

## TYPICAL DIGITAL CAMERA FEATURES AND SETTINGS

1. DATE/TIME: You set date and time. Camera records this information with each image.
2. AUTO POWER OFF: Camera turns off automatically when not in use.
  - ON-** The camera shuts OFF when not being used.
  - OFF-** The camera stays ON until you shut it off.  
(Don't forget to set it back to "ON", or may drain the battery.)
3. LCD SCREEN DISPLAY: The screen on the back of the camera.
  - OFF-** No image is shown. Really extends battery life.
  - LIVE VIEW-** (pre-view) Shows image before the shot is taken. Can be used as a "viewfinder". Uses lots of battery power.
  - POSTVIEW-** Shows image for a few seconds after the shot is taken.
4. LCD SCREEN BRIGHTNESS: adjusts the screen brightness so it accurately matches the subject scene.
5. IMAGE REVIEW TIME: Sets the time the image just shot stays on screen.
6. ISO: Sets the camera's sensitivity to light.
  - ISO 100-** Lowest sensitivity. Best for brightly lit scenes. Best picture quality.
  - ISO 200-** A good all-around setting for light sensitivity and nice images.
  - ISO 400-** A good all-around setting for light sensitivity and nice images.
  - ISO 800-** Good for dim scenes, but starts to reduce picture quality by causing some objectionable "noise" to appear in the image.
  - ISO 1600-** High sensitivity. Best for dim scenes, but noise is very noticeable.
  - AUTO-** Camera chooses the ISO setting. Might make image noisy!
7. IMAGE QUALITY: The amount of fine detail saved after the image is "compressed" by the camera's computer.
  - LOW-** Max compression- Lowest quality, largest number of images.
  - MEDIUM-** Medium compression- good quality, average number of images.
  - HIGH-** No compression- Highest quality, lowest number of images.
8. IMAGE SIZE: You decide the number of pixels to be used in taking the picture. With more pixels used, more memory is used, and fewer pictures fit on media card.

Examples:

  - 2592 x 1728 - 4 megapixels for smaller prints
  - 3456 x 2304 - 8 megapixels for medium prints
  - 5184 x 3456 - 18 megapixels for large prints
9. WHITE BALANCE: Tells the camera what "white" is under existing light.
  - AUTO-** Camera makes an educated guess about what white is. If AUTO can't get the color right, try other settings like:
    - INCANDESCENT-** Compensates for the yellow in regular light bulbs.
    - FLUORESCENT-** Compensates for the green in fluorescent bulbs.
    - SHADE-** Compensates for the lack of warm tones in shade.
    - CLOUDY-** Compensates for the lack of warm tones under clouds.
    - CUSTOM-** To show the camera what white is even in very colored light

**10. PICTURE STYLE:** the “artistic settings”

**MONOCHROME (B&W)-** Camera takes pictures in black and white.

**COLOR-** Adjusts the **density** of the colors.

**STANDARD-** Sets the standard color density.

**HIGH-** Makes the color density higher than the standard.

**TONE-** Adjusts the **contrast** in the image.

**STANDARD-** Sets contrast to the standard

**HIGH-** Sets contrast to maximum.

**SHARPNESS** Adjusts the **clarity** of objects.

**STANDARD-** Sets camera to the standard sharpness.

**HIGH-** Sets camera to sharpen the edges of objects in the image.

**11. AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE MODES:**

Camera automatically measures the light in the scene, then sets itself for good exposure.

- a. **AUTO** (full automatic exposure) Camera has complete control of **everything** to do with exposure. Camera sets aperture, shutter speed, ISO settings, metering points, etc.
- b. **P** (programmed or “partial” auto) – camera gives you control of some things, like ISO, metering points, etc.
- c. **SHUTTER PRIORITY (S)-** You set shutter speed, camera sets aperture. Lets you force a higher shutter speed to stop blurring of a moving object.
- d. **APERTURE PRIORITY (A)-** You set aperture, camera sets shutter speed. Lets you control depth-of-field (the in-focus area).

**12. EXPOSURE PROGRAM MODES:** Pre-programmed aperture and shutter speed

**PORTRAIT-** Softly blurs the background.

**LANDSCAPE-** Puts near and distant objects in sharp focus.

**SPORT-** Sets a fast shutter speed to freeze motion.

**NIGHT-** Sets a slow shutter speed for dim

Note: your camera may have additional modes

**13. METERING MODES:** You chose how the camera meters the light

**WHOLE SCENE-** Camera measures light in the entire scene.

**CENTER WEIGHTED-** Camera measures light in just the center part of the scene.

**SPOT-** Camera measures light in just a small spot in the center of the scene.

**EXPOSURE LOCK-** Captures the exposure setting in part of the scene

**14. MANUAL EXPOSURE-** Auto exposure is turned off. You decide what to set.

**APERTURE-** You chose the correct aperture setting.

f/stops: 1.4, 2.8, 4.0, 5.6, 8.0, 11, 16, 22, 32

**SHUTTER SPEED-** You chose the correct shutter speed setting.

Seconds: B, 30, 15, 5, 2, 1, ¼, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500/ 1/1000

15. FOCUS MODES:

**AUTO-** Automatic focus is turned on and focuses the camera for you.

**MANUAL** - Autofocus is turned off. You focus the camera manually.

**AUTO FOCUS LOCK-** Lets you temporarily “hold” the focus while moving the camera around to compose the best shot.

16. FOCUS POINTS

You select where the camera focuses in the viewfinder’s scene

V. 11MAR2020