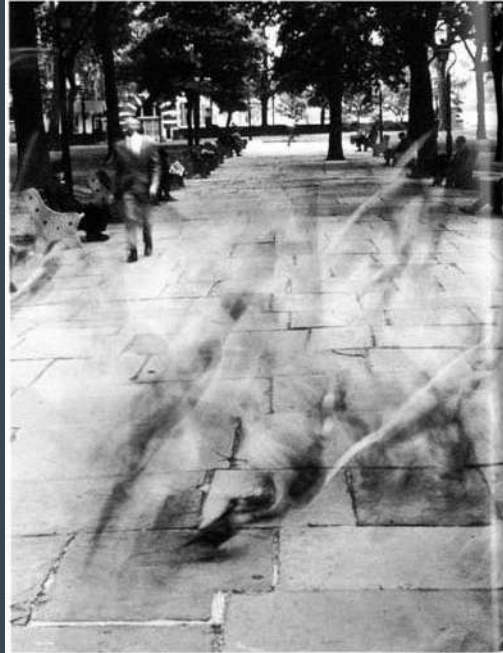
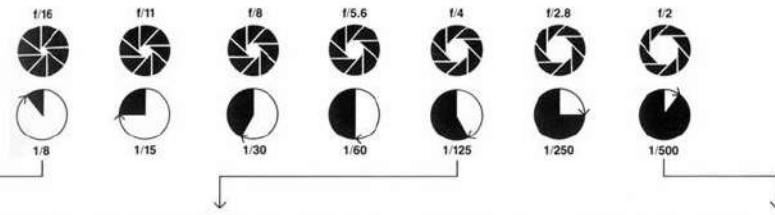
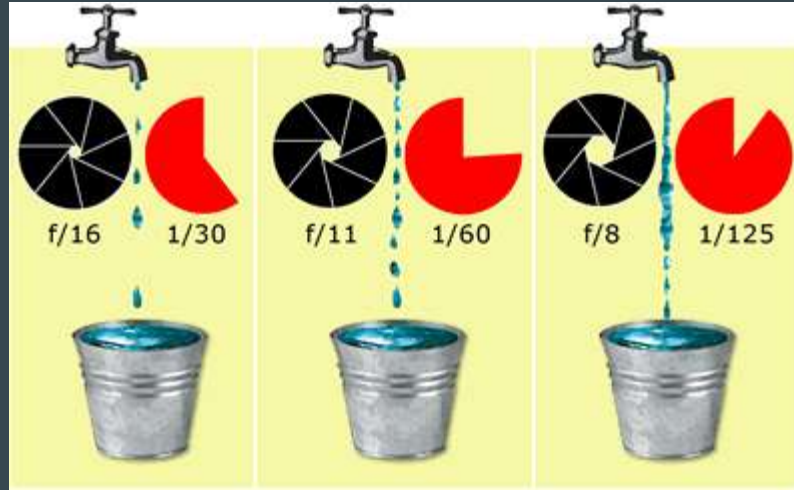
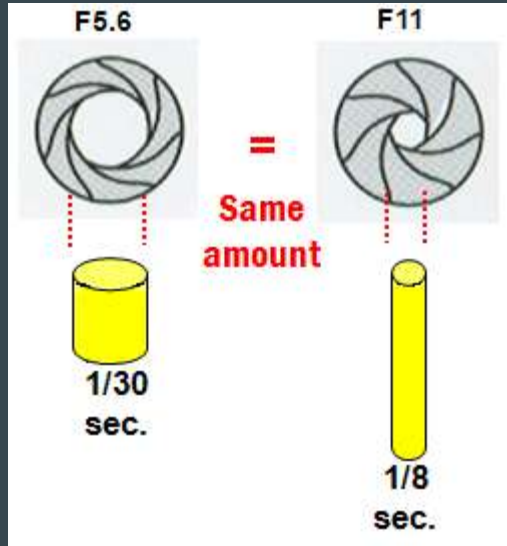


# Advanced Shutter and Aperture ...



We already know that shutter and aperture are the 2 ways to let in light into the camera. We also know that the visual effect of the shutter speed is how motion is shown, and that aperture controls the depth of field.

