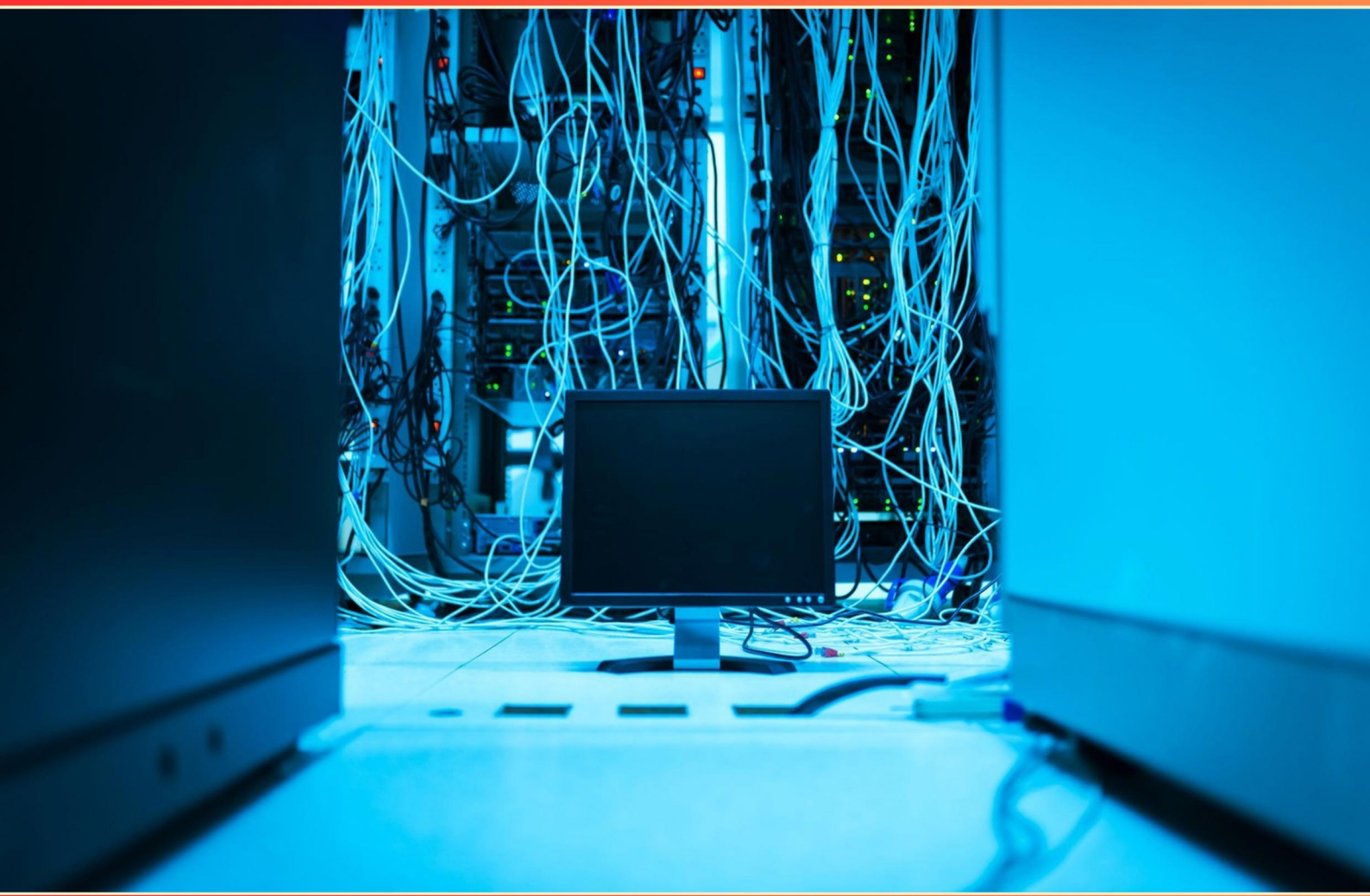
INFOBLOX CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence

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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.

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!

Questions

1. What is DNS views in Infoblox and why are they used?

A. DNS views accelerate DNS queries.

B. DNS views store DNS zone files.

C. DNS views allow serving different DNS data to clients based on their source network, enabling split-horizon DNS and tailored responses.

