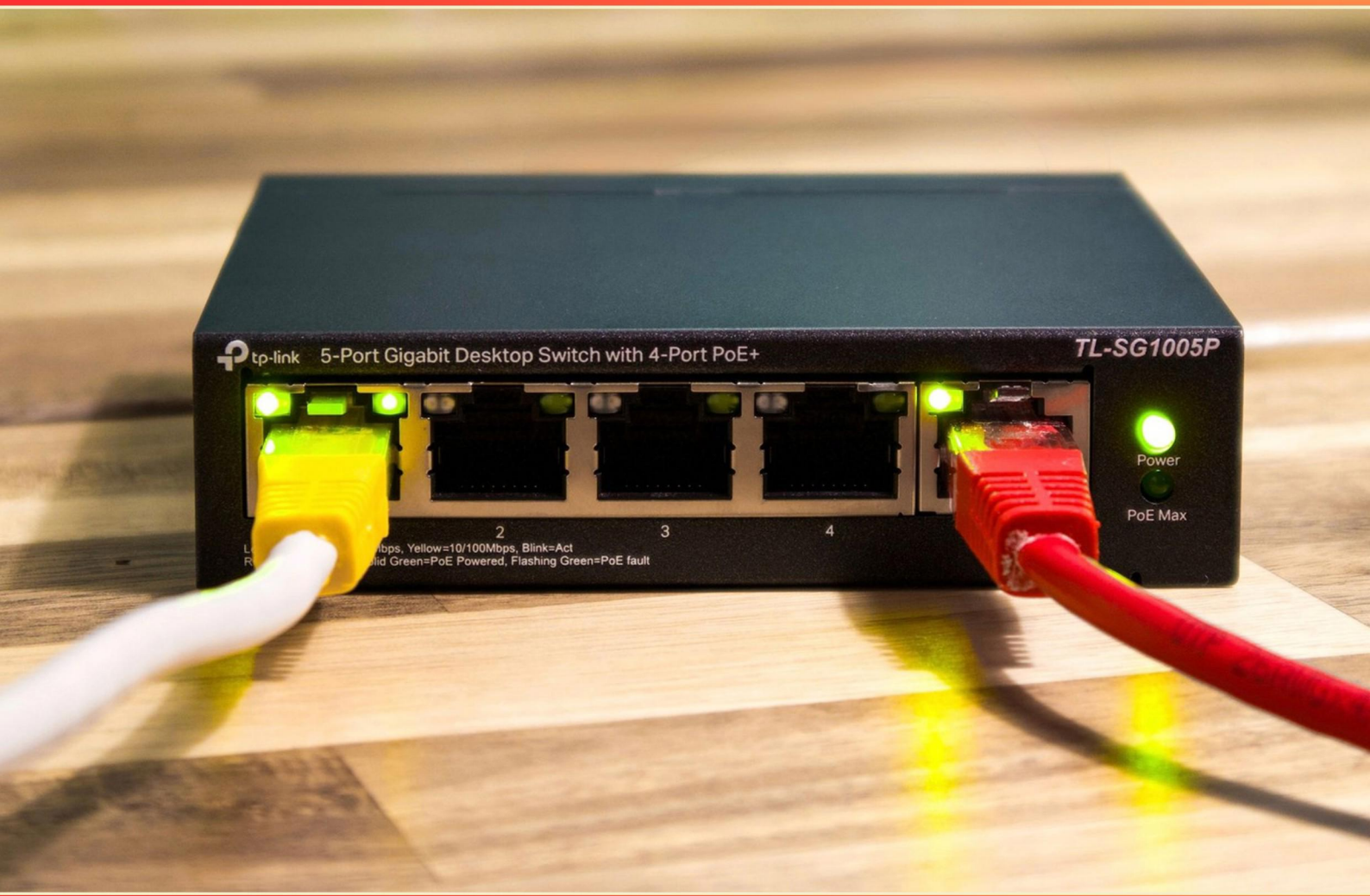
MIKROTIK CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. **Which firewall chain is appropriate for filtering client HTTP traffic through the router?**

