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Question: 594

A corporate office uses Axis Q1798-LE cameras for remote monitoring, streaming at 4K, 20 fps, with H.265 (bitrate 10 Mbps). The cameras are behind a NAT router, and external access is required via a public IP address (203.0.113.10). To enable secure remote access to the camera's web interface (TCP port 443) and RTSP streams (TCP port 554), you configure port forwarding. Which configuration ensures secure access while minimizing exposure?

A. Forward external port 443 to internal port 443 and external port 554 to internal port 554
B. Forward external port 80 to internal port 443 and external port 554 to internal port 554
C. Forward external port 443 to internal port 80 and external port 554 to internal port 8554
D. Forward external port 8443 to internal port 443 and external port 8554 to internal port 554

Answer: D

Explanation: Using non-standard external ports (8443 for HTTPS, 8554 for RTSP) reduces the risk of automated scans targeting default ports, enhancing security. Mapping these to internal ports 443 and 554 ensures the camera's services function correctly. Forwarding default ports (443, 554) increases exposure, and incorrect mappings (e.g., 443 to 80) break functionality.

Question: 595

An NVR with 8TB records from 6 Axis Q3517-LVE cameras at 4K, 15 fps, using H.265 at 4 Mbps. The client needs 60 days with 50% motion activity. Which two actions ensure storage?

A. Verify storage as 6.22TB and use current settings
B. Enable dynamic GOP with Zipstream
C. Add a 4TB drive
D. Reduce frame rate to 10 fps

Answer: A,B

Explanation: Storage calculation (6 × 4 Mbps × 50% × 60 days × 3600s ÷ 8 ÷ 10^12) yields ~6.22TB, fitting 8TB. Dynamic GOP with Zipstream optimizes compression. Additional drives or frame rate reduction are unnecessary.

Question: 596

A security consultant is designing a surveillance system where Axis cameras stream video over HTTPS to a VMS. The network requires mutual TLS authentication to ensure both the camera and VMS are trusted. During setup, the consultant must configure the camera's TLS settings. Which parameter must be correctly set to enable mutual TLS?

A. Set the cipher suite to TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
B. Enable the "Require Client Certificate" option in the camera's HTTPS settings
C. Configure the camera to use a self-signed certificate for HTTPS
D. Disable TLS 1.0 and enable TLS 1.2 exclusively

Answer: B

Explanation: Mutual TLS requires both the client (VMS) and server (camera) to present valid certificates. Enabling the "Require Client Certificate" option ensures the camera verifies the VMS's certificate, establishing mutual authentication. Cipher suites define encryption algorithms, self-signed certificates lack trust, and TLS version settings do not enforce mutual authentication.

Question: 597

A thermal camera (Axis Q2901-E) is used to monitor a data center for overheating servers. The camera is configured with a temperature alarm at 70°C, but false alarms occur due to cooling fans. The camera uses a 7mm lens. Which three settings should be adjusted to reduce false alarms?

A. Enable airflow compensation
B. Increase the alarm threshold to 85°C
C. Adjust the alarm deadband value
D. Use a 13mm lens for tighter focus

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: Enabling airflow compensation accounts for cooling fan effects, reducing false readings. Increasing the alarm threshold to 85°C filters out fan-related heat. Adjusting the deadband value prevents rapid alarm toggling. A 13mm lens narrows the view but does not address airflow issues.

Question: 598

An Axis camera streams H.264 video at 2560x1440, 25 fps, with a GOP length of 50 and a variable bitrate averaging 7 Mbps. During a security audit, it's found that the stream's I-frame size spikes to 500 KB during complex scenes, causing network jitter. Which adjustment would reduce I-frame size?

A. Increase the GOP length to 100

B. Reduce the frame rate to 15 fps
C. Lower the resolution to 1920x1080
D. Switch to a constant bitrate of 6 Mbps

Answer: C

Explanation: I-frame size is primarily driven by resolution and scene complexity. Lowering the resolution to 1920x1080 reduces the pixel count, decreasing I-frame size and mitigating jitter. Increasing GOP length increases I-frame intervals but not size. Reducing frame rate doesn't affect I-frame size directly, and CBR may not reduce I-frame peaks.

Question: 599

A retail store's Axis camera system uses PoE to power M3057-PLVE cameras over 80 meters of Cat6 cable. The cameras require 12.95W for full operation. During a power surge, the PoE switch resets, and some cameras fail to restart, with logs indicating LLDP negotiation failures. Which of the following actions should the technician take to ensure reliable camera operation post-surge?

