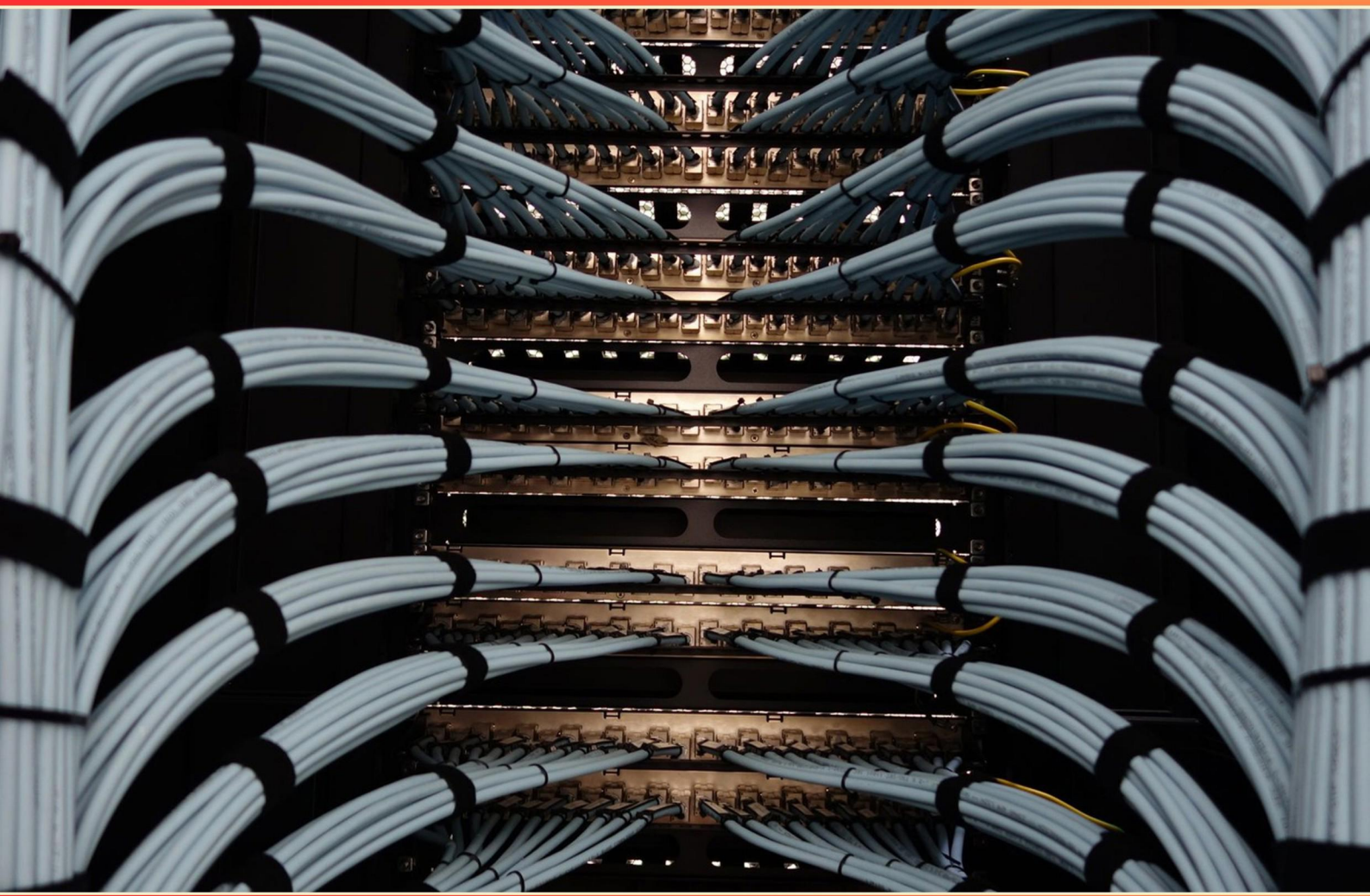
MIKROTIK CERTIFIED NETWORK ASSOCIATE (MTCNA) MODULES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. **If a router runs multiple PPP tunnel clients and servers, can their roles be mixed?**

   A. Yes, any number any combination

   B. No, roles must be uniform

   C. Only if the router is in bridge mode

   D. Only with separate routing tables

2. **Which of the following describes bridging PPP-based tunnels on a single router?**

   A. All PPP-based tunnels can be bridged

   B. No PPP-based tunnels can be bridged

   C. Bridging is limited to two tunnels

   D. Bridging requires a licensed feature

3. **WPA, WPA2, and WPA3 use what type of keys?**

   A. Static

   B. Dynamic

   C. Hybrid

   D. Rotating

4. **What is TTL?**

   A. Time to live

   B. Time to login

   C. Total time latency

   D. Time to link

5. **What is the difference between a bridge and a router in RouterOS?**

   A. A bridge operates at layer 2 to forward frames within the same broadcast domain; a router operates at layer 3 to make IP routing decisions between networks.

