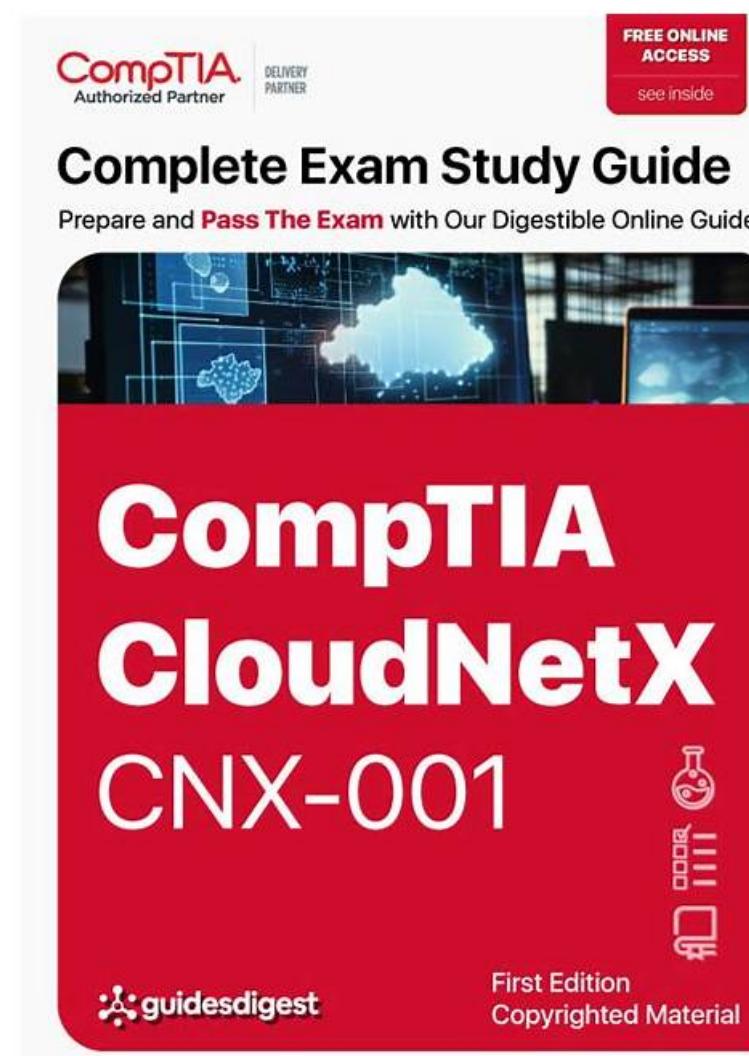


# CNX-001 Exam Review & Latest CNX-001 Exam Format



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## CompTIA CNX-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Network Architecture Design: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Architects and covers the ability to design scalable, secure, and efficient network architectures. It focuses on understanding design principles, selecting appropriate network components, and aligning architecture decisions with organizational needs. Candidates are expected to demonstrate a solid grasp of topology planning, high-availability configurations, and integration of cloud and on-premise systems to ensure reliability and performance.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network Troubleshooting: This section of the exam measures the skills of Network Support Engineers and covers diagnosing and resolving connectivity and performance issues across various network layers. It focuses on identifying root causes, using diagnostic tools, and applying systematic troubleshooting methodologies. The goal is to ensure that professionals can minimize downtime, restore service quickly, and prevent recurring problems by maintaining a resilient and stable network environment.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of Security Engineers and covers core practices for protecting network infrastructure. It includes applying firewall rules, implementing access control measures, and designing secure segmentation strategies. The content emphasizes threat mitigation techniques, secure configuration of networking devices, and adherence to compliance frameworks, preparing professionals to safeguard both internal and external network assets effectively.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network Operations, Monitoring, and Performance: This section of the exam measures skills of Network Operations Specialists and covers day-to-day operational management of network environments. It involves configuring monitoring tools, analyzing performance data, and responding to alerts. Candidates are evaluated on their ability to maintain network health, optimize throughput, and ensure consistent uptime by applying best practices for proactive performance tuning and operations management.</li> </ul>

#### >> CNX-001 Exam Review <<

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### CompTIA CloudNetX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

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.

