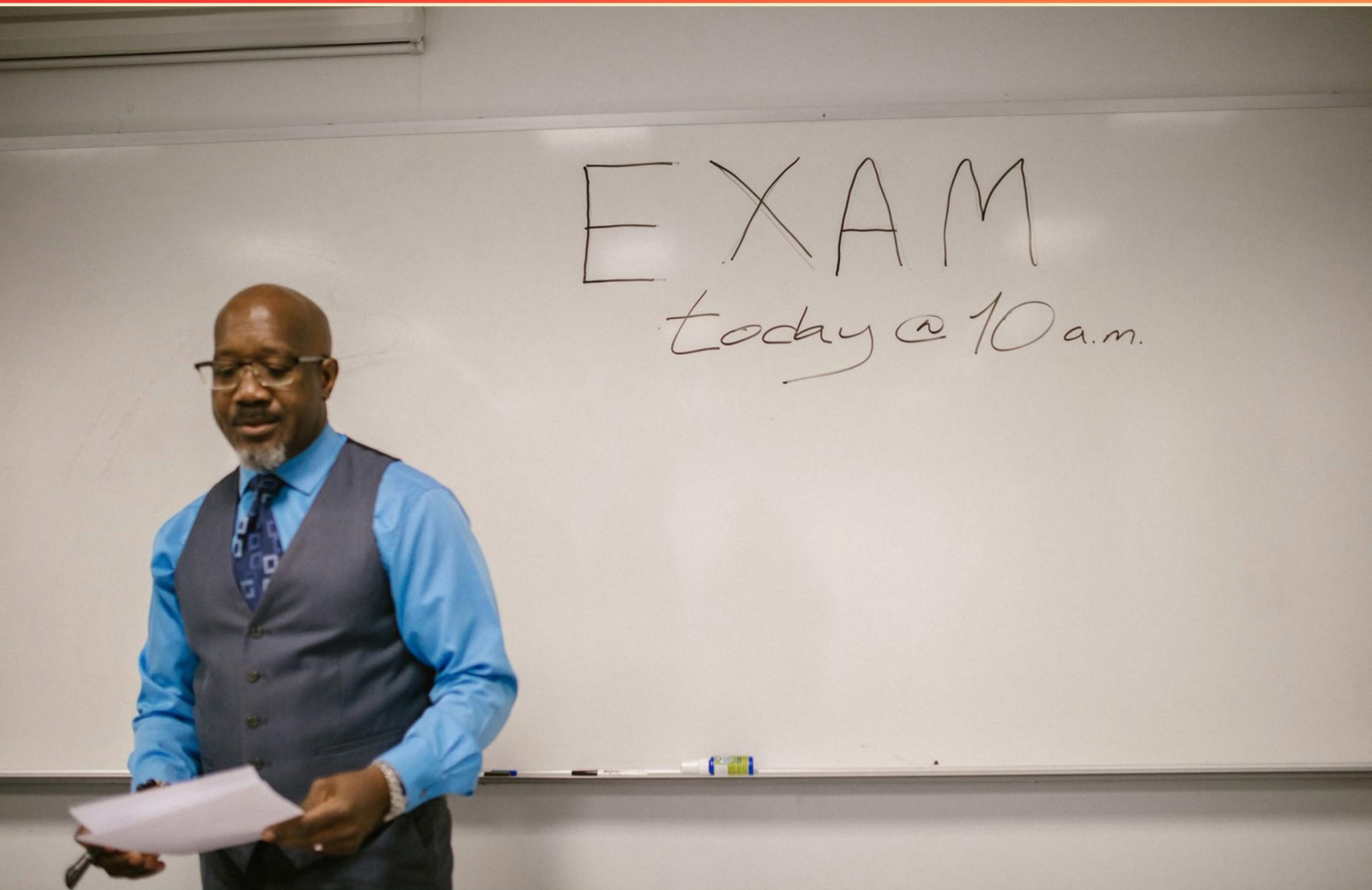


AXIS CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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

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- 1. Which of the following protocols is connection-less and does not ensure reliability of transmission?**
 - A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
 - B. Transfer Control Protocol (TCP)
 - C. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
 - D. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

- 2. Which technology is utilized for advanced video management systems (VMS)?**
 - A. FTP
 - B. AXIS Video Hosting System
 - C. AXIS Camera Station
 - D. WDR Dynamic Capture

- 3. What determines the field of view in a camera?**
 - A. Only the camera type
 - B. The focal length and size of image sensor
 - C. Environmental lighting conditions
 - D. The distance to the subject being filmed

- 4. In what area do lower f-numbers specifically enhance camera performance?**
 - A. Foreshortening effects
 - B. Visual color accuracy
 - C. Low light capabilities
 - D. Depth of field control

- 5. What is the transfer rate capability of 10 Gigabit Ethernet?**
 - A. 1 Gbit/s
 - B. 100 Mbit/s
 - C. 10 Gbit/s
 - D. 10 Mbit/s

6. Which protocol uses port number 25?

- A. FTP
- B. HTTP
- C. SMTP
- D. HTTPS

7. What is the primary feature of an I-CS Lens?

- A. Ability to operate without mechanical components
- B. Intelligent control of lens properties using geometric distortion
- C. Fixed focal length
- D. Non-adjustable iris size

8. In PTZ cameras, how are commands typically sent?

- A. Using a separate network cable
- B. Through the same cable as the video
- C. Using wireless technology only
- D. By manual controls only

9. Which audio codec is recommended for the best audio quality?

- A. AAC-LC
- B. G.711
- C. G.726
- D. MP3

10. What is the standard port number for HTTPS?

- A. 21
- B. 25
- C. 80
- D. 443

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following protocols is connection-less and does not ensure reliability of transmission?

