

# Camera Technician Job Interview Questions And Answers



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## Camera Technician Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

### Question - 1:

Tell me what is bitmap?

#### Ans:

A method of storing digital information by mapping out an image bit by bit. The density of the pixels determines how sharp the image resolution will be. Most image files are bitmapped. Bitmap images are compatible with all types of computers.

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### Question - 2:

What is AF Servo?

#### Ans:

Also known as Continuous Focus, AF Servo is maintained by partially pressing the camera's shutter release button, which enables you to maintain focus continuously on a moving subject as the subject moves within the frame. Shutter-response times are usually faster in AF Servo, since the subject is already in focus.

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### Question - 3:

What is anti-Shake (Image Stabilization)?

#### Ans:

Also known as Image Stabilization (IS), Vibration Reduction (VR), or simply image stabilization, anti-shake technology is a method of reducing the effects of camera movement on the photographic image. Image stabilization can be achieved in the lens or in the camera body. In-camera image stabilization is achieved by mounting the camera sensor on a "floating" micro-gear stage that rapidly shifts the sensor in the opposite direction of the camera's movement, which effectively cancels out the image movement. With in-camera image stabilization, the benefits of the system can be realized with any attached lens.

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### Question - 4:

What is average Metering?

#### Ans:

Average metering takes all of the light values for a given scene-highlights, shadows, and mid-tones-and averages them together to establish an overall exposure. Average metering is best used for front-lit subjects under average lighting conditions. Backlit subjects tend to be silhouetted when metered in average mode. For more on this subject

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 5:

What is 4K UHD?

#### Ans:

Ultra High Definition 4K is a 16:9 format that is a resolution of 3840 x 2160. It is the most common type of 4K for consumer applications and distribution.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 6:

What is 4K DCI?

#### Ans:

This is 4K as is defined by the Digital Cinema Initiatives. It is a 17:9 format that is a resolution of 4096 x 2160. It is most commonly found on professional cinema cameras and gear.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 7:

What is barrel Distortion?



**Ans:**

An optical distortion resulting in the image bowing out of square. Barrel distortion is usually associated with less expensive wide-angle lenses and digital cameras, and is most apparent in architectural photographs or images containing lines that run parallel to each other in the horizontal or vertical plane.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 8:**

What is 1080p?

**Ans:**

Also known as "Full-HD," 1080p is a shorthand term for video recorded at 1920 lines of horizontal resolution and 1080 lines of vertical resolution, and optimized for 16:9 format playback. The "p" stands for progressive, which means all of the data is contained in each frame, as opposed to "interlaced" (i), in which the image data is split between two frames in alternating lines of image data.

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**Question - 9:**

What is blooming?

**Ans:**

The appearance of a bright or colored halo around brighter areas of digital image files. Blooming is caused when a portion of the imaging sensor in a digital camera is exposed to too much light, causing signal "leaks" to the neighboring pixels.

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**Question - 10:**

What is AWB (Auto White Balance)?

**Ans:**

An in-camera function that automatically adjusts the chromatic balance of the scene to a neutral setting, regardless of the color characteristics of the ambient light source. For more on this subject

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 11:**

Explain me duplex?

**Ans:**

If an operator is monitoring the system (i.e. security guard) then a duplex machine is more suitable. A duplex machine can provide screen splits and user selectable images without affecting what is recorded onto the recorder. Should you use two recorders, it becomes possible to record and playback simultaneously.

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**Question - 12:**

What is blowout?

**Ans:**

Blowout is caused by overexposure, which results in a complete loss of highlight detail. With the exception of raw files captured within two stops of the correct exposure, blown-out highlights are difficult, if not impossible, to correct after the fact.

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**Question - 13:**

What is aspherical surface?

**Ans:**

An Aspherical lens surface possesses more than one radius of curvature, which allows for the correction of lens aberrations that are common in simpler lens designs. Sharper definition toward the edges of an image is the most common benefit of a lens containing aspheric elements.

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**Question - 14:**

What Is Video Termination?

**Ans:**

This is the end of line resistance of any CCTV system and this should be set to 75 ohm. Should you encounter any double image or ghosting this is more often than not caused by two pieces of equipment in series both having the 75-ohm switch set on. Only the last piece of equipment should be set at 75-ohm.

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**Question - 15:**

What is 720p?

**Ans:**

Shorthand term used to describe an HD signal format that has a 16:9 aspect ratio, 1280 x 720 resolution, and progressive frame rates. The major HDTV broadcasting standard is 60 (59.94) frames per second (or 50 frames per second, depending on the region). Non-broadcast standard frame rates are also common in cameras, including lower frame rates of 30 fps and higher frame rates of 120 fps, 240 fps, etc.

