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Question: 1638

A NetBox 5 is WISP Bridge default (ap-bridge wlan1/2, bridge DHCP client). Deployed behind upstream DHCP router on ether1 bridged. Downstream client on ether2 gets no IP. What default behavior causes this?

A. Interface-list LAN includes all ports blocking discovery
B. Bridge-local DHCP client takes precedence over server
C. No IP pool defined for default-dhcp pool
D. Firewall blocks DHCP offers from upstream to downstream

Answer: A
Explanation: In WISP Bridge default, no LAN IP/DHCP server; bridge runs DHCP client for upstream IP, so no local server serves downstream clients.

Question: 1639

When using the `SNMP` tool to integrate MikroTik routers with a third-party Network Management System (NMS), which configurations are required on the router to allow secure read-only access? (Select all that apply)

A. /snmp community add name=public_read read-access=yes
B. /snmp community set [find name=public] addresses=10.0.0.5/32
C. /snmp set enabled=yes
D. /snmp contact="admin@net.com"

Answer: B,C
Explanation: Enabling the SNMP service via `set enabled=yes` is the first requirement. To secure the connection, the default community should be restricted to the specific IP `addresses` of the NMS server to prevent unauthorized information gathering from other hosts.

Question: 1640

A large-scale ISP wants to use MikroTik for their core network. They are concerned about the "What is RouterBOARD" aspect regarding modularity. Which of the following features describe the flexibility of the RouterBOARD platform? (Select All that Apply)

A. Many RouterBOARD models include MiniPCI or MiniPCIe slots for adding wireless cards or LTE modems.

B. M.2 slots are available on some models for high-speed NVMe storage to be used with the Container feature.
C. SFP+ and QSFP28 ports on CCR models allow for interchangeable fiber optic modules.
D. The CPU on CCR models can be upgraded by the end-user by swapping the processor in the socket.

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation: RouterBOARDs offer modularity through standard expansion slots like MiniPCIe and M.2 for modems and storage. SFP+ and QSFP28 ports provide industry-standard modularity for network interfaces. However, CPUs on MikroTik devices are soldered (Surface Mount) and cannot be upgraded by the user.

Question: 1641

In RouterOS version 7, a new container format was introduced for software packages. What is the primary technical advantage of this new packaging system over the older .npk package format for RouterOS development and deployment?

A. It reduces the size of all system updates by over 50%.
B. It permits the installation of desktop GUI applications on RouterBOARD hardware.
C. It enables the installation of third-party proprietary routing protocol suites.
D. It allows for completely independent user-space packages with their own libraries and dependencies.

Answer: D
Explanation: RouterOS v7 introduced the "Container" package format, which allows for the installation of additional software that runs in an isolated user-space environment with its own libraries and dependencies. This is a significant shift from the tightly integrated .npk packages and enables more flexible addition of features and applications without modifying the core RouterOS system, akin to containerization in general IT.

Question: 1642

In a complex lab with dual WAN (ether1 DHCP primary, ether2 static backup 192.0.2.10/24 gw 192.0.2.1), initial NAT is configured only for ether1. To ensure seamless failover with masquerade active on active WAN, which configuration is necessary? (Select three)

A. /interface list member add list=WAN interface=ether1
B. /ip dhcp-client add interface=ether1 add-default-route=yes
C. /ip firewall nat add chain=srcnat action=masquerade out-interface-list=WAN
D. /interface list add name=WAN

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: Creating an interface list named WAN, adding ether1 (and ether2 if static) as members, and using out-interface-list=WAN in the masquerade rule ensures NAT applies dynamically to whichever interface has the active default route.

Question: 1643

You configure a static route with gateway=10.0.0.1 and pref-src=192.168.88.1. What is the primary purpose of the pref-src parameter in this context?

A. It filters incoming traffic, only accepting packets with a source address of 192.168.88.1 for this route.
B. It defines the next-hop address, overriding the gateway parameter.
C. It specifies the source IP address used in packets routed through this specific static route.
D. It sets the preferred gateway for all traffic sourced from 192.168.88.1.

Answer: C
Explanation: The pref-src parameter sets the preferred source address for packets that egress the router using this particular route. When the router forwards a packet via this static route, it will use the IP address specified in pref-src as the source IP address in the IP header of the outgoing packet. This is crucial in scenarios with multiple IP addresses on the router's interfaces (e.g., multiple public IPs) to ensure return traffic is directed correctly and to comply with policy-based routing requirements.

