

Digital Photography— Tips and tricks



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Class Evaluation--

<http://dorieweb.com/>

[Class/class_evaluation.html](http://dorieweb.com/Class/class_evaluation.html)

Kinds of digital cameras

- ❑ Cell phone/tablets/wearable cameras/drones
 - ❑ Subcompact/Compact
 - ❑ Waterproof/shockproof
 - ❑ Advanced compact/Bridge/Super zoom
 - ❑ Mirrorless Interchangeable Lens Cameras (MILC)
or Digital Interchangeable Lens Mirrorless (DSLM)
- Compact System Cameras (CSC)
 - ❑ Digital Single Lens Reflex (DSLR)
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Megapixels – How many?


















Each little square is a “pixel”
(short for picture element)

**More MP needed if
you crop**

Maximum good quality print size	Minimum megapixel camera
Email or on-screen viewing	1 megapixel or higher
4" x 6"	5 megapixels or higher
5" x 7"	8 megapixels or higher
8" x 10" or larger	12 megapixels or higher

Monitor icons—Shooting mode

	Battery		Camera shake
	Drive		Shots remaining
	Metering		Movie recording
	Flash		Shooting mode
	Macro		ISO speed
	Delete		Shutter speed
	Focus points		Aperture
	Compression		

Flash settings

 Auto flash

 No flash

 Forced or fill flash

 Red-eye reduction

Typical flash range – 3 to 15 feet

Camera Menus

- Access
 - Menu button
 - Touch screen
 - Control wheel navigation
- Organization tabs
 - Still photography
 - Movies
 - Preview
 - Camera setup
- Availability depends on **camera mode**
- Select menu items
- Reset menu to default settings/Initialize



Automatic

AUTO

Your camera makes it's best guess on shutter speed, aperture, ISO, white balance, focus, and flash.



Portrait mode



The camera automatically selects a large aperture to keep your background out of focus.

Portrait mode works best when you're photographing a single subject.

Get in close so your subject fills the frame.



Landscape mode



This mode is opposite of the Portrait mode. It sets a small aperture to make sure most of the scene will be in focus. It's good for scenes, particularly those with points of interest at different distances from the camera. Your camera may select a slower shutter speed in this mode to compensate for the small aperture.



Macro mode



Macro mode lets you take a close up picture. It's great for shooting flowers or other small objects. Keep your camera and the object you're photographing parallel or you'll find a lot of it will be out of focus. Don't use your camera's built in flash or the subject will be overexposed.



Sports mode



Use this action mode for photographing moving objects including people playing sports, pets, cars, wildlife, etc.

Sports mode attempts to freeze the action by increasing the shutter speed. You can also increase your chances by panning your camera along with the subject and/or by pre focusing your camera on a spot the subject will pass.



Night mode



Night mode is for shooting in low light situations and sets your camera to use a longer shutter speed to capture details of the background. It also fires off a flash to illuminate the subject.

