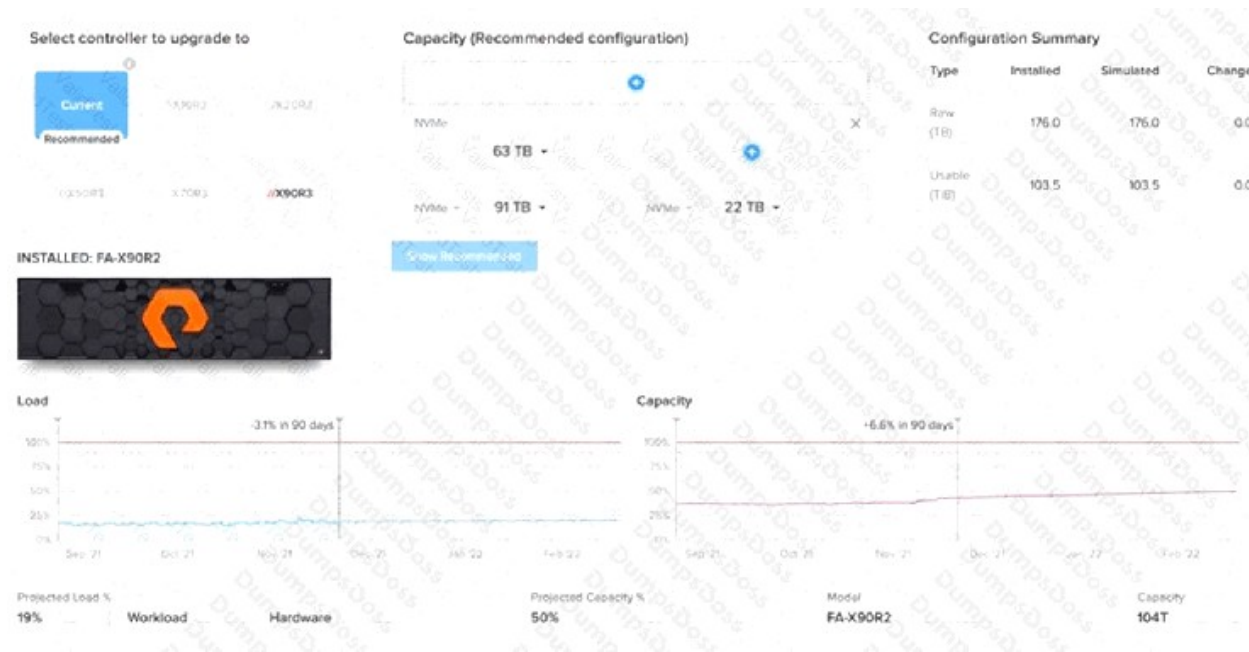
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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, FlashArray Architecture	33
Topic 2, FlashArray Implementation	8
Topic 3, FlashArray Administration	2
Topic 4, FlashArray Data Protection	22
Topic 5, FlashArray Troubleshooting	2
Topic 6, Mix Questions	1
Total	68

QUESTION NO: 1

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

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The workload can be added, but the admin should continue monitoring performance and capacity. The exhibit's available capacity and performance information indicates that the FlashArray has sufficient headroom for the proposed additional 10 TB test/development workload, so an immediate hardware change is not required. FlashArray capacity planning must consider the array's usable capacity, data-reduction behavior, and expected growth rather than simply treating a requested logical workload size as an equivalent requirement for new physical media. Test/development data can also have different reduction characteristics from production data, making ongoing observation important after it is introduced.

Performance should likewise be validated after deployment using latency, load, and bandwidth trends, along with capacity consumption and projected time to full. This allows the administrator to confirm that the new workload remains within service-level expectations and to identify when a future capacity or controller expansion is justified by measured demand. Pure1 is designed to provide fleet monitoring, capacity forecasting, and operational visibility for FlashArray environments, supporting this evidence-based approach. See [Pure1 from Pure Storage](#) and the [Pure Storage FlashArray platform overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer is evaluating the Evergreen architecture for a FlashArray refresh. The customer wants to modernize infrastructure over time while avoiding a conventional forklift replacement cycle.

Which two Evergreen capabilities support this objective? (Choose two.)

