

# CHEAT SHEET

## FOR DSLR CAMERA SETTINGS



### Aperture:

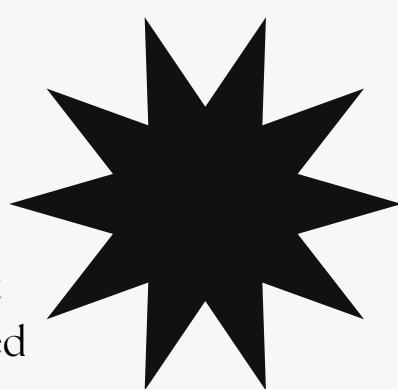
The size of the lens opening.

Controls the amount of light let in to the camera. Aperture affects the depth of field, which is the distance between the nearest and furthest objects that are in focus. It's expressed in f-stops (f/2.8, f/5.6, f/11).

### Shutter Speed:

The amount of time the shutter is open.

Higher shutter speeds (1/1000) let in less light and capture crisp, clear images. They are used for action shots like sports. Lower shutter speeds (1/30) let in more light and can be used to induce blur or capture images at night.



### ISO:

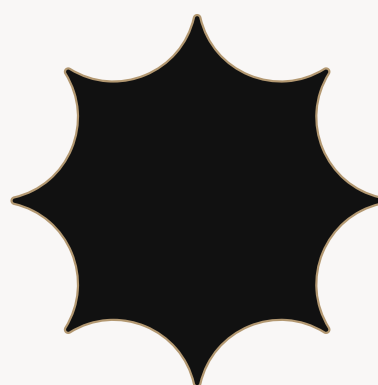
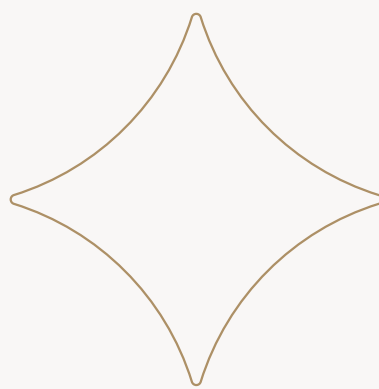
Controls your camera's sensitivity to light.

Higher ISO values (1600) will brighten your photo and lower ones (100) will darken the photo. Keep in mind higher ISO values will have more grain and lower ISO values will be higher quality.

### White Balance:

Accounts for the color temperature of the light.

The goal of a white balance adjustment is to make whites appear truly white and avoid warm or cool casts on your image. Set the white balance for your light source (daylight, cloudy, tungsten, fluorescent).



### Focus Mode:

How your camera focuses on the subject.

Single point AF is used for stationary shots, like portraits. Continuous AF is used for moving subjects, like animals or kids. Automatic AF switches between the two based on movement.