Examen de Certificación CompTIA CloudNetX: Preguntas y Respuestas

¿Qué es la **certificación CompTIA CloudNetX**?

La **certificación CompTIA CloudNetX** valida habilidades en computación en la nube. Es ideal para quienes buscan una carrera en *servicios en la nube* y *tecnología de redes*. Al obtener esta certificación, demuestras tu conocimiento de los conceptos de la nube y cómo implementarlos en entornos del mundo real.

¿Cómo puedo prepararme para el **examen CNX-001**?

Para prepararte para el **examen CNX-001**, es recomendable utilizar materiales de estudio apropiados. Puedes optar por:

- *guías de estudio de CompTIA*
- *materiales de práctica*
- *cursos en línea*

Al hacer esto, te familiarizarás con los temas del examen, como *arquitecturas en la nube* y *gestión de servicios*.

¿Cuáles son los temas principales del **examen CNX-001**?

Los temas principales del **examen CNX-001** incluyen:

- *Arquitecturas en la nube*
- *Seguridad en la nube*
- *Gestión de recursos en la nube*

Conocer estos temas te ayudará a rendir mejor en el examen y te preparará para implementar soluciones en la nube de manera efectiva.

¿Dónde puedo encontrar **preguntas de práctica** para el **examen CNX-001**?

Puedes encontrar preguntas de práctica para el **examen CNX-001** en:

- *libros de preparación*
- *recursos en línea*

Estas preguntas te ayudarán a evaluar tus conocimientos y a familiarizarte con el formato del examen. Practicar con preguntas de examen es una forma efectiva de reforzar tu aprendizaje. Para recursos adicionales, puedes visitar CertKillers.net.

¿Es importante tener **experiencia práctica** para aprobar el examen CompTIA CloudNetX?

Sí, tener **experiencia práctica** en computación en la nube es muy valioso. Aunque los materiales de estudio pueden ayudarte, las habilidades prácticas proporcionan una comprensión más profunda de los conceptos y cómo aplicarlos. La experiencia en situaciones reales puede marcar la diferencia en tu rendimiento en el examen.

¿Cuáles son los beneficios de obtener la **certificación CompTIA CloudNetX**?

Obtener la **certificación CompTIA CloudNetX** ofrece múltiples beneficios, tales como:

- Mejorar tus *oportunidades laborales*
- Aumentar tu *potencial salarial*
- Proporcionar *credibilidad* en el campo de la computación en la nube

Esto te permite destacarte entre otros candidatos en el competitivo mercado laboral. ¡Certkillers.net es una excelente opción para prepararte!