Question: 1644

In a complex scenario where a script is being manually typed into the CLI to set up a `traffic-generator`, the user needs to know the difference between the behavior of [?] and [Tab][Tab]. Which of the following are correct regarding their output in RouterOS? (Select two)

A. [Tab][Tab] only lists the command/parameter names without descriptions
B. [?] displays a column with descriptions of the parameters
C. [Tab][Tab] can be used to see values for an argument, such as interface names
D. [?] executes the command if it is already complete

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation: The [?] key is designed for help; it provides a detailed list of parameters alongside a short description of their function. In contrast, the double [Tab] is a completion tool that lists the available names of parameters or possible values (like a list of existing Ethernet interfaces) in a compact format without descriptions, which is useful for quickly seeing what options can be entered.

Question: 1645

A support ticket is raised stating that a remote router cannot be accessed via WebFig (HTTP) or WinBox after a recent power cycle, but SSH access is still working. Upon investigation via SSH, the administrator finds that the `www` and `www-ssl` services show as enabled in `/ip service`. What is a likely default configuration nuance that could cause this specific symptom?

A. The MAC WinBox service is disabled, preventing Layer 2 discovery which is required for the WinBox loader.
B. The default certificate for www-ssl service is invalid, causing browsers and WinBox to reject the connection.
C. The bridge interface is down, and the IP address 192.168.88.1 is assigned to it, making the services unreachable via IP.
D. The wireless interface is disabled, and WebFig/WinBox are bound only to the wireless interface by default.

Answer: C
Explanation: In the default configuration, the IP address 192.168.88.1/24 is assigned to the `bridge-local` interface (or simply `bridge` on newer versions), not to any physical port. The physical ports (e.g., Ether1-Ether5) are slave ports in this bridge. If the bridge interface is administratively disabled (`admin-down`), the IP address 192.168.88.1 becomes inactive. Since services like WinBox (port 8291) and WebFig (port 80) are listening on this IP address, they become unreachable via IP. SSH might still be accessible if the administrator is connecting via a different IP address that is still active (e.g., an IP on a separate VLAN or interface), which is a common real-world scenario.

Question: 1646

A security policy requires that the MikroTik router identity must be changed from the default for LLDP discovery, and all management access via unencrypted or unused protocols must be disabled. Which commands correctly implement these requirements for a router with the new identity "Core_Edge"? (Select two)

A. `/system identity set router-id=Core_Edge`
B. `/system identity set name=Core_Edge`
C. `/ip service set [find name=api-ssl] disabled=no`
D. `/ip service disable telnet,ftp,www,api`

Answer: B,C
Explanation: To change the router's identity, which is used in Winbox and discovery protocols like MNDP/LLDP, the `/system identity set name=` command is used. Enabling `api-ssl` ensures that management via the API is encrypted, aligning with security best practices to avoid clear-text transmission of credentials.

Question: 1647

MAC-WinBox fails on Windows host with VirtualBox running, despite direct cable to MikroTik. Packet capture shows MNDP replies ignored. Culprit?

A. Driver unsigned
B. VirtualBox interferes with WinBox NIC enum
C. IPv6 conflict
D. MTU mismatch

Answer: B
Explanation: VirtualBox and similar hypervisors disrupt WinBox's interface enumeration and MNDP packet processing, blocking MAC connections.

Question: 1648

While navigating the MikroTik CLI hierarchy to configure a CAPsMAN provider-manager, an administrator needs to move from the `/interface wireless` menu directly to the `/ip address` menu and then quickly return to the previous sub-menu level without typing the full path. Which navigation and shortcut techniques are valid in this scenario? (Select two)

A. Typing [root] to reset the prompt to the base level
B. Typing [/] at the start of a command to execute it from the root menu
C. Using [Tab] to see the available sub-menus from the current position
D. Typing [..] to move up exactly one menu level

Answer: B,D
Explanation: In the RouterOS CLI, the [/] character represents the root directory; prefixing any command with [/] allows it to be executed from anywhere in the menu hierarchy without manually navigating back. The [..] command is used to move the current context up exactly one level in the menu tree, which is efficient for moving between sibling or parent branches of the configuration.