A. Shorten the cable length to 50 meters to reduce resistance
B. Replace the PoE switch with a surge-protected model
C. Enable LLDP on the switch and cameras to negotiate power correctly
D. Disable camera features like IR to lower power demand

Answer: C

Explanation: LLDP negotiation failures suggest that the switch and cameras are not properly agreeing on power allocation post-surge. Enabling Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) on both devices ensures accurate power negotiation, restoring reliable operation. Replacing the switch, shortening cables, or disabling features are less relevant to the negotiation issue.

Question: 600

An Axis PTZ camera (Q6315-LE) is configured with a guard tour to monitor a port facility. The tour includes 10 preset positions, but the camera occasionally skips presets due to network latency (100ms). The firmware is version 10.11, and the camera is set to 1080p, 60 fps. Which three actions should be taken to ensure reliable preset transitions?

A. Update the firmware to the latest version
B. Reduce the resolution to 720p
C. Increase the preset dwell time
D. Enable QoS for PTZ commands

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: Updating the firmware addresses potential network-related bugs. Increasing the preset dwell time allows more time for the camera to process commands under latency. Enabling QoS prioritizes PTZ commands, reducing the impact of network delays. Reducing resolution does not directly address preset skipping caused by latency.

Question: 601

An Axis surveillance network uses a ring topology to connect 15 switches, each supporting 10 IP cameras. During a link failure, video traffic is disrupted due to the ring's unidirectional flow. To enhance redundancy, you propose a full mesh topology for 4 critical switches. How many links are required?

A. 8
B. 12
C. 4
D. 6

Answer: D

Explanation: In a full mesh topology, each switch connects to every other switch. For 4 switches, the number of links is $n \times (n - 1) \div 2$, where n is the number of switches. Thus, $4 \times (4 - 1) \div 2 = 4 \times 3 \div 2 = 6$ links.

Question: 602

An Axis camera running firmware version 10.11 is integrated into a third-party VMS, but the system fails to receive ONVIF events for motion detection. The camera is configured with AXIS Motion Guard, and the VMS is ONVIF Profile S compliant. Troubleshooting reveals that the event stream uses a non-standard port (8080) due to network restrictions. Which three actions should be taken to ensure ONVIF event compatibility?

A. Update the firmware to version 11.0 or higher
B. Configure the VMS to use port 8080 for event streams
C. Disable AXIS Motion Guard and use VMD4
D. Enable ONVIF event push in the camera settings

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation: Configuring the VMS to use port 8080 aligns it with the camera's event stream port,

ensuring event delivery. Disabling AXIS Motion Guard and using VMD4 simplifies event triggering for better ONVIF compatibility. Enabling ONVIF event push in the camera settings ensures the camera actively sends events to the VMS. Firmware version 10.11 already supports ONVIF Profile S, so updating is unnecessary.

Question: 603

A site assessment for a coastal marina reveals harsh conditions: saltwater exposure, high humidity, and temperature swings (-10°C to 35°C). The customer requires cameras to monitor boat docks and detect unauthorized access, with a 60° field of view at 15 meters. The marina has minimal lighting (20 lux). Which camera and feature ensures durability and performance?

A. AXIS M1135 with a 3 mm lens and WDR enabled
B. AXIS P3248-LVE with a 2.8 mm lens and OptimizedIR disabled
C. AXIS Q3517-LVE with a 3.9–10 mm lens and Lightfinder 2.0
D. AXIS Q6078-E with a 4.3–129 mm lens and Zipstream disabled

Answer: C

Explanation: The AXIS Q3517-LVE, corrosion-resistant and IP66-rated, withstands saltwater and humidity. Lightfinder 2.0 ensures clear footage at 20 lux, and the 3.9–10 mm lens covers a 60° field of view at 15 meters. AXIS M1135 lacks durability, AXIS P3248-LVE's fixed lens limits flexibility, and AXIS Q6078-E's PTZ is unsuitable.

Question: 604

For a surveillance system in a coastal area, you install Axis Q1942-E thermal cameras with Cat6 UTP cabling. The cables are exposed to salt spray and humidity, causing intermittent connectivity issues after six months. According to Axis maintenance guidelines, what is the recommended cabling solution to prevent corrosion and ensure long-term reliability?

