

快速下載的MTCNA考試資料|第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試並且有效的MTCNA: MikroTik Certified Network Associate Exam



2025 KaoGuTi最新的MTCNA PDF版考試題庫和MTCNA考試問題和答案免費分享: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VZbwbB3IjNTQBcXJbXivFx37AsboJgRB>

MTCNA 認證是業界最廣泛認可的IT技術認證之一，也是業界最權威、最受尊敬的認證之一。全新的微軟認證技術工程師認證提供IT專家一個更清楚明確的架構，讓他們展現其技術技巧、以及針對特殊開發人員之工作角色時所需的技能。如果你正在準備 MTCNA 認證考試，為 MikroTik 認證做最後衝刺，就可以使用 KaoGuTi 考試題庫參加 MTCNA 考試，再加上你的認真態度，包您一次通過。

通過MTCNA認證考試需要充分的準備和培訓。MikroTik提供MTCNA培訓課程，涵蓋了考試所需的所有主題。培訓由經認證的培訓師進行，並包含實際操作MikroTik路由器的實習課程，幫助參與者獲得實際配置MikroTik路由器的經驗。該認證提供多個好處，如技能認可、增強信譽和更好的就業前景。

>> MTCNA考試資料 <<

免費下載MTCNA考題 - MTCNA在線考題

很多考生都是因為 MikroTik MTCNA 考試失敗了，對任何考試都提不起任何興趣，專業從事最新 MikroTik MTCNA 認證考題編定的 MTCNA 考題幫助很多考生擺脫 MTCNA 考試不能順利過關的挫敗心理。MTCNA擬真試題已經被很多考生使用，並且得到了眾多的好評。因為該考題具備了覆蓋率很高，能夠消除考生對考試的疑慮；貼心服務，讓考生安心輕鬆通過考試，責任心強，把考生通過考試當作自己的事情來對待！

MikroTik MTCNA認證是網絡專業人員在MikroTik路由器領域提升職業生涯的有價值證書。該考試涵蓋了MikroTik路由器設置的各個方面，要求通過分數60%或以上。該認證在全球範圍內得到認可，可幫助個人在網絡管理、工程和管理方面增強職業機會。

最新的 MTCNA - MikroTik Training MTCNA 免費考試真題 (Q83-Q88):

問題 #83

A client that has successfully connected to a wireless network is considered to be which of the following?
Choose all that apply :

- A. Unauthenticated
- B. Associated
- C. Unassociated
- D. **Authenticated**

答案： D

問題 #84

If 'check-gateway' is enabled for an ECMP route and one of the gateways is unreachable, then:

- A. The ECMP route becomes inactive
- B. The unreachable gateway is not going to be used in Round Robin algorithm
- C. ECMP is going to send packets to all gateways even if one is unreachable

答案： B

解題說明:

When multiple gateways are used in an ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Path) configuration, the check-gateway option ensures that RouterOS will actively monitor the health of each gateway using ping (or ARP). If a gateway becomes unreachable, RouterOS temporarily removes it from the active ECMP gateway list.

- * A.#Incorrect - Unreachable gateways are excluded from packet forwarding.
- * B.#Correct - Only reachable gateways are used in the ECMP round robin logic.
- * C.#Incorrect - The entire ECMP route remains active; only the failed gateway is excluded.

Extract from MTCNA Course Material - ECMP Routing:

"With check-gateway enabled, RouterOS will exclude unreachable gateways from ECMP rotation." Extract from MikroTik Wiki - Check-Gateway Option:

"When a gateway is unreachable, it is skipped in ECMP logic until it becomes reachable again." Extract from Rene Meneses Study Guide - ECMP and Gateway Monitoring:

"Check-gateway helps prevent blackholing by skipping dead gateways. The route remains active."

問題 #85

Is it possible to limit how many clients are able to connect to an access point?

- A. No it's not possible at all
- B. Yes, but only with access-lists
- C. Yes

答案： C

解題說明:

Yes, MikroTik RouterOS allows administrators to limit the maximum number of clients that can connect to a wireless access point. This can be done through the wireless interface settings using the max-station-count parameter.

The max-station-count option defines the maximum number of client devices (stations) that may be connected simultaneously. You are not restricted to access-lists; this setting works globally per interface.

- * A.#Incorrect. It is definitely possible.
- * B.#Limiting via access-list is one method (e.g., per MAC), but the more general and scalable method is via max-station-count.
- * C.#Correct. MikroTik provides both general limits and fine control (like access-lists or registration-table rules).

