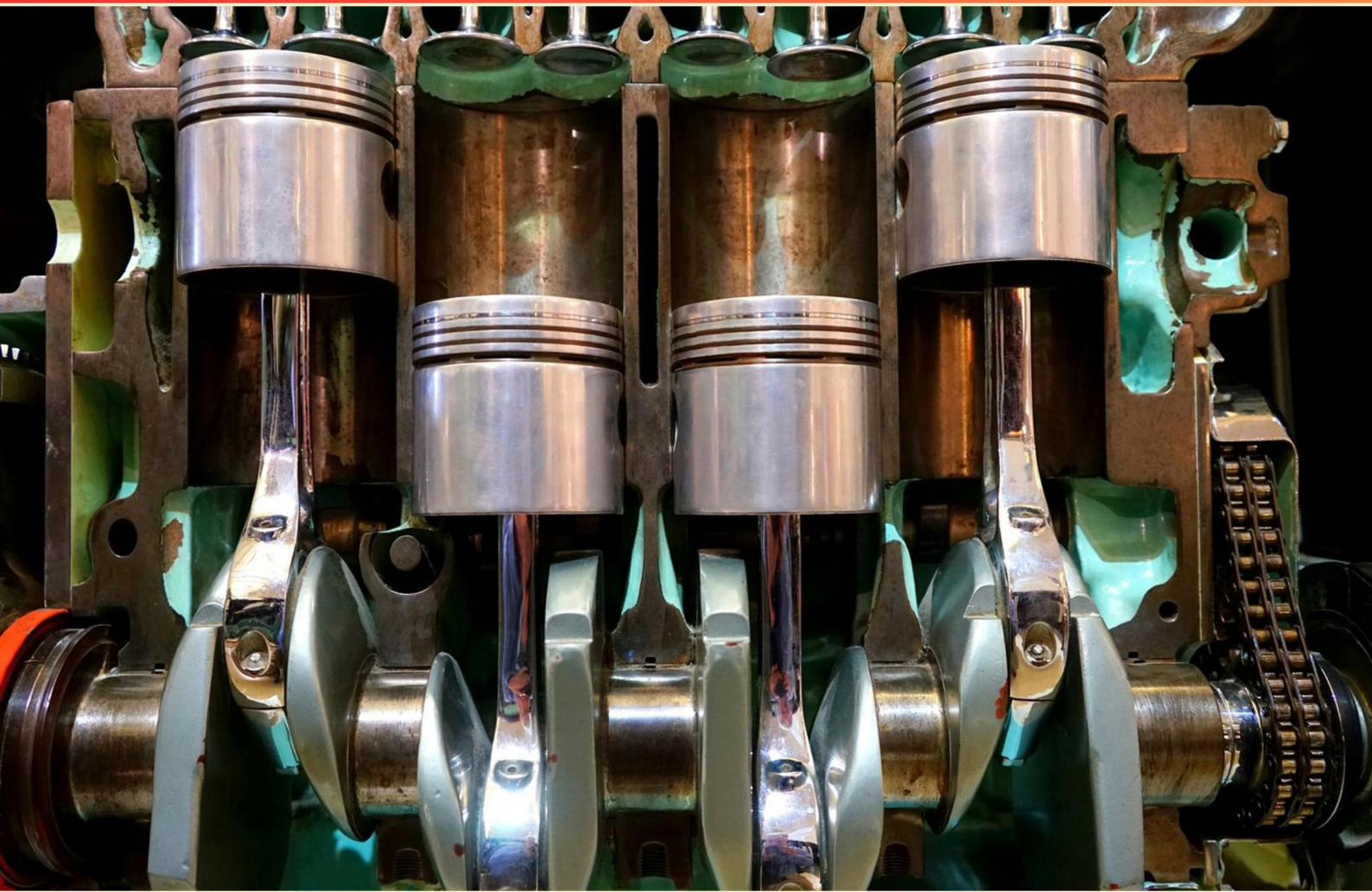


FUJI AUTOMATIC NUMERICAL CONTROL (FANUC) CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. What is the function of a CNC machine's control program?**
 - A. To print physical copies of designs
 - B. To directly operate machine hardware without programming
 - C. To automate and control the machining processes
 - D. To perform non-destructive testing

