



CompTIA

Exam Questions CNX-001

CompTIA CloudNetX Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

A network architect needs to build a new data center for a large company that has business units that process retail financial transactions. Which of the following information should the architect request from the company?

- A. Regulatory requirements
- B. Statement of work
- C. Business case study
- D. Internal reference architecture

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before designing a facility that will handle retail financial transactions, you need to understand all applicable compliance and security mandates (e.g. PCI DSS, SOX, GDPR). Those regulatory requirements will drive your choices around physical security, network segmentation, encryption, logging, redundancy, and operational controls, ensuring the data center meets its legal and industry-specific obligations.

NEW QUESTION 2

Security policy states that all inbound traffic to the environment needs to be restricted, but all external outbound traffic is allowed within the hybrid cloud environment. A new application server was recently set up in the cloud. Which of the following would most likely need to be configured so that the server has the appropriate access set up? (Choose two.)

- A. Application gateway
- B. IPS
- C. Port security
- D. Firewall
- E. Network security group
- F. Screened subnet

Answer: DE

Explanation:

A perimeter firewall enforces the organization's deny inbound by default, allow all outbound policy at the edge of the cloud environment, while an Azure-style NSG applies the same rule set at the VM/subnet level. Together they ensure no inbound connections slip through and that outbound traffic remains unrestricted.

NEW QUESTION 3

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

Answer: B

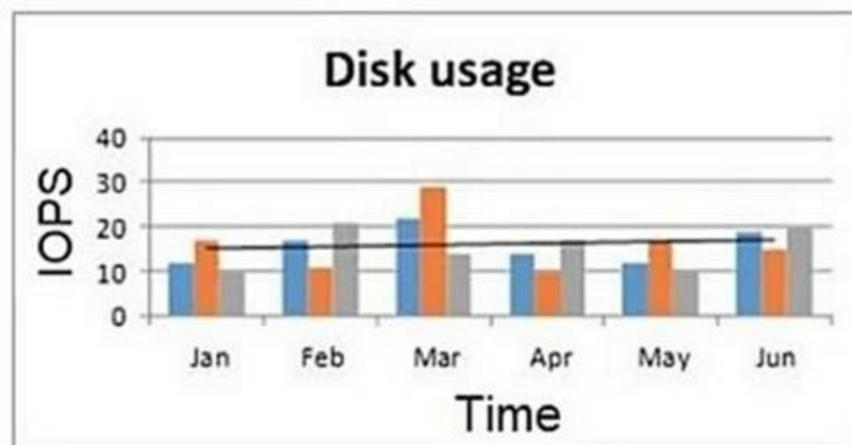
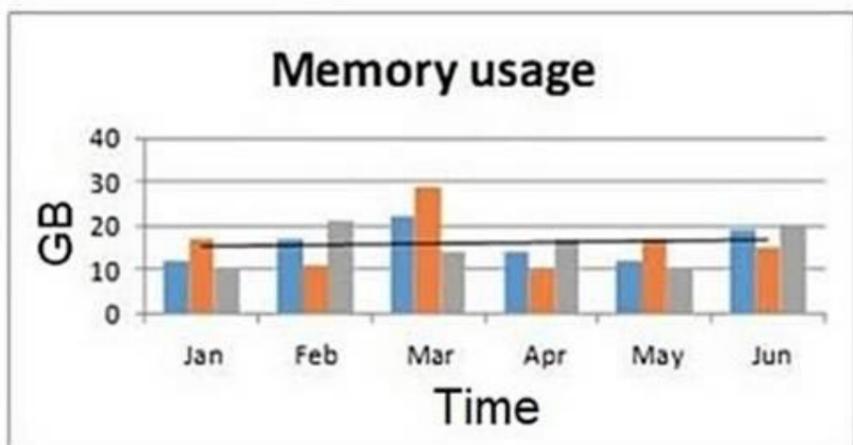
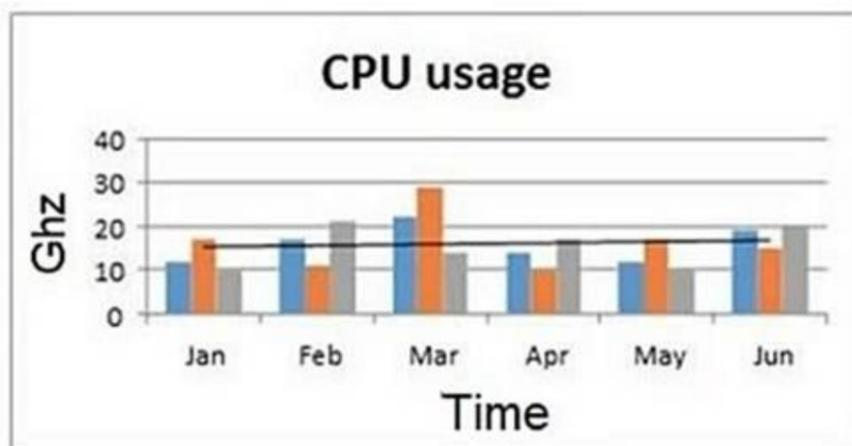
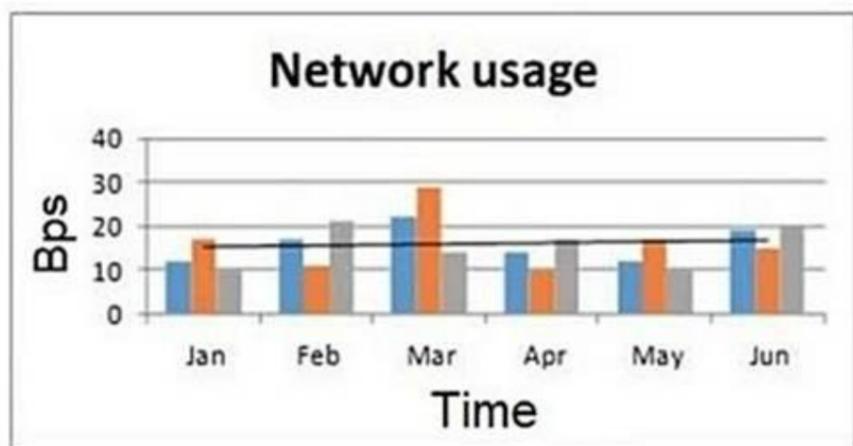
Explanation:

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 4

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

Website performance monitoring



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Adding a concurrent-user count gives you the key context you're missing: it ties spikes in CPU, memory, disk I/O, and network traffic directly to how many people are actively hitting the site. You can then see whether performance issues align with increases in user load, enabling more targeted capacity planning and troubleshooting.

NEW QUESTION 5

A network architect must design a new branch network that meets the following requirements:

- *No single point of failure
 - *Clients cannot be impacted by changes to the underlying medium
 - *Clients must be able to communicate directly to preserve bandwidth
- Which of the following network topologies should the architect use?

- A. Hub-and-spoke
- B. Mesh
- C. Spine-and-leaf
- D. Star

Answer: B

Explanation:

A full-mesh topology gives every node redundant paths to every other node, eliminating any single point of failure, and lets clients communicate directly over the optimal link without depending on an intermediate hub or core.

NEW QUESTION 6

A network architect is working on a physical network design template for a small education institution's satellite campus that is not yet built. The new campus location will consist of two small buildings with classrooms, one screening room with audiovisual equipment, and 200 seats for students. Which of the following enterprise network designs should the architect suggest?

- A. Hybrid
- B. Dual-layer
- C. Three-tier
- D. Collapsed core

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a small satellite campus with limited buildings and user density, a collapsed-core (two-tier) design combines the core and distribution layers into a single set of switches. This minimizes hardware, simplifies management, and still provides the necessary segmentation and resiliency for the classrooms, screening room, and student seating areas.

NEW QUESTION 7

A cloud architect must recommend an architecture approach for a new medical application that requires the lowest downtime possible. Which of the following is the best application deployment strategy given the high-availability requirement?

