

Understanding the CNX-001 Exam

The **CompTIA CloudNetX** certification exam, known as the **CNX-001**, is essential for anyone looking to thrive in *cloud networking*. This certification helps demonstrate your skills in *cloud technologies* and *networking principles*. The exam covers a variety of topics, including **cloud architecture**, **security**, and **services**. For a more comprehensive understanding, explore resources like [this study material](#).

Why Get Certified?

Obtaining the **CloudNetX certification** can boost your career. It puts you ahead in a competitive job market. Employers look for such qualifications to ensure their teams have solid *cloud networking knowledge*. This certification can open doors to new job opportunities and higher salaries.

Study Materials for the CNX-001 Exam

To prepare effectively, consider these **study materials**:

- **CompTIA CloudNetX Study Guide:** A comprehensive guide that outlines all the topics covered in the exam.
- **Online Courses:** Engage in structured learning with lessons and quizzes to test your knowledge.
- **Books and eBooks:** Explore texts that delve deeper into specifics and offer practice questions.
- **Podcasts and Videos:** Learn on the go from experts in the field sharing their insights.

Practice Makes Perfect

Taking a **CNX-001 practice test** can help you understand the exam format. It also allows you to identify areas where you need improvement. Many practice tests are designed to mirror the

real exam, providing a great resource for your preparation. Be sure to review [targeted resources](#) to enhance your study process.

Effective Study Strategies

Here are some techniques to study efficiently for the exam:

- **Create a Study Schedule:** Map out your study time to cover all topics.
- **Focus on Weak Areas:** Spend extra time on subjects you find difficult.
- **Join a Study Group:** Collaborating with peers can deepen your understanding.
- **Use Flashcards:** These can help with memorization of important concepts.

Exam Day Tips

On the day of the **CNX-001 exam**, remember to:

- Get a good night's sleep before the exam.
- Eat a healthy breakfast to keep your energy up.
- Arrive early to avoid any last-minute stress.
- Read each question carefully and manage your time wisely.

After the Exam

Once you've passed the **CNX-001 exam**, it's time to celebrate your achievement! Update your *resume* and *LinkedIn* profile to reflect your new qualification. Stay updated with industry trends and continue learning to keep your skills sharp in the evolving world of *cloud networking*.