# But how do aperture and shutter speed work together?



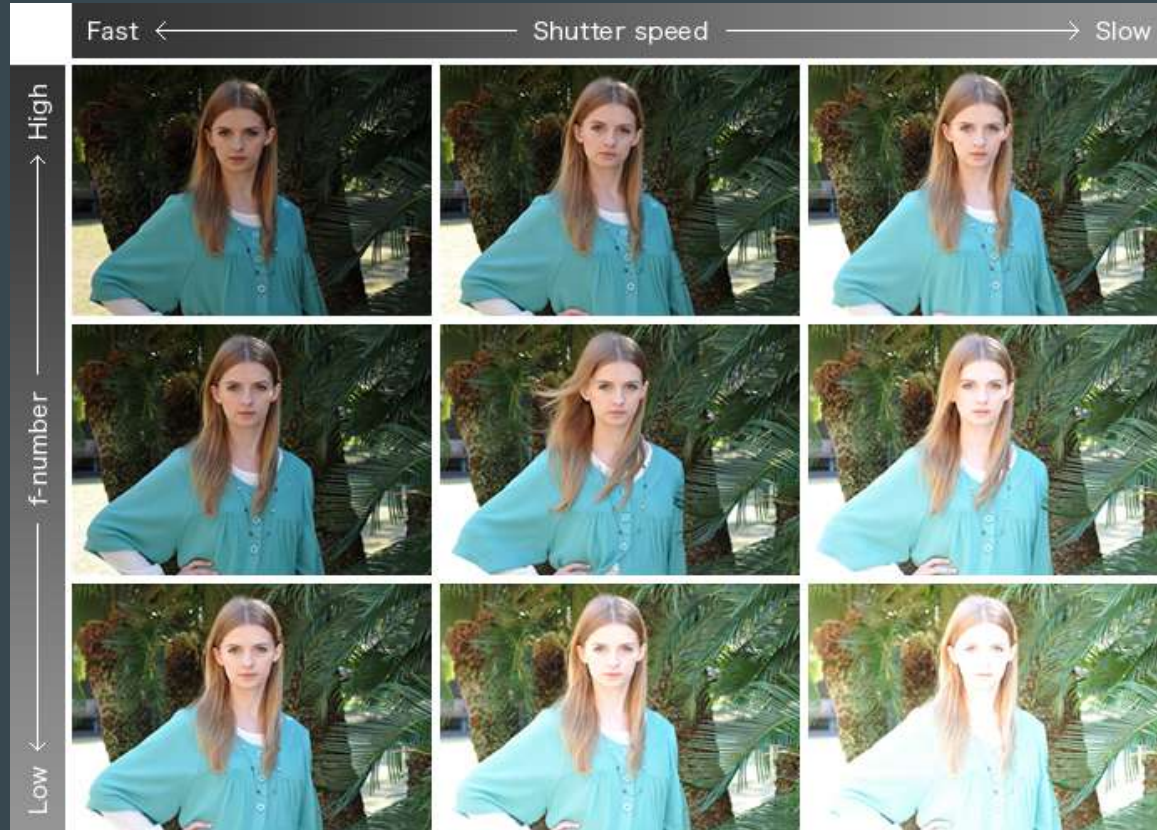
If you let in more light with your aperture then you must let in less light with your shutter if you want to maintain the same amount of light hitting the sensor. Or vice versa.

If you change one of the settings, it will affect the amount of light let in the camera