- A. Two different availability zones (per region) using an active-active topology in two different regions
- B. Four different availability zones using an active-passive topology in a single region
- C. Four different availability zones using an active-active topology in a single region
- D. Two different availability zones (per region) using an active-passive topology in two different regions

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deploying active-active clusters across two AZs in each of two regions ensures the application can survive both AZ- and entire-region failures, delivering the highest possible uptime.

NEW QUESTION 8

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

By implementing Quality of Service rules, you can prioritize videoconference packets over the bulk data transfers generated by accounting reports, ensuring consistent call quality without disrupting either department's workflows.

NEW QUESTION 9

A company hosts its applications on the cloud and is expanding its business to Europe. The company must comply with General Data Protection Regulation to limit European customers' access to data. The network team configures the firewall rules but finds that some customers in the United States can access data hosted in Europe. Which of the following is the best option for the network team to configure?

- A. SASE
- B. Network security groups
- C. CDN
- D. Geofencing rule

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using a geofencing (georestriction) policy lets you block or allow traffic based on the client's geographic location. This ensures that only users in approved regions (e.g., the United States) can reach the European-hosted data, effectively preventing unintended European customer access without complex IP ACLs.

NEW QUESTION 10

A network administrator recently deployed new Wi-Fi 6E access points in an office and enabled 6GHz coverage. Users report that when they are connected to the new 6GHz SSID, the performance is worse than the 5GHz SSID. The network administrator suspects that there is a source of 6GHz interference in the office. Using the troubleshooting methodology, which of the following actions should the network administrator do next?

- A. Test to see if the changes have improved network performance.
- B. Use a spectrum analyzer and check the 6GHz spectrum.
- C. Document the list of channels that are experiencing interference.
- D. Change the channels being used by the 6GHz radios in the APs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before making configuration changes, you should verify and pinpoint the suspected interference source by analyzing the 6 GHz band. A spectrum analyzer will reveal any non-Wi-Fi transmissions or overlapping noise that's degrading performance, allowing you to target your remediation effectively.

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Answer: B

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 14

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Shifting to identity as the perimeter means that each remote user and device's identity (and context) becomes the basis for granting secure, encrypted access directly to workloads, regardless of the underlying network, ensuring communications are authenticated and authorized per-session.

NEW QUESTION 17

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Centralizing the application in the cloud introduces longer round-trip times for geographically dispersed users. The increased propagation delay (latency) is the most likely cause of the perceived slowness.

NEW QUESTION 22

A network administrator must connect a remote building at a manufacturing plant to the main building via a wireless connection. Which of the following should the administrator choose to get the greatest possible range from the wireless connection? (Choose two.)

- A. 2.4GHz
- B. 5GHz
- C. 6GHz
- D. Omnidirectional antenna
- E. Patch antenna
- F. Built-in antenna

Answer: AE

Explanation:

* 2.4 GHz: The lower-frequency 2.4 GHz band propagates farther and better penetrates obstacles than 5 GHz or 6 GHz, giving you greater link distance.
Patch antenna: A directional (patch) antenna focuses RF energy into a narrow beam, maximizing gain and range between two fixed points – the best for a long-haul wireless link.

NEW QUESTION 26

A company is experiencing multiple switch failures. The network analyst discovers the following:
Network recovery time is unacceptable and occurs after the shutdown of some switches. Some loops were detected in the network.
No broadcast storm was detected.
Which of the following is the most cost-effective solution?

- A. Add a new Layer 3 switch.
- B. Add multiple VLANs.
- C. Implement STP.
- D. Implement tagging.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Spanning Tree Protocol prevents and automatically resolves layer-2 loops without requiring new hardware. It also improves convergence times after a link or switch failure, meeting the recovery and loop-avoidance requirements most cost-effectively.

NEW QUESTION 31

A network engineer identified several failed log-in attempts to the VPN from a user's account. When the engineer inquired, the user mentioned the IT help desk called and asked them to change their password. Which of the following types of attacks occurred?

- A. Initialization vector
- B. On-path
- C. Evil twin
- D. Social engineering

Answer: D

Explanation:

The attacker tricked the user into revealing credentials by impersonating the help desk over the phone—an archetypal social engineering tactic.