- 2. Which key sequence helps to access the controlled start screen while powering on the controller?**
 - A. F2 and F3
 - B. PREV and NEXT
 - C. CTRL and SHIFT
 - D. START and STOP

- 3. What does FANUC stand for?**
 - A. Factory Automation Numeric Control
 - B. Factory Automation Numerical Control
 - C. Fabrication Automation Numerical Control
 - D. Fabrication and Automation Numeric Computing

- 4. What is an advantage of using macro programming in FANUC systems?**
 - A. It simplifies complex task sequences
 - B. It eliminates the need for any programming
 - C. It requires extensive manual coding
 - D. It increases the complexity of operations

- 5. What does the term 'Fine' refer to in the context of termination types in robot programming?**
 - A. Smooth approach
 - B. Immediate stop
 - C. Gradual slowdown
 - D. Precision tracking

6. Which command would you typically use to decrease cutting speed during operation?
- A. G02
 - B. G00
 - C. G01
 - D. G04
7. In FANUC programming, what does the letter "F" signify?
- A. Function
 - B. Feed rate
 - C. Frequency
 - D. Feed direction
8. What type of test should be performed prior to running the program in continuous?
- A. Routine Test
 - B. Step Test
 - C. System Check
 - D. Simulation Test
9. What type of memory is preserved when performing an image backup?
- A. Only SRAM
 - B. SRAM and F-ROM
 - C. Only F-ROM
 - D. EEPROM and SRAM
10. What does "S-curve acceleration" refer to in FANUC motion control?
- A. A type of hydraulic system for improved machine precision
 - B. A mechanism that allows for abrupt machine movements
 - C. A method of acceleration that reduces shock to the system and improves response
 - D. A cooling technique used to enhance tool life

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the function of a CNC machine's control program?

- A. To print physical copies of designs
- B. To directly operate machine hardware without programming
- C. To automate and control the machining processes**
- D. To perform non-destructive testing

The function of a CNC machine's control program is crucial as it serves to automate and control the machining processes. This program consists of a series of coded instructions that dictate how the CNC machine should perform tasks such as cutting, drilling, milling, or engraving materials. By interpreting these instructions, the control program enables precise movements of the machine's components, consistent results, and the ability to execute complex operations with minimal human intervention. This automated control leads to improved efficiency, accuracy, and repeatability in manufacturing processes. In contrast, printing physical copies of designs involves a different set of processes, specifically geared towards producing printed materials rather than directly influencing the machining capabilities of a CNC machine. The ability to operate machine hardware without programming is not how CNC machines are designed to function; these machines rely on programmed instructions to achieve their tasks. Finally, performing non-destructive testing pertains to evaluating materials without causing damage, which is outside the scope of the typical operations controlled by CNC machinery. Thus, the primary function of a CNC machine's control program is to facilitate and regulate machining processes effectively.

2. Which key sequence helps to access the controlled start screen while powering on the controller?

- A. F2 and F3
- B. PREV and NEXT**
- C. CTRL and SHIFT
- D. START and STOP

The key sequence that helps to access the controlled start screen while powering on the FANUC controller is the combination of PREV and NEXT. This sequence is essential for navigating through the initial setup process or configuration settings that might need to be reviewed or adjusted before operation begins. When you use these keys during the power-up phase, it allows operators to access critical screens for verifying system status, parameters, or other necessary configurations. This setup is key for ensuring that the machine is prepared for operation according to the desired specifications or conditions set for the job. Each key serves a distinct purpose in navigation, where PREV typically allows you to move backward through your options and NEXT allows you to move forward, creating an intuitive method to quickly access different settings without requiring a more complex input method or touching multiple menus.

3. What does FANUC stand for?

- A. Factory Automation Numeric Control
- B. Factory Automation Numerical Control**
- C. Fabrication Automation Numerical Control
- D. Fabrication and Automation Numeric Computing

FANUC stands for Factory Automation Numerical Control. This term encapsulates the core focus of the company, which specializes in developing automation solutions for manufacturing processes using numerical control (NC) technology. The term 'Factory Automation' highlights FANUC's commitment to automating manufacturing processes, improving efficiency, and reducing labor costs by integrating advanced control systems in machinery. The inclusion of 'Numerical Control' indicates the use of computerized control systems that manage machine tools and processes based on numerical data, which is essential for precision and repeatability in manufacturing. The other options, while incorporating similar terms, diverge from the official acronym. For example, 'Numeric Control' does not accurately represent the full term 'Numerical Control,' and the references to 'Fabrication' do not align with FANUC's established nomenclature. The correct expansion of FANUC emphasizes both automation in factories and the numerical control aspect of their technology.

4. What is an advantage of using macro programming in FANUC systems?

- A. It simplifies complex task sequences**
- B. It eliminates the need for any programming
- C. It requires extensive manual coding
- D. It increases the complexity of operations

Using macro programming in FANUC systems offers a significant advantage by simplifying complex task sequences. Macro programming allows operators to define custom functions, automate repetitive tasks, and create structured, modular code. This ability enhances the system's flexibility, enabling the programming of intricate machining operations that might otherwise be cumbersome or difficult to manage with standard programming techniques. By breaking down complex operations into simpler, reusable segments, macro programming facilitates easier adjustments and maintenance of code, ultimately leading to more efficient machine operation and productivity. The other choices don't correctly represent the benefits of macro programming. For instance, it doesn't eliminate the need for any programming, as macros still require a substantial initial setup. Moreover, it does not require extensive manual coding; in fact, one of the benefits of macro programming is that it can significantly reduce the amount of code needed by allowing the reuse of defined macros. Lastly, it actually streamlines processes rather than increasing their complexity, as it organizes and simplifies the execution of tasks.

5. What does the term 'Fine' refer to in the context of termination types in robot programming?

- A. Smooth approach
- B. Immediate stop**
- C. Gradual slowdown
- D. Precision tracking

In the context of termination types in robot programming, the term 'Fine' specifically refers to an immediate stop of the robot's motion. This means that when a termination command is issued, the robot will halt its movement as quickly as possible. Such functionality is crucial in scenarios where safety and quick response times are paramount, allowing the robot to stop instantly in emergency situations or when it reaches the conclusion of a programmed task. The focus on immediate cessation of movement minimizes the risk of collisions or accidents, ensuring precise control over the robot's operations. This demands an understanding of the robot's response to commands, as smoothness or gradual changes in speed are not the priorities when 'Fine' is used.

6. Which command would you typically use to decrease cutting speed during operation?

- A. G02
- B. G00
- C. G01**
- D. G04

The command typically used to decrease cutting speed during operation is associated with linear interpolation, which is G01. This command allows the machine to move the cutting tool in a straight line at a set feed rate, which is the speed at which the tool engages with the material. By adjusting the feed rate, operators can effectively control the cutting speed and decrease it as needed for specific operations, ensuring that the tool operates within optimal parameters to achieve the desired machining results. In contrast, G00 is the rapid positioning command, which is not used for cutting but for moving the tool quickly to a designated position. G02 is used for circular interpolation in a clockwise direction and also does not pertain to changing cutting speeds. G04 is a dwell command to pause or hold the spindle for a specific amount of time, which again does not influence the cutting speed directly.

7. In FANUC programming, what does the letter "F" signify?

- A. Function
- B. Feed rate**
- C. Frequency
- D. Feed direction

In FANUC programming, the letter "F" specifically denotes the feed rate, which is a critical component in CNC (Computer Numerical Control) programming. The feed rate indicates how fast the cutting tool moves through the material during the machining process. It is expressed in units such as millimeters per minute (mm/min) or inches per minute (in/min) depending on the system's measurement standard. By specifying the feed rate, programmers control the speed at which the tool engages with the workpiece, which impacts both the quality of the machining and the wear on the tool. Selecting an appropriate feed rate is essential for optimizing machining efficiency and achieving desired surface finishes. Understanding the function of the "F" designation helps operators effectively program their machines to produce accurate parts and manage the operational parameters of their cutting processes. In contrast, the other options represent different concepts that do not align with the programming conventions used in FANUC systems.

8. What type of test should be performed prior to running the program in continuous?

- A. Routine Test
- B. Step Test**
- C. System Check
- D. Simulation Test

The step test is the appropriate choice before running a program in continuous mode because it allows for the examination of the program's functionality in smaller, more manageable increments. This testing method helps to identify any potential issues, errors, or unexpected behavior in specific segments of the program rather than the entire program at once. By conducting a step test, operators can closely monitor the machine's response to each individual command or action, ensuring that each step performs as intended. This approach minimizes risk and enhances safety during the initial execution phases, particularly when the program may involve complex paths or operations that could potentially lead to errors if initiated continuously. In contrast, routines and simulations may not provide the granularity needed to spot specific programming errors, while a system check typically focuses on verifying the overall integrity of the equipment and its systems rather than testing specific program commands. Therefore, the step test is a critical preparatory step to ensure a smooth transition to running the program continuously.

9. What type of memory is preserved when performing an image backup?

- A. Only SRAM
- B. SRAM and F-ROM**
- C. Only F-ROM
- D. EEPROM and SRAM

The correct answer emphasizes the capability of SRAM (Static Random Access Memory) and F-ROM (Flash-Read Only Memory) to retain important configuration and operational data when an image backup is performed. When creating an image backup in a CNC control system, preserving information in SRAM is crucial as it typically contains transient data that the system requires for immediate operations, including program files and machine parameters. Additionally, F-ROM is significant because it retains software, firmware, and other essential data that should not be lost during system operations or power outages. Together, these two types of memory ensure that both volatile data and critical software information are saved. This comprehensive approach safeguards all necessary elements of the control system, allowing for a full restoration when needed. In contrast, focusing on only SRAM would omit the significance of the persistent data stored in F-ROM, and solely relying on F-ROM neglects the necessity of real-time operational data typically stored in SRAM. Furthermore, EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory) is not included in the correct answer, as it serves a different function and may not always be relevant in image backups, depending on the system architecture.

10. What does "S-curve acceleration" refer to in FANUC motion control?

- A. A type of hydraulic system for improved machine precision
- B. A mechanism that allows for abrupt machine movements
- C. A method of acceleration that reduces shock to the system and improves response**
- D. A cooling technique used to enhance tool life

"S-curve acceleration" in FANUC motion control refers to a method of acceleration characterized by a smooth transition in speed, resulting in a motion profile that resembles an 'S' shape when graphed over time. This method reduces shock to the system and improves response by gradually ramping up the velocity, reaching a constant speed, and then gradually decelerating. Implementing S-curve acceleration is particularly advantageous in machining applications, as it minimizes abrupt changes that can lead to vibrations and potential damage to the machinery, tools, or the workpiece. The gentle acceleration and deceleration not only enhance the machine's longevity and reliability but also improve precision by ensuring that the machine maintains control throughout its movements. This approach stands in contrast to more abrupt acceleration methods, which can induce mechanical stress and lead to inaccuracies during operation. Hence, S-curve acceleration is fundamental in optimizing both performance and safety in FANUC controlled systems.

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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:

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

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