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CNX-001 Exam

CompTIA CloudNetX Exam



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Version: 4.0

Question: 1

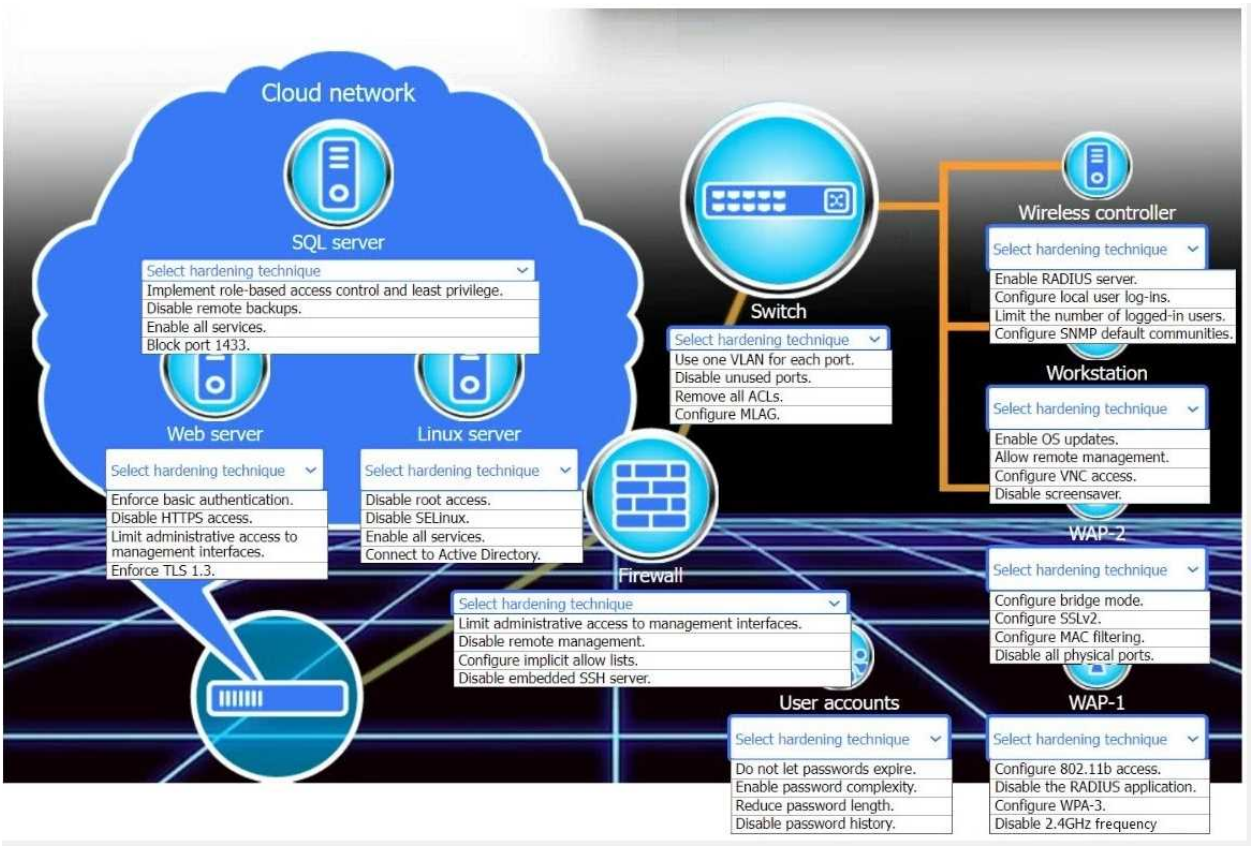
HOTSPOT

New devices were deployed on a network and need to be hardened.