NEW QUESTION 33

After a malicious actor used an open port in a company's lobby, a network architect needs to enhance network security. The solution must enable:

- Security posture check
- Auto remediation capabilities
- Network isolation
- Device and user authentication

Which of the following technologies best meets these requirements?

- A. IPS
- B. Microsegmentation
- C. 802.1X
- D. NAC

Answer: D

Explanation:

NAC solutions perform health and posture assessments before granting network access, authenticate both devices and users, automatically quarantine or remediate noncompliant machines, and enforce dynamic isolation policies, fully satisfying all four requirements.

NEW QUESTION 35

An administrator needs to add a device to the allow list in order to bypass user authentication of an AAA system. The administrator uses MAC filtering and needs to discover the device's MAC address to accomplish this task. The device receives an IP address from DHCP, but the IP address changes daily. Which of the following commands should the administrator run on the device to locate its MAC address?

- A. `ipconfig /all`
- B. `netstat -an`
- C. `arp -a`
- D. `nslookup`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Running `ipconfig /all` on the device will display the physical (MAC) address of each network adapter, allowing you to copy the correct MAC for your allow-list entry.

NEW QUESTION 39

A large commercial enterprise that runs a global video streaming platform recently acquired a small business that serves customers in a geographic area with limited connectivity to the global telecommunications infrastructure. The executive leadership team issued a mandate to deliver the highest possible video streaming quality to all customers around the world. Which of the following solutions should the enterprise architect suggest to meet the requirements?

- A. Serve the customers in the acquired area with a highly compressed version of content.
- B. Use a geographically weighted DNS solution to distribute the traffic.
- C. Deploy multiple local load balancers in the newly added geographic area.
- D. Utilize CDN for all customers regardless of geographic location.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A global Content Delivery Network caches and serves video streams from edge nodes close to end users, minimizing latency and packet loss over limited backhaul links and ensuring the highest possible quality everywhere. By offloading traffic to a CDN, even customers in regions with constrained connectivity will receive optimized streams from the nearest POP rather than traversing the congested core network.

NEW QUESTION 43

A network architect must ensure only certain departments can access specific resources while on premises. Those same users cannot be allowed to access those resources once they have left campus. Which of the following would ensure access is provided according to these requirements?

- A. Enabling MFA for only those users within the departments needing access
- B. Configuring geofencing with the IPs of the resources
- C. Configuring UEBA to monitor all access to those resources during non-business hours
- D. Implementing a PKI-based authentication system to ensure access

Answer: B

Explanation:

By defining an IP-based geofence around the on-premises network addresses where those resources reside, you ensure that only users connecting from inside the campus IP ranges can reach them. As soon as the same users leave that network (and thus fall outside the geofenced IP block), access is automatically denied.

NEW QUESTION 48

A network administrator is troubleshooting a user's workstation that is unable to connect to the company network. The results of commands the administrator runs on the workstation are shown below:

```
c:\>ipconfig /all
Windows IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Ethernet 1:
    Physical Address. . . : 1A-21-11-33-44-5A
    DHCP Enabled. . . . . : Yes
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 10.21.12.8
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . : 10.21.12.254
```

A router on the same network shows the following output:

```
#arp -a
Internet Address          Physical Address
10.21.12.254             12-34-56-78-9a-bc
10.21.12.255             ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
10.21.12.2                1A-21-11-2F-1E-11
10.21.12.3                1A-21-11-1B-2C-44
10.21.12.8                1A-21-11-31-74-4C
10.21.12.10              1A-21-11-43-10-BB
```

Which of the following is the most likely cause of the issues?

- A. Asynchronous routing
- B. IP address conflict
- C. DHCP server down
- D. Broadcast storm