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CNX-001 Exam

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Version: 4.0

Question: 1

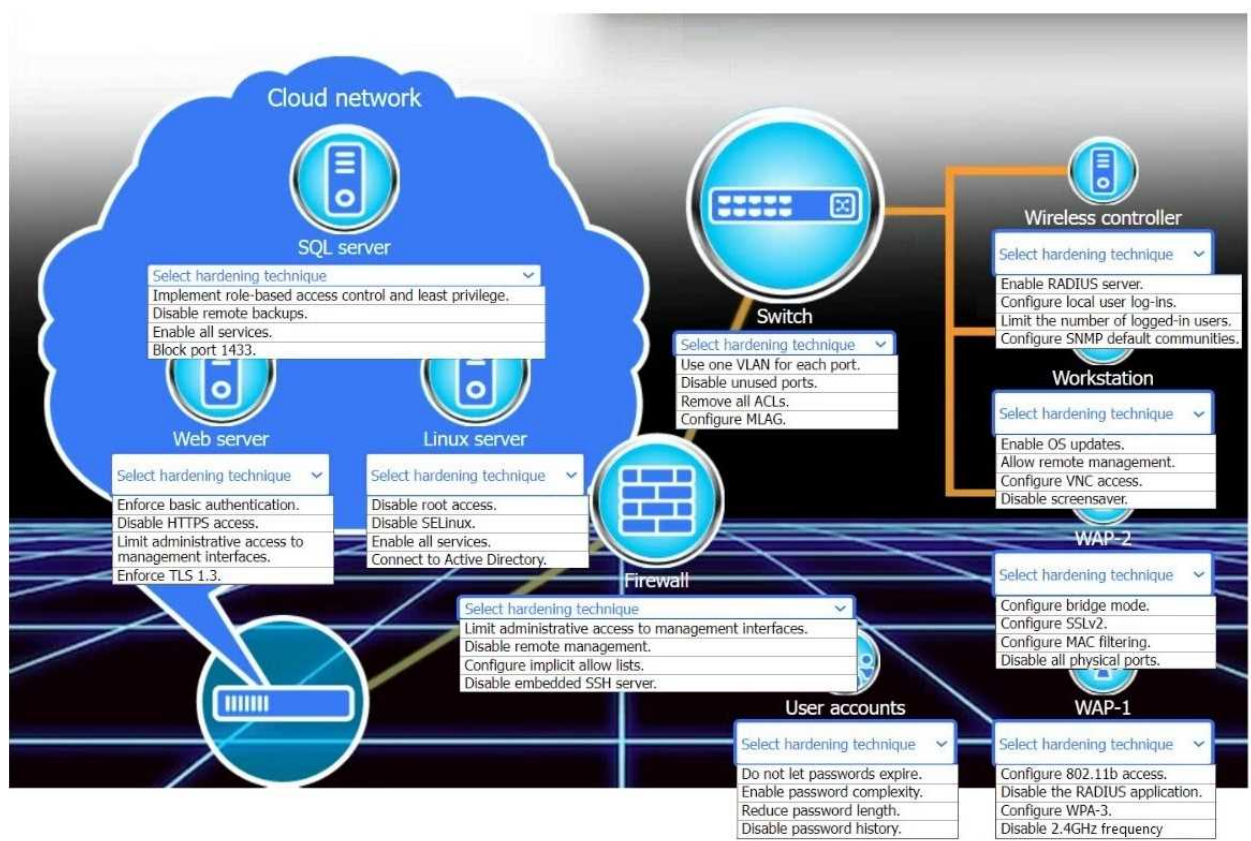
HOTSPOT

New devices were deployed on a network and need to be hardened.

INSTRUCTIONS

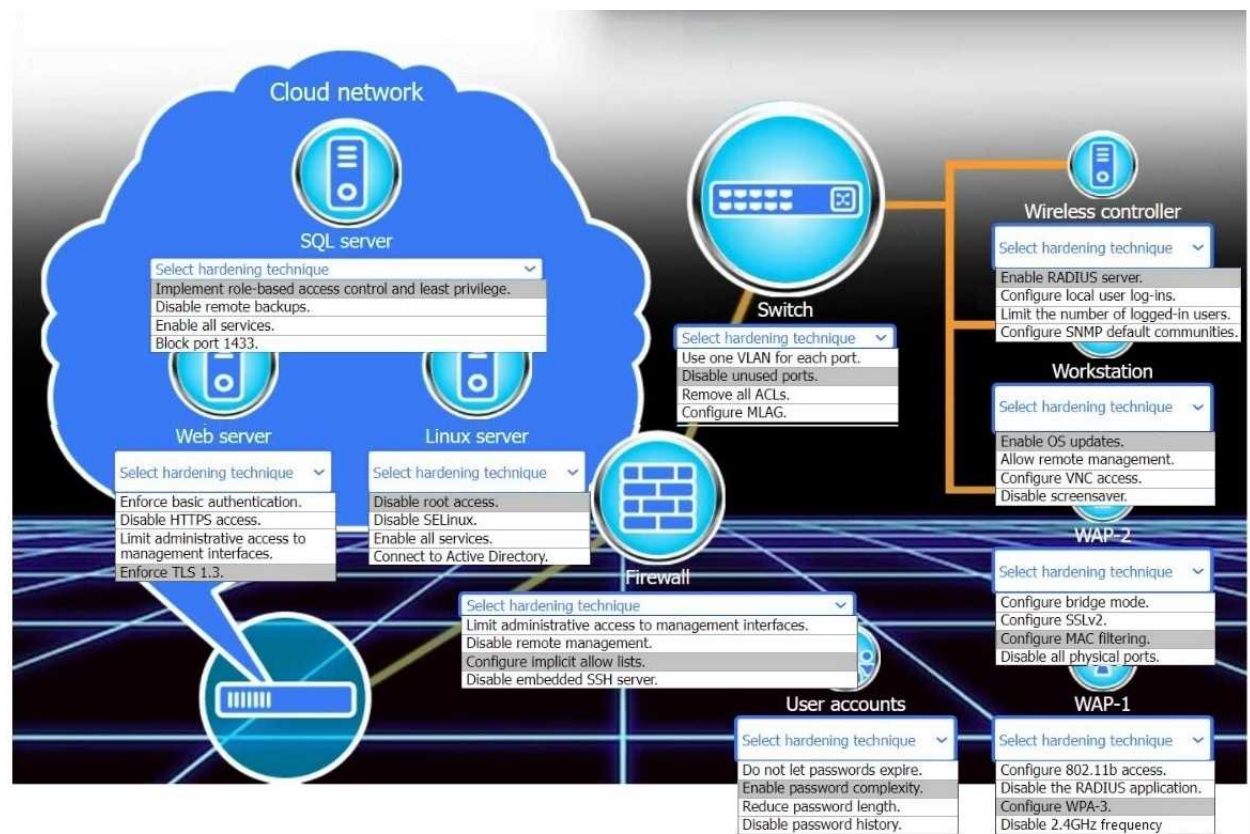
Use the drop-down menus to define the appliance-hardening techniques that provide the most secure solution.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



