

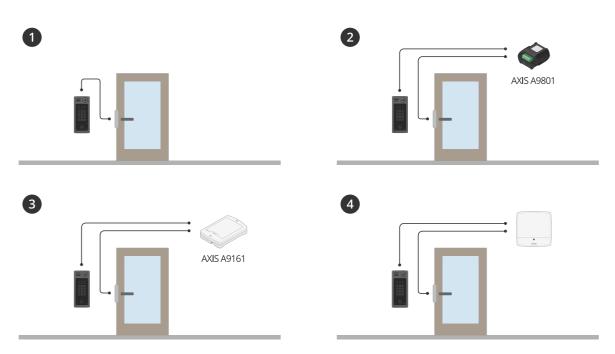
User manual

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# Solution overview

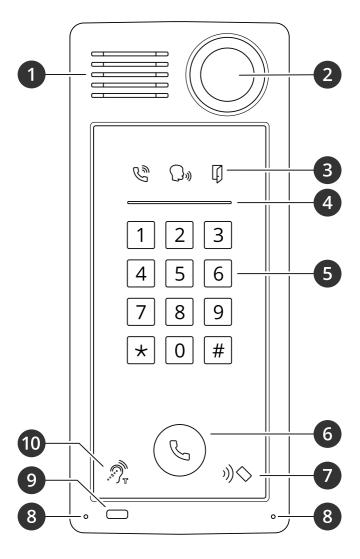
# Solution overview



- 1 Door station
- 2 Door station combined with AXIS A9801
- 3 Door station combined with AXIS A9161
- 4 Door station combined with an access control system, for example AXIS A1001 or AXIS A1601

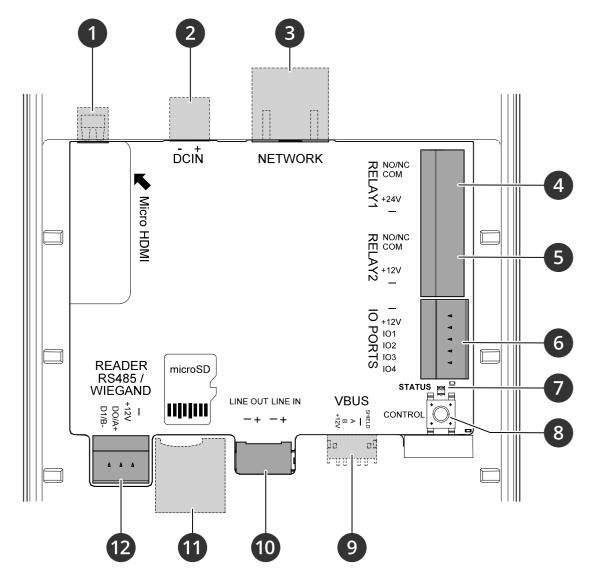
## Product overview

# **Product overview**



- 1 Speaker
- 2 Camera
- 3 Indicator icons on page 63
- 4 Card reader indicator stripe on page 63
- 5 Keypad
- 6 Call button on page 63
- 7 Card reader icon
- 8 Microphone
- 9 PIR-sensor
- 10 T-coil icon

## Product overview



- 1 HDMI connector on page 64 (microHDMI)
- 2 Power connector on page 66
- 3 Network connector on page 64 (PoE+)
- 4 Relay connector on page 64
- 5 Relay connector on page 64
- 6 I/O connector on page 65
- 7 Status LED
- 8 Control button on page 64
- 9 2N VBUS (not used)
- 10 Audio connector on page 64
- 11 SD card slot on page 63 (microSD/microSDHC/microSDXC)
- 12 Reader connector on page 65

## Installation

# Installation



To watch this video, go to the web version of this document. help.axis.com/?&tpiald=62351&tsection=solution-overview

Installation video for A8207-VE reader.



To watch this video, go to the web version of this document. help.axis.com/?Etpiald=62351Etsection=solution-overview

Installation video for A8207-VE relay.

## Get started

## Get started

## Find the device on the network

To find Axis devices on the network and assign them IP addresses in Windows®, use AXIS IP Utility or AXIS Device Manager. Both applications are free and can be downloaded from axis.com/support.

For more information about how to find and assign IP addresses, go to How to assign an IP address and access your device.

## **Browser support**

You can use the device with the following browsers:

	Chrome <sup>TM</sup>	Firefox®	Edge <sup>TM</sup>	Safari <sup>®</sup>
Windows <sup>®</sup>	recommended	recommended	✓	
macOS®	recommended	recommended	✓	✓
Linux®	recommended	recommended	✓	
Other operating systems	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b> *

<sup>\*</sup>To use AXIS OS web interface with iOS 15 or iPadOS 15, go to **Settings > Safari > Advanced > Experimental Features** and disable NSURLSession Websocket.

If you need more information about recommended browsers, go to AXIS OS Portal.

# Open the device's web interface

- 1. Open a browser and type the IP address or host name of the Axis device.
  - If you do not know the IP address, use AXIS IP Utility or AXIS Device Manager to find the device on the network.
- 2. Type the username and password. If you access the device for the first time, you must create an administrator account. See *Create an administrator account on page 7*.

## Create an administrator account

The first time you log in to your device, you must create an administrator account.

- 1. Enter a username.
- 2. Enter a password. See Secure passwords on page 7.
- 3. Re-enter the password.
- 4. Click Add user.

### Important

The device has no default account. If you lose the password for your administrator account, you must reset the device. See Reset to factory default settings on page 60.

## Secure passwords

## Important

Axis devices send the initially set password in clear text over the network. To protect your device after the first login, set up a secure and encrypted HTTPS connection and then change the password.

## Get started

The device password is the primary protection for your data and services. Axis devices do not impose a password policy as they may be used in various types of installations.

To protect your data we strongly recommend that you:

- Use a password with at least 8 characters, preferably created by a password generator.
- Don't expose the password.
- Change the password at a recurring interval, at least once a year.

# Verify that no one has tampered with the firmware

To make sure that the device has its original Axis firmware, or to take full control of the device after a security attack:

- Reset to factory default settings. See Reset to factory default settings on page 60.
   After the reset, secure boot guarantees the state of the device.
- 2. Configure and install the device.

## Web interface overview

This video gives you an overview of the device's web interface.



To watch this video, go to the web version of this document.

help.axis.com/?&piald=62351&section=web-interface-overview

Axis device web interface

# Additional settings

# **Additional settings**

This section covers all the important configurations that an installer needs to do to get the product up and running after the hardware installation has been completed.

## Change the root password

- 1. Log in to the device interface and go to System > Users.
- 2. For the root user, click > Update user.
- 3. Enter a new password and save.

# Set up direct SIP (P2P)

VoIP (Voice over IP) is a group of technologies that enables voice and multimedia communication over IP networks. For more, see Voice over IP (VoIP) on page 56.

In this product VoIP is enabled through the SIP protocol. For more information about SIP, see Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) on page 56

There are two types of setups for SIP. Peer-to-peer is one of them. Use peer-to-peer when the communication is between a few user agents within the same IP network and there is no need for extra features that a PBX-server could provide. For information on how to set it up, see *Peer-to-peer SIP (P2PSIP)* on page 56.

- 1. Go to Communication > SIP > Settings and select Enable SIP.
- 2. To allow the device to receive incoming calls, select Allow incoming calls.

### NOTICE

When you allow incoming calls, the device accepts calls from any device connected to the network. If the device is accessible from a public network or the internet, we recommend you not to allow incoming calls.

- 3. Click Call handling.
- 4. In Calling timeout, set the number of seconds that a call will last before it ends if there is no answer.
- 5. If you have allowed incoming calls, set the number of seconds before timeout for incoming calls in Incoming call timeout.
- 6. Click Ports.
- 7. Enter the SIP port number and TLS port number.

### Note

- SIP port for SIP sessions. Signalling traffic through this port is non-encrypted. The default port number is 5060.
- TLS port for SIPS and TLS secured SIP sessions. Signalling traffic through this port is encrypted with Transport Layer Security (TLS). The default port number is 5061.
- RTP start port Enter the port used for the first RTP media stream in a SIP call. The default start port for media transport is 4000. Some firewalls might block RTP traffic on certain port numbers. A port number must be between 1024 and 65535.
- 8. Click NAT traversal.
- 9. Select the protocols you want to enable for NAT traversal.

# Additional settings

### Note

Use NAT traversal when the device is connected to the network from behind a NAT router or a firewall. For more information see .

10. Click Save.

# Set up SIP through a server (PBX)

VoIP (Voice over IP) is a group of technologies that enables voice and multimedia communication over IP networks. For more information, see *Voice over IP (VoIP) on page 56*.

In this device, VoIP is enabled through the SIP protocol. For more information about SIP, see Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) on page 56

There are two types of setups for SIP. A PBX server is one of them. Use a PBX server when the communication should be between an infinite number of user agents within and outside the IP network. Additional features could be added to the setup depending on the PBX provider. For more information, see *Private Branch Exchange (PBX)* on page 57.

- 1. Request the following information from your PBX provider:
  - User ID
  - Domain
  - Password
  - Authentication ID
  - Caller ID
  - Registrar
  - RTP start port
- 2. Go to Communication > SIP > Accounts and click + Account.
- 3. Enter a Name for the account.
- 4. Select Registered.
- 5. Select a transport mode.
- 6. Add the account information from the PBX provider.
- 7. Click Save.
- 8. Set up the SIP settings in the same way as for peer-to-peer, see Set up direct SIP (P2P) on page 9. Use the RTP start port from the PBX provider.

## Create a contact

This example explains how to create a new contact in the contact list. Before you start, enable SIP in Communication > SIP.

To create a new contact:

- 1. Go to Communication > Contact list.
- 2. Click + Add contact.
- 3. Enter the first and last name of the contact.
- 4. Enter the contact's SIP address.

# Additional settings

#### Note

For information about SIP addresses, see Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) on page 56.

5. Select the SIP account to call from.

#### Note

Availability options are defined in System > Events > Schedules.

6. Choose the contact's **Availability**. If there's a call when the contact isn't available, the call gets canceled unless a there's a fallback contact.

## Note

A fallback is a contact, to whom the call gets forwarded if the original contact doesn't reply or isn't available.

- 7. In Fallback, select None.
- 8. Click Save.

# Configure the call button

By default, the call button is configured to make VMS (video management software) calls. If you want to keep this configuration, you just need to add the Axis intercom to the VMS.

This example explains how to set up the system to call a contact in the contact list when a visitor presses the call button.

- 1. Go to Communication > Calls > Call button.
- 2. Turn off Make calls in the video management software (VMS).
- 3. Under Recipients, select a contact.

To disable the call button, turn off Enable call button.

## Set up as card reader - network connection

To use the door station as a card reader, you must connect it to a door controller. The door controller stores all credentials and keeps track of who is allowed through the door. In this example we connect the devices over the network. We also modify the allowed card types.

#### Important

The network connection only works with Axis door controllers. To connect to a non-Axis door controller, you need to physically connect the devices with wires. See Set up as card reader – wired connection on page 12.

#### Before you start

Configure the door controller's hardware, using the Wiegand protocol for the reader. See the door controller's user manual for instructions

Set up the door station as a card reader

- 1. Go to Reader > Reader protocol.
- 2. Select the VAPIX reader protocol type.
- 3. Select the protocol for communicating with the door controller.

#### Note

We recommend turning on Verify certificate if you're using HTTPS.

# Additional settings

- 4. Enter the IP address for the door controller.
- 5. Enter the credentials for the door controller.
- 6. Click Connect.
- 7. Select the entrance reader for the appropriate door.
- 8. Click Save.

# Set up as card reader - wired connection

To use the door station as a card reader, you must connect it to a door controller. The door controller stores all credentials and keeps track of who is allowed through the door. In this example, we connect the devices with wires, we use the Wiegand protocol, activate the beeper and use one I/O port for the LED. We also modify the allowed card types.

#### Important

Use I/O ports that are not already in use. If you use I/O ports already in use, any events created for these ports will stop working.

#### Before you start

- Connect the door station to a door controller, see *Electrical Wiring Drawings*.
- Configure the door controller's hardware, using the Wiegand protocol for the reader. See the door controller's user manual for instructions.

#### Set up the door station as a card reader

- 1. Go to Reader > Reader protocol.
- 2. Select Wiegand.
- 3. Turn on Beeper.
- 4. Under Input for beeper, select I3.
- 5. In Inputs used for LED control, select 1.
- 6. Under Input for LED1, select I1.
- 7. Select what colors to use for each state.
- 8. Under Keypress format, select FourBit.
- 9. Click Save.
- 10. Go to Reader > Chip types and activate the chip types you want to use.

### Note

You can keep the default set of chip types but we recommend modifying the list according to your specific needs.

- 11. Click Add data set to specify the data sets for the different chip types.
- 12. Click Save.

# Use protected data on cards to increase security

To increase security in your access control system, you can choose to use secure card data stored on some types of cards. The data is protected by a secret key. To read the card data, you need to store the secret key and other information about the card on the device.

1. Go to Reader > Chip types.

# Additional settings

- 2. Under Data sets for active chip types, select the chip type you want to edit and click Add data set.
- 3. Enter information about the card data. What information to enter depends on the card type and how the cards were enrolled.
- 4. If you use the OSDP or Wiegand protocols, select **Use** as **UID** to send the secure data as the UID/CSN instead of the normal card UID/CSN.
- 5. To only allow cards that comply with the specified card data to be sent to the access controller, select Required data. Cards that don't comply are silently ignored by the reader.
- 6. Click Save.

## Use DTMF to unlock the door for a visitor

When a visitor makes a call from the door station, the person who answers can use the Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency signaling (DTMF) of his SIP device to unlock the door. The door controller unlocks and locks the door.

This example explains how to:

- define the DTMF signal in the door station
- set up the door station to:
  - request the door controller to unlock the door, or
  - unlock the door using the internal relay.

You make all settings in the door station's webpage.

## Before you start

• Allow SIP calls from the device and set up a SIP account. See Set up direct SIP (P2P) on page 9 and Set up SIP through a server (PBX) on page 10.

#### Define the DTMF signal in the door station

- 1. Go to Communication > SIP > Accounts and locate the SIP account.
- 2. Click > Edit.
- 3. Click DTMF.
- 4. Click + DTMF sequence.
- 5. In the Sequence field, enter "1".
- 6. In the Description field, enter "Unlock door".
- 7. Click Save.

