

# 300-445 Schulungsangebot & 300-445 Zertifizierungsantworten



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Es gibt viele Methoden, die Ihnen beim Bestehen der Cisco 300-445 Zertifizierungsprüfung helfen. Eine geeignete Methode zu wählen bedeutet auch eine gute Garantie. PrüfungFrage bietet Ihnen gute Cisco 300-445 Trainingsinstrumente und Schulungsunterlagen von guter Qualität. Die Cisco 300-445 Prüfungsfragen und Antworten von PrüfungFrage werden nach dem Lernprogramm bearbeitet. So sind sie von guter Qualität und besitzt zugleich eine hohe Autorität. Sie werden Ihnen helfen, die Prüfung sicher zu bestehen. PrüfungFrage wird auch die Prüfungsmaterialien zur Cisco 300-445 Zertifizierungsprüfung ständig aktualisieren, um Ihre Bedürfnisse abzudecken.

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>> 300-445 Schulungsangebot <<

## 300-445 Prüfungsguide: Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance & 300-445 echter Test & 300-445 sicherlich-zu-bestehen

Es ist ganz einfach, die Cisco 300-445 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen, wenn Sie die Schulungsunterlagen zur Cisco 300-445 Prüfung von PrüfungFrage benutzen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Cisco 300-445 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus PrüfungFrage werden von den erfahrenen Experten durch ständige Praxis und Forschung bearbeitet. Die Trainingsmaterialien zur Cisco 300-445 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus unserer Webseite können Ihnen helfen, dass Sie die 300-445 Prüfung bei Ihrem ersten Versuch mühlos zu bestehen.

## Cisco Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance 300-445 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q34-Q39):

### 34. Frage

An engineer deployed a Cisco ThousandEyes Enterprise Agent on a Meraki MX to monitor a critical SaaS application. Which kind of monitoring has the engineer set up?

- A. agentless monitoring
- B. passive monitoring

- C. active monitoring
- D. server monitoring

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

In the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) curriculum, understanding the distinction between different monitoring methodologies is fundamental to architecting an effective assurance strategy. When an engineer deploys a ThousandEyes Enterprise Agent on a Meraki MX appliance, they are implementing active monitoring.

Active monitoring, as defined in standard network assurance frameworks like RFC 7799, involves the generation of synthetic traffic or "probes" that are sent across the network to a specific destination. These probes, which can utilize protocols such as ICMP, TCP, or HTTP/S, simulate real user transactions to measure performance metrics including latency, packet loss, jitter, and path visualization. The Enterprise Agent acts as a dedicated vantage point, executing these tests at scheduled intervals to provide a proactive baseline of network and application health. This allows the engineer to identify performance degradation or outages even when no real users are actively using the application, ensuring that issues are detected before they impact the business.

It is important to contrast this with passive monitoring (Option B). In the Meraki ecosystem, Meraki Insight (MI) natively performs passive monitoring by observing and analyzing actual user traffic flows (HTTP/S data) as they traverse the MX appliance without injecting additional traffic. While passive monitoring is excellent for understanding real-world user experience and server response times, it relies on existing traffic and cannot provide hop-by-hop path visualization across the Internet in the same way active synthetic probing does.

By integrating the ThousandEyes Enterprise Agent—which runs as a containerized service within the MX architecture—the engineer gains the benefits of active monitoring directly from the branch edge. This eliminates the need for separate hardware and provides deep, "outside-in" and "inside-out" visibility into SaaS application performance. Therefore, the deployment of a ThousandEyes agent explicitly enables active monitoring (Option A) to supplement the native passive capabilities of the Meraki platform.

### 35. Frage

What aspect of DNS is typically evaluated during network tests?

- A. Server uptime
- B. Network throughput
- C. CPU utilization
- D. Domain resolution speed

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Domain resolution speed is typically evaluated during network tests to assess the performance and reliability of DNS servers.

### 36. Frage

Refer to the exhibit.

A network admin has been tasked with monitoring the IPv6 record and name server resolution times with different agents. Select the two actions that the engineer must take to meet the requirements.