Answer:

Explanation:



Question: 2

SIMULATION

A network administrator needs to resolve connectivity issues in a hybrid cloud setup. Workstations and VMs are not able to access Application

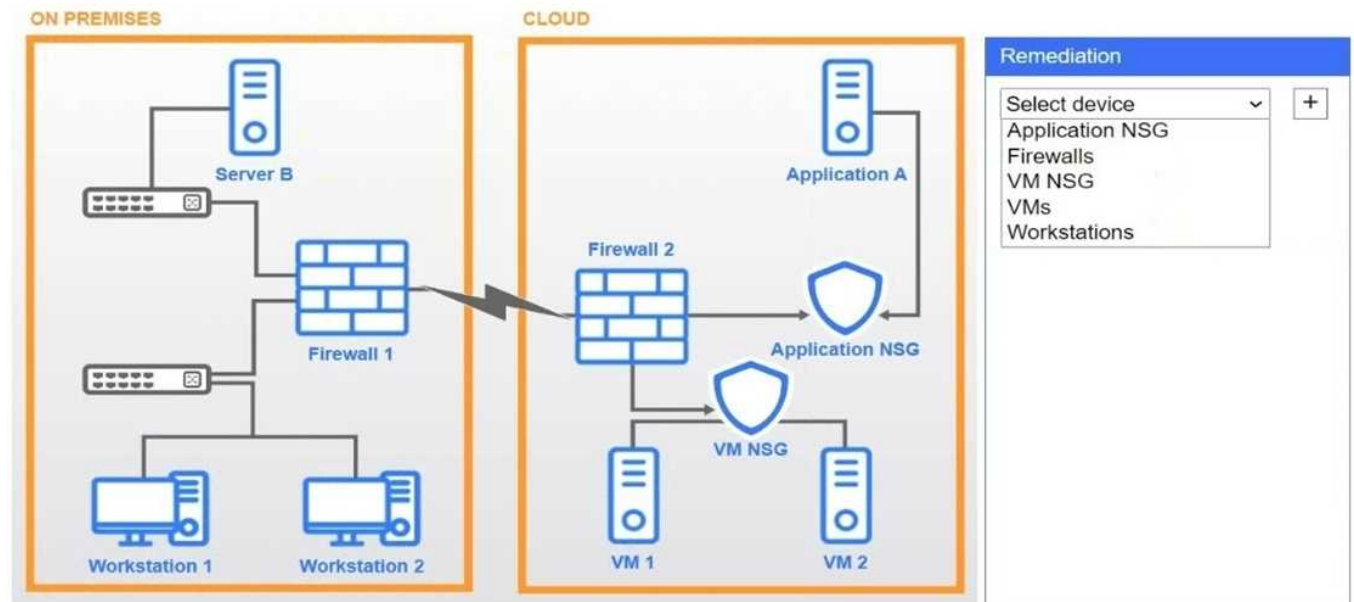
A. Workstations are able to access Server B.

