Infoblox NIOS-DDI-Expert Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In what scenario would you tick the "Allow Multiple Values" checkbox when creating an Extensible Attribute?

Options:

A- When the EA represents a numeric value with a specific range
B- When the organization requires the EA to have only a single value across all objects
C- When the EA is used for email addresses
D- When an object should be able to store multiple values for this EA

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Extensible Attributes (EAs) in NIOS are custom metadata fields that administrators can define to tag objects like networks, hosts, or leases with additional information for reporting, filtering, or automation. By default, an EA holds a single value (e.g., 'Location: New York'), but ticking the 'Allow Multiple Values' checkbox enables the EA to store a list of values for a single object (e.g., 'Contacts: [Alice, Bob, Charlie]').

Scenario: Imagine a network object representing a data center with multiple administrators. Setting 'Admin Contacts' as an EA with 'Allow Multiple Values' lets you assign multiple names to that network, which is useful for tracking responsibilities.

Option Analysis:

A: Numeric ranges (e.g., '1-100') are handled by the EA's type (Integer) and validation rules, not multiple values. Incorrect.

B: Requiring a single value contradicts the purpose of 'Allow Multiple Values,' which enables flexibility. Incorrect.

C: Email addresses could use multiple values (e.g., multiple contacts), but this isn't the defining scenario---it's too specific. Incorrect.

D: This is the general, correct case: when an object needs multiple entries for the same EA, like multiple tags or contacts.

Practical Example: In a Grid troubleshooting scenario (INE focus), you might use an EA like

'Backup Servers' with multiple values to list all failover servers for a network, aiding in diagnostics.

The INE course emphasizes practical Grid management, including EA configuration for operational efficiency.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Grid member in a DHCP Failover pair is in the PARTNER-DOWN state. What does this mean?

Options:

A- The member has lost contact with its peer
B- An administrator put the member in this state to indicate the member's peer is down
C- An administrator put the member in this state to indicate the member is down and the member's peer will take over
D- This member is malfunctioning and the member's peer must take over assignments

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

PARTNER-DOWN in DHCP Failover:

B: Admin manually sets this state (Grid > DHCP > Failover > Edit) to signal the peer is down (e.g., powered off), giving the member full pool control. Correct.

A: Loss of contact is COMMUNICATIONS-INTERRUPTED---PARTNER-DOWN is deliberate. Incorrect.

C: Indicates the member is down---opposite of intent. Incorrect.

D: Malfunction implies automatic state---PARTNER-DOWN is manual. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, set PARTNER-DOWN, verify full lease control, and troubleshoot sync resumption.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What command clears the NIOS database but preserves system logs and other licensed features such as reporting?

Options:

A- reset all
B- reset database
C- reset config
D- reset all licenses

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Clearing the NIOS database requires a precise CLI command:

B (reset database): Wipes DNS zones, DHCP leases, and Grid membership, but retains:

System logs (e.g., syslog, infoblox.log).

Licenses (e.g., reporting, DNSSEC).

Network settings (IP, hostname). Correct.

A: ''reset all'' isn't valid (see Q28). Incorrect.

C: ''reset config'' isn't a command---closest is set factory, which wipes everything. Incorrect.

D: reset all licenses clears licenses only, not the database. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd run reset database, verify logs persist via show log, and reconfigure, testing Grid recovery.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When defining a custom DHCP option, what does the administrator need to specify? (Select all that apply.)

Options:

A- Option Name
B- Option Number
C- Data Type
D- Data Value

Answer:

A, B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Custom DHCP options (Data Management > DHCP > Option Spaces):

A (Option Name): Mandatory label (e.g., ''CustomOpt''). Correct.

B (Option Number): Mandatory code (1-254, e.g., 150). Correct.

C (Data Type): Mandatory format (e.g., string, integer). Correct.

D (Data Value): Set when applying the option to a scope/range, not during definition. Optional here. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, define ''VoiceVLAN'' (Number: 150, Type: integer), apply value ''10'' later, and troubleshoot client config.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The DHCP server has assigned an address, but the client did not renew before the lease timer ended. What status will be listed for this address?

