

Tout savoir sur l'examen de certification

CompTIA CloudNetX

Lorsque vous envisagez de passer l'examen **CompTIA CloudNetX**, il est important de bien vous informer. Une certification *Cloud* augmente vos opportunités dans le domaine informatique et vous permet de vous démarquer sur le marché du travail. Voici un guide complet pour vous préparer efficacement à cet examen.

Pourquoi choisir la certification Cloud ?

La certification *Cloud* est essentielle pour les professionnels souhaitant se spécialiser dans le *Cloud Computing*. Elle valide vos compétences et vous prépare pour une carrière fructueuse. Grâce à cette certification, vous pourrez :

- **Comprendre** les concepts fondamentaux du *Cloud*.
- **Acquérir** des connaissances sur les services *Cloud* proposés par **CompTIA**.
- **Démontrer** votre capacité à gérer les infrastructures *Cloud*.
- [Se préparer efficacement](#) pour cet examen en utilisant les bonnes ressources.

Comprendre l'examen CompTIA CloudNetX

L'examen **CompTIA CloudNetX** teste vos compétences dans divers domaines. Les sujets abordés incluent :

- Les modèles de service *Cloud* (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS).
- La sécurité dans le *Cloud*.
- Les meilleures pratiques pour déployer et gérer des solutions *Cloud*.
- [Accéder à des examens pratiques](#) pour mieux vous préparer.

Formation Cloud Computing

Avant de passer l'examen, une bonne formation est cruciale. Plusieurs méthodes de formation s'offrent à vous :

- Les cours en ligne : flexibles et accessibles à tout moment.
- Les formations en présentiel : pour une interaction directe avec les formateurs.
- Les livres et manuels : une méthode classique mais efficace.

Conseils pour réussir l'examen

Voici quelques conseils pour aborder l'examen avec confiance :

- Faites des quiz pratiques pour évaluer vos connaissances.
- Participez à des forums de discussion pour échanger avec d'autres candidats.
- Gérez votre temps pendant l'examen, ne passez pas trop de temps sur une seule question.

Après l'examen

Une fois le certificat obtenu, de nombreuses opportunités peuvent s'ouvrir à vous. Pensez à **mettre à jour** votre CV et à vous inscrire sur des plateformes professionnelles.