   A. Prerouting

   B. Forward

   C. Output

   D. Input

2. **What type of encryption can be used to establish a connection with a simple passkey without 802.1X authentication?**

   A. WPA PSK/WPA2 PSK

   B. WPA EAP/WPA2 EAP

   C. None of the above

   D. WEP

3. **Can the user "admin" be disabled in the menu "/user"?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Only if another admin account exists

   D. Only with a script

4. **What do the "DAC" indicators represent in Winbox when viewing routes?**

   A. Dynamic, Active, Connected

   B. Dynamic, Available, Created

   C. Dynamic, Active, Console

   D. Dynamic, Accessible, Confirmed

5. **What does Action=redirect allow you to accomplish in a MikroTik configuration?**

   A. Transparent DNS Cache

   B. Forward DNS to another device IP address

   C. Enable Local Service

   D. Transparent HTTP Proxy

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6. What is essential for successful NAT (Network Address Translation) operation in RouterOS?

A. Static routing

B. Masquerading rule

C. Firewall rules

D. DHCP configuration

7. What command is used to back up an IOS?

A. backup IOS disk

B. copy ios tftp

C. copy tftp flash

D. copy flash tftp

8. What could prevent a DHCP server from starting on a LAN interface that is also a bridge port?

A. A. Multiple IP addresses being set

B. B. DHCP server cannot run on a bridge port

C. C. No IP address assigned

D. D. Incorrect IP address pool definition

9. What configuration is added with the /ip Hot-Spot setup command?

A. /ip service

B. /ip Hot-Spot user

C. /ip Hot-Spot walled-garden

D. /ip dhcp-server

10. Which layer in the TCP/IP stack is equivalent to the Transport layer of the OSI model?

A. Application

B. Host-to-Host

C. Internet

D. Network Access

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which firewall chain is appropriate for filtering client HTTP traffic through the router?

A. Prerouting

B. Forward

C. Output

D. Input

Filtering client HTTP traffic through the router typically requires that the traffic be monitored as it passes through the router to its intended destination. The forward chain is specifically designed to handle packets that are routed through the device and destined for another host. This makes it ideal for filtering traffic that is not originated from the router itself but is instead passing through it, such as client HTTP requests heading to web servers on the internet. In the context of Mikrotik's firewall configuration, the forward chain ensures that all traffic coming into the router's interfaces (from clients) and going out to other interfaces (toward the destination) can be filtered based on specific criteria, such as HTTP protocols, source or destination addresses, or port numbers. Using other chains like prerouting, output, or input would not be appropriate for this scenario. The prerouting chain is utilized for packets that are destined for the router itself before they are routed elsewhere, the output chain is for traffic originating from the router, and the input chain deals with packets directed to the router itself. None of these chains would effectively manage or filter client HTTP traffic that is simply passing through the router to reach an external host.

2. What type of encryption can be used to establish a connection with a simple passkey without 802.1X authentication?

A. WPA PSK/WPA2 PSK

B. WPA EAP/WPA2 EAP

C. None of the above

D. WEP

The use of WPA PSK (Pre-Shared Key) or WPA2 PSK is the correct choice because these security protocols enable a network to be secured using a simple passkey. With WPA PSK/WPA2 PSK, users can connect to the wireless network by entering a shared passphrase that acts as a key for authentication and encryption. This approach is straightforward and does not require the infrastructure of 802.1X authentication. It allows for easier setup, which is particularly beneficial for home networks or smaller deployments where complicated authentication methods may not be necessary. On the other hand, WPA EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) and WPA2 EAP require an authentication server to facilitate secure access and are based on 802.1X, making them more complex and not suitable for simple passkey connections. WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy), while also a form of encryption, is outdated and insecure compared to WPA and WPA2, and it does not provide the same level of security or authentication methods as PSK options.

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3. Can the user "admin" be disabled in the menu "/user"?

