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MikroTik MTCNA (MikroTik Certified Network Associate) Exam is a certification program offered by MikroTik, a Latvian company that develops routers and wireless ISP systems. MikroTik Certified Network Associate Exam certification program is designed to equip network engineers with the necessary skills and knowledge to install, configure, and manage MikroTik routers and wireless systems.

MikroTik Certified Network Associate (MTCNA) Exam Certification Path

MTCNA is the first Level Certification that provides access to any MTCRE, MTCWE, MTCTCE, MTCUME, MTCSE, MTCISWE, MTCEWE, or MTCIPV6E second-level certification. MTCRE is required for MTCINE certification to be achieved. Hence the certification path is simple as MTCNA is the basic level certification. As a prerequisite of the exam, the students should have a strong knowledge of TCP/IP and subnet.

The benefit of obtaining the MikroTik Certified Network Associate (MTCNA)

Exam Certification

We live in the era of information technology, where all the major companies in the wireless internet services industry have become the backbone of wireless radios and routers. Experts at Mikrotik have countless possibilities. If you are searching for a job in Mikrotik MCTNA, PNY training will offer you a comprehensive Mikrotik MCTNA training program course to develop your skills and career prospects. MikrotikMCTNA has many advantages:

- Strong salary: There are not many Mikrotik MCTNA specialists who can be recruited to work for Mikrotik. Thus, individuals who are experts in this area will secure a high-sum cash job for their services.
- Huge demand: Mega-companies are using Mikrotik products and routers and their demand is growing with every passing day. You are less worried about getting a job at Mikrotik MCTNA in the Mikrotik market.

MikroTik Certified Network Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

Which firewall chain should you use to filter SSH access to the router itself?

- A. output
- B. prerouting
- C. input
- D. forward

Answer: C

Explanation:

SSH access to the router targets the router itself. Therefore, any packets destined for the router (for example, to TCP port 22) are evaluated in the input chain of the firewall.

Evaluation:

- * A. output ##For packets originating from the router, not to it.
- * B.#input # Correct - handles traffic destined for the router (like SSH, Winbox, etc.)
- * C.#prerouting # Used for NAT and mangle operations, not filtering
- * D.#forward # Used for traffic routed through the router (not for router itself) MTCNA Firewall Section - Chain Functions: "SSH access to the router is incoming traffic. Use input chain to filter or allow it." Rene Meneses Guide - Access Protection: "input chain is responsible for traffic to the router's IP - block/allow SSH, Winbox, etc." Terry Combs Notes - Firewall Management: "Always use input chain for filtering incoming management protocols like SSH."

NEW QUESTION # 149

Consider the following diagram. We want to communicate from a device on LAN1 (192.168.0.0/24) to a device on LAN2 (192.168.1.0/24). Assuming that all necessary configurations are already included on R2, which of the following configurations in R1 would enable this communication?



- A. /ip route add dst-address=192.168.0.0/24 gateway=192.168.0.1
- B. /ip route add dst-address=192.168.1.0/24 gateway=192.168.99.2
- C. /ip route add dst-address=0.0.0.0/0 gateway=Ether1
- D. /ip route add dst-address=0.0.0.0/0 gateway=192.168.99.2
- E. /ip route add dst-address=192.168.1.0/24 src-address=192.168.0.0/24 gateway=192.168.99.2

Answer: B

Explanation:

To route traffic from LAN1 (192.168.0.0/24) behind R1 to LAN2 (192.168.1.0/24) behind R2, R1 must know how to reach the destination network 192.168.1.0/24. The proper way is to add a static route on R1 pointing to the next hop IP address of R2's interface (192.168.99.2) connected via their shared transit network (192.168.99.0/24).

According to:

Rene Meneses MTCNA Study Guide - Routing Section:

"A static route requires the destination prefix and the gateway (next-hop) IP address. The gateway should be reachable through a directly connected network interface." Terry Combs MTCNA Notes - Static Routing Example:

"To route packets to a remote network, configure a static route specifying the destination network (e.g., 192.168.50.0/24) and the gateway IP (e.g., 10.0.0.2). Ensure that the gateway is reachable via a locally connected interface." MikroTik Wiki - Static Routing:

"The most common usage of static routes is to forward packets for destination networks that are not directly connected. You must use the IP address of a reachable next-hop router." Option A incorrectly includes src-address, which is not part of a standard /ip route syntax.

Option B uses "Ether1" as a gateway, which is syntactically invalid unless using recursive routing, which this situation does not require.

Option C adds a route back to the local network - unnecessary and incorrect.

Option E routes all traffic to R2, which is inefficient and not specific.

Thus, only Option D adds the correct static route:

```
/ip route add dst-address=192.168.1.0/24 gateway=192.168.99.2
```

NEW QUESTION # 150

For static routing functionality, additionally to the RouterOS 'system' package, you will also need the following software package:

- A. no extra package required
- B. advanced-tools
- C. dhcp
- D. routing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 151

How many layers does Open Systems Interconnection model have?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 152

Consider a wireless access point with mode=ap-bridge. What is the maximum number of concurrent clients that can connect to it?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

In MikroTik RouterOS, the theoretical maximum number of clients that can associate with an AP in ap-bridge mode is 2048.

However, practical limits depend on hardware performance and network stability, and most real-world setups use far fewer clients.

Let's review:

- * A. 2007 ##Close, but not the actual hard limit
- * B. 2012 ##Incorrect
- * C. #2048 # Correct per MikroTik's AP mode specification
- * D. 1024 ##Lower than the actual maximum

MTCNA Wireless Module - AP Behavior:

"In ap-bridge mode, the maximum theoretical client limit is 2048. Actual stable operation may be lower." Rene Meneses Guide -