INSTRUCTIONS

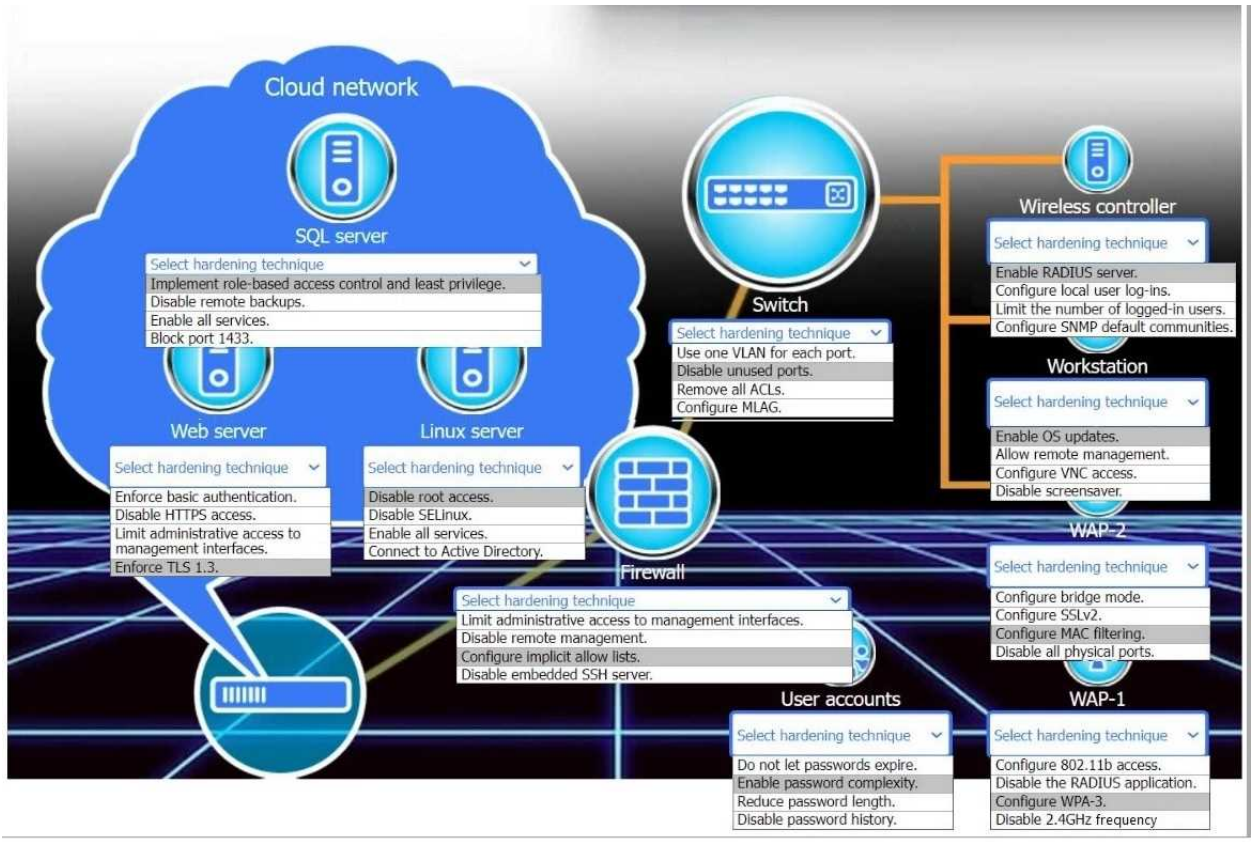
Use the drop-down menus to define the appliance-hardening techniques that provide the most secure solution.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



Question: 2

SIMULATION

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

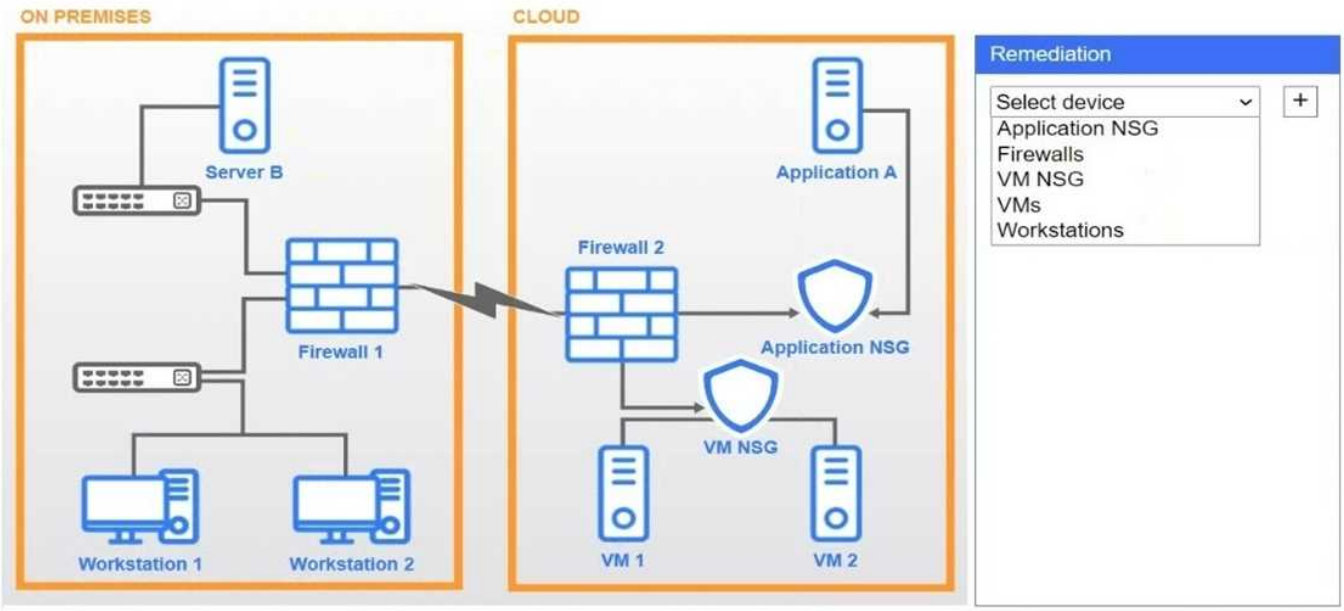
A. Workstations are able to access Server B.

