

# Exam Questions CNX-001

CompTIA CloudNetX Exam

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

An architect needs to deploy a new payroll application on a cloud host. End users' access to the application will be based on the end users' role. In addition, the host must be deployed on the 192.168.77.32/30 subnet. Which of the following Zero Trust elements are being implemented in this design? (Choose two.)

- A. Least privilege
- B. Device trust
- C. Microsegmentation
- D. CASB
- E. WAF
- F. MFA

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

Least privilege: Granting users access to the payroll app strictly according to their roles enforces the principle of least privilege.

Microsegmentation: Placing the host in its own 192.168.77.32/30 subnet isolates it from other workloads, achieving microsegmentation.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

An administrator must ensure that credit card numbers are not contained in any outside messaging or file transfers from the organization. Which of the following controls meets this requirement?

- A. Intrusion detection system
- B. Egress filtering
- C. Data loss prevention
- D. Encryption in transit

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Data Loss Prevention solutions inspect outbound communications and file transfers for sensitive data patterns, such as credit card numbers, and block or quarantine any messages that contain them, ensuring that no payment card details leave the organization.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 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=34ms 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:**

The wildly varying ping response times (from 11 ms up to 849 ms) indicate high packet- delay variation, which causes the video stream to become choppy after a short period. That fluctuation in latency is known as jitter.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A network security administrator needs to set up a solution to: Gather all data from log files in a single location. Correlate the data to generate alerts. Which of the following should the administrator implement?

- A. Syslog
- B. Event log monitoring
- C. Log management
- D. SIEM

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Security Information and Event Management system centralizes log collection from disparate sources and applies correlation rules to generate actionable alerts.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

A network administrator is configuring firewall rules to lock down the network from outside attacks. Which of the following should the administrator configure to create the most strict set of rules?

- A. URL filtering
- B. File blocking
- C. Network security group
- D. Allow List

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

By explicitly permitting only known, approved traffic and blocking everything else by default, an allow-list policy enforces the strictest firewall posture.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

A partner is migrating a client from on premises to a hybrid cloud. Given the following project status information, the initial project timeline estimates need to be revised:

Phase	Initial estimate	Current status
Discovery	1 month	2 months
Design	2 weeks	1 month
Implementation	6 months	9 months
Knowledge transfer	2 months	3 months

Which of the following documents needs to be revised to best reflect the current status of the project?

- A. BIA
- B. SLA
- C. SOW
- D. WBS

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The Work Breakdown Structure is where each project phase and its duration are documented in detail. Since the estimated timelines for discovery, design, implementation, and knowledge transfer have all slipped, you update the WBS to reflect the new, actual phase durations.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

A company's IT department is expected to grow from 100 to 200 employees, and the sales department is expected to grow from 1,000 to a maximum of 2,000 employees. Each employee owns a single laptop with a single IP allocated. The network architect wants to deploy network segmentation using the IP range 10.0.0.0/8. Which of the following is the best solution?

- A. Allocate 10.1.0.0/30 to the IT department
- B. Allocate 10.2.0.0/16 to the sales department.
- C. Allocate 10.1.0.0/16 to the IT department
- D. Allocate 10.2.1.0/24 to the sales department.
- E. Allocate 10.1.0.0/22 to the IT department
- F. Allocate 10.2.0.0/15 to the sales department.
- G. Allocate 10.1.0.0/16 to the IT department
- H. Allocate 10.2.1.0/25 to the sales department.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A /22 gives you 1,022 usable addresses, ample headroom for 200 IT laptops, while a /15 yields 32,766 addresses, covering up to 2,000 sales laptops with room to grow, all within the 10.0.0.0/8 space.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

An organization's Chief Technical Officer is concerned that changes to the network using IaC are causing unscheduled outages. Which of the following best mitigates this risk?

- A. Making code changes to the master branch
- B. Enforcing code review of the change by the author
- C. Forking the code repository before making changes
- D. Adding review/approval steps to the CI/CD pipelines

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Introducing mandatory review and approval gates in your deployment pipelines ensures that every Infrastructure-as-Code change is peer-reviewed, tested, and explicitly signed off before going live, reducing the chance of unvetted code causing unexpected outages.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 11**

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. DLP
- C. IDS
- D. WAF
- E. SIEM
- F. NSG

**Answer:** DF

**Explanation:**

WAF: Protects the web application by inspecting incoming HTTP/HTTPS requests at the load balancer, blocking SQL injection, XSS, and other common web attacks.

NSG: Enforces network-layer controls on the VMs' subnets or interfaces, allowing only approved ports and IP ranges to reach the application servers.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

A company provides an API that runs on the public cloud for its customers. A fixed number of VMs host the APIs. During peak hours, the company notices a spike in usage that results in network communication speeds slowing down for all customers. The management team has decided that access for all customers should be fair and accessible at all times. Which of the following is the most cost-effective way to address this issue?