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CNX-001 Exam

CompTIA CloudNetX Exam



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Version: 4.0

Question: 1

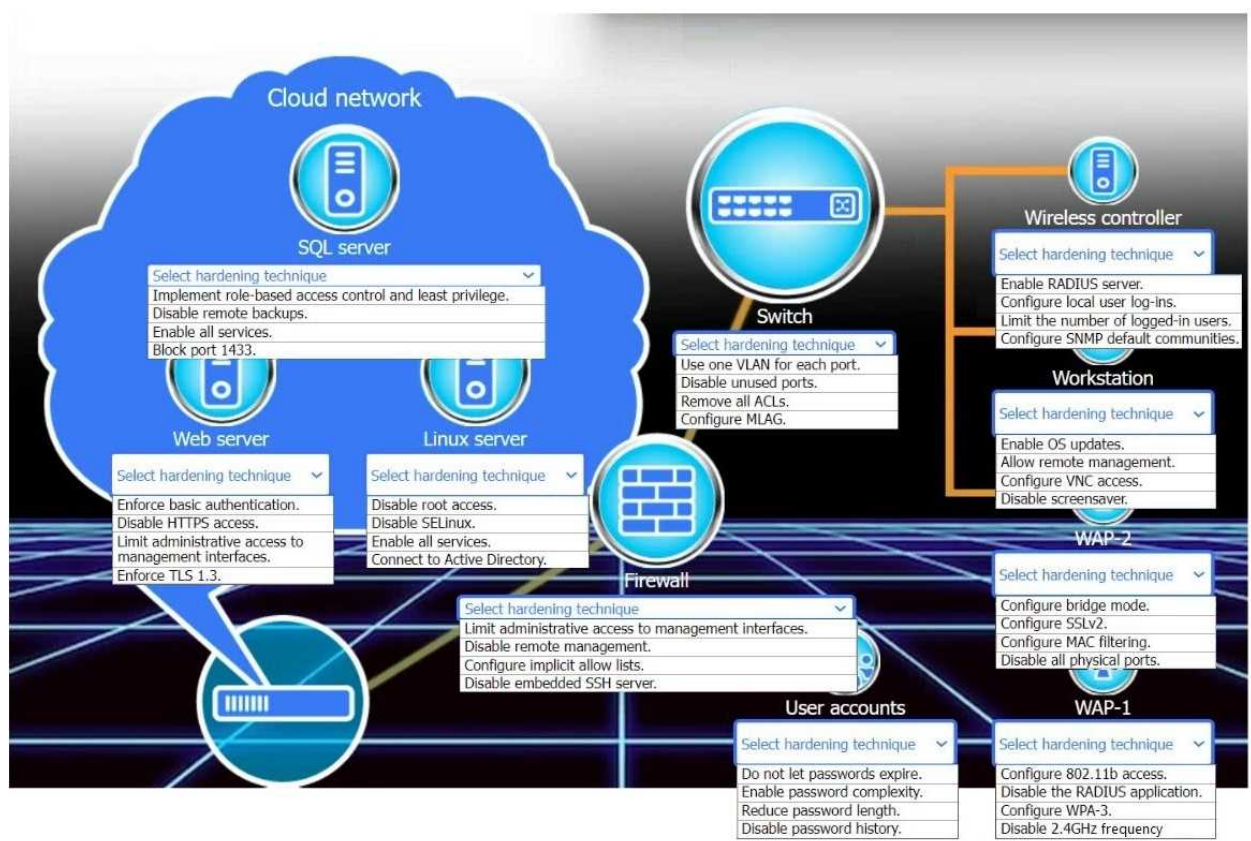
HOTSPOT

