LINK 16 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 you pass reporting responsibility of a J3.4 track?

A. Delete and re-create the track

B. Reassign to another user

C. Update the track in place

D. Archive the track

2. In the JTIDS architecture, which platform is capable of transmitting surveillance tracks to the network while conducting coordinated weapons engagements?

A. It can transmit surveillance tracks to the network while conducting coordinated weapons engagements.

B. It cannot participate in data exchange.

C. It can only receive data, not transmit.

D. It operates outside the Link 16 architecture.

3. Where is the MIDS main terminal unit located?

A. Mission Equipment Rack (MER)

B. Pilot's cockpit

C. Exterior pod

D. Aft fuselage bay

4. IPF MED or HIGH settings are intended to preclude limitations in CONUS or OCONUS operations; what must be true about these settings?

A. They must be compatible with IPF LOW or IPF OVRD as appropriate.

B. They must always be MED.

C. They are irrelevant to regional operations.

D. They must be disabled in FAA airspace.

5. What does the CONTROL INTEROP window display?

A. Shows the state of suppression control

B. Shows the suppression status and interoperability status, including Link 16 suppression status and Link 16 impact on ESM

C. Displays network topology and data rates

D. Provides weather and terrain information

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6. Link 16 text messages allow for up to how many characters between JTIDS/MIDs units or to the collective address?

A. 13,680

B. 10,000

C. 5,000

D. 20,000

7. What does the Track Sort and Select (TSS) filter do?

A. It sorts tracks by speed only.

B. It is a filter that helps identify important data such as PPLI, tracks, points/lines/areas, emergency points, EW, and ASW reports and helps decipher thousands of tracks.

C. It filters out all PPLI data.

D. It only displays statistics.

8. What does LRLY do?

A. Enables relay mode automatically for all platforms

B. LRLY allows another platform to command the helo Link 16 MIDS into relay mode without notification

C. LRLY disables relay mode completely

D. LRLY changes encryption keys for relay transmissions

9. Which approach best supports resilience against link disruption in Link 16 by maintaining alternate routing paths?

A. Relying on a single, hardened backbone with no backups.

B. Maintaining multiple paths and alternative routes to the network.

C. Disabling automatic routing to keep control.

D. Increasing transmission power to overcome losses.

10. What happens when you send a Link 16 message to AMP?

A. One and two segment lines are eligible to be sent to AMP manually via the SEND AMP key

B. SEND AMP creates a local copy of no-fly and no-search zones

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How do you pass reporting responsibility of a J3.4 track?

A. Delete and re-create the track

B. Reassign to another user

C. Update the track in place

D. Archive the track

Passing reporting responsibility for a J3.4 track hinges on establishing a new track under the new operator's control. In practice, ownership and the ability to report a track are tied to the track's lifecycle—the reporting authority comes with the active track. Deleting the existing track clears that old authority and lets the new operator start fresh by recreating the track, so they become the reporter from the outset. Reassigning to another user isn't typically a supported or reliable way to transfer reporting rights, and updating the track in place would keep the original reporter in control. Archiving removes the track entirely and doesn't establish new reporting privileges. So, deleting and recreating the track is the correct way to pass reporting responsibility.

2. In the JTIDS architecture, which platform is capable of transmitting surveillance tracks to the network while conducting coordinated weapons engagements?

A. It can transmit surveillance tracks to the network while conducting coordinated weapons engagements.

B. It cannot participate in data exchange.

C. It can only receive data, not transmit.

D. It operates outside the Link 16 architecture.

Track-while-engage is the key idea here. In JTIDS, a platform with surveillance capability can generate and transmit track data to the network while simultaneously using that shared picture to coordinate and execute weapons engagements. The data link is designed for real-time, bidirectional exchange, so a node contributes by pushing surveillance tracks to others and by receiving updated engagement information to guide fires. That simultaneous capability—sharing the surveillance picture and conducting coordinated engagements—embodies the networked, integrated operations Link 16 enables. The other options contradict this two-way, concurrent data sharing and engagement model, or place the platform outside the Link 16 architecture.

3. Where is the MIDS main terminal unit located?

A. Mission Equipment Rack (MER)

B. Pilot's cockpit

C. Exterior pod

D. Aft fuselage bay

MIDS processing belongs in the aircraft's centralized avionics environment so it can be powered, cooled, and wired like other mission systems. The main terminal unit handles the Link 16 data, encryption, and data bus interfaces, so it needs to be in a protected, accessible enclosure with proper cabling to the MIDS antenna and the cockpit systems. The Mission Equipment Rack is the standard home for this kind of equipment, giving a common, maintainable location for the MTU alongside other mission gear. Placing it in the cockpit would expose it to more vibration and heat in a workspace meant for controls, while an exterior pod or an aft fuselage bay are less integrated and risk environmental exposure and maintenance challenges. So, the MIDS main terminal unit is located in the Mission Equipment Rack.

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4. IPF MED or HIGH settings are intended to preclude limitations in CONUS or OCONUS operations; what must be true about these settings?

