Axis Communication Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. What are the essential steps needed to add an Axis camera application platform (ACAP)?

A. Download, install, configure, and test

B. Install, configure, license, and reboot

C. Download, install, license, and configure

D. Download, reboot, configure, and license

2. What is the simplest way to manage security on a network effectively?

A. Restricting physical access to cameras

B. Implementing VLAN to logically separate networks

C. Regularly updating firmware

D. Installing antivirus software

3. What is the minimum PPM required for 'Detection' according to the DORI standard?

A. 62 PPM

B. 125 PPM

C. 250 PPM

D. 25 PPM

4. What feature do modern displays use that draws the entire frame line by line?

A. Interlaced Scan

B. Progressive Scan

C. Pixel Refresh

D. Field Sequential

5. Which type of camera in the Axis line is designed to be small and flexible?

A. On-board camera

B. Modular camera

C. Thermal camera

D. Encoder

6. What technology helps prioritize data packets in an IP network?

A. Network Address Translation (NAT)

B. Quality of Service (QoS)

C. Protocol Data Units (PDU)

D. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

7. Which product type in the Axis Communication naming convention identifies thermal cameras?

A. 1 or 2

B. 3 or 4

C. 5 or 6

D. 7 or 8

8. What is the most important reason to turn off unused network services in a network video product?

A. To minimize power consumption

B. To increase security

C. To improve performance

D. To reduce complexity

9. What is the pixel density required to identify individuals in challenging conditions according to Axis?

A. 100 PPM

B. 250 PPM

C. 500 PPM

D. 750 PPM

10. What is the default IP address assigned to an Axis device?

A. 192.168.1.1

B. 10.0.0.1

C. 192.168.100.1

D. 192.168.0.90

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What are the essential steps needed to add an Axis camera application platform (ACAP)?

A. Download, install, configure, and test

B. Install, configure, license, and reboot

C. Download, install, license, and configure

D. Download, reboot, configure, and license

The essential steps needed to add an Axis Camera Application Platform (ACAP) are accurately represented by the chosen option, which includes the sequence of downloading, installing, licensing, and configuring the application. To break down these steps: 1. **Download: The initial step involves obtaining the specific ACAP application compatible with the Axis camera that you are working with. This typically involves accessing the Axis website or relevant software repository. 2. **Install**: After successfully downloading the application, the next step is to install it onto the camera. This process ensures that the application becomes an active part of the camera's operating system. 3. **License**: Many ACAP applications may require a license for full functionality. This licensing step is crucial as it often defines the terms under which the software can be used and may involve inputting a license key or activating the application through a web interface. 4. **Configure**: Once installation is complete and the application is properly licensed, configuration is the final step. This configuration allows you to set the parameters and options specific to the requirements of your surveillance needs, enhancing the overall functionality of the camera system. By following this sequence, users ensure that the ACAP is properly set up and operational, allowing for**

2. What is the simplest way to manage security on a network effectively?

A. Restricting physical access to cameras

B. Implementing VLAN to logically separate networks

C. Regularly updating firmware

D. Installing antivirus software

The most effective approach to managing network security is to implement VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) to logically separate different segments of a network. This method enhances security by isolating sensitive data and devices, reducing the risk of unauthorized access to critical components of the network. When VLANs are in place, they segment the network traffic, making it more difficult for attackers to move laterally across the network. For example, if an intruder gains access to one part of the network, the presence of VLANs can prevent them from easily accessing other segments where sensitive information or critical devices, like cameras, are located. Additionally, VLANs can help organizations enforce policies that direct which devices can communicate with each other. This separation of traffic can mitigate the impact of potential breaches by containing them within a limited part of the network. While restricting physical access, regularly updating firmware, and installing antivirus software are all important aspects of a comprehensive security strategy, they do not provide the same level of logical separation and operational control that VLANs offer for managing security effectively on a network. Each of these other options plays a role, but the implementation of VLANs directly targets the structural integrity of the network, making it a foundational method for enhancing security.

3. What is the minimum PPM required for 'Detection' according to the DORI standard?

A. 62 PPM

B. 125 PPM

C. 250 PPM

D. 25 PPM

The minimum PPM (Pixels Per Meter) required for 'Detection' according to the DORI standard is 25 PPM. This standard is part of the guidelines for evaluating the performance of video surveillance systems, particularly in terms of their ability to detect objects at varying distances. In the context of video surveillance, 'Detection' refers to the system's capability to identify the presence of an object within the camera's field of view. A resolution of 25 PPM indicates that each square meter can resolve 25 pixels, which is deemed sufficient to discern the basic shape and presence of a person or object in the footage. This level of resolution allows operators to reliably notice an object that may require further investigation. Higher PPM values are designated for other categories in the DORI standard, such as 'Recognition' and 'Identification,' which require greater detail for more specific tasks. Hence, 25 PPM is the minimum requirement that establishes a foundational level for effective detection within a video surveillance system, ensuring that the technology in use is capable of fulfilling its primary role in security and monitoring.