D. DNS views block all queries.

2. Are LOC DNS records universally supported in Infoblox across all versions?

A. True

B. False in all versions

C. Possibly LOC is supported depending on version

D. LOC is always the only record supported

3. What is the largest IPv4 network prefix you can define within DHCP?

A. /1

B. /0

C. /32

D. /128

4. Is historic lease history always available by default?

A. Yes, historic lease history is always available.

B. No, it must be enabled via Lease History or Reporting Server.

C. Only for IPv6 leases.

D. Only when a client is currently connected.

5. Which statement best describes the purpose of the Infoblox RBAC model?

A. It restricts what users can view and modify based on their role.

B. It automates IP address assignment.

C. It handles zone transfers.

D. It schedules backups.

6. How are permissions, roles, groups, and admin accounts related?

A. Permissions are applied to roles/groups, roles are applied to one or more groups, admin accounts are associated with a single group

B. Permissions are assigned directly to admin accounts

C. Roles are independent of groups

D. Admin accounts are associated with all groups

7. How many IPs are required for an HA pair?

A. 5 -- 2xLAN1, 2xHA, 1xVIP

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

8. How many types of DHCP Lease Timers exist for IPv6?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

9. In IPv6, the T1 renewal timer triggers the first renewal attempt at what percentage of the lease duration?

A. 25%

B. 50%

C. 75%

D. 90%

10. In IPv4 DHCP, the T2 rebinding uses the DHCPREQUEST sent as which mode?

A. Unicast

B. Broadcast

C. Solicit

D. Release

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is DNS views in Infoblox and why are they used?

A. DNS views accelerate DNS queries.

B. DNS views store DNS zone files.

C. DNS views allow serving different DNS data to clients based on their source network, enabling split-horizon DNS and tailored responses.

D. DNS views block all queries.

DNS views let you serve different DNS data to clients based on where their query comes from. In Infoblox, you define views tied to specific networks or IP ranges, and each view has its own set of zone data. When a client makes a DNS query, the system uses the view that matches the client's source network to determine which records to return. This enables split-horizon DNS, where internal clients see internal hostnames and private addresses, while external clients see public records, or you can tailor responses for different partners, VPNs, or branches. This approach improves security and relevance of DNS responses by ensuring clients only receive data they're allowed to see, and it helps manage exposure and access to resources across different networks. It's not about speeding up queries, storing zone files, or blocking queries.

2. Are LOC DNS records universally supported in Infoblox across all versions?

A. True

B. False in all versions

C. Possibly LOC is supported depending on version

D. LOC is always the only record supported

LOC records carry geographic location data in DNS, and Infoblox's support for this record type varies by software version. Over different releases, the DNS feature set can change, so some versions may include LOC support (in the UI, API, and backend), while others may not. Because of this version-dependent behavior, you can't assume universal support across all Infoblox versions. To verify for a specific environment, check the release notes or feature matrix for that version, or test directly in that deployment to confirm whether LOC records can be created and queried.

3. What is the largest IPv4 network prefix you can define within DHCP?

A. /1

B. /0

C. /32

D. /128

In IPv4, the prefix length decides how much of the address space is treated as the network versus the hosts. DHCP scopes must live inside a defined subnet, so the largest subdivision you can practically define for an address pool in IPv4 is a /1. A /1 covers half the IPv4 space, giving a valid, bounded network for the DHCP pool, whereas a /0 would blanket the entire address space and isn't allowed in this context. A /32 represents a single host and is far too small for a typical DHCP scope, and a /128 is an IPv6 notation, not IPv4. So the largest IPv4 prefix you can define in this DHCP scenario is /1.

4. Is historic lease history always available by default?

A. Yes, historic lease history is always available.

B. No, it must be enabled via Lease History or Reporting Server.

C. Only for IPv6 leases.

D. Only when a client is currently connected.

Historic lease history is not available by default. To retain and access past DHCP lease events, you must enable the feature, either through Lease History or via a Reporting Server. When enabled, the system records lease lifecycle changes (such as when a lease is issued, renewed, released, or expired) so you can audit or report on which device had which address at a given time. Without enabling it, only the current lease state is kept and historical data aren't stored. This capability isn't limited to IPv6 and isn't dependent on the client being connected, so those options don't apply.

