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Exam : **NIOS-DDI-Expert**

Title : Infoblox Qualified NIOS DDI Expert - INE

Version : DEMO

1.The Infoblox WAPI/RESTful API requires the administrator to use the Perl programming language.
A. True
B. False
Answer: B
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
The Infoblox Web API (WAPI) is a RESTful API that allows administrators to interact with the NIOS system programmatically for tasks like managing DNS records, DHCP leases, and Grid configurations. Contrary to requiring Perl, WAPI is language-agnostic—it uses HTTP-based requests (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and returns data in JSON format. While Infoblox provides sample scripts in Perl (and historically supported a Perl API), administrators can use any programming language (e.g., Python, Java, or even tools like cURL) that supports HTTP requests. The misconception might stem from older documentation emphasizing Perl examples, but the INE course, focusing on advanced NIOS management, clarifies that WAPI is not tied to Perl.
Reference: Infoblox NIOS Documentation – WAPI Guide; INE Course Objective: NIOS Grid Troubleshooting (covers API usage).

2.An administrator is adding A records to an existing zone. Where is the Add Record function in Grid Manager?
A. Grid > DNS > Members > (member) > (zone)
B. Data Management > DNS > Zones > (zone)
C. Data Management > Members > Services > DNS > (zone)
D. Grid > Services > DNS > (zone)
Answer: B
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
In the Infoblox Grid Manager (the NIOS GUI), DNS management is centralized under the Data Management tab, which provides a logical structure for handling DNS zones and records. To add an A record (Address record) to an existing zone, the administrator navigates to Data Management > DNS > Zones, selects the specific zone, and then uses the "Add Record" option (typically a "+" icon or button).
Option A focuses on member-specific settings, not zone record management.
Option C drills into member services, which is more about service status than record editing.
Option D is incorrect as "Grid > Services" doesn’t exist in this context—it’s a misnomer. The INE course covers practical DNS troubleshooting, reinforcing this workflow.
Reference: Infoblox NIOS Administrator Guide – Managing DNS Zones; INE Course Content: NIOS DDI DNS Troubleshooting.

3.Which system provides database synchronization to the passive node of an HA pair Grid Member?
A. The Active Node of the HA pair
B. The Grid Master
C. The DNS Primary
D. The Grid Master Candidate
Answer: A
Explanation:

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.
Reference: Infoblox NIOS Documentation – HA Configuration; INE Course Content: NIOS DDI Grid Troubleshooting.

4.What can an administrator do with an Option Filter in NIOS?
A. Match on any DHCP options provided by the client
B. Match on any DHCP options provided by the server
C. Match only vendor-specific options such as Option 60
D. Match only on device types
Answer: A
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
In NIOS, DHCP Option Filters allow administrators to define rules for matching DHCP client requests based on the options they send in their DHCP packets. These filters are highly flexible and can match any DHCP option provided by the client, such as Option 55 (Parameter Request List), Option 60 (Vendor Class Identifier), or custom options. This enables precise DHCP policy enforcement, like assigning specific IP ranges or options to certain devices.
Option B is incorrect because filters apply to client requests, not server responses.
Option C is too narrow—while Option 60 is common, filters aren't limited to vendor-specific options.
Option D is vague and incorrect; device type matching is a subset of option matching. The INE course covers DHCP troubleshooting, including filter configuration.
Reference: Infoblox NIOS Administrator Guide – DHCP Option Filters; INE Course Content: NIOS DDI DHCP Troubleshooting.

5.A customer has the following Grid: Grid Master HA pair, three HA Grid Members, one single Grid Member. The customer has defined custom Upgrade Groups based on the physical location of the appliances.
After the administrator clicks Upgrade, which node will go through the upgrade process first?
A. All of the Member passive nodes
B. Grid Master active node
C. Grid Master passive node
D. Depends on the configuration of Upgrade Groups
Answer: D
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
In NIOS, the upgrade process for a Grid can be customized using Upgrade Groups, which allow administrators to define the order and timing of upgrades for Grid members based on criteria like location

or role. By default, the Grid Master (active node) upgrades last to ensure continuity, and passive nodes in HA pairs often upgrade before active nodes. However, when custom Upgrade Groups are defined (as in this scenario, based on physical location), the upgrade sequence follows the administrator’s configuration rather than a fixed rule. Thus, the first node to upgrade depends entirely on how the Upgrade Groups are prioritized in the upgrade schedule. This flexibility is a focus of the INE course’s Grid deployment section.
Reference: Infoblox NIOS Administrator Guide – Software Upgrades; INE Course Objective: NIOS DDI Grid Deployment.