- A. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- B. Transfer Control Protocol (TCP)
- C. User Datagram Protocol (UDP)**
- D. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)

The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is indeed the correct choice because it is designed as a connectionless protocol that does not establish a dedicated end-to-end connection before sending data. This means that it does not guarantee the delivery of packets, nor does it provide any mechanisms for retransmission in case of lost packets or errors. As a result, UDP is often used in applications where speed is more critical than reliability, such as video streaming, online gaming, or voice-over-IP communications. In contrast, the other protocols listed have characteristics that ensure reliability or establish a connection before transmitting data. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is built on top of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), which is connection-oriented and ensures reliable delivery of data packets. Similarly, TCP guarantees that packets arrive in order and without errors by implementing error-checking mechanisms and retransmission capabilities as needed. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is also based on TCP, thus inheriting the same reliability features. Therefore, these protocols are not considered connectionless and are designed to ensure that data transmissions are reliable and orderly.

2. Which technology is utilized for advanced video management systems (VMS)?

- A. FTP
- B. AXIS Video Hosting System
- C. AXIS Camera Station**
- D. WDR Dynamic Capture

The choice of AXIS Camera Station as the correct answer highlights its role as a robust video management software designed for surveillance and security applications. AXIS Camera Station serves as a centralized platform that integrates with various AXIS network cameras, allowing users to monitor, record, and manage video footage effectively. This software provides features such as live viewing, playback, and event management, making it essential for managing security systems in a comprehensive manner. In contrast, the other options do not serve the same purpose. FTP, or File Transfer Protocol, is primarily a standard network protocol for transferring files, which does not specifically relate to video management systems. The AXIS Video Hosting System, while it enables cloud-based video storage and access, does not provide the same comprehensive suite of management features that AXIS Camera Station offers. WDR Dynamic Capture refers to Wide Dynamic Range technology used in cameras to handle varying light conditions, but it is not a software tool for managing video feeds. Therefore, AXIS Camera Station is the clear choice for advanced video management systems, as it offers dedicated functionality to meet the demands of comprehensive video surveillance.

3. What determines the field of view in a camera?

- A. Only the camera type
- B. The focal length and size of image sensor**
- C. Environmental lighting conditions
- D. The distance to the subject being filmed

The field of view in a camera is primarily determined by the focal length of the lens and the size of the image sensor. Focal length refers to the distance from the lens to the image sensor when the subject is in focus and affects how much of a scene will be captured. A shorter focal length provides a wider field of view, allowing more of the scene to fit into the frame, while a longer focal length narrows the view, magnifying the subject at the center. The size of the image sensor also plays a crucial role. Larger sensors can capture wider angles compared to smaller sensors when using the same focal length, thus directly influencing the field of view. This relationship between focal length and image sensor size is vital for understanding how a camera captures scenes effectively, making option B the correct choice in determining the field of view.

4. In what area do lower f-numbers specifically enhance camera performance?

- A. Foreshortening effects
- B. Visual color accuracy
- C. Low light capabilities**
- D. Depth of field control

Lower f-numbers, which correspond to wider apertures, significantly enhance a camera's performance in low light situations. When the aperture is wider, more light is allowed to enter the camera sensor. This is particularly beneficial in dim lighting conditions, as it enables the camera to capture brighter images without the need for longer exposure times or increasing the ISO, which could lead to noise. By utilizing a wider aperture, photographers can not only achieve better exposure but also maintain faster shutter speeds, thus reducing motion blur in low-light environments. This feature is crucial for capturing sharp, clear images in challenging lighting scenarios, such as indoor events or during twilight. While there are other considerations in photography, such as depth of field and color accuracy, the specific advantage of lower f-numbers arises most prominently in low light performance, making this the correct focus for this question.

5. What is the transfer rate capability of 10 Gigabit Ethernet?

- A. 1 Gbit/s
- B. 100 Mbit/s
- C. 10 Gbit/s**
- D. 10 Mbit/s

The transfer rate capability of 10 Gigabit Ethernet is 10 Gbit/s. This means that the technology is designed to enable data transmission speeds that can reach 10 billion bits per second. This high transfer rate makes 10 Gigabit Ethernet suitable for a variety of applications where large amounts of data need to be moved quickly, such as data centers, high-performance computing, and network backbones. In the realm of networking, the increasing demand for bandwidth has led to the development of technologies like 10 Gigabit Ethernet, which allows for a significant improvement over previous standards. The 10 Gbit/s rate is particularly beneficial for environments that require high data throughput and low latency. For clarity, the other options represent significantly lower transfer rates, which do not align with the capabilities of 10 Gigabit Ethernet. The lower rates are more indicative of older Ethernet standards, highlighting the advancement and enhancement in network technology that 10 Gigabit Ethernet brings to modern computing and data transfer.