   B. A bridge uses IP routing, while a router forwards frames within a broadcast domain.

   C. A bridge is used for NAT, while a router is used for switching.

   D. A bridge is for wireless networks, a router for wired networks.

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6. Queues will turn Yellow at what percentage of utilization?

A. 10-20%

B. 50-75%

C. 80-90%

D. 25-45%

7. Can all PPP-based tunnels be bridged on the router?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only some

D. Depends on the firmware

8. What is the purpose of Raw filters?

A. Identify the traffic after connection tracking

B. Identify the traffic before connection tracking

C. Block traffic by IP

D. Log traffic

9. Where can you access the RouterOS manual besides wifi.microtik.com?

A. wifi.microtik.com

B. help.microtik.com

C. mikrotik.com

D. routeros.com

10. What does the /ip address print command display?

A. IP addresses assigned to interfaces

B. The current NAT rules

C. The routing table

D. Active VPN tunnels

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a router runs multiple PPP tunnel clients and servers, can their roles be mixed?

A. Yes, any number any combination

B. No, roles must be uniform

C. Only if the router is in bridge mode

D. Only with separate routing tables

Tunnels operate independently, so a MikroTik router can be a PPP client for some tunnels and a PPP server for others at the same time. Because each PPP connection is its own session, the device can initiate outbound connections to some peers while simultaneously accepting inbound connections from others. This means you can mix client and server roles in any combination and in any quantity. Just keep in mind you'll need appropriate credentials, correct IP addressing for each tunnel, and proper routing and firewall rules so traffic flows where intended. No special mode or separate routing table is required to mix these roles.

2. Which of the following describes bridging PPP-based tunnels on a single router?

A. All PPP-based tunnels can be bridged

B. No PPP-based tunnels can be bridged

C. Bridging is limited to two tunnels

D. Bridging requires a licensed feature

Bridging PPP-based tunnels on a MikroTik router works because a PPP tunnel is just another interface that can be part of a bridge, just like an Ethernet interface. When you add those tunnel interfaces to a bridge, the router forwards frames between all bridge ports at Layer 2, so the networks on the other ends of the PPP tunnels become part of the same broadcast domain through that single device. There isn't a built-in limit that stops you from putting multiple PPP-based tunnels into one bridge on one router; you can add as many as the device's resources allow. Licensing isn't a factor for this capability either—bridging PPP tunnels is a standard feature. So the statement that all PPP-based tunnels can be bridged on a single router is the correct understanding.

3. WPA, WPA2, and WPA3 use what type of keys?

A. Static

B. Dynamic

C. Hybrid

D. Rotating

In WPA family security, the keys used to protect data are created for each session and refreshed as connections are established or re-keyed. The system starts with a master key derived from the pre-shared key (a password you set) and the network name, but the actual encryption keys that protect data traffic—known as the Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) for unicast and the Group Temporal Key (GTK) for multicast—are generated anew during the handshake and can change as devices associate, roam, or renegotiate. This means the encryption keys aren't fixed forever; they're dynamic and session-specific, which is what keeps the protection strong as channels open and close. Static would imply a single, unchanging key across the network, which isn't how WPA encrypts traffic. Rotating might sound similar, but the standard mechanism is that keys are derived and renewed as part of the handshake for each session, making dynamic the most precise description. Hybrid isn't applicable here because the system doesn't rely on a fixed-hybrid key approach.

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4. What is TTL?

A. Time to live

B. Time to login

C. Total time latency

D. Time to link

TTL stands for Time to Live. It is a field in the IP header that determines how long a packet is allowed to live in the network, effectively limiting how many hops it can traverse. With each router the value is decreased by one, and when it reaches zero the packet is dropped to prevent endless looping. This behavior also enables network diagnostics like traceroute, which probes paths by sending packets with progressively higher TTL values. Note that TTL is not about time to login, total time latency, or time to link; it's about the maximum number of routers a packet can pass through before being discarded. In IPv6 the concept is similar and is referred to as Hop Limit.

5. What is the difference between a bridge and a router in RouterOS?

A. A bridge operates at layer 2 to forward frames within the same broadcast domain; a router operates at layer 3 to make IP routing decisions between networks.