Set up the door station to unlock the door using the internal relay

- 8. Go to System > Events > Rules and add a rule.
- 9. In the Name field, enter "DTMF unlock door".
- 10. From the list of conditions, under Call, select DTMF and Unlock door.
- 11. From the list of actions, under I/O, select Toggle I/O once.
- 12. From the list of ports, select Relay 1.
- 13. Change Duration to 00:00:07, which means that the door is open for 7 seconds.

# Additional settings

14. Click Save.

## Transmit live video to a monitor

Your device can transmit a live video stream to an HDMI monitor without a network connection. Use the monitor to see who is at the door.

- 1. Connect an external monitor to the HDMI connector.
- 2. Adjust the HDMI settings in System > Video out.

## The web interface

## The web interface

To reach the device's web interface, type the device's IP address in a web browser.

Note

Support for the features and settings described in this section varies between devices. This icon the feature or setting is only available in some devices.





Show or hide the main menu.



Access the release notes.



Access the product help.



Change the language.



Set light theme or dark theme.



The user menu contains:

- Information about the user who is logged in.
- Change account: Log out from the current account and log in to a new account.
- Log out: Log out from the current account.
- The context menu contains:
  - Analytics data: Accept to share non-personal browser data.
  - Feedback: Share any feedback to help us improve your user experience.
  - Legal: View information about cookies and licenses.
  - About: View device information, including firmware version and serial number.
  - Legacy device interface: Change the device's web interface to the legacy version.

## Status

### Device info

Shows the device information, including firmware version and serial number.

Upgrade firmware: Upgrade the firmware on your device. Takes you to the Maintenance page where you can do a firmware upgrade.

### Time sync status

Shows NTP synchronization information, including if the device is in sync with an NTP server and the time remaining until the next sync.

NTP settings: View and update the NTP settings. Takes you to the Date and time page where you can change the NTP settings.

## Security

### The web interface

Shows what kind of access to the device that is active, and what encryption protocols are in use. Recommendations to the settings are based on the AXIS OS Hardening Guide.

Hardening guide: Link to AXIS OS Hardening guide where you can learn more about cybersecurity on Axis devices and best practices.

#### Connected clients

Shows the number of connections and connected clients.

View details: View and update the list of the connected clients. The list shows IP address, protocol, port, and PID/Process of each client.

### Ongoing recordings

Shows ongoing recordings and their designated storage space.

Recordings: View ongoing and filtered recordings and their source. For more information, see Recordings on page 33





Shows the storage space where the recording is saved.

## Communication

## **Contact list**

### Contacts



Click to download the contact list as a json file.



Click to import a contact list (json).



Add contact: Click to add a new contact to the contact list.

First name: Enter the contact's first name.

Last name: Enter the contact's last name.

Speed dial



: Enter an available speed dial number for the contact. This number is used to call the contact from the device.

SIP address: If you use SIP, enter the contact's IP address or extension.

: Click to make a test call. The call will automatically end when answered.

SIP account: If you use SIP, select the SIP account to use for the call from the device to the contact.

Availability: Select the contact's availability schedule. If a call is attempted when the contact isn't available, the call is canceled unless there's a fallback contact.

Fallback: If applicable, select a fallback contact from the list.

• The context menu contains:

Edit contact: Edit the contact's properties.

## The web interface

Delete contact: Delete the contact.

#### Groups



Click to download the contact list as a json file.



Click to import a contact list (ison).



Add group: Click to create a new group of existing contacts.

Name: Enter a name for the group.

Use for group calls only: Turn on if you want to use the group only for group calls. Turn off if you want to add individual contacts in a group but not use the group for group calls.

Speed dial: Enter an available speed dial number for the group. This number is used to call the group from the device. Only for group call groups.

Recipients: Select the contacts to include in the group. Calls will be placed to all recipients at the same time. The maximum number of recipients is six.

Fallback: If applicable, select a fallback contact from the list. Only for group call groups.

:

The context menu contains:

Edit group: Edit the group's properties.

Delete group: Delete the group.

## SIP

## Settings

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is used for interactive communication sessions between users. The sessions can include audio and video.

Enable SIP: Check this option to make it possible to initiate and receive SIP calls.

Allow incoming calls: Check this option to allow incoming calls from other SIP devices.

#### Call handling

- Calling timeout: Set the maximum duration of an attempted call if no one answers.
- Incoming call duration: Set the maximum time an incoming call can last (max 10 min).
- End calls after: Set the maximum time that a call can last (max 60 minutes). Select Infinite call duration if you don't want to limit the length of a call.

### **Ports**

A port number must be between 1024 and 65535.

- SIP port: The network port used for SIP communication. The signaling traffic through this port is non-encrypted. The default port number is 5060. Enter a different port number if required.
- TLS port: The network port used for encrypted SIP communication. The signaling traffic through this port is encrypted with Transport Layer Security (TLS). The default port number is 5061. Enter a different port number if required.
- RTP start port: The network port used for the first RTP media stream in a SIP call. The default start port number is 4000. Some firewalls block RTP traffic on certain port numbers.

### **NAT** traversal

## The web interface

Use NAT (Network Address Translation) traversal when the device is located on an private network (LAN) and you want to make it available from outside of that network.

#### Note

For NAT traversal to work, the router must support it. The router must also support UPnP°.

Each NAT traversal protocol can be used separately or in different combinations depending on the network environment.

- ICE: The ICE (Interactive Connectivity Establishment) protocol increases the chances of finding the most efficient
  path to successful communication between peer devices. If you also enable STUN and TURN, you improve the ICE
  protocol's chances.
- STUN: STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT) is a client-server network protocol that lets the device determine if it is located behind a NAT or firewall, and if so obtain the mapped public IP address and port number allocated for connections to remote hosts. Enter the STUN server address, for example, an IP address.
- TURN: TURN (Traversal Using Relays around NAT) is a protocol that lets a device behind a NAT router or firewall receive incoming data from other hosts over TCP or UDP. Enter the TURN server address and the login information.

#### Audio and video

• Audio codec priority: Select at least one audio codec with the desired audio quality for SIP calls. Drag-and-drop to change the priority.

#### Note

The selected codecs must match the call recipient codec, since the recipient codec is decisive when a call is made.

- Audio direction: Select allowed audio directions.
- H.264 packetization mode: Select which packetization mode to use.
  - Auto: (Recommended) The device decides which packetization mode to use.
  - None: No packetization mode is set. This mode is often interpreted as mode 0.
  - 0: Non-interleaved mode.
  - 1: Single NAL unit mode.
- Video direction: Select allowed video directions.

#### Additional

- UDP-to-TCP switching: Select to allow calls to switch transport protocols from UDP (User Datagram Protocol) to TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) temporarily. The reason for switching is to avoid fragmentation, and the switch can take place if a request is within 200 bytes of the maximum transmission unit (MTU) or larger than 1300 bytes.
- Allow via rewrite: Select to send the local IP address instead of the router's public IP address.
- Allow contact rewrite: Select to send the local IP address instead of the router's public IP address.
- Register with server every: Set how often you want the device to register with the SIP server for the existing SIP accounts
- DTMF payload type: Changes the default payload type for DTMF.
- Max retransmissions: Set the maximum number of times the device tries to connect to the SIP server before it stops trying.
- Seconds until failback: Set the number of seconds until the device tries to reconnect to the primary SIP server after it has failed over to a secondary SIP server.

#### Accounts

## The web interface

All current SIP accounts are listed under SIP accounts. For registered accounts, the colored circle lets you know the status.

The account is successfully registered with the SIP server.

There is a problem with the account. Possible reasons can be authorization failure, that the account credentials are wrong, or that the SIP server can't find the account.

The peer to peer (default) account is an automatically created account. You can delete it if you create at least one other account and set that account as default. The default account is always used when a VAPIX\* Application Programming Interface (API) call is made without specifying which SIP account to call from.

+

Add account: Click to create a new SIP account.

- Active: Select to be able to use the account.
- Make default: Select to make this the default account. There must be a default account, and there can only
  be one default account.
- Answer automatically: Select to automatically answer an incoming call.
- Prioritize IPv6 over IPv4 : Select to prioritize IPv6 addresses over IPv4 addresses. This is useful when you connect to peer-to-peer accounts or domain names that resolve in both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. You can only prioritize IPv6 for domain names that are mapped to IPv6 addresses.
- Name: Enter a descriptive name. This can, for example, be a first and last name, a role, or a location. The name is not unique.
- User ID: Enter the unique extension or phone number assigned to the device.
- Peer-to-peer: Use for direct calls to another SIP device on the local network.
- Registered: Use for calls to SIP devices outside the local network, through a SIP server.
- Domain: If available, enter the public domain name. It will be shown as part of the SIP address when calling other
  accounts.
- Password: Enter the password associated with the SIP account for authenticating against the SIP server.
- Authentication ID: Enter the authentication ID used for authenticating against the SIP server. If it is the same as the user ID, you don't need to enter the authentication ID.
- Caller ID: The name which is presented to the recipient of calls from the device.
- Registrar: Enter the IP address for the registrar.
- Transport mode: Select the SIP transport mode for the account: UPD, TCP, or TLS.
- TLS version (only with transport mode TLS): Select the version of TLS to use. Versions v1.2 and v1.3 are the most secure. Automatic selects the most secure version that the system can handle.
- Media encryption (only with transport mode TLS): Select the type of encryption for media (audio and video) in SIP calls.
- Certificate (only with transport mode TLS): Select a certificate.
- Verify server certificate (only with transport mode TLS): Check to verify the server certificate.
- Secondary SIP server: Turn on if you want the device to try to register on a secondary SIP server if registration on the primary SIP server fails.
- SIP secure: Select to use Secure Session Initiation Protocol (SIPS). SIPS uses the TLS transport mode to encrypt traffic.
- Proxies
  - Proxy: Click to add a proxy.
  - Prioritize: If you have added two or more proxies, click to prioritize them.
  - Server address: Enter the IP address of the SIP proxy server.
  - Username: If required, enter the username for the SIP proxy server.
    - Password: If required, enter the password for the SIP proxy server.
- Video ①
  - View area: Select the view area to use for video calls. If you select none, the native view is used.
  - Resolution: Select the resolution to use for video calls. The resolution affects the required bandwidth.
  - Frame rate: Select the number of frames per second for video calls. The frame rate affects the required bandwidth.
  - **H.264 profile**: Select the profile to use for video calls.

DTMF

## The web interface

Add sequence: Click to create a new dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) sequence. To create a rule that is activated by touch-tone, go to Events > Rules.

Sequence: Enter the characters to activate the rule. Allowed characters: 0-9, A-D, #, and \*.

**Description**: Enter a description of the action to be triggered by the sequence.

Accounts: Select the accounts that will use the DTMF sequence. If you choose peer-to-peer, all peer-to-peer accounts will share the same DTMF sequence.

## **Protocols**

Select the protocols to use for each account. All peer-to-peer accounts share the same protocol settings.

Use RTP (RFC2833): Turn on to allow dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) signaling, other tone signals and telephony events in RTP packets.

Use SIP INFO (RFC2976): Turn to include the INFO method to the SIP protocol. The INFO method adds optional application layer information, generally related to the session.

#### Test call

SIP account: Select which account to make the test call from.

SIP address: Enter a SIP address and click to make a test call and verify that the account works.

### Access list

Use access list: Turn on to restrict who can make calls to the device.

Policy:

- Allow: Select to allow incoming calls only from the sources in the access list.
- Block: Select to block incoming calls from the sources in the access list.

Add source: Click to create a new entry in the access list.

SIP source: Type the caller ID or SIP server address of the source.

## Calls

#### Call button

**Enable call button**: Turn on to make it possible to use the call button.

Standby light: Select an option for the built-in light around the call button.

- Auto : The device turns the built-in light on and off based on the surrounding light.
   On: The built-in light is always turned on when the device is in standby mode.
- Off: The built-in light is always turned off when the device is in standby mode.

Recipients: Select or create one or more contacts to call when someone presses the call button. If you add more than one recipient, the call will be placed to all of them at the same time. The maximum number of SIP call recipients is six, while you can have an unlimited number of VMS call recipients.

Fallback: Add a fallback contact from the list in case none of the recipients replies.

#### General

## The web interface

#### Audio

#### Note

- The selected audio clip is only played when a call is made.
- If you change the audio clip or gain during an ongoing call, it doesn't take effect until the next call.

Ringtone: Select the audio clip to play when someone makes a call to the device. Use the slider to adjust the gain.

Ringback tone: Select the audio clip to play when someone makes a call from the device. Use the slider to adjust the gain.

### VMS calls

### VMS calls

Allow calls in the video management software (VMS): Select to allow calls from the device to the VMS. You can make VMS calls even if SIP is turned off.

Call timeout: Set the maximum duration of an attempted call if no one answers.

## Video

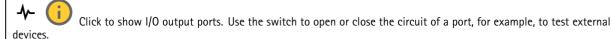


Click to play the live video stream.



Click to freeze the live video stream.

Click to take a snapshot of the live video stream. The file is saved in the 'Downloads' folder on your computer. The image file name is [snapshot\_YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS.jpg]. The size of the snapshot depends on the compression that the specific web-browser engine where the snapshot is received applies, therefore, the snapshot size may vary from the actual compression setting that is configured in the device.







Click to manually turn on or turn off the IR illumination.





Click to manually turn on or turn off the white light.



Click to access onscreen controls:

• Predefined controls: Turn on to use the available onscreen controls.

• Custom controls: Click Add custom control to add an onscreen control.