Options:

A- Active
B- Released
C- Expired
D- Abandoned

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

DHCP lease states in NIOS:

Scenario: Client gets IP (e.g., 192.168.1.10, 1-hour lease), doesn't renew, and timer expires.

C (Expired): Lease times out, marked ''Expired'' in NIOS (Data Management > DHCP > Leases), available for reassignment. Correct.

A: Active is for current, unexpired leases. Incorrect.

B: Released requires client action (DHCPRELEASE). Incorrect.

D: Abandoned is for declined or conflicting leases, not timeouts. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, set a 5-minute lease, wait for expiry, check ''Expired'' status, and troubleshoot lease reuse.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What baud rate does the Serial Console use?

Options:

A- 2400 bps
B- 9600 bps
C- 39400 bps
D- 57600 bps

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

The serial console on Infoblox appliances provides low-level access for diagnostics:

Default Settings: Per NIOS documentation, the serial port operates at 9600 baud, with 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit (8N1). This is an industry-standard rate for serial terminals, balancing speed and reliability.

Verification: Connecting via a terminal emulator (e.g., PuTTY, minicom) requires matching 9600 bps---mismatched rates garble output, a common troubleshooting issue.

Options:

A (2400): Too slow, used in older systems, not Infoblox. Incorrect.

B (9600): Matches NIOS spec. Correct.

C (39400): Non-standard, likely a typo (38400 is common elsewhere, but not here). Incorrect.

D (57600): Faster rate for modern devices, not Infoblox default. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd set PuTTY to 9600 bps, connect via null modem cable, and view boot logs, troubleshooting a Grid member's startup.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When scheduling a Member upgrade, what can an administrator select for the upgrade start time?

Options:

A- Date/Time
B- Before Grid Master
C- After Grid Master
D- After Default

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Scheduling upgrades in NIOS (Grid > Upgrade > Schedule):

A: Admins set a specific Date/Time (e.g., ''2025-03-14 01:00'') for each member or group, controlling exact start times. Correct.

B/C: ''Before/After Grid Master'' isn't a UI option---sequence is managed via Upgrade Groups, not time settings. Incorrect.

D: ''After Default'' isn't a term in NIOS scheduling. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd schedule a member upgrade for 2 AM, test staggered rollout, and troubleshoot timing issues.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does an administrator obtain new NIOS releases?

Options:

A- In Grid UI, go to Grid > Software > Download
B- Contact Infoblox Technical Support for a Software Bundle
C- Contact the Infoblox Account Manager for a Support Bundle
D- Download from https://support.infoblox.com

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Obtaining new NIOS software releases follows a standardized process tied to Infoblox's support infrastructure:

Official Method: New releases (e.g., NIOS 8.6.x) are available for download from the Infoblox Support Portal (https://support.infoblox.com) under the 'Downloads' section. Admins log in with valid credentials, select the appliance model, and download the .upgrade file.

Options Analysis:

A: 'Grid > Software > Download' isn't a valid path in Grid Manager. The UI supports uploading and distributing releases (Grid > Upgrade), but not direct downloading. Incorrect.

B: Technical Support can assist with issues or provide files in rare cases (e.g., beta releases), but it's not the standard method---self-service via the portal is preferred. Incorrect.

C: Account Managers handle sales, not software distribution. 'Support Bundle' is also a misnomer---it's for diagnostics, not upgrades. Incorrect.

D: The support portal is the documented, primary source for NIOS releases, aligning with INE's focus on Grid upgrade procedures. Correct.

Steps: Download the file, upload it via Grid Manager (Grid > Upgrade > Upload), and initiate the upgrade process.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd download NIOS 8.6.2 from the portal, upload it, and test a Grid-wide upgrade, troubleshooting any distribution failures.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to provide a support bundle while on the phone with Infoblox Technical Support. What can you do to get one?

