

# Intro to the DSLR: Exposure

Today we are going to start talking about certain settings on the DSLR, but before we do that I need to explain what exposure is so you understand why you even need to adjust these settings.

I will be going back and forth between “Foundations of Photography: Exposure” on Lynda.com, live demos with the camera, and explanations.

Digital Handout #1: The Aperture

Demo: exposure is similar to filling a glass with water (larger opening = less time)

Lynda.com (“Foundations of Photography: Exposure”):

“Welcome”, “What is exposure?”, & “What is a camera?”

Review “exposure”

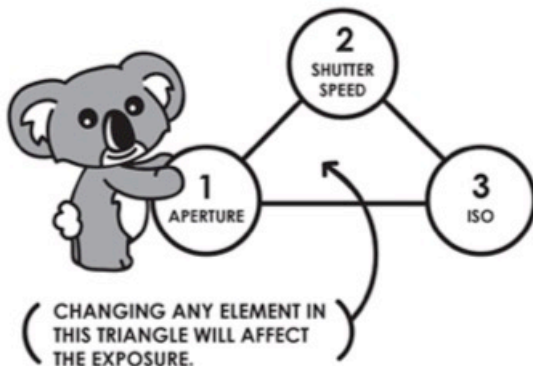
Demo shutter speed on the camera.

Review “Aperture”

Lynda.com: “The Shutter”, then “The Aperture”.

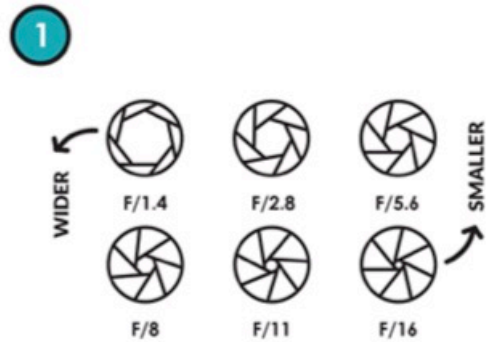
Demo on a camera how changing the aperture or shutter only, changes the exposure while in Manual Mode. Then show how in Av mode a change in the aperture forces a change to the shutter to retain the same exposure.

A PHOTOGRAPH'S EXPOSURE AFFECTS HOW IT LOOKS; ITS SHAPE, FORM, TEXTURE, AND COLOUR.



**Over-exposure** = too light and 'washed out'.

**Under-exposure** = too dark.



**Wide aperture:** portraits, close ups.

**Small aperture:** group or team shots of people, landscapes and scenery.

## 2 SHUTTER SPEED

THE SHUTTER SPEED SETTING ON YOUR CAMERA CONTROLS THE LENGTH OF TIME THAT LIGHT IS ALLOWED IN THROUGH YOUR LENS AND ONTO YOUR IMAGE SENSOR.



1/1000 1/500 1/250  
FREEZE ACTION



1/125 1/60  
HAND HELD



1/30 1/15 1/8 1/4 1/2 1 2 4 8  
MOVEMENT BLURR - TRIPOD NEEDED

## 3 ISO

ISO CONTROLS THE SENSITIVITY OF YOUR CAMERA TO LIGHT.

**Higher ISO setting:**

- Greater the sensitivity to light
- More noise

**Lower ISO setting:**

- Reduced sensitivity to light
- Less noise



100  
DARKER IMAGE  
LESS NOISE  
MORE QUALITY



3200  
BRIGHTER IMAGE  
MORE NOISE  
LOWER QUALITY