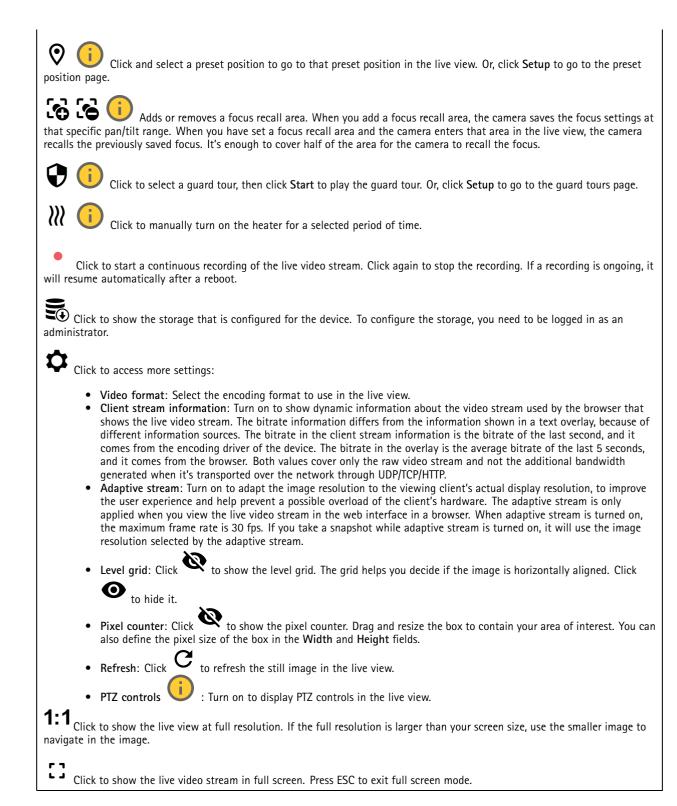
Starts the washer. When the sequence starts, the camera moves to the configured position to receive the wash spray. When the whole wash sequence is completed, the camera returns to its previous position. This icon is only visible when the washer is connected and configured.





Starts the wiper.

## The web interface



## The web interface

### Installation

**Capture mode**: A capture mode is a preset configuration that defines how the camera captures images. When you change the capture mode, it can affect many other settings, such as view areas and privacy masks.

Mounting position



**Power line frequency**: To minimize image flicker, select the frequency your region uses. The American regions usually use 60 Hz. The rest of the world mostly uses 50 Hz. If you're not sure of your region's power line frequency, check with the local authorities.

## **Image**

#### **Appearance**

Scene profile : Select a scene profile that suits your surveillance scenario. A scene profile optimizes image settings, including color level, brightness, sharpness, contrast, and local contrast, for a specific environment or purpose.

- Forensic: Suitable for surveillance purposes.
- Indoor : Suitable for indoor environments.
- Outdoor : Suitable for outdoor environments.
- Vivid: Useful for demonstration purposes.
- Traffic overview: Suitable for vehicle traffic monitoring.

Saturation: Use the slider to adjust the color intensity. You can, for example, get a grayscale image.



Contrast: Use the slider to adjust the difference between light and dark.



**Brightness**: Use the slider to adjust the light intensity. This can make objects easier to see. Brightness is applied after image capture, and doesn't affect the information in the image. To get more details from a dark area, it's usually better to increase gain or exposure time.



### The web interface

Sharpness: Use the slider to make objects in the image appear sharper by adjusting the edge contrast. If you increase the sharpness, it may increase the bitrate and the amount of storage space needed as well.



### Wide dynamic range

wdr 🤍



: Turn on to make both bright and dark areas of the image visible.

Local contrast : Use the slider to adjust the contrast of the image. A higher value makes the contrast higher between dark and light areas.

Tone mapping : Use the slider to adjust the amount of tone mapping that is applied to the image. If the value is set to zero, only the standard gamma correction is applied, while a higher value increases the visibility of the darkest and brightest parts in the image.

#### White balance

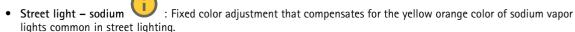
When the camera detects the color temperature of the incoming light, it can adjust the image to make the colors look more natural. If this is not sufficient, you can select a suitable light source from the list.

The automatic white balance setting reduces the risk of color flicker by adapting to changes gradually. If the lighting changes, or when the camera is first started, it can take up to 30 seconds to adapt to the new light source. If there is more than one type of light source in a scene, that is, they differ in color temperature, the dominating light source acts as a reference for the automatic white balance algorithm. This behavior can be overridden by choosing a fixed white balance setting that matches the light source you want to use as a reference.

## Light environment:

- Automatic: Automatic identification and compensation for the light source color. This is the recommended setting which can be used in most situations.
- Automatic outdoors : Automatic identification and compensation for the light source color. This is the recommended setting which can be used in most outdoor situations.
- Custom indoors : Fixed color adjustment for a room with some artificial light other than fluorescent lighting and good for a normal color temperature around 2800 K.
- Custom outdoors : Fixed color adjustment for sunny weather conditions with a color temperature around
- Fixed fluorescent 1: Fixed color adjustment for fluorescent lighting with a color temperature around 4000 K.
- Fixed fluorescent 2: Fixed color adjustment for fluorescent lighting with a color temperature around 3000 K.
- Fixed indoors: Fixed color adjustment for a room with some artificial light other than fluorescent lighting and good for a normal color temperature around 2800 K.
- Fixed outdoors 1: Fixed color adjustment for sunny weather conditions with a color temperature around 5500 K.
- Fixed outdoors 2: Fixed color adjustment for cloudy weather condition with a color temperature around 6500 K.
- Street light mercury : Fixed color adjustment for ultraviolet emission in mercury vapor lights common in street lighting.

## The web interface



• Hold current: Keep the current settings and do not compensate for light changes.

Manual : Fix the white balance with the help of a white object. Drag the circle to an object that you want
the camera to interpret as white in the live view image. Use the Red balance and Blue balance sliders to adjust the
white balance manually.

#### Exposure

Select an exposure mode to reduce rapidly changing irregular effects in the image, for example, flicker produced by different types of light sources. We recommend you to use the automatic exposure mode, or the same frequency as your power network.

#### Exposure mode:

• Automatic: The camera\_adjusts the aperture, gain, and shutter automatically.

• Automatic aperture : The camera adjusts the aperture and gain automatically. The shutter is fixed.

• Automatic shutter : The camera adjusts the shutter and gain automatically. The aperture is fixed.

• Hold current: Locks the current exposure settings.

• Flicker-free : The camera adjusts the aperture and gain automatically, and uses only the following shutter speeds: 1/50 s (50 Hz) and 1/60 s (60 Hz).

• Flicker-free 50 Hz : The camera adjusts the aperture and gain automatically, and uses the shutter speed 1/50 s.

• Flicker-free 60 Hz : The camera adjusts the aperture and gain automatically, and uses the shutter speed 1/60 s.

• Flicker-reduced : This is the same as flicker-free, but the camera might use shutter speeds faster than 1/100 s (50 Hz) and 1/120 s (60 Hz) for brighter scenes.

• Flicker-reduced 50 Hz : This is the same as flicker-free, but the camera might use shutter speeds faster than 1/100 s for brighter scenes.

• Flicker-reduced 60 Hz : This is the same as flicker-free, but the camera might use shutter speeds faster than 1/120 s for brighter scenes.

Manual : The aperture, gain, and shutter are fixed.

**Exposure zone**: Use exposure zones to optimize the exposure in a selected part of the scene, for example, the area in front of an entrance door.

#### Note

The exposure zones are related to the original image (unrotated), and the names of the zones apply to the original image. This means, for example, that if the video stream is rotated 90°, then the **Upper** zone becomes the **Right** zone in the stream, and **Left** becomes **Lower**.

• Automatic: Suitable for most situations.

• Center: Uses a fixed area in the center of the image to calculate the exposure. The area has a fixed size and position\_in the live view.

• Full : Uses the entire live view to calculate the exposure.

• Upper : Uses an area with a fixed size and position in the upper part of the image to calculate the exposure.

• Lower : Uses an area with a fixed size and position in the lower part of the image to calculate the exposure.

## The web interface

• Left : Uses an area with a fixed size and position in the left part of the image to calculate the exposure.

• Right  $\bigcup$ : Uses an area with a fixed size and position in the right part of the image to calculate the exposure.

• Spot: Uses an area with a fixed size and position in the live view to calculate the exposure.

• Custom: Uses an area in the live view to calculate the exposure. You can adjust the size and position of the area.

Max shutter: Select the shutter speed to provide the best image. Low shutter speeds (longer exposure) might cause motion blur when there is movement, and a too high shutter speed might affect the image quality. Max shutter works with max gain to improve the image.

Max gain: Select the suitable max gain. If you increase the max gain, it improves the visible level of detail in dark images, but also increases the noise level. More noise can also result in increased use of bandwidth and storage. If you set the max gain to a high value, images can differ a lot if the light conditions are very different from day to night. Max gain works with max shutter to improve the image.

Motion-adaptive exposure



: Select to reduce motion blur in low-light conditions.

Blur-noise trade-off: Use the slider to adjust the priority between motion blur and noise. If you want to prioritize low bandwidth and have less noise at the expense of details in moving objects, move the slider towards Low noise. If you want to prioritize the preservation of details in moving objects at the expense of noise and bandwidth, move the slider towards Low motion blur.

#### Note

You can change the exposure either by adjusting the exposure time or by adjusting the gain. If you increase the exposure time, it results in more motion blur, and if you increase the gain, it results in more noise. If you adjust the Blur-noise trade-off towards Low noise, the automatic exposure will prioritize longer exposure times over increasing gain, and the opposite if you adjust the trade-off towards Low motion blur. Both the gain and exposure time will eventually reach their maximum values in low-light conditions, regardless of the priority set.

Lock aperture : Turn on to keep the aperture size set by the Aperture slider. Turn off to allow the camera to automatically adjust the aperture size. You can, for example, lock the aperture for scenes with permanent light conditions.

Aperture : Use the slider to adjust the aperture size, that is, how much light passes through the lens. To allow more light to enter the sensor and thereby produce a brighter image in low-light conditions, move the slider towards Open. An open aperture also reduces the depth of field, which means that objects close to or far from the camera can appear unfocused. To allow more of the image to be in focus, move the slider towards Closed.

Exposure level: Use the slider to adjust the image exposure.





: Turn on to detect the effects of foggy weather and automatically remove them for a clearer image.

## Note

We recommend you not to turn on **Defog** in scenes with low contrast, large light level variations, or when the autofocus is slightly off. This can affect the image quality, for example, by increasing the contrast. Furthermore, too much light can negatively impact the image quality when defog is active.

## Stream

General

## The web interface

Resolution: Select the image resolution suitable for the surveillance scene. A higher resolution increases bandwidth and storage.

Frame rate: To avoid bandwidth problems on the network or reduce storage size, you can limit the frame rate to a fixed amount. If you leave the frame rate at zero, the frame rate is kept at the highest possible rate under the current conditions. A higher frame rate requires more bandwidth and storage capacity.

**Compression**: Use the slider to adjust the image compression. High compression results in a lower bitrate and lower image quality. Low compression improves the image quality, but uses more bandwidth and storage when you record.

**Signed video**: Turn on to add the signed video feature to the video. Signed video protects the video from tampering by adding cryptographic signatures to the video.

### **Zipstream**

Zipstream is a bitrate reduction technology, optimized for video surveillance, that reduces the average bitrate in an H.264 or H.265 stream in real time. Axis Zipstream applies a high bitrate in scenes where there are multiple regions of interest, for example, in scenes with moving objects. When the scene is more static, Zipstream applies a lower bitrate, and thereby reduces the required storage. To learn more, see *Reducing the bit rate with Axis Zipstream* 

## Select the bitrate reduction Strength:

- · Off: No bitrate reduction.
- Low: No visible quality degradation in most scenes. This is the default option and it can be used in all types
  of scenes to reduce the bitrate.
- Medium: Visible effects in some scenes through less noise and a slightly lower level of detail in regions of lower interest, for example, where there's no movement.
- High: Visible effects in some scenes through less noise and a lower level of detail in regions of lower interest, for
  example, where there's no movement. We recommend this level for cloud-connected devices and devices that
  use local storage.
- Higher: Visible effects in some scenes through less noise and a lower level of detail in regions of lower interest, for example, where there's no movement.
- Extreme: Visible effects in most scenes. The bitrate is optimized for smallest possible storage.

Optimize for storage: Turn on to minimize the bitrate while maintaining quality. The optimization does not apply to the stream shown in the web client. This can only be used if your VMS supports B-frames. Turning on Optimize for storage also turns on Dynamic GOP.

**Dynamic FPS** (frames per second): Turn on to allow the bandwidth to vary based on the level of activity in the scene. More activity requires more bandwidth.

Lower limit: Enter a value to adjust the frame rate between minimal fps and the stream default fps based on scene motion. We recommend you to use lower limit in scenes with very little motion, where the fps could drop to 1 or lower.

**Dynamic GOP** (Group of Pictures): Turn on to dynamically adjust the interval between I-frames based on the level of activity in the scene.

**Upper limit**: Enter a maximum GOP length, that is, the maximum number of P-frames between two I-frames. An I-frame is a self-contained image frame that is independent of other frames.

**P-frames:** A P-frame is a predicted image that shows only the changes in the image from the previous frame. Enter the desired number of P-frames. The higher the number, the less bandwidth is required. However, if there is network congestion, there could be a noticeable deterioration in the video quality.

#### Bitrate control

## The web interface

- Average: Select to automatically adjust the bitrate over a longer time period and provide the best possible image quality based on the available storage.
  - Click to calculate the target bitrate based on available storage, retention time, and bitrate limit.
  - Target bitrate: Enter desired target bitrate.
  - Retention time: Enter the number of days to keep the recordings.
  - Storage: Shows the estimated storage that can be used for the stream.
  - Maximum bitrate: Turn on to set a bitrate limit.
  - Bitrate limit: Enter a bitrate limit that is higher than the target bitrate.
- Maximum: Select to set a maximum instant bitrate of the stream based on your network bandwidth.
  - Maximum: Enter the maximum bitrate.
- Variable: Select to allow the bitrate to vary based on the level of activity in the scene. More activity requires more bandwidth. We recommend this option for most situations.

#### Orientation

Mirror: Turn on to mirror the image.

#### Audio

Include: Turn on to use audio in the video stream.

Source



: Select what audio source to use.

Stereo



: Turn on to include built-in audio as well as audio from an external microphone.