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**Question - 16:**

What is APS-C (APSC)?

**Ans:**

A term used to describe the size of the digital imaging sensors used in almost all compact DSLRs. The name is derived from the APS (Advanced Photo System) film format that was introduced in 1996 for the amateur point-and-shoot market. The APS format is about half the size (23.6 x 15.8mm) of a standard 35mm frame (24 x 36mm) and has a 1.5x magnification factor (multiply the focal length x 1.5) for determining the 35mm equivalent focal length of lenses used on APS-C format cameras. APS-C format DSLRs from Nikon, Pentax, Fujifilm, and Sony (Alpha) contain APS-C sized imaging sensors.

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**Question - 17:**

What is buffer Memory?

**Ans:**

A buffer memory is a temporary "holding area" for image data waiting to be processed in a camera. Buffers enable a camera to continue capturing new image files without having to shut down while previous image files are processed. Printers also make use of buffers, which allow you to queue up several pictures at a time while the printer outputs previously queued-up image files.

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**Question - 18:**

What is artifact?

**Ans:**

Artifacts refer to distortions within an image as a result of image compression or interpolation. Artifacts can be seen as light halos around dark areas of an image or as a "blocky" quality in an image's highlight areas. Forms of artifacts include blooming, chromatic aberrations, jaggies, moiré, noise, and halation. There are a number of available software applications that have been designed to diminish or eliminate artifacts from a photograph, post capture.

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**Question - 19:**

What is BMP?

**Ans:**

A bit-mapped file format used by Microsoft Windows. The BMP format supports RGB, indexed-color, grayscale, and Bitmap color modes.

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**Question - 20:**

What is Autofocus?

**Ans:**

The ability of the camera and lens to keep the subject in focus during an exposure. Autofocus can be Continuous, meaning focus is maintained regardless of where it moves within the frame, or Single, meaning the point of focus is locked regardless of where the subject may move. For more on this subject

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**Question - 21:**

Tell me what is aliasing?

**Ans:**

The process by which smooth curves and lines that run diagonally across the screen of a low-resolution digital file take on a jagged look as opposed to a smooth, natural rendition. Aliasing is an artifact that results from a sample resolution that is not more than twice the frequency of what is being captured, or the Nyquist Rate. A common form of aliasing is moiré. Smoothing and anti-aliasing techniques can reduce the effects of aliasing.

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**Question - 22:**

What is 2K?

**Ans:**

2K is a 17:9 format, defined by the Digital Cinema Initiatives, is a resolution of 2048 x 1080. It is most commonly found on professional cinema cameras and gear.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 23:**

What is A-D Converter?

**Ans:**

The A-D Converter converts the analog signal that is emitted from the image sensor into a digital signal.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 24:**

What is CMY Color (Cyan, Magenta and Yellow)?

**Ans:**

These three secondary colors can be combined to recreate all other colors. Like CMYK, CMY is used in printing to create the colors seen in a print, although with less density in the blacks than CMYK color. CMY color is used in some of the least expensive desktop printers.



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**Question - 25:**

What is APS-H (APSH)?

**Ans:**

APS-H format imaging sensors (1.3x) are smaller than full-frame (24 x 36mm) imaging sensors but larger than APS-C (1.5x) imaging sensors. Although currently only available in Canon's high-speed 1D series (not 1Ds) cameras, APS-H format sensors were also used in Leica's first digital rangefinder, the M8, as well as Leica's short-lived add-on digital back for the now-discontinued Leica R reflex camera system.

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**Question - 26:**

What is adobe RGB (Adobe RGB 1998)?

**Ans:**

A widely accepted color space that encompasses a wider range of color than the more commonly used sRGB color space. Adobe RGB is the preferred color space for images intended for prepress applications.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 27:**

Do you know when Can we Use A Manual Iris Lens?

**Ans:**

A general rule of thumb is only to use a MI lens in an internal application. This is because you are reliant on the electronic circuitry of the camera compensating for light changes in the scene and this is not able to compensate to the same degree as that of an Auto Iris lens.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 28:**

Can you tell me what major challenges and problems did you face at your last position?

**Ans:**

During my last position I was employed as a waiter in a pub, which faced me with challenges such as keeping up with demand when encountered with a busy lunchtime rush whilst being able to balance this with customer satisfaction, which of course is the most important thing for myself and the business. This experience has allowed me to develop my organisation skills and ability to individually and as a team work on a task.

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**Question - 29:**

What is absolute resolution?