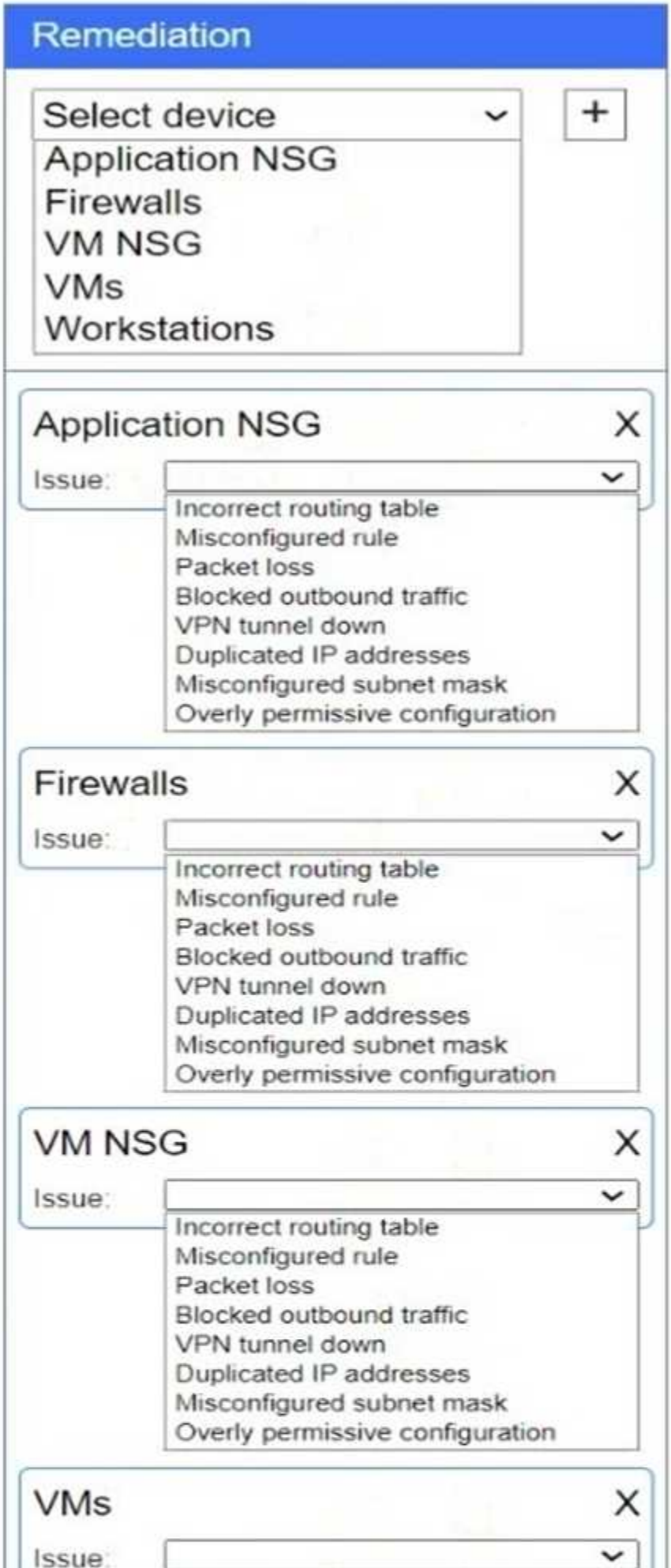
INSTRUCTIONS

Click on workstations, VMs, firewalls, and NSGs to troubleshoot and gather information. Type help in the terminal to view a list of available commands.