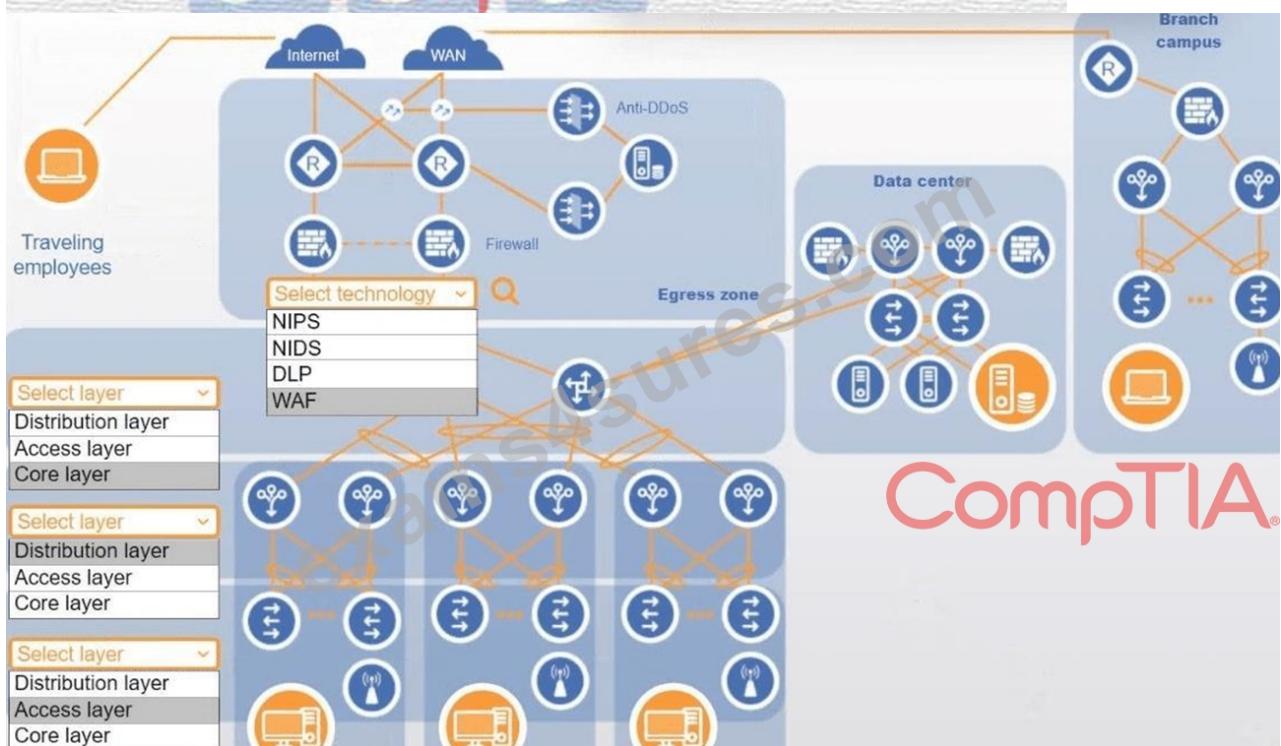
Click on the magnifying glass to make additional configuration changes.

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



**Answer:**

Explanation:

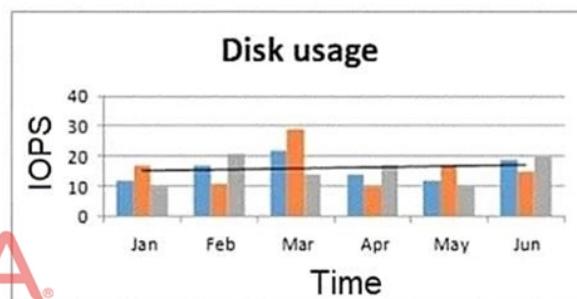
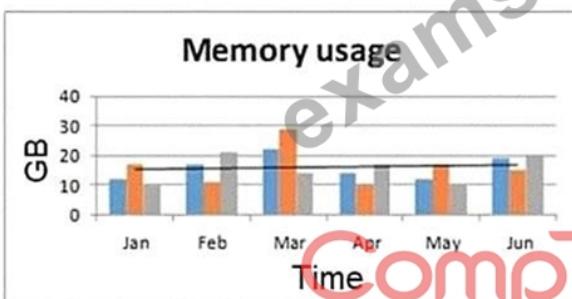
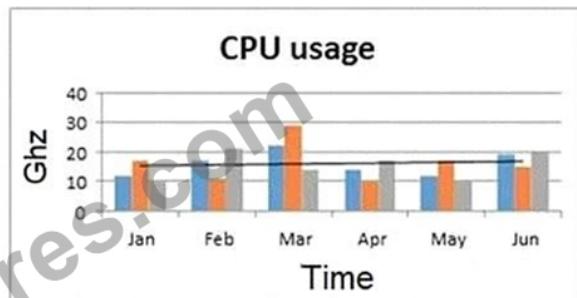
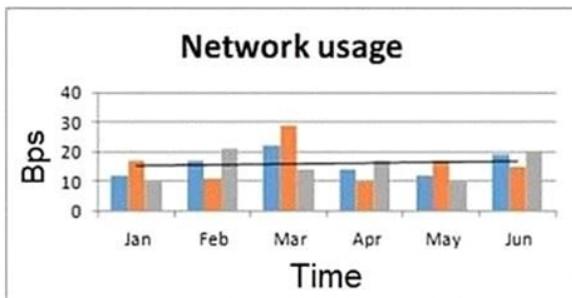


#### NEW QUESTION # 26

A network engineer at an e-commerce organization must improve the following dashboard due to a performance issue on the website:

(Refer to the image: Website performance monitoring dashboard showing metrics like network usage, CPU usage, memory usage, and disk usage over time.)