4. What feature do modern displays use that draws the entire frame line by line?

A. Interlaced Scan

B. Progressive Scan

C. Pixel Refresh

D. Field Sequential

Modern displays that draw the entire frame line by line utilize a feature known as Progressive Scan. In this method, each frame is delivered in one single pass, meaning the display renders every line in a frame sequentially from top to bottom. This results in a smoother and more detailed image, especially during scenes with motion or rapid changes. Progressive Scan is particularly advantageous for displaying content as it avoids the flickering and artifacts associated with interlaced scanning, where odd and even lines are displayed in separate passes. This makes Progressive Scan the preferred technique for high-resolution displays and digital video formats, as it provides a clearer and more consistent viewing experience. The other choices represent different technologies or methods that do not draw the entire frame line by line like Progressive Scan does. Understanding the distinctions among these methods is crucial for grasping how modern displays function and their impact on image quality.

5. Which type of camera in the Axis line is designed to be small and flexible?

A. On-board camera

B. Modular camera

C. Thermal camera

D. Encoder

The modular camera is specifically designed to be small and flexible, catering to various installation scenarios and user needs. These cameras often feature a separate lens and sensor module, allowing for unique configurations that can be tailored to specific environments. This modularity makes them exceptionally versatile, enabling integration into spaces where conventional cameras may not fit or may obstruct the aesthetic. Additionally, the ability to customize the lens choices and configurations means that users can achieve the ideal field of view and image quality for their specific applications, such as in retail, transportation, or security settings. This distinguishes modular cameras from others in the Axis line, which may focus more on different functionalities or form factors.

6. What technology helps prioritize data packets in an IP network?

A. Network Address Translation (NAT)

B. Quality of Service (QoS)

C. Protocol Data Units (PDU)

D. Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)

Quality of Service (QoS) is the technology designed to prioritize data packets in an IP network. It ensures that critical network traffic receives the necessary bandwidth and low latency needed for optimal performance, especially important for time-sensitive applications such as voice over IP (VoIP), video conferencing, and online gaming. QoS achieves this prioritization by classifying traffic into different categories based on the importance or type of data. It uses a variety of mechanisms, such as traffic shaping, congestion management, and resource reservation, to guarantee that higher-priority packets, like those containing real-time audio or video, are transmitted more quickly than less urgent traffic. This is essential in maintaining the quality and reliability of delayed-sensitive communications over networks that may experience congestion. Utilizing QoS helps network administrators manage bandwidth utilization more effectively, ensuring that users experience minimal interruptions and optimal service levels.

7. Which product type in the Axis Communication naming convention identifies thermal cameras?

A. 1 or 2

B. 3 or 4

C. 5 or 6

D. 7 or 8

In the Axis Communication naming convention, thermal cameras are specifically identified by product types that start with the numerals 1 or 2. This canonical approach helps users quickly recognize the type of technology associated with the camera based on its product number. Thermal cameras are designed for detecting heat emitted by objects, making them suitable for a variety of applications, such as surveillance in low visibility conditions, monitoring equipment for overheating, or detecting intrusions. The designation of thermal products under these specific numerals allows for easy identification in the broader portfolio of Axis products, which includes a mix of standard and advanced camera types. The other options, with different numeral pairs, do not represent thermal cameras in the Axis lineup and generally correspond to different categories of products. The clear differentiation in numerals is part of Axis's strategy to streamline the selection process for users seeking specific functionalities.

8. What is the most important reason to turn off unused network services in a network video product?

A. To minimize power consumption

B. To increase security

C. To improve performance

D. To reduce complexity

Turning off unused network services in a network video product is primarily crucial for increasing security. When network services are active, they can potentially be exploited by attackers if vulnerabilities exist. Each service that is running on a device introduces additional attack vectors, as these services may have weaknesses inherent to their design or configuration. By disabling services that are not in use, the potential points of entry for unauthorized access are significantly reduced, thereby enhancing the overall security posture of the device and the network. While considerations such as minimizing power consumption, improving performance, and reducing complexity are important in their own right, they do not carry the same weight in terms of immediate risk to security. The foundational principle in network security is to minimize attack surfaces, and by turning off unnecessary services, you effectively decrease the risk of a security breach.

9. What is the pixel density required to identify individuals in challenging conditions according to Axis?

A. 100 PPM

B. 250 PPM

C. 500 PPM

D. 750 PPM

The correct requirement for pixel density to effectively identify individuals in challenging conditions, as indicated by Axis, is 500 PPM. This specific pixel density is recognized as the optimal standard for ensuring recognizable details, such as facial features or clothing characteristics, which are essential for accurate identification. In challenging conditions—where visibility may be impaired due to lighting, distance, or obstruction—having a higher pixel density allows for greater clarity and detail, enhancing the effectiveness of video surveillance systems. Lower densities may not provide sufficient detail needed for identifying individuals, especially when the footage is analyzed for purposes such as law enforcement or security assessments. Hence, 500 PPM is the benchmark that organizations should aim for to maintain security efficacy in various environments.

10. What is the default IP address assigned to an Axis device?

A. 192.168.1.1

B. 10.0.0.1

C. 192.168.100.1

D. 192.168.0.90

The default IP address assigned to an Axis device is 192.168.0.90. This address is part of the private IP address range commonly used for local area networks, making it suitable for devices like cameras and security systems. The selection of this specific address allows for easy identification and configuration of Axis devices within a standard networking environment. When setting up Axis devices, users typically connect their computers to the same local network and configure their network settings to be within the same subnet, allowing them to discover and manage the devices easily. This predefined address helps reduce confusion and provides users with a consistent point of reference when they are deploying and managing Axis products. Recognizing this default address is crucial for any technician or user working with Axis devices, as it will guide them in quickly establishing connectivity and configuration settings during the initial setup process.