

# Eagle Eye Application Note - AN007

## Best Practices for Naming Cameras and Accounts in the Eagle Eye VMS

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### Target Audience

This Application Note is intended for Eagle Eye Cloud VMS account administrators that are responsible for the initial setup and configuration of the VMS and want to better understand best practices when it comes to naming conventions within the VMS.

### Overview

Camera and Account naming conventions are an important tool for clearly organizing your VMS accounts and providing great service to customers. A well-designed naming convention approach simplifies the use and management of the Eagle Eye Cloud VMS, making it easier for your customers to take advantage of the system and avoid confusion.

This application note is intended to provide you with best practices for naming conventions of Accounts, Bridges, Cameras, and Tags within the Eagle Eye Cloud VMS.

### Best Practice for Naming Accounts

Camera naming best practices begin with the End User account creation. An End User account should be named after the entity using the Eagle Eye Cloud VMS. **It's best to use the full legal name of this entity.** if the customer has a DBA, it's best to put this in the account name as well.

Examples:

- Acme Inc.
- Acme Inc. (dba Frog Farm)
- Farm to Table, LLC
- Fantastic Services, Inc
- Super Duper Company, LLC (dba Super Service)
- Banana Ice Cream, BV
- Law Firm LLP

## Best Practice for Naming Bridges

Bridge naming conventions should follow the same model as Camera naming conventions (see section below) with the exception of 'Field of View' and 'Scene'. Best practices for Bridge naming conventions include the Site ID or Account Name, geographic location when applicable, and the physical location. Including the Bridge Model or Serial Number for quick reference is also a good idea as these might be needed when working with Technical Support.

Examples:

Austin - Store 3 - Br304+

Austin - Store 2 - 1st Floor - Br520

US - Palo Alto - Engineering Suite - Bridge 1

Us - Austin - Engineering Suite - Bridge 1

GB - London - IT Closet - 55555

## The Impact of Camera Counts and the Size of Installation

Before proceeding to the Best Practice for Naming Cameras section, it is important to note that the size of the customer will typically impact naming conventions for cameras:

- **Single site** - camera names can describe just the location that they are in. There will not be any confusion based on location since there is only one but avoid using generic names like Camera 1, 2, etc.
- **Multiple locations with modest camera counts at each location** - Camera names might get confused across multiple locations. Customers will typically have a naming convention for their locations (branch number, site names, site numbers, city name) that they use. This should be used in the camera name to clarify things for the customer.
- **Large camera counts across multiple locations** - this tends to be complicated and unless thought out in advance, can lead to confusion. Users need to be clear and distinguish between locations but might also need to think about different regions within a single location.

It is a good practice to have the camera's physical location (where the camera is installed) and the Camera's Field of View (what it looks at) included as part of the camera name.

## Best Practice for Naming Cameras

**Single site:**

<<Camera Location>> - << Field of View>>

Examples:

Front Lobby - Front Door

Front Lobby - Desk  
Back Hall - Rear Entrance  
Main Lobby - Front Door  
Parking Lot #1 - West Side  
Parking Lot #1 - East Side  
Outside - Front Door  
Building Entryway - Parking Lot  
Office - Entrance Door  
2nd Floor Hall - West View  
2nd Floor Lobby - Elevator  
3rd Floor Lobby - Elevator

**Multiple locations with modest camera counts at each location:**

<<site ID>> - <<Camera Location>> - << Field of View>>

It's important to use the Site ID that matches with how the business identifies each site or location. Make sure to ask the End User what system they use to identify their locations and then use the same naming convention for the cameras and sites. This will make it easy for them to understand in the future.

For example, if the customer uses store numbers:

44 - Front Lobby - Entrance  
44 - Checkout - CashReg1  
44 - Checkout - CashReg2  
78 - Checkout - CashReg1  
78 - Front Lobby - Side Door  
78 - Front Lobby - Entrance  
78 - Checkout - CashReg2

For example, if the customer uses the city to identify their locations:

Austin - Lobby1 - Entrance  
Austin - Lobby1 - Exit  
Austin - Lobby1 - Reception Desk  
Austin - Dock - Arrivals  
Austin - Dock - Main Door  
Austin - Dock - Man Door  
Detroit - Lobby1 - Exit  
Detroit - Lobby2 - Main Door  
Detroit - Dock - Man Door

For example, if the customer uses building numbers

Bldg1 - Dock  
Bldg1 - Kitchen  
Bldg1 - Front Parking

Bldg2 - Front Parking  
Bldg2 - Emergency Exit  
Bldg2 - Warehouse

For example, if the customer uses state as their Location ID

TX - Lobby - Entrance  
MI - Lobby - Entrance  
FL - Lobby - Entrance

**Large camera counts across multiple locations:**

<<Site Region>> - <<site ID>> - <<Camera Location>> - <<Field of View>>

For example, if the customer uses Site ID and Site Region

US - TX - Lobby - Front Entry  
US - CA - Lobby - Front Entry  
US - NY - Lobby - Front Entry  
US - FL - Miami - Lobby - Front Entry  
US - FL - Orlando - Lobby - Front Entry

## Best Practice for Naming Layouts

When naming layouts, these best practices will minimize confusion and allow for efficient management of the account long term for VMS users.

Name layouts according to camera groups, floors, buildings, or areas. However, please note that you should not use numbers unless they are associated with multiple view angles in a single area, like "Courtyard 1" or "Staging Tables 1" as an example.

Do not use Locations. Locations should only be used when they are included as part of the End User's overall naming standards.

Do not leave them as the default (New Layout) as this will get very confusing as more Layouts are created over time.

Use Layout names that reflect the specific use case when appropriate. For example, An End User that has multiple staging areas and multiple shipping docks, may have a single Layout for each area and shopping dock while also having a Layout for all of these areas and docks combined. This Layout might be named something like, "Shipments" or "Logistics."

**Note:** Pay special attention to ensure that you do not create duplicate Layout names as this can lead to confusion.

## Best Practice for Tags

Tags are essential for grouping cameras according to common attributes or applications. For example, a group of cameras outside could be tagged as "exterior." This is a common application attribute they all share; therefore, it may be helpful for a user to access all of their "exterior" cameras quickly. Tags help tremendously here.

Tags may also identify unique camera attributes like those that use analytics, PTZ functionality, or other special use cases like thermal and license plate recognition.

Tags are a great way to easily associate cameras with Regional IDs as well. Customers with multiple Regional IDs can use tags as an easy and efficient way to sort and organize their devices for layout creation and user management.

There is no limit to the number of tags that can be associated with any camera. All cameras that share some common trait in either application, use, or location should have a tag associated with them.

Examples of possible Tag associations:

Exterior Cameras - Tag "Exterior"

Exterior Cameras in Austin, TX - Tag "Exterior" Tag "Austin"

Exterior Cameras in Austin, TX with PTZ Functionality - Tag "Exterior", "Austin", and "PTZ"

Cameras in stairwells - Tag " Stairwell"

Cameras over cash registers - Tag "Cash Register"

Cameras with Microphone capability - Tag " Audio"

Cameras viewing assembly line - Tag " Assembly"