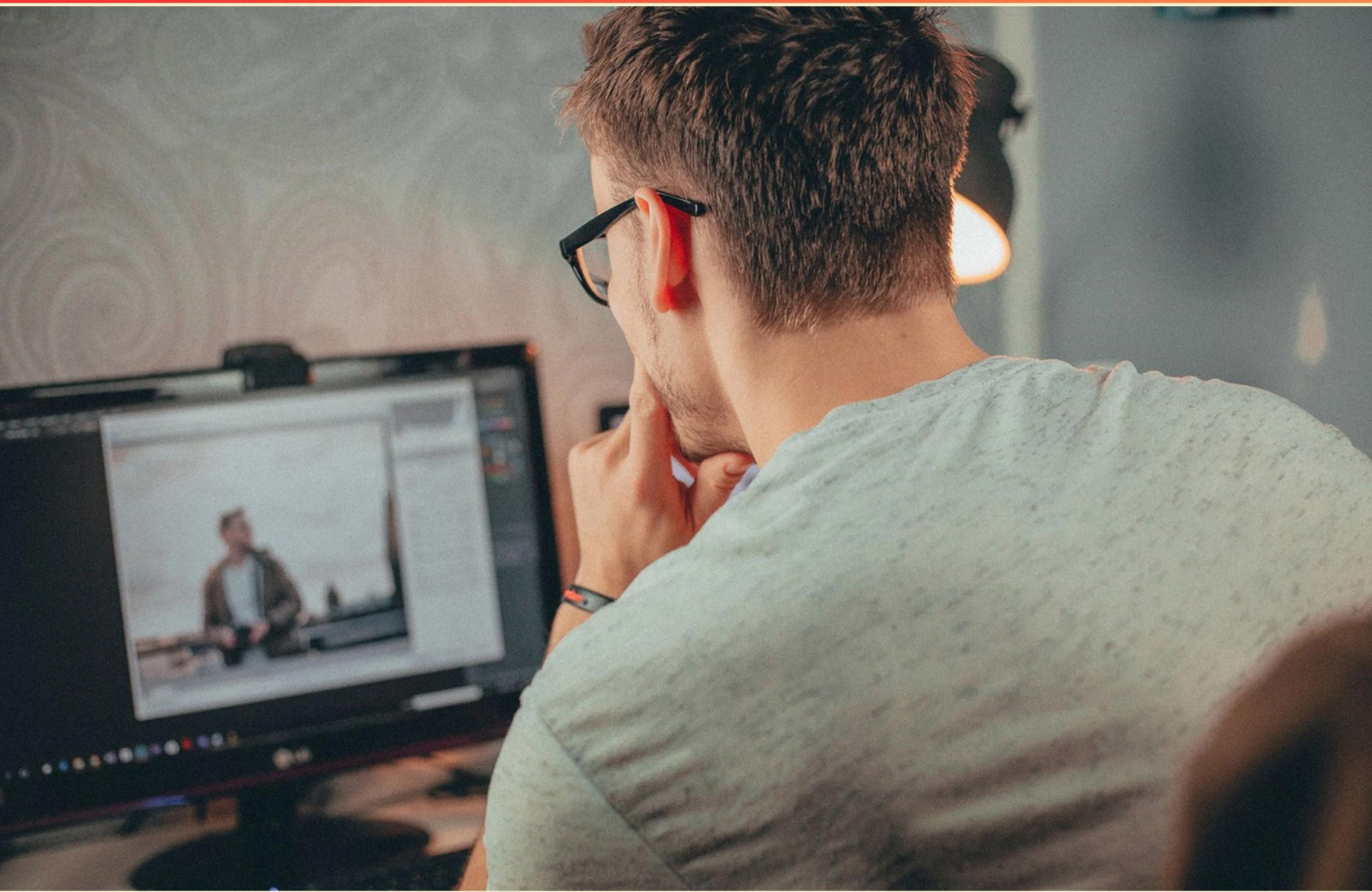


DAVINCI RESOLVE 18 CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://davinciresolve18.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. In the same interface, how many video scrollers can be displayed along with the two audio scrollers?**
 - A. Zero video scrollers
 - B. One video scroller
 - C. Two video scrollers
 - D. Three video scrollers
- 2. On the Edit page, drag-and-drop editing is limited to overwrite edits only.**
 - A. Insert edits only
 - B. Overwrite and insert edits
 - C. Overwrite edits only
 - D. No edits are possible with drag-and-drop
- 3. Where would you save a customized preset for future use on the Deliver page?**
 - A. Render Settings Options menu (the three dots in the upper-right corner) choose Save as New Preset
 - B. Deliver page: Save as Preset
 - C. Edit menu: Save Preset
 - D. Right-click the Render button and choose Save Preset
- 4. Name a common tool in Fusion used for color correction or stylized looks on a layer-based approach.**
 - A. ColorCorrector
 - B. Lumetri
 - C. ColorSpaceTransform
 - D. Blur
- 5. Distinguish between primary color corrections and secondary color corrections in Resolve.**
 - A. Primary corrections affect overall image (lift/gamma/gain, contrast, saturation); secondary corrections target specific colors or ranges using qualifiers, curves, and windows.
 - B. Primary corrections adjust only shadows; secondary corrections adjust only highlights.
 - C. Primary corrections adjust only color temperature; secondary corrections adjust gamma.
 - D. Primary corrections are automatic; secondary corrections are manual.