Options:

A- Create a database backup and extract the support bundle from it
B- Use the CLI command 'set support_bundle' to get it
C- Retrieve it from the GM interface by navigating to Grid Manager and downloading from the toolbar
D- Infoblox Technical Support must generate it

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Generating a support bundle for diagnostics:

B: CLI command set support bundle (space, not underscore) generates and downloads a bundle (.tar.gz) with logs, configs, etc. Correct with typo adjustment.

A: Backup is separate (Grid > Backup)---no bundle extraction. Incorrect.

C: GUI offers download (Grid > Grid Manager > Toolbar > Download Support Bundle), but question specifies action---CLI fits phone context. Partially correct but not best.

D: Support assists but doesn't generate---user action required. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, run set support bundle, transfer it via SCP, and troubleshoot with support.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does VRRP stand for?

Options:

A- Variable Rate Response Packet
B- Variable Route Recovery Protocol
C- Vital Router Response Protocol
D- Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

VRRP is the protocol Infoblox uses for HA:

D: Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (RFC 3768) provides IP redundancy by sharing a virtual

IP (VIP) between routers (or NIOS nodes). Correct.

A/B/C: Fictional acronyms---VRRP is a well-defined standard. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd configure VRRP for an HA pair, test failover, and troubleshoot VRRP packets, reinforcing HA concepts.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What sends the email messages for Workflow Approval notifications in NIOS?

Options:

A- NIOS Grid Master (GM)
B- NIOS Grid Master Candidate (GMC)
C- NIOS Grid Master (GM) and the NIOS Grid Master Candidate (GMC)
D- NIOS SuperAdmin

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Workflow Approval notifications:

A: The Grid Master (GM) sends emails via its configured SMTP settings (Grid > Grid Properties > Email), as it manages Grid-wide tasks. Correct.

B: GMC is a standby, not active unless promoted---doesn't send emails. Incorrect.

C: Only GM sends, not both---GMC is passive. Incorrect.

D: SuperAdmin is a role, not a process---no sending capability. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, configure SMTP on the GM, test approval emails, and troubleshoot delivery from GM logs.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What Member types are available for adding a new Grid Member in Add Grid Member Wizard? (Choose all that apply.)

Options:

A- Infoblox
B- NIOS
C- Virtual NIOS
D- Member

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

The Add Grid Member Wizard (Grid > Grid Manager > Members > Add Member) in NIOS allows adding appliances to the Grid. Let's clarify the options:

Member Types:

NIOS: A physical Infoblox appliance running the Network Identity Operating System (e.g., IB-1410). Available in the wizard. Correct.

Virtual NIOS (vNIOS): A virtualized instance of NIOS (e.g., on VMware, AWS), treated as a Grid member. Available in the wizard. Correct.

Options Analysis:

A (Infoblox): 'Infoblox' is the brand, not a member type in the wizard---it's implied by NIOS/vNIOS. Incorrect.

B (NIOS): Explicitly listed as a physical appliance option. Correct.

C (Virtual NIOS): Explicitly listed for virtual deployments. Correct.

D (Member): Too generic---not a specific type in the wizard; it's the outcome, not the category. Incorrect.

Process: In the wizard, you select NIOS or vNIOS, enter IP/credentials, and join it to the Grid.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, you'd add a vNIOS member to a test Grid, configure it as an

HA pair, and troubleshoot join failures, reinforcing deployment skills.

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the Stealth option do on a name server for a DNS Zone?

Options:

A- Prevents NS records from being automatically added to the zone file for that server
B- Prevents automatic zone transfers to or from the server
C- Prevents the name server from caching responses to queries
D- Prevents the name server from responding to outside queries

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

Stealth option in NIOS DNS (Data Management > DNS > Zone > Name Servers):

A: ''Stealth'' hides the server from NS records in the zone file, making it authoritative but unlisted---useful for internal servers. Correct.

B: Zone transfers are controlled by ACLs, not Stealth. Incorrect.

C: Caching is unrelated---Stealth affects visibility, not function. Incorrect.

D: Response behavior isn't altered---still answers queries. Incorrect.

Practical Example: In an INE lab, set a stealth NS, verify NS record absence, and troubleshoot external visibility.

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