

This text details various CCTV camera types categorized by form factor, connectivity, environment, and special features. Form factor options include dome (discreet, wide-angle, but not repositionable), bullet (easily installed, long-range, visible deterrent, but has blind spots indoors), PTZ (remotely adjustable, 360° coverage, but requires operator), turret (flexible, discreet, but needs maintenance), and fisheye (wide coverage, cost-effective, but distorted images without software). Connectivity options cover wired (reliable, secure, but inflexible), wireless (flexible, but susceptible to interference), and IP (remote viewing, but vulnerable to cyberattacks). Environmental considerations differentiate indoor (discreet, wide-angle) and outdoor cameras (weatherproof, long-range, often bullet type). Special features include day/night (adjusts to light conditions), infrared (for complete darkness), thermal imaging (detects heat variations, long-range), varifocal (adjustable focus), and ANPR/LPR (license plate recognition).

Choosing the right camera depends on location, coverage needs, environment, deterrence requirements, connectivity options, operating hours, and budget