- A. Use an allow list for customers using APIs.
- B. Increase the number of VMs running APIs.
- C. Enable throttling on APIs.
- D. Increase the MTU on the VMs.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Implementing request throttling (rate limiting) lets you cap how many requests each customer can make per time unit. This ensures no single user can saturate the API servers, providing fair access across all customers without the recurring costs of adding more VMs.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

An application is hosted on a three-node cluster in which each server has identical compute and network performance specifications. A fourth node is scheduled to be added to the cluster with three times the performance as any one of the preexisting nodes. The network architect wants to ensure that the new node gets the same approximate number of requests as all of the others combined. Which of the following load-balancing methodologies should the network architect recommend?

- A. Round-robin
- B. Load-based
- C. Least connections
- D. Weighted

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Assign each of the three original nodes a weight of 1 and the new high-performance node a weight of 3. With weighted balancing, the new node will receive  $3 / (1 + 1 + 1 + 3) = 50\%$  of traffic - equal to the combined load on the other three.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 18**

A network engineer needs to implement a cloud native solution. The solution must allow the recording of network conversation metadata of the host and appliances attached to a VPC. Which of the following will accomplish these goals with the least effort?

- A. Enabling network flow
- B. Configuring SNMP traps
- C. Implementing QoS network tagging
- D. Installing a cloud monitoring agent

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Enabling VPC (or equivalent) flow logs is the native, zero-agent way to capture metadata about every network conversation, source/destination IPs, ports, protocols, bytes transferred, across both hosts and managed appliances in your virtual network. It requires minimal setup (just a checkbox or API call) and scales automatically with your VPC.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

Application development team users are having issues accessing the database server within the cloud environment. All other users are able to use SSH to access this server without issues. The network architect reviews the following information to troubleshoot the issue:

IPAM information:

```
Application development gateway: 192.168.2.1/24
Application development firewall: 192.168.3.1
Server segment gateway: 192.168.1.1/24
Server segment firewall: 192.168.4.1
Database server: 192.168.1.9
Core firewall: 192.168.10.1
```

Traceroute output from an application developer's machine with the assigned IP 192.168.2.7:

```
Tracing route to 192.168.1.9 over a max of 30 hops:
 1.  <1ms<1ms<1ms192.168.2.1
 2.  <1ms<1ms<1ms192.168.2.2
 3.   3ms  2ms  3ms192.168.1.1
 4.   3ms  2ms  3ms192.168.4.1
 5.   *    *    *Request Time out
 6.   *    *    *Request Time out
 7.   *    *    *Request Time out
```

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

- A. The core firewall is blocking the traffic.
- B. Network security groups do not have the correct outbound rule configured.
- C. The server segment firewall is dropping the traffic.
- D. The server segment gateway is having bandwidth issues.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The traceroute from 192.168.2.7 reaches the server-segment gateway (192.168.1.1) and then the server-segment firewall (192.168.4.1), but never progresses to the database server's subnet. That indicates the firewall at 192.168.4.1 is blocking or not forwarding packets to 192.168.1.9.

**NEW QUESTION 23**

A network architect is working on a new network design to better support remote and on-campus workers. Traffic needs to be decrypted for inspection in the cloud but is not required to go through the company's data center. Which of the following technologies best meets these requirements?

- A. Secure web gateway
- B. Transit gateway
- C. Virtual private network
- D. Intrusion prevention system
- E. Network access control system

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A cloud-delivered Secure Web Gateway can terminate and decrypt user HTTPS sessions directly in the cloud for policy enforcement and inspection without hair-pinning traffic back through the data center.

**NEW QUESTION 27**

A SaaS company is launching a new product based in a cloud environment. The new product will be provided as an API and should not be exposed to the internet. Which of the following should the company create to best meet this requirement?

- A. A transit gateway that connects the API to the customer's VPC
- B. Firewall rules allowing access to the API endpoint from the customer's VPC
- C. A VPC peering connection from the API VPC to the customer's VPC
- D. A private service endpoint exposing the API endpoint to the customer's VPC

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS PrivateLink (a private service endpoint) lets you expose your API over an interface endpoint directly into each customer's VPC without ever traversing the public internet, ensuring the service remains fully private.

**NEW QUESTION 30**

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 31**

A network architect is choosing design options for a new SD-WAN installation that has the following requirements:

All network traffic from the cloud must pass through inspection devices in a dedicated data center.

Ensure redundancy. Centralize egress traffic.

Which of the following network topologies best meets these requirements?