## Website performance monitoring



Which of the following is the most useful information to add to the dashboard for the operations team?

- A. Number of orders
- B. 404 errors
- C. Concurrent users
- D. Number of active incidents

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

While resource usage metrics (CPU, memory, disk, network) are important, the missing context here is user demand. Adding "Concurrent users" helps correlate resource utilization spikes with actual user load. For performance monitoring in web applications, concurrent sessions provide crucial insight into whether performance issues are demand-related.

Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide - under "Performance Monitoring and User Metrics":

"Monitoring user load metrics such as concurrent users provides insight into performance degradation and capacity planning. These are critical for identifying thresholds and auto-scaling requirements." Other options:

- \* A. 404 errors indicate broken links but don't explain performance issues.
- \* C. Number of orders tracks business activity, not system strain.
- \* D. Active incidents belong in an ITSM system, not real-time performance monitoring.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

A network security engineer must secure a web application running on virtual machines in a public cloud. The virtual machines are behind an application load balancer. Which of the following technologies should the engineer use to secure the virtual machines? (Choose two.)

- A. CDN
- B. SIEM
- C. NSG
- D. WAF
- E. DLP
- F. IDS

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

WAF (Web Application Firewall) protects web applications by inspecting HTTP/S traffic to and from the application. It filters, monitors, and blocks malicious traffic and exploits targeting web application vulnerabilities. WAFs are deployed at the edge, often in conjunction with load balancers, and are ideal for mitigating threats like SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and protocol violations. NSG (Network Security Group) is a native security feature offered by many cloud providers (such as Azure), functioning similarly to a firewall. NSGs control inbound and outbound traffic at the virtual network interface, subnet, or VM level, allowing engineers to define allowed or denied traffic rules.

Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide under "Cloud Workload Protection & Security Tools":

"WAFs are critical for protecting web-facing applications in public cloud environments."

"Network Security Groups (NSGs) are used to enforce access policies on cloud-based virtual networks, providing filtering and segmentation at the instance or subnet level."

### NEW QUESTION # 28

A company is expanding its network and needs to ensure improved stability and reliability. The proposed solution must fulfill the following requirements:

Detection and prevention of network loops

Automatic configuration of ports

Standard protocol (not proprietary)

Which of the following protocols is the most appropriate?

- A. RTSP
- B. SIP
- C. BGP
- D. STP

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

The Spanning Tree Protocol (IEEE 802.1D) is a non-proprietary standard that automatically detects Layer 2 loops and dynamically places redundant switch ports into a blocking or forwarding state, ensuring loop prevention and automatic port configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

A network administrator receives a ticket from one of the company's offices about video calls that work normally for one minute and then get very choppy. The network administrator pings the video server from that site to ensure that it is reachable:

(Ping output shows responses with varying latency times, including spikes: 11ms, 672ms, 849ms, 92ms, etc.)

Ping 10.172.16.16

Pinging 10.172.16.16 with 32 bytes of data:

```
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=40ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=672ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=111ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=117ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=849ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=24ms TTL=53
Reply from 10.172.16.16: bytes=32 time=92ms TTL=53
```

Which of the following is most likely the cause of the video call issue?

- A. Throughput
- B. Jitter
- C. Latency
- D. Loss

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Jitter refers to the variation in packet delay during transmission. In the ping output shown, the response times fluctuate significantly

(11ms, 672ms, 849ms, 34ms), indicating inconsistent network performance. Such variation leads to a poor experience in real-time applications like video calls. High jitter causes packets to arrive out of order, resulting in stuttering or choppy audio/video.

Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide - under "Troubleshooting Real-Time Network Services":

"Jitter is the deviation in packet arrival times and directly affects real-time communications such as VoIP and video conferencing.

Consistent latency is tolerable; inconsistent latency (jitter) is disruptive." Other options:

- \* A. Throughput refers to bandwidth and would cause consistent slowness.
  - \* C. Latency alone, if stable, is acceptable; it's the inconsistency here that causes issues.
  - \* D. Loss would be indicated by missing packets; the ping results show replies to all packets.

## NEW QUESTION # 30

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