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

INSTRUCTIONS

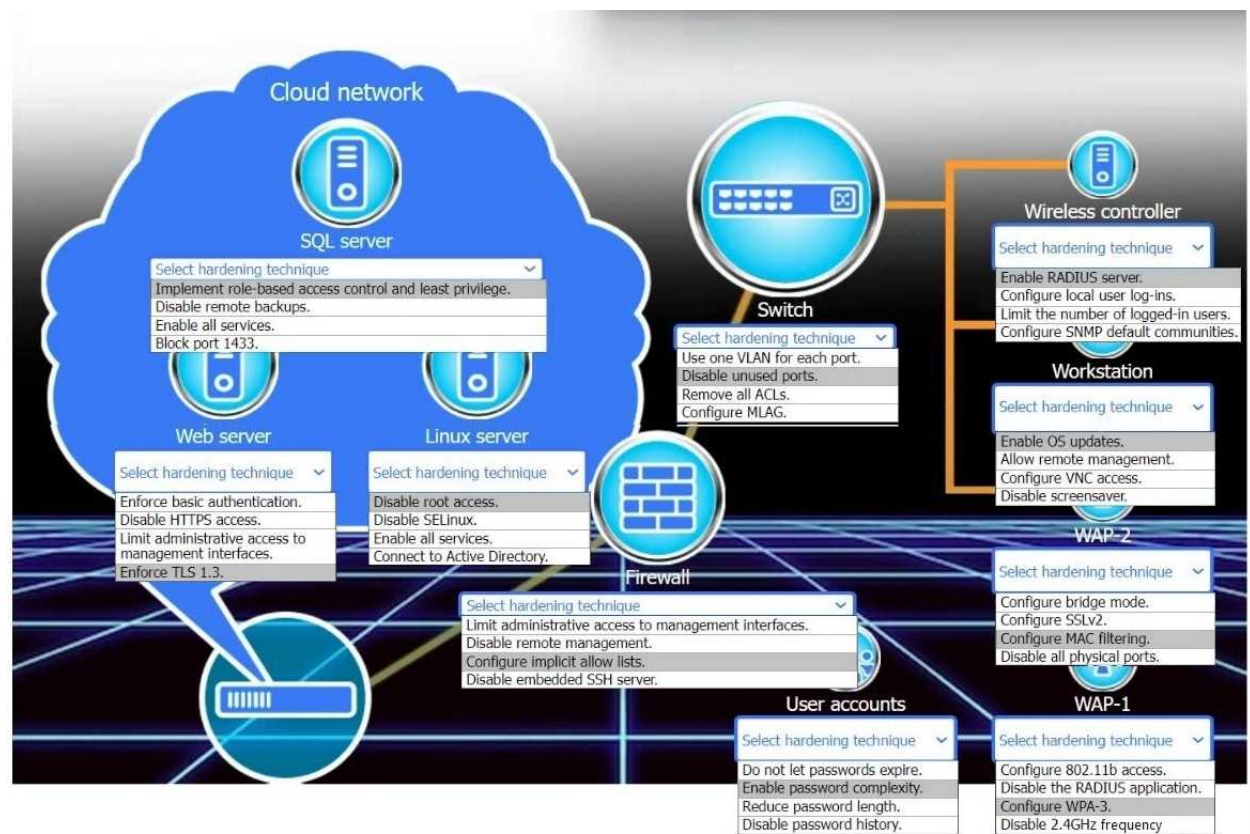
Use the drop-down menus to define the appliance-hardening techniques that provide the most secure solution.