- A. Point-to-point
- B. Hub-and-spoke
- C. Star
- D. Partial mesh

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A hub-and-spoke design sends all branch and cloud traffic into the central hub (your data center) for inspection, then back out, meeting the requirement for centralized egress and security inspection. By deploying multiple hub nodes and using dynamic path selection, you also achieve redundancy without losing the centralized control plane.

**NEW QUESTION 35**

A company is transitioning from on premises to a hybrid environment. Due to regulatory standards, the company needs to achieve a high level of reliability and high availability for the connection between its data center and the cloud provider. Which of the following solutions best meets the requirements?

- A. Establish a Direct Connect with the cloud provider and peer to two different VPCs in the cloud network.
- B. Establish a Direct Connect with the cloud provider and a redundant connection with a VPN over the internet.
- C. Establish two Direct Connect connections to the cloud provider using two different suppliers.
- D. Establish a VPN with two tunnels to a transit gateway at the cloud provider.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

By provisioning two dedicated Direct Connect circuits from separate carriers (diverse physical paths and providers), you achieve a true highly available, fault-tolerant link that meets stringent reliability and regulatory requirements without relying on the public internet.

**NEW QUESTION 37**

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 38**

A network architect is designing a solution to secure the organization's applications based on the security policy. The requirements are:

Users must authenticate using one set of credentials.

External users must be located in authorized sites. Session timeouts must be enforced.

Network access requirements should be changed as needed.

Which of the following best meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Role-based access
- B. Single sign-on
- C. Static IP allocation
- D. Multifactor authentication
- E. Conditional access policy
- F. Risk-based authentication

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

Single sign-on: Provides users with one set of credentials for authentication across all applications, simplifying access and reducing password fatigue.

Conditional access policy: Enforces location-based restrictions for external users, configurable session timeouts, and dynamic network access controls that can be updated as requirements evolve.

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Server A (10.2.3.9) needs to access Server B (10.2.2.7) within the cloud environment since they are segmented into different network sections. All external inbound traffic must be blocked to those servers. Which of the following need to be configured to appropriately secure the cloud network? (Choose two.)

- A. Network security group rule: allow 10.2.3.9 to 10.2.2.7
- B. Network security group rule: allow 10.2.0.0/16 to 0.0.0.0/0
- C. Network security group rule: deny 0.0.0.0/0 to 10.2.0.0/16
- D. Firewall rule: deny 10.2.0.0/16 to 0.0.0.0/0
- E. Firewall rule: allow 10.2.0.0/16 to 0.0.0.0/0
- F. Network security group rule: deny 10.2.0.0/16 to 0.0.0.0/0

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

Network security group rule: allow 10.2.3.9 to 10.2.2.7 Explicitly permits Server A's IP to reach Server B.

Network security group rule: deny 0.0.0.0/0 to 10.2.0.0/16

Blocks all inbound traffic from any external source into the 10.2.0.0/16 address space, ensuring no external access.

**NEW QUESTION 43**

A network architect is creating a network topology for a global SD-WAN deployment. The business has offices in Asia, Europe, and the United States and makes use of data centers in the United States and Europe. Most traffic between sites must have the lowest latency possible. Which of the following topologies best meets this requirement?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**



A full-mesh SD-WAN topology allows each site to establish direct overlays with every other site, minimizing the number of hops and avoiding backhauling through a central hub, thereby delivering the lowest latency paths between Asia, Europe, and the US.

#### NEW QUESTION 45

A company is migrating an application to the cloud for modernization. The engineer needs to provide dependencies between application and database tiers in the environment. Which of the following should the engineer reference in order to best meet this requirement?

- A. Internal knowledge base article
- B. CMDB
- C. WBS
- D. Diagram of physical server locations
- E. SOW

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A Configuration Management Database (CMDB) explicitly maps and documents the relationships and dependencies among configuration items, such as your application and database tiers, making it the ideal reference when migrating to the cloud.

#### NEW QUESTION 50

A network engineer is setting up guest access on a Wi-Fi network. After a recent network analysis, the engineer discovered that a user could access the guest network and attack the corporate network, since the networks share the same VLAN. Which of the following should the engineer do to prevent an attack like this one from happening?

- A. Configure Layer 2 client isolation for the wireless network.
- B. Set up a MAC filtering rule and add the MAC addresses of all corporate devices to the allow list.
- C. Set up a strong password on the guest wireless network.
- D. Set up a captive portal so all guest users have to register before gaining access to the wireless network.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

By enabling client isolation at Layer 2, guest clients can still reach the Internet but cannot directly communicate with any other device on that VLAN, including your corporate endpoints, stopping lateral attacks without needing MAC whitelists or overly complex captive-portal setups.

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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