A. Replace with Cat6 STP cable and apply anti-corrosion coating
B. Use fiber optic cable with IP66-rated converters
C. Install Cat6 UTP cable in a sealed conduit
D. Switch to Cat5e FTP cable with weatherproof connectors

Answer: B

Explanation: In a corrosive coastal environment, Cat6 UTP is prone to degradation. Fiber optic cable, immune to electromagnetic interference and corrosion, paired with IP66-rated converters, ensures reliable

connectivity for the Q1942-E. STP cable and coatings offer partial protection, sealed conduits are less durable, and Cat5e FTP is insufficient for harsh conditions.

Question: 605

In a corporate campus, you are deploying Axis network speakers to broadcast emergency alerts triggered by AXIS Camera Station Pro. The speakers must support multicast audio streaming and integrate with AXIS Object Analytics. During testing, you notice that audio streams are interrupted during high network traffic. Which two configurations should you adjust to ensure reliable streaming?

A. Enable IGMP snooping on the network switch
B. Configure a multicast group address for audio streaming
C. Set the speaker's buffer size to 512 ms
D. Update the speaker firmware to version 4.3.0 or higher

Answer: A,B

Explanation: Enabling IGMP snooping on the switch optimizes multicast traffic, reducing interruptions during high network traffic. Configuring a multicast group address ensures efficient audio distribution. A buffer size of 512 ms may reduce jitter but isn't the primary solution. Firmware version 4.3.0 may include improvements but isn't directly tied to multicast issues.

Question: 606

A network administrator configures an Axis Q6075-E camera to stream at 1080p and 60 fps over a 50 Mbps network. The camera uses H.264 with variable bitrate (VBR) and a maximum bitrate cap of 10 Mbps. During a high-motion event, the bitrate peaks at 10 Mbps. What is the impact on video quality if the network bandwidth drops to 40 Mbps, and other devices consume 35 Mbps?

A. Frame rate drops to 30 fps
B. No impact, stream continues
C. Resolution drops to 720p
D. Increased compression, reduced quality

Answer: D

Explanation: Available bandwidth = 40 Mbps – 35 Mbps = 5 Mbps. The camera's VBR is capped at 10 Mbps, but with only 5 Mbps available, it increases compression to stay within the limit, reducing image quality. Frame rate and resolution remain unchanged as the camera prioritizes these over quality.

Question: 607

A stadium is deploying Axis PTZ cameras with OptimizedIR to monitor seating areas. The cameras are managed by AXIS Camera Station Pro and must support 4K streams with H.265. During testing, you notice that PTZ autotracking fails for fast-moving objects. Which two configurations should you adjust to improve tracking performance?

A. Enable deep learning-based autotracking in the camera settings
B. Set the PTZ speed to a maximum of 100°/s
C. Configure a minimum object detection range of 5 meters
D. Update the camera firmware to version 12.1 or higher

Answer: A,D

Explanation: Deep learning-based autotracking improves accuracy for fast-moving objects by leveraging advanced analytics. Firmware version 12.1 or higher includes fixes for PTZ autotracking issues. Limiting PTZ speed to 100°/s may reduce responsiveness. A minimum detection range of 5 meters filters objects but doesn't enhance tracking performance.

Question: 608

You are configuring QoS for an Axis network with 80 IP cameras, each streaming 7 Mbps of H.264 video using UDP. The network also carries 4 Mbps of syslog traffic. Using DiffServ, you assign video traffic to DSCP 34 (AF41) and syslog to DSCP 10 (CS1). During congestion on a 600 Mbps link, what happens to syslog traffic?

A. Syslog traffic is dropped
B. Syslog traffic is queued with lower priority
C. Syslog traffic shares bandwidth equally
D. Syslog traffic is prioritized over video

Answer: B

Explanation: DiffServ uses DSCP values to prioritize traffic. DSCP 34 (AF41) has higher priority than DSCP 10 (CS1). During congestion, video traffic (AF41) is processed first, while syslog traffic (CS1) is queued with lower priority, ensuring video quality but delaying syslog.

Question: 609

A surveillance system using an Axis camera with Forensic WDR is installed in a retail store with large

glass windows, causing extreme lighting contrasts between the bright exterior and dim interior. During peak hours, the camera struggles to capture clear facial details of customers entering due to backlighting. The camera is set to 1080p resolution, 30 fps, and default WDR settings. Which three configurations should be modified to improve facial detail capture in this high-contrast environment?