INSTRUCTIONS

Click on workstations, VMs, firewalls, and NSGs to troubleshoot and gather information. Type help in the terminal to view a list of available commands.

Select the appropriate device(s) requiring remediation and identify the associated issue(s).

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



Remediation

Select device ▾

+

Application NSG
Firewalls
VM NSG
VMs
Workstations

Application NSG X

Issue: ▾

Incorrect routing table
Misconfigured rule
Packet loss
Blocked outbound traffic
VPN tunnel down
Duplicated IP addresses
Misconfigured subnet mask
Overly permissive configuration

Firewalls X

Issue: ▾

Incorrect routing table
Misconfigured rule
Packet loss
Blocked outbound traffic
VPN tunnel down
Duplicated IP addresses
Misconfigured subnet mask
Overly permissive configuration

VM NSG X

Issue: ▾

Incorrect routing table
Misconfigured rule
Packet loss
Blocked outbound traffic
VPN tunnel down
Duplicated IP addresses
Misconfigured subnet mask
Overly permissive configuration

VMs X

Issue: ▾

Server B

```
C:\>ipconfig
```

```
Windows IP Configuration
```

```
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
```

```
Connection-specific DNS Suffix.:local.net
```

```
IPv4 Address. . . . . :10.9.8.14
```

```
Subnet Mask . . . . . :255.255.255.0
```

```
Default Gateway. . . . . :10.10.10.1
```

```
C:\>
```

Firewall 1

Public IP: 86.210.16.10 Internal IP: 10.2.2.1

Source	Destination	Port	Action
10.3.9.0/24	any	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	10.3.9.0/24	any	block
10.9.8.14	10.3.9.0/24	any	allow
10.9.8.14	10.2.2.0/24	any	allow
192.2.1.0/24	10.3.9.0/24	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	192.2.1.0/24	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	10.9.8.14	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	10.9.8.14	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	10.2.2.0/24	any	block
10.3.9.0/24	10.9.8.0/24	any	block
any	any	any	block

```
fw1# show ipsec tunnels ike
```

```
IPsec Tunnel: 0
```

```
IKE SA: ipip0 ID: 17 Version: IKEv2
```

```
Local: 86.210.16.10[500] Remote: 89.215.198.10[500]
```