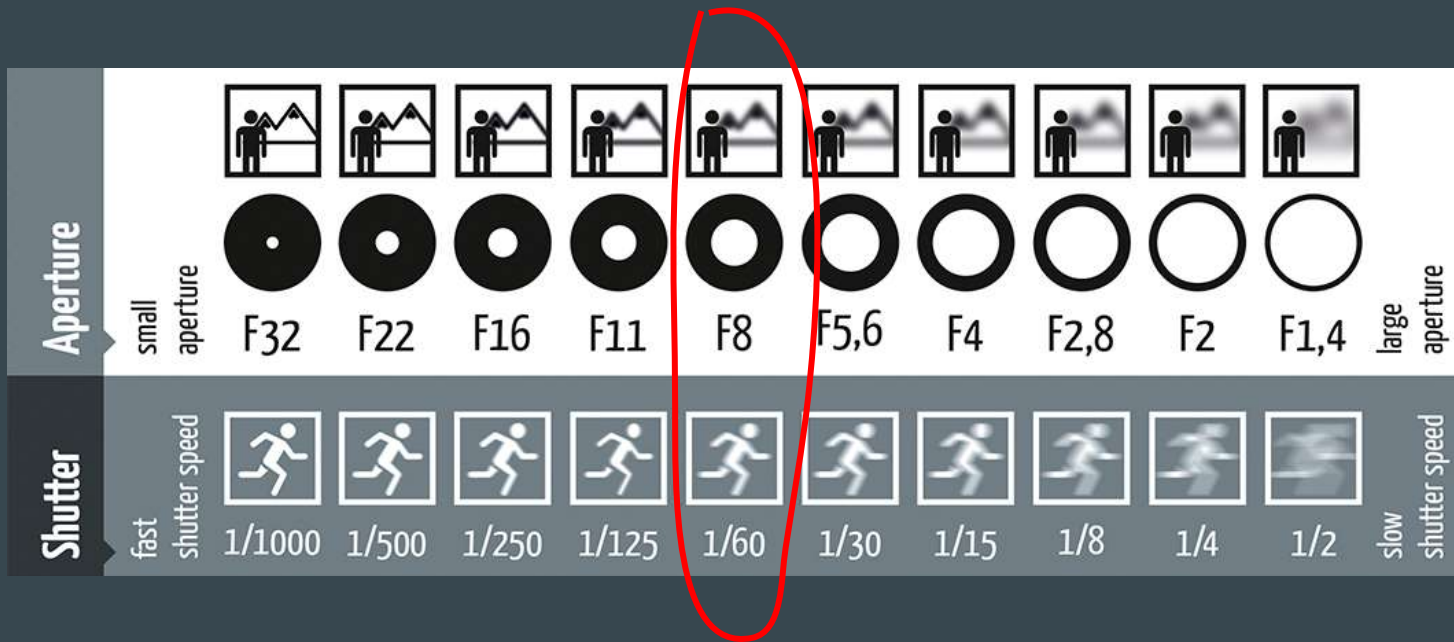
In these examples, the shutter (1/125) stays the same, and the aperture is changing. By looking at the light meter, we can see that the amount of light let in has changed.

