

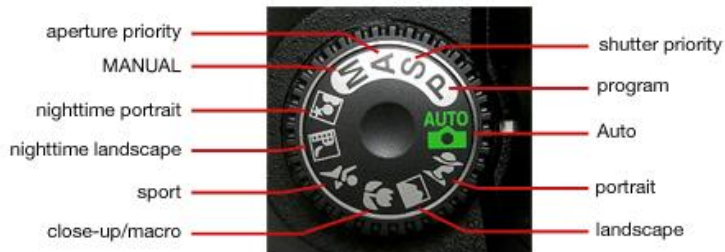
Camera Settings

Malissabeth Roe

DSLR (Digital Single-lens Reflex)

Canon VS Nikon

Nikon dial



Canon dial



PHOTOGRAPHY CHEAT SHEET

Make Sense of Shooting Modes



Auto Mode

The camera will automatically try and choose the best possible settings. In auto mode, there's no need to mess with any of the settings. Just point and shoot.



Portrait Mode

Keeps your subject sharp while creating a beautifully blurred background



Landscape Mode

Designed for capturing sweeping vistas or huge crowds. In this mode, your camera increases the Aperture f-stop number in order to maximize depth of field. Objects both near and far will be in sharp focus



Child Mode

In this mode, clothing and backgrounds are colorful while keeping skin tones soft and natural looking. Shutter speed is also increased to capture kids who are a bit more wiggly



Sports Mode

The camera uses a faster shutter speed to capture fast-moving objects. Essentially allowing you to "freeze" action scenes.



Close Up Mode

The camera uses a smaller aperture to improve depth of field. Perfect for macro shots, close-ups of flowers, insects, and other objects



Night Portrait Mode

The camera uses a slower shutter speed and flash to capture more light. Useful in low light situations. But use a tripod to avoid camera shake



Manual Mode

This is designed for experts who want complete control over their camera settings. In this mode, you choose the shutter speed, aperture, and ISO



Aperture Priority

This is a semi-automatic mode that allows you to choose the aperture yourself. The camera will automatically set the shutter speed that will produce the proper exposure. The semi-automatic modes are a great place to start when you're first venturing out from full automatic



Shutter Priority

Allows you to choose the shutter speed yourself. The camera will automatically select the aperture (f-stop) that will produce a proper exposure



Program AE Mode

The camera sets the shutter speed and aperture but you control flash, white balance, ISO, etc...



No Flash

Same as full auto mode, but with flash disabled



Creative Auto

Same as full auto mode, but with a little more control over focus, exposure and color



Movie

Allows you to record video



Phones

Samsung (pro mode)

*ISO - can change up and down

*Aperture/Shutter - can move shutter and aperture
automatically adjusts

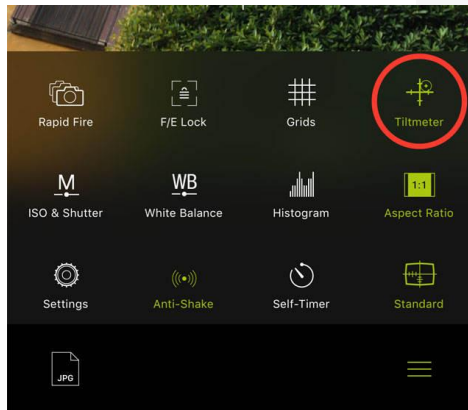
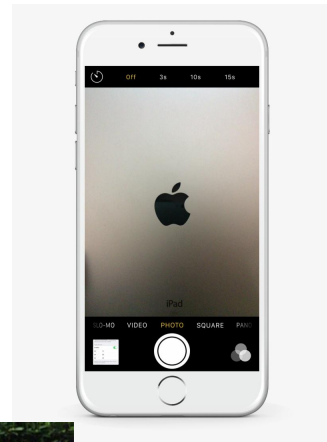
*Auto Focus vs Manual Focus

*White Balance



Iphone:

After doing research, I can't find any information on stock app, but can download an "app" (Pro Camera) and play with manual settings of ISO and shutter with adjusting aperture as well as white balance.



Aperture or F/Stops

A photograph consists of two things called an **exposure**.

An **exposure** - The amount of light that enters your camera, a combination of **aperture** and **shutter** speed.

Aperture - the opening in a lens that controls *how much* light passes into the camera also affects your depth of field.

F/Stop of Aperture Speed - The **size** of the opening is measured in fractions such as $f/2.8$ thru $f/32$.