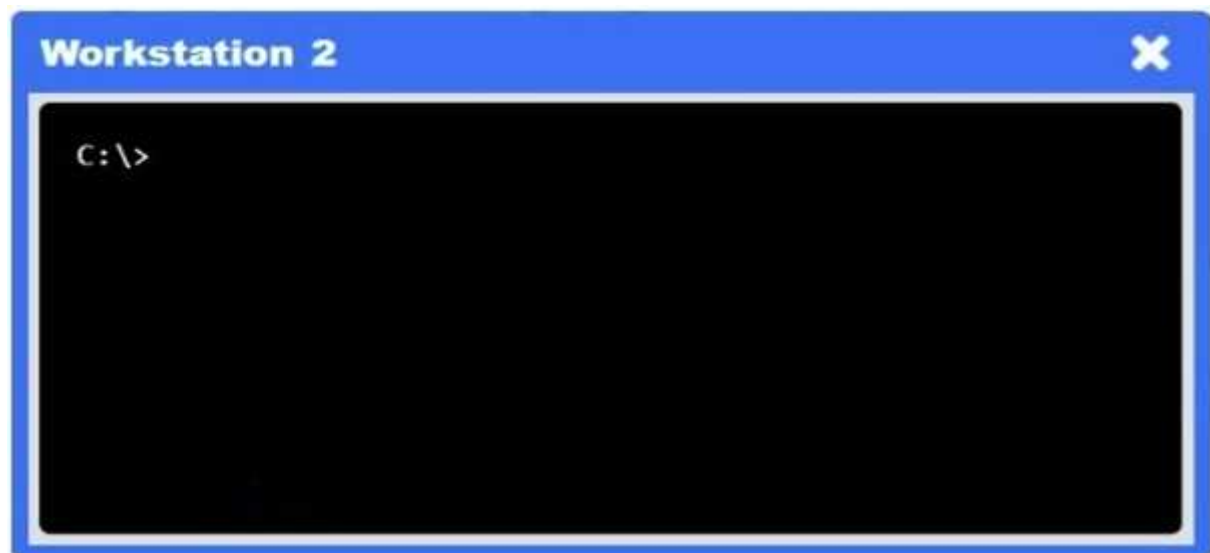
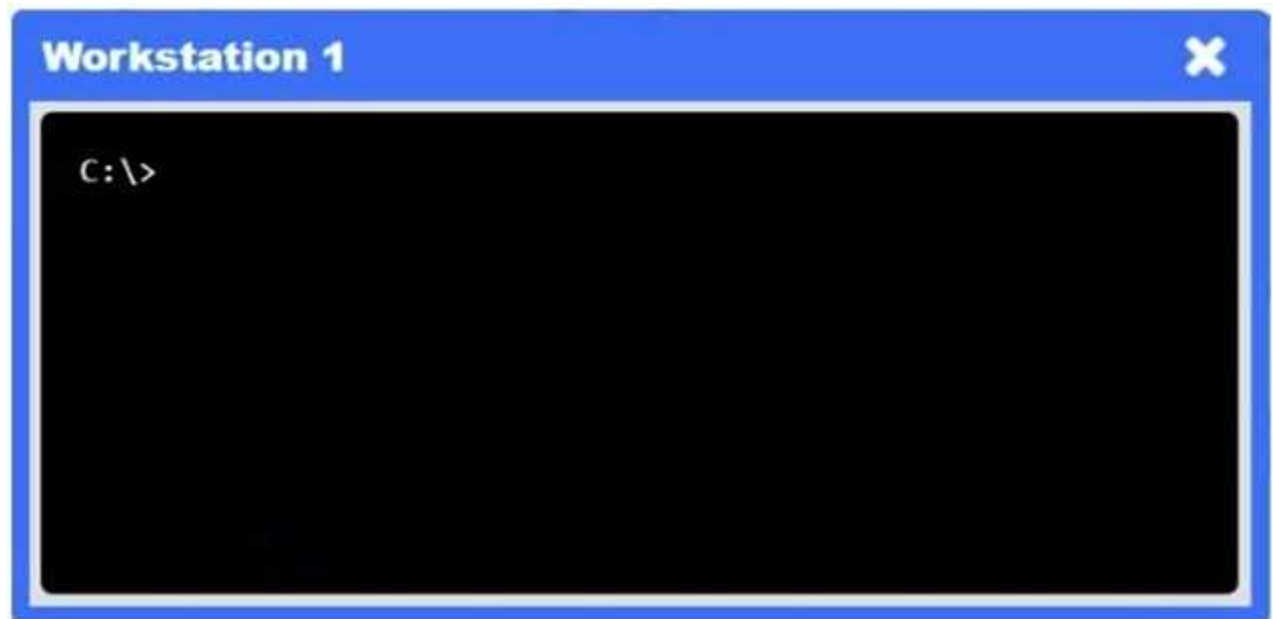
```
Status: DOWN
```

```
IPsec Tunnel: 1
```

```
IKE SA: ipip1 ID: 21 Version: IKEv2
```

```
Local: 86.210.16.10[500] Remote: 51.187.39.9[500]
```

```
Status: ESTABLISHED Up: 762s Reauth: 25278s
```