# The center image is the correct exposure.



# Different combinations can be equal to each other...

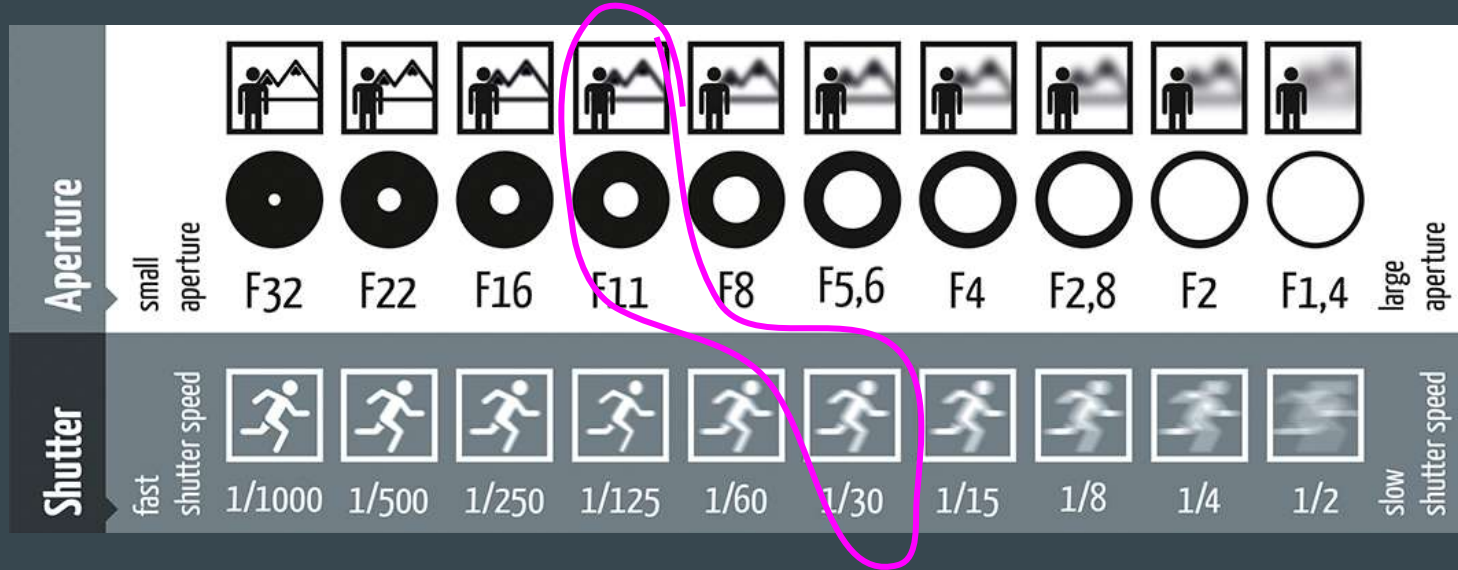
...in terms of light

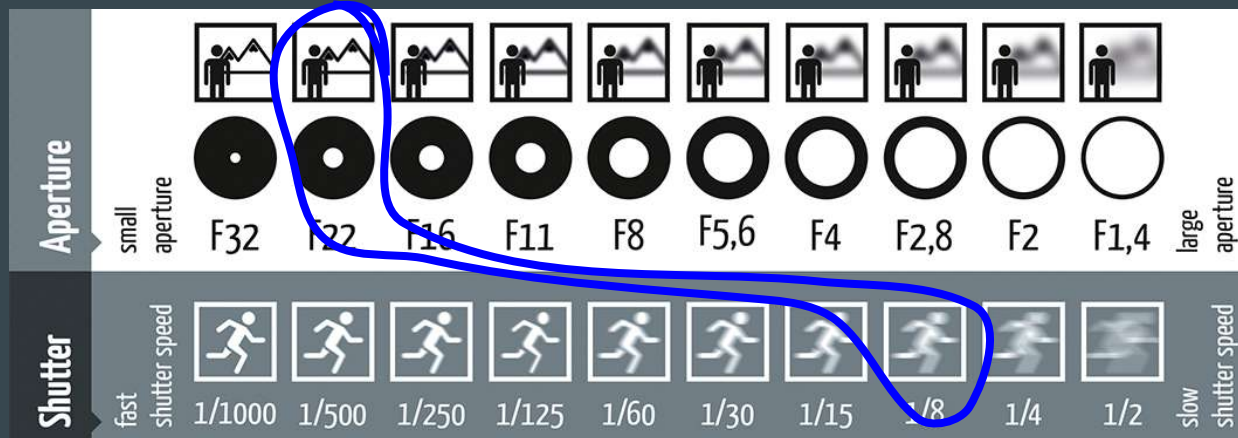
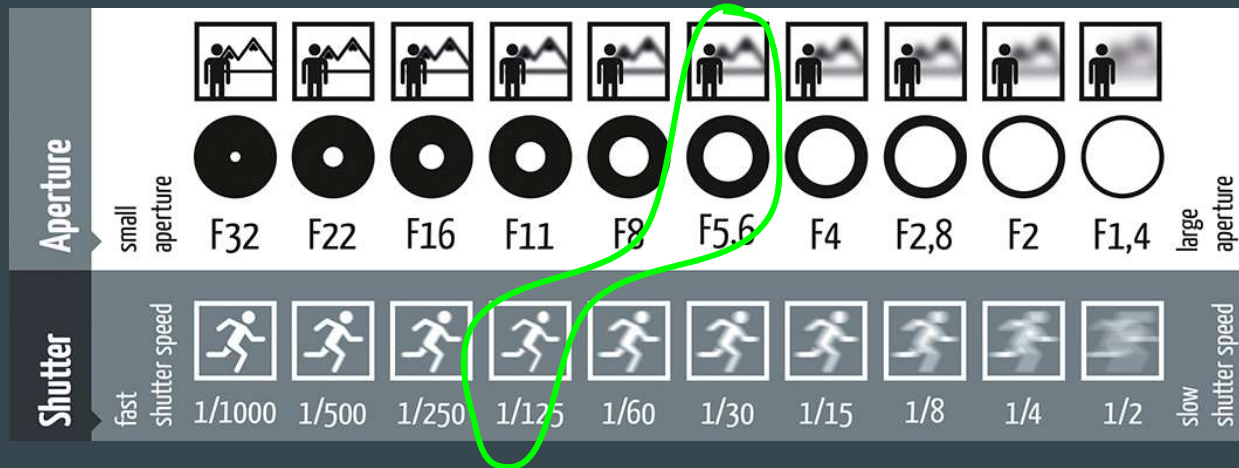