### **Overlays**



: Click to add an overlay. Select the type of overlay from the dropdown list:

- Text: Select to show a text that is integrated in the live view image and visible in all views, recordings and snapshots. You can enter your own text, and you can also include pre-configured modifiers to automatically show, for example, time, date, and frame rate.
  - : Click to add the date modifier %F to show yyyy-mm-dd.
  - : Click to add the time modifier %X to show hh:mm:ss (24-hour clock).
  - Modifiers: Click to select any of the modifiers shown in the list to add them to the text box. For example, %a shows the day of the week.
  - Size: Select the desired font size.
  - Appearance: Select the text color and background color, for example, white text on a black background (default).
  - : Select the position of the overlay in the image.
- Image: Select to show a static image superimposed over the video stream. You can use .bmp, .png, .jpeg, or .svg files. To upload an image, click Images. Before you upload an image, you can choose to:
  - Scale with resolution: Select to automatically scale the overlay image to fit the video resolution.
  - Use transparency: Select and enter the RGB hexadecimal value for that color. Use the format RRGGBB. Examples of hexadecimal values: FFFFFF for white, 000000 for black, FF0000 for red, 6633FF for blue, and 669900 for green. Only for .bmp images.
- Scene annotation : Select to show a text overlay in the video stream that stays in the same position, even when the camera pans or tilts in another direction. You can choose to only show the overlay within certain zoom levels.
  - : Click to add the date modifier %F to show yyyy-mm-dd.

### The web interface

- Click to add the time modifier %x to show hh:mm:ss (24-hour clock).
- Modifiers: Click to select any of the modifiers shown in the list to add them to the text box. For example, %a shows the day of the week.
- **Size**: Select the desired font size.
- Appearance: Select the text color and background color, for example, white text on a black background (default).
- : Select the position of the overlay in the image. The overlay is saved and remains in the pan and tilt coordinates of this position.
- Annotation between zoom levels (%): Set the zoom levels which the overlay will be shown within.
- Annotation symbol: Select a symbol that appears instead of the overlay when the camera is not within the set zoom levels.
- Streaming indicator : Select to show an animation superimposed over the video stream. The animation indicates that the video stream is live, even if the scene doesn't contain any motion.
  - Appearance: Select the animation color and background color, for example, red animation on a transparent background (default).
  - Size: Select the desired font size.
  - : Select the position of the overlay in the image.
- Widget: Linegraph : Show a graph chart that displays how a measured value changes over time.
  - Title: Enter a title for the widget.
  - Overlay modifier: Select an overlay modifier as data source. If you have created MQTT overlays, they will be located at the end of the list.
  - : Select the position of the overlay in the image.
  - Size: Select the size of the overlay.
  - Visible on all channels: Turn off to show only on your currently selected channel. Turn on to show on all active channels.
  - Update interval: Choose the time between data updates.
  - Transparency: Set the transparency of the entire overlay.
  - Background transparency: Set the transparency only of the background of the overlay.
  - Points: Turn on to add a point to the graph line when data is updated.
  - X axis
  - Label: Enter the text label for the x axis.
  - Time window: Enter how long time the data is visualized.
  - Time unit: Enter a time unit for the x axis.
  - Y axis
  - Label: Enter the text label for the y axis.
  - **Dynamic scale:** Turn on for the scale to automatically adapt to the data values. Turn off to manually enter values for a fixed scale.
  - Min alarm threshold and Max alarm threshold: These values will add horizontal reference lines to the graph, making it easier to see when the data value becomes too high or too low.
- Widget: Meter : Show a bar chart that displays the most recently measured data value.
  - Title: Enter a title for the widget.
  - Overlay modifier: Select an overlay modifier as data source. If you have created MQTT overlays, they will be located at the end of the list.
  - : Select the position of the overlay in the image.
  - Size: Select the size of the overlay.
  - Visible on all channels: Turn off to show only on your currently selected channel. Turn on to show on all active channels.
  - Update interval: Choose the time between data updates.
  - Transparency: Set the transparency of the entire overlay.
  - Background transparency: Set the transparency only of the background of the overlay.
  - Points: Turn on to add a point to the graph line when data is updated.
  - Yaxis
  - Label: Enter the text label for the y axis.

### The web interface

- **Dynamic scale**: Turn on for the scale to automatically adapt to the data values. Turn off to manually enter values for a fixed scale.
- Min alarm threshold and Max alarm threshold: These values will add horizontal reference lines to the bar chart, making it easier to see when the data value becomes too high or too low.

### Privacy masks



: Click to create a new privacy mask.

Privacy masks: Click to change the color of all privacy masks, or to delete all privacy masks permanently.



Mask x: Click to rename, disable, or permanently delete the mask.

#### Reader

## Reader protocol

Reader protocol type: Select the protocol to use for the reader functionality.

- VAPIX reader: Can only be used with an Axis door controller.
  - Protocol: Select HTTPS or HTTP.
  - Door controller address: Enter the IP address for the door controller.
  - User name: Enter the username of the door controller.
  - Password: Enter the password of the door controller.
  - Connect: Click to connect to the door controller.
  - Select reader: Select the entrance reader for the appropriate door.
- OSDP:
  - OSDP address: Enter the OSDP reader address. 0 is the default and most common address for single readers.
- Wiegand 🛡
  - Beeper: Turn on to activate the beeper input.
  - Input for beeper: Select the I/O port used for the beeper.
  - Input used for LED control: Select how many I/O ports to use for controlling LED feedback on the device.
  - Input for LED1/LED2: Select which I/O ports to use for LED input.
  - Idle color: If no I/O port is used to control the LED, you can select a static color to show on the card reader indicator stripe.
  - Color for state low/high: If one I/O port is used for LED control, select the color to show for state low and state high respectively.
  - Idle color/LED1 color/LED2 color/LED1 + LED2 color: If two I/O ports are used for LED control, select the colors to show for idle, LED1, LED2, and LED1 + LED2 respectively.
  - Keypress format: Select how to format the PIN when it's sent to the access control unit.
  - FourBit: PIN 1234 is encoded and sent as 0x1 0x2 0x3 0x4. This is the default and most common behaviour.
  - EightBitZeroPadded: PIN 1234 is encoded and sent as 0x01 0x02 0x03 0x04.
  - EightBitInvertPadded: PIN 1234 is encoded and sent as 0xE1 0xD2 0xC3 0xB4.
  - Wiegand26: The PIN is encoded in Wiegand26 format with an 8 bit facility code and a 16 bit id.
  - Wiegand34: The PIN is encoded in a Wiegand34 format with a 16 bit facility code and a 16 bit id.
  - Wiegand37: The PIN is encoded in a Wiegand37 format (H10302) with a 35 bit id.
  - Wiegand37FacilityCode: The PIN is encoded in a Wiegand37 format (H10304) with a 16 bit facility code and a 19 bit id.
  - Facility code: Enter the facility code to be sent. This option is only available for some keypress formats.

## The web interface

## **Output format**

Select data format: Select in which format to send card data to the access control unit.

- Raw: Transmits the card data as it is.
- Wiegand26: Encodes the card data in Wiegand26 format with an 8 bit facility code and a 16 bit id.
- Wiegand34: Encodes the card data in Wiegand34 format with a 16 bit facility code and a 16 bit id.
- Wiegand37: Encodes the card data in Wiegand37 format (H10302) with a 35 bit id.
- Wiegand37FacilityCode: Encodes the card data in Wiegand37 format (H10304) with a 16 bit facility code and a 19 bit id.
- Custom: Define your own formatting.

Facility code override mode: Select an option for overriding the facility code.

- Auto: Doesn't override the facility code, and creates a facility code from the input data auto detection. Either uses the card's original facility code, or forges it from excess bits of a card number.
- Optional: Uses the facility code from the input data, or overrides with a configured optional value.
- Override: Always overrides with a specified facility code.

## Chip types

Chip types

Activate chip type: Select a chip type from the list to activate it.

Active chip types shows a list of all active chip types and whether they use default or custom data sets.

•

The context menu contains:

• Deactivate: Click to remove the chip type from the list of active chip types.

#### Data sets for active chip types

Invert byte order for all chip types using the full card serial number (CSN): Turn on to reverse the byte order of the card serial number. The card serial number is the default data.

**Invert byte order for all chip types using secure card data:** Turn on to reverse the byte order of the secure card data for chip types that use a custom data set.

Add data set: Select a chip type and click to add a data set. For custom data.

- Name of data set: Rename the data set to help you identify the data. The name must be unique. It works as an ID in, for example, the API.
- Enabled: Turn off to stop using the data set without deleting it.
- Required data: If secure card data for some reason isn't accessible, the device doesn't send any data to the door controller when this setting is turned on. Turn off to send CSN to the door controller in case secure card data isn't accessible.
- Use as authenticator: Turn off if you don't want to use secure card data for authentication, but only send it as metadata valid for VAPIX protocol.
- Offset (bits): Enter the start position of the data. 0 means that the start position is the first bit.
- Length (bits): Enter the length of the data. 0 means that any length of data will be read.
- Use data on card: Turn on to use secure card data. Turn off to use CSN instead of secure card data.

The remaining settings are chip type specific, and are used to define how to read secure card data.

# PIN

The PIN settings must match the ones configured in the access control unit.

## The web interface

Length (0–32): Enter the number of digits in the PIN. If users aren't required to use a PIN when they use the reader, set the length to 0.

**Timeout (seconds, 3–50)**: Enter the number of seconds that need to pass before the device returns to idle mode when no PIN is received.

## **Audio**

## **Device settings**

Input: Turn on or off audio input. Shows the type of input.

Noise cancellation: Turn on to improve audio quality by removing background noise.

Input type : Select the type of input, for instance, if it's internal microphone or line.

Power type : Select power type for your input.

Apply changes : Apply your selection.

Separate gain controls : Turn on to adjust the gain separately for the different input types.

Automatic gain control : Turn on to dynamically adapt the gain to changes in the sound.

Gain: Use the slider to change the gain. Click the microphone icon to mute or unmute.

Output: Shows the type of output.

Gain: Use the slider to change the gain. Click the speaker icon to mute or unmute.

### Stream

**Encoding**: Select the encoding to use for the input source streaming. You can only choose encoding if audio input is turned on. If audio input is turned off, click **Enable audio input** to turn it on.

Echo cancellation: Turn on to remove echoes during two-way communication.

## Audio clips

+ Add clip: Add a new audio clip. You can use .au, .mp3, .opus, .vorbis, .wav files.

Play the audio clip.

Stop playing the audio clip.

• The context menu contains:

## The web interface

- · Rename: Change the name of the audio clip.
- Create link: Create a URL that, when used, plays the audio clip on the device. Specify the volume and number
  of times to play the clip.
- Download: Download the audio clip to your computer.
- Delete: Delete the audio clip from the device.

# Recordings

Ongoing recordings: Show all ongoing recordings on the device.

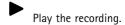
Start a recording on the device.

Choose which storage device to save to.

Stop a recording on the device.

Triggered recordings will end when manually stopped or when the device is shut down.

Continuous recordings will continue until manually stopped. Even if the device is shut down, the recording will continue when the device starts up again.



Stop playing the recording.

Show or hide information and options about the recording.

Set export range: If you only want to export part of the recording, enter a time span.

Encrypt: Select to set a password for exported recordings. It will not be possible to open the exported file without the password.

Click to delete a recording.

Export: Export the whole or a part of the recording.

Click to filter the recordings.

From: Show recordings done after a certain point in time.

To: Show recordings up until a certain point in time.

**Source** ① : Show recordings based on source. The source refers to the sensor.

Event: Show recordings based on events.

Storage: Show recordings based on storage type.

## The web interface

## **Apps**



Add app: Install a new app.

Find more apps: Find more apps to install. You will be taken to an overview page of Axis apps.

Allow unsigned apps: Turn on to allow installation of unsigned apps.

Allow root-privileged apps: Turn on to allow apps with root privileges full access to the device.



View the security updates in AXIS OS and ACAP apps.

Note

The device's performance might be affected if you run several apps at the same time.

Use the switch next to the app name to start or stop the app.

Open: Access the app's settings. The available settings depend on the application. Some applications don't have any settings.

- :
- The context menu can contain one or more of the following options:
  - Open-source license: View information about open-source licenses used in the app.
  - App log: View a log of the app events. The log is helpful when you contact support.
  - Activate license with a key: If the app requires a license, you need to activate it. Use this option if your device
    doesn't have internet access.
    - If you don't have a license key, go to axis.com/products/analytics. You need a license code and the Axis product serial number to generate a license key.
  - Activate license automatically: If the app requires a license, you need to activate it. Use this option if your device has internet access. You need a license code to activate the license.
  - Deactivate the license: Deactivate the license to replace it with another license, for example, when you change from a trial license to a full license. If you deactivate the license, you also remove it from the device.
  - · Settings: Configure the parameters.
  - Delete: Delete the app permanently from the device. If you don't deactivate the license first, it remains active.

## System

## Time and location

Date and time

The time format depends on the web browser's language settings.

Note

We recommend you synchronize the device's date and time with an NTP server.

### The web interface

Synchronization: Select an option for the device's date and time synchronization.

- Automatic date and time (manual NTS KE servers): Synchronize with the secure NTP key establishment servers connected to the DHCP server.
  - Manual NTS KE servers: Enter the IP address of one or two NTP servers. When you use two NTP servers, the device synchronizes and adapts its time based on input from both.
- Automatic date and time (NTP servers using DHCP): Synchronize with the NTP servers connected to the DHCP server.
  - Fallback NTP servers: Enter the IP address of one or two fallback servers.
- Automatic date and time (manual NTP servers): Synchronize with NTP servers of your choice.
  - Manual NTP servers: Enter the IP address of one or two NTP servers. When you use two NTP servers, the device synchronizes and adapts its time based on input from both.
- Custom date and time: Manually set the date and time. Click Get from system to fetch the date and time settings once from your computer or mobile device.

Time zone: Select which time zone to use. Time will automatically adjust to daylight saving time and standard time.

Note

The system uses the date and time settings in all recordings, logs, and system settings.

#### **Device location**

Enter where the device is located. Your video management system can use this information to place the device on a map.

- Latitude: Positive values are north of the equator.
- Longitude: Positive values are east of the prime meridian.
- Heading: Enter the compass direction that the device is facing. 0 is due north.
- Label: Enter a descriptive name for the device.
- Save: Click to save your device location.

## Configuration check

Interactive device image: Click the buttons in the image to simulate real key presses. This allows you to try out configurations or troubleshoot the hardware without having physical access to the device.



: Shows information about the credentials that were last registered.





Show the latest credentials data.





The context menu contains:

- Reverse UID: Invert the byte order of the UID.
- Revert UID: Revert the byte order of the UID back to the original order.
- Copy to clipboard: Copy the UID.

Check credentials : Enter a UID or a PIN and submit to check the credentials. The system will respond in the same way as if you used the credentials at the device. If both UID and PIN is required, start by entering the UID.

