

VOICE-DATA-VIDEO (VDV) AND CODE PRACTICE TEST (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. When minor revisions are made to a drawing, how is the new version typically issued?**
 - A. As a completely new drawing
 - B. With changes noted in a bubble or cloud outline
 - C. As a verbal update
 - D. Without any revisions mentioned
- 2. Terms referenced in how many articles of the NEC are listed in Article 100?**
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
- 3. What type of cable is commonly used for high-definition video connections?**
 - A. USB
 - B. HDMI
 - C. VGA
 - D. Ethernet
- 4. What does sustainable building focus on during the construction of a building?**
 - A. Maximizing profit
 - B. Environmental responsibility
 - C. Increasing height
 - D. Adhering to regulations
- 5. What type of cabling is typically used for video surveillance systems?**
 - A. Fiber Optic Cables
 - B. Coaxial or Category cables
 - C. Ethernet Cables
 - D. Twisted Pair Cables

- 6. What protocol is commonly used for file transfer in VDV applications?**
- A. HTTP
 - B. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
 - C. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
 - D. Post Office Protocol (POP)
- 7. Which of the following does a structured cabling system NOT provide?**
- A. Improved organization
 - B. Increased electrical power
 - C. Easier troubleshooting
 - D. Flexibility for future changes
- 8. Which organization focuses on electrical safety and standards in North America?**
- A. IEEE
 - B. ANSI
 - C. NFPA
 - D. IEC
- 9. Which professional society produces standards for telecommunications and computing?**
- A. National Fire Protection Association
 - B. International Electrotechnical Commission
 - C. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
 - D. American National Standards Institute
- 10. What is the primary function of a router in a network?**
- A. To amplify data signals
 - B. To direct data packets between different networks
 - C. To store network data
 - D. To encrypt network connections

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When minor revisions are made to a drawing, how is the new version typically issued?

- A. As a completely new drawing
- B. With changes noted in a bubble or cloud outline**
- C. As a verbal update
- D. Without any revisions mentioned

When minor revisions are made to a drawing, it is standard practice to issue the updated version with the changes noted in a bubble or cloud outline. This method visually highlights the modifications directly on the drawing, making it easy for viewers to identify what has been altered from the previous version. The use of bubbles or cloud outlines serves not only to indicate the affected areas but also helps maintain clarity in communication, ensuring that anyone reviewing the drawing can quickly understand the specific changes that have occurred. This approach is essential for maintaining accuracy and facilitating collaboration among team members who may be working from different revisions of the document. In contrast, issuing a completely new drawing would typically apply to significant changes that warrant an entirely fresh document, while a verbal update lacks the clarity and permanence required for documentation. Not mentioning revisions at all would undermine the purpose of effective communication within technical and engineering professions, leading to potential misunderstandings.

2. Terms referenced in how many articles of the NEC are listed in Article 100?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 3
- D. 4

The correct answer is supported by the content found in Article 100 of the National Electrical Code (NEC). Article 100 serves as a definitions section that provides clarity on various terms used throughout the NEC, establishing a common understanding for those working with electrical installations. In this article, certain key terms are not only defined but also referenced in specific articles throughout the NEC. Upon review, it is noted that Article 100 lists a total of two specific terms that are subsequently used in other parts of the NEC. This indicates the interconnected nature of the code, where understanding these terms is crucial for correctly interpreting and applying the electrical standards presented in the entire code. By focusing on these two defined terms, professionals in the electrical field can ensure compliance, safety, and a proper grasp of the broader discussions and guidelines laid out in the NEC. The distinction in the choice of two terms highlights the precise approach the NEC takes in delineating essential concepts for practitioners.

3. What type of cable is commonly used for high-definition video connections?

- A. USB
- B. HDMI**
- C. VGA
- D. Ethernet

HDMI, or High-Definition Multimedia Interface, is widely recognized as the standard cable used for high-definition video connections. It is specifically designed to transmit both high-definition video and multi-channel audio signals through a single cable, making it highly efficient for connecting devices such as televisions, projectors, and gaming consoles. The HDMI standard supports various resolutions, including 1080p and 4K, ensuring compatibility with modern high-definition display technologies. In contrast, other cables have different functions; for instance, USB cables are primarily designed for data transfer and device charging rather than high-definition video. VGA connections, while capable of transmitting video, are limited to standard definition and do not carry audio, making them less suitable for high-definition applications. Ethernet cables are used for network connectivity and data transmission over local area networks (LAN), not for video signals. Thus, HDMI is the clear choice for high-definition video connections due to its comprehensive capabilities in transmitting both video and audio efficiently.

4. What does sustainable building focus on during the construction of a building?

- A. Maximizing profit
- B. Environmental responsibility**
- C. Increasing height
- D. Adhering to regulations

Sustainable building primarily emphasizes environmental responsibility throughout the construction process. This includes utilizing eco-friendly materials, minimizing waste, conserving energy, and ensuring that the building's design harmonizes with its natural surroundings. The goal is to create structures that have a minimal ecological footprint while also promoting the health and well-being of the occupants. By focusing on environmental responsibility, sustainable building practices aim to reduce the overall impact of construction on the environment, encourage energy efficiency, and promote the use of renewable resources. This holistic approach not only addresses current environmental challenges but also considers the long-term sustainability and resilience of buildings.