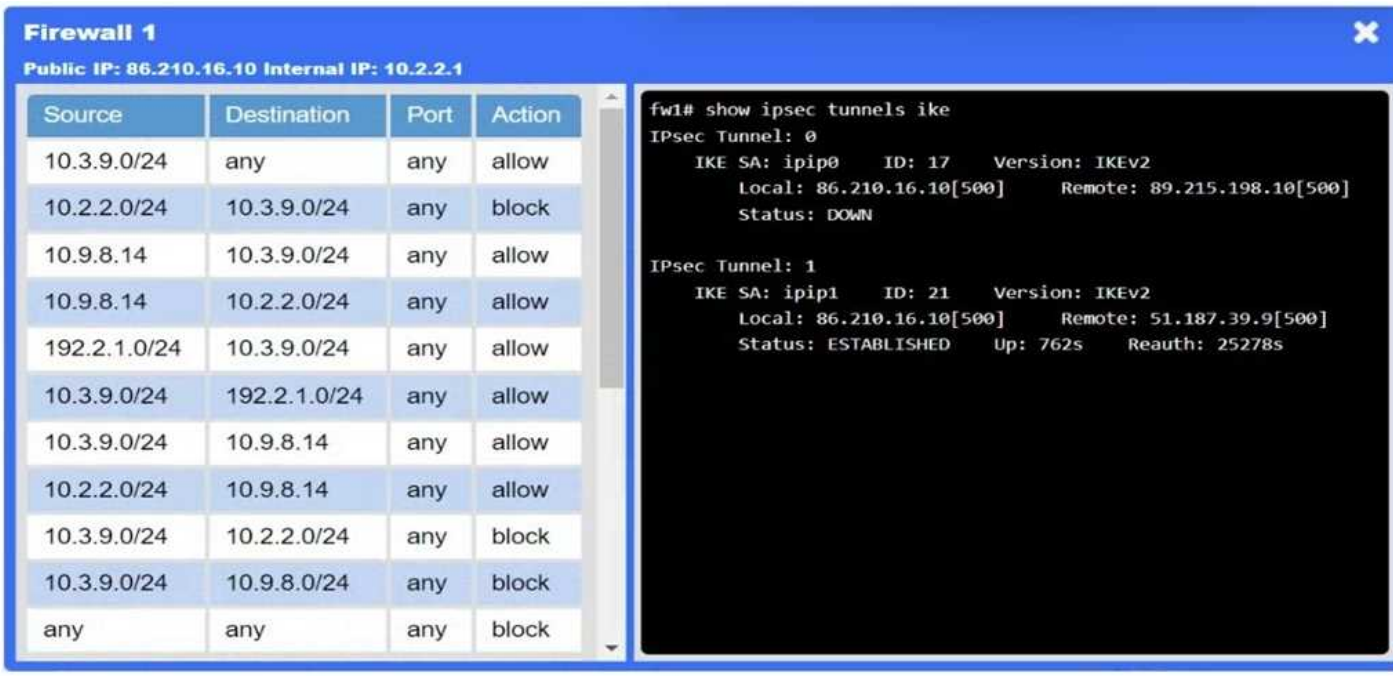
Select the appropriate device(s) requiring remediation and identify the associated issue(s).

