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CompTIA CNX-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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CompTIA CloudNetX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

An organization with an on-premises data center is adopting additional cloud-based solutions. The organization wants to keep communication secure between remote employees' devices and workloads. Which of the following ZTA features best achieves this goal?

- A. Identity as the perimeter
- B. Cloud access security broker
- C. Principle of least privilege
- D. Secure service edge

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
"Identity as the perimeter" is a core principle of Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA). Rather than relying on traditional network-based perimeters, access is granted based on user identity and device posture. This is essential for remote users accessing cloud workloads, ensuring secure authentication regardless of physical location.
Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide - under "Zero Trust and Identity- Centric Security":
"Zero Trust shifts the trust boundary from the network to the user and device identity. 'Identity as the perimeter' ensures only verified users and devices are granted access to resources." Other options:
* A. Secure service edge (SSE) is a broad cloud security model, but not a specific ZTA principle.
* B. CASBs monitor cloud app usage, not core access authentication.
* C. Principle of least privilege is a supporting concept, but not the primary perimeter defense mechanism.

NEW QUESTION # 58

A network engineer is establishing a wireless network for handheld inventory scanners in a manufacturing company's warehouse. The engineer needs an authentication mechanism for these scanners that uses the Wi-Fi network and works with the company's Active Directory. The business requires that the solution authenticate the users and authorize the scanners. Which of the following provides the best solution for authentication and authorization?

- A. RADIUS
- B. LDAP
- C. PKI
- D. TACACS+

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using a RADIUS server with 802.1X on the Wi-Fi infrastructure allows the scanners (and their users) to be authenticated against Active Directory and mapped to the correct authorization policies. TACACS+ is geared toward device management, LDAP alone doesn't handle the Wi-Fi 802.1X handshake, and PKI by itself wouldn't provide the user-to-device authorization flow needed. RADIUS gives you both authentication and authorization tied into AD.

NEW QUESTION # 59

A global company has depots in various locations. A proprietary application was deployed locally at each of the depots, but issues with getting the consolidated data instantly occurred. The Chief Information Officer decided to centralize the application and deploy it in the cloud. After the cloud deployment, users report the application is slow. Which of the following is most likely the issue?

- A. Packet loss
- B. Overutilization
- C. Latency
- D. Throttling

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
When an application is moved from local deployment to a centralized cloud deployment, remote users must connect over the WAN. If the application is sensitive to delays, latency becomes a significant issue, especially across geographically distributed regions. This is a common performance concern for centralized applications serving remote offices.
Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide - under "Cloud Performance and WAN Connectivity":
"Cloud-hosted applications accessed by remote users may suffer from latency-related performance issues.
Optimization strategies may include CDN, caching, or edge deployment."
Other options:
* A. Throttling usually refers to bandwidth or rate-limiting, not general slowness.
* B. Overutilization is possible, but infrastructure was said to be centralized and new.
* C. Packet loss would likely cause disconnects or failures, not just slowness.

NEW QUESTION # 60
A cafe uses a tablet-based point-of-sale system. Customers are complaining that their food is taking too long to arrive. During an investigation, the following is noticed:
Every kitchen printer did not print the orders.
Payments are processing correctly.
The cloud-based system has record of the orders.
This issue occurred when the cafe was busy.
Which of the following is the best way to mitigate this issue?

- A. Assigning the kitchen printers static IP addresses
- B. Adding an access point exclusively for the kitchen
- C. Upgrading the kitchen printers' wireless dongles
- D. Updating the application

Answer: B

Explanation:
By dedicating a separate Wi-Fi access point to the printers, you isolate their traffic from the customer-facing tablets. This prevents congestion during busy periods, ensuring orders reliably print even when the main network is under heavy load.

NEW QUESTION # 61
Throughout the day, a sales team experiences videoconference performance issues when the accounting department runs reports. Which of the following is the best solution?

- A. Using a load balancer to split the video traffic evenly
- B. Running the accounting department's reports outside of business hours
- C. Configuring QoS on the corporate network switches
- D. Increasing the throughput on the network by purchasing high-end switches

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Quality of Service (QoS) ensures that latency-sensitive traffic like videoconferencing is prioritized over bandwidth-heavy but delay-tolerant tasks like report generation. Implementing QoS on network switches allows the network to differentiate traffic types and

ensure sufficient bandwidth for critical applications during congestion.

Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide - under "Traffic Prioritization and QoS":

"QoS enables classification and prioritization of network traffic to ensure performance of mission-critical or real-time applications such as voice and video." Other options:

* A. Scheduling tasks outside business hours is not scalable or reliable.
* B. Load balancing applies to servers, not prioritization of LAN traffic.
* D. Buying higher-end switches is costly and may not resolve contention under load.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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