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

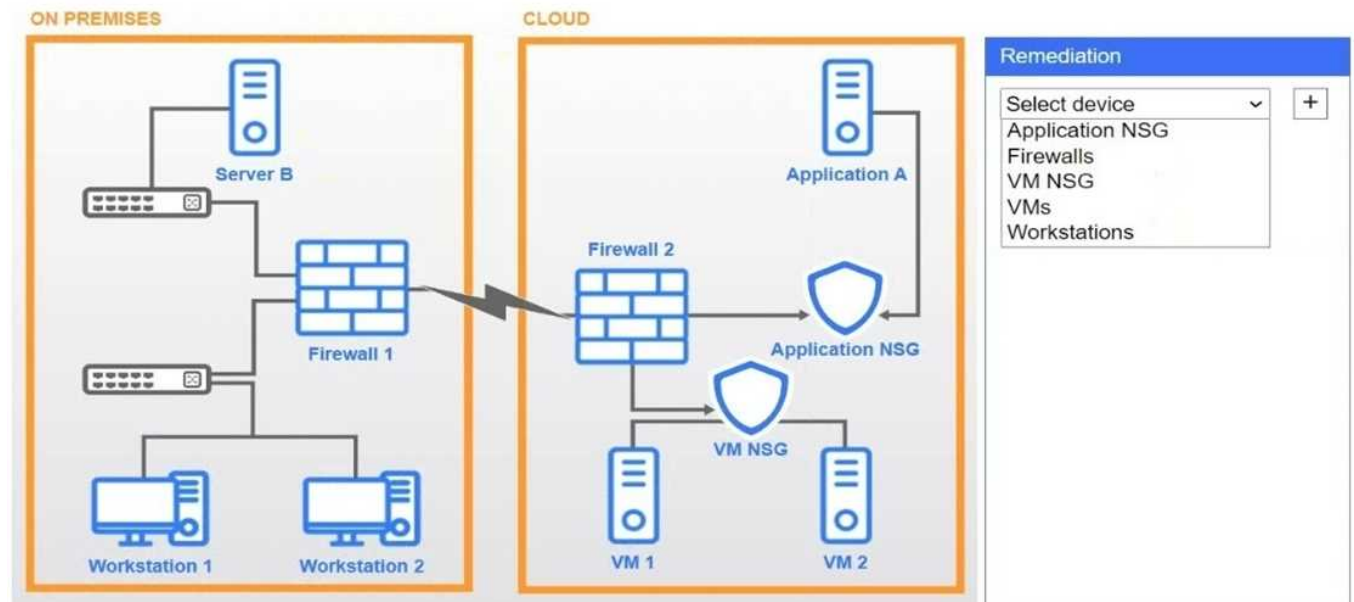
A. Workstations are able to access Server B.