## Network

IPv4

### The web interface

Assign IPv4 automatically: Select to let the network router assign an IP address to the device automatically. We recommend automatic IP (DHCP) for most networks.

IP address: Enter a unique IP address for the device. Static IP addresses can be assigned at random within isolated networks, provided that each address is unique. To avoid conflicts, we recommend you contact your network administrator before you assign a static IP address.

Subnet mask: Enter the subnet mask to define what addresses are inside the local area network. Any address outside the local area network goes through the router.

Router: Enter the IP address of the default router (gateway) used to connect devices that are attached to different networks and network segments.

Fallback to static IP address if DHCP isn't available: Select if you want to add a static IP address to use as fallback if DHCP is unavailable and can't assign an IP address automatically.

#### Note

If DHCP isn't available and the device uses a static address fallback, the static address is configured with a limited scope.

#### IPv6

Assign IPv6 automatically: Select to turn on IPv6 and to let the network router assign an IP address to the device automatically.

#### Hostname

Assign hostname automatically: Select to let the network router assign a hostname to the device automatically.

Hostname: Enter the hostname manually to use as an alternative way of accessing the device. The server report and system log use the hostname. Allowed characters are A–Z, a–z, 0–9 and –.

#### DNS servers

Assign DNS automatically: Select to let the DHCP server assign search domains and DNS server addresses to the device automatically. We recommend automatic DNS (DHCP) for most networks.

Search domains: When you use a hostname that is not fully qualified, click Add search domain and enter a domain in which to search for the hostname the device uses.

DNS servers: Click Add DNS server and enter the IP address of the DNS server. This provides the translation of hostnames to IP addresses on your network.

### HTTP and HTTPS

HTTPS is a protocol that provides encryption for page requests from users and for the pages returned by the web server. The encrypted exchange of information is governed by the use of an HTTPS certificate, which guarantees the authenticity of the server.

To use HTTPS on the device, you must install an HTTPS certificate. Go to System > Security to create and install certificates.

## The web interface

Allow access through: Select if a user is allowed to connect to the device through the HTTP, HTTPS, or both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.

#### Note

If you view encrypted web pages through HTTPS, you might experience a drop in performance, especially when you request a page for the first time.

HTTP port: Enter the HTTP port to use. The device allows port 80 or any port in the range 1024-65535. If you are logged in as an administrator, you can also enter any port in the range 1-1023. If you use a port in this range, you get a warning.

HTTPS port: Enter the HTTPS port to use. The device allows port 443 or any port in the range 1024–65535. If you are logged in as an administrator, you can also enter any port in the range 1–1023. If you use a port in this range, you get a warning.

Certificate: Select a certificate to enable HTTPS for the device.

#### Network discovery protocols

Bonjour®: Turn on to allow automatic discovery on the network.

Bonjour name: Enter a friendly name to be visible on the network. The default name is the device name and MAC address.

UPnP®: Turn on to allow automatic discovery on the network.

UPnP name: Enter a friendly name to be visible on the network. The default name is the device name and MAC address.

WS-Discovery: Turn on to allow automatic discovery on the network.

## One-click cloud connection

One-click cloud connection (O3C) together with an O3C service provides easy and secure internet access to live and recorded video from any location. For more information, see axis.com/end-to-end-solutions/hosted-services.

#### Allow 03C:

- One-click: This is the default setting. Press and hold the control button on the device to connect to an O3C service over the internet. You need to register the device with the O3C service within 24 hours after you press the control button. Otherwise, the device disconnects from the O3C service. Once you register the device, Always is enabled and the device stays connected to the O3C service.
- Always: The device constantly attempts to connect to an O3C service over the internet. Once you register the device, it stays connected to the O3C service. Use this option if the control button on the device is out of reach.
- No: Disables the O3C service.

**Proxy settings**: If needed, enter the proxy settings to connect to the proxy server.

Host: Enter the proxy server's address.

Port: Enter the port number used for access.

Login and Password: If needed, enter username and password for the proxy server.

### Authentication method:

- Basic: This method is the most compatible authentication scheme for HTTP. It's less secure than the Digest method because it sends the username and password unencrypted to the server.
- Digest: This method is more secure because it always transfers the password encrypted across the network.
- Auto: This option lets the device select the authentication method depending on the supported methods. It prioritizes
  the Digest method over the Basic method.

Owner authentication key (OAK): Click Get key to fetch the owner authentication key. This is only possible if the device is connected to the internet without a firewall or proxy.

#### SNMP

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) allows remote management of network devices.

### The web interface

SNMP: Select the version of SNMP to use.

- v1 and v2c:
  - Read community: Enter the community name that has read-only access to all supported SNMP objects. The default value is public.
  - Write community: Enter the community name that has read or write access to all supported SNMP objects (except read-only objects). The default value is write.
  - Activate traps: Turn on to activate trap reporting. The device uses traps to send messages for important events or status changes to a management system. In the web interface, you can set up traps for SNMP v1 and v2c. Traps are automatically turned off if you change to SNMP v3 or turn off SNMP. If you use SNMP v3, you can set up traps through the SNMP v3 management application.
  - Trap address: Enter the IP address or host name of the management server.
  - **Trap community**: Enter the community to use when the device sends a trap message to the management system.
  - Traps:
  - Cold start: Sends a trap message when the device starts.
  - Warm start: Sends a trap message when you change an SNMP setting.
  - Link up: Sends a trap message when a link changes from down to up.
  - Authentication failed: Sends a trap message when an authentication attempt fails.

#### Note

All Axis Video MIB traps are enabled when you turn on SNMP v1 and v2c traps. For more information, see AXIS OS Portal > SNMP.

- v3: SNMP v3 is a more secure version, which provides encryption and secure passwords. To use SNMP v3, we recommend you to activate HTTPS, as the password is then sent through HTTPS. This also prevents unauthorized parties' access to unencrypted SNMP v1 and v2c traps. If you use SNMP v3, you can set up traps through the SNMP v3 management application.
  - Password for the account "initial": Enter the SNMP password for the account named "initial". Although the password can be sent without activating HTTPS, we don't recommend it. The SNMP v3 password can only be set once, and preferably only when HTTPS is enabled. Once the password is set, the password field is no longer displayed. To set the password again, you must reset the device to factory default settings.

## Connected clients

Shows the number of connections and connected clients.

View details: View and update the list of the connected clients. The list shows IP address, protocol, port, and PID/Process of each client.

## Security

#### Certificates

Certificates are used to authenticate devices on a network. The device supports two types of certificates:

• Client/server certificates

A client/server certificate validates the device's identity, and can be self-signed or issued by a Certificate Authority (CA). A self-signed certificate offers limited protection and can be used before a CA-issued certificate has been obtained.

CA certificates

You can use a CA certificate to authenticate a peer certificate, for example to validate the identity of an authentication server when the device connects to a network protected by IEEE 802.1X. The device has several pre-installed CA certificates.

These formats are supported:

Certificate formats: .PEM, .CER, and .PFX

• Private key formats: PKCS#1 and PKCS#12

#### Important

If you reset the device to factory default, all certificates are deleted. Any pre-installed CA certificates are reinstalled.

### The web interface

<u>-</u>Q

Filter the certificates in the list.



Add certificate: Click to add a certificate.

- More : Show more fields to fill in or select.
- Secure keystore: Select to use Secure element or Trusted Platform Module 2.0 to securely store the private key. For more information on which secure keystore to select, go to help.axis.com/en-us/axis-os#cryptographic-support.
- Key type: Select the default or a different encryption algorithm from the drop-down list to protect the certificate.
- The context menu contains:
  - Certificate information: View an installed certificate's properties.
  - Delete certificate: Delete the certificate.
  - Create certificate signing request: Create a certificate signing request to send to a registration authority to apply for a digital identity certificate.

Secure keystore 0:

- Secure element (CC EAL6+): Select to use secure element for secure keystore.
- Trusted Platform Module 2.0 (CC EAL4+, FIPS 140-2 Level 2): Select to use TPM 2.0 for secure keystore.

#### IEEE 802.1x and IEEE 802.1AE MACsec

IEEE 802.1x is an IEEE standard for port-based network admission control providing secure authentication of wired and wireless network devices. IEEE 802.1x is based on EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol).

To access a network protected by IEEE 802.1x, network devices must authenticate themselves. The authentication is performed by an authentication server, typically a RADIUS server (for example, FreeRADIUS and Microsoft Internet Authentication Server).

#### Certificates

When configured without a CA certificate, server certificate validation is disabled and the device tries to authenticate itself regardless of what network it is connected to.

When using a certificate, in Axis' implementation, the device and the authentication server authenticate themselves with digital certificates using EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol – Transport Layer Security).

To allow the device to access a network protected through certificates, you must install a signed client certificate on the device.

Authentication method: Select an EAP type used for authentication. The default option is EAP-TLS.

Client certificate: Select a client certificate to use IEEE 802.1x. The authentication server uses the certificate to validate the client's identity.

CA certificate: Select CA certificates to validate the authentication server's identity. When no certificate is selected, the device tries to authenticate itself regardless of what network it is connected to.

EAP identity: Enter the user identity associated with the client certificate.

EAPOL version: Select the EAPOL version that is used in the network switch.

Use IEEE 802.1x: Select to use the IEEE 802.1x protocol.

#### IEEE 802.1AE MACsec

IEEE 802.1AE MACsec is an IEEE standard for media access control (MAC) security that defines connectionless data confidentiality and integrity for media access independent protocols.

The settings are only available if you use EAP-TLS as the authentication method.

## The web interface

#### Mode

- Dynamic CAK / EAP-TLS: The default option. After a secured connection, the device checks for MACsec on the network.
- Static CAK / pre-shared key (PSK): Select to set the key name and value to connect to the network.

#### Prevent brute-force attacks

Blocking: Turn on to block brute-force attacks. A brute-force attack uses trial-and-error to guess login info or encryption keys.

Blocking period: Enter the number of seconds to block a brute-force attack.

**Blocking conditions**: Enter the number of authentication failures allowed per second before the block starts. You can set the number of failures allowed both on page level and device level.

#### IP address filter

Use filter: Select to filter which IP addresses are allowed to access the device.

Policy: Choose whether to Allow or Deny access for certain IP addresses.

Addresses: Enter the IP numbers that are either allowed or denied access to the device. You can also use the CIDR format.

#### Custom signed firmware certificate

To install test firmware or other custom firmware from Axis on the device, you need a custom signed firmware certificate. The certificate verifies that the firmware is approved by both the device owner and Axis. The firmware can only run on a specific device which is identified by its unique serial number and chip ID. Only Axis can create custom signed firmware certificates, since Axis holds the key to sign them.

Install: Click to install the certificate. You need to install the certificate before you install the firmware.

•

The context menu contains:

• Delete certificate: Delete the certificate.

## **Accounts**

## Accounts



Add account: Click to add a new account. You can add up to 100 accounts.

Account: Enter a unique account name.

**New password**: Enter a password for the account. Passwords must be 1 to 64 characters long. Only ASCII printable characters (code 32 to 126) are allowed in the password, for example, letters, numbers, punctuation, and some symbols.

Repeat password: Enter the same password again.

#### Privileges:

- Administrator: Has full access to all settings. Administrators can also add, update, and remove other accounts.
- Operator: Has access to all settings except:
  - All **System** settings.
  - Adding apps.
- Viewer: Has access to:
  - Watch and take snapshots of a video stream.
  - Watch and export recordings.
  - Pan, tilt, and zoom; with PTZ user access.

### The web interface

:

The context menu contains:

Update account: Edit the account properties.

Delete account: Delete the account. You can't delete the root account.

#### Anonymous access

Allow anonymous viewing: Turn on to allow anyone access the device as a viewer without logging in with an account.

Allow anonymous PTZ operating: Turn on to allow anonymous users to pan, tilt, and zoom the image.

#### SSH accounts



Add SSH account: Click to add a new SSH account.

• Restrict root access: Turn on to restrict functionality that requires root access.

• Enable SSH: Turn on to use SSH service.

Account: Enter a unique account name.

New password: Enter a password for the account. Passwords must be 1 to 64 characters long. Only ASCII printable characters (code 32 to 126) are allowed in the password, for example, letters, numbers, punctuation, and some symbols.

Repeat password: Enter the same password again.

Comment: Enter a comment (optional).

:

The context menu contains:

Update SSH account: Edit the account properties.

Delete SSH account: Delete the account. You can't delete the root account.

## **OpenID Configuration**

## Important

Enter the right values to ensure you can log in to the device again.

Client ID: Enter the OpenID username.

Outgoing Proxy: Enter the proxy address for the OpenID connection to use a proxy server.

Admin claim: Enter a value for the admin role.

Provider URL: Enter the web link for the API endpoint authentication. Format should be https://[insert

URL]/.well-known/openid-configuration

Operator claim: Enter a value for the operator role.

Require claim: Enter the data that should be in the token.

Viewer claim: Enter the value for the viewer role.

Remote user: Enter a value to identify remote users. This will help to display the current user in the device's web interface.

Scopes: Optional scopes that could be part of the token.

Client secret: Enter the OpenID password

### The web interface

Save: Click to save the OpenID values.

Enable OpenID: Turn on to close current connection and allow device authentication from the provider URL.

#### **Events**

#### Rules

A rule defines the conditions that triggers the product to perform an action. The list shows all the currently configured rules in the product.

#### Note

You can create up to 256 action rules.



Add a rule: Create a rule.

Name: Enter a name for the rule.

Wait between actions: Enter the minimum time (hh:mm:ss) that must pass between rule activations. It is useful if the rule is activated by, for example, day-night mode conditions, to avoid that small light changes during sunrise and sunset activate the rule repeatedly.

**Condition:** Select a condition from the list. A condition must be met for the device to perform an action. If multiple conditions are defined, all of them must be met to trigger the action. For information about specific conditions, see *Get started with rules for events*.

Use this condition as a trigger: Select to make this first condition function only as a starting trigger. It means that once the rule is activated, it remains active for as long as all the other conditions are met, no matter the state of the first condition. If you don't select this option, the rule will simply be active whenever all the conditions are met.

**Invert this condition**: Select if you want the condition to be the opposite of your selection.



Add a condition: Click to add an additional condition.

**Action**: Select an action from the list and enter its required information. For information about specific actions, see *Get started with rules for events*.

## Recipients

You can set up your device to notify recipients about events or send files. The list shows all the recipients currently configured in the product, along with information about their configuration.