**Ans:**

Image resolution as expressed in horizontal and vertical pixel count (e.g., 1600 x 1200 pixels is the absolute resolution, and is also expressed as 2.1 megapixels (MP), having more than 2,000,000 pixels on its sensor).

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**Question - 30:**

Can you explain me a difficult project and how you overcame it?

**Ans:**

I struggled with reacting quickly to a variation of movements on the floor. In order to overcome this, I practiced a camera sequence which tested my reaction time.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 31:**

Explain me simplex?

**Ans:**

A simplex machine is best suited to applications where recording only is the priority. Simplex machines cannot display multi screen images (i.e. quad, 9 way and 16 way split) while in the record mode.

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**Question - 32:**

Tell me what Size Monitor Should I Be Using?

**Ans:**

The correct size monitor is dependent on its use e.g. the number of images to be displayed at any given time, the viewing distance and the available space.

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**Question - 33:**

What is color Palette?

**Ans:**

A palette is the set of available colors. For a given application, the palette may be only a subset of all the colors that can be physically displayed. For example, many



computer systems can display 16 million unique colors, but a given program would use only 256 of them at a time if the display were in 256-color mode. The computer system's palette, therefore, would consist of the 16 million colors, but the program's palette would only contain the 256-color subset.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 34:**

What is batch Scan?

**Ans:**

The ability to scan and process more than one image in a single action. Batch scanning is only recommended if all of the images being scanned or corrected are equal in tonal values.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 35:**

What is ASA?

**Ans:**

An abbreviation of the American Standards Association, ASA is the term used to describe the light-sensitivity levels of film and camera imaging sensors.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 36:**

Can you tell us what is the most difficult situation you have had to face and how did you tackle it?

**Ans:**

When wether and gear is not favourable still got the shoot material for project.

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**Question - 37:**

What is IP655?

**Ans:**

Protection against low pressure jets of water from all directions - limited ingress Permitted.

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**Question - 38:**

What Are Osd Cameras?

**Ans:**

OSD (On Screen Display) cameras have a menu system within the camera assembly that can be accessed in order to set functions such as Iris levels, AGC on/off and most features of standard and advanced cameras.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 39:**

What is chromatic Aberration?

**Ans:**

Also known as color fringing, chromatic aberration occurs when the collective color wavelengths of an image fail to focus on a common plane. The results of chromatic aberration are most noticeable around the edges of high-contrast images, especially toward the edges of the frame. Chromatic aberration is most common on less expensive lenses, although even the best optics can occasionally display lower levels of chromatic aberration, under certain conditions.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 40:**

Tell me what is aperture?

**Ans:**

The adjustable opening-or f-stop-of a lens determines how much light passes through the lens on its way to the film plane, or nowadays, to the surface of the camera's imaging sensor. "Faster" lenses have wider apertures, which in turn allow for faster shutter speeds. The wider the aperture is set, the shallower the depth of field will be in the resulting image.

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**Question - 41:**

What is acquire?

**Ans:**

To import digital image files into a software application for processing or editing purposes. The term is often applied differently within different types of software.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 42:**

Please explain how Do I Set Up A Camera And Lens For Use In Low Light Conditions And Or With Infra Red Lighting?

**Ans:**

When setting the back focus of a Color camera for low light conditions you should place an ND1 (Neutral Density) filter in front of the lens. When setting the back



focus of a Mono camera for low light conditions you should place an ND3 (Neutral Density) filter in front of the lens. When setting the back focus of a Mono camera fitted with I/R lighting for low light conditions you should place an IRP (Infra- Red Pass) filter in front of the lens.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 43:

Tell us how Do We Set Up An Auto Iris Lens?

#### Ans:

An Auto Iris lens has two 'pots' on the side commonly marked ALC (Automatic level control) and LEVEL.

The ALC control has settings of PEAK and AVERAGE (P+A).

The LEVEL control has HIGH and LOW settings 'H+L'.

ALC:

\* The adjustment allows control over any bright areas in the scene e.g. sun reflection through windows, street lighting etc. There are two settings PEAK and AVERAGE.

\* If set to PEAK, bright areas in the scene are taken into account more, reducing the contrast in the surrounding area. This allows more detail to be seen in the bright areas.

\* If set to AVERAGE the lens takes the bright areas less into account which usually causes over brightness or flare in these areas, but raising the contrast of the surrounding area.

LEVEL:

\* The only correct way to set the VIDEO LEVEL is by the use of an oscilloscope, for most Engineers this is not an option.

\* A more practical method is to use a service test monitor and a camera that you know has been set up correctly to 1 volt peak to peak.

\* Put the video output from this tested camera into the test monitor and adjust the contrast and brightness until you are satisfied with the picture. Mark the contrast and brightness controls so that you can set them to this position again.

