

AXIS NETWORK VIDEO CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://axisnetworkvideo.examzify.com>



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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. What does the Corridor Format involve?

- A. Adjusting the lens aperture
- B. Rotating the camera 90 degrees
- C. Zooming in on the subject
- D. Changing the camera's focal length

2. What is the significance of having weatherproof cameras?

- A. They can operate solely in indoor conditions
- B. They can operate reliably in outdoor environments despite exposure to elements
- C. They are less expensive than regular cameras
- D. Their resolution is higher than standard cameras

3. What percentage of bitrate savings does Zipstream offer?

- A. 20% or more
- B. 30% or more
- C. 50% or more
- D. 70% or more

4. What advantage does DNS provide to users when accessing websites?

- A. It increases server response time
- B. It simplifies the connection process by translating user-friendly URLs
- C. It enhances security for sensitive transactions
- D. It manages network bandwidth allocation

5. How is bandwidth defined?

- A. The data quality in a video stream
- B. The capacity of a connection
- C. The amount of storage available
- D. The speed of data processing

6. What is the primary function of the Network Time Protocol (NTP)?

- A. To manage data bandwidth
- B. To encrypt network traffic
- C. To enable clock synchronization between devices
- D. To monitor network health

7. How is pixel density defined?

- A. The total number of pixels in the image
- B. The number of pixels covering a target
- C. The resolution of the display device
- D. The maximum number of colors in the image

8. Which resolution corresponds to the 1st digit (1) in Axis naming convention?

- A. SVGA 800x600
- B. VGA 640x480
- C. 720P 1280x720
- D. 4K-15MP 3840x2160

9. What does a processor do in a camera system?

- A. Measures dust and moisture resistance
- B. Regulates the amount of light
- C. Processes digital signals into an image
- D. Focuses the light entering the lens

10. What happens to pixel density when the target distance decreases?

- A. It decreases
- B. It remains the same
- C. It increases
- D. It fluctuates

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the Corridor Format involve?

- A. Adjusting the lens aperture
- B. Rotating the camera 90 degrees**
- C. Zooming in on the subject
- D. Changing the camera's focal length

The Corridor Format is a configuration often used in surveillance settings, particularly in narrow or elongated spaces like hallways or corridors. It involves rotating the camera 90 degrees from its standard horizontal position to a vertical orientation. This adjustment allows for optimized framing of the scene, effectively capturing the elongated area while maximizing coverage of any movement within that space. By changing the camera's orientation in this way, it accommodates the unique characteristics of such environments, as a standard horizontal view would not effectively capture all relevant activity happening in a narrow corridor. This vertical setup ensures that the camera can monitor movement along the length of the corridor, providing enhanced surveillance capabilities in areas where horizontal views could result in significant blind spots or less effective use of the camera's field of view.

2. What is the significance of having weatherproof cameras?

- A. They can operate solely in indoor conditions
- B. They can operate reliably in outdoor environments despite exposure to elements**
- C. They are less expensive than regular cameras
- D. Their resolution is higher than standard cameras

Weatherproof cameras are designed to function effectively in outdoor environments, which means they can withstand various weather conditions such as rain, snow, dust, and extreme temperatures. Their significance lies in their ability to provide reliable surveillance and monitoring under these challenging circumstances. For applications where security and monitoring are paramount, such as in public spaces, building perimeters, or transport hubs, having weatherproof cameras ensures continuous operation without the risk of damage or failure due to environmental factors. This resilience helps maintain surveillance integrity and provides consistent performance, making them ideal for outdoor security applications. The other options do not convey the primary function and advantages of weatherproof cameras. While they might address aspects such as price or indoor functionality, they fail to recognize the critical benefit of durability and reliability in adverse weather conditions, which is the defining characteristic of weatherproof cameras.

3. What percentage of bitrate savings does Zipstream offer?

- A. 20% or more
- B. 30% or more
- C. 50% or more**
- D. 70% or more

Zipstream technology is designed to optimize the storage and transmission of video data while maintaining the quality of the video feed. The significant bitrate savings that Zipstream achieves can be attributed to its intelligent compression methods. By analyzing the content of video streams in real-time, Zipstream can reduce the amount of unnecessary data transferred, leading to a more efficient use of bandwidth. The technology specifically targets areas of the video that contain less motion or activity and decreases the resolution in those areas while preserving higher quality in regions of interest. This selective tuning effectively enables savings of 50% or more on bitrate without significantly degrading the viewing experience. As a result, users can store and transmit higher quality video for a lower cost and with reduced bandwidth usage, which is crucial for applications requiring continuous video monitoring. This level of efficiency makes Zipstream particularly valuable for organizations looking to optimize their surveillance infrastructure. It ensures they are not only saving on storage costs but also improving the operational capabilities of their video systems.

4. What advantage does DNS provide to users when accessing websites?

- A. It increases server response time
- B. It simplifies the connection process by translating user-friendly URLs**
- C. It enhances security for sensitive transactions
- D. It manages network bandwidth allocation

The advantage that DNS (Domain Name System) provides to users when accessing websites is that it simplifies the connection process by translating user-friendly URLs into IP addresses. When users want to visit a website, they typically type in a domain name that is easy to remember, such as www.example.com. However, computers communicate through numeric IP addresses. DNS acts as a translator that resolves the domain name into the corresponding IP address, allowing the user's request to be directed to the correct server. This streamlined process is essential for the functionality of the internet, as it enables users to interact with websites without needing to memorize complex numerical addresses. The convenience of using recognizable domain names significantly enhances the overall user experience when navigating the web.