## Note

You can create up to 20 recipients.

## The web interface

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Add a recipient: Click to add a recipient.

Name: Enter a name for the recipient.

Type: Select from the list:

#### FTP

- Host: Enter the server's IP address or hostname. If you enter a hostname, make sure that a DNS server is specified under System > Network > IPv4 and IPv6.
- Port: Enter the port number used by the FTP server. The default is 21.
- Folder: Enter the path to the directory where you want to store files. If this directory doesn't already exist on the FTP server, you will get an error message when uploading files.
- Username: Enter the username for the login.
- Password: Enter the password for the login.
- Use temporary file name: Select to upload files with temporary, automatically generated filenames. The
  files get renamed to the desired names when the upload completes. If the upload is aborted/interrupted,
  you don't get any corrupt files. However, you probably still get the temporary files. This way you know
  that all files that have the desired name are correct.
- **Use passive FTP**: Under normal circumstances, the product simply requests the target FTP server to open the data connection. The device actively initiates both the FTP control and data connections to the target server. This is normally needed if there is a firewall between the device and the target FTP server.

#### HTTP

- URL: Enter the network address to the HTTP server and the script that will handle the request. For example, http://192.168.254.10/cgi-bin/notify.cgi.
- Username: Enter the username for the login.
- Password: Enter the password for the login.
- Proxy: Turn on and enter the required information if a proxy server must be passed to connect to the HTTP server.

#### HTTPS

- URL: Enter the network address to the HTTPS server and the script that will handle the request. For example, https://192.168.254.10/cgi-bin/notify.cgi.
- Validate server certificate: Select to validate the certificate that was created by HTTPS server.
- Username: Enter the username for the login.
- Password: Enter the password for the login.
- Proxy: Turn on and enter the required information if a proxy server must be passed to connect to the HTTPS server.

#### Network storage

You can add network storage such as NAS (network-attached storage) and use it as a recipient to store files. The files are stored in the Matroska (MKV) file format.

- Host: Enter the IP address or hostname for the network storage.
- Share: Enter the name of the share on the host.
- Folder: Enter the path to the directory where you want to store files.
- Username: Enter the username for the login.
- Password: Enter the password for the login.

#### SFTP

- Host: Enter the server's IP address or hostname. If you enter a hostname, make sure that a DNS server is specified under System > Network > IPv4 and IPv6.
- Port: Enter the port number used by the SFTP server. The default is 22.
- Folder: Enter the path to the directory where you want to store files. If this directory doesn't already exist on the SFTP server, you will get an error message when uploading files.
- Username: Enter the username for the login.
- Password: Enter the password for the login.
- SSH host public key type (MD5): Enter the fingerprint of the remote host's public key (a 32-digit hexadecimal string). The SFTP client supports SFTP servers using SSH-2 with RSA, DSA, ECDSA, and ED25519 host key types. RSA is the preferred method during negotiation, followed by ECDSA, ED25519, and DSA. Make sure to enter the right MD5 host key that is used by your SFTP server. While the Axis device supports both MD5 and SHA-256 hash keys, we recommend using SHA-256 due to stronger security over MD5. For more information on how to configure an SFTP server with an Axis device, go to the AXIS OS Portal.
- SSH host public key type (SHA256): Enter the fingerprint of the remote host's public key (a 43-digit Base64 encoded string). The SFTP client supports SFTP servers using SSH-2 with RSA, DSA, ECDSA, and ED25519 host

### The web interface

key types. RSA is the preferred method during negotiation, followed by ECDSA, ED25519, and DSA. Make sure to enter the right MD5 host key that is used by your SFTP server. While the Axis device supports both MD5 and SHA-256 hash keys, we recommend using SHA-256 due to stronger security over MD5. For more information on how to configure an SFTP server with an Axis device, go to the AXIS OS Portal.

Use temporary file name: Select to upload files with temporary, automatically generated filenames. The
files get renamed to the desired names when the upload completes. If the upload is aborted or interrupted,
you don't get any corrupt files. However, you probably still get the temporary files. This way, you know
that all\_files that have the desired name are correct.

# SIP or VMS

SIP: Select to make a SIP call.

VMS: Select to make a VMS call.

- From SIP account: Select from the list.
- To SIP address: Enter the SIP address.
- Test: Click to test that your call settings works.

#### Email

- **Send email to**: Enter the email address to send emails to. To enter multiple addresses, use commas to separate them.
- Send email from: Enter the email address of the sending server.
- **Username**: Enter the username for the mail server. Leave this field empty if the mail server does not require authentication.
- Password: Enter the password for the mail server. Leave this field empty if the mail server does not require authentication.
- Email server (SMTP): Enter the name of the SMTP server, for example, smtp.gmail.com, smtp.mail.yahoo.com.
- Port: Enter the port number for the SMTP server, using values in the range 0-65535. The default value is 587.
- Encryption: To use encryption, select either SSL or TLS.
- Validate server certificate: If you use encryption, select to validate the identity of the device. The certificate can be self-signed or issued by a Certificate Authority (CA).
- POP authentication: Turn on to enter the name of the POP server, for example, pop.gmail.com.

#### Note

Some email providers have security filters that prevent users from receiving or viewing large amount of attachments, from receiving scheduled emails and similar. Check the email provider's security policy to avoid your email account being locked or missing out on your expected emails.

## TCP

- Host: Enter the server's IP address or hostname. If you enter a hostname, make sure that a DNS server is specified under System > Network > IPv4 and IPv6.
- Port: Enter the port number used to access the server.

Test: Click to test the setup.

The co

The context menu contains:

View recipient: Click to view all the recipient details.

Copy recipient: Click to copy a recipient. When you copy, you can make changes to the new recipient.

Delete recipient: Click to delete the recipient permanently.

## Schedules

Schedules and pulses can be used as conditions in rules. The list shows all the schedules and pulses currently configured in the product, along with information about their configuration.



Add schedule: Click to create a schedule or pulse.

## Manual triggers

## The web interface

You can use the manual trigger to manually trigger a rule. The manual trigger can, for example, be used to validate actions during product installation and configuration.

#### MOTT

MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) is a standard messaging protocol for the Internet of Things (IoT). It was designed for simplified IoT integration and is used in a wide variety of industries to connect remote devices with a small code footprint and minimal network bandwidth. The MQTT client in Axis device firmware can simplify integration of data and events produced in the device to systems which are not video management software (VMS).

Set up the device as an MQTT client. MQTT communication is based on two entities, the clients and the broker. The clients can send and receive messages. The broker is responsible for routing messages between clients.

You can learn more about MQTT in AXIS OS Portal.

#### ALPN

ALPN is a TLS/SSL extension that allows for the selection of an application protocol during the handshake phase of the connection between the client and server. This is used to enable MQTT traffic over the same port that is used for other protocols, such as HTTP. In some cases, there might not be a dedicated port open for MQTT communication. A solution in such cases is to use ALPN to negotiate the use of MQTT as the application protocol on a standard port, allowed by the firewalls.

#### MQTT client

Connect: Turn on or off the MQTT client.

Status: Shows the current status of the MQTT client.

**Broker** 

**Host**: Enter the hostname or IP address of the MQTT server.

Protocol: Select which protocol to use.

Port: Enter the port number.

- 1883 is the default value for MQTT over TCP
- 8883 is the default value for MQTT over SSL
- 80 is the default value for MQTT over WebSocket
- 443 is the default value for MQTT over WebSocket Secure

ALPN protocol: Enter the ALPN protocol name provided by your MQTT broker provider. This is only applicable with MQTT over SSL and MQTT over WebSocket Secure.

Username: Enter the username that the client will use to access the server.

Password: Enter a password for the username.

Client ID: Enter a client ID. The client identifier is sent to the server when the client connects to it.

Clean session: Controls the behavior at connection and disconnection time. When selected, the state information is discarded at connect and disconnect.

HTTP proxy: A URL with a maximum length of 255 bytes. You can leave the field empty if you don't want to use an HTTP proxy.

HTTPS proxy: A URL with a maximum length of 255 bytes. You can leave the field empty if you don't want to use an HTTPS proxy.

Keep alive interval: Enables the client to detect when the server is no longer available without having to wait for the long TCP/IP timeout.

Timeout: The time interval in seconds to allow a connect to complete. Default value: 60

## The web interface

Device topic prefix: Used in the default values for the topic in the connect message and LWT message on the MQTT client tab, and in the publication conditions on the  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MQTT}}$  publication tab.

Reconnect automatically: Specifies whether the client should reconnect automatically after a disconnect.

#### Connect message

Specifies if a message should be sent out when a connection is established.

Send message: Turn on to send messages.

Use default: Turn off to enter your own default message.

**Topic**: Enter the topic for the default message.

Payload: Enter the content for the default message.

Retain: Select to keep the state of client on this Topic

QoS: Change the QoS layer for the packet flow.

#### Last Will and Testament message

The Last Will Testament (LWT) lets a client provide a testament along with its credentials when connecting to the broker. If the client disconnects ungracefully at some point later (maybe because his power source died), it can let the broker deliver a message to other clients. This LWT message has the same form as an ordinary message and gets routed via the same mechanics.

Send message: Turn on to send messages.

Use default: Turn off to enter your own default message.

**Topic**: Enter the topic for the default message.

Payload: Enter the content for the default message.

Retain: Select to keep the state of client on this Topic

QoS: Change the QoS layer for the packet flow.

## MQTT publication

Use default topic prefix: Select to use the default topic prefix, that is defined in the device topic prefix in the MQTT client tab.

**Include topic name:** Select to include the topic that describes the condition in the MQTT topic.

Include topic namespaces: Select to include ONVIF topic namespaces in the MQTT topic.

**Include serial number**: Select to include the device's serial number in the MQTT payload.

+ Add condition: Click to add a condition.

Retain: Defines which MQTT messages are sent as retained.

- None: Send all messages as non-retained.
- Property: Send only stateful messages as retained.
- All: Send both stateful and stateless messages as retained.

QoS: Select the desired level for the MQTT publication.

#### MQTT subscriptions

## The web interface

+

Add subscription: Click to add a new MQTT subscription.

Subscription filter: Enter the MQTT topic that you want to subscribe to.

Use device topic prefix: Add the subscription filter as prefix to the MQTT topic.

Subscription type:

• Stateless: Select to convert MQTT messages into a stateless message.

• Stateful: Select to convert MQTT messages into a condition. The payload is used as the state.

QoS: Select the desired level for the MQTT subscription.

#### MQTT overlays

#### Note

Connect to an MQTT broker before you add MQTT overlay modifiers.



Add overlay modifier: Click to add a new overlay modifier.

Topic filter: Add the MQTT topic that contains the data you want to show in the overlay.

Data field: Specify the key for the message payload that you want to show in the overlay, assuming the message is in JSON format.

Modifier: Use the resulting modifier when you create the overlay.

- Modifiers that start with #XMP show all of the data received from the topic.
- Modifiers that start with **#XMD** show the data specified in the data field.

## Storage

# Network storage

Ignore: Turn on to ignore network storage.

Add network storage: Click to add a network share where you can save recordings.

- Address: Enter the IP address or host name of the host server, typically a NAS (network-attached storage). We recommend you to configure the host to use a fixed IP address (not DHCP since a dynamic IP address can change) or that you use DNS. Windows SMB/CIFS names are not supported.
- **Network share:** Enter the name of the shared location on the host server. Several Axis devices can use the same network share since each device gets its own folder.
- User: If the server requires a login, enter the username. To log in to a specific domain server, type DOMAIN\username.
- Password: If the server requires a login, enter the password.
- SMB version: Select the SMB storage protocol version to connect to the NAS. If you select Auto, the device tries to negotiate one of the secure versions SMB: 3.02, 3.0, or 2.1. Select 1.0 or 2.0 to connect to older NAS that don't support higher versions. You can read more about SMB support in Axis devices here.
- Add share without testing: Select to add the network share even if an error is discovered during the connection test. The error can be, for example, that you didn't enter a password even though the server requires one.

Remove network storage: Click to unmount, unbind, and remove the connection to the network share. This removes all settings for the network share.

**Unbind:** Click to unbind and disconnect the network share. **Bind:** Click to bind and connect the network share.

**Unmount**: Click to unmount the network share. **Mount**: Click to mount the network share.

## The web interface

Write protect: Turn on to stop writing to the network share and protect recordings from being removed. You can't format a write-protected network share.

Retention time: Select how long to keep recordings, to limit the amount of old recordings, or to comply with regulations regarding data storage. If the network storage becomes full, old recordings are removed before the selected time period passes.

#### **Tools**

- Test connection: Test the connection to the network share.
- Format: Format the network share, for example, when you need to quickly erase all data. CIFS is the available file system option.

Use tool: Click to activate the selected tool.

### Onboard storage

#### Important

Risk of data loss and corrupted recordings. Do not remove the SD card while the device is running. Unmount the SD card before you remove it.

Unmount: Click to safely remove the SD card.

Write protect: Turn on to stop writing to the SD card and protect recordings from being removed. You can't format a write-protected SD card.

Autoformat: Turn on to automatically format a newly inserted SD card. It formats the file system into ext4.

Ignore: Turn on to stop storing recordings on the SD card. When you ignore the SD card, the device no longer recognizes that the card exists. The setting is only available for administrators.

Retention time: Select how long to keep recordings, to limit the amount of old recordings, or to comply with regulations regarding data storage. If the SD card becomes full, old recordings are removed before the selected time period has passed.

#### Tools

- Check: Check for errors on the SD card. This only works for the ext4 file system.
- Repair: Repair errors in the ext4 file system. To repair an SD card with the VFAT file system, eject the SD card, insert it in a computer, and perform a disk repair.
- Format: Format the SD card, for example, when you need to change the file system or quickly erase all data. VFAT and ext4 are the two available file system options. The recommended format is ext4, due to its resilience against data loss if the card is ejected or if there is an abrupt power loss. However, you need a third-party ext4 driver or application to access the file system from Windows®.
- Encrypt: Use this tool to format the SD card and enable encryption. Encrypt deletes all data stored on the SD card. After using Encrypt, the data that's stored on the SD card is protected using encryption.
- Decrypt: Use this tool to format the SD card without encryption. Decrypt deletes all data stored on the SD card. After using Decrypt, the data that's stored on the SD card is not protected using encryption.
- Change password: Change the password required to encrypt the SD card.

