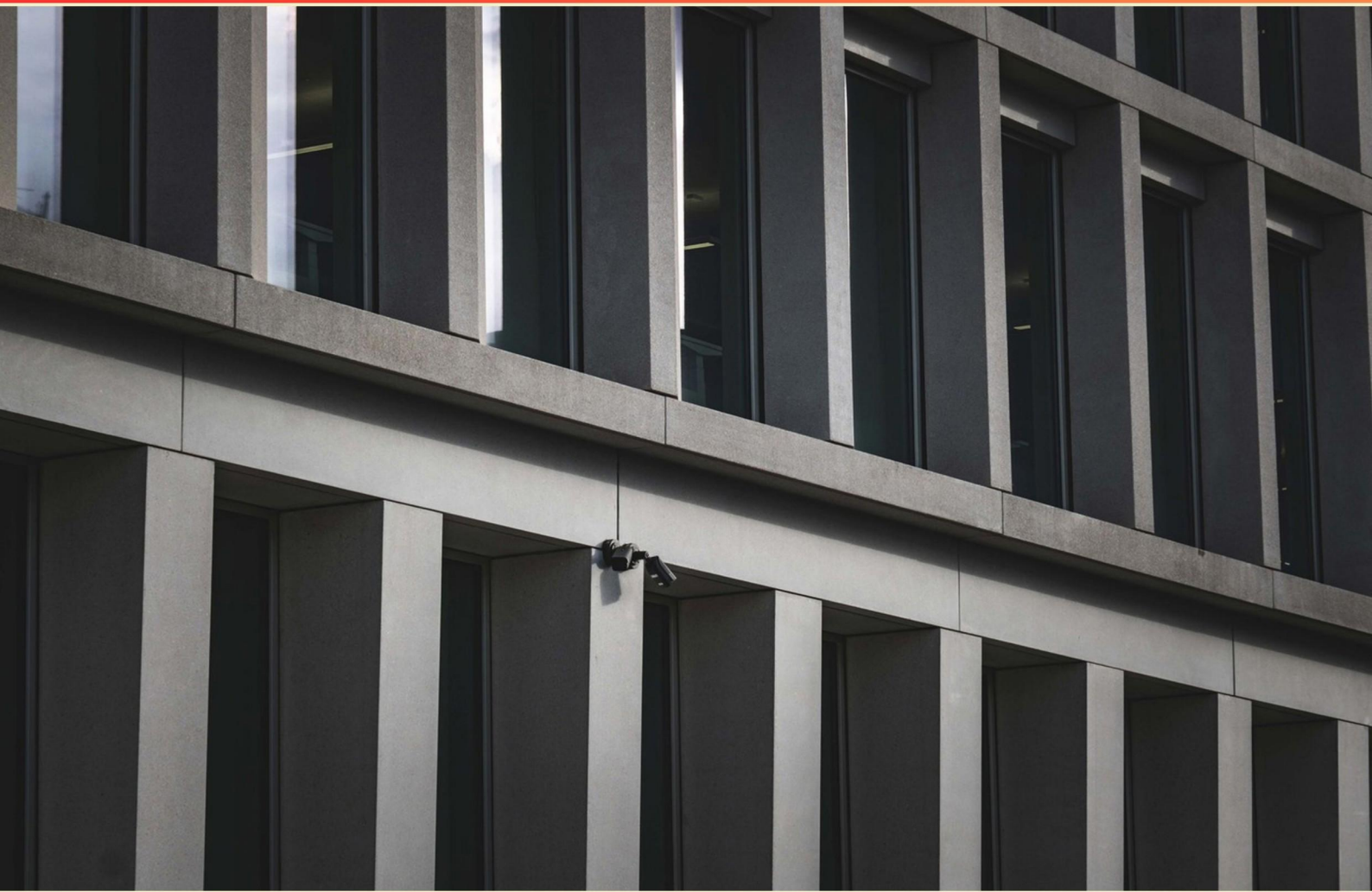


AXIS CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. How is camera light sensitivity measured?**
 - A. In pixels per inch
 - B. In decibels
 - C. In Lux
 - D. In frames per second
- 2. Which coding method encodes images individually as JPEGs?**
 - A. Interframe Coding
 - B. Intraframe Coding
 - C. Predictive Coding
 - D. Reference Coding
- 3. What is a key benefit of utilizing optimized IR in cameras?**
 - A. Lower energy consumption
 - B. Balanced infrared exposure
 - C. Simplified camera control
 - D. Increased durability
- 4. What is the primary advantage of using G.711 and G.726 audio codecs?**
 - A. Higher audio quality
 - B. Lower delay and less computing power
 - C. Better network bandwidth efficiency
 - D. Enhanced surround sound features
- 5. Which class of PD has the highest minimum power requirement at PSE?**
 - A. Class 4
 - B. Class 5
 - C. Class 6
 - D. Class 3
- 6. Which type of compression uses intraframe coding?**
 - A. Image Compression
 - B. Video Compression
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Progressive Compression