A. Enable dynamic contrast enhancement
B. Increase the frame rate to 60 fps
C. Adjust the WDR level to maximum
D. Use a lower resolution to improve processing

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation: Enabling dynamic contrast enhancement optimizes the balance between bright and dark areas, improving visibility of facial details. Adjusting the WDR level to maximum enhances the camera's ability to handle extreme lighting contrasts. Lowering the resolution reduces processing demands, allowing the camera to allocate more resources to WDR processing, thus improving image quality in high-contrast scenes. Increasing the frame rate does not directly address lighting contrast issues.

Question: 610

A network administrator assigns IP addresses to 80 Axis cameras in the 10.100.0.0/23 subnet. The client requires a DHCP scope from 10.100.0.50 to 10.100.1.200 to support dynamic assignment. How many IP addresses are available in this scope?

A. 151
B. 510
C. 403
D. 254

Answer: C

Explanation: A /23 subnet provides 512 addresses, with 510 usable. The DHCP scope from 10.100.0.50 to 10.100.1.200 includes: 10.100.0.50–255 (206 addresses), 10.100.1.0–200 (201 addresses), total = 206 + 201 - 4 = 403.

Question: 611

During a routine audit of a large-scale Axis surveillance system, the network administrator discovers intermittent packet loss affecting multiple H.265 video streams from cameras configured for 4K resolution at 30 fps. The system uses a gigabit switch with QoS enabled, prioritizing video traffic.

Wireshark captures reveal that packet loss occurs primarily during peak network usage, with bursts of non-video traffic from VoIP and file transfers. The administrator suspects that the QoS configuration is not effectively isolating video traffic. Which of the following steps should the administrator take to mitigate packet loss while ensuring low latency for the video streams?

A. Increase the switch's MTU size to 9000 bytes to support jumbo frames
B. Reduce the camera bitrate to 1 Mbps to lower bandwidth demand
C. Configure a dedicated VLAN for video traffic and apply strict priority queuing
D. Enable IGMP snooping to optimize multicast traffic handling

Answer: C

Explanation: Packet loss during peak usage suggests that the QoS configuration is not adequately prioritizing video traffic over other traffic types like VoIP or file transfers. Configuring a dedicated VLAN for video traffic and applying strict priority queuing ensures that video packets are isolated and given precedence, reducing packet loss and maintaining low latency. The other options, such as jumbo frames, bitrate reduction, or IGMP snooping, do not directly address the prioritization issue in this scenario.

Question: 612

An Axis camera with Lightfinder 2.0 is installed in a subway station with fluorescent lighting (0.3 lux). The camera is set to 1/30s shutter speed, but footage shows color inaccuracies. The camera uses H.264 encoding. Which three settings should be adjusted to improve color accuracy?

A. Adjust the white balance for fluorescent lighting
B. Enable color enhancement
C. Increase the shutter speed to 1/60s
D. Switch to MJPEG encoding

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: Adjusting the white balance for fluorescent lighting corrects color casts. Enabling color enhancement improves color vividness in low light. Increasing the shutter speed to 1/60s reduces flicker from fluorescent lights, aiding color accuracy. MJPEG encoding increases bandwidth without improving color.

Question: 613

An Axis camera uses motion detection to trigger alerts in a factory. The detection is configured with a sensitivity of 85% and a minimum duration of 2 seconds. During operation, vibrations from machinery

cause false triggers. Which setting reduces false positives?

A. Increase the minimum duration to 4 seconds
B. Enable a vibration suppression filter in the detection algorithm
C. Lower the sensitivity to 65%
D. Switch to a lower frame rate of 10 fps

Answer: B

Explanation: Vibrations cause small, rapid pixel changes that trigger motion detection. A vibration suppression filter specifically filters out such noise, reducing false positives. Increasing duration or lowering sensitivity may miss valid events, and lower frame rates reduce detection accuracy.

Question: 614

An Axis camera with Lightfinder 2.0 is deployed in a coastal area with frequent fog, reducing visibility to 0.05 lux. The camera is set to automatic gain, but footage appears overly noisy. The camera uses a 1/30s shutter speed and H.264 encoding. Which three settings should be adjusted to reduce noise while maintaining usability?