Use tool: Click to activate the selected tool.

Wear trigger: Set a value for the SD card wear level at which you want to trigger an action. The wear level ranges from 0–200%. A new SD card that has never been used has a wear level of 0%. A wear level of 100% indicates that the SD card is close to its expected lifetime. When the wear-level reaches 200%, there is a high risk of the SD card malfunctioning. We recommend setting the wear trigger between 80–90%. This gives you time to download any recordings as well as replace the SD card in time before it potentially wears out. The wear trigger allows you to set up an event and get a notification when the wear level reaches your set value.

## Stream profiles

A stream profile is a group of settings that affect the video stream. You can use stream profiles in different situations, for example, when you create events and use rules to record.

# The web interface



Add stream profile: Click to create a new stream profile.

**Preview**: A preview of the video stream with the stream profile settings you select. The preview updates when you change the settings on the page. If your device has different view areas, you can change the view area in the drop-down in the bottom left corner of the image.

Name: Add a name for your profile.

Description: Add a description of your profile.

Video codec: Select the video codec that should apply for the profile.

Resolution: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Frame rate: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Compression: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Zipstream 🤘



: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Optimize for storage : See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Dimania FDC



: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

**Dvnamic GOP** 



: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Mirror



: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

GOP length



: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Bitrate control: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

Include overlays: Select what type of overlays to include. See Overlays on page 28 for information about how to add overlays.

Include audio



: See Stream on page 26 for a description of this setting.

### **ONVIF**

# **ONVIF** accounts

ONVIF (Open Network Video Interface Forum) is a global interface standard that makes it easier for end-users, integrators, consultants, and manufacturers to take advantage of the possibilities offered by network video technology. ONVIF enables interoperability between different vendor products, increased flexibility, reduced cost and future-proof systems.

When you create an ONVIF account, you automatically enable ONVIF communication. Use the account name and password for all ONVIF communication with the device. For more information see the Axis Developer Community at *axis.com*.

## The web interface



Add accounts: Click to add a new ONVIF account.

Account: Enter a unique account name.

**New password:** Enter a password for the account. Passwords must be 1 to 64 characters long. Only ASCII printable characters (code 32 to 126) are allowed in the password, for example, letters, numbers, punctuation, and some symbols.

Repeat password: Enter the same password again.

Role:

- Administrator: Has full access to all settings. Administrators can also add, update, and remove other accounts.
- Operator: Has access to all settings except:
  - All **System** settings.
  - Adding apps.
- Media account: Allows access to the video stream only.

:

The context menu contains:

Update account: Edit the account properties.

Delete account: Delete the account. You can't delete the root account.

## **ONVIF** media profiles

An ONVIF media profile consists of a set of configurations that you can use to change media stream settings. You can create new profiles with your own set of configurations or use preconfigured profiles for a quick setup.



Add media profile: Click to add a new ONVIF media profile.

Profile name: Add a name for the media profile.

Video source: Select the video source for your configuration.

• Select configuration: Select a user-defined configuration from the list. The configurations in the drop-down list correspond to the device's video channels, including multiviews, view areas and virtual channels.

Video encoder: Select the video encoding format for your configuration.

• Select configuration: Select a user-defined configuration from the list and adjust the encoding settings. The configurations in the drop-down list act as identifiers/names of the video encoder configuration. Select user 0 to 15 to apply your own settings, or select one of the default users if you want to use predefined settings for a specific encoding format.

### Note

Enable audio in the device to get the option to select an audio source and audio encoder configuration.

Audio source



: Select the audio input source for your configuration.

• Select configuration: Select a user-defined configuration from the list and adjust the audio settings. The configurations in the drop-down list correspond to the device's audio inputs. If the device has one audio input, it's user0. If the device has several audio inputs, there will be additional users in the list.

Audio encoder



: Select the audio encoding format for your configuration.

• Select configuration: Select a user-defined configuration from the list and adjust the audio encoding settings. The configurations in the drop-down list act as identifiers/names of the audio encoder configuration.

Metadata: Select the metadata to include in your configuration.

### The web interface

• Select configuration: Select a user-defined configuration from the list and adjust the metadata settings. The configurations in the drop-down list act as identifiers/names of the metadata configuration.



: Select the PTZ settings for your configuration.

• Select configuration: Select a user-defined configuration from the list and adjust the PTZ settings. The configurations in the drop-down list correspond to the device's video channels with PTZ support.

Create: Click to save your settings and create the profile.

Cancel: Click to cancel the configuration and clear all settings.

profile\_x: Click on the profile name to open and edit the preconfigured profile.

### Analytics metadata

#### Metadata producers

Lists the apps that stream metadata and the channels they use.

Producer: The app that produces the metadata. Below the app is a list of the types of metadata the app streams from the device.

Channel: The channel that the app uses. Select to enable the metadata stream. Deselect for compatibility or resource management reasons.

#### **Detectors**

#### Camera tampering

The camera tampering detector generates an alarm when the scene changes, for example, when the lens is covered, sprayed or severely put out of focus, and the time in Trigger delay has passed. The tampering detector only activates when the camera has not moved for at least 10 seconds. During this period, the detector sets up a scene model to use as a comparison to detect tampering in current images. For the scene model to be set up properly, make sure that the camera is in focus, the lighting conditions are correct, and the camera doesn't point at a scene that lacks contours, for example, a blank wall. Camera tampering can be used as a condition to trigger actions.

Trigger delay: Enter the minimum time that the tampering conditions must be active before the alarm triggers. This can help prevent false alarms for known conditions that affect the image.

Trigger on dark images: It is very difficult to generate alarms when the camera lens is sprayed, since it is impossible to distinguish that event from other situations where the image turns dark in a similar way, for example, when the lighting conditions change. Turn on this parameter to generate alarms for all cases where the image turns dark. When it's turned off, the device doesn't generate any alarm when the image turns dark.

Note

For detection of tampering attempts in static and non-crowded scenes.

#### Audio detection

These settings are available for each audio input.

Sound level: Adjust the sound level to a value from 0–100, where 0 is the most sensitive and 100 the least sensitive. Use the activity indicator as a guide when you set the sound level. When you create events, you can use the sound level as a condition. You can choose to trigger an action if the sound level rises above, falls below or passes the set value.

### Shock detection

## The web interface

Shock detector: Turn on to generate an alarm if the device is hit by an object or if it is tampered with.

Sensitivity level: Move the slider to adjust the sensitivity level at which the device should generate an alarm. A low value means that the device only generates an alarm if the hit is powerful. A high value means that the device generates an alarm even with mild tampering.

#### Video out

#### **HDMI**

You can connect an external monitor to the device through an HDMI cable.

#### Single source

A stream from a single camera is displayed on the external monitor.

- Source: Select only one camera.
- Rotate image 180°: Click to rotate the image.
- Mirror image: Click to flip the image.
- Dynamic overlays



: Click to overlay.

#### Quad view



View streams from four separate cameras at the same time on the external monitor.

- Sources: Select a different camera from each of the four drop-down lists. The image beside the source shows where the video from that camera will be displayed on the screen.
- Rotate image 180°: Click to rotate all images.

# Playlist



Single streams from multiple cameras alternate on the external monitor.

- Rotate image 180°: Click to rotate the image from all sources.
- + : Click to add a camera to the playlist.
- Source: Select the desired camera.
- Duration: Set how long (in mm:ss) the playlist will stream from this camera in each rotation.
- Mirror image: Click to flip the image.
- Create: Click to save.

## Picture-in-picture



Two streams are displayed on the external monitor at the same time. One stream fills the display and the other is a smaller picture. **Position, picture size** and **borders** are customizable.

- Picture-in-picture
  - Source: Select the camera that will stream as the smaller picture.
  - Rotate image 180°: Click to rotate the image.
  - Mirror image: Click to flip the image.
  - **Position**: Select where on the screen the picture should appear.
  - Picture size: Drag the slider to set the size (% of screen) of the picture.
  - Border: Click to toggle borders for the picture on or off.
  - $\square$  : Drag the slider to set the thickness for the entire border.
  - :...: : Drag the slider to set the thickness for the top border.
  - : Drag the slider to set the thickness for the right border.
  - : Drag the slider to set the thickness for the bottom border.

### The web interface

: Drag the slider to set the thickness for the left border.

Border color: Select a border color.

Main view

Source: Select the camera that will stream on the full display.

Rotate image 180°: Click to rotate the image.

Mirror image: Click to flip the image.

#### Accessories

#### I/O ports

Use digital input to connect external devices that can toggle between an open and closed circuit, for example, PIR sensors, door or window contacts, and glass break detectors.

Use digital output to connect external devices such as relays and LEDs. You can activate connected devices through the VAPIX® Application Programming Interface or the web interface.

#### Port

Name: Edit the text to rename the port.

indicates that the port is an input port. indicates that it's an output port. If the port is configurable, you can click the icons to change between input and output.

for open circuit, and for closed circuit. Normal state: Click

Current state: Shows the current state of the port. The input or output is activated when the current state is different from the normal state. An input on the device has an open circuit when it's disconnected or when there is a voltage above 1 V DC.

During restart, the output circuit is open. When the restart is complete, the circuit goes back to the normal position. If you change any settings on this page, the output circuits go back to their normal positions regardless of any active triggers.

: Turn on to make it possible to detect and trigger actions if someone tampers with the connection to digital I/O devices. In addition to detecting if an input is open or closed, you can also detect if someone has tampered with it (that is, cut or shorted). To supervise the connection requires additional hardware (end-of-line resistors) in the external I/O loop.

## Logs

#### Reports and logs

#### Reports

- View the device server report: View information about the product status in a pop-up window. The Access Log is automatically included in the Server Report.
- Download the device server report: It creates a .zip file that contains a complete server report text file in UTF-8 format, as well as a snapshot of the current live view image. Always include the server report .zip file when you
- Download the crash report: Download an archive with detailed information about the server's status. The crash report contains information that is in the server report as well as detailed debug information. This report might contain sensitive information such as network traces. It can take several minutes to generate the report.

### Logs

· View the system log: Click to show information about system events such as device startup, warnings, and critical messages.

### The web interface

View the access log: Click to show all failed attempts to access the device, for example, when a wrong login
password is used.

#### Network trace

#### Important

A network trace file might contain sensitive information, for example certificates or passwords.

A network trace file can help you troubleshoot problems by recording activity on the network.

Trace time: Select the duration of the trace in seconds or minutes, and click Download.

#### Remote system log

Syslog is a standard for message logging. It allows separation of the software that generates messages, the system that stores them, and the software that reports and analyzes them. Each message is labeled with a facility code, which indicates the software type generating the message, and assigned a severity level.



Server: Click to add a new server.

Host: Enter the hostname or IP address of the server.

Format: Select which syslog message format to use.

- Axis
- RFC 3164
- RFC 5424

Protocol: Select the protocol and port to use:

- UDP (Default port is 514)
- TCP (Default port is 601)
- TLS (Default port is 6514)

Severity: Select which messages to send when triggered.

CA certificate set: See the current settings or add a certificate.

#### Plain config

Plain config is for advanced users with experience of Axis device configuration. Most parameters can be set and edited from this page.

# Maintenance

Restart: Restart the device. This does not affect any of the current settings. Running applications restart automatically.

**Restore**: Return *most* settings to the factory default values. Afterwards you must reconfigure the device and apps, reinstall any apps that didn't come preinstalled, and recreate any events and presets.

# The web interface

## Important

The only settings saved after restore are:

- Boot protocol (DHCP or static)
- Static IP address
- · Default router
- Subnet mask
- 802.1X settings
- 03C settings

Factory default: Return *all* settings to the factory default values. Afterwards you must reset the IP address to make the device accessible.

#### Note

All Axis device firmware is digitally signed to ensure that you only install verified firmware on your device. This further increases the overall minimum cybersecurity level of Axis devices. For more information, see the white paper "Signed firmware, secure boot, and security of private keys" at axis.com.

**Firmware upgrade**: Upgrade to a new firmware version. New firmware releases can contain improved functionality, bug fixes, and completely new features. We recommend you to always use the latest release. To download the latest release, go to axis.com/support.

When you upgrade, you can choose between three options:

- Standard upgrade: Upgrade to the new firmware version.
- Factory default: Upgrade and return all settings to the factory default values. When you choose this option, you can't revert to the previous firmware version after the upgrade.
- Autorollback: Upgrade and confirm the upgrade within the set time. If you don't confirm, the device reverts to the previous firmware version.

Firmware rollback: Revert to the previously installed firmware version.

## Learn more

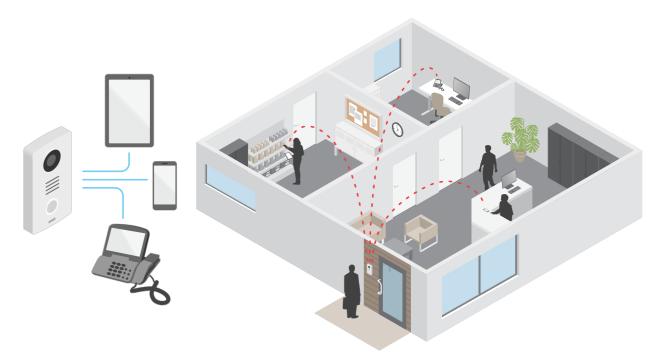
#### Learn more

# Voice over IP (VoIP)

Voice over IP (VoIP) is a group of technologies that enables voice communication and multimedia sessions over IP networks, such as the internet. In traditional phone calls, analog signals are sent through circuit transmissions over the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). In a VoIP call, analog signals are turned into digital signals to make it possible to send them in data packets across local IP networks or the internet.

In the Axis product, VoIP is enabled through the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF) signaling.

#### Example



When you press the call button on an Axis door station, a call is initiated to one or more predefined recipients. When a recipient replies, a call is established. The voice and video is transferred through VoIP technologies.

## Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)

The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is used to set up, maintain and terminate VoIP calls. You can make calls between two or more parties, called SIP user agents. To make a SIP call you can use, for example, SIP phones, softphones or SIP-enabled Axis devices.

The actual audio or video is exchanged between the SIP user agents with a transport protocol, for example RTP (Real-Time Transport Protocol).

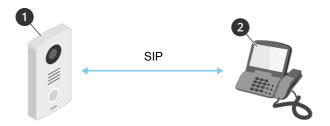
You can make calls on local networks using a peer-to-peer setup, or across networks using a PBX.

