



# Free Questions for NIOS-DDI-Expert

Shared by Steele on 16-04-2026

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# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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What is the destination IP address of a DHCPDISCOVER packet from a client?

Options:

- A- 0.0.0.0
- B- 224.0.0.52
- C- 255.255.255.255
- D- Broadcast address of client subnet

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

DHCPDISCOVER is the initial broadcast a client sends to find a DHCP server:

Packet Details:

Source IP: 0.0.0.0 (client has no IP yet).

Destination IP: 255.255.255.255 (limited broadcast, all devices on the local network).

Sent via UDP (port 67 server, 68 client).

Why 255.255.255.255: The client doesn't know the server's IP and broadcasts to all local devices. Relays may forward it, but the initial packet targets the universal broadcast address.

Options:

A: 0.0.0.0 is the source, not destination. Incorrect.

B: 224.0.0.52 is a multicast address, not used in DHCPDISCOVER. Incorrect.

C: Matches DHCP broadcast standard (RFC 2131). Correct.

D: Subnet-specific broadcast (e.g., 192.168.1.255) applies post-relay, not the initial packet. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd capture a DHCPDISCOVER with Wireshark, confirm 255.255.255.255, and troubleshoot relay issues.

## Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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To revert to an older version of code, the user must be able to upgrade from that older version of code to the code the Infoblox device is currently running.

Options:

- A- True
- B- False



Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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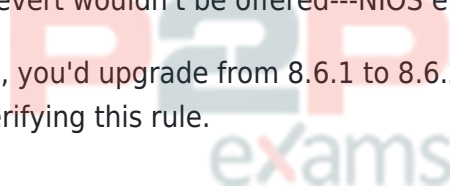
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Reverting in NIOS (Grid > Upgrade > Revert) rolls back to the previous version:

Requirement: The older version must be compatible with an upgrade path to the current version. NIOS stores the prior image and database, ensuring revertibility if the upgrade was valid (e.g., 8.6.1 to 8.6.2).

Why True: If the older version couldn't upgrade to the current one (e.g., due to major schema changes or skipped versions), revert wouldn't be offered---NIOS enforces this compatibility.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd upgrade from 8.6.1 to 8.6.2, revert to 8.6.1, and troubleshoot DNS continuity, verifying this rule.



## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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When controlling Grid Members under Grid > Grid Manager > Members, what control options are available from the Toolbar? Select 3 answers

Options:

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- A- Reboot
- B- Restart
- C- Suspend
- D- Restart GUI

Answer:

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A, B, C

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Grid Manager Toolbar (Grid > Members) offers member controls:

- A (Reboot): Reboots the appliance---full restart. Correct.
- B (Restart): Restarts services (e.g., DNS, DHCP) without reboot. Correct.
- C (Suspend): Pauses services---useful for maintenance. Correct.
- D: "Restart GUI" isn't a member-level option---GUI runs on GM, not per member. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, reboot a member, restart services, suspend another, and troubleshoot impacts.

## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which action can an administrator safely perform during an upgrade?

Options:

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- A- Update DNS views
- B- Modify Member DHCP properties
- C- Setting time zone for a Grid Member
- D- An administrator put the member in this state to indicate the member is down and the member's peer will take over

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**Answer:**

C

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**Explanation:**

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

During a NIOS software upgrade (Grid > Upgrade), the Grid enters a sensitive state where certain actions risk instability. Let's evaluate:

Upgrade Phases: Upload, Distribute, Test, Upgrade. Members reboot and sync, requiring database consistency.

Options:

A: Updating DNS views modifies the database, which could conflict with the upgrade's database sync or cause service interruptions. Unsafe.

B: Changing DHCP properties (e.g., ranges) alters live configurations, risking lease sync issues during member reboots. Unsafe.

C: Setting the time zone (Grid > Members > Edit > Basic) is a non-service-affecting change, stored locally and applied post-reboot. Safe during upgrades, as it doesn't impact DNS/DHCP/Grid data. Correct.

D: Incorrect, as C is a viable safe action.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd adjust a member's time zone during an upgrade to align logs, troubleshooting without disrupting the process.

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## Question 5

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

An Infoblox appliance has been used for an evaluation and returned with data still on it. The appliance has an unknown admin password. What should the administrator use to factory reset the appliance?

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**Options:**

- A- Login to the console with the user name 'reset' and select the option to Factory Reset
- B- On the console, press F12 to access the local prompt and enter the command 'reset'
- C- During boot up press F7 and select Start in Safe Mode

D- Access the Emergency Prompt at boot up and enter the command 'reset all licenses'

Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Factory resetting an appliance with an unknown password requires physical access and a specific recovery method. The options provided don't fully align with NIOS documentation, suggesting a possible error. Let's evaluate:

Standard Process:

Boot the appliance, interrupt the boot sequence (e.g., via serial console), access an Emergency Prompt or BIOS-like interface, and issue a factory reset command (typically set factory via CLI after recovery login).

Default recovery credentials (e.g., 'infoblox/infoblox') may apply if not changed, but an unknown password implies deeper reset.

Options:

A: No 'reset' username exists; default is 'admin,' and no menu offers 'Factory Reset.' Incorrect.

B: F12 isn't a documented NIOS boot key---CLI access doesn't use function keys this way. Incorrect.

