

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.

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

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- 1. What happens if the NTR decides to change the network time?**
 - A. Non-NTRs will automatically reacquire Fine Sync without action.
 - B. The NTR must drop out via L16 STBY ON and reenter as NTR with the desired MIDS TIME.
 - C. The network time change has no effect on non-NTRs.
 - D. The network will shut down.
- 2. What J-series messages are for system operation?**
 - A. J0.0-J0.7
 - B. J1.0-J1.7
 - C. J2.0-J2.6
 - D. J3.0-J3.4
- 3. Of the total engagements, how many can be delegated and how many can be assigned to the own helicopter?**
 - A. 5 delegated, 5 assigned
 - B. 6 delegated, 4 assigned to own helo
 - C. 8 delegated, 2 assigned
 - D. 10 assigned
- 4. Is FTF access required, and which platform has a limitation regarding generating and delegating assignments?**
 - A. FTF access is required in an NDL; fleet H60 users are restricted from generating and delegating assignments
 - B. FTF access is not required in an NDL
 - C. FTF access is only for pilots
 - D. FTF access is optional
- 5. Which J-series message is for a reference point, area, or one/two segments lines?**
 - A. J3.0
 - B. J3.1
 - C. J3.2
 - D. J3.3

- 6. How often does a track update in this system?**
- A. Every 60 seconds
 - B. Every 5 seconds
 - C. Every 12 seconds
 - D. Every 1 second
- 7. What kind of fighter-to-fighter (F2F) capability does the MH-60R have?**
- A. No fighter-to-fighter capability
 - B. Full fighter-to-fighter capability
 - C. Limited fighter-to-fighter capability that allows coordination of weapons engagements among other Link 16 platforms
 - D. Fighter-to-fighter capability only with satellites
- 8. What prevents two units from transmitting simultaneously on the same link in a Link 16 net?**
- A. Non-overlapping time slots assigned by the NCS via network management messages.
 - B. Random backoff by each unit.
 - C. Frequency partitioning with guard bands.
 - D. Time-limited transmissions per unit.
- 9. Which statement accurately describes buoy limitations in Link 16?**
- A. Buoys update their position every 5 seconds
 - B. Buoys can be tuned remotely
 - C. You can't tune a Link 16 buoy; you must insert them into your own system and remove them after insertion
 - D. Buoys are not compatible with Link 16
- 10. What type of data do data link messages carry in Link 16?**
- A. Track and mission data.
 - B. Weather data only
 - C. Administrative notes only
 - D. Audio communications

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What happens if the NTR decides to change the network time?

- A. Non-NTRs will automatically reacquire Fine Sync without action.
- B. The NTR must drop out via L16 STBY ON and reenter as NTR with the desired MIDS TIME.**
- C. The network time change has no effect on non-NTRs.
- D. The network will shut down.

In a Link 16 network, timing is centralized and the NTR controls the MIDS network time that all participants synchronize to. When the NTR decides to change the network time, the network must re-synchronize to that new value. The proper way to implement this is for the NTR to drop out using the standby command and then re-enter as an NTR with the desired MIDS TIME. This sequence ensures the NTR restarts its timing state and broadcasts the updated network time so all stations align accordingly. Non-NTR units don't automatically re-acquire Fine Sync simply because the time changed, and the network isn't shut down—only the NTR reinitializes and disseminates the new time.

2. What J-series messages are for system operation?

- A. J0.0-J0.7**
- B. J1.0-J1.7
- C. J2.0-J2.6
- D. J3.0-J3.4

In Link 16, J-series messages are grouped by function, with the first digit indicating the broad area and the decimals specifying subtypes. Messages for system operation reside in the J0 family, specifically J0.0 through J0.7. These subtypes are used for the management and control tasks that keep the network functioning—initialization, configuration, status reporting, and control actions that ensure nodes participate correctly in the system. Since the question asks which J-series messages handle system operation, the J0.0–J0.7 range is the correct fit. Other J-series groups cover different types of information and functions (such as data exchange or mission-related content) rather than the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the system.

3. Of the total engagements, how many can be delegated and how many can be assigned to the own helicopter?

- A. 5 delegated, 5 assigned
- B. 6 delegated, 4 assigned to own helo**
- C. 8 delegated, 2 assigned
- D. 10 assigned

In Link 16, you manage engagements by splitting them between what you delegate to other networked assets and what you retain control over for your own platform. The system has a finite engagement management capacity, so you distribute the workload accordingly. For the given total engagements, ten, you can delegate up to six to other units, which leaves four engagements to be assigned to your own helicopter. This balance lets the network handle the majority of engagements through partners while keeping enough control with your own asset to handle the ones you're best suited to execute directly.