- 7. What is a characteristic of AAC-LC codec?**
- A. High delay in audio transmission
 - B. Low complexity for improved performance
 - C. Requires extensive computing resources
 - D. Not backward compatible
- 8. What is the significance of the term 'First Letter: Q' in context of advanced systems?**
- A. Indicates standard network protocol
 - B. Refers to high-security and mission-critical systems
 - C. Means basic usability for all systems
 - D. Identifies basic video technology
- 9. Which type of surveillance system is characterized as flexible and modular?**
- A. Fixed dome cameras
 - B. PTZ cameras
 - C. Bullet cameras
 - D. Flexible, modular for discreet surveillance
- 10. Which protocol uses port number 25?**
- A. FTP
 - B. HTTP
 - C. SMTP
 - D. HTTPS

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is camera light sensitivity measured?

- A. In pixels per inch
- B. In decibels
- C. In Lux**
- D. In frames per second

Camera light sensitivity is measured in Lux, which quantifies the amount of light that illuminates a surface. This measurement helps determine how sensitive a camera is to light levels, which is crucial for achieving proper exposure and image quality in photography and videography. A lower Lux value indicates the ability to capture images in dimmer lighting conditions, while higher Lux values represent well-lit environments. Understanding light sensitivity is essential for photographers and videographers to assess how well their equipment will perform in various lighting scenarios, influencing choices related to camera settings, lens selection, and overall technique. Lux is a standard unit used in lighting design and photography, making it the appropriate measure for evaluating a camera's performance in low-light situations.

2. Which coding method encodes images individually as JPEGs?

- A. Interframe Coding
- B. Intraframe Coding**
- C. Predictive Coding
- D. Reference Coding

The correct choice refers to Intraframe Coding, which allows each image, or frame, in a video to be encoded independently as its own JPEG image. This method is essential for maintaining high image quality, as each frame is treated as a discrete unit, enabling efficient compression without relying on data from previous or subsequent frames. Intraframe Coding is especially useful in scenarios where the video needs to be edited or when seeking specific frames, as each frame can be accessed without decoding adjacent frames. This self-contained nature of encoding allows for better error resilience and quality preservation during playback, especially when compared to other methods that depend on temporal compression strategies. In contrast, other coding methods like Interframe Coding utilize information from surrounding frames to reduce file size, which can lead to artifacts in scenarios where there is significant motion or scene changes. Predictive Coding and Reference Coding similarly rely on previous frames or specific reference pixels, rather than treating each individual frame as its own isolated image. Therefore, Intraframe Coding stands out as the straightforward approach to encoding images individually, making it the correct answer.

3. What is a key benefit of utilizing optimized IR in cameras?

- A. Lower energy consumption
- B. Balanced infrared exposure**
- C. Simplified camera control
- D. Increased durability

Utilizing optimized infrared (IR) in cameras primarily offers the benefit of balanced infrared exposure. This means that the camera can effectively capture images that represent accurate color and brightness levels across various lighting conditions, including low-light or nighttime environments where IR light becomes crucial. Balanced infrared exposure ensures that infrared wavelengths do not overpower or underexpose the visible spectrum, allowing for better detail and clarity in images. This capability is particularly important in applications such as surveillance or wildlife observation, where accurate depiction is essential for analysis or monitoring. Other options may have merit in specific contexts, such as energy consumption or simplified controls, but the primary advantage of optimized IR focuses on achieving a harmonious blend of light capturing, resulting in enhanced image quality through balanced exposure.

4. What is the primary advantage of using G.711 and G.726 audio codecs?

- A. Higher audio quality
- B. Lower delay and less computing power**
- C. Better network bandwidth efficiency
- D. Enhanced surround sound features

The primary advantage of using G.711 and G.726 audio codecs is their lower delay and less computing power requirement. These codecs are designed for real-time communication systems, such as VoIP. G.711 is known for its minimal latency, which is crucial in voice communication, allowing for near-instantaneous audio transmission. This is particularly important in scenarios where conversation flow must be as natural as possible. Moreover, both codecs are relatively simple in their processing needs compared to more complex codecs. This means that they don't require extensive computational resources, making them suitable for use in a variety of devices, including those with limited processing capabilities. This efficiency also contributes to lower operational costs in terms of hardware and energy consumption. While higher audio quality might be a significant factor, G.711's quality comes at the cost of larger bandwidth usage. The other options regarding bandwidth efficiency and enhanced sound features do not align with the primary advantages of these specific codecs either, as G.711 is inherently less efficient in terms of bandwidth compared to other modern codecs, and it doesn't offer surround sound enhancements. Therefore, the key benefits are indeed the lower delay and reduced processing power demands, making them ideal for standard voice applications.