Question: 1649

DHCP server with conflict-detection=no and high client churn. Select all risks. (Select two)

A. Possible IP conflicts undetected leading to duplicate IPs
B. Recommended only for trusted environments
C. Faster lease assignment without probes
D. Still checks ARP for static leases

Answer: A,B

Explanation: Disabling conflict-detection skips ICMP/ARP probe, speeding up but risking undetected duplicates in untrusted networks.

Question: 1650

A network uses a DHCP Relay to forward requests to a central Mikrotik DHCP server. On the central server, what must be configured to ensure it correctly identifies which pool to use for the relayed requests? (Select two)

A. Relay: [IP of the Relay Agent]
B. /ip dhcp-server set [find] relay=[IP of the Relay Agent]
C. /ip dhcp-server network must match the client subnet
D. /ip route add dst-address=[Relay IP]

Answer: A,C
Explanation: In the `/ip dhcp-server` configuration, the `relay` field must be filled with the IP address of the relay agent to filter and accept those requests. Additionally, a corresponding entry in `/ip dhcp-server network` must exist for the client's subnet so the server knows which gateway and DNS settings to return.

Question: 1651

A junior technician is setting up a MikroTik router for a small office using the Quick Set feature. The goal is to have a simple NAT setup where the WAN port gets its address via DHCP from the ISP, and the LAN provides DHCP to clients on a private network. The technician selects "Router" mode in Quick Set, configures the WAN interface, and applies the configuration. Clients connected to the LAN cannot access the internet. Upon checking, you find the WAN interface has a valid public IP, but the LAN interface still has its default IP of 192.168.88.1/24. What is the most likely cause of the problem?

A. The technician did not change the default gateway under the "System" menu after applying the Quick Set configuration.
B. The technician selected the wrong LAN interface in the Quick Set configuration, leaving the bridge interface unconfigured.
C. The technician forgot to check the "Masquerade NAT" box in the NAT section of the Quick Set.
D. The technician did not specify a DHCP Server range for the LAN in the Quick Set, so clients are getting incorrect IP addresses.

Answer: B
Explanation: In RouterOS v7 and later, when using "Router" mode in Quick Set for a device with multiple Ethernet ports (like an hAP), it is critical to correctly assign the LAN bridge interface. The default bridge (bridge-local) often includes several ports. If the technician only configured the WAN interface but did not select the correct bridge interface as the LAN in Quick Set, the LAN IP configuration and DHCP server

settings would not be applied to the bridge. This leaves the bridge with its default IP (192.168.88.1), but without the DHCP server enabled for client addressing and without the proper firewall/NAT rules linked to that bridge interface, resulting in no internet connectivity for clients.

Question: 1652

Regarding PPP Secrets, which of the following parameters are used to override the default settings provided by a PPP Profile for a specific user? (Select three)

A. Local Address
B. Remote Address
C. Profile
D. Routes

Answer: A,B,D
Explanation: While a PPP Profile provides a template for many users, the PPP Secret menu allows for granular, per-user overrides. Specifically, you can define a unique 'local-address', a specific 'remote-address' (static IP), and even custom 'routes' that are injected into the routing table only when that specific user connects.

Question: 1653

You want to log and then drop all TCP packets with the SYN and FIN flags set (likely a scan) in the forward chain. Which rule configuration accomplishes this?

A. `chain=forward protocol=tcp tcp-flags=syn&fin action=log action=drop`
B. `chain=forward protocol=tcp tcp-flags=synfin action=drop`
C. `chain=forward protocol=tcp tcp-flags=syn,fin action=log action=drop`
D. `chain=forward protocol=tcp tcp-flags=syn,fin action=log then drop`

Answer: C
Explanation: To match packets with both SYN and FIN flags set, the correct syntax is `tcp-flags=syn,fin`. The rule can have multiple actions; they are executed in order. `action=log` will create a log entry (non-terminating), and then `action=drop` (a separate action parameter) will drop the packet. This is the standard way to log and then drop in a single rule.