6. Which protocol uses port number 25?

- A. FTP
- B. HTTP
- C. SMTP**
- D. HTTPS

Port number 25 is designated for the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), which is commonly used for sending emails across the Internet. SMTP serves as a communication protocol for email transmission, facilitating the transfer of messages from client to server and between servers. Understanding the context of its use is crucial. SMTP operates as a push protocol, allowing users to send messages from their email clients to their respective mail servers. From there, the messages can be transmitted to the recipient's mail server, ensuring that email delivery is managed efficiently. This designation contrasts with the other protocols mentioned. For example, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) primarily utilizes port numbers 20 and 21 for transferring files, while HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) operates on port 80, which is essential for web traffic. HTTPS (HTTP Secure) encrypts web traffic and typically uses port 443. Therefore, the clear association of port 25 with SMTP distinguishes it within the context of email services.

7. What is the primary feature of an I-CS Lens?

- A. Ability to operate without mechanical components
- B. Intelligent control of lens properties using geometric distortion**
- C. Fixed focal length
- D. Non-adjustable iris size

The primary feature of an I-CS Lens is its intelligent control of lens properties using geometric distortion. This lens type incorporates advanced technology that allows for the automatic adjustment of its optical characteristics, enhancing image quality through corrective adjustments. This capability adds a level of sophistication that can adapt to various shooting conditions, ensuring optimal performance. Such intelligent management of lens properties stands out as a key advantage, as it combines hardware flexibility with smart software-based algorithms to improve visual outcomes. This feature is especially valuable in applications such as surveillance or complex photographic settings where precision is crucial. While the ability to operate without mechanical components is a notable characteristic, it is not the primary defining aspect of an I-CS Lens. Similarly, having a fixed focal length or a non-adjustable iris size indicates limitations in adjustability and adaptability, which are not aligned with the advanced features of I-CS technology.

8. In PTZ cameras, how are commands typically sent?

- A. Using a separate network cable
- B. Through the same cable as the video**
- C. Using wireless technology only
- D. By manual controls only

PTZ (Pan-Tilt-Zoom) cameras often utilize a single cable for both power and control commands, along with video transmission. This is made possible through technologies like Power over Ethernet (PoE), which allows data and electrical power to be delivered over the same Ethernet cable. This integrated approach simplifies installation and reduces cable clutter, making it more efficient for surveillance systems. Using one cable for multiple functions ensures that the camera can both receive commands for movement and send video feeds without requiring additional cabling infrastructure. Other methods mentioned, such as using separate network cables, wireless technology, or manual controls alone, do not capture this dual functionality provided by the integration of control commands with video transmission.

9. Which audio codec is recommended for the best audio quality?

A. AAC-LC

B. G.711

C. G.726

D. MP3

Choosing the AAC-LC codec is a sound choice for achieving superior audio quality for several important reasons. AAC-LC, or Advanced Audio Coding - Low Complexity, is designed to deliver high-quality audio at lower bit rates compared to other codecs. This characteristic makes it highly efficient, as it maintains audio fidelity while reducing the amount of data used, which is particularly beneficial for streaming or storage on devices with limited resources. Additionally, AAC-LC is widely supported across various platforms and devices, including smartphones, tablets, and computers. This broad compatibility ensures that audio encoded in this format can be played back by a variety of media players without issues. Its design allows it to handle a wide range of audio frequencies and dynamic range, which contributes to its ability to reproduce audio that is clear and detailed. In comparison, while other codecs like MP3 provide decent sound quality, they tend to introduce more artifacts and lose fidelity, particularly at lower bit rates. Similarly, codecs like G.711 and G.726 are primarily used in telephony and voice communication, optimized for speech rather than music or high-fidelity audio, which limits their effectiveness when the primary goal is audio quality. Thus, AAC-LC stands out as the recommended choice for applications requiring the best possible sound.

10. What is the standard port number for HTTPS?

A. 21

B. 25

C. 80

D. 443

The standard port number for HTTPS, which stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure, is 443. HTTPS is the secure version of HTTP, and it is used to encrypt the data exchanged between a user's web browser and a web server. This encryption helps protect sensitive information, such as passwords or credit card numbers, during transmission over the internet. Port 443 is specifically designated for HTTPS traffic, allowing web servers to listen for and respond to secure connections. This helps web browsers identify that they are connecting to a secure site. The use of this port is a key aspect of securing data transfer on the web, as it ensures that communications over HTTPS are encrypted, adding a crucial layer of security to online interactions. Other port numbers, such as 21 (used for FTP, which is File Transfer Protocol), 25 (used for SMTP, which is Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), and 80 (used for HTTP, which is the unsecured version of HTTP), serve different purposes and are not suitable for secure web communications.

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:

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

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