5. How is bandwidth defined?

- A. The data quality in a video stream
- B. The capacity of a connection**
- C. The amount of storage available
- D. The speed of data processing

Bandwidth is defined as the capacity of a connection, specifically referring to the maximum amount of data that can be transmitted over a communication channel in a given period of time, typically measured in bits per second (bps). This concept is crucial in the context of video streaming and networking because it determines how much information can be sent simultaneously without causing congestion or delays. A higher bandwidth means that more data can be sent at once, which is particularly important for high-quality video streams that require more data to maintain clarity and fluidity. In contrast, if the bandwidth is limited or insufficient, it could lead to buffering and interruptions in the video playback, significantly affecting the viewer's experience. Understanding bandwidth is fundamental in designing and managing networks, especially for applications such as video surveillance and streaming, where a steady and sufficient data flow is essential for optimal performance.

6. What is the primary function of the Network Time Protocol (NTP)?

- A. To manage data bandwidth
- B. To encrypt network traffic
- C. To enable clock synchronization between devices**
- D. To monitor network health

The primary function of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) is to enable clock synchronization between devices. NTP is crucial in network environments to ensure that all devices, such as cameras, servers, and workstations, are operating on the same time. This synchronization is vital for various functions, including logging events accurately, coordinating actions across systems, and maintaining consistent timestamps on recordings from surveillance cameras. Accurate timekeeping is essential in environments where data integrity and security are critical, as it allows for precise tracking of events and activities. For instance, in a surveillance context, synchronized timestamps ensure that video footage from multiple cameras can be correlated accurately, making it easier to analyze events in a timeline fashion. Other functions like managing data bandwidth, encrypting network traffic, or monitoring network health are not responsibilities of NTP. While those functions are important aspects of network management, they do not fall under the capabilities of NTP, highlighting its focused role in maintaining time across networked devices.

7. How is pixel density defined?

- A. The total number of pixels in the image
- B. The number of pixels covering a target**
- C. The resolution of the display device
- D. The maximum number of colors in the image

Pixel density is defined as the number of pixels that cover a target area, which is typically expressed in pixels per inch (PPI) or pixels per square inch (PPI²). This measurement is significant because it indicates how detailed an image can appear—higher pixel density means that there are more pixels available to represent the details of the captured scene, resulting in sharper and clearer images. Considering the other options, the total number of pixels in an image refers to the overall pixel count but does not provide insight into how closely they are packed within a specific area. The resolution of the display device indicates how many pixels it can show horizontally and vertically but does not inherently define pixel density. Lastly, the maximum number of colors in an image pertains to the color depth rather than the density of pixels; it speaks to how many different colors can be represented rather than how tightly those pixels are arranged. Thus, understanding pixel density in terms of coverage over a target area is crucial for evaluating the clarity and detail of images produced in video surveillance applications and other fields.

8. Which resolution corresponds to the 1st digit (1) in Axis naming convention?

- A. SVGA 800x600
- B. VGA 640x480**
- C. 720P 1280x720
- D. 4K-15MP 3840x2160

In Axis's naming convention, the first digit symbolizes a specific resolution category within their range of network video products. The digit '1' typically indicates a standard video resolution, which corresponds to VGA, measured at 640x480 pixels. This resolution is commonly associated with lower definition video and is particularly relevant for applications where high resolution is not critical, such as basic surveillance tasks or older video-based systems. It's important to recognize that while other resolutions exist within the naming scheme, such as SVGA, 720P, and 4K, they represent different categories and levels of clarity. SVGA, for instance, corresponds to 800x600 pixels, which is above the basic VGA level. 720P represents high-definition video at 1280x720 pixels, and 4K corresponds to significantly higher resolutions of 3840x2160 pixels, reflecting advanced technology. Therefore, the designation tied to '1' effectively identifies the VGA standard resolution as foundational in this various landscape of video resolutions.

9. What does a processor do in a camera system?

- A. Measures dust and moisture resistance
- B. Regulates the amount of light
- C. Processes digital signals into an image**
- D. Focuses the light entering the lens

The primary function of a processor in a camera system is to process digital signals into an image. This involves a series of complex tasks where the processor takes the raw data collected by the camera's sensor and converts it into a visual representation that can be viewed, stored, or transmitted. This process includes correcting for various optical aberrations, applying filters, and performing color corrections to ensure that the final image is as accurate and high-quality as possible. The processor also plays a critical role in managing other functions such as image compression, noise reduction, and applying enhancements. This capability is essential for producing clear, sharp images that meet the expectations of users and leverage the full potential of the camera hardware. Other functions, such as measuring dust and moisture resistance, regulating the amount of light, or focusing the light entering the lens, are performed by different components in the camera system. For example, dust and moisture resistance is typically a feature of the camera housing rather than a function of the processing unit. Similarly, regulating light is managed by the lens and exposure settings, while focusing is the responsibility of the lens mechanism itself.

10. What happens to pixel density when the target distance decreases?

- A. It decreases
- B. It remains the same
- C. It increases**
- D. It fluctuates

When the target distance decreases, pixel density increases. This occurs because pixel density refers to the number of pixels per unit area in the field of view. As a subject or scene moves closer to the camera, the same number of pixels covers a smaller area of that subject, effectively increasing the level of detail and clarity of the image. This is particularly important in surveillance and security applications, where being able to discern fine details, such as facial features or license plates, can be critical for identification and analysis. In contrast, when the distance increases, the pixels spread over a larger area, leading to a decrease in pixel density and, consequently, a reduction in clarity. Thus, as the target distance decreases, the increased concentration of pixels enhances the resolution and overall quality of the captured image.

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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://axisnetworkvideo.examzify.com>

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

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