5. Which class of PD has the highest minimum power requirement at PSE?

- A. Class 4
- B. Class 5
- C. Class 6**
- D. Class 3

Class 6 Power over Ethernet (PoE) devices have the highest minimum power requirement at the Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE). This classification is part of the IEEE 802.3af/at/bt standards, which define the power levels that can be delivered through Ethernet cables to powered devices (PD). Specifically, Class 6 can require a minimum power output of 60 watts, which is necessary to support more demanding applications. This includes devices such as high-performance wireless access points and video conferencing systems, which need more power to operate effectively. In contrast, the other classes have lower minimum power requirements in comparison. For instance, Class 3 typically demands around 15.4 watts, Classes 4 and 5 require power levels that are intermediate but still below that of Class 6. Understanding these classifications helps in proper deployment and ensures that sufficient power is provided for the intended application, allowing devices to function optimally.

6. Which type of compression uses intraframe coding?

- A. Image Compression**
- B. Video Compression
- C. Both A and B
- D. Progressive Compression

Intraframe coding is a method of image compression that involves encoding individual frames or images separately, without reference to other frames. This technique is commonly used in still image formats such as JPEG. During intraframe coding, each frame is treated as a standalone image, allowing for detailed compression based on the data contained within that single image. This approach contrasts with interframe coding, which is used in video compression; interframe coding encodes frames by referencing data from preceding and/or succeeding frames, enabling more efficient compression over time. As a result, while image compression relies on intraframe coding for each separate image, video compression typically employs both intraframe and interframe coding techniques. Thus, the answer specifically identifies intraframe coding as a primary feature of image compression. This is why selecting image compression is an accurate choice when discussing intraframe coding, given its definitional context within the realm of digital image handling.

7. What is a characteristic of AAC-LC codec?

- A. High delay in audio transmission
- B. Low complexity for improved performance**
- C. Requires extensive computing resources
- D. Not backward compatible

The characteristic of the AAC-LC codec that highlights its nature is its low complexity for improved performance. AAC-LC, which stands for Advanced Audio Codec - Low Complexity, is designed to achieve efficient compression of audio data while maintaining high audio quality. Its low complexity means that it can efficiently encode and decode audio without requiring extensive computational resources, making it suitable for a variety of devices, especially those with limited processing power like portable media players and mobile phones. This efficiency allows for quicker audio processing and lower latency, which is especially important in applications such as streaming media and real-time communications where timely audio transmission is crucial. The focus on low complexity helps ensure that users experience high-quality audio without the drawbacks of heavy computational demands that could lead to delays or require advanced hardware.

8. What is the significance of the term 'First Letter: Q' in context of advanced systems?

- A. Indicates standard network protocol
- B. Refers to high-security and mission-critical systems**
- C. Means basic usability for all systems
- D. Identifies basic video technology

The term 'First Letter: Q' is significant in the context of advanced systems as it refers specifically to high-security and mission-critical systems. In many industries, particularly those dealing with sensitive data or essential operations, the designation of certain types of systems is crucial for emphasizing their security protocols and operational reliability. Systems that are classified under this categorization generally possess stringent requirements for data integrity, availability, and confidentiality. They often incorporate advanced security measures, ensuring that they are robust against potential threats and vulnerabilities. By using the letter 'Q,' stakeholders can quickly identify systems that meet these high standards, making it easier for organizations to prioritize resources and maintain necessary security protocols. Each of the other options does not align with the specialized significance attributed to 'First Letter: Q.' For example, standard network protocols and basic usability concepts are broader in nature and do not reflect the unique criticality and heightened security associated with the Q designation. Similarly, the notion of identifying basic video technology does not pertain to security or advanced systems in the same context. Thus, recognizing 'First Letter: Q' as a marker for high-security and mission-critical systems is essential for professionals who must ensure the integrity and reliability of their technology infrastructures.

9. Which type of surveillance system is characterized as flexible and modular?

- A. Fixed dome cameras
- B. PTZ cameras
- C. Bullet cameras
- D. Flexible, modular for discreet surveillance**

The choice indicating that the surveillance system is flexible and modular for discreet surveillance reflects the adaptability and customization potential of certain advanced surveillance systems. These systems are designed to be configured in various arrangements or tailored to meet specific monitoring needs, allowing for easy integration of different components, such as cameras, sensors, and other technologies. The emphasis on flexibility means that users can modify and expand the system as requirements change without significant overhauls or replacements. The modular nature suggests that individual components can be adjusted based on the surveillance environment, making it possible to create a discreet setup that minimizes visibility while maintaining effectiveness. This approach is particularly useful in applications where retaining a low profile is necessary, such as in retail stores, public places, or residential areas. In contrast, other types of cameras like fixed dome cameras, PTZ cameras, and bullet cameras each have their own specific features and use cases. While they serve as effective surveillance tools, they do not inherently possess the same level of flexibility and modular design that is characteristic of the option that highlights discreet surveillance solutions. Hence, the selected answer appropriately represents a surveillance system that prioritizes adaptability and confidentiality.

10. 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.

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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://axiscert.examzify.com>

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

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