B. A bridge uses IP routing, while a router forwards frames within a broadcast domain.

C. A bridge is used for NAT, while a router is used for switching.

D. A bridge is for wireless networks, a router for wired networks.

At the networking level, a bridge operates at layer 2 and forwards frames based on MAC addresses within the same broadcast domain. It doesn't look at IP addresses or route between networks, so all devices connected through a bridge effectively share one LAN where broadcasts reach every port. A router, on the other hand, works at layer 3 and makes decisions based on IP addresses to route packets between different networks or subnets. It separates broadcast domains, allowing communication across distinct networks and often providing mechanisms like NAT and firewalling. So, in RouterOS terms, a bridge ties interfaces together as one LAN at layer 2, while a router connects networks and handles IP routing at layer 3. The other statements mix up these roles: bridges don't perform IP routing, NAT is a router function, and bridges aren't limited to wireless versus wired usage.

6. Queues will turn Yellow at what percentage of utilization?

A. 10-20%

B. 50-75%

C. 80-90%

D. 25-45%

Queue utilization indicators in MikroTik RouterOS use color to signal how full the queue is. Yellow appears when utilization is roughly 50–75% of the configured limit, serving as a warning before the limit is reached. This helps you spot rising load early and take action before congestion occurs. For example, with a 10 Mbps limit, yellow shows around 5–7.5 Mbps. Below 50% is typically green (healthy), and higher levels (around 80–90% or more) are usually shown in red or another alert color indicating high risk of congestion.

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7. Can all PPP-based tunnels be bridged on the router?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only some

D. Depends on the firmware

Bridging on RouterOS works by combining interfaces into a single Layer 2 domain, so a PPP-based tunnel interface can be treated like any other Ethernet-like port. Because these tunnels create their own virtual interfaces at Layer 2, they can be added to a bridge just as a physical port would be. Once bridged, frames can move transparently between the LAN ports and the remote end of the tunnel, making devices on the local network appear as if they're on the same broadcast domain as the remote side. In practice, you can bridge common PPP-based tunnels such as PPTP, L2TP, or PPPoE tunnel interfaces. Just keep in mind overhead from encapsulation can affect MTU, and ensure the bridge setup matches your network goals to avoid unintended traffic flooding or loops. That's why the best choice is that all PPP-based tunnels can be bridged on the router.

8. What is the purpose of Raw filters?

A. Identify the traffic after connection tracking

B. Identify the traffic before connection tracking

C. Block traffic by IP

D. Log traffic

Raw filters run at the earliest stage of the firewall processing, before MikroTik's connection tracking engine sees the traffic. Their purpose is to identify traffic before connection tracking happens. By matching here, you can decide to treat certain traffic differently right away, such as bypassing connection tracking for that traffic (using the notrack action) to save CPU and memory, or to set up rules that apply before any stateful inspection. This is especially useful for high-volume flows or traffic that doesn't need state tracking, or when you want to avoid conntrack issues for specific protocols. In contrast, filtering or logging rules applied later in the path work with the connection-tracked state, so they aren't suitable for pre-conntrack decisions.

9. Where can you access the RouterOS manual besides wifi.microtik.com?

A. wifi.microtik.com

B. help.microtik.com

C. mikrotik.com

D. routeros.com

The RouterOS manual is hosted on MikroTik's official documentation portal, help.mikrotik.com. This site is the primary resource for full manuals, CLI references, and configuration guides, providing authoritative and up-to-date information for configuring RouterOS. The wifi.microtik.com site focuses on wireless topics and isn't the dedicated manual hub, while mikrotik.com is the general corporate site and routeros.com isn't the standard place MikroTik uses for the public, detailed documentation. So the correct place to access the RouterOS manual besides wifi.microtik.com is help.mikrotik.com.

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10. What does the /ip address print command display?

A. IP addresses assigned to interfaces

B. The current NAT rules

C. The routing table

D. Active VPN tunnels

This command lists the IP addresses that are configured on the device's interfaces. Each line shows an IP address, its subnet prefix (the length after the slash), and the interface it's assigned to, so you can quickly see which subnets the router is directly connected to. This is what you use to verify network addressing and reachability on each interface, and it can include IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. NAT rules, the routing table, and VPN tunnels are managed with other commands and submenus, not with this one. For example, NAT is viewed with a firewall NAT command, the routing table with the route command, and VPN-related configurations live under their respective interface or VPN-specific commands. For a quick illustration, you might see entries like 192.168.1.1/24 on ether1 or 10.0.0.1/8 on ether2, showing the interfaces' assigned addresses.

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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://mtcnamodules.examzify.com

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

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