- 6. Detail Zoom, what does it do in the timeline?**
- A. Scales the timeline close zoomed view centered on the playhead
 - B. Zooms to show the entire timeline
 - C. Adjusts audio levels
 - D. Applies color grading to the selected clip
- 7. What is the concept of Timeline color space, and how does it affect grading on the Timeline?**
- A. Timeline color space defines the working space for grading on the timeline and affects how adjustments map to output.
 - B. Timeline color space is used only for monitor display.
 - C. Timeline color space changes the actual color data of clips.
 - D. Timeline color space is a deprecated feature.
- 8. On the Color page, which tool would you use to isolate a subject by hue/saturation/brightness and isolate the keyed area from the rest of the image?**
- A. Qualifier tool
 - B. Tracker tool
 - C. Window tool
 - D. Curve tool
- 9. What is a common pitfall when using ACES in Resolve?**
- A. Incorrect IDT/ODT assignments or mismatched color spaces across clips; failing to linearize correctly leads to inconsistent results.
 - B. Using too many nodes.
 - C. Not enabling HDR.
 - D. Exporting too early.
- 10. In the Edit Page, which of the following can you do to insert a clip from the source viewer into the timeline?**
- A. Only by using keyboard shortcuts
 - B. You cannot insert from the source viewer
 - C. Right-click and choose Copy
 - D. Drag the clip to the timeline viewer to choose the Insert option from the edit overlays, or click the insert clip button

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the same interface, how many video scrollers can be displayed along with the two audio scrollers?

- A. Zero video scrollers
- B. One video scroller**
- C. Two video scrollers
- D. Three video scrollers

In this interface, the layout is designed so there's a single video scrubbing control that works with the two audio scrubbing controls. The video scroller is the main handle for stepping through video frames and is kept singular to stay aligned with the video timeline and preview without clutter. With two audio scrollers already visible, room is limited, and adding more than one video scroller would crowd the controls and complicate synchronization between video and audio. So the best match is that only one video scroller can be displayed alongside the two audio scrollers.

2. On the Edit page, drag-and-drop editing is limited to overwrite edits only.

- A. Insert edits only
- B. Overwrite and insert edits
- C. Overwrite edits only**
- D. No edits are possible with drag-and-drop

The action being tested is how drag-and-drop editing behaves on the Edit page. When you drag a clip onto the timeline, Resolve performs an overwrite edit by design: the incoming clip starts at the drop point and replaces the existing frames there, without creating new space or shifting the rest of the timeline (unless you activate a separate ripple/insert workflow). This makes it quick to swap a shot or replace a portion of the sequence without altering the overall timing of what comes after it. Because of this behavior, you can't perform an insert edit simply by dragging a clip onto the timeline—an insert would require moving subsequent content to make room. To insert, you'd use a different command or mode outside the basic drag-and-drop action. That's why the correct statement is overwrite edits only.

3. Where would you save a customized preset for future use on the Deliver page?

- A. Render Settings Options menu (the three dots in the upper-right corner) choose Save as New Preset**
- B. Deliver page: Save as Preset
- C. Edit menu: Save Preset
- D. Right-click the Render button and choose Save Preset

Saving a customized render setup as a preset on the Deliver page is done using the Render Settings options menu (the three dots in the upper-right corner) by choosing Save as New Preset. This captures all the current render settings—format, codec, resolution, bitrate, destination, and any other options—so you can reuse them later without reconfiguring everything. The other paths listed aren't where presets are saved in Resolve 18, and there isn't a separate Save Preset option in the Edit menu or by right-clicking the Render button. After saving, your preset will appear in the Presets list in the Render Settings, ready to be selected for future renders.

4. Name a common tool in Fusion used for color correction or stylized looks on a layer-based approach.

- A. ColorCorrector**
- B. Lumetri
- C. ColorSpaceTransform
- D. Blur

In Fusion, color correction or stylized looks on a layer-based approach is done with the ColorCorrector node. This node directly adjusts color values using lift, gamma, gain, and saturation, and it lets you balance or stylize colors for a specific element in your node graph. Because Fusion is node-based, applying ColorCorrector to one layer lets you shape that layer's look without changing others, making it ideal for building composite looks piece by piece. Lumetri lives in Resolve's Color page, not in the Fusion node graph, so it isn't used for per-layer corrections inside Fusion. ColorSpaceTransform is about converting color spaces and gamma, not performing typical color corrections or creative looks. Blur affects sharpness and detail, not color.