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

SIMULATION

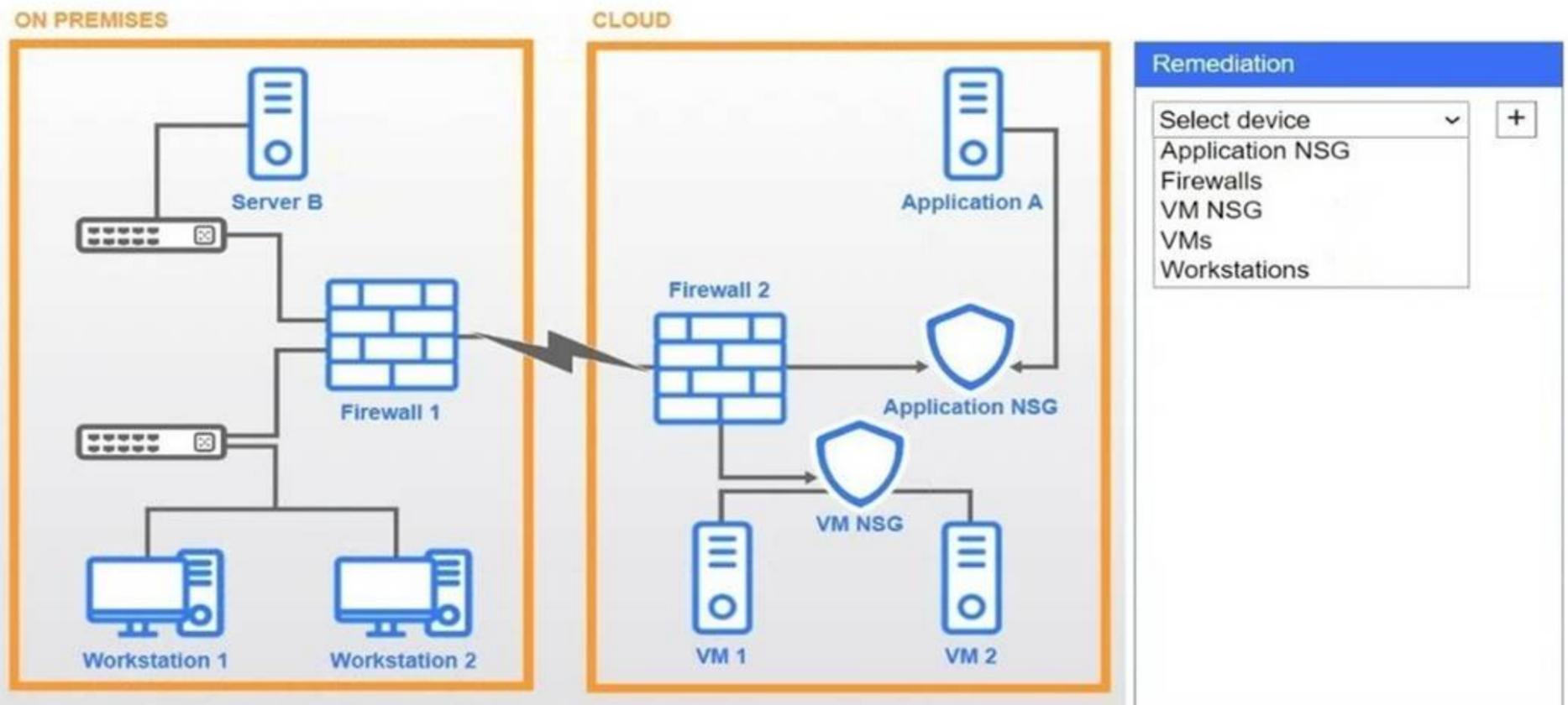
A network administrator needs to resolve connectivity issues in a hybrid cloud setup. Workstations and VMs are not able to access Application A. Workstations are able to

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

Issue:

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

Firewalls

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

Issue:

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

VMs

Issue:

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

Workstations

Issue:

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

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:\>
```

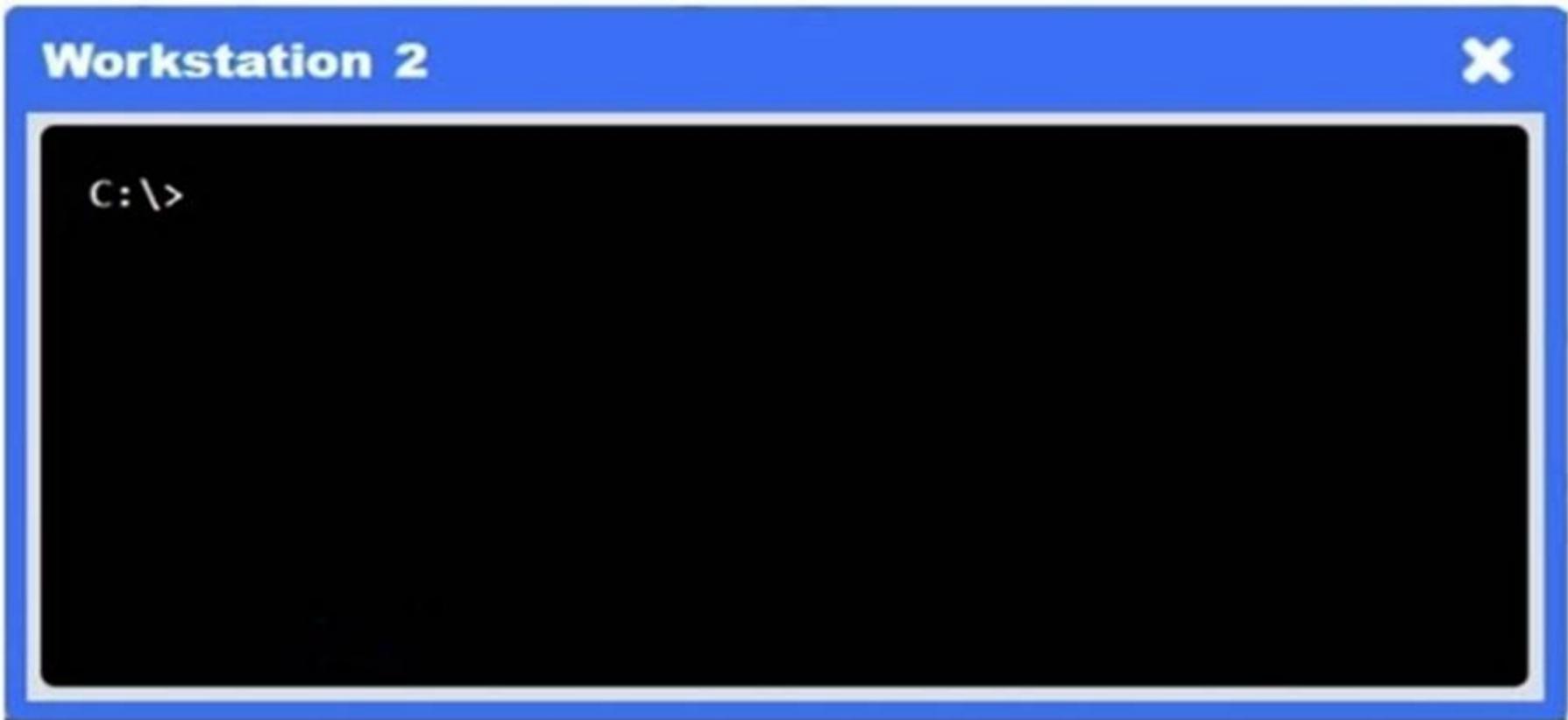
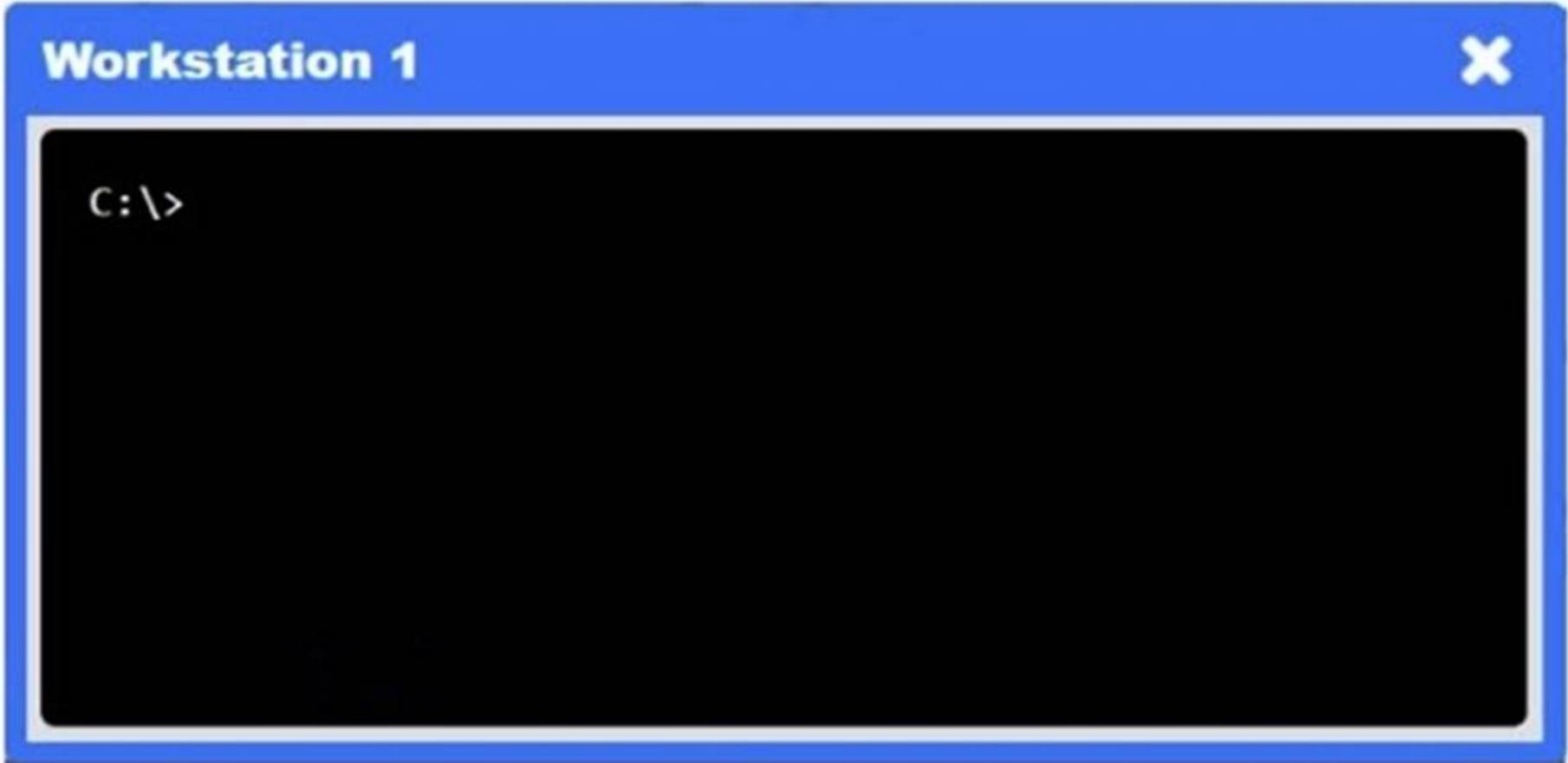
Firewall 1

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

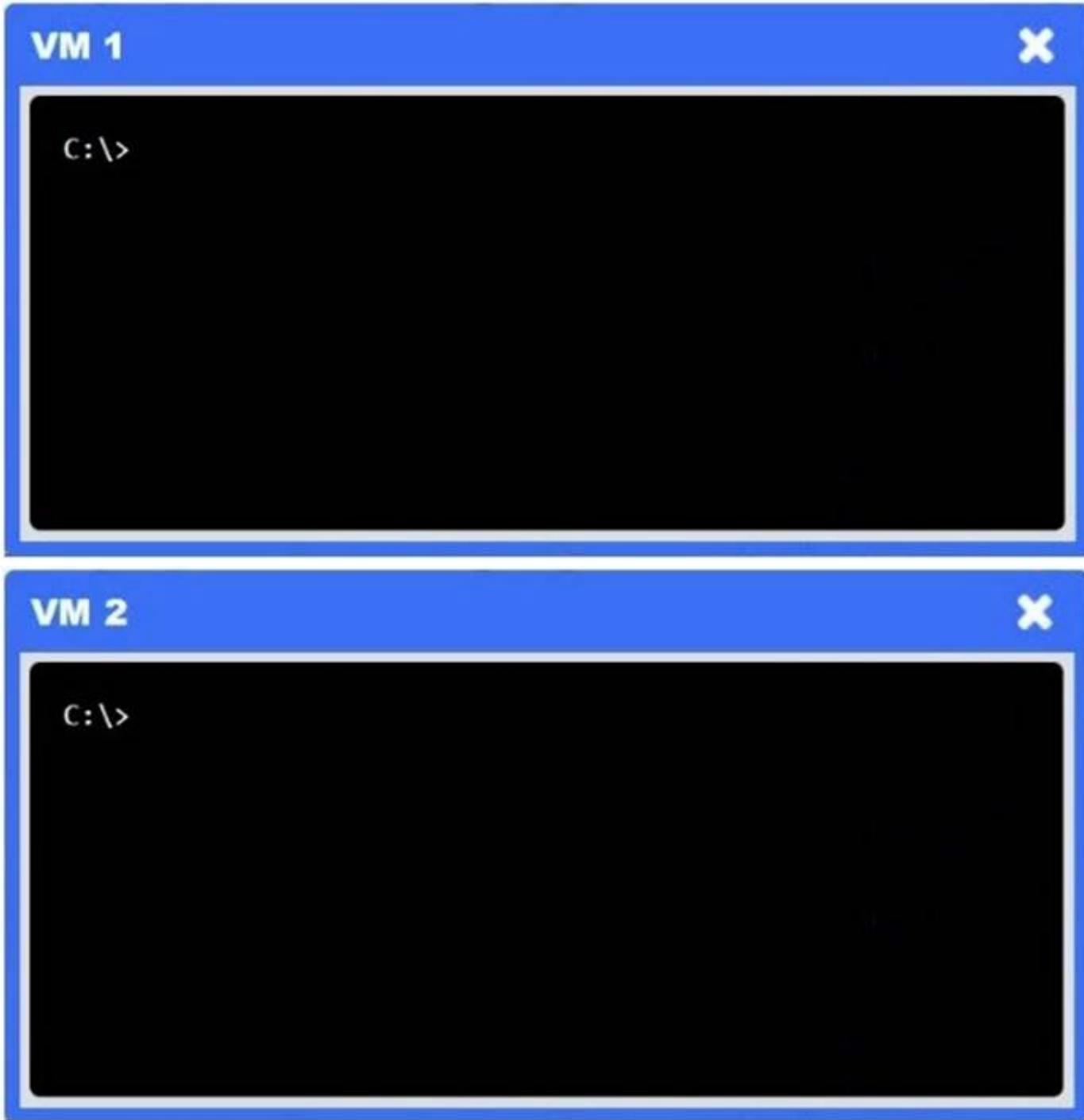
```

```
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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION 57

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.

NEW QUESTION 59

An organization wants to evaluate network behavior with a network monitoring tool that is not inline. The organization will use the logs for further correlation and analysis of potential threats. Which of the following is the best solution?

- A. Syslog to a common dashboard used in the NOC
- B. SNMP trap with log analytics
- C. SSL decryption of network packets with preconfigured alerts

D. NetFlow to feed into the SIEM

Answer: D

Explanation:

NetFlow provides detailed, flow-level metadata (source/destination IPs, ports, protocols, byte counts, timestamps) without sitting inline. By exporting these records into your SIEM, you gain centralized logging and can correlate network behaviors with other security events for threat detection and analysis.

NEW QUESTION 61

A network engineer is installing new switches in the data center to replace existing infrastructure. The previous network hardware had administrative interfaces that were plugged into the existing network along with all other server hardware on the same subnet. Which of the following should the engineer do to better secure these administrative interfaces?

- A. Connect the switch management ports to a separate physical network.
- B. Disable unused physical ports on the switches to keep unauthorized users out.
- C. Set the administrative interfaces and the network switch ports on the same VLAN.
- D. Upgrade all of the switch firmware to the latest hardware levels.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Segregating management interfaces onto their own dedicated network ensures that administrative access is isolated from general user and server traffic, greatly reducing the attack surface and preventing lateral movement if the production network is compromised.

NEW QUESTION 65

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