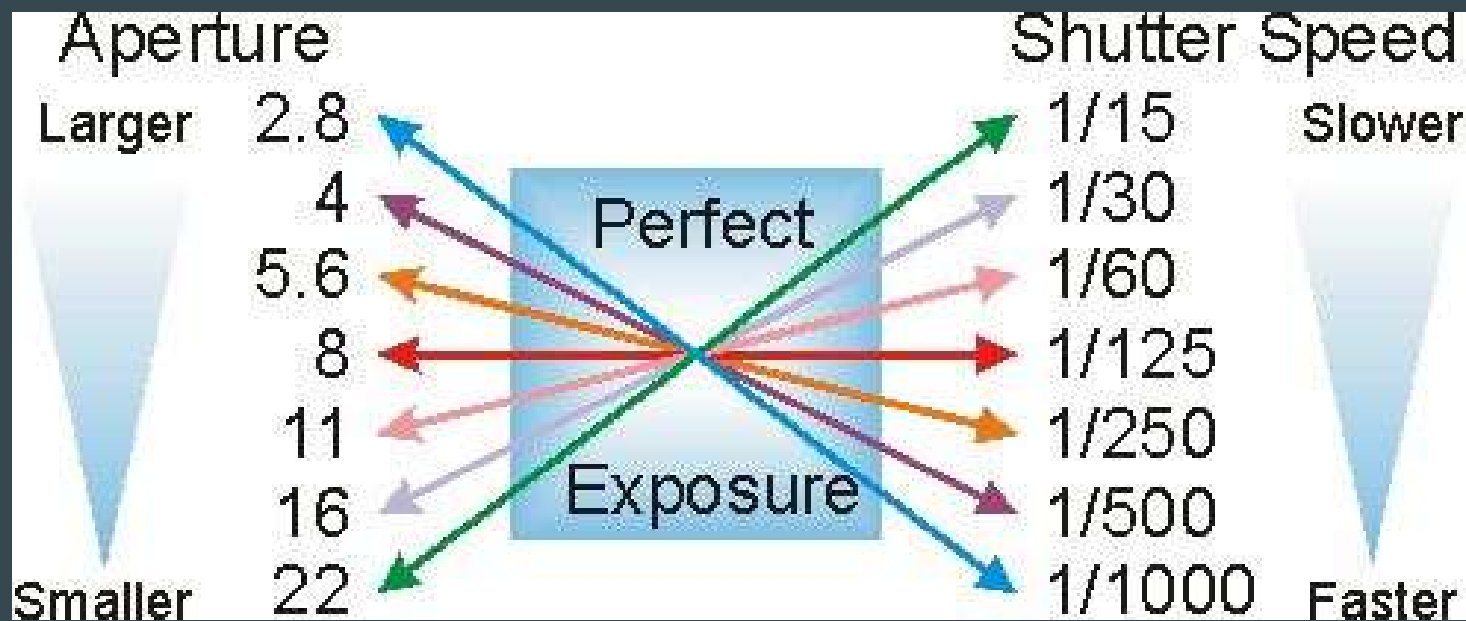
# Different combinations can be equal to each other...

