

How to operate cameras, light and light measuring devices.



Point and Shoot: High quality photos (as long as you remember to set the image size to “large”) with some manual options.

DSLR (digital single-lens reflex) camera. Very high quality photos (the bigger the lens, the more data the camera can collect) with many manual options.



Cell Phone Camera:

Medium quality photos with very few manual controls. Remember tiny lens = less light entering the sensor and less data in the image file. Cell phone images look great on *digital* screens, but don't look as good in print publications.





But if you want to make a collage of small selfies, that would be ok.

When it's ok (and not ok) to use *cell phone* photos in the yearbook...

No printing full-page cell phone photos, folks. If you want a photo this big, use a DSLR and make sure your image size is set to "large."



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Body

The main part of a digital camera where the “electronics” are located (controls, settings, image-processor, etc.)

When the lens is removed, you can see the camera’s **mirror**. When changing lenses, DO NOT touch the mirror and be careful not to get dust inside the camera.



lens
mount

lens
release
button

PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Lens

Interchangeable lenses can be removed from the camera body so a photographer can choose the lens that is most suitable for their task.

A speck of dust, scratch, or fingerprint on the lens can ruin a photo, so don't ever put your finger on the lens glass, use a soft lens cloth to clean it, and ALWAYS use the **lens cap** when you aren't taking photos. →



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Lens Rings

Most lenses have two rotating rings...

Zoom Ring:

Twist to adjust the focal length (amount of zoom).

Focus Ring:

In manual focus mode, twist to adjust the clarity of the image.

Manual/Auto Focus Switch:

Located on the lens.



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Memory Card Slot

This is where the external memory (SD, “secure digital”) card is loaded.



Battery Compartment

The battery compartment is on the bottom of the camera.



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Flash

The flash is used to illuminate the subject in the dark or low light. (Only use it when you need it so you don't end up with ghostly-faced subjects!)



Shutter Button

Push the button halfway down to "autofocus" your image. Push it all the way down to take a picture.



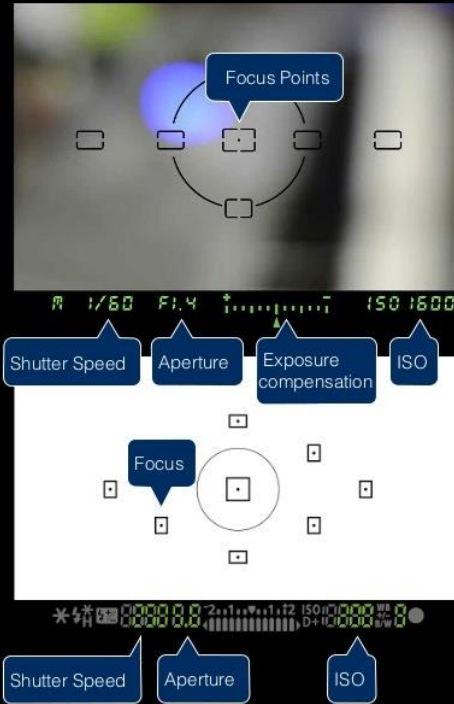
PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Viewfinder

You look through this window to compose and take your picture.



Knob that
adjusts
viewfinder
clarity



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

LCD monitor

The main screen or “monitor” can be turned on or off by pressing the “DISP.” button.



The LCD monitor has three **functions**:

- 1) Review / “Playback” Images
- 2) Display image capture & menu settings
- 3) Live / digital viewfinder



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Tripod Socket

The hole on the bottom of your camera for attaching a tripod. Any commercially made tripod should fit.



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Ports

Under a rubber flap on the side, the camera has a mini-hdmi port (left), digital AV terminal port (middle), and an auxiliary port (right). You can use the aux port when connecting an external microphone to the camera.



* A lavalier mic is great for interviews.
You can connect one using the **aux** port.

PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

Display:
Click to change what is displayed on the LCD monitor.

Menu:
Click to change camera settings.

Live LCD & Movie Record:
Click to view your image on the LCD screen instead of through the viewfinder. In movie shooting mode, click to begin recording.

Focus Select:
While shooting, the left button allows you to change the area in focus manually.

Playback Zoom:
In playback mode, use these buttons to zoom in/out of your images.

“Q” Button:
(Stands for “quick”). This button lets you navigate and control photo-taking settings on the LCD monitor.

Aperture & Exposure Compensation:
In some shooting modes, manually adjust exposure or aperture.

Playback:
Pressing once displays the last image you took.

Erase:
Allows you to erase individual images.

Buttons



PARTS OF A DSLR CAMERA

“Hot Shoe”:

This is where you can attach large external flash units or microphones.

Main Dial:

This is a multi-purpose dial that allows you to perform tasks such as switching options in the shooting settings and jumping through playback images.

Shooting Mode Selection

Left Strap Mount:

This is where you can attach a camera strap.

ISO Button:

Click to adjust ISO (the sensitivity of the camera toward light).

* Lock Button:

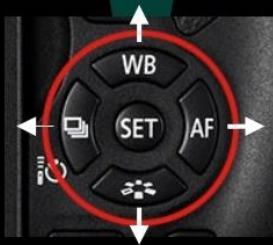
In creative shooting modes, this can be used to lock the exposure, focus, or flash.



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Multi-Controller

Use this to move between menu options or between images in playback mode. Press "SET" to confirm a selection. While shooting, the buttons take on new functions.



White Balance Button:

Adjusts the color temperature. Normally, "AWB" (Auto White Balance) will give you natural colors, but if it doesn't, you can manually select a color setting here.

Continuous Shooting / Timer:

You can change to continuous shooting mode or select a timer.



