PHOTOGRAPHY

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY CHEAT SHEET

EXPOSURE

Aperture, shutter speed, and ISO are the 3 variables in the exposure triangle. Balance these settings to produce an image with good exposure.

SHUTTER SPEED

Long exposure: more light and motion captured. Short exposure: darker image and less motion blur.

APERTURE / F-STOP

Shallow depth of field: more light and background blur. Deep depth of field: less light and sharper background.

ISO

Low sensitivity: less light and noise High sensitivity: more light and noise

PRACTICE YOUR SKILLS

The best way to learn how to use your digital camera is practice! Try shooting the same subject with different settings to have a better understanding of how exposure is affected by shutter speed, aperture, and ISO.
RECAP
Exposure is the amount of light a camera’s sensor has captured in a photograph. The more you expose the camera sensor to light, the lighter your photo will be. The less light, the darker your photo will be. ISO, aperture, and shutterspeed are the variables that will be adjusted to create the exposure. Learning to balance these variables is the key to manual photography.

WHITE BALANCE
Auto white balance adjusts the white balance of your photo by adding orange or blue to help balance the color in the exposure. When auto white balance is producing images that are too orange or blue try choosing a different auto setting to narrow down the color range.

ADVANCED: FOCAL LENGTH
Focal length is not a measurement of the actual length of a lens, but a calculation of an optical distance from the point where light rays converge to form a sharp image of an object to the digital sensor at the focal plane in the camera. The focal length of a lens is determined when the lens is focused at infinity.

Tip: Distance Between Sensor and light is the focal length in mm