MTCNA Official Wireless Module - Access Point Configuration:

"Set the maximum number of stations using max-station-count. This is a hardware-level control on the interface." Rene Meneses Study Guide - Wireless Configuration:

"Limiting clients can be done through access-lists or via interface properties such as max-station-count." Terry Combs Notes - Wireless Station Limits:

"Use max-station-count under wireless settings. This applies a hard limit on how many clients can connect."

問題 #86

MAC layer by OSI model is also known as

- A. Layer 2
- B. Layer 3
- C. Layer 7
- D. Layer 6
- E. Layer 1

答案： A

解題說明：

The MAC layer (Media Access Control) is a sub-layer of the Data Link Layer, which is known as Layer 2 in the OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model. This layer is responsible for the delivery of frames between devices on the same local network. The MAC sub-layer controls how a device on the network gains access to the medium and permission to transmit data.

Extract from Rene Meneses MTCNA Study Guide - OSI Model Section:

"The MAC layer, or Media Access Control, is part of Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) in the OSI model. It handles physical addressing and access to the medium, such as Ethernet. MAC addresses are used at this level to identify source and destination interfaces in the same network segment." Extract from Terry Combs MTCNA Notes - OSI Layers Overview:

"Layer 2 is the Data Link Layer and contains two sublayers: LLC (Logical Link Control) and MAC (Media Access Control). The MAC sub-layer is the portion that directly interacts with the network interface and is responsible for MAC addressing and frame delivery." Extract from MikroTik Wiki - OSI Model & MAC Addressing Section:

"MAC addresses operate at Layer 2 of the OSI model. This layer is responsible for node-to-node data transfer, framing, and access control using MAC addresses." Breakdown of Each Option:

- * A. Layer 2##Correct - The MAC layer is a sublayer of Layer 2 (Data Link Layer).
- * B. Layer 1##Incorrect - This is the Physical Layer, responsible for transmission of raw bits, not MAC addressing.
- * C. Layer 6##Incorrect - This is the Presentation Layer, which handles data format translation, not networking functions.
- * D. Layer 7##Incorrect - This is the Application Layer, used by end-user software like browsers or email clients.
- * E. Layer 3##Incorrect - This is the Network Layer, responsible for logical addressing and routing using IP addresses, not MAC.

問題 #87

What layer in the TCP/IP stack is equivalent to the Transport layer of the OSI model?

- A. Internet
- B. Application
- C. Host-to-Host
- D. Network Access

答案： C

解題說明：

In the TCP/IP model (also known as the DoD model), the Host-to-Host layer is responsible for reliable end-to-end communication, which aligns directly with the Transport Layer (Layer 4) of the OSI model. This layer is where TCP and UDP protocols reside.

MTCNA Course Material - Protocol Layers Mapping:

"The Host-to-Host layer in TCP/IP model corresponds to the Transport layer in OSI. It handles reliable delivery through TCP and connectionless communication via UDP." Rene Meneses MTCNA Study Guide - TCP/IP vs OSI:

"Host-to-Host layer = OSI Layer 4. Protocols: TCP, UDP."

Other layers:

- * Application # OSI Layers 5-7
- * Internet # OSI Layer 3
- * Network Access # OSI Layers 1-2

問題 #88

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MikroTik MTCNA考試資料 不要再因為準備一個考試浪費太多的時間了，擺正好心態，認真閱讀準備好的免費下載MTCNA考題考題，考試時心中不要慌，任何一場考試，都是與考生在進行心理戰的準備，遇到難的題目先不要去管，調整好心態準備應戰下一條題目，有的人為了能通過MTCNA認證考試花費了很多寶貴的時間和精力卻沒有成功，MikroTik 免費下載MTCNA考題 免費下載MTCNA考題考試題庫，真正的PDF格式的考試問題和答案，為妳準備的免費下載MTCNA考題測試 100%退款保證，因為MikroTik MTCNA考試難度也比較大，所以很多為了通過MikroTik MTCNA 認證考試的人花費了大量的時間和精力學習考試相關知識，但是到最後卻沒有成功。

而眼看更多的花蛇，也都順著她的體內給竄出，那妳說說哪兒好看，不要再因為準備一個考試浪費太多MTCNA的時間了，擺正好心態，認真閱讀準備好的MTCNA - MikroTik Training考題，考試時心中不要慌，任何一場考試，都是與考生在進行心理戰的準備，遇到難的題目先不要去管，調整好心態準備應戰下一條題目。

