

Study Your Cisco 300-445 Exam with Pass-Sure New 300-445 Test Guide: Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance Efficiently



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Cisco 300-445 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Platforms and Architecture	20%	- Supported platforms and protocols • 1. Telemetry, SNMP, NetFlow, syslog, and IP SLA • 2. Routing, switching, wireless, and SD-WAN devices - Cisco network assurance solutions architecture • 1. Data flow and processing pipeline • 2. Assurance agent deployment and operation • 3. Cisco DNA Center components and functions
Data Analysis and Troubleshooting	30%	- Troubleshoot common issues • 1. Wireless and SD-WAN assurance workflows • 2. Connectivity, configuration, and performance problems - Network health and performance analysis • 1. Monitor availability, latency, packet loss, and jitter • 2. Path trace and topology visualization • 3. Correlate events and identify root causes

Insights and Alerts	25%	- Define and manage alerts • 1. Notification and escalation rules • 2. Threshold-based and anomaly-based alerting - Generate and interpret insights • 1. Network trend analysis and capacity planning • 2. Reporting and dashboard customization
Data Collection Implementation	25%	- Configure and manage data collection • 1. Syslog and SNMP polling configuration • 2. NetFlow/IPFIX setup and monitoring • 3. Telemetry configuration and tuning - Onboarding and discovery • 1. Device discovery and inventory management • 2. Assurance enablement and credential setup

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Cisco Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

A network engineer needs to monitor the performance of a business-critical web application accessed by remote employees connecting through a Cisco AnyConnect VPN. Which two agent deployment methods are most suitable for this scenario? (Choose two)

- A. Utilize the ThousandEyes Endpoint Agent and deploy it on a subset of remote employee machines running Cisco AnyConnect.
- B. Integrate ThousandEyes with Cisco AppDynamics to monitor application performance from the server-side.
- C. Deploy ThousandEyes Cloud Agents in the same geographical regions as the remote employees.
- D. Configure ThousandEyes tests from Enterprise Agents located in the data center where the web application is hosted.
- E. Deploy ThousandEyes Enterprise Agents on the VPN concentrator where the AnyConnect clients terminate.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

For the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) exam, monitoring remote workforces requires a strategy that captures both the user's local environment and the regional internet health. In a scenario involving Cisco AnyConnect VPN, the "last mile" connectivity of the employee is often the most significant variable in application performance. Utilizing the ThousandEyes Endpoint Agent (Option D) is the most effective way to monitor this environment. Because the agent resides directly on the remote employee's machine, it can monitor the performance of the web application both "inside" and "outside" the VPN tunnel. It provides visibility into the local Wi-Fi signal strength, the health of the AnyConnect client, and the latency experienced as traffic traverses the VPN headend. This allows engineers to differentiate between a slow home internet connection and an issue with the VPN concentrator.

Deploying ThousandEyes Cloud Agents (Option A) serves as a critical baseline. By running tests from Cloud Agents in the same regions as the remote employees, the engineer can determine if the "internet" in that region is healthy. If a Cloud Agent in London shows a perfect response time while an Endpoint Agent in London shows high latency, the engineer can immediately isolate the

problem to the user's specific setup or the VPN path, rather than a regional ISP outage.

NEW QUESTION # 16

What is the primary benefit of deploying an endpoint agent across end-user devices in an enterprise network?

- A. Comprehensive visibility into user experience
- B. Limited device compatibility
- C. Increased network latency
- D. Decreased network security

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deploying an endpoint agent across end-user devices provides comprehensive visibility into user experience, helping to identify and address performance issues proactively.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Refer to the exhibit.

Add New Alert Rule

Alert Type: Web HTTP Server

Rule Name: ENNA-HTTP-Alert

Settings Notifications

Tests: 0 of 29 test(s) selected

Agents: All agents

Severity: Info Minor Major Critical

ALERT CONDITIONS

All conditions are met by any of 1 agent 1 of 1 time in a row:

Three orange boxes with question marks are visible below the conditions section.

A network engineer is tasked with configuring an alert that will trigger if the HTTP server responds with a server error. What alert conditions should be configured to meet the specified requirements?

- A. Wait Time is Dynamic (New) with Medium sensitivity
- B. Response Time # Static 500ms
- C. Error type is any
- D. Response Code is server error(5XX)12

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) framework, configuring effective alert rules is critical for distinguishing between standard network noise and actionable application-layer failures. For Web - HTTP Server tests, ThousandEyes allows engineers to monitor both network-level metrics (like Connect time) and application-level indicators (like HTTP response codes).

The requirement is to trigger an alert specifically when the HTTP server responds with a server error. In the HTTP protocol, server errors are categorized as the 5XX series of status codes (e.g., 500 Internal Server Error, 503 Service Unavailable, 504 Gateway Timeout). To meet this requirement, the engineer must configure a location alert condition where the Metric is set to Response Code and the condition value is server error (5XX) (Option D).

Reviewing the other options:

* Error type is any (Option A): While this would capture server errors, it would also trigger for 4XX client errors (like 404 Not Found) and network-layer timeouts, making it too broad for a specific "server error" requirement.

* Wait Time is Dynamic (Option B): This monitors the time-to-first-byte using statistical baselining.

While high wait times often precede 5XX errors, this condition only alerts on latency, not on the actual error code itself.

* Response Time (Option C): Similar to wait time, this monitors performance speed rather than the logical success or failure of the server's response.

By specifically selecting Response Code: server error (5XX), the engineer ensures that the operations team is only notified when the application backend is experiencing a functional failure, rather than just a slow response or a client-side misconfiguration.

NEW QUESTION # 18

What feature does Thousand Eyes WAN Insights provide to enhance network troubleshooting?

- A. Machine learning algorithms
- B. Predictive analytics
- C. End-to-end encryption
- D. Real-time traffic visualization

Answer: D

Explanation:

WAN Insights offers real-time traffic visualization to facilitate network troubleshooting and performance optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Employees and customers of a retail company are experiencing performance issues with the store website, such as slowness during the login process or failure when adding items to the cart. Which test type is the most useful for identifying the root cause of these problems?

- A. Agent-to-agent test type
- B. HTTP Server test type
- C. Agent-to-server test type
- D. Transaction test type
- E. Page Load test type
- F. DNS Server test type

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Designing and Implementing Enterprise Network Assurance (300-445 ENNA) curriculum, selecting the appropriate test type is essential for isolating performance bottlenecks in complex web applications. When users report issues with specific multi-step workflows—such as logging into a portal or interacting with a shopping cart—the Transaction test type (Option C) is the most effective tool.

A Transaction test is a specialized Web-layer test that utilizes a script (typically written in JavaScript/TypeScript) to mimic real user interactions with a website. Unlike a simple HTTP Server test (Option A) that only checks for a 200 OK response from a single URL, or a Page Load test (Option B) that measures the rendering of a single page, a Transaction test follows a predefined user journey. For this retail scenario, the test can be configured to navigate to the homepage, enter credentials, click the login button, search for a product, and add it to the cart.

The primary advantage of this approach is that it provides granular, step-specific timing. It allows the engineer to identify precisely where the latency or failure occurs—for example, if the backend database takes too long to process the login or if an API call fails during the "add to cart" action. While Agent-to-server (Option D) and DNS Server (Option E) tests provide valuable network and

infrastructure data, they cannot validate the functional logic of a web application. Agent-to-agent (Option F) is used for measuring throughput between two managed points and is irrelevant for public-facing website testing. Therefore, for troubleshooting interactive web processes, the Transaction test type is the definitive choice for pinpointing the source of the issue.

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