4. Is FTF access required, and which platform has a limitation regarding generating and delegating assignments?

A. FTF access is required in an NDL; fleet H60 users are restricted from generating and delegating assignments

B. FTF access is not required in an NDL

C. FTF access is only for pilots

D. FTF access is optional

Access to FTF is a gating control for what you can do in the NDL. In this environment, having FTF access is required to perform the actions of generating new assignments and delegating them to others. The fleet H60 platform has a built-in restriction that prevents these particular tasks, so users on that platform cannot generate or delegate assignments even if they can view or edit other data. This combination—FTF being required to create/delegate, plus the H60 fleet having a specific limitation—is precisely what the statement describes. The other possibilities don't fit because they either deny the prerequisite that enables those actions, misstate who has the capability, or claim the ability is optional, which conflicts with the defined access controls within the NDL.

5. Which J-series message is for a reference point, area, or one/two segments lines?

A. J3.0

B. J3.1

C. J3.2

D. J3.3

J-series messages in Link 16 carry geometric descriptions that tell a partner how to draw things on a tactical picture. The one that encodes a reference point, an area, or a line made of up to two connected segments is J3.0. This format is designed for the simplest shapes you need to mark: a single point, a defined area (polygon), or a short line with one or two segments. That makes it the best fit for describing those basic geometry types. The other J3.x formats cover different, more complex or extended shapes, so they aren't the right choice when you only need a point, an area, or a short two-segment line.

6. How often does a track update in this system?

A. Every 60 seconds

B. Every 5 seconds

C. Every 12 seconds

D. Every 1 second

Tracking data in this system refreshes on a fixed cadence to balance timely situational awareness with available bandwidth. The track update occurs every 12 seconds, so position and velocity information for active tracks is broadcast at that interval. This cadence keeps data reasonably fresh for dynamic targets while avoiding excessive network load that faster updates would cause when many tracks are present. If the update were every 60 seconds, tracks could become stale; if it were every 1 or 5 seconds, the system would need more bandwidth and could struggle under heavy traffic. So, a 12-second update interval is the best fit here.

7. What kind of fighter-to-fighter (F2F) capability does the MH-60R have?

- A. No fighter-to-fighter capability
- B. Full fighter-to-fighter capability
- C. Limited fighter-to-fighter capability that allows coordination of weapons engagements among other Link 16 platforms**
- D. Fighter-to-fighter capability only with satellites

The capability being tested is how Link 16 enables networked warfare, where platforms share target data and cue weapons to work together. The MH-60R isn't a dedicated air-to-air fighter, but it can participate in joint engagements by using Link 16 to coordinate with other platforms. This gives it a limited fighter-to-fighter capability: it can help plan and execute engagements by sharing tracks, targets, and weapon cues with other Link 16 assets, enabling a coordinated attack or defense across multiple platforms. It's not a full, independent fighter capability, and while satellites can provide back-up communications, the primary mechanism for this coordination is the Link 16 network.

8. What prevents two units from transmitting simultaneously on the same link in a Link 16 net?

- A. Non-overlapping time slots assigned by the NCS via network management messages.**
- B. Random backoff by each unit.
- C. Frequency partitioning with guard bands.
- D. Time-limited transmissions per unit.

Link 16 prevents two units from transmitting at the same time on the same link by using time-division access. The Network Control Station assigns non-overlapping time slots to each participant and distributes these slots through network management messages. Each unit only transmits during its designated slot, so only one radio speaks in the shared channel at any moment, avoiding collisions. Random backoff would imply a contention-based approach, which isn't how Link 16 schedules access. Frequency partitioning with guard bands would split bandwidth rather than time, and while guard bands exist for spillover, they don't govern who can transmit when. Time-limited transmissions per unit describe how long a unit may talk but doesn't enforce the non-overlap that slot scheduling provides.

9. Which statement accurately describes buoy limitations in Link 16?

- A. Buoys update their position every 5 seconds
- B. Buoys can be tuned remotely
- C. You can't tune a Link 16 buoy; you must insert them into your own system and remove them after insertion**
- D. Buoys are not compatible with Link 16

The idea being tested is how a Link 16 buoy is configured and used within the system. In practice, a Link 16 buoy isn't tunable from afar; it needs to be physically inserted into your own Link 16 system so its network parameters (and any training-specific settings) can be loaded locally. Once the session or training is done, you remove it. This approach keeps configuration tied to the specific system and session, and avoids lingering or insecure settings in the network. Other statements don't fit because a fixed 5-second position update isn't a defined behavior of Link 16 buoys, and saying buoys aren't compatible with Link 16 or can be tuned remotely contradicts how these training aids are intended to be used.

10. What type of data do data link messages carry in Link 16?

- A. Track and mission data.
- B. Weather data only
- C. Administrative notes only
- D. Audio communications

Link 16 data link messages are designed to share real-time battlefield information, focusing on two main data types: track data and mission data. Track data provides the position, velocity, time, and status of tracked objects (friendly and hostile) so all participants have a common view of where things are and how they're moving. Mission data carries tasking, routes, orders, and updates that units need to execute coordinated actions and stay synchronized. Weather data and administrative notes aren't the primary payloads of Link 16 messages, and voice typically isn't carried as the core content on this link. So the best description is that data link messages carry track and mission data.

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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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