A. They must be compatible with IPF LOW or IPF OVRD as appropriate.

B. They must always be MED.

C. They are irrelevant to regional operations.

D. They must be disabled in FAA airspace.

IPF MED and IPF HIGH adjust how restrictive the Link 16 environment is for CONUS and OCONUS operations, but they only work effectively when they align with the other IPF controls in use. The setting must be compatible with IPF LOW or IPF OVRD as appropriate. If MED or HIGH are chosen without a compatible baseline or override, there can be a mismatch that prevents the higher level from taking effect or introduces unintended behavior across the network. By ensuring compatibility with IPF LOW or IPF OVRD, you maintain a consistent, mission-appropriate policy across all participating units.

5. What does the CONTROL INTEROP window display?

A. Shows the state of suppression control

B. Shows the suppression status and interoperability status, including Link 16 suppression status and Link 16 impact on ESM

C. Displays network topology and data rates

D. Provides weather and terrain information

The main idea being tested is that the CONTROL INTEROP window is all about how the Link 16 system handles suppression and how well it interoperates with other nodes, including how suppression affects signals that ESM can see. This window combines suppression status with interoperability status so operators can quickly assess whether transmissions are being suppressed and how that suppression impacts Link 16 visibility to electronic support measures. It wouldn't show network topology or data rates, which belong to other performance views, nor weather or terrain information, which comes from environmental or mapping tools.

6. Link 16 text messages allow for up to how many characters between JTIDS/MIDs units or to the collective address?

A. 13,680

B. 10,000

C. 5,000

D. 20,000

Text messages in Link 16 have a fixed payload size defined by the message structure. This limit is set so that the entire message can be carried reliably within the Link 16 data framework and delivered to a JTIDS/MIDS unit or to the collective address without needing fragmentation that would complicate timely delivery. The maximum number of characters that can be included in a single text message is 13,680. If you have more content than that, you would break it into multiple messages. This upper limit is the official cap, while smaller values would simply represent shorter messages.

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7. What does the Track Sort and Select (TSS) filter do?

A. It sorts tracks by speed only.

B. It is a filter that helps identify important data such as PPLI, tracks, points/lines/areas, emergency points, EW, and ASW reports and helps decipher thousands of tracks.

C. It filters out all PPLI data.

D. It only displays statistics.

Track Sort and Select is about cutting through a flood of track data to show what really matters. In a Link 16 environment, thousands of tracks can be active, so this filter helps you identify and prioritize key data elements rather than just listing everything. It pulls together important data types and reports—PPLI (the platform identity/position data), the tracks themselves, and geometric items like points, lines, and areas, plus special indicators such as emergency points and EW (electronic warfare) and ASW (anti-submarine warfare) reports. By highlighting these elements, it makes it possible to quickly discern meaningful information and manage complex, high-volume data without being overwhelmed. So this isn't just sorting by speed, and it isn't about filtering out PPLI or displaying only statistics. It's about filtering and sorting to surface the important data and reports that give you situational awareness across thousands of tracks.

8. What does LRLY do?

A. Enables relay mode automatically for all platforms

B. LRLY allows another platform to command the helo Link 16 MIDS into relay mode without notification

C. LRLY disables relay mode completely

D. LRLY changes encryption keys for relay transmissions

In Link 16, relaying is the mechanism that lets a platform forward messages for others to extend network reach. The LRLY function is a control option that lets a different platform instruct the helicopter's MIDS to enter relay mode, effectively turning the helicopter into a relay node. This command can be issued by another platform and can engage relay behavior without requiring explicit notification to the crew, enabling a quick setup of the relay path. It isn't a global switch that turns relay on for all platforms, it doesn't disable relay, and it doesn't involve changing encryption keys.

9. Which approach best supports resilience against link disruption in Link 16 by maintaining alternate routing paths?

A. Relying on a single, hardened backbone with no backups.

B. Maintaining multiple paths and alternative routes to the network.

C. Disabling automatic routing to keep control.

D. Increasing transmission power to overcome losses.

Redundancy through multiple routing paths is the key to resilience. By keeping several paths and alternate routes to the Link 16 network, traffic can be rerouted automatically if any single link or node deteriorates or fails. This means the network can maintain communication even in contested or degraded environments, preserving mission data flow without waiting for a manual fix. Relying on a single backbone creates a weak point where disruption stops traffic entirely, and disabling automatic routing removes the system's ability to adapt to changing conditions. While increasing power might help a marginally, it doesn't provide alternate paths or automatic rerouting, and it can introduce more interference. So the approach that maintains multiple paths best supports resilience against link disruption.

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10. What happens when you send a Link 16 message to AMP?

A. One and two segment lines are eligible to be sent to AMP manually via the SEND AMP key

B. SEND AMP creates a local copy of no-fly and no-search zones

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Sending a Link 16 message to AMP triggers AMP to process the content you push, and using the SEND AMP action does two things. First, it allows forward of eligible data lines—specifically one-segment and two-segment lines—to AMP for processing. Second, it causes AMP to create a local copy of no-fly and no-search zones, storing that airspace-restriction data for quick access and offline reference. Because both actions occur when you use SEND AMP, the combined behavior is the best answer: you can push eligible lines to AMP and AMP simultaneously builds a local geofence dataset.

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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://link16.examzify.com

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

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