\* Set up each camera adjusting the ALC (as above) then adjusting the LEVEL to obtain a picture similar to that achieved with the test camera. (Making sure that your test monitor is set to your marked positions)

NB: On most zoom lenses the ALC adjustment is a speed control for the Iris motor and is best left in the mid position. The Amplifiers on Auto Iris lenses are sensitive; so adjust the LEVEL and ALC with a proper trimming tool instead of an ordinary screwdriver, which can induce small voltages.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 44:

What is blocked Shadows?

#### Ans:

Term for lack of, or loss of, shadow detail in a photographic image, usually the result of underexposure or images captured by a lower resolution (and less dynamic) imaging sensor. Although lost shadow detail can often be (partially) reclaimed in photo-editing applications, HDR (High Dynamic Range) imaging-in which two or more bracketed images are sampled and combined into a single image file containing increased levels of shadow, highlight, and mid-tone detail-has become an increasingly common in-camera solution for retaining both shadow and highlight detail.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 45:

What is effective Pixels?

#### Ans:

Effective Pixels is a measurement of the number of pixels that actively record the photographic image within a sensor. As an example, a camera might hold a sensor containing 10.5 megapixels, but they have an effective pixel count of 10.2 megapixels. This discrepancy is due to the fact that digital imaging sensors have to dedicate a certain percentage of available pixels to establish a black reference point. These pixels are usually arranged frame-like, along the edge of the sensor, out of range of the recorded image.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 46:

Please explain what's The Difference Between Hardware Compression And Software Compression?

#### Ans:

Hardware Compression: Both Capturing Video Signal and Compressing Video Signal are done by DSP chipset integrated on DVR Board. It doesn't need the computer's CPU to do this work. It's low cost of CPU and RAM resources. In this system the computer CPU's task focus on answering network request, streaming the video/audio to network and saving recorded data to local hard disk.

Software Compression: The DVR Board only capture video signal but doesn't compress it, it is the computer CPU and RAM to do this compression work. It's high cost of CPU and RAM resources. In this system the computer CPU and RAM are often overloaded. It is easier to crash than hardware compression system.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 47:

What is IP55?

#### Ans:

\* Protected against dust - limited ingress.

\* Protection against low-pressure jets of water from all directions - limited ingress permitted.

[View All Answers](#)

### Question - 48:

Can you tell me what do you feel is the most important skill a video camera operator should possess?

#### Ans:

Creative Flair. Although being technically capable is important, creativity always needs to adapt to the project. Whereas once you know how to use a camera to a professional standard, the rate of development will lessen in comparison to thinking creatively and being innovative.





[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 49:**

What is 1080i?

**Ans:**

Similar to 1080p video, the "i" stands for "interlaced," which differs from 1080p (progressive) video in that each frame contains two fields of data (but typically has double the frame rate). While progressive video is too large for broadcast, 1080i exists primarily for broadcast use, as the lower frame rate allows the signal to be sent over 60 Hz systems. The signal is 60i for NTSC or 50i for PAL.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 50:**

What is aperture Priority?

**Ans:**

A metering mode in which the photographer sets the desired lens aperture (f-stop) and the camera in turn automatically sets the appropriate shutter speed to match the scene being recorded. Portrait photographers usually prefer wider apertures for shallower depth of field (DOF), while landscape photographers prefer smaller apertures, which bring more of the scene into sharper focus. See Shutter Priority, below.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 51:**

What is ATSC?

**Ans:**

ATSC is the abbreviation for Advanced Television Systems Committee, which developed a set of standards for digital television transmission over terrestrial, cable, and satellite networks.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 52:**

Do you know what is bit?

**Ans:**

A bit (binary digit) is the smallest unit of digital information. Eight bits equals one byte. Digital images are often described by the number of bits used to represent each pixel, i.e., a 1-bit image is monochrome; an 8-bit image supports 256 colors or grayscales; while 24 or 32-bit images support an even greater range of color.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 53:**

What is CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor)?

**Ans:**

A type of imaging sensor, CMOS chips are less energy consuming than CCD-type sensors and are the dominant imaging technology used in DSLRs. Although once considered an inferior technology compared to CCD sensors, CMOS sensors have vastly improved and now represent the more common sensor technology.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 54:**

What is codec?

**Ans:**

A codec is file format for recording video files. Popular codecs include H.264, MJPEG, MPEG-4 AVC/H.264 and AVCHD.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 55:**

How Do We Connect An Auto Iris Lens To A Camera?

**Ans:**

This is usually performed by a simple plug-in connection to the rear or side of the camera. However you should always refer to the relevant camera handbook.

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