A. True

B. False

C. Only if another admin account exists

D. Only with a script

The user "admin" in MikroTik is a default user account that comes with the RouterOS. This account has unique privileges that are crucial for managing the router. Specifically, the admin account cannot be disabled through the menu options available in the RouterOS interface, including the "/user" menu. This design ensures that there is always at least one account with full access to the system, maintaining a level of security and reliability in network management. In contrast, other user accounts can indeed be disabled or removed, provided they do not possess the necessary privileges. However, the admin account's special status prevents it from being disabled, ensuring continued access to critical router functions regardless of any changes made to other user accounts. This characteristic is vital for administrators to reliably manage their devices without losing access inadvertently.

4. What do the "DAC" indicators represent in Winbox when viewing routes?

A. Dynamic, Active, Connected

B. Dynamic, Available, Created

C. Dynamic, Active, Console

D. Dynamic, Accessible, Confirmed

*The "DAC" indicators in Winbox when viewing routes convey essential information about the state of the routes in the routing table of a MikroTik device. These indicators stand for Dynamic, Active, and Connected. - **Dynamic** indicates that the route has been learned through a dynamic routing protocol, meaning it was not configured statically by an administrator but rather learned based on the current network state and available routing protocols like OSPF, BGP, or RIP. - **Active** signifies that the route is currently in use for packet forwarding. This means that the route is operational and available for routing decisions, which is critical in a networking environment to ensure that traffic can flow correctly through the network. - **Connected** means that the route corresponds to a directly connected network interface. This implies that the MikroTik device has an interface that is directly linked to the target destination of the route, allowing for efficient and immediate routing without needing to traverse other devices. Understanding these indicators is crucial for network administrators to quickly assess the state of routes within their MikroTik routers. This knowledge can help in troubleshooting and optimizing network performance. The other options do not accurately define the indicators as they do not align with the standard networking terminology used to describe routing behaviors in MikroTik*

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5. What does Action=redirect allow you to accomplish in a MikroTik configuration?

A. Transparent DNS Cache

B. Forward DNS to another device IP address

C. Enable Local Service

D. Transparent HTTP Proxy

The Action=redirect option in MikroTik is primarily associated with redirecting HTTP traffic to a local proxy server. This is essential for implementing a transparent HTTP proxy, which intercepts and processes HTTP requests without requiring users to modify their settings. When you configure a rule that employs Action=redirect, it effectively causes the router to intercept HTTP requests sent by clients on the network and redirects these requests to a designated local proxy server for processing. This functionality is useful for enhancing caching, filtering content, or monitoring Internet traffic. In contrast, while transparent DNS caches do exist, they don't utilize the Action=redirect specifically for their operation. Instead, DNS requests are handled differently, typically not requiring such redirection mechanisms. Other options, such as forwarding DNS to another IP or enabling local services, don't accurately represent the primary function of Action=redirect, which is mainly centered around HTTP traffic management. Thus, selecting the action based on its capability to manage HTTP traffic through redirection results in a clearer understanding of its role in the MikroTik configuration.

6. What is essential for successful NAT (Network Address Translation) operation in RouterOS?

A. Static routing

B. Masquerading rule

C. Firewall rules

D. DHCP configuration

A masquerading rule is essential for successful NAT (Network Address Translation) operation in RouterOS because it allows the router to hide the internal IP addresses of devices on a private network when they communicate with external networks, such as the internet. This functionality modifies the source address of packets originating from the internal network to the router's public IP address, ensuring that return traffic is sent to the correct internal device. In the context of a typical home or small office network using RouterOS, masquerading simplifies the NAT process by automatically handling address translation for outbound connections. When an internal device initiates a connection to an external server, the masquerading rule modifies the packet's source IP, enabling the router to manage the flow of traffic efficiently. This is critical for maintaining proper connectivity and ensuring that responses from the external server are correctly routed back to the appropriate internal device. While static routing, firewall rules, and DHCP configuration are important components of network management and operation, they do not directly facilitate NAT in the same way a masquerading rule does. Static routing manages paths for data transfer across networks, firewall rules control and filter traffic based on security policies, and DHCP assigns IP addresses to devices on the network. However, these functions do not inherently perform address translation, which is

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7. What command is used to back up an IOS?