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



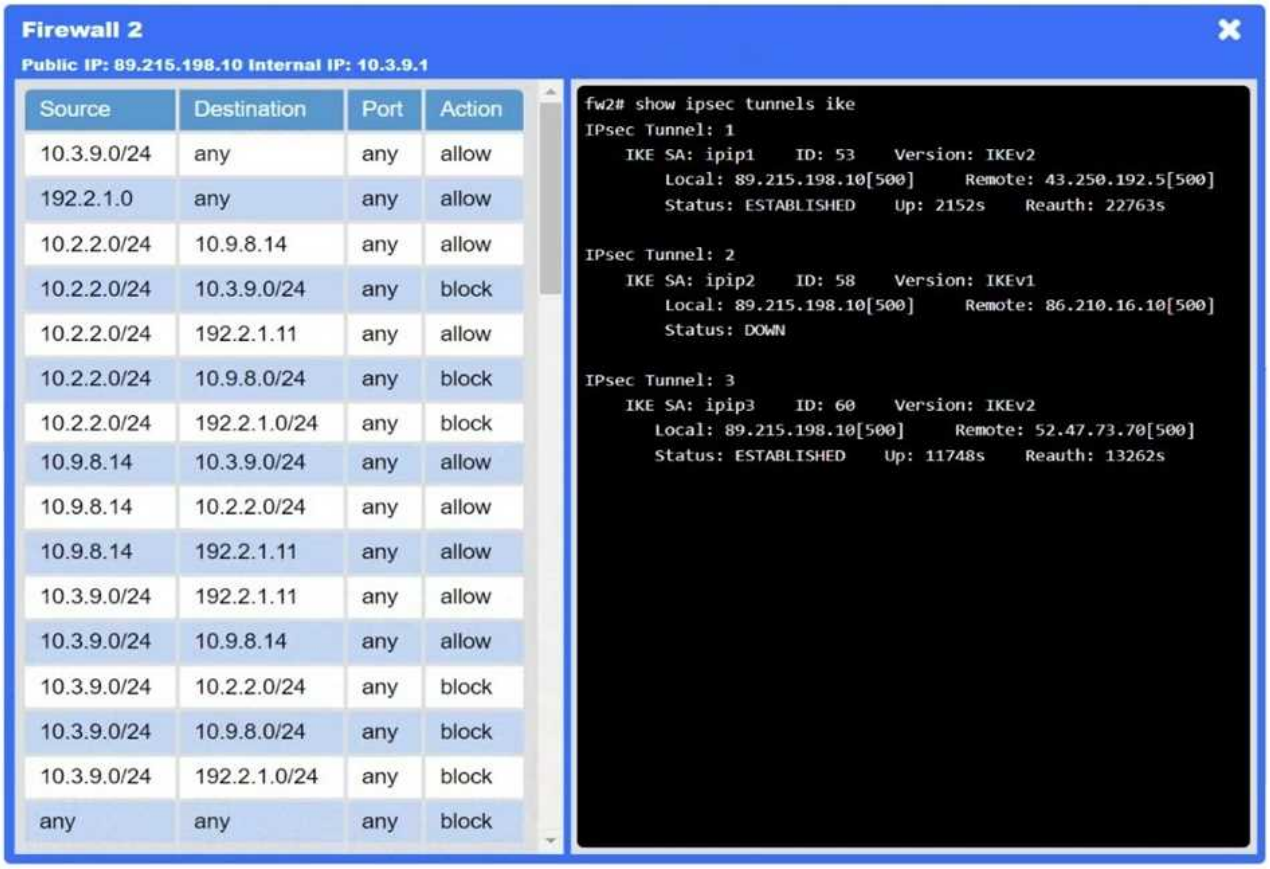

Remediation
Select device
Application NSG
Firewalls
VM NSG
VMs
Workstations
+
Application NSG
X
Issue:
Incorrect routing table
Misconfigured rule
Packet loss
Blocked outbound traffic
VPN tunnel down
Duplicated IP addresses
Misconfigured subnet mask
Overly permissive configuration
Firewalls
X
Issue:
Incorrect routing table
Misconfigured rule
Packet loss
Blocked outbound traffic
VPN tunnel down
Duplicated IP addresses
Misconfigured subnet mask
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VM NSG
X
Issue:
Incorrect routing table
Misconfigured rule
Packet loss
Blocked outbound traffic
VPN tunnel down
Duplicated IP addresses
Misconfigured subnet mask
Overly permissive configuration
VMs
X
Issue:


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


Workstation 1
C:\>


Workstation 2
C:\>


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





Answer: See explanation below.

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.

Question: 3

HOTSPOT

You are designing a campus network with a three-tier hierarchy and need to ensure secure connectivity between locations and traveling employees.