5. Distinguish between primary color corrections and secondary color corrections in Resolve.

- A. Primary corrections affect overall image (lift/gamma/gain, contrast, saturation); secondary corrections target specific colors or ranges using qualifiers, curves, and windows.**
- B. Primary corrections adjust only shadows; secondary corrections adjust only highlights.
- C. Primary corrections adjust only color temperature; secondary corrections adjust gamma.
- D. Primary corrections are automatic; secondary corrections are manual.

The main idea is that primary corrections shape the entire image, while secondary corrections target specific colors or areas. Primary corrections apply global adjustments to the whole frame, using tools that influence the overall luminance and color. Think lift, gamma, and gain for shadows, midtones, and highlights, along with broad tweaks to contrast and saturation. These changes establish the base look for exposure and color balance across everything you see. Secondary corrections, by contrast, isolate particular colors or regions so you can tweak them without altering the rest of the image. This uses qualifiers to define a color range, curves to fine-tune tonal relationships, and windows (power windows) to limit adjustments to a selected area. For example, you can brighten or shift the hue of skin tones, or adjust the sky's color without changing the subject or other colors in the shot. In short, use primary corrections for the overall look, and reserve secondary corrections for precise, localized refinements.

6. Detail Zoom, what does it do in the timeline?

- A. Scales the timeline close zoomed view centered on the playhead**
- B. Zooms to show the entire timeline
- C. Adjusts audio levels
- D. Applies color grading to the selected clip

Detail Zoom focuses the timeline view to a close-up around the playhead, giving you a magnified, detail-rich area to work on. This makes precise edits, trims, and alignment easier because you're looking at more frames around the point you're actively editing. It's not about showing the whole timeline or changing other clip properties. So the best description is that it scales the timeline to a close zoomed view centered on the playhead. It doesn't adjust audio levels or apply color grading, which are separate functions.

7. What is the concept of Timeline color space, and how does it affect grading on the Timeline?

- A. Timeline color space defines the working space for grading on the timeline and affects how adjustments map to output.**
- B. Timeline color space is used only for monitor display.
- C. Timeline color space changes the actual color data of clips.
- D. Timeline color space is a deprecated feature.

Timeline color space is the working color space used when grading on the Timeline. It defines how the color data are interpreted by the grading tools and how your adjustments (lift, gamma, gain, curves, saturation) are applied within that space. Because those grading operations respond to values within the chosen space, the tonal response and saturation you see while you work depend on this setting. When you export, Resolve maps the graded results from the timeline space into the final output color space, so differences between the timeline space and the deliverable space can change how the final image looks. It's a grading workflow reference, not merely a display setting, and it doesn't alter the original clip data directly.

8. On the Color page, which tool would you use to isolate a subject by hue/saturation/brightness and isolate the keyed area from the rest of the image?

- A. Qualifier tool**
- B. Tracker tool
- C. Window tool
- D. Curve tool

Isolating a subject by hue, saturation, and brightness on the Color page is done with the Qualifier tool. It lets you sample a specific color range and create a selection mask based on Hue, Saturation, and Luma (brightness). By dialing in those qualifiers, you can precisely define the subject you want to affect and apply adjustments only to that area while leaving the rest of the image untouched. The Tracker helps move a mask over time, the Window tool creates a shape-based mask independent of color, and the Curve tool adjusts color values without making a color-based selection.

9. What is a common pitfall when using ACES in Resolve?

- A. Incorrect IDT/ODT assignments or mismatched color spaces across clips; failing to linearize correctly leads to inconsistent results.**
- B. Using too many nodes.
- C. Not enabling HDR.
- D. Exporting too early.

In ACES, every input is translated into a common scene-referred space with an Input Device Transform and then mapped to your target display with an Output Device Transform. A frequent pitfall is not assigning the right IDT for each clip or mixing different color spaces across clips. When clips come in with mismatched camera color spaces and you don't linearize them correctly, grading operations behave differently on each clip, so the colors and brightness don't stay consistent across shots. To avoid this, keep Resolve in ACES color management, apply the correct IDT for every clip (or rely on accurate auto-detection), and choose a matching ODT for your deliverable. This ensures all footage is being graded in a common linear space before being transformed to the final display, preventing those inconsistent results.

10. In the Edit Page, which of the following can you do to insert a clip from the source viewer into the timeline?

- A. Only by using keyboard shortcuts
- B. You cannot insert from the source viewer
- C. Right-click and choose Copy
- D. Drag the clip to the timeline viewer to choose the Insert option from the edit overlays, or click the insert clip button**

Inserting a clip from the source viewer into the timeline is done by using the drag-and-drop method or the dedicated insert control. When you drag the clip toward the timeline, the on-screen edit overlays appear and give you the option to insert. Selecting Insert places the clip at the playhead position and shifts the existing clips to the right, which is the standard way to add material without overwriting what's already there. Alternatively, you can click the insert clip button to perform the same action without dragging. This approach is the expected workflow on the Edit page because it clearly signals where the new clip will go and preserves the sequence of existing clips, unlike copying or simply moving content, which don't insert at the playhead in the same way.

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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://davinciresolve18.examzify.com>

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

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