...in terms of light

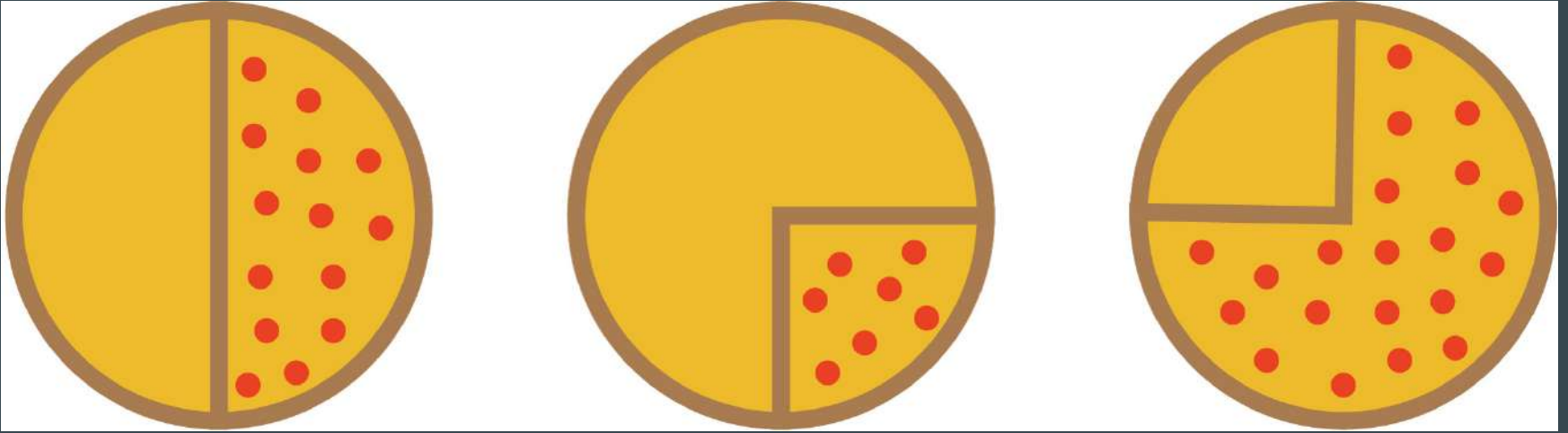








For this metaphor, PIZZA = LIGHT



Fast ←

Shutter speed

→ Slow

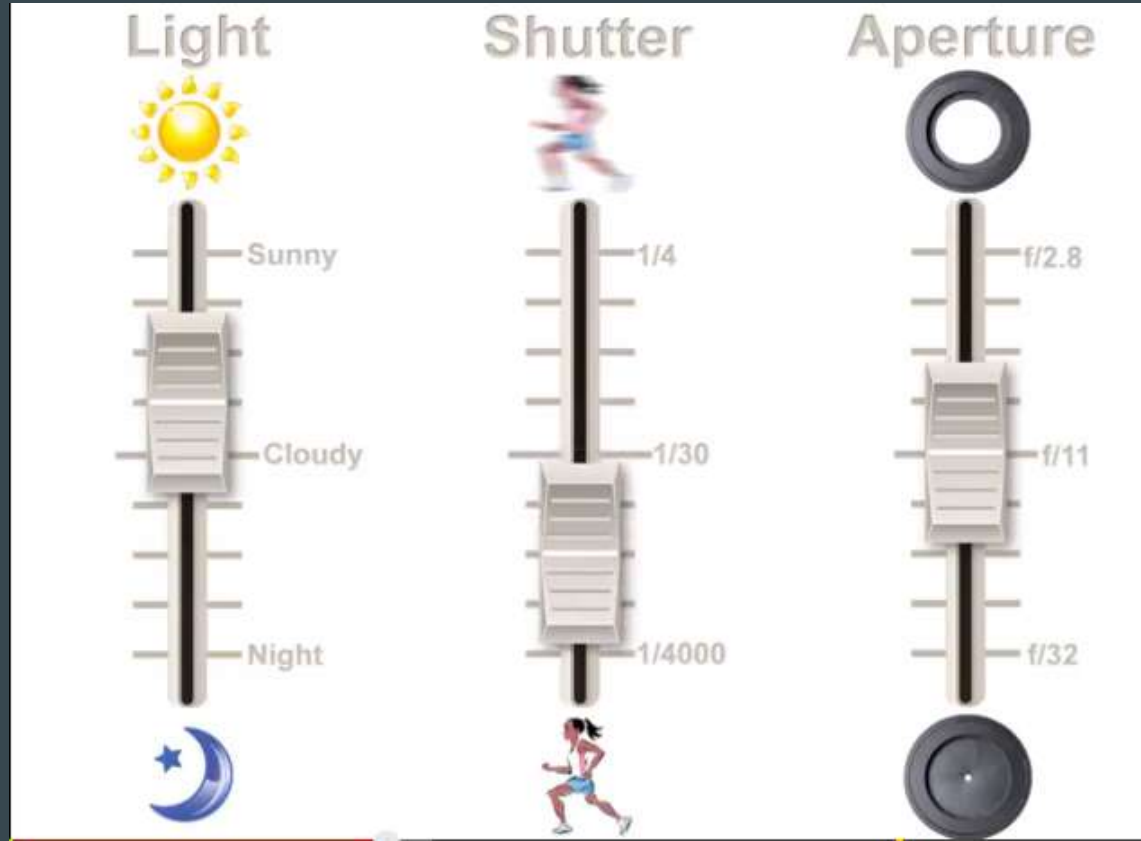
High →

f-number

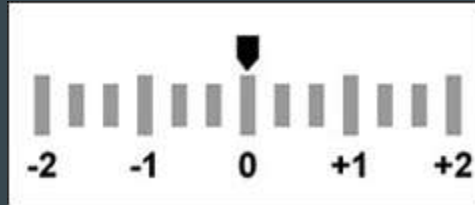