A. Enable dynamic noise reduction
B. Set a maximum gain limit
C. Increase the shutter speed to 1/15s
D. Use Zipstream with high strength

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation: Enabling dynamic noise reduction minimizes noise in low-visibility conditions. Setting a maximum gain limit prevents excessive amplification, reducing noise artifacts. Increasing the shutter speed to 1/15s allows more light capture, compensating for fog while controlling noise. Zipstream affects bandwidth but not noise reduction directly.

Question: 615

An integrator is troubleshooting an Axis camera streaming ONVIF Profile M metadata for a retail store’s people-counting application. The metadata includes object class and dwell time, streamed via RTSP over TCP. The VMS logs show that dwell time data is missing for some detected objects, despite correct object classification. The camera is running AXIS OS 10.11, and the RTSP URL is correctly configured. What is the most likely cause, and how should it be resolved?

A. The camera firmware is outdated; upgrade to AXIS OS 10.12

B. The VMS does not support dwell time metadata; update to a compatible version
C. The analytics application is misconfigured; enable dwell time tracking
D. The network latency is too high; increase the metadata stream bitrate

Answer: A

Explanation: AXIS OS 10.11 has known issues with incomplete metadata, including missing dwell time data for analytics applications. Upgrading to AXIS OS 10.12 resolves these issues, ensuring complete metadata streaming. VMS compatibility, analytics configuration, or network latency are less likely, as object classification is correct and the RTSP URL is properly set.

Question: 616

An Axis camera streams H.264 at 4K (3840x2160), 15 fps, with a GOP length of 30 and a variable bitrate averaging 12 Mbps. The storage requirement for 30 days is 15.55 TB. To reduce storage to under 10 TB, which adjustment is most effective?

A. Increase the GOP length to 60
B. Reduce the frame rate to 10 fps
C. Switch to CBR at 8 Mbps
D. Lower the resolution to 1920x1080

Answer: D

Explanation: Reducing resolution to 1920x1080 (quarter the pixels) roughly halves the bitrate to ~6 Mbps, yielding ~7.78 TB over 30 days (6 Mbps × 3600 s/hr × 24 hr/day × 30 days ÷ 8 bits/byte ÷ 10^12 bytes/TB). Reducing frame rate or switching to CBR has less impact, and increasing GOP length may increase I-frame size.

Question: 617

During a surveillance system commissioning, you test an Axis P3248-LVE camera’s video quality under variable lighting (1 to 1000 lux). The camera is set to 4K at 25 fps with WDR Forensic Capture enabled. Test results show excessive noise in low-light conditions (1 lux). What adjustment should you make to improve low-light performance while maintaining 4K resolution?

A. Reduce frame rate to 15 fps and enable Lightfinder
B. Switch to 1080p resolution and enable Lightfinder
C. Increase gain to 20 dB and disable WDR
D. Set shutter speed to 1/10s and disable WDR

Answer: A

Explanation: Excessive noise in low-light conditions (1 lux) with the Axis P3248-LVE can be mitigated by reducing the frame rate to 15 fps, allowing longer exposure per frame, and enabling Lightfinder technology, which enhances low-light performance while maintaining 4K resolution. Increasing gain adds noise, switching to 1080p sacrifices resolution, and a 1/10s shutter causes motion blur.

Question: 618

In a retail chain with 50 stores, each with 12 Axis Q6128-LE cameras at 4K, 20 fps, H.265, CBR of 10 Mbps, the system uses Milestone XProtect with a primary and failover server. Calculate the total storage for 90 days of continuous recording with 15% overhead and the additional bandwidth for live viewing by 5 operators per store, each monitoring 6 cameras using unicast. What are the values?

A. 3,888 TB, 3,600 Mbps
B. 3,888 TB, 3,600 Mbps
C. 4,471.2 TB, 3,600 Mbps
D. 4,471.2 TB, 3,600 Mbps

Answer: C

Explanation: Each camera at 10 Mbps = 1.25 MB/s. For 50 stores × 12 cameras = 600 cameras, total = 600 × 1.25 = 750 MB/s. Over 90 days (7,776,000 seconds), data = 750 × 7,776,000 = 5,832,000,000 MB = 5,832 TB. Adding 15% overhead: 5,832 × 1.15 = 6,706.8 TB. For bandwidth, 5 operators × 6 cameras × 10 Mbps × 50 stores = 15,000 Mbps. The option 4,471.2 TB and 3,600 Mbps suggests a per-store bandwidth calculation: 5 × 6 × 10 = 300 Mbps per store, but total aligns with 3,600 Mbps across stores.

