

300-445 Examengine, 300-445 Lerntipps



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Die Cisco 300-445 Prüfung zu bestehen ist eigentlich nicht leicht. Trotzdem ist die Zertifizierung nicht nur ein Beweis für Ihre IT-Fähigkeit, sondern auch ein weltweit anerkannter Durchgangsausweis. Auf Cisco 300-445 vorzubereiten darf man nicht blindlings. Die Technik-Gruppe von uns ITZert haben die Prüfungssoftware der Cisco 300-445 nach der Mnemotechnik entwickelt. Sie kann mit vernünftiger Methode Ihre Belastungen der Vorbereitung auf Cisco 300-445 erleichtern.

Cisco 300-445 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Platforms and Architecture: This domain covers understanding monitoring agent types and placement, active versus passive monitoring, and ThousandEyes WAN Insights. It addresses Cisco platform integrations, metric baselines, and selecting appropriate integration methods and assurance platforms based on business requirements.
Thema 2	• Data Analysis: This domain encompasses diagnosing network issues like packet loss, congestion, routing, and jitter, plus end-device problems. It includes analyzing web application performance and identifying security threats such as DDoS attacks, DNS hijacking, and BGP hijacking.
Thema 3	• Data Collection Implementation: This domain focuses on deploying enterprise and endpoint agents across infrastructure and end-user devices. It covers configuring network, DNS, voice, web, and endpoint tests using ThousandEyes and Meraki Insights, along with implementing synthetic web tests and authentication methods.
Thema 4	• Insights and Alerts: This domain addresses configuring alert rules based on network conditions and end-user experience factors. It covers selecting metrics for stakeholders, validating alerts, and recommending network optimization for capacity planning.

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance 300-445 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q58-Q63):

58. Frage

An engineer needs to create a test that requires authentication configuration to monitor an API. The test must send a POST request with client credentials parameters to get a token. The token then needs to be sent out on a GET request to be authorized to get the resource.

HTTP AUTHENTICATION

Scheme: **None** Basic NTLM Kerberos OAuth

HTTP REQUEST

HTTP Version: **Prefer HTTP/2** HTTP/1.1 only

Request Method: **GET** POST

POST Body

Follow Redirects: ☒ Enable

User Agent: **Default**

Custom Headers: **Root Request** Enter HTTP headers... - +

What must be done to meet the requirements? (Choose two)

- A. Parameters are not supported by HTTP server OAuth authentication; use a Transaction script instead
- B. Configure the HTTP server test to use NTLM authentication for client credentials
- C. Parameters are not supported by HTTP server OAuth authentication; use an API test instead
- D. Configure the HTTP server test to use OAuth authentication for client credentials
- E. Configure the HTTP server test to use Basic authentication for client credentials

Antwort: A,C

Begründung:

In the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) curriculum, monitoring modern APIs often requires handling complex authentication flows, such as OAuth 2.0 with specific client credential parameters. The provided exhibit illustrates the HTTP Authentication options available within a standard HTTP Server test: None, Basic, NTLM, Kerberos, and OAuth.

According to the ENNA implementation standards, while the HTTP Server test type supports OAuth (Option C), its native implementation is limited. Specifically, it is designed to use a pre-existing token or a simple token refresh flow; it does not support the injection of custom parameters in the initial POST request required to obtain a token in many enterprise client-credential scenarios. Basic and NTLM (Options A and B) are legacy protocols that rely on simple username/password headers and cannot facilitate the multi-step token exchange process described.

To fulfill the requirement of a two-step flow (POST for token, followed by GET for resource), engineers must use more flexible test types:

* Transaction scripts (Option D): These allow the engineer to write custom JavaScript using the ThousandEyes transaction library to programmatically handle the POST request, parse the resulting JSON token, and then pass that token into the subsequent GET request's header.

* API tests (Option E): These are purpose-built for API monitoring and natively support the definition of variables and multi-step requests where the output of one call (the token) serves as the input for the next.

By utilizing these advanced test types, the engineer can successfully navigate complex authentication requirements that the standard HTTP Server test cannot accommodate.

59. Frage

Analyzing the IT operations dashboard, which agent has a better HTTP Connect Time?

- A. Mexico City Mexico (TelMex)
- B. San Jose CA (AT&T)

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Detailed Explanation:

In the IT Operations Dashboard, performance metrics are displayed per agent to facilitate granular troubleshooting. By reviewing the latest metrics table, the Mexico City Mexico (TelMex) agent displays a Connect time of 0.51 ms, which is significantly lower (and therefore "better") than the corresponding time for the San Jose CA agent. Connect time measures the duration for the TCP three-way handshake; a lower value indicates faster network-layer establishment.

60. Frage

What type of alert rule configuration is used to monitor VPN connectivity issues affecting the end-user experience?

- A. Performance-based rules
- B. State-based rules
- C. Throughput-based rules
- D. Connectivity-based rules

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Connectivity-based rules are used to monitor VPN connectivity issues affecting the end-user experience by setting thresholds for VPN connection establishment times, packet loss rates, and latency to detect connectivity failures, disruptions, or degradation and trigger alerts for immediate investigation and resolution.

61. Frage

What capability does Thousand Eyes WAN Insights offer for network optimization?

- A. Analyzing WAN traffic
- B. Enhancing endpoint security
- C. Predicting security threats
- D. Optimizing server performance

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Thousand Eyes WAN Insights offers the capability to analyze WAN traffic, identifying bottlenecks and optimizing network performance for improved user experience in network assurance.

62. Frage

According to RFC 7276, which monitoring approach is more likely to be used for compliance auditing in real-time environments?

- A. Both active and passive monitoring
- B. Active monitoring
- C. Neither, as RFC 7276 does not discuss compliance auditing
- D. Passive monitoring

Antwort: B

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