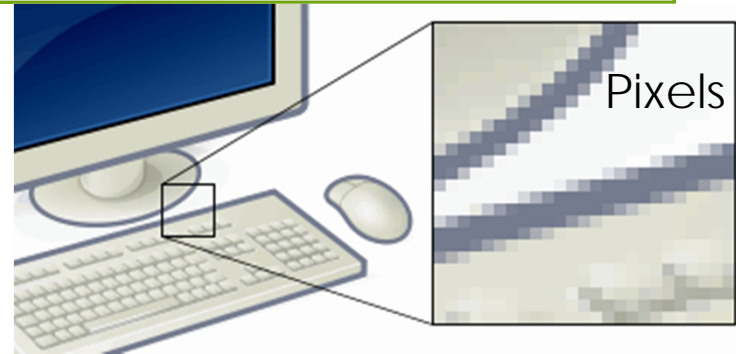




Digital Cameras Lesson

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Terminology



- Pixel- tiny dots that make up an image.
- Megapixels- Tells you how many pixels the image has. 1 million pixels=1 megapixel. The higher the megapixels the better...cameras state how many megapixels they can produce. (can go up to 120 megapixels. Most small (SLR) cameras are 12 or 14 megapixels and most phones are 8 mp)

Types of Basic Digital Cameras

- Subcompacts: fit in pocket and carried everywhere
- Compacts: Small enough for handbags but too big for pockets
- Superzooms: 15x or greater zoom, good for sports, travel, or nature



Sub



superzoom



compact

Types of Advanced Digital Cameras

- Advanced Point and Shoots: no detachable lens. Lightest advanced dig. Camera
- SLR likes: interchangeable lenses, smaller and lighter than SLR's
- SLR: most features, interchangeable lenses, best image quality in low light, heaviest and most expensive, HD video



Advanced
P & S



SLR Like



SLR

Features



- Exposure modes: manages the shutter speed and aperture according to the available light. Some have an automatic, some have scene modes, and some let you set both.
- Zoom Lenses: allows you to vary the focal length, measured in x's, see 10 x ex. This is the stronger magnification capability. All cameras do not have the same 10x zoom. You need to look at the mm zoom quality. The higher the better.
- Image Stabilization: Helps the picture not blur when you take the picture. Make sure it has this with an optical zoom of greater than 3x



Features



- Face Detection and Smart Camera: Finds face in picture so it shows it well focused and well exposed. Smart camera is new and some alert you when the person blinks in photo or shoots camera when subject smiles.
- Focus: Automatically adjust or manual..make sure you look for what kind of focus the person needs
- Shooting modes: single, burst, and self timer
- Playback mode: reviewing images on LCD screen
- LCD Viewers: make sure you can see the images under any light
- Flash: make sure it has an auto flash and this may also include a red eye reduction
- Image file formats: most are jpeg, nice cameras like SLR's are converted with RAW files that are the best to use to edit in any software

Features



- Memory cards: SD mostly used, CF, Memory Stick Duo and xD are other ones
- Connections: look at all the opportunities to view photos such as printer, tv, and computer outlets
- Video: look for availability, also look for HD video and how to video, also look for zooming while video. Look for how to convert to computer.

Summary



- What kind of camera are you looking for- basic or advanced?
- Where do you plan to use it- is it to use everyday or take on vacations and weddings and use for 4-H photography?
- What is your budget?- advanced are far more expensive
- What features does the person want?- see features
- How do you store and view photos?- is it compatible with your computer and easy to view photos