C: F7 for Safe Mode isn't standard, but Safe Mode could allow CLI access to run set factory. Closest plausible option, though not exact. Potentially correct with adjustment.

D: 'reset all licenses' only clears licenses, not a full reset, and Emergency Prompt commands are broader (e.g., set factory). Incorrect.

Likely Correct Process: Interrupt boot, access Emergency Prompt (serial console), use recovery credentials or set factory---not perfectly matched here.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd simulate this by booting a test appliance, resetting it via CLI, and reconfiguring it for Grid joining, testing troubleshooting skills.

## Question 6

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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If a Grid Master Fails, what can be promoted to take the place of the Grid Master? (Choose one.)

Options:

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- A- The Grid Manager
- B- A Grid Master Candidate
- C- Any active Grid Member
- D- A standby Grid Master

Answer:

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B



Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Grid Master (GM) failure recovery:

B: A Grid Master Candidate (GMC), pre-designated in Grid Manager (Grid > Members), can be promoted (Grid > Promote GMC) to replace a failed GM, assuming its role. Correct.

A: Grid Manager is the UI, not a device. Incorrect.

C: Not all members are GMCs---only designated ones qualify. Incorrect.

D: No "standby GM" role---GMC is the term. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, promote a GMC after GM failure, test sync, and troubleshoot promotion issues.



## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which system provides database synchronization to the passive node of an HA pair Grid Member?

Options:

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- A- The Active Node of the HA pair
- B- The Grid Master

- C- The DNS Primary
- D- The Grid Master Candidate

Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In an Infoblox High Availability (HA) pair, the active node maintains the live database and services (DNS, DHCP, etc.), while the passive node remains on standby, ready to take over if needed. Database synchronization between the active and passive nodes is handled directly by the active node using the bloxSync mechanism over a secure connection (typically SSL). The Grid Master oversees Grid-wide synchronization, but within an HA pair, the active node is responsible for keeping the passive node's database up-to-date. The Grid Master Candidate (GMC) and DNS Primary are unrelated to this specific HA pair sync process. This is a key troubleshooting point in the INE course.

## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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How does the passive member of a High Availability (HA) pair receive its database updates?

Options:

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- A- SSL VPN from the Active node
- B- SSL VPN from the Grid Master
- C- bloxSync from the Active node
- D- bloxSync from the Grid Master

Answer:

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C

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In an HA pair, the passive node stays synchronized with the active node to ensure seamless failover. This synchronization uses bloxSync, a proprietary Infoblox protocol that securely transfers database updates (e.g., DNS records, DHCP leases) between the HA pair members over an SSL-encrypted connection. The active node, being the operational member, directly provides these updates to the passive node. The Grid Master handles Grid-wide sync, but within an HA pair, the active node is the source. Options A and B misrepresent the mechanism (it's not a traditional VPN), and Option D incorrectly attributes the sync to the Grid Master. This is a critical HA troubleshooting topic in the INE course.

## Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The standard or recommended architecture for NIOS DNS views is "one member, one view".

### Options:

- A- True
- B- False

### Answer:

B

### Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

DNS Views in NIOS allow multiple DNS perspectives (e.g., internal vs. external):

Architecture: NIOS supports multiple views per member---common for consolidating services (e.g., one appliance handles "Internal" and "External" views). "One member, one view" isn't a standard or recommended limit.

Why False: Best practice is flexible---views depend on use case, not a strict 1:1 ratio. Multiple views per member is typical and efficient.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, configure two views on one member, test split DNS, and troubleshoot view conflicts.

## Question 10

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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The Infoblox appliance has an LCD panel. To join a node to a Grid, the administrator should use the LCD panel at the front of the Infoblox appliance.

Options:

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- A- True
- B- False



Answer:

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B

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Infoblox physical appliances (e.g., IB-1400 series) feature an LCD panel for basic configuration, but its role in Grid joining is limited:

**LCD Capabilities:** The panel allows setting IP addresses, hostnames, and basic network parameters (e.g., via arrow keys and menu options). It's useful for initial setup or recovery.

**Grid Joining Process:** Joining a node to a Grid requires:

Configuring the node's IP and Grid Master IP.

Authenticating with Grid credentials (e.g., shared secret).

Initiating the join via Grid Manager (Grid > Members > Add) or CLI (set membership).

**Why False:** The LCD can set preliminary network settings, but full Grid joining---specifying the Grid Master, VPN details, and completing sync---requires CLI or GUI access. The panel lacks the interface for these steps.

**Practical Example:** In an INE lab, you'd use the LCD to set an IP on a new node, then SSH to run set membership and join the Grid, troubleshooting connectivity via logs.

## Question 11

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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In the DHCPv4 failover NORMAL state, leases are only stored on the primary peer.

Options:

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A- True

B- False

Answer:

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B

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

In NORMAL state:

Lease Storage: Both primary and secondary peers store leases via sync (TCP 647). Each manages its pool share (e.g., 50/50), but all leases are replicated for redundancy.

Why False: "Only primary" contradicts failover's design---both peers maintain a full lease database for failover readiness.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, check leases on both peers (Data Management > DHCP > Leases), simulate primary failure, and troubleshoot secondary takeover.



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