Pass2Cert.com
Your success is our guarantee

Your success is our guarantee

Pure Storage

FlashArray-Storage-Professional

Pure Certified FlashArray Storage Professional

DEMO

V6.0 LATEST

Preview before you buy

Get Complete Exam Package

https://pass2cert.com/exam/flasharray-storage-professional

Premium Features

Free Updates

90 days guarantee

Money Back

30-day policy

Instant Access

Download now

24/7 Support

Always here

Question 1. (Single Select)

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. (Single Select)

What is the recommended Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size for the replication ports on a

FlashArray?

A: 4200
B: 1500
C: 9000

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pure Storage strongly recommends an MTU size of 9000 (Jumbo Frames) for replication networks—such as those used for Asynchronous Replication, ActiveCluster, and ActiveDR—as well as for iSCSI and NVMe/TCP data networks.
A 9000-byte MTU significantly reduces protocol overhead and CPU processing load on the storage controllers by allowing a much larger payload of data to be transmitted inside a single network packet. During heavy replication, this drastically increases throughput and maximizes bandwidth efficiency.
Here is why the other options are incorrect:
1500 (B): While 1500 bytes is the standard default MTU for Ethernet and is exactly what Pure Storage recommends for the management ports (vir0), it is not the recommended optimization for high-throughput replication traffic. (Note: If your network cannot support 9000 end-to-end, 1500 must be used to prevent packet fragmentation, but 9000 remains the best-practice recommendation).
4200 (A): This is an arbitrary number and is not a standard network MTU size used in Pure Storage environments.

Question 3. (Single Select)

A FlashArray is configured to use directory services. A user is a member of the groups associated with both Array Admin and Storage Admin.

What will the user experience when logging into the array?

A: Inability to login
B: Storage Admin permissions
C: Array Admin permissions

Answer: C

Explanation:

On a Pure Storage FlashArray, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) allows administrators to integrate with Directory Services (like Active Directory or OpenLDAP) to control user access. Purity uses a specific hierarchy for its administrative roles, which from highest to lowest privilege are: Array Admin, Storage Admin, Ops Admin, and Read Only.

When a user logs in and is found to be a member of multiple Active Directory or LDAP groups that are mapped to different roles on the FlashArray, Purity's behavior is designed to grant the user the highest level of permissions among those conflicting group mappings. Because the Array Admin role is higher in the hierarchy than the Storage Admin role, the user will successfully log in and be granted full Array Admin permissions.

Here is why the other options are incorrect:

Inability to login (A): Purity handles overlapping group memberships gracefully by defaulting to the highest privilege. It does not lock the user out or cause a login failure.

Storage Admin permissions (B): Because the system grants the highest available mapped privilege, the user will not be restricted to the lower-tier Storage Admin role when they also possess group membership for the Array Admin role.

Question 4. (Single Select)

A FlashArray is set up with LDAP authentication. A user is a member of the groups associated with both Array Admin and Storage Admin.

What experience is expected for the user?

A: User will have Array Admin permissions.

B: User will not be able to login.

C: User will have Storage Admin permissions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Similar to the previous question regarding directory services, Pure Storage Purity OS handles Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) overlaps by granting the most permissive role available to the user.

When configuring LDAP or Active Directory authentication on a FlashArray, administrators map directory groups to specific FlashArray roles (Array Admin, Storage Admin, Ops Admin, Read Only). If a user

happens to be a member of multiple LDAP groups that are mapped to different roles on the array, Purity evaluates all mapped roles and automatically assigns the user the highest level of privilege during their session.
Since "Array Admin" has full administrative rights over the entire array (including hardware management, directory services configuration, and firmware upgrades) and sits higher in the hierarchy than "Storage Admin" (which is restricted to provisioning and managing storage objects like volumes and hosts), the system will seamlessly grant the user Array Admin permissions.
Here is why the other options are incorrect:
User will not be able to login (B): Purity is designed to handle this exact scenario smoothly. It resolves the conflict by defaulting to the higher privilege, rather than throwing an error or denying access.
User will have Storage Admin permissions (C): The system does not default to the lowest privilege or restrict access when a higher-level group membership is present and valid.

Question 5. (Single Select)

How are in-progress asynchronous snapshot transfers monitored from the UI?

A: From the replication target
B: From the either the replication source or target
C: From the replication source

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to official Pure Storage documentation regarding Asynchronous Replication management, while replication throughput (bandwidth) can be viewed globally on the Analysis tab, the actual replication status for in-progress snapshot transfers is tracked and monitored on the replication target.
To monitor an in-progress asynchronous transfer from the GUI, a storage administrator must log into the target FlashArray, navigate to Storage -> Protection Groups, and look at the Transfers section within the Protection Group Snapshots panel. This view explicitly details the time the replicated snapshot was created on the source, the time the transfer started, and the current progress of the snapshot being received. If a transfer is currently in-progress, the "Completed" column will remain blank until the snapshot is fully safely written to the target array.
Here is why the other options are incorrect:
From the replication source (C): While the source orchestrates the creation of the snapshot and initiates the

data push, the granular transfer completion status and historical transfer logs of the incoming snapshots are tracked on the target's Protection Group interface.
From the either the replication source or target (B): Because the specific "Transfers" tracking panel for asynchronous protection group snapshots is located on the receiving end (target), monitoring the granular completion status cannot be done symmetrically from either side in the UI.

Ready to Ace Your Exam?

Get instant access to the complete question bank

https://pass2cert.com/exam/flasharray-storage-professional

Thank You for Choosing Pass2Cert!

Your success is our guarantee

Special Discount

Use promo code for instant savings

DISCOUNT15

SALES

sales@pass2cert.com

SUPPORT

support@pass2cert.com