- A. Non-disruptive controller and software upgrades
- B. Capacity Consolidation using newer, denser DirectFlash modules

- C. Migration of volumes to attached third-party disk shelves
- D. Mixing HDDs and DirectFlash modules in the same array

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Non-disruptive controller and software upgrades and **Capacity Consolidation using newer, denser DirectFlash modules** are correct. Evergreen enables technology refreshes while preserving the installed FlashArray and its operational configuration. Capacity Consolidation can increase density and reduce footprint without requiring the customer to repurchase all existing capacity.

Evergreen does not require migration to third-party disk shelves, and it does not depend on mixing HDDs with DirectFlash modules in the same FlashArray.

QUESTION NO: 3

A customer is deploying ActiveCluster between two sites. Hosts at each site will run local applications, and the customer wants normal host I/O to use the local FlashArray while retaining synchronous protection between the sites.

Which two design choices are appropriate? (Choose two.)

- A. Use an ActiveCluster non-uniform host connectivity design.
- B. Connect each host to the local FlashArray only.
- C. Use ActiveDR instead of an ActiveCluster stretched pod.
- D. Connect each host through a single controller path.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Use an ActiveCluster non-uniform host connectivity design and **connect each host to the local FlashArray only** are correct. In a non-uniform ActiveCluster configuration, hosts at each site access their local array while the stretched pod synchronously replicates data to the remote array. This avoids normal application I/O traversing the intersite connection while retaining the zero-RPO protection provided by ActiveCluster.

A uniform configuration is appropriate when hosts require paths to both arrays. ActiveDR is asynchronous replication and does not meet the stated synchronous protection requirement. A single controller connection would introduce an avoidable connectivity single point of failure.

QUESTION NO: 4

What does Pure Storage's Right-Size Guarantee promise?

- A. The performance of the FlashArray model
- B. The effective capacity of the FlashArray
- C. The Data Reduction Rate by workload
- D. The customer's Total Efficiency Ratio

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The effective capacity of the FlashArray is correct because the Right-Size Guarantee is a capacity assurance designed to ensure that a FlashArray is sized appropriately for the customer's stated workload requirements. FlashArray's data-reduction technologies—including inline deduplication, compression, and pattern removal—produce an effective-capacity result that depends on the actual data and workload. Pure uses workload details and expected data reduction to determine the effective capacity required when the system is configured and purchased.

In practical terms, this assurance gives customers confidence that the delivered array will provide the usable logical capacity needed for the identified workload, rather than merely a specified amount of raw physical media. If the capacity delivered for the qualified workload is insufficient under the guarantee's applicable terms, Pure can address the sizing shortfall, helping preserve the intended capacity outcome without requiring the customer to independently predict every data-reduction characteristic. This aligns with FlashArray's design goal of delivering consistently high data efficiency while making capacity planning more predictable. Pure describes FlashArray data reduction and effective capacity in its [FlashArray product information](#) and provides applicable commercial terms through its [legal documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A development team needs an isolated, writable copy of a production volume for testing. The team wants to avoid a time-consuming full physical copy of the production data.

Which two actions should the storage administrator take? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a point-in-time snapshot of the production volume.
- B. Create a new volume from that snapshot.
- C. Restore the production volume from the snapshot.
- D. Retrieve the production data from a CloudSnap target.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Create a point-in-time snapshot of the production volume and **create a new volume from that snapshot** are correct. FlashArray snapshots are space-efficient point-in-time representations, and a new volume created from a snapshot provides the development team with an isolated writable copy without first copying every production block.

Restoring the production volume would change the production dataset rather than create an isolated test copy. Retrieving the data from a CloudSnap target is unnecessary when the required source volume and snapshot are available locally.

QUESTION NO: 6

A customer is designing NVMe-TCP connectivity for a FlashArray. Each dedicated Ethernet fabric supports 25 Gbps connections.

The customer requires 50 Gbps of raw throughput to remain available if either one of two independent Ethernet fabrics fails.

What is the minimum total number of FlashArray Ethernet ports that should be connected to the two fabrics?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

4 is correct. Each fabric must independently provide the required 50 Gbps after the other fabric has failed. With 25 Gbps links, two connections are needed per fabric: 2×25 Gbps equals 50 Gbps. Two independent fabrics therefore require four FlashArray Ethernet connections in total.

Two ports provide only one 25 Gbps connection per fabric, which does not meet the throughput requirement. Using only two links on one fabric removes fabric resiliency. Eight ports would provide additional bandwidth or redundancy but is not the minimum required by the stated design.