## Peer-to-peer SIP (P2PSIP)

The most basic type of SIP communication takes place directly between two or more SIP user agents. This is called peer-to-peer SIP (P2PSIP). If it takes place on a local network, all that's needed are the SIP addresses of the user agents. A typical SIP address in this case would be sip:<local-ip>.

### Example

# Learn more



- 1 User agent A door station. SIP address: sip:192.168.1.101
- 2 User agent B SIP-enabled phone. SIP address: sip:192.168.1.100

You can set up the Axis door station to call for example a SIP-enabled phone on the same network using a peer-to-peer SIP setup.

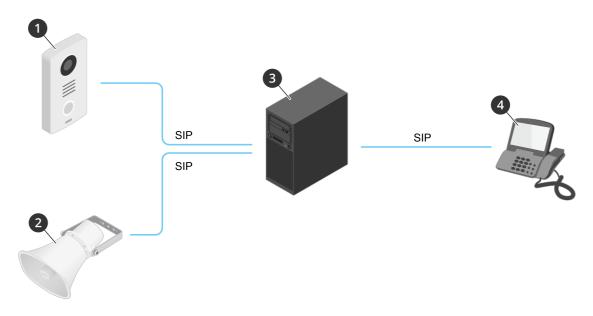
# Private Branch Exchange (PBX)

When you make SIP calls outside your local IP network, a Private Branch Exchange (PBX) can act as a central hub. The main component of a PBX is a SIP server, which is also referred to as a SIP proxy or a registrar. A PBX works like a traditional switchboard, showing the client's current status and allowing for example call transfers, voicemail, and redirections.

The PBX SIP server can be set up as a local entity or offsite. It can be hosted on an intranet or by a third party provider. When you make SIP calls between networks, calls are routed through a set of PBXs, that query the location of the SIP address to be reached.

Each SIP user agent registers with the PBX, and can then reach the others by dialing the correct extension. A typical SIP address in this case would be sip:<user>@<domain> or sip:<user>@<registrar-ip>. The SIP address is independent of its IP address and the PBX makes the device accessible as long as it is registered to the PBX.

# Example



- 1 sip:mydoor@company.com
- 2 sip:myspeaker@company.com
- 3 **PBX** sip.company.com
- 4 sip:office@company.com

When you press the call button on an Axis door station, the call is forwarded through one or more PBXs to a SIP address either on the local IP network or over the internet.

## Learn more

# Set up rules for events

You can create rules to make your device perform an action when certain events occur. A rule consists of conditions and actions. The conditions can be used to trigger the actions. For example, the device can start a recording or send an email when it detects motion, or show an overlay text while the device is recording.

To learn more, check out our guide Get started with rules for events.

# **Applications**

With applications, you can get more out of your Axis device. AXIS Camera Application Platform (ACAP) is an open platform that makes it possible for third parties to develop analytics and other applications for Axis devices. Applications can be preinstalled on the device, available for download for free, or for a license fee.

To find the user manuals for Axis applications, go to help.axis.com.

# Daily use

# Daily use

# Use the keypad

I want to	Action
Call someone who can let me into the building.	Press .
Call a person in the building.	Enter the person's speed dial number and press .
Open the door with my card and PIN.	Tap the card and enter the PIN.
Open the door with my PIN.	Enter the PIN and press #.
Open the door with my card.	Tap the card.

# Troubleshooting

# Troubleshooting

# Reset to factory default settings

#### Important

Reset to factory default should be used with caution. A reset to factory default resets all settings, including the IP address, to the factory default values.

To reset the product to the factory default settings:

- 1. Disconnect power from the product.
- 2. Press and hold the control button while reconnecting power. See Product overview on page 4.
- 3. Keep the control button pressed for 15-30 seconds until the status LED indicator flashes amber.
- 4. Release the control button. The process is complete when the status LED indicator turns green. The product has been reset to the factory default settings. If no DHCP server is available on the network, the default IP address is 192.168.0.90.
- 5. Use the installation and management software tools to assign an IP address, set the password, and access the device.

The installation and management software tools are available from the support pages on axis.com/support.

You can also reset parameters to factory default through the device's web interface. Go to Maintenance > Factory default and click Default.

## Check the current firmware version

Firmware is the software that determines the functionality of network devices. When you troubleshoot a problem, we recommend you to start by checking the current firmware version. The latest firmware version might contain a correction that fixes your particular problem.

To check the current firmware:

- 1. Go to the device's web interface > Status.
- 2. See the firmware version under **Device info**.

# Upgrade the firmware

## Important

- Preconfigured and customized settings are saved when you upgrade the firmware (provided that the features are available in the new firmware) although this is not guaranteed by Axis Communications AB.
- Make sure the device remains connected to the power source throughout the upgrade process.

#### Note

When you upgrade the device with the latest firmware in the active track, the product receives the latest functionality available. Always read the upgrade instructions and release notes available with each new release before you upgrade the firmware. To find the latest firmware and the release notes, go to axis.com/support/device-software.

- 1. Download the firmware file to your computer, available free of charge at axis.com/support/device-software.
- 2. Log in to the device as an administrator.
- 3. Go to Maintenance > Firmware upgrade and click Upgrade.

When the upgrade has finished, the product restarts automatically.

# Troubleshooting

## Technical issues, clues and solutions

If you can't find what you're looking for here, try the troubleshooting section at axis.com/support.

#### Problems upgrading the firmware

Firmware upgrade failure

If the firmware upgrade fails, the device reloads the previous firmware. The most common reason is that the wrong firmware file has been uploaded. Check that the name of the firmware file corresponds to your device and try again.

#### Problems setting the IP address

The device is located on a different subnet

If the IP address intended for the device and the IP address of the computer used to access the device are located on different subnets, you cannot set the IP address. Contact your network administrator to obtain an IP address.

The IP address is being used by another device

Disconnect the Axis device from the network. Run the ping command (in a Command/DOS window, type ping and the IP address of the device):

- If you receive: Reply from <IP address>: bytes=32; time=10... this means that the IP address may already be in use by another device on the network. Obtain a new IP address from the network administrator and reinstall the device.
- If you receive: Request timed out, this means that the IP address is available for use with the Axis device. Check all cabling and reinstall the device.

Possible IP address conflict with another device on the same subnet

The static IP address in the Axis device is used before the DHCP server sets a dynamic address. This means that if the same default static IP address is also used by another device, there may be problems accessing the device.

## The device cannot be accessed from a browser

Cannot log in

When HTTPS is enabled, ensure that the correct protocol (HTTP or HTTPS) is used when attempting to log in. You may need to manually type http or https in the browser's address field.

If the password for the user root is lost, the device must be reset to the factory default settings. See *Reset to factory default settings on page 60.* 

The IP address has been changed by DHCP

IP addresses obtained from a DHCP server are dynamic and may change. If the IP address has been changed, use AXIS IP Utility or AXIS Device Manager to locate the device on the network. Identify the device using its model or serial number, or by the DNS name (if the name has been configured).

## The device is accessible locally but not externally

To access the device externally, we recommend using one of the following applications for Windows®:

- AXIS Companion: free of charge, ideal for small systems with basic surveillance needs.
- AXIS Camera Station: 30-day trial version free of charge, ideal for small to mid-size systems.

For instructions and download, go to axis.com/vms.

## Performance considerations

When setting up your system, it is important to consider how various settings and situations affect the performance. Some factors affect the amount of bandwidth (the bitrate) required, others can affect the frame rate, and some affect both. If the load on the CPU reaches its maximum, this also affects the frame rate.

The following factors are the most important to consider:

- High image resolution or lower compression levels result in images containing more data which in turn affects the bandwidth.
- Access by large numbers of Motion JPEG or unicast H.264 clients affects the bandwidth.

# **Troubleshooting**

- Simultaneous viewing of different streams (resolution, compression) by different clients affects both frame rate and bandwidth.
  - Use identical streams wherever possible to maintain a high frame rate. Stream profiles can be used to ensure that streams are identical.
- · Accessing Motion JPEG and H.264 video streams simultaneously affects both frame rate and bandwidth.
- Heavy usage of event settings affects the product's CPU load which in turn affects the frame rate.
- Using HTTPS may reduce frame rate, in particular if streaming Motion JPEG.
- Heavy network utilization due to poor infrastructure affects the bandwidth.
- Viewing on poorly performing client computers lowers perceived performance and affects frame rate.
- Running multiple AXIS Camera Application Platform (ACAP) applications simultaneously may affect the frame rate and the general performance.

# Specifications

# Specifications

# Front panel indicators and controls

When you connect the product to power, the indicator icons and the indicator strip light up for a few seconds.

#### Indicator icons

Icon	Indication
₽ m	Steady blue when outgoing call initiated.
8	Flashes blue when incoming call initiated.
	Steady amber for ongoing call.
((' کی ا	
	Steady green when door is open.
り り	

## Card reader indicator stripe

The stripe indicates reader feedback.

## Call button

You can use the built-in light around the call button to light up the faces of visitors.

# **LED** indicators

Status LED	Indication
Green	Steady green for normal operation.

# SD card slot

#### NOTICE

- Risk of damage to SD card. Don't use sharp tools, metal objects, or excessive force when inserting or removing the SD card. Use your fingers to insert and remove the card.
- Risk of data loss and corrupted recordings. Unmount the SD card from the device's web interface before removing it. Don't remove the SD card while the product is running.

This device supports microSD/microSDHC/microSDXC cards.

For SD card recommendations, see axis.com.

microSD, microSDHC, and microSDXC Logos are trademarks of SD-3C LLC. microSD, microSDHC, microSDXC are trademarks or registered trademarks of SD-3C, LLC in the United States, other countries or both.

# Specifications

# **Buttons**

### **Control button**

The control button is used for:

• Resetting the product to factory default settings. See Reset to factory default settings on page 60.

## **Connectors**

## **HDMI** connector

Use the microHDMI<sup>TM</sup> connector to connect a display or public view monitor.

## **Network connector**

RJ45 Ethernet connector with Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+).

## **Audio connector**

4-pin terminal block for audio input and output.



Function	Pin	Notes	
Line in	1	Line in (mono)	
GND	2	Audio ground	
Line out	3	Line out	
GND	4	Audio ground	

## Relay connector

8-pin terminal block for solid state relays that can be used in the following ways:

- As a standard relay that opens and closes auxiliary circuits.
- To control a lock directly.
- To control a lock through a safety relay. Using a safety relay on the secure side of the door prevents hotwiring.



Function	Pin	Notes	Specifications
NO/NC	1	Normally open/normally closed For connecting relay devices. The two relay pins are galvanically separated from the rest of the circuitry.	Max current 1 A Max voltage 30 V DC

# Specifications

СОМ	2	Common	
24 V DC	3	For powering auxiliary equipment. Note: This pin can only be used as power out.	Output voltage 24 V DC Max current 50 mA <sup>1</sup> Max current 350 mA <sup>2</sup>
DC ground	4		o V DC
NO/NC	5	Normally open/normally closed For connecting relay devices. The two relay pins are galvanically separated from the rest of the circuitry.	Max current 1 A Max voltage 30 V DC
СОМ	6	Common	
12 V DC	7	For powering auxiliary equipment. Note: This pin can only be used as power out.	Output voltage 12 V DC Max current 100 mA <sup>3</sup> Max current 700 mA <sup>4</sup>
DC ground	8		o V DC

- When powered through Power over Ethernet IEEE 802.3af/802.3at Type 1 Class 3.

  When powered through Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+) IEEE 802.3at Type 2 Class 4 or DC power input. When powered through Power over Ethernet IEEE 802.3af/802.3at Type 1 Class 3.

  When powered through Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+) IEEE 802.3at Type 2 Class 4 or DC power input.

#### Reader connector

4-pin terminal block for connecting external reader.

Function	Pin	Notes	Specifications
DC ground	1		0 V DC
12 V DC	2	For powering auxiliary equipment. Note: This pin can only be used as power out.	Output voltage 12 V DC
DO/A+	3	Wiegand: DATAO output RS485: A+	
D1/B-	4	Wiegand: DATA1 output RS485: B-	

## I/O connector

Use the I/O connector with external devices in combination with, for example, motion detection, event triggering, and alarm notifications. In addition to the 0 V DC reference point and power (12 V DC output), the I/O connector provides the interface to:

Digital input - For connecting devices that can toggle between an open and closed circuit, for example PIR sensors, door/window contacts, and glass break detectors.

Digital output - For connecting external devices such as relays and LEDs. Connected devices can be activated by the VAPIX® Application Programming Interface, through an event or from the device's web interface.

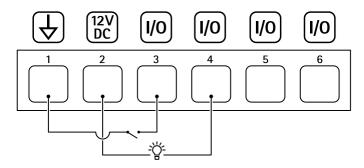


Function	Pin	Notes	Specifications
DC ground	1		0 V DC

# Specifications

DC output	2	Can be used to power auxiliary equipment. Note: This pin can only be used as power out.	12 V DC Max load = 50 mA
Configurable (Input or Output)	3-6	Digital input – Connect to pin 1 to activate, or leave floating (unconnected) to deactivate.	0 to max 30 V DC
		Digital output – Internally connected to pin 1 (DC ground) when active, and floating (unconnected) when inactive. If used with an inductive load, e.g., a relay, connect a diode in parallel with the load, to protect against voltage transients.	0 to max 30 V DC, open drain, 100 mA

## Example



- 1 DC ground
- 2 DC output 12 V, max 50 mA
- 3 I/O configured as input
- 4 I/O configured as output
- 5 Configurable I/O
- 6 Configurable I/O

# **Power connector**

2-pin terminal block for DC power input. Use a Safety Extra Low Voltage (SELV) compliant limited power source (LPS) with either a rated output power limited to  $\leq$ 100 W or a rated output current limited to  $\leq$ 5 A.



Function	Pin	Notes	Specifications
DC ground	1		o V DC
DC input	2	For powering controller when not using Power over Ethernet. Note: This pin can only be used as power in.	8-28 V DC, max 22 W Max load on outputs 9 W

# Safety information

# Safety information

# Hazard levels

## **▲**DANGER

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

## **▲**WARNING

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

## **▲**CAUTION

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

## **NOTICE**

Indicates a situation which, if not avoided, could result in damage to property.

# Other message levels

## Important

Indicates significant information which is essential for the product to function correctly.

## Note

Indicates useful information which helps in getting the most out of the product.

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