Depth of Field - the amount of your picture that is clear. The lower your f-stop, the smaller your depth of field or the higher your f-stop, the larger your depth of field.

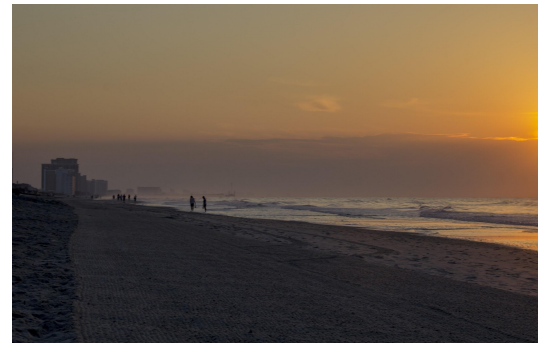
AV (Aperture Priority) - refers to the fact that you can *change* the aperture speed but *automatically* sets the shutter speed

For example: if I have $f/2.8$ that is a wide opening that allows in LOTS of light while $f/22$ is a narrow small opening and only allows a TINY amount of light.

Low F-Stop
Aperture: $F/3.2$
Shutter: $1/250$
ISO: 640



Medium F-Stop
Aperture: $F/13$
Shutter: $1/100$
ISO: 100



High F-Stop
Aperture: $F/22$
Shutter: $1/125$
ISO: 800



Shutter & Shutter Speed

As I said before there are 2 parts of an exposure and the second is **shutter** speed.

Shutter - a device (think of it as a curtain) that opens and closes, allowing light into the camera for a certain amount of time

Shutter Speed - refers to the amount of **time** that the camera's shutter is open varying from 3 full seconds to 1/1000 of a second.

TV/S (Shutter Priority Mode) - refers to the fact that you can *change* the shutter speed but *automatically* sets the aperture

For example: If I have 3 second shutter speed that is a really LONG shutter speed and verses 1/500 is a short shutter speed.

You may need a long shutter speed because it is low light (if you don't want a grainy picture due to ISO being too high, or to catch action happening, which comes with blur. Higher shutter speeds can capture events as well but have the opposite effect that you will have a more crisp photograph.



Medium Shutter Speed
Aperture: F/10
Shutter: 1/125
ISO: 6400

Long/Low Shutter Speed
Aperture: F/25
Shutter: 1/30
ISO 100



Fast/High Shutter Speed
Aperture: F/7.1
Shutter 1/640
ISO 160





Aperture: F/1.4
Shutter: 1/4000
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/5.6
Shutter: 1/4000
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/11
Shutter: 1/4000
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/22
Shutter: 1/4000
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/22
Shutter: 1/20
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/8.0
Shutter: 1/125
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/2.8
Shutter: 1/1000
ISO: 100



Aperture: F/1.4
Shutter: 1/8000
ISO: 200



Aperture: F/2.0
Shutter: 1/200
ISO: 160



Aperture: F/2.0
Shutter: 1/125
ISO: 160



Aperture: F/3.5
Shutter: 1/160
ISO: 200



Aperture: F/3.2
Shutter: 1/250
ISO: 4000

Aperture: F/4.5
Shutter: 1/25
ISO: 160



Vocabulary:

DSLR Camera - Digital Single Lens Reflex - usually has multiple lens attachments)

Camera Phone - Iphone/Android with camera capabilities

Point and Shoot - a compact camera with fixed len with electronic viewfinder and usually fixed settings. (Some have AV/TV/Program)

Viewfinder - a device on a camera that shows the view to be included in the picture

Auto Mode - the camera automatically predicts/chooses the appropriate settings for the picture

Program Mode - refers to the fact that you can *change* the shutter speed and aperture combo, but *not separately*

Manual Mode - allows you to set your settings for the outcome the photographer wants, by manually setting aperture, shutter speed, and ISO

Aperture - the opening in a lens that controls how much light passes into the camera.

F/Stop of Aperture Speed - The **size** of the opening is measured in fractions such as f/2.8 thru f/32.

AV (Aperture Priority Mode) - refers to the fact that you can *change* the aperture speed but *automatically* sets the shutter speed

Shutter - a device (think of it as a curtain) that opens and closes, allowing light into the camera for a certain amount of time

Shutter Speed - refers to the amount of **time** that the camera's shutter is open

TV/S (Shutter Priority Mode) - refers to the fact that you can *change* the shutter speed but *automatically* sets the aperture

ISO - the sensitivity to light as pertains to a digital sensor