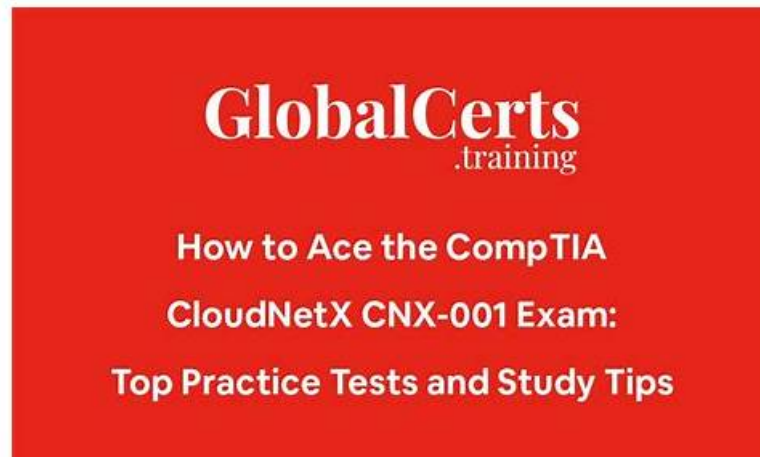


CompTIA CloudNetX Certification Exam practice exam guide & CNX-001 actual test cram



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CompTIA CNX-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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CompTIA CloudNetX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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. STP**
- C. BGP
- D. SIP

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

STP (Spanning Tree Protocol) is a Layer 2 standard protocol that prevents switching loops in Ethernet networks by creating a loop-free logical topology. It can automatically block and unblock redundant paths based on network changes, ensuring reliability and avoiding broadcast storms.

Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide - under "Ethernet Loop Prevention and Switching Protocols": "STP is a standard Layer 2 protocol used to detect and prevent network loops, enhancing network stability in switched topologies."

Other options:

- * B. SIP is a signaling protocol used in VoIP.
- * C. RTSP is for media streaming control.
- * D. BGP is a routing protocol, not for Layer 2 loop prevention.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A network engineer adds a large group of servers to a screened subnet and configures them to use IPv6 only.

The servers need to seamlessly communicate with IPv4 servers on the internal networks. Which of the following actions is the best way to achieve this goal?

- A. Change the servers in the screened subnet from IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses.
- **B. Implement NAT64 on the router between the screened subnet and the internal network.**
- C. Set up a bridge between the screened subnet and internal networks to handle the conversion.
- D. Add IPv6 to the network cards on the internal servers so they can communicate with the screened subnet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

NAT64 provides automatic protocol translation between IPv6-only clients and IPv4-only servers at the router, letting your new IPv6-only servers communicate seamlessly with existing IPv4 resources without changing their addresses.

NEW QUESTION # 13

A company hosts a cloud-based e-commerce application and only wants the application accessed from certain locations. The

network team configures a cloud firewall with WAF enabled, but users can access the application globally. Which of the following should the network team do?

- A. Implement a CDN
- **B. Configure geo-restriction**
- C. Configure a NAT gateway
- D. Reconfigure WAF rules

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A Web Application Firewall (WAF) is primarily used for inspecting HTTP/HTTPS requests and filtering out malicious traffic, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks. However, WAFs do not restrict access based on geographical location by default.

To control access to the cloud-hosted application based on geographical location, the correct measure is to implement geo-restriction (geo-blocking). This technique limits access to cloud-based resources by using the source IP's geographical origin. Geo-restriction is typically enforced at the cloud firewall or load balancer level.

Relevant Extract from CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Official Objectives:

"Cloud access control policies can enforce geo-restriction settings, ensuring applications and services are only accessible from authorized geographic regions." Also found under "Security Controls in Cloud Deployments" section:

"Geo-restriction uses IP geolocation data to restrict access to services based on geographic criteria, supporting compliance and security requirements."

NEW QUESTION # 14

An outage occurred after a software upgrade on core switching. A network administrator thinks that the firmware installed had a bug. Which of the following should the network administrator do next?

- **A. Test the theory to determine cause.**
Document lessons learned.
- B. Establish a plan of action to resolve the issue.
- C. Implement the solution.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before taking corrective action, you need to verify that the new firmware is indeed the root cause, such as by rolling back to the previous version in a controlled test or reproducing the failure in a lab, so you're sure your fix addresses the actual problem.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A network architect needs to design a solution to ensure every cloud environment network is built to the same baseline. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- * Use automated deployment.
- * Easily update multiple environments.
- * Share code with a community of practice.

Which of the following are the best solutions? (Choose two.)

- A. Deployment guides
- **B. CI/CD pipelines**
- C. Automated image deployment
- **D. Public code repository**
- E. Deployment runbooks
- F. Private code repository

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A: CI/CD pipelines - Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) pipelines allow automated and repeatable

B: Public code repository - A public repository (e.g., GitHub, GitLab public projects) allows sharing code with the broader community of practice, enabling collaboration, peer review, and reuse. It supports version control and standardized deployment scripts (e.g., Terraform, Ansible).

"Public repositories facilitate code sharing and collaboration, supporting standardized infrastructure templates." Other options:

* D. Private repositories restrict sharing, conflicting with the requirement to share code.

* F. Deployment guides are manual documents, not automation tools.

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