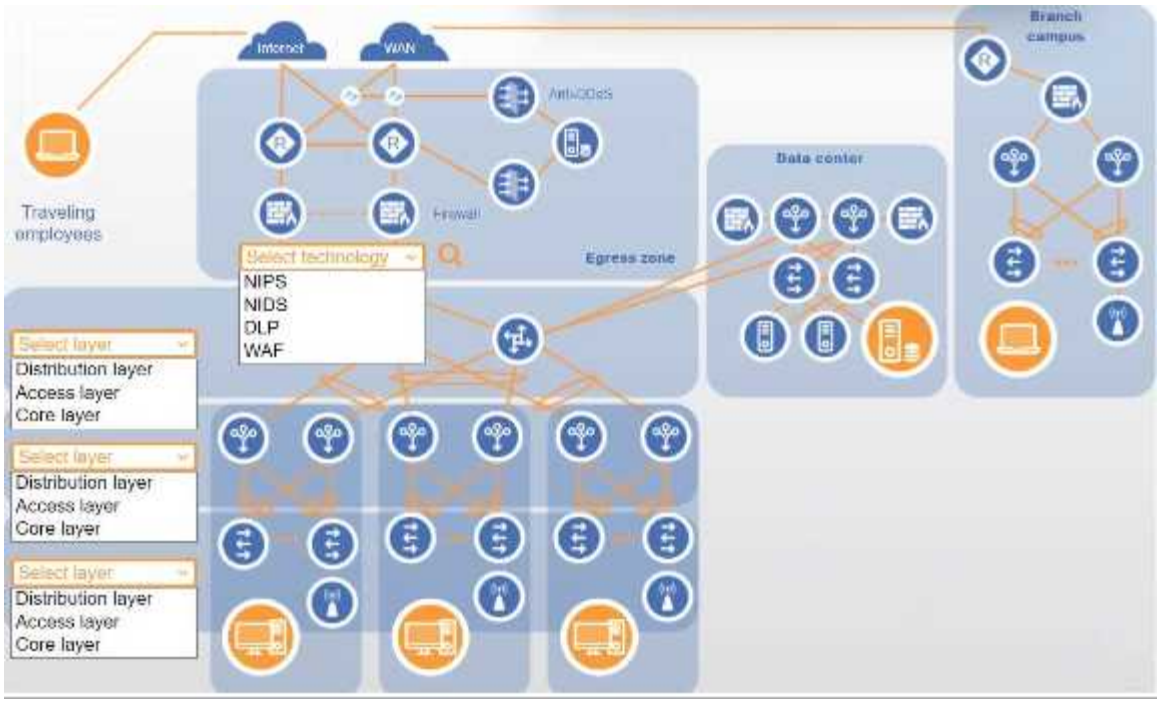
INSTRUCTIONS

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.