Firewall 2

Public IP: 89.215.198.10 Internal IP: 10.3.9.1

Source	Destination	Port	Action
10.3.9.0/24	any	any	allow
192.2.1.0	any	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	10.9.8.14	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	10.3.9.0/24	any	block
10.2.2.0/24	192.2.1.11	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	10.9.8.0/24	any	block
10.2.2.0/24	192.2.1.0/24	any	block
10.9.8.14	10.3.9.0/24	any	allow
10.9.8.14	10.2.2.0/24	any	allow
10.9.8.14	192.2.1.11	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	192.2.1.11	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	10.9.8.14	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	10.2.2.0/24	any	block
10.3.9.0/24	10.9.8.0/24	any	block
10.3.9.0/24	192.2.1.0/24	any	block
any	any	any	block

```

fw2# show ipsec tunnels ike
IPsec Tunnel: 1
  IKE SA: ipip1    ID: 53    Version: IKEv2
    Local: 89.215.198.10[500]    Remote: 43.250.192.5[500]
    Status: ESTABLISHED    Up: 2152s    Reauth: 22763s

IPsec Tunnel: 2
  IKE SA: ipip2    ID: 58    Version: IKEv1
    Local: 89.215.198.10[500]    Remote: 86.210.16.10[500]
    Status: DOWN

IPsec Tunnel: 3
  IKE SA: ipip3    ID: 60    Version: IKEv2
    Local: 89.215.198.10[500]    Remote: 52.47.73.70[500]
    Status: ESTABLISHED    Up: 11748s    Reauth: 13262s

```

Application NSG ✕			
Source	Destination	Port	Action
192.2.1.0/24	any	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	192.2.1.0/24	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	192.2.1.0/24	any	block
10.9.8.14	192.2.1.0/24	any	allow
192.2.1.0/24	10.9.8.14	any	allow
192.2.1.0/24	10.2.2.0/24	any	block
192.2.1.0/24	10.3.9.0/24	any	allow
192.2.1.0/24	10.9.8.0/24	any	block
any	192.2.1.0/24	any	block

Application A ✕

```
C:\>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix.:local.net
    IPv4 Address. . . . .:192.2.1.11
    Subnet Mask . . . . .:255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway. . . . .:192.2.1.1

C:\>
```

VM NSG ✕

Source	Destination	Port	Action
10.3.9.0/24	any	any	allow
10.2.2.0/24	10.3.9.0/24	any	block
10.9.8.14	10.3.9.0/24	any	allow
192.2.1.0/24	10.3.9.0/24	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	192.2.1.0/24	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	10.9.8.14	any	allow
10.3.9.0/24	10.2.2.0/24	any	block
10.3.9.0/24	10.9.8.0/24	any	block
any	10.3.9.0/24	any	block



**Answer: See
explanation below.**

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a 'Remediation' window with a blue header. Below the header is a 'Select device' dropdown menu with a '+' button to its right. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of devices: 'Application NSG', 'Firewalls', 'VM NSG', 'VMs', and 'Workstations'. Below this, there are two panels, each with a title and a close button (X). The first panel is titled 'Application NSG' and has an 'Issue:' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of issues: 'Incorrect routing table', 'Misconfigured rule', 'Packet loss', 'Blocked outbound traffic', 'VPN tunnel down', 'Duplicated IP addresses', 'Misconfigured subnet mask', and 'Overly permissive configuration'. The second panel is titled 'Firewalls' and also has an 'Issue:' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing the same list of issues. In both panels, the 'Misconfigured rule' issue in the first panel and the 'VPN tunnel down' issue in the second panel are highlighted with a green border.

Firewalls → VPN tunnel down

The IPsec tunnel between on-prem Firewall 1 and cloud Firewall 2 (ipip0/ipip2) is down, so no traffic can traverse to the cloud.

Application NSG → Misconfigured rule

There's a "block" rule for 10.3.9.0/24 → 192.2.1.0/24, preventing legitimate on-prem clients from reaching Application A.

Question: 3

HOTSPOT

You are designing a campus network with a three-tier hierarchy and need to ensure secure connectivity between locations and traveling employees.

