

# **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>



**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# 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 |

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

1. How many groups can an admin account be added to?
  - A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
  - D. 4
2. True or False: A forward zone can be used with multiple forwarders to provide redundancy.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  - C. It's not possible
  - D. Only if you also configure a stub zone
3. What is VRID?
  - A. Virtual Router ID - UUID for the pair of HA devices on the subnet
  - B. Virtual Routing Interface Descriptor
  - C. Value Router ID
  - D. Virtual Relay ID
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. Which two member types can trigger a Member Type Mismatch?
  - A. Infoblox and Virtual NIOS
  - B. Infoblox and Windows
  - C. Virtual NIOS and Linux
  - D. Windows and Linux

**6. What is WAPI in Infoblox?**

- A. A GUI tool for Infoblox
- B. A reporting dashboard
- C. A command-line utility for firmware updates
- D. The primary RESTful JSON API for Infoblox used for programmatic management of DNS, DHCP, and IPAM

**7. What is a Reverse DNS zone and what records does it contain?**

- A. A reverse zone maps IP addresses to hostnames using PTR records for IPv4 and IPv6 reverse mapping
- B. A reverse zone maps hostnames to IPs using A records
- C. Reverse zones only contain MX records
- D. Reverse zones are not supported by Infoblox

**8. Which statement best describes a forward zone's role?**

- A. It forwards queries to upstream servers
- B. It hosts authoritative DNS for the zone
- C. It caches all DNS responses indefinitely
- D. It only handles dynamic updates

**9. Which grid member is responsible for mgmt and the database?**

- A. Grid Slave
- B. Grid Master
- C. Grid Proxy
- D. Grid Node

**10. What is DNSSEC validation and where is it configured in Infoblox?**

- A. DNSSEC validation checks digital signatures on DNS responses; it can be enabled on DNS resolvers/views and used with signed zones to enforce trust
- B. It provides automatic zone signing and publishes DS records
- C. It is used to import DNS records from external sources
- D. It validates hostnames against a central trust store and is configured on DHCP views

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. How many groups can an admin account be added to?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

*In Infoblox, admin accounts are associated with a single group that defines their permissions and the scope of what they can do. This single-group setup keeps authorization unambiguous and makes auditing straightforward, because every action performed by that admin is evaluated against the permissions of that one group. Therefore an admin account can be added to only one group. If you need broader or different access, you would adjust the privileges of that group or create separate admin accounts for other groups.*

## 2. True or False: A forward zone can be used with multiple forwarders to provide redundancy.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. It's not possible
- D. Only if you also configure a stub zone

*Forward zones determine where DNS queries for a domain are forwarded instead of being resolved locally. You can configure more than one forwarder for a forward zone. This provides redundancy: if the primary forwarder becomes unavailable or slow, the resolver can use another forwarder, keeping DNS resolution working without manual intervention. In Infoblox, the forwarder list is used to route those queries, and depending on the setup, you can achieve failover or balanced use among multiple forwarders. A stub zone is a separate mechanism used to locate authoritative servers for a zone and is not required to enable multiple forwarders for redundancy. So, queries can be kept resilient by design when a forward zone uses multiple forwarders.*

## 3. What is VRID?

- A. Virtual Router ID - UUID for the pair of HA devices on the subnet
- B. Virtual Routing Interface Descriptor
- C. Value Router ID
- D. Virtual Relay ID

*VRID is the Virtual Router ID, the numeric identifier used by VRRP to identify the single virtual router that an HA pair presents on a subnet. In a high-availability setup, one device acts as the master for that virtual router and answers traffic for the virtual IP; if it fails, the standby takes over. The VRID ties the two devices to the same virtual router instance on that subnet, enabling seamless failover and continuity for clients.*

#### 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. Which two member types can trigger a Member Type Mismatch?

- A. Infoblox and Virtual NIOS
- B. Infoblox and Windows
- C. Virtual NIOS and Linux
- D. Windows and Linux

Member types define what kind of node participates in the grid, and a mismatch happens when you mix two incompatible types in the same grid. Infoblox appliances run on the Infoblox OS, while Virtual NIOS is a VM-based variant. Because these are different deployment models with different data handling and management expectations, bringing them together in one grid can trigger a Member Type Mismatch. The other pairings are not treated as distinct member-type mixes in this scenario, so they don't produce the same mismatch.

