CAMERA BASICS VOCABULARY

# Three Pillars of Exposure:

## ISO

Represents the sensitivity of the camera’s image sensor to light

## Shutter Speed

How long a single image is exposed to the outside light

## Aperture

(or F-Stop) Regulates how much the lens will open up and let light into your sensor

# Camera Types:

## Camcorder

A small, portable device that records video and sound.

## DSLR [Digital Single-Lens Reflex] Camera

A digital camera that uses a mirror to direct light onto a sensor to capture images.

## Mirrorless Camera

A digital camera that captures images without a reflex mirror. Rather, light passes directly from the lens to a digital sensor, which then displays the image on the camera’s screen.

## Webcam

A video camera that is connected to a computer or integrated in a device and allows its images to be seen online

# Camera Functions:

## [P] Program Mode

The camera automatically sets up both the aperture and the shutter speed.

## [Av] Aperture Priority

You set the aperture in f-stops while the camera sets the shutter speed.

## [Tv] Shutter Priority

You set the shutter speed while the camera sets the aperture in f-stops.

## [M] Manual Mode

You will have complete control of all your exposure settings