MikroTik Certified Network Associate (MTCNA) Modules Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. Which of the following is one of the basic five settings needed on a router for a LAN client to connect to the internet?

A. WAN

B. NAT

C. DNS

D. LAN

2. In the OSI and TCP/IP models, which layer is responsible for bridging?

A. Layer 1

B. Layer 2

C. Layer 3

D. Layer 4

3. Does the security profile affect anything when using NV2?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Sometimes

D. Not applicable

4. What speed is the console port set to by default?

A. 115200

B. 9600

C. 38400

D. 57600

5. What does the Active Flag on a route mean?

A. Route is available

B. Route is blocked

C. Route is temporary

D. Route is static

6. When are support.rif files created?

A. Manually

B. Kernel panics

C. Router unresponsive for 1 minute

D. Watchdog

7. What does CIDR stand for?

A. Classless inter domain routing

B. Classful inter domain routing

C. Compact inter domain routing

D. Controlled inter domain routing

8. 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

9. Which option is not a Firewall Filter chain name?

A. Dst-Nat

B. Forward

C. Input

D. Output

10. Which protocol is a faster convergence of STP?

A. Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

B. Spanning Tree Protocol

C. Open Shortest Path First

D. Border Gateway Protocol

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which of the following is one of the basic five settings needed on a router for a LAN client to connect to the internet?

A. WAN

B. NAT

C. DNS

D. LAN

The essential point is that to reach the internet, the router must have a link to the wider network through its WAN interface. The WAN side is where the ISP connection enters the router, giving it the path to the internet (often with a public IP or an IP obtained via DHCP/PPPoE). Without configuring or enabling this uplink, there's no route from the LAN to the internet, so devices on the LAN cannot reach external sites even if NAT, DNS, or LAN settings are in place. NAT helps other devices share a single public IP when outbound traffic is allowed, DNS translates names to addresses, and the LAN side defines the internal network, but none of these provide the actual external connection without a configured WAN link.

2. In the OSI and TCP/IP models, which layer is responsible for bridging?

A. Layer 1

B. Layer 2

C. Layer 3

D. Layer 4

Bridging is a Data Link layer function. This layer handles how frames are placed on the medium and uses MAC addresses to decide where a frame should go. A bridge (or switch) learns which devices live on which network segment by watching source MAC addresses, builds a forwarding table, and then forwards frames toward the destination segment when the destination MAC is known. If the destination isn't known yet, the bridge broadcasts the frame to all other segments, then learns from the responses. This layer-level decision making is what connects separate LAN segments into a larger network while keeping collision domains separate and reducing unnecessary traffic. It isn't done at the Physical layer, which is just electrical signaling; nor at the Network layer, which uses IP addresses for routing between networks; nor at the Transport layer, which deals with end-to-end communication and ports.

3. Does the security profile affect anything when using NV2?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Sometimes

D. Not applicable

NV2 carries its own built-in encryption at the protocol level, separate from the standard wireless security features. The security profile in MikroTik is used for configuring 802.11 security options like WPA/WPA2, PSK, and RADIUS for typical wireless modes. Since NV2 handles authentication and encryption independently of those profiles, changing or using a security profile does not affect an NV2 link. So, it does not have an impact.

4. What speed is the console port set to by default?

A. 115200

B. 9600

C. 38400

D. 57600

The speed of the console port, or baud rate, is how fast characters are transmitted between the router and your terminal. MikroTik devices ship with the console set to 115200 baud, which provides a fast, readable connection for boot messages and command input without being too demanding on the hardware or drivers. When you connect, set your terminal program to 115200, with typical settings of 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, and no flow control. If you use a slower speed such as 9600, 38400, or 57600, the text will not align correctly unless both ends are configured to that same rate, which is why 115200 is the default.

5. What does the Active Flag on a route mean?

A. Route is available

B. Route is blocked

C. Route is temporary

D. Route is static

The Active flag shows that this route is currently being used to forward traffic. When a route is active, it is installed in the forwarding plane and selected as the best path for reaching its destination, so packets will be sent via the route's next hop. If a route is not active, it exists in the table but isn't used—perhaps because another route offers a better path or the next hop is unreachable. The Active flag doesn't indicate whether a route was configured statically or learned dynamically; a static route can be active if it's the chosen path, and dynamic routes can be active or not depending on the current network state. So the best description is that the Active flag means the route is the one currently used to forward packets.

6. When are support.rif files created?

A. Manually

B. Kernel panics

C. Router unresponsive for 1 minute

D. Watchdog

This concept centers on how diagnostic data is prepared for support. The support.rif file is a diagnostic bundle you create yourself to share with MikroTik support when you need help. It captures configuration, logs, hardware details, and runtime state at the moment you generate it. It isn't produced automatically by the system during crashes, hangs, or watchdog events, nor simply because the router was unresponsive for a minute. You trigger its creation intentionally through the RouterOS interface or CLI when you want someone else to review a snapshot of the device's state.

7. What does CIDR stand for?

A. Classless inter domain routing

B. Classful inter domain routing

C. Compact inter domain routing

D. Controlled inter domain routing

CIDR stands for Classless Inter-Domain Routing. It reflects a shift from fixed class A/B/C addressing to a prefix-based system that uses variable-length subnet masks to allocate IP addresses more efficiently and to enable route aggregation. In practice, CIDR allows networks to be defined with any prefix length, such as 192.168.0.0/24 or 10.0.0.0/8, which helps reduce the size of routing tables by letting routers summarize routes. The term "Classless" indicates no fixed classful blocks, "Inter-Domain" points to routing between different networks, and "Routing" is the process of forwarding packets based on the destination prefix.

8. 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.

9. Which option is not a Firewall Filter chain name?

A. Dst-Nat

B. Forward

C. Input

D. Output

Filtering in RouterOS uses the Filter table with three chains that map to traffic directions through the router: Input, Forward, and Output. Dst-Nat is a chain that lives in the NAT table, used for Destination NAT on incoming traffic, not a Filter chain. So the option that is not a Firewall Filter chain name is Dst-Nat. The other options, Forward, Input, and Output, are valid Filter chains.

10. Which protocol is a faster convergence of STP?

A. Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol

B. Spanning Tree Protocol

C. Open Shortest Path First

D. Border Gateway Protocol

Faster convergence means the network quickly stabilizes to a loop-free topology after a change. Traditional Spanning Tree Protocol does this slowly because it forces ports to go through blocking, listening, and learning states with fixed timers, often taking many seconds before traffic can resume on a new valid path. Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol speeds things up by removing or shortening those delays: it allows quick transitions to forwarding, uses edge ports to immediately move end-device connections into forwarding, and handles topology updates with quicker BPDU processing and role changes. This results in convergence times that are much shorter than with classic STP, often near-instant for common changes. Open Shortest Path First and Border Gateway Protocol are routing protocols operating at Layer 3, not Layer 2 spanning-tree convergence. They don't govern STP behavior, so they don't offer faster STP convergence.

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!