#### 6. What is WAPI in Infoblox?

- A. A GUI tool for Infoblox
- B. A reporting dashboard
- C. A command-line utility for firmware updates
- D. The primary RESTful JSON API for Infoblox used for programmatic management of DNS, DHCP, and IPAM

WAPI is Infoblox's Web API, a RESTful JSON interface that lets you manage DNS, DHCP, and IPAM objects programmatically. It's the primary way to automate and integrate Infoblox with external systems, using standard HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT/PATCH, DELETE) to perform create, read, update, and delete operations on DDI objects. Data is exchanged in JSON, and you typically access endpoints under the /wapi path on the grid, enabling tasks like creating DNS records, querying networks, provisioning IP addresses, and managing leases without using the GUI. This isn't a GUI tool or a reporting dashboard, and it isn't a command-line utility for firmware updates. Those are separate interfaces or tools, while WAPI provides the machine-to-machine, programmatic access for automation.

## 7. What is a Reverse DNS zone and what records does it contain?

- A. A reverse zone maps IP addresses to hostnames using PTR records for IPv4 and IPv6 reverse mapping**
- B. A reverse zone maps hostnames to IPs using A records
- C. Reverse zones only contain MX records
- D. Reverse zones are not supported by Infoblox

*Reverse DNS zones are used to map IP addresses back to hostnames. They contain PTR records that provide the hostname associated with a given address. For IPv4, the data lives under the in-addr.arpa domain, and for IPv6 under ip6.arpa, with each PTR pointing to the canonical name. This is the reverse of forward DNS, where A records (and AAAA for IPv6) map hostnames to IPs. MX records relate to mail routing, not the core reverse mapping, and Infoblox supports reverse DNS zones with PTR-based reverse mapping.*

## 8. Which statement best describes a forward zone's role?

- A. It forwards queries to upstream servers**
- B. It hosts authoritative DNS for the zone
- C. It caches all DNS responses indefinitely
- D. It only handles dynamic updates

*Forward zones determine how the server resolves queries by forwarding them to upstream servers instead of trying to answer locally. In this setup, if the DNS server can't answer a query from its own data or cache, it sends the query to the configured forwarders, which then resolve it and return the result. This is the essence of a forward zone's role: you delegate resolution to upstream DNS servers. This isn't about hosting authoritative data for the zone—that would be an authoritative zone. It also isn't about caching indefinitely; DNS caching is governed by TTLs, so responses are cached only for their specified lifetimes. And it isn't limited to dynamic updates; forward zones are about forwarding, not just handling dynamic changes.*

## 9. Which grid member is responsible for mgmt and the database?

- A. Grid Slave
- B. Grid Master**
- C. Grid Proxy
- D. Grid Node

*In an Infoblox Grid, the Grid Master is the central management point and the owner of the grid database. It holds the authoritative copy of all configuration, IPAM data, DNS/DHCP settings, and policies. When administrators make changes, the Grid Master processes and enforces them, then propagates updates to the other grid members to keep the entire grid synchronized. The Grid Slave maintains a copy of the database for redundancy and load sharing but does not govern the grid itself. Grid Nodes run DDI services, and Grid Proxies handle client requests without holding the full grid configuration. So, the Grid Master is the one responsible for management and the database.*

## 10. What is DNSSEC validation and where is it configured in Infoblox?

- A. DNSSEC validation checks digital signatures on DNS responses; it can be enabled on DNS resolvers/views and used with signed zones to enforce trust
- B. It provides automatic zone signing and publishes DS records
- C. It is used to import DNS records from external sources
- D. It validates hostnames against a central trust store and is configured on DHCP views

*DNSSEC validation is the process of verifying that DNS responses are authentic by checking the digital signatures attached to the records. In Infoblox, you enable this at the resolver level by turning on DNSSEC validation for a DNS view or resolver. Once enabled, the resolver uses trusted root keys (trust anchors) to validate responses for signed zones, enforcing trust for clients that query that view. This requires the zones to be DNSSEC-signed; if a response can't be validated, it's treated as untrustworthy, helping prevent tampered data from reaching clients. The other options describe signing zones and publishing DS records, importing records, or DHCP-related trust settings, which are not about validating DNS responses.*

SAMPLE

## 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](mailto: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!

SAMPLE