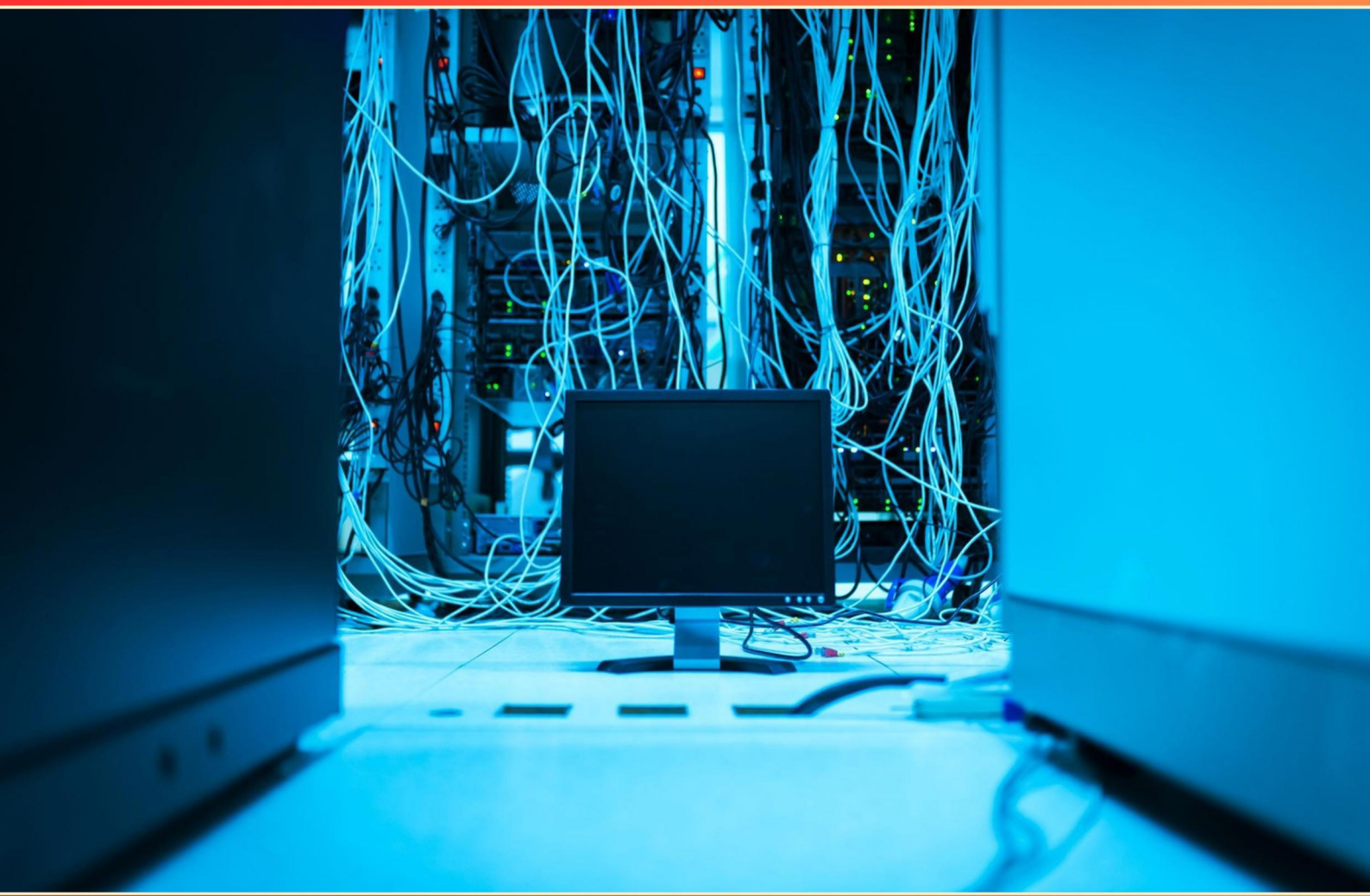
INFOBLOX CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://infoblox.examzify.com

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. How do Smart Folders update when opened?

A. Manually

B. On Startup

C. Dynamically updates every time opened

D. They do not update

2. How does Infoblox implement DNSSEC for zone security?

A. Infoblox cannot sign zones, nor manage DNSSEC keys.

B. Infoblox signs zones but cannot publish DS records.

C. Infoblox signs zones and validates signatures but does not manage keys.

D. Infoblox can sign zones, manage DNSSEC keys (KSK/ZSK), publish DS records, and validate signatures, providing chain-of-trust for DNS data.