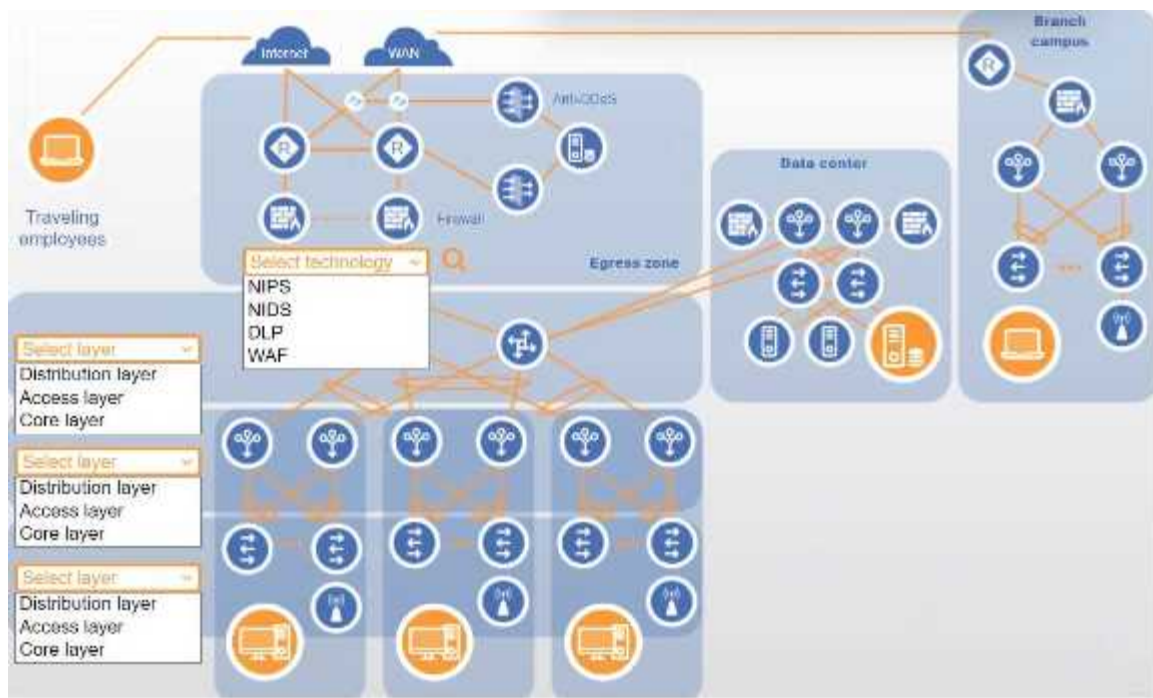
INSTRUCTIONS

Review the command output by clicking on the server, laptops, and workstations on the network.

Use the drop-down menus to determine the appropriate technology and label for each layer on the diagram. Options may only be used once.

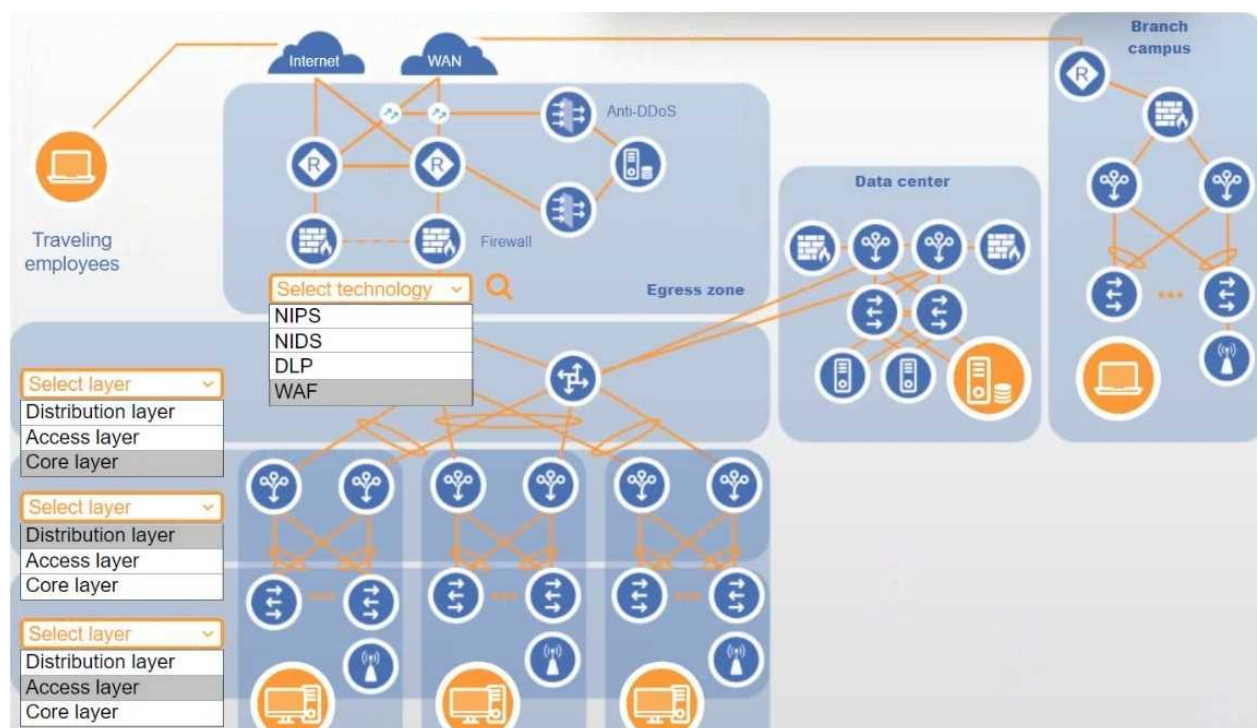
Click on the magnifying glass to make additional configuration changes.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



