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.

1. **Aperture**
- Changing any element in this triangle will affect the exposure.

- **Over-exposure:** too light and 'washed out'.
- **Under-exposure:** too dark.

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.

- Freeze action: 1/1000, 1/500
- Hand held: 1/250, 1/125, 1/60
- 1/30, 1/15, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8

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