- A. Create a DNS Trace test monitoring the ANY record
- B. Create a DNS Trace test monitoring the NS record
- C. Create a DNS Server test monitoring the NS record
- D. Create a DNS Server test monitoring the AAAA record
- E. Create a DNS Server test monitoring the A record

**Antwort: C,D**

Begründung:

According to the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) curriculum, DNS testing is a fundamental component of ensuring application availability and performance.

The ThousandEyes platform provides two primary types of DNS tests: DNS Server and DNS Trace.

To satisfy the specific requirements of monitoring IPv6 records and name server resolution times, the engineer must utilize the DNS Server test. This test type is designed to measure the performance of specific DNS servers by querying them for particular resource records.

\* Monitoring IPv6 Records: In the DNS system, IPv6 address records are known as AAAA records.

Therefore, to monitor the availability and resolution of IPv6 addresses for a domain, the engineer must create a DNS Server test and set the query type to AAAA (Option B).

\* Monitoring Name Server Resolution Times: To measure how long it takes for a DNS server to return the authoritative name servers for a domain, the engineer must query for NS (Name Server) records.

By creating a DNS Server test targeting the NS record (Option D), the platform can provide granular metrics on the response time and availability of those specific records from the perspective of the selected agents.

DNS Trace tests (Options C and E) are less suitable for measuring specific resolution times of a single server; instead, they are used to visualize the entire delegation path from the root servers down to the authoritative servers to identify where a "break" in the chain occurs. Furthermore, an A record query (Option A) only provides the IPv4 address, failing the requirement to monitor IPv6. By selecting DNS Server tests for AAAA and NS records, the administrator ensures they have the precise performance data needed to baseline and troubleshoot the organization's DNS health.

### 37. Frage

What type of network issue can be diagnosed using collected data such as browser waterfalls?

- A. Web application performance issues
- B. Hardware failures
- C. Network congestion
- D. Software bugs

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Web application performance issues can be diagnosed using collected data such as browser waterfalls, which provide insights into resource loading times and page rendering performance.

### 38. Frage

You are investigating intermittent failures in a ThousandEyes transaction test targeting a web application that uses Basic Authentication. The failures occur randomly across different agents and times of day. What steps would you take to troubleshoot and resolve the issue? (Select all that apply)

- A. Disable Basic Authentication in the test configuration to isolate the problem.
- B. Contact the web application vendor to report the issue and inquire about possible server-side problems.
- C. Verify the correctness of credentials by manually logging into the application from different locations.
- D. Analyze the ThousandEyes waterfall charts and HTTP response codes to identify potential bottlenecks or errors.

**Antwort: B,C,D**

Begründung:

Troubleshooting intermittent performance issues is a core component of the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) curriculum. When a transaction test using Basic Authentication fails randomly, the engineer must employ a multi-layered diagnostic approach to determine if the fault lies with the credentials, the network path, or the application server.

The first step is to verify the correctness of credentials (Option B). Because Basic Authentication encodes credentials in the header, any change in user permissions or account lockouts will trigger immediate failures.

Performing manual logins from various geographical locations helps rule out location-based access control lists (ACLs) or regional IdP sync issues.

The most data-rich diagnostic step is to analyze the ThousandEyes waterfall charts and HTTP response codes (Option C). The waterfall view allows the engineer to see if the failure happens during the initial 401 Unauthorized challenge or after the credentials are sent. If the charts show high "Wait Time" or 5xx errors, the issue is likely server-side latency or instability. If the "Connect Time" is high, the problem may be network-layer congestion.

Finally, if the telemetry indicates that the network path is healthy but the server is intermittently returning errors or timing out, the engineer should contact the web application vendor (Option D). Providing the vendor with the specific ThousandEyes "Share Link" allows them to see the exact same packet-level and browser-level data, proving that the issue is not with the client's network but with the server-side infrastructure. Disabling authentication (Option A) is not a valid troubleshooting step for a test designed specifically to monitor an authenticated workflow.



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