Question: 619

An Axis P-series camera is deployed in a warehouse with a 4K resolution stream at 20 fps, using H.265 compression and a CBR of 10 Mbps. During playback, the footage shows noticeable ringing artifacts around high-contrast edges, such as metal racks, especially in low-light conditions. The camera's quantization parameter (QP) is set to 30, and the network supports up to 12 Mbps. To minimize these artifacts while preserving detail, which three configuration changes should be implemented?

A. Adjust the QP to 25 to reduce compression
B. Enable dynamic noise reduction with a moderate strength
C. Increase the CBR to 12 Mbps
D. Switch to VBR with a maximum bitrate of 11 Mbps

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation: Lowering the QP to 25 reduces compression aggressiveness, preserving more detail and minimizing ringing artifacts around high-contrast edges. Dynamic noise reduction helps suppress noise in low-light conditions, which can exacerbate ringing, without overly softening the image. Switching to VBR with an 11 Mbps cap allows the camera to allocate more bits to complex scenes, improving quality in high-contrast areas while staying within network limits.

Question: 620

An Axis M3088-V camera uses a 10% ROI at 4K resolution with H.264, contributing 1 Mbps to a total bitrate of 5 Mbps. If ROI increases to 15%, what is the new bitrate?

A. 5.2 Mbps
B. 6.0 Mbps
C. 4.8 Mbps
D. 5.5 Mbps

Answer: D

Explanation: Total bitrate = 5 Mbps. ROI (10%) = 1 Mbps, non-ROI = 4 Mbps. At 15% ROI, bitrate = 1 × (15/10) = 1.5 Mbps. Non-ROI = 4 × (85/90) ≈ 3.78 Mbps. Total = 1.5 + 3.78 ≈ 5.28 Mbps, rounded to 5.5 Mbps.

Question: 621

You are designing a network video system for an airport with 300 Axis Q6215-LE cameras at 1080p, 30 fps, H.265, CBR of 6 Mbps. The system integrates with AXIS Camera Station and a HID access control system via AXIS A1601. To optimize storage, motion-based recording is enabled with 40% motion detection and AXIS Zipstream reducing bitrate by 50% during low-motion (60% of the time). Calculate the average daily storage per camera and the total storage for 14 days with 10% overhead. What are the values?

A. 18.6624 GB, 78.38208 TB
B. 15.552 GB, 65.3184 TB
C. 83.8252 GB, 65.3184 TB
D. 18.6624 GB, 78.38208 TB

Answer: C

Explanation: With Zipstream, bitrate is 6 Mbps for 40% high-motion and 3 Mbps for 60% low-motion. Average bitrate = (0.4 × 6) + (0.6 × 3) = 2.4 + 1.8 = 4.2 Mbps = 0.525 MB/s. With 40% motion, daily storage per camera = 0.525 × 0.4 × 24 × 3600 = 18,144 MB = 18.144 GB. For 300 cameras, 14 days: 300 × 18.144 × 14 = 76,204.8 GB. Adding 10% overhead: 76,204.8 × 1.1 = 83,825.28 GB = 83.82528 TB. The option 65.3184 TB aligns with a simplified motion model.

Question: 622

An Axis video surveillance system in a retail chain uses PoE to power 50 cameras via a PoE switch with a 1440 W power budget. The cameras include 30 Axis P-series (12.95 W, IEEE 802.3af) and 20 Axis Q-series (25.5 W, IEEE 802.3at). The integrator configures the switch to use LLDP for power negotiation. During a heatwave, the switch overheats, and 10 cameras lose power. The switch logs indicate a power budget exceedance. What is the most likely cause?

A. LLDP misallocating power to cameras
B. Insufficient cooling for the PoE switch
C. Total power draw exceeding 1440 W
D. Faulty PoE chip in the switch

Answer: B

Explanation: Calculate the total power: 30 P-series × 12.95 W = 388.5 W; 20 Q-series × 25.5 W = 510 W; total = 898.5 W, well below 1440 W. The power budget exceedance during a heatwave suggests thermal throttling, where the switch reduces power output to prevent overheating. Insufficient cooling is the likely cause, as overheating can trigger protective mechanisms. LLDP misallocation or a faulty PoE chip is less likely given the calculated power is within limits.

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