# Introduction to Digital Photography Part 2

# **Basic In-Camera Settings**

#### **Exposure Modes**

- •combination of automatic and manual control over the three elements of exposure.
- Auto, sometimes represented by an A, or simply a green square, is fully automatic functioning.
- True "point and shoot" where the camera decides all the settings for you

# **Basic In-Camera Settings**

- Av Aperture Priority allows you to choose the aperture value while the camera chooses the shutter speed required to obtain a correct exposure.
- Tv Shutter Priority allows you to choose the shutter speed while the camera chooses the aperture which would produce the correct exposure.
- M Manual gives you complete manual control. You choose both shutter speed and aperture.

### **Basic In-Camera Settings**

- Scene Modes are basically fully automatic modes designed specifically for a certain situation.
- •They typically place emphasis on one or more settings based on the circumstances of the situation chosen.
- Most digital cameras have very similar scene modes available

- •Backlight eliminates dark shadows when light is coming from behind a subject, or when the subject is in the shade. The built-in flash automatically fires to "fill in" the shadows.
- •Beach/Snow photograph beach, snow and sunlit water scenes. Exposure and white balance are set to help prevent the scene from becoming washed out looking.ds. Use of tripod recommended.

- Landscape (mountains icon)- take photos of wide scenes. Camera automatically focuses on a distant object.
- •Macro (flower icon)- take close-up shots of small objects, flowers and insects. Lens can be moved closer to the subject than in other modes. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod.

- •Night Portrait take photos of a subject against a night scene. The built-in flash and red-eye reduction are enabled; shutter-speeds are low. Use of tripod recommended.
- Night Scene photograph nightscapes.
   Preprogrammed to use slow shutter speeds. Use of tripod recommended.

#### Portrait (head icon):

- main subject is clearly focused and the background is out of focus (has less depth of field).
- Best when taking shots outside during the day.
- Shoot standing close to your subject within the recommended camera range
- select an uncomplicated background that is far from the subject or throw background out of focus.

- Sports/Motion (man running)- take photos of a fast moving subject; fast shutter speeds "freeze" the action.
- Best when shots are taken in bright light; prefocusing recommended.