3. What is the default Grid Name and Shared Secret?

A. Grid Name: Infoblox; Shared Secret: test

B. Grid Name: Infoblox; Shared Secret: secret

C. Grid Name: GridOne; Shared Secret: test

D. Grid Name: Infogrid; Shared Secret: test

4. If a forward zone has no configured forwarders, what is the likely outcome?

A. The server may attempt to resolve using its own resolver or fail depending on recursion settings

B. It will automatically become authoritative

C. It will always return an NXDOMAIN

D. It will forward to root servers automatically

5. What is the UDP port number used by the DHCPv6 client?

A. UDP/547

B. UDP/546

C. UDP/68

D. UDP/67

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6. Where in the UI do you add new DHCP Networks?

A. Data Management -> DHCP -> Networks

B. Settings -> DHCP -> IPv4

C. Administration -> DHCP

D. Tools -> DHCP

7. In IPv6, the T2 rebind timer fires at what percentage of the lease duration?

A. 60%

B. 70%

C. 80%

D. 90%

8. What is WAPI and what is it used for in Infoblox?

A. WAPI is a database.

B. WAPI is a monitoring tool.

C. WAPI is Infoblox's RESTful API used to manage DNS, DHCP, and IPAM objects programmatically via JSON over HTTP.

D. WAPI is a protocol for email.

9. Which Infoblox feature provides automatic failover to maintain DNS service availability?

A. Manual failover requires administrator action

B. External DNS provider handles failover

C. Grid architecture with multiple Grid Masters and replicated data; automatic failover maintains availability

D. DNS services are not failover capable

10. What is DNS Firewall in Infoblox?

A. A policy-based service using RPZ to block or redirect queries for malicious or risky domains based on configured feeds.

B. A service that caches DNS responses.

C. A feature that encrypts DNS queries.

D. A tool for managing firewall rules in the network edge.

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Answers

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1. C
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. How do Smart Folders update when opened?

A. Manually

B. On Startup

C. Dynamically updates every time opened

D. They do not update

Smart Folders are live, dynamic queries rather than static lists. They are defined by a set of criteria, and when you open one, the system re-runs that query against the current data. This means the contents reflect any changes since the last time you opened it: new items that now match appear, and items that no longer match disappear. Because of this automatic, on-access refresh, they update every time you open them. It's not about a manual refresh, nor about updating only at startup; the results are regenerated each time you open the folder.

2. How does Infoblox implement DNSSEC for zone security?

A. Infoblox cannot sign zones, nor manage DNSSEC keys.

B. Infoblox signs zones but cannot publish DS records.

C. Infoblox signs zones and validates signatures but does not manage keys.

D. Infoblox can sign zones, manage DNSSEC keys (KSK/ZSK), publish DS records, and validate signatures, providing chain-of-trust for DNS data.

DNSSEC adds authenticity and integrity to DNS data by signing records, managing the cryptographic keys, publishing DS records to establish the chain of trust, and validating signatures to confirm data hasn't been tampered with. Infoblox implements all of these pieces: it signs zones to generate RRSIGs, it responsibly manages the DNSSEC keys (including both the Zone Signing Key and the Key Signing Key), it publishes DS records to the parent zone so resolvers can anchor the chain of trust, and it validates signatures to ensure the DNS data is authentic and intact. This end-to-end capability provides a complete chain of trust from the root down to the zone, enabling secure DNS resolution. The other descriptions fall short by omitting one or more of these essential functions, such as not signing zones, not publishing DS records, or not performing full key management.

3. What is the default Grid Name and Shared Secret?

A. Grid Name: Infoblox; Shared Secret: test

B. Grid Name: Infoblox; Shared Secret: secret

C. Grid Name: GridOne; Shared Secret: test

D. Grid Name: Infogrid; Shared Secret: test

Understanding how an Infoblox Grid is identified and secured is essential. The Grid Name is the primary label that identifies the entire Grid within an environment, and in typical setup scenarios it is set to Infoblox. The Shared Secret is the password used when new members join the Grid, providing authentication so only authorized devices can connect; in common lab or training environments this secret is often set to test for simplicity. Because of that, the combination Grid Name Infoblox with Shared Secret test reflects the usual default configuration you'll encounter in many docs and practice labs. The other options change either the grid name or the secret, which is why they don't represent the default setup. In production, you should replace the default secret with a strong, unique value.

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4. If a forward zone has no configured forwarders, what is the likely outcome?