Answer:

Explanation:



Question: 4

As part of a project to modernize a sports stadium and improve the customer service experience for fans, the stadium owners want to implement a new wireless system. Currently, all tickets are electronic and managed by the stadium mobile application. The new solution is required to allow location tracking precision within 5ft (1.5m) of fans to deliver the following services:

Emergency/security assistance

Mobile food order

Event special effects

Raffle winner location displayed on the giant stadium screen

Which of the following technologies enables location tracking?

- A. SSID
- B. BLE
- C. NFC
- D. IoT

Answer: B

Explanation:

BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) is a wireless personal area network (WPAN) technology designed for applications that require lower energy consumption and reduced cost while maintaining a communication range similar to classic Bluetooth. BLE supports location tracking with an accuracy range typically between 1 to 2 meters (approximately 3 to 6 feet), making it ideal for applications that demand fine-grained location services, such as stadium services requiring real-time user proximity data.

According to the CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Official Objectives, under the Network Architecture domain, specifically in the subdomain:

"Wireless Technologies: Identify capabilities of BLE, NFC, RFID, and IoT devices within a network

environment," it is outlined that:

"BLE enables proximity-based services and real-time indoor location tracking with high accuracy when used with beacon infrastructure."

"BLE beacons can be deployed throughout a physical space, transmitting signals received by mobile applications to determine a user's location within a few feet."

"BLE is widely adopted for use cases including indoor navigation, asset tracking, and personalized user engagement, making it a critical technology for modern high-density venues such as stadiums."

In comparison:

SSID merely identifies a wireless network and has no location tracking function.

NFC requires close contact (under 4 cm), and is not suitable for continuous or broad-range tracking.

IoT is an overarching category that includes connected devices and sensors; however, IoT is not a standalone location tracking technology. It may include BLE as a component, but BLE specifically provides the precise location tracking functionality.

These distinctions are explicitly addressed in the CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide, under the section:

"Emerging Network Technologies and Architectures", where BLE is described as a key enabling technology for context-aware and location-based services in enterprise and public environments.

Question: 5

A company is experiencing Wi-Fi performance issues. Three Wi-Fi networks are available, each running on the 2.4 GHz band and on the same channel. Connecting to each Wi-Fi network yields slow performance. Which of the following channels should the networks be configured to?

- A. Channel 1, Channel 2, and Channel 3
- B. Channel 2, Channel 4, and Channel 9
- C. Channel 1, Channel 6, and Channel 11
- D. Channel 3, Channel 5, and Channel 10

Answer: C

Explanation:

These are the three non-overlapping channels in the 2.4 GHz band, eliminating co-channel and adjacent-channel interference for optimal Wi-Fi performance.

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