A. backup IOS disk

B. copy ios tftp

C. copy tftp flash

D. copy flash tftp

To back up an IOS, the command used is "copy flash tftp." This command takes the IOS image stored in the router's flash memory and copies it to a TFTP server, effectively creating a backup on that server. The process involves specifying the source file (the IOS image) and the destination (the TFTP server's address), allowing network administrators to save a copy of the IOS for later use, such as recovery or for deploying on other devices. This is a crucial step in network management, as it ensures that there is a safe copy of the software that can be restored if necessary. Using this method is advantageous because TFTP is a simple, lightweight file transfer protocol designed for situations where speed is more critical than security, making it effective for backing up files within trusted internal networks. Other options do not accurately reflect the correct process for backing up an IOS image specifically to a TFTP server, demonstrating a fundamental understanding of the command structure required for this operation.

8. What could prevent a DHCP server from starting on a LAN interface that is also a bridge port?

A. A. Multiple IP addresses being set

B. B. DHCP server cannot run on a bridge port

C. C. No IP address assigned

D. D. Incorrect IP address pool definition

A DHCP server that is configured to operate on a LAN interface that is part of a bridge can indeed face limitations due to the nature of bridging in networking. When an interface is added to a bridge, it becomes part of the bridge's logical interface, which means it cannot operate independently. In bridging, the individual characteristics of the LAN interface, such as its ability to serve as the DHCP server, are often overridden by the behavior of the bridge itself. To put it simply, once an interface is assigned to a bridge, it does not have its own unique IP address and operates on the bridge's address instead. This means that the DHCP server cannot function on an interface that is just a bridge port because the DHCP service relies on having a unique IP address on the interface to offer leases to clients. Understanding this principle is crucial for properly configuring networks that utilize bridging. A well-defined setup will ensure that DHCP services are allocated correctly, ideally configured directly on the bridge itself when dealing with bridges in networking.

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9. What configuration is added with the /ip Hot-Spot setup command?

A. /ip service

B. /ip Hot-Spot user

C. /ip Hot-Spot walled-garden

D. /ip dhcp-server

The command /ip hot-spot setup is specifically designed to facilitate the initial configuration of a MikroTik device as a hotspot. When this command is executed, it primarily establishes the necessary parameters for creating hotspot users, a crucial element in managing users who are accessing the network. When you set up a hotspot, you typically need to configure user accounts through the /ip hotspot user configuration. This configuration allows for the addition of users, management of their connection details, and the setting of user credentials which is pivotal for the authentication process in the hotspot environment. While other options like /ip service, /ip Hot-Spot walled-garden, and /ip dhcp-server are also related to the overall configuration of a Mikrotik device, they serve different purposes. For instance, /ip service manages different services on the router, /ip Hot-Spot walled-garden handles access control to certain sites before logging in, and /ip dhcp-server deals with IP address assignment. However, none of these are directly created or configured by the /ip hot-spot setup command itself as it specifically focuses on establishing user configurations necessary for a functioning hotspot authentication system. Thus, the addition of user settings is the primary and correct focus of the /ip

10. Which layer in the TCP/IP stack is equivalent to the Transport layer of the OSI model?

A. Application

B. Host-to-Host

C. Internet

D. Network Access

The correct answer identifies the Host-to-Host layer in the TCP/IP stack as equivalent to the Transport layer of the OSI model. In the OSI model, the Transport layer is responsible for providing end-to-end communication services for applications. It ensures data integrity, flow control, and error recovery. In the TCP/IP stack, the Host-to-Host layer serves a similar purpose by facilitating communication between hosts and managing the flow of data between them. It includes protocols like TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) and UDP (User Datagram Protocol), which are critical for establishing connections, ensuring reliable transmission, or providing lightweight communication depending on the needs of the applications. Understanding the key functions of these layers within their respective models highlights the role of the Host-to-Host layer in enabling effective communication over the network. This knowledge is essential for network management and troubleshooting, helping to ensure a seamless exchange of information between devices.

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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://mikrotik.examzify.com

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

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