← Low



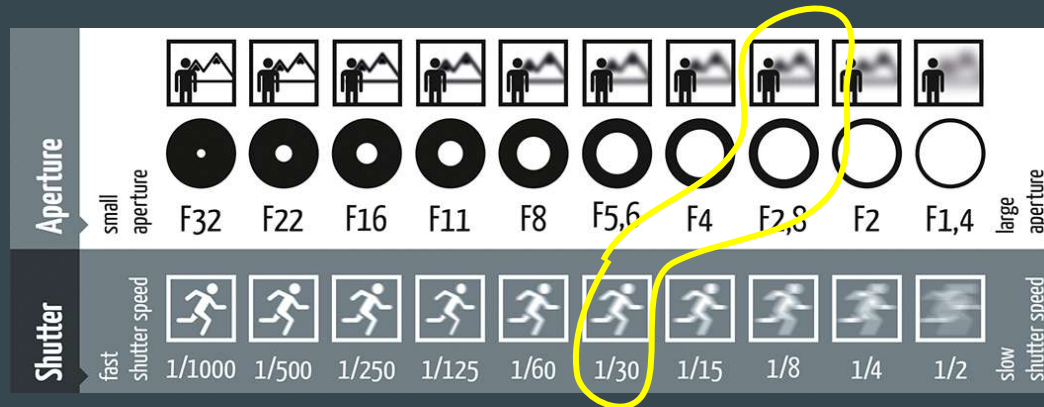
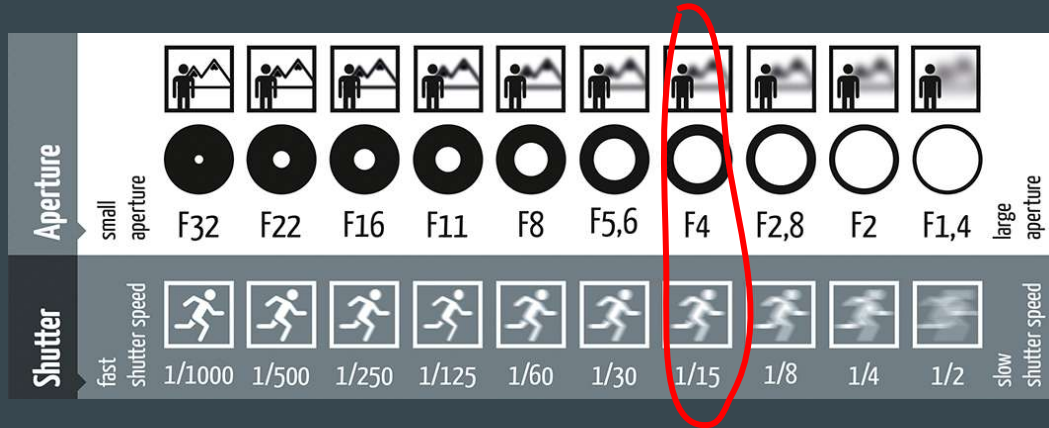
We need to consider the available light when choosing our settings



# Your camera always wants a certain amount of light