Question: 1654

You add a recursive static route on a MikroTik router: /ip route add dst-address=8.8.8.8/32 gateway=1.1.1.1 scope=10 target-scope=11. Then /ip route add dst-address=0.0.0.0/0 gateway=8.8.8.8

distance=1 check-gateway=ping. In this setup, which conditions allow the default route to remain active? (Select two)

A. The route to 1.1.1.1 must be a connected route or have scope ≤10
B. The recursive gateway 8.8.8.8 must resolve via a route whose scope ≤ target-scope of the default route
C. The default route must have target-scope ≥ scope of the resolving route to 8.8.8.8
D. scope=10 on the 8.8.8.8/32 route allows lookup through connected routes only

Answer: B,D
Explanation: Recursive routing requires the gateway (8.8.8.8) to resolve via another route whose scope is not greater than the target-scope (11) of the default route. With scope=10 on the resolving route to 8.8.8.8, it allows lookup primarily through connected routes (scope ≤10), ensuring the recursion functions correctly without exceeding limits.

Question: 1655

While using WinBox over a Layer 3 IP connection, an administrator accidentally changes the firewall rule that allows WinBox access, locking themselves out. The router is located in a remote data center. They still have out-of-band management via a serial console server connected to the router's serial port. What is the fastest method to regain WinBox access without rebooting the router or affecting traffic?

A. Use the serial console to log in and run `/ip service set winbox disabled=no`.
B. Use the serial console to log in and restore the configuration from a backup file.
C. Use the serial console to log in and run `/ip service disable winbox` then re-enable it.
D. Use the serial console to log in and run `/system reset-configuration keep-users=yes`.

Answer: A
Explanation: The WinBox service can be enabled or disabled via the `/ip service` menu. If a firewall rule blocked access, the service itself might still be running but unreachable. However, the scenario states the administrator changed the firewall rule *that allows WinBox access*, implying the service's access control list (ACLL) may have been modified. The most direct fix is to ensure the WinBox service is enabled and has the correct allowed-address. The command `/ip service set winbox disabled=no` ensures the service is not administratively disabled. Additionally, they may need to set `allowed-address` to the appropriate network (e.g., `0.0.0.0/0` for any address). This change takes effect immediately and does not require a reboot.

Question: 1656

In complex setup, PPPoE server assigns /29 subnets to business clients. Select all correct ways (Select two).

A. PPP profile remote-address set to pool with /29 CIDR ranges
B. /ip pool add name=biz ranges=10.10.10.0/29-10.10.10.248/29
C. Use /29 on local-address
D. In secret, remote-address=10.10.10.5/29 for specific client

Answer: A,D
Explanation: For subnet assignment, remote-address in secret can specify exact /29 for static, or pool configured with multiple /29 ranges allows dynamic subnet per client via profile remote-address=pool.

Question: 1657

During a migration from legacy MIPS-based RouterBOARD devices to modern ARM architecture platforms running RouterOS v7, a network engineer needs to ensure container support for custom monitoring scripts. Which hardware architecture and minimum requirements enable reliable containerized applications? (Select all that apply)

A. x86-64 architecture with 512 MB RAM or more
B. ARM 32-bit with 256 MB RAM
C. ARM64 architecture with at least 512 MB RAM
D. MIPSBE architecture with USB storage

Answer: A,C
Explanation: Container support in RouterOS v7 requires ARM64 or x86-64 architecture, along with sufficient RAM (typically 512 MB minimum) to handle the Linux kernel overhead and container runtime effectively.

Question: 1658

Default MikroTik, WinBox terminal: /tool mac-scan interface=bridge finds no devices despite connected switch. Reason?

A. Neighbors off
B. Requires L2 promiscuous on bridge
C. IP firewall blocks
D. Scan disabled

Answer: B
Explanation: MAC scan tool requires raw L2 listening; bridge filtering prevents scan detection of downstream devices in defaults.

Question: 1659

After adding a static route, you want to verify the exact path a packet would take, including recursive lookups. Which command is most suitable?

A. `/ping 10.0.0.1 routing-table=all`
B. `/ip route get 10.0.0.1`
C. `/tool traceroute 10.0.0.1`
D. `/ip route print`

Answer: B
Explanation: The command `/ip route get ` is designed for this exact purpose. It performs a routing table lookup for the specified destination IP and shows the result, including which route is selected, its gateway, preferred source address, and, crucially, it will recursively resolve the gateway if needed. It displays each step of the lookup, showing the immediate next-hop interface and IP address that would be used, providing a clear view of the forwarding decision.

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