

Digital Photography





Digital Photography

University of Utah
Student Computing Labs
Macintosh Support
mac@scl.utah.edu
www.macos.utah.edu





We Will Cover

- Features to look for in a digital camera
- Camera accessories
- Basic tips for taking good photos



We Will NOT Cover

- Non-digital (SLR) or DV cameras
- Advanced photographic techniques
- Advanced photo touchup techniques



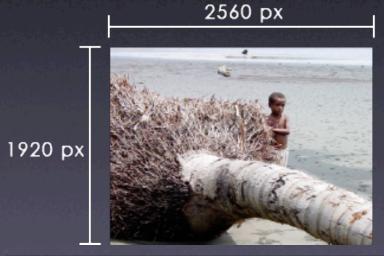
Features to look for in a digital camera





Resolution

- at least 3 5 Megapixels for good results
- new consumer cameras up to 7 MP pro up to 14 +
- the more megapixels the better the image quality



= 4,915,200 pixels

= 5 megapixels



The University of Utah





- Lens quality & features zoom
 - at least 4x 6x **Optical** zoom
 - Digital zoom is BAD
 - number of steps between wide and tight









The University of Utah

Student Computing Labs **F**[___



- Lens quality & features expansion
 - barrel must be threaded for add-on lenses/filters



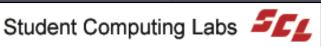




- Image formats
 - Most use JPEG with different quality levels standard, fine, etc. (compressed, lossy)
 - Many can also save as TIFF (compressed, lossless)
 - Prosumer and Pro cameras can also do RAW (lossless, unprocessed)



- Movie clips
 - Most still cameras can now take low- to mid-quality video clips (MPEG and QuickTime .mov)
 - 320x240px, 16 fps, with audio
 - 640x480px, 30 fps, with audio (60 seconds)
 - Some feature timelapse ability as well



- Body & design
 - Avoid cheap plastic bodies
 - Metal tripod mount, NOT plastic
 - Tripod mount position







- Size & weight
 - Small size usually sacrifices features









- LCD Quality & features
 - Avoid cheap LCDs
 - Try it out in bright light
 - Some can move and rotate













- Viewfinder
 - optical or electronic
 - optical is not exactly what your lens sees
 - electronic will also display status and info icons









- Camera display & menus
 - Learn what each symbol means
 - Make sure menus are intuitive and easy to navigate with controls on back of camera









- Storage
 - depends on your desired image size & quantity
 - Memory Stick
 - CompactFlash
 - MicroDrive
 - etc...







- Flash
 - Most cameras have built-in flash
 - Others just have a "hot shoe" or "cold shoe"





- Special features
 - Manual shutter options
 - Burst mode
 - Audio/video recording
 - Image effects
- Camera Speed
 - Avoid slow startup & image processing times



- Inputs and Outputs & port covers
 - Audio/video out, power, USB
 - Quality & durability of port covers
 - Avoid cheap rubber "snap" covers





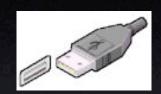


Data transfer

- Transfer from camera to computer
- USB 1 & 2
- FireWire (iLink, IEEE 1394)
- Media readers another option...

Power

- In-camera rechargable cartridge is easiest
- AA/AAA batteries are a pain









- Read reviews!
 - Bad decisions can be avoided by checking out others' opinions.
 - Great digital camera review site:
- Digital Photography Review™ dpreview.com

- www.dpreview.com
- Incredibly detailed professional reviews
- Amazon.com is useful too
 - Sort comments by lowest rating
- Epinions.com







Go handle one before you buy it!





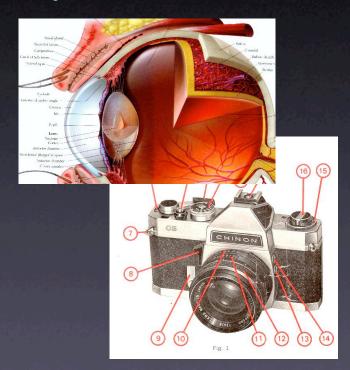


Use your "photographic eye"

Don't just point and shoot

Compose your image first

Try a few different angles







Watch edges of frame for no-no's







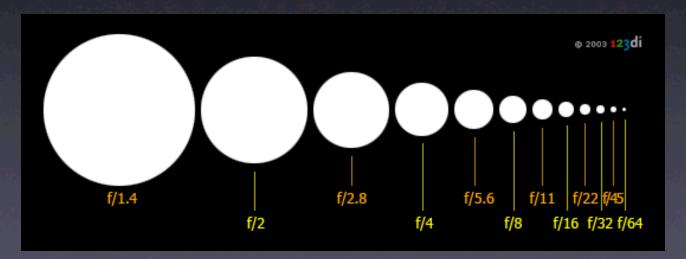
- Auto-Everything
 - Most cameras auto-detect focus, flash, exposure, and aperture settings.
 - Results will be undesirable in certain lighting conditions.
 - Be prepared to stop and make adjustments.



- Shutter speed
 - Changes the amount of time the shutter stays open
 - Ranges from 30s to 1/1000s +
 - Slow speeds in low light will result in grainy photos
 - Some cameras feature noise reduction for speeds slower than 1/25s



- Aperture (f-stop)
 - Adjusts the amount of light let in & depth of field
 - Older and low-end digital cameras aren't adjustable





- Depth of field
 - Affected by size of aperture
 - Large aperture (f/2.4) has shallow DOF





- ISO (100, 200, 400, 800, 1000, etc)
 - Changes light sensitivity
 - Faster ISO good for action shots, poor for low light
 - The higher the ISO the grainier the image







ISO 800



The University of Utah

Student Computing Labs **F**[1]



Focus

- Usually set to infinity (everything in focus)
- Camera looks for sharp edges to focus on
- Not always ideal some cameras get confused
- Avoid cameras with slow auto-focus ability
- Practice switching to manual focus and making adjustments



- Exposure Value
 - Most cameras let you make small adjustments: +/- 2.0 EV (exposure value)







+2.0 EV



-2.0 EV



- Flash adjustment
 - Usually set to auto-detect
 - Be aware of the lighting in your frame, turn flash on/ off when needed







Flash off



- White balance
 - Most cameras have a variety of presets
 - Auto, Indoor, Sunny, Cloudy, Fluorescent, etc











- Sharpness
 - Most newer cameras have presets
 - +/- 2 sharpness levels
 - Samples...







0 sharpness





+2 sharpness





- Practice makes perfect (or at least better)
 - Get to know where all of these settings are and the effect they will have on your photos
 - Practice quickly switching settings



Survey

How did we do? Please take a minute to fill out the survey.



Contact Information

- Web www.macos.utah.edu
- Email mac@scl.utah.edu
- Offices Multimedia Center (Room 1705), ask at the service counter for someone from the "Mac Group."



Questions and Answers



