

Focus Wheel

hutter Button

ISO Button

Battery Door

Canon

Mode Dial -

– Lens Lock

Le

Power Switch

When light enters our eyes, the image is flipped upside down, the same happens in a camera. The point where light crosses when being flipped is the "point" of convergence" The distance between this point and the image sensor is the focal length. The field of view is determined by the focal length. The smaller the focal length, the smaller objects will appear in an image, but the more objects you can fit in. Wide angle lenses have a short focal length and telephoto lenses have a long focal length.



Fast lenses have wider apertures, meaning they let in more light and can be used with a fast shutter speed. Slow lenses let in less light due to their smaller apertures, and require a slower shutter speed as a result. Fast lenses are preferred for capturing motion and adapting to variable lighting conditions, but slow lenses are less complex and are therefore cheaper.



length of time the image sensor is

exposed to light. It is measured in fractions of a second. The longer the shutter is open, the more motion the camera will see. In the example to the left, with a slow shutter speed, the propeller had time to spin around multiple times. This leaves a blur on the image, giving the impression of motion. With a fast shutter speed, the propeller appears frozen in place. A slow shutter speed will also let more total light into the camera, so other settings will need to be adjusted. ISO







ISO is the setting that will brighten or darken a photo. As ISO increases, exposure also increases. Increasing ISO also leads to a more grainy image so the goal is to keep the ISO as low as possible. ISO is usually the last setting to be adjusted. The shutter speed is adjusted to account for motion, the aperture is adjusted to change focus, and then the ISO is adjusted to balance out the

image.

Overexposed

Underexposed

Aperture is the opening in the lens that lets in light. It is used to focus the image. A smaller aperture (larger F-stop) will have a small focal length. This means that only things a certain difference away will be in focus. With a large aperture (smaller F-stop), more of the image will be in focus. Aperture is especially useful for drawing attention to a specific part of the image.



Images sourced from Canon Outside of Auto www.canonoutsideofauto.ca

Large Aperture

Small Aperture

Image sourced from capturelandscapes.com tion style in photography. Rule of Thirds Every shot is split into thirds, both horizontally and vertically. The subject of the image is then placed at the junction of those dividing lines or along with one

Aperture

of the lines itself. This rule isn't unbreakable, and there



are other composition styles that may be more applicable to the subject in question. Photographs may also be tweaked in post production to align the subject with the focal points.

Visit Canon Outside of Auto to see what happens when you adjust Shutter Speed, Aperture, and ISO

TAP YOUR PHONE

HERE