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
Overly permissive configuration

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]

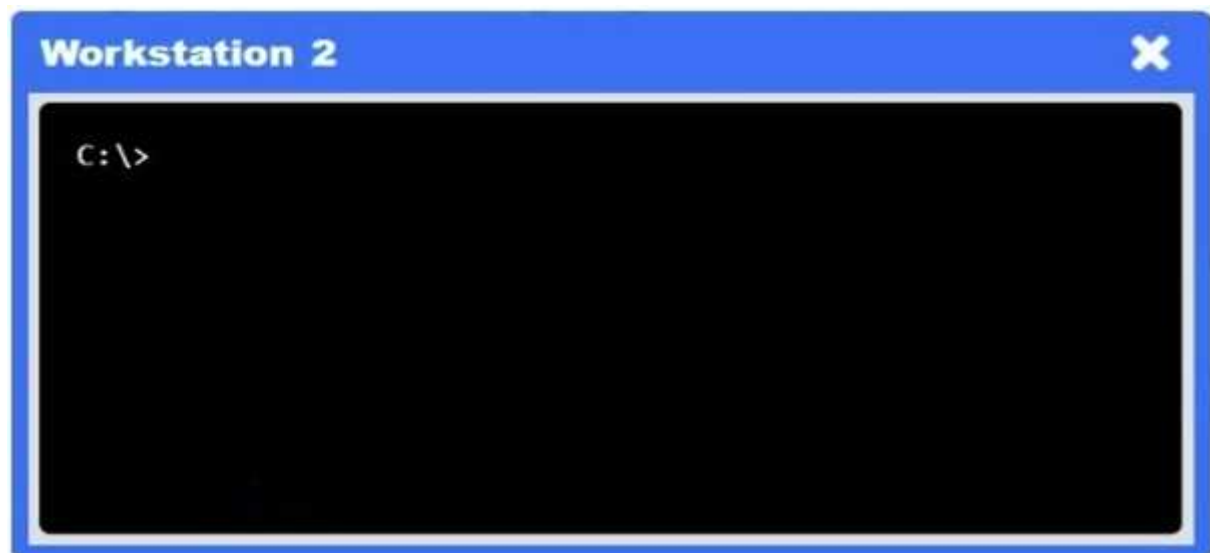
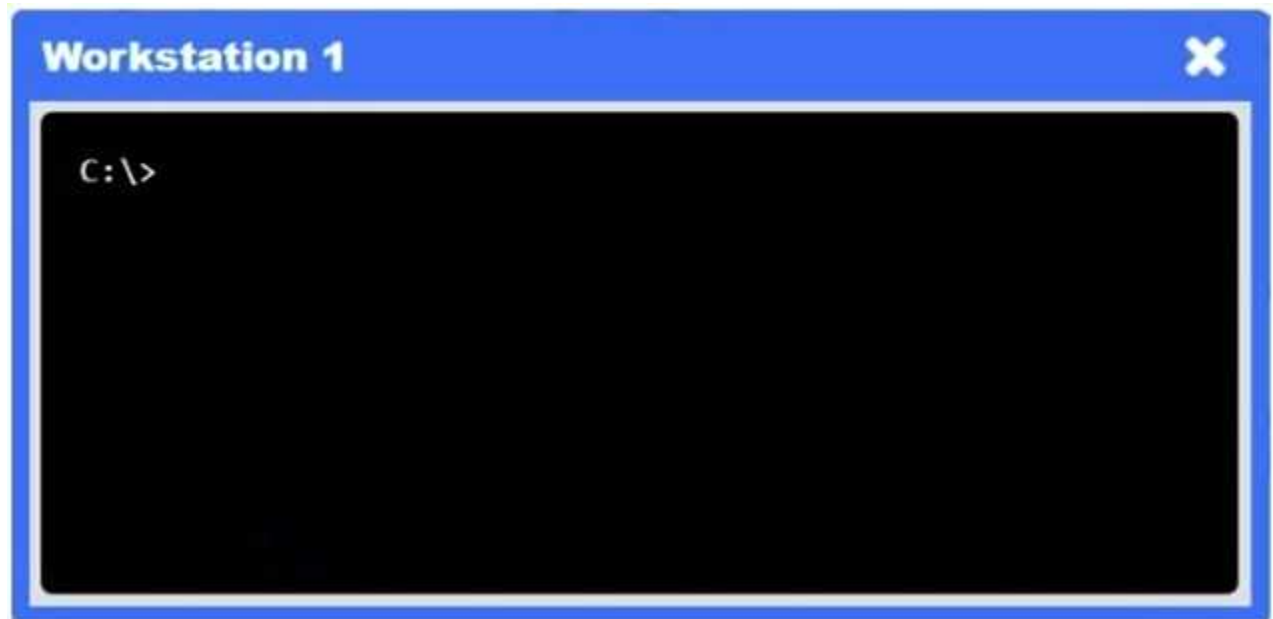
Status: DOWN