Auto-Focus:

Change the auto-focus mode. Choose "one shot" for still images, "AI servo" for moving images, and "AI focus" for auto.

Picture Style Button:

This is where you can manually change image effects. Standard mode  is best for vivid color and sharp images.

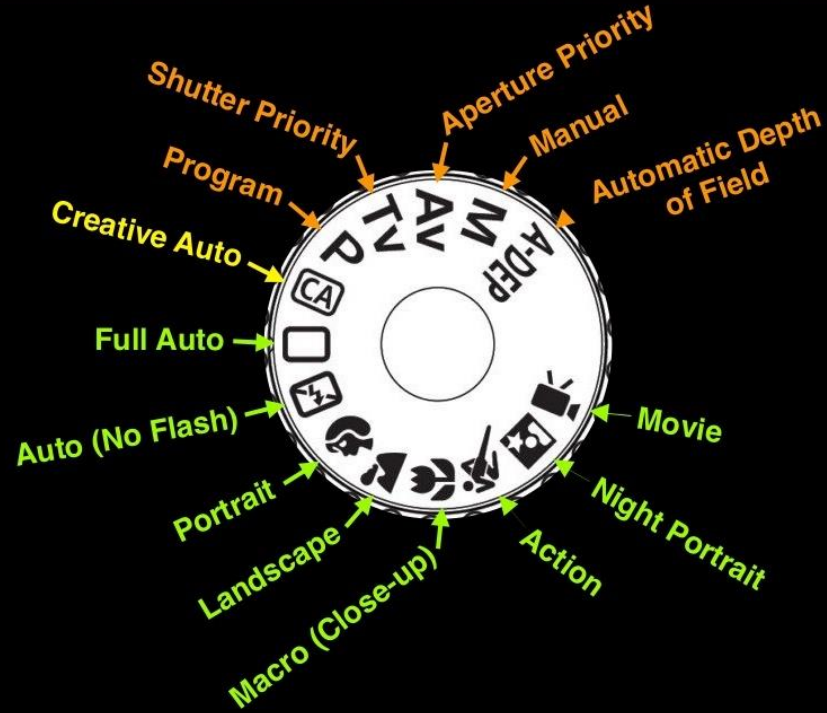
SHOOTING MODES

Creative Modes

(Advanced / Manual)



SHOOTING MODES



SHOOTING MODES: BASIC

Full Auto The camera does everything for you. The camera analyzes the scene and tries to choose settings that produce the best results.



** Good for most kinds of shooting, but works best when the lighting is naturally good*

Auto (No Flash)

The same as full-auto, but with the flash turned off.



** If you are using full auto mode and the automatic flash ruins your shot, switch to "auto-no flash mode" to stop the flash from going off*

SHOOTING MODES: BASIC

Portrait Designed to produce softly focussed backgrounds for flattering portraits.



** Best to use when shooting portraits of individuals or small groups who are not moving quickly.*



Night Portrait

Designed to capture the natural light on a subject and in the background in night scenes. A slower shutter speed is used to let more light into the camera.



** Use a tripod and make sure the subject isn't moving for best results.*



SHOOTING MODES: BASIC

Landscape

This mode sets a long focal length so both close-up objects and distant objects will stay equally in focus. Sometimes the blue and green colors are more saturated in landscape mode.



Macro

This mode allows you to take photos of objects that are very close to the camera.



SHOOTING MODES: BASIC

Action This mode sets a faster shutter speed to help you capture sharp images of people and objects in motion.



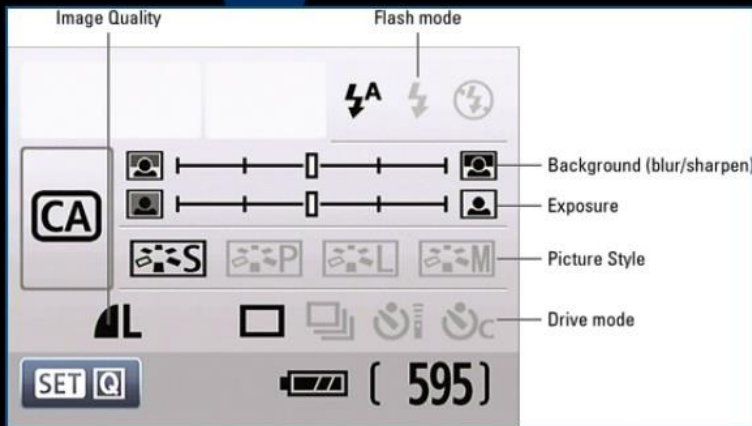
Movie This mode allows you to film videos. One benefit of filming video with a DSLR is that you can set a shallow depth of field, keeping the subject in focus and the background blurry.



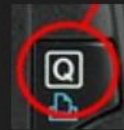
SHOOTING MODES: BASIC

Creative Auto

In this hybrid automatic/manual mode, you can control certain options like flash, background sharpness, and exposure.



In order to adjust the settings, you must hold down the “Q” button, and then use the main dial on top of the camera to switch from one setting to the next:



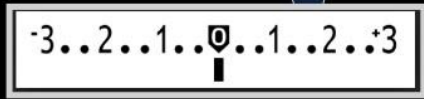
DEFAULT SETTINGS

If you are having trouble, check your camera settings to make sure someone hasn't changed them. ALWAYS check to make sure your camera settings OK before you start shooting.



Make sure the lens is set to "autofocus." If it's not, you might get blurry photos.

Make sure the exposure compensation is set to "0". If it's not, your photos might be too bright or too dark.



Make sure the image quality is set to "Large, Fine." If it's not, your photos might be too small.



Make sure the white balance is set to "Auto White Balance."