Pure Storage
FlashArray-Storage-Professional
Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

A new array is directly connected to a host with Direct Attach Copper (DAC) cables. The link does not come up.
Which document can be used to help identify the issue?

A. The FlashArray User Guide
B. FlashArray Transceiver and Cable Support article
C. The Port Usage and Definitions article

Answer: B

Explanation:
When physical links fail to establish—especially when using Direct Attach Copper (DAC) cables or Twinax—the most common culprit is a hardware compatibility mismatch. Pure Storage arrays have specific requirements for optics and cabling to ensure optimal signal integrity and performance.
The FlashArray Transceiver and Cable Support article (available on the Pure Storage Support portal) is the authoritative, verified resource for this scenario. It provides a comprehensive, constantly updated compatibility matrix detailing exactly which vendor DAC cables (e.g., Cisco, Brocade, Arista) and transceivers are officially validated and supported for use with specific FlashArray models and port types. If an unsupported DAC cable is used, the switch or host bus adapter (HBA) on the array might simply refuse to bring the link up.
Here is why the other options are incorrect for this specific issue:
The FlashArray User Guide (A): This guide is excellent for day-to-day administration (volume creation, host grouping, etc.) but is too broad to contain granular, constantly updating hardware compatibility matrices for specific cables.
The Port Usage and Definitions article (C): This document explains the logical and physical purpose of the ports on the back of the controllers (e.g., defining which ports are used for management, replication, or host connectivity), but it does not dictate hardware transceiver or cable interoperability.

Question: 2

When is it possible to simulate snapshot policies in the Pure1 Snapshot Policies (SafeMode)?

A. When a FlashArray has existing snapshots
B. When a FlashArray does not have existing snapshots
C. When a FlashArray has an existing saved workload simulation

Answer: A

Explanation:
In Pure1, the ability to simulate snapshot policies—particularly when assessing the capacity requirements and impact of enabling SafeMode—heavily relies on historical telemetry data. Pure1 uses the data from existing snapshots on the FlashArray to calculate the environment's daily data change rate, as well as the deduplication and compression ratios specific to those workloads.
By analyzing the footprint of existing snapshots, Pure1's analytics engine can accurately project the future storage capacity required if you were to change your snapshot frequency or extend the retention period (for example, locking them down for 7 to 30 days under a SafeMode policy). If a FlashArray does not have any existing snapshots, Pure1 lacks the foundational baseline metrics needed to simulate and forecast the capacity impact of a proposed snapshot policy.

Question: 3

What command must an administrator run to use newly installed DirectFlash Modules (DFM)?

A. pureadmin -- admit-drive
B. purearray admit drive
C. puredrive admit

Answer: C

Explanation:
When new DirectFlash Modules (DFMs) or data packs are physically inserted into a Pure Storage FlashArray, the Purity operating environment detects the new hardware but places the drives in an "unadmitted" state. This safety mechanism prevents the accidental incorporation of drives and allows the system to verify the firmware and health of the modules before they are actively used to store data.
To formally accept these drives into the system's storage pool so their capacity can be utilized, the administrator must execute the CLI command puredrive admit. Once this command is run, the drive status transitions from "unadmitted" to "healthy," and the array's usable capacity expands accordingly.
Here is why the other options are incorrect:
pureadmin -- admit-drive (A): This is syntactically incorrect. The pureadmin command suite is used for managing administrator accounts, API tokens, and directory services, not for hardware or drive management.
purearray admit drive (B): This is also incorrect syntax. While purearray is used for array-wide settings and status (like renaming the array or checking space), specific drive-level operations are exclusively handled by the puredrive command structure.

Question: 4

During a test failover using ActiveDR, what content will be presented to the target pod?

A. The content from the last periodic refresh
B. The content from the last real fail-over
C. The content from the undo pod

Answer: C

Explanation:
ActiveDR is Pure Storage's continuous, near-sync replication solution. It differs fundamentally from standard asynchronous replication because it uses a continuous stream of data rather than snapshotbased
"periodic refreshes" (which eliminates Option A).
When you perform a test failover in ActiveDR, you do so by promoting the target pod. The target pod becomes writable, allowing your hosts and applications to run against the replicated data without disrupting the ongoing continuous replication from the source array in the background.
When the test is completed, you demote the target pod. To ensure that the data generated during your test failover isn't accidentally lost forever, ActiveDR automatically creates an undo pod at the exact moment of demotion.
If you need to resume that exact test failover scenario or recover the test data, you can re-promote the target pod and instruct ActiveDR to present the content from the undo pod. This unique mechanism allows storage administrators to seamlessly non-disruptively test, pause, and resume DR environments without affecting production protection.

Question: 5

What major benefit does meta fingerprinting provide for customers?

A. Provides security for Remote Assist (RA)
B. Ensures biometric security
C. Enables predictive support

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the Pure Storage ecosystem, "Meta fingerprinting" refers to the core technology behind Pure1 Meta, which is Pure's cloud-based artificial intelligence and machine learning engine. Pure1 collects thousands of data points of telemetry (metadata) from all connected FlashArrays globally every day. By analyzing this vast amount of telemetry data, Pure1 Meta creates workload signatures or "fingerprints." It then continuously compares your array's telemetry footprint against the global pool of arrays. The major benefit of this is that it enables predictive support. If Pure1 Meta detects that your array's fingerprint matches a known issue experienced by another array elsewhere in the world, Pure Storage can proactively alert you, open a support ticket, or recommend a Purity upgrade before you ever experience an outage or performance impact. It also uses these fingerprints for highly accurate capacity and performance forecasting.
Here is why the other options are incorrect:
Provides security for Remote Assist (RA) (A): Remote Assist allows Pure Support to log into your array

for troubleshooting, but its security is based on a customer-initiated, secure outbound TLS connection (tunneling), not meta fingerprinting.
Ensures biometric security (B): This is a distractor. "Fingerprinting" in the context of Pure Storage refers to data and workload profiling, not human biometric authentication like physical fingerprint scanners.

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