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



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:

The screenshot shows a 'Remediation' window with a blue header. Below the header is a 'Select device' dropdown menu with a '+' button to its right. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of devices: 'Application NSG', 'Firewalls', 'VM NSG', 'VMs', and 'Workstations'. Below this, there are two panels, each with a title and a close button (X). The first panel is titled 'Application NSG' and has an 'Issue:' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of issues: 'Incorrect routing table', 'Misconfigured rule', 'Packet loss', 'Blocked outbound traffic', 'VPN tunnel down', 'Duplicated IP addresses', 'Misconfigured subnet mask', and 'Overly permissive configuration'. The second panel is titled 'Firewalls' and also has an 'Issue:' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing the same list of issues: 'Incorrect routing table', 'Misconfigured rule', 'Packet loss', 'Blocked outbound traffic', 'VPN tunnel down', 'Duplicated IP addresses', 'Misconfigured subnet mask', and 'Overly permissive configuration'.

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.

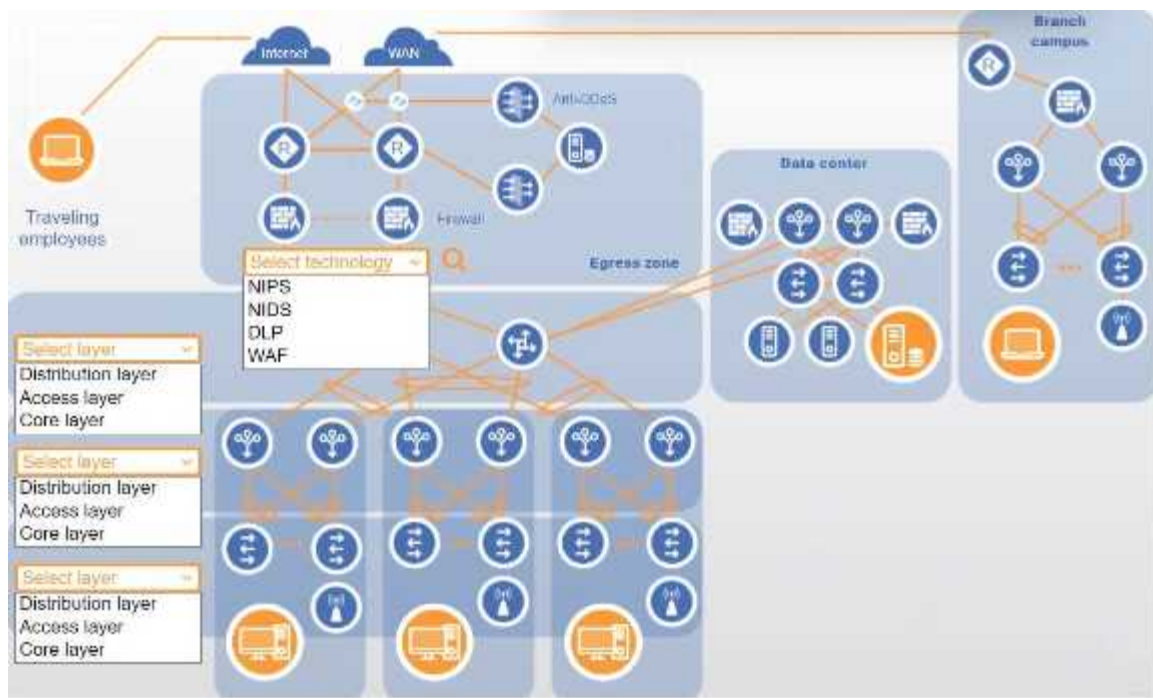
INSTRUCTIONS

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.

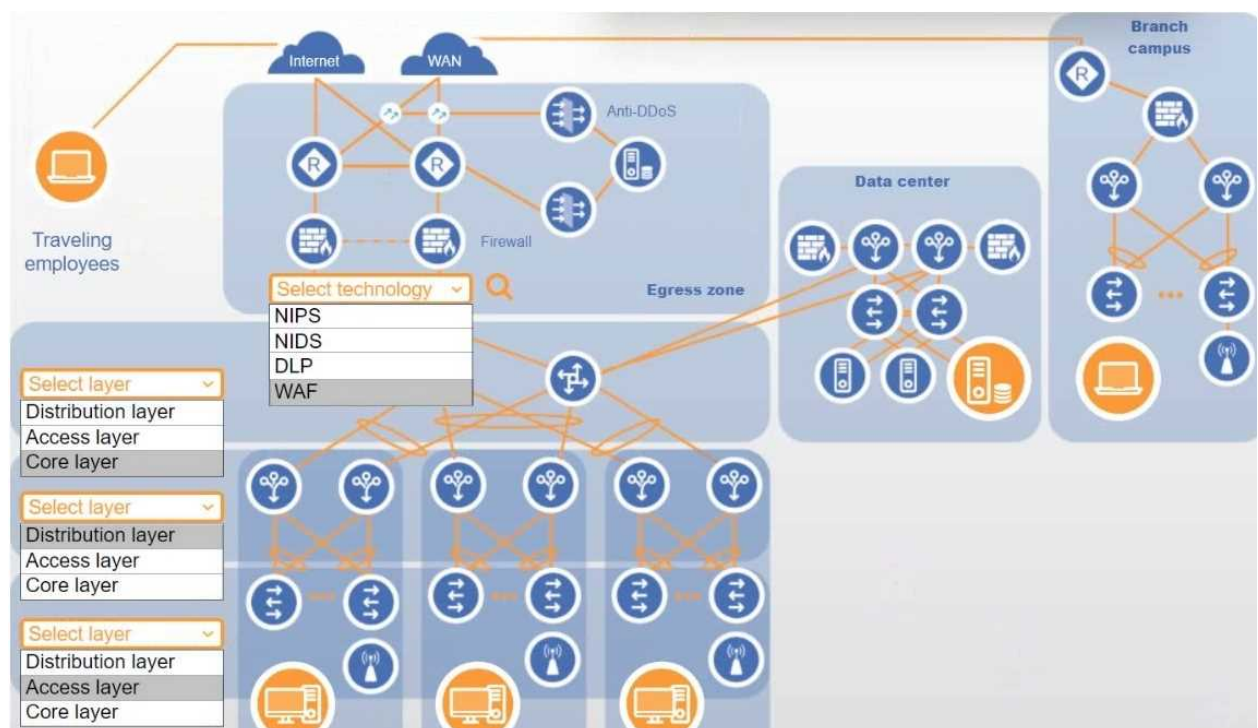
Click on the magnifying glass to make additional configuration changes.

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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