5. Which statement best describes the purpose of the Infoblox RBAC model?

A. It restricts what users can view and modify based on their role.

B. It automates IP address assignment.

C. It handles zone transfers.

D. It schedules backups.

Infoblox RBAC is about who can do what in the system based on their role. Permissions are attached to roles, and users gain those permissions by being assigned a role. That means each user's ability to view or modify data—such as DNS records, zones, or IP addresses—depends on the role they have. This setup enforces least privilege and helps separate duties, so a network operator can see what they need without making changes they shouldn't, while a DNS administrator can modify zones and records as required. Roles can be finely tuned to control specific actions (read, create, modify, delete) and restrict access to particular objects or grid areas, which is why the model is described as restricting view and modification rights by role. It also supports typical authentication integrations, so groups from directory services can be mapped to roles to streamline governance. Automating IP address assignment, handling zone transfers, or scheduling backups are separate functions within Infoblox—IP address allocation is an IPAM/DHCP capability, zone transfers relate to DNS data movement, and backups are maintenance tasks. RBAC governs who can perform those activities, but its primary purpose is to control authorization and access based on roles.

6. How are permissions, roles, groups, and admin accounts related?

A. Permissions are applied to roles/groups, roles are applied to one or more groups, admin accounts are associated with a single group

B. Permissions are assigned directly to admin accounts

C. Roles are independent of groups

D. Admin accounts are associated with all groups

Permissions are granted through roles or groups, and these roles are assigned to groups so all members of a group share the same set of capabilities. Admin accounts are tied to a single group, so each user inherits the group's roles and the permissions those roles define. This creates a clean, centralized way to manage who can do what: define a role as a bundle of permissions, attach that role to groups, and place admins into the appropriate group to receive those permissions. If permissions were set directly on individual admins, management would become scattered and harder to update; if roles were not tied to groups, there would be no straightforward way to apply a role to many users at once; if an admin belonged to every group, they'd gain every permission, defeating the purpose of scoped access.

7. How many IPs are required for an HA pair?

A. 5 -- 2xLAN1, 2xHA, 1xVIP

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

In an HA pair, you need IPs for management on each node, IPs that the two nodes use to coordinate failover, and a virtual IP that clients connect to. There are two management IPs (one on each node on LAN1) so you can manage or reach each appliance directly. Then you have two HA addresses that the nodes use to communicate and determine which one is active, ensuring a reliable failover path. Finally, there's a single VIP that floats between the nodes so clients always connect to the active member without being aware of the failover happening. Add these up and you get five IPs in total, which is why five is the correct count.

8. How many types of DHCP Lease Timers exist for IPv6?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

DHCPv6 manages address leases with two timers: T1 and T2. T1 tells the client to start renewing the lease with the original DHCPv6 server that granted the address. If renewal succeeds, the lease continues as normal. If renewal isn't possible, the client waits for T2 and then attempts to rebind with any available DHCPv6 server. This two-step process ensures the client can continue using the address even if the original server becomes unavailable. It's also helpful to distinguish these DHCP lease timers from IPv6 address lifetimes (preferred lifetime and valid lifetime), which govern how long an address remains usable, not how the DHCP lease is renewed.

9. In IPv6, the T1 renewal timer triggers the first renewal attempt at what percentage of the lease duration?

A. 25%

B. 50%

C. 75%

D. 90%

In IPv6, a DHCPv6 client renews its address lease using two timers, and the first renewal attempt happens at half of the lease duration. This T1 value is set to 50% of the lease, giving the client time to contact the DHCPv6 server and renew before the lease expires. If that renewal doesn't succeed, the client will try again later at T2 with any available server. So the first renewal is triggered when 50% of the lease time has elapsed.

10. In IPv4 DHCP, the T2 rebinding uses the DHCPREQUEST sent as which mode?

A. Unicast

B. Broadcast

C. Solicit

D. Release

When a DHCP client cannot reach the server that originally granted the lease, it enters the rebinding stage to try to renew with any available DHCP server on the local network. At this point, the client sends the DHCPREQUEST as a broadcast so that all DHCP servers on the subnet can see it, regardless of knowledge about the specific server's IP address. Using a broadcast ensures a response can come back even if the client doesn't know or can't reach the original server, allowing a server to acknowledge and renew the lease if it can. The other modes aren't suitable here: a unicast would require knowing the exact server, a solicit is used for initial discovery, and a release ends the lease rather than attempting renewal.

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!