

Infoblox Qualified NIOS DDI ExpertINE

Infoblox NIOS-DDI-Expert

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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

- 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:

Use the CLI command "set support_bundle" to get it. In NIOS, this command initiates creation of a support bundle from the appliance on which it is run. The resulting diagnostic archive collects information Infoblox Support commonly needs during case investigation, such as relevant logs, configuration and system-status data, and diagnostic output. This makes it suitable when Support requests evidence while you are actively working through a problem on a call. After the bundle has been generated, follow the displayed instructions and the Support engineer's requested transfer method to provide the file securely. Generate the bundle as close as practical to the time of the issue, because current logs and system state are particularly useful for diagnosis. Access to the NIOS CLI requires an authorized administrative account, and normal operational controls for handling configuration and log data still apply. Infoblox documents the available NIOS administration and CLI capabilities in its [NIOS documentation portal](#). For case-management guidance and secure file-upload procedures, use the [Infoblox Support portal](#) associated with your organization's support entitlement.

QUESTION NO: 2

A DNS administration team must be able to modify one delegated DNS zone and manage DNS service only on two designated Grid members. The team must not receive access to other zones or members. Which permission scopes support this least-privilege requirement? Select two.

- A. Object permissions for the delegated DNS zone
- B. Member permissions for the two designated Grid members
- C. Global DNS permissions for all zones in the Grid
- D. Superuser permissions for the administration team

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Object permissions can be assigned to the specific DNS zone, limiting the team's DNS data access to that object. Member permissions can be assigned to the two designated Grid members, limiting member-level administrative access to those members. Together, these scopes support delegation without granting Grid-wide authority.

Global permissions would apply broadly to the selected resource type and would exceed the stated requirement. Superuser access cannot be constrained to the required zone and members.

QUESTION NO: 3

To debug possible database issues on an Infoblox appliance, which file should an administrator review?

- A. messages file in the support bundle

- B. infoblox.log file downloaded via the GUI
- C. infoblox.log file in the support bundle
- D. messages file downloaded via the GUI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The **infoblox.log file in the support bundle** is the appropriate file to review when investigating possible NIOS database issues. Infoblox NIOS writes appliance and application-level operational events to `infoblox.log`, including information relevant to internal services, database operations, Grid activity, and failures encountered by NIOS processes. A support bundle collects this log together with associated diagnostic information at a point in time, making it particularly useful for investigating an issue that may involve database consistency, service failures, synchronization behavior, or application errors. Reviewing the copy in the support bundle also gives an administrator a preserved diagnostic artifact that can be searched locally and provided to Infoblox Support if escalation is required. Look for entries around the time of the reported problem, including error messages, process restarts, transaction-related events, and Grid or database-service messages. Infoblox documents support bundles as the standard collection mechanism for detailed appliance diagnostics, while its NIOS documentation describes logging and log retrieval for operational troubleshooting. See the [Infoblox NIOS Documentation](#) and the [Infoblox Support portal](#) for current documentation and support-bundle guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

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

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

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

The Add Grid Member Wizard identifies the type of platform being joined to the Grid. **Infoblox** is the selection used for an Infoblox hardware appliance. This choice directs the Grid Master to add a physical appliance running NIOS and to use the appliance-based joining workflow. **Virtual NIOS** is the selection for a vNIOS instance, allowing a supported virtual deployment to join and be managed as a Grid member. After the relevant member type is selected, the administrator supplies the connection and authentication details necessary for the prospective member to join the Grid and receive its configuration from the Grid Master. The member-type distinction is important because hardware appliances and virtual NIOS instances have different deployment environments even though both participate in the same NIOS Grid and can provide Grid services. Infoblox documentation describes Grid membership and the procedures for adding and managing members through Grid Manager; consult the [Infoblox Documentation Portal](#) and the [Infoblox Support Portal](#) for the NIOS version-specific Administrator Guide and supported vNIOS deployment information.

QUESTION NO: 5

An administrator is using the NIOS Web API (WAPI) to automate IPAM tasks. Which HTTP methods are ordinarily used to retrieve existing object data and create a new object? Select two.

- A. GET
- B. POST
- C. PUT

D. DELETE

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

GET is used to retrieve existing NIOS objects and their attributes through WAPI. **POST** is used to create a new object, such as a network, host record, or fixed address, when the authenticated user has the required permissions. **PUT** is generally used to modify an existing object, while **DELETE** removes an object rather than retrieving or creating it.

QUESTION NO: 6

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.

- A. True
- B. False

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

True is correct. NIOS software reversion is supported only when the target earlier NIOS release has a valid, supported upgrade path to the release currently installed on the appliance or virtual member. This requirement preserves the integrity of both the NIOS software and the configuration/database data: the system must be able to understand how the older release's data would have been transformed into the current release's format. In practical terms, an administrator should verify the supported upgrade paths in the release documentation before upgrading, because that same path determines whether a subsequent revert can be performed. A revert is therefore not simply an installation of any older image; it is a controlled return to a compatible prior release, using the preserved software and data needed by NIOS. This is especially important for Grid deployments, where version compatibility and the upgrade sequence must be planned across the Grid Master and members. Consult the NIOS documentation for the software-upgrade and revert procedures, and consult the release notes for the supported upgrade paths for the specific source and destination releases. See the [Infoblox Documentation portal](#) and [NIOS release notes](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the purpose of the "Override" button in the context of settings inheritance?

- A. To reset all settings to their default values
- B. To prevent any changes to settings at lower hierarchy levels
- C. To change the settings at a lower level, overriding the inherited values
- D. To apply the same settings across all hierarchy levels simultaneously

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

To change the settings at a lower level, overriding the inherited values is correct. Infoblox NIOS uses an inheritance model so that configuration values defined at a higher scope, such as the Grid, can be consistently applied to lower-scope objects, including members, networks, ranges, and individual records or services where applicable. This centralized approach reduces repetitive configuration and helps maintain consistent policy.

Selecting *Override* at a lower scope enables a locally defined value for the specific setting. The object then uses that explicit local value rather than the value inherited from its parent scope. This makes it possible to apply an exception for a particular member or configuration object without changing the parent-level setting or affecting peer objects that should continue to

inherit the standard configuration. In Grid Manager, overridden inherited fields are typically made editable, allowing the administrator to enter the object-specific setting. Administrators can later remove the override to resume inheritance from the parent. This behavior is a core NIOS configuration-management mechanism for balancing Grid-wide consistency with necessary local customization. See the [Infoblox NIOS Documentation](#) and the [NIOS Grid management documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

A DHCP failover peer has been unreachable for several hours, and the remaining peer is approaching the limit of addresses it can allocate while in COMMUNICATIONS-INTERRUPTED. Before an administrator places the remaining peer into PARTNER-DOWN, which actions are appropriate? Select two.

- A. Verify that the unavailable peer is powered off or otherwise isolated from DHCP clients
- B. Review the failover state and available lease capacity on the surviving peer
- C. Remove the unavailable peer from all DHCP relay configurations
- D. Restart the surviving DHCP peer before changing its failover state

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

PARTNER-DOWN should be used only after the administrator has confirmed that the peer is genuinely unavailable or isolated and cannot resume DHCP service independently. The administrator should also verify the current failover state and available lease capacity on the surviving peer. These checks reduce the risk of authorizing both peers to allocate from the full failover pool if the apparent failure is actually a temporary communication problem.

Changing relay configuration does not establish that the failed peer is safely down. Restarting the surviving peer would reduce availability and does not resolve the failover decision.