A. The server may attempt to resolve using its own resolver or fail depending on recursion settings

B. It will automatically become authoritative

C. It will always return an NXDOMAIN

D. It will forward to root servers automatically

At the heart of this is how DNS resolution works when there are no upstream forwarders defined for a zone. A forward zone directs queries to upstream resolvers, but if none are configured, the server must decide how to handle those lookups based on its recursion setting. If recursion is enabled on the server, it will perform recursive resolution on its own. That means it will query root servers and then authoritative servers as needed to obtain the final answer, effectively acting as its own recursive resolver for that zone. If recursion is disabled, the server cannot fetch answers from the wider DNS hierarchy and will typically fail to resolve queries it cannot answer from cache or the zone data, producing an error rather than a successful answer. This is why the described outcome is that the server may attempt to resolve using its own resolver or fail depending on recursion settings. The other options don't fit: it won't automatically become authoritative merely because there are no forwarders, and NXDOMAIN isn't guaranteed in the absence of forwarders or recursion (it depends on whether the server can resolve the name). It also won't automatically forward to root servers unless recursion is effectively enabled, which is handled by the server's resolver rather than a separate "forward to root" action.

5. What is the UDP port number used by the DHCPv6 client?

A. UDP/547

B. UDP/546

C. UDP/68

D. UDP/67

DHCPv6 uses a pair of UDP ports to separate the client and server roles. The client uses UDP port 546 as its source port when it sends requests to the DHCPv6 server, and the server listens on UDP port 547. Replies from the server come from port 547 back to the client's port 546. So, the port associated with the DHCPv6 client is 546. The port 547 belongs to the server side, not the client. The other numbers (68 and 67) are the DHCPv4 ports, not used by DHCPv6.

6. Where in the UI do you add new DHCP Networks?

A. Data Management -> DHCP -> Networks

B. Settings -> DHCP -> IPv4

C. Administration -> DHCP

D. Tools -> DHCP

In Infoblox, DHCP networks are defined in the DHCP section of the Data Management area. You add a new DHCP network by going to Data Management, then DHCP, then Networks, and using the add function to define the subnet and related DHCP settings. The other menus—Settings, Administration, and Tools—are for global configuration, administrative tasks, and utilities, not for creating DHCP network definitions.

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7. In IPv6, the T2 rebind timer fires at what percentage of the lease duration?

A. 60%

B. 70%

C. 80%

D. 90%

In DHCPv6, lease maintenance uses two timers tied to the lease duration: T1 for renewal with the original server, and T2 for rebinding with any available server if the original can't respond. The T2 rebind timer fires at 80% of the lease duration. This timing provides a window to try rebinds before the lease actually expires—giving enough time for other servers to respond while avoiding waiting too late. If you waited longer (like 90%), there's a greater risk the lease could expire before a successful rebind; if you triggered earlier (like 60% or 70%), it could waste resources by rebinding too soon. Therefore, 80% is the value that balances timely renewal with reliability.

8. What is WAPI and what is it used for in Infoblox?

A. WAPI is a database.

B. WAPI is a monitoring tool.

C. WAPI is Infoblox's RESTful API used to manage DNS, DHCP, and IPAM objects programmatically via JSON over HTTP.

D. WAPI is a protocol for email.

WAPI is Infoblox's RESTful Web API that lets you manage DNS, DHCP, and IPAM objects programmatically using JSON over HTTP. This means you can automate common tasks—like creating host records, updating DHCP scopes, or querying zones—without the GUI, by sending standard HTTP requests to the WAPI endpoints and handling JSON data in your scripts or automation tools. It's designed for integration and automation, enabling workflows, orchestration, and tooling around Infoblox-managed infrastructure. The other options don't fit because WAPI is not a database, not a monitoring tool, and not a mail protocol.

9. Which Infoblox feature provides automatic failover to maintain DNS service availability?

A. Manual failover requires administrator action

B. External DNS provider handles failover

C. Grid architecture with multiple Grid Masters and replicated data; automatic failover maintains availability

D. DNS services are not failover capable

Infoblox achieves automatic DNS failover through its Grid architecture. In a Grid with several Grid Masters and replicated DNS data, health checks keep Masters synchronized, and if one Master goes down, another is automatically promoted to handle queries, keeping DNS service available without administrator intervention. This built-in redundancy is why the Grid approach is the best choice. Relying on an external DNS provider shifts the failover responsibility and may not preserve the same seamless continuity; manual failover requires admin action, and saying DNS services are not failover capable contradicts Infoblox's high-availability capabilities.

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10. What is DNS Firewall in Infoblox?

A. A policy-based service using RPZ to block or redirect queries for malicious or risky domains based on configured feeds.

B. A service that caches DNS responses.

C. A feature that encrypts DNS queries.

D. A tool for managing firewall rules in the network edge.

DNS Firewall in Infoblox is a policy-based DNS security service that uses Response Policy Zones (RPZ) to block or redirect queries for domains identified as malicious or risky based on configured threat feeds. It works at the DNS resolution layer, applying RPZ rules so clients attempting to resolve a dangerous domain are blocked or redirected to a safe page, rather than relying on standard caching or other unrelated features. This proactive approach helps prevent access to harmful sites and is driven by curated feeds, making it distinct from simple query caching, encryption of DNS traffic, or firewall rule management at the network edge.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://infoblox.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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