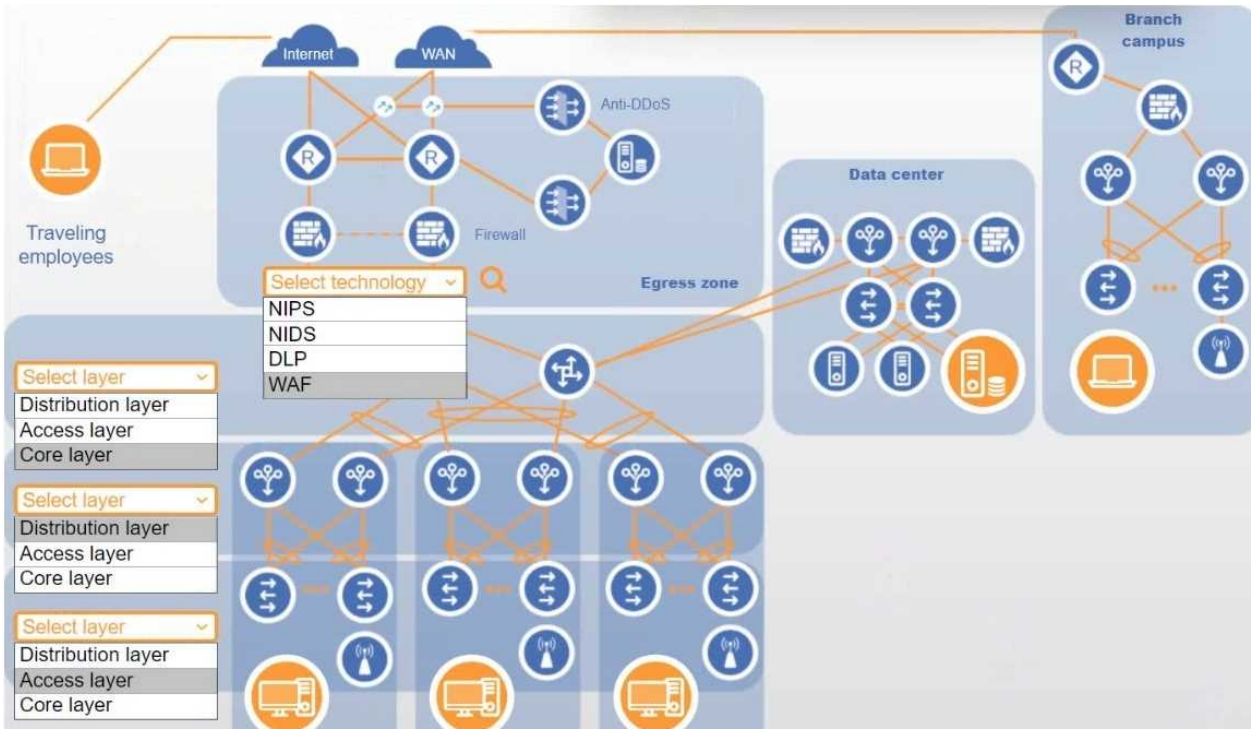
Click on the magnifying glass to make additional configuration changes.

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



Answer:

Explanation:



Question: 4

As part of a project to modernize a sports stadium and improve the customer service experience for fans, the stadium owners want to implement a new wireless system. Currently, all tickets are electronic and managed by the stadium mobile application. The new solution is required to allow location tracking precision within 5ft (1.5m) of fans to deliver the following services:

Emergency/security assistance

Mobile food order

Event special effects

Raffle winner location displayed on the giant stadium screen

Which of the following technologies enables location tracking?

A. SSID
B. BLE
C. NFC
D. IoT

Answer: B

Explanation:

BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) is a wireless personal area network (WPAN) technology designed for applications that require lower energy consumption and reduced cost while maintaining a communication range similar to classic Bluetooth. BLE supports location tracking with an accuracy range typically between 1 to 2 meters (approximately 3 to 6 feet), making it ideal for applications that demand fine-grained location services, such as stadium services requiring real-time user proximity data.

According to the CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Official Objectives, under the Network Architecture domain, specifically in the subdomain:
"Wireless Technologies: Identify capabilities of BLE, NFC, RFID, and IoT devices within a network

environment," it is outlined that:

"BLE enables proximity-based services and real-time indoor location tracking with high accuracy when used with beacon infrastructure."

"BLE beacons can be deployed throughout a physical space, transmitting signals received by mobile applications to determine a user's location within a few feet."

"BLE is widely adopted for use cases including indoor navigation, asset tracking, and personalized user engagement, making it a critical technology for modern high-density venues such as stadiums."

In comparison:

SSID merely identifies a wireless network and has no location tracking function.

NFC requires close contact (under 4 cm), and is not suitable for continuous or broad-range tracking.

IoT is an overarching category that includes connected devices and sensors; however, IoT is not a standalone location tracking technology. It may include BLE as a component, but BLE specifically provides the precise location tracking functionality.

These distinctions are explicitly addressed in the CompTIA CloudNetX CNX-001 Study Guide, under the section:

"Emerging Network Technologies and Architectures", where BLE is described as a key enabling technology for context-aware and location-based services in enterprise and public environments.

Question: 5

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.

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