5. What type of cabling is typically used for video surveillance systems?

- A. Fiber Optic Cables
- B. Coaxial or Category cables**
- C. Ethernet Cables
- D. Twisted Pair Cables

Video surveillance systems often rely on coaxial or Category cables due to their ability to effectively transmit video signals over varying distances. Coaxial cables, in particular, are commonly utilized for analog video systems because they provide a high-quality signal with resistance to interference, making them well-suited for transmitting video data without degradation. Category cables, such as Cat5e or Cat6, are increasingly popular in modern video surveillance systems, especially in IP camera setups. These cables support higher data rates and power delivery (via Power over Ethernet, or PoE), facilitating both video and power transmission through a single cable, which simplifies installation and reduces clutter. While fiber optic cables can be advantageous for longer distances due to their high bandwidth and immunity to electromagnetic interference, they are generally more expensive and require different installation techniques. Ethernet cables are indeed part of the broad category of cables used in networking, but when it comes specifically to video transmission, the distinct mention of coaxial or Category cables captures the most common practices in video surveillance. Twisted pair cables are a subset of Category cables but do not specify the exact type used for video purposes, making the broader category of coaxial or Category cables a more precise choice for this context.

6. What protocol is commonly used for file transfer in VDV applications?

- A. HTTP
- B. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
- C. File Transfer Protocol (FTP)**
- D. Post Office Protocol (POP)

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is the correct choice for transferring files in Voice-Data-Video (VDV) applications. FTP is specifically designed for transferring files over a network and allows users to upload, download, and manage files on a server. This protocol establishes a connection between a client and a server, facilitating the efficient movement of files between them. In VDV applications, which often involve multimedia elements and large data sets, using a dedicated file transfer protocol like FTP ensures reliable data transmission. It supports a variety of commands to help manage file permissions, directories, and transfers, making it suitable for scenarios where multiple users need access to shared resources or files. While HTTP is a protocol used primarily for serving web pages and can technically transfer files, its main focus is not file transfer like FTP. SMTP and POP, on the other hand, are email protocols; SMTP is used for sending emails, while POP is used for retrieving them. Neither of these is suited for file transfers, as they are specifically designed for handling email communication.

7. Which of the following does a structured cabling system NOT provide?

- A. Improved organization
- B. Increased electrical power**
- C. Easier troubleshooting
- D. Flexibility for future changes

A structured cabling system is designed to facilitate the efficient transfer of data, voice, and video throughout an organization. One key aspect of these systems is that they help to improve organization by neatly managing cables and connections, leading to a cleaner and more manageable environment. Enhanced organization contributes to easier troubleshooting, as technicians can quickly identify and address issues with clearly organized cables and connections. Additionally, structured cabling is inherently flexible, allowing for future modifications and upgrades as technology evolves and organizational needs change. This adaptability makes it easier to expand networks or reconfigure layouts without the need for extensive rewiring. In contrast, a structured cabling system does not provide increased electrical power. Its primary focus is on data transmission rather than supplying electrical power. While structured cabling can support Power over Ethernet (PoE) technology, which allows for limited electrical power to be delivered over the same cabling used for data, the cabling system itself is not designed to increase electrical power in the overall system. Instead, it emphasizes the organization and efficiency of data and voice communication.

8. Which organization focuses on electrical safety and standards in North America?

- A. IEEE
- B. ANSI
- C. NFPA**
- D. IEC

The organization that focuses on electrical safety and standards in North America is the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The NFPA is pivotal in creating codes and standards that govern electrical safety, particularly through its National Electrical Code (NEC), which is widely adopted across various jurisdictions in the United States. This code outlines the minimum safety provisions for electrical installations, helping to prevent electrical hazards, fires, and ensuring the safety of both people and property. The other organizations have different roles: IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) primarily focuses on advancing technology through professional education and standards in electrical engineering and electronics, but it is not exclusively focused on safety. ANSI (American National Standards Institute) oversees the development of voluntary consensus standards for various industries, including some related to electrical safety, but it does not specifically create safety standards itself. The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) develops international standards of electrical and electronic technologies but is not limited to North America and is more globally oriented.

9. Which professional society produces standards for telecommunications and computing?

- A. National Fire Protection Association
- B. International Electrotechnical Commission
- C. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers**
- D. American National Standards Institute

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is the correct choice because it is a leading professional association that develops and publishes standards for a wide range of disciplines, including telecommunications and computing. The IEEE standards provide guidelines and protocols that help ensure interoperability and quality in networked systems, signaling methods, and various technologies related to voice, data, and video communications. While the other organizations mentioned do focus on standards, their primary areas of focus differ. The National Fire Protection Association primarily addresses fire safety, the International Electrotechnical Commission is concerned with international standards in electrical and electronic technologies, and the American National Standards Institute coordinates the development of voluntary consensus standards across various industries but does not specialize solely in telecommunications and computing. Thus, the IEEE's extensive work and influence in telecommunications and computing standards make it the most relevant and appropriate choice.

10. What is the primary function of a router in a network?

- A. To amplify data signals
- B. To direct data packets between different networks**
- C. To store network data
- D. To encrypt network connections

The primary function of a router in a network is to direct data packets between different networks. Routers are critical components in both local and wide area networks, as they facilitate communication by determining the best path for data to travel from its source to its destination across various connected networks. This involves analyzing incoming data packets and using routing tables and protocols to forward them toward their intended IP addresses, ensuring effective inter-network connectivity. In contrast, amplifying data signals is typically the role of network repeaters or signal boosters, which are designed to strengthen the signals over distances rather than manage packet routing. Storing network data is primarily performed by servers or storage devices. Encrypting network connections is a function carried out by security protocols and devices, such as firewalls and VPNs, rather than routers themselves, although routers can support these features to enhance security. Thus, the clear and distinct purpose of a router is to manage and direct traffic between different networks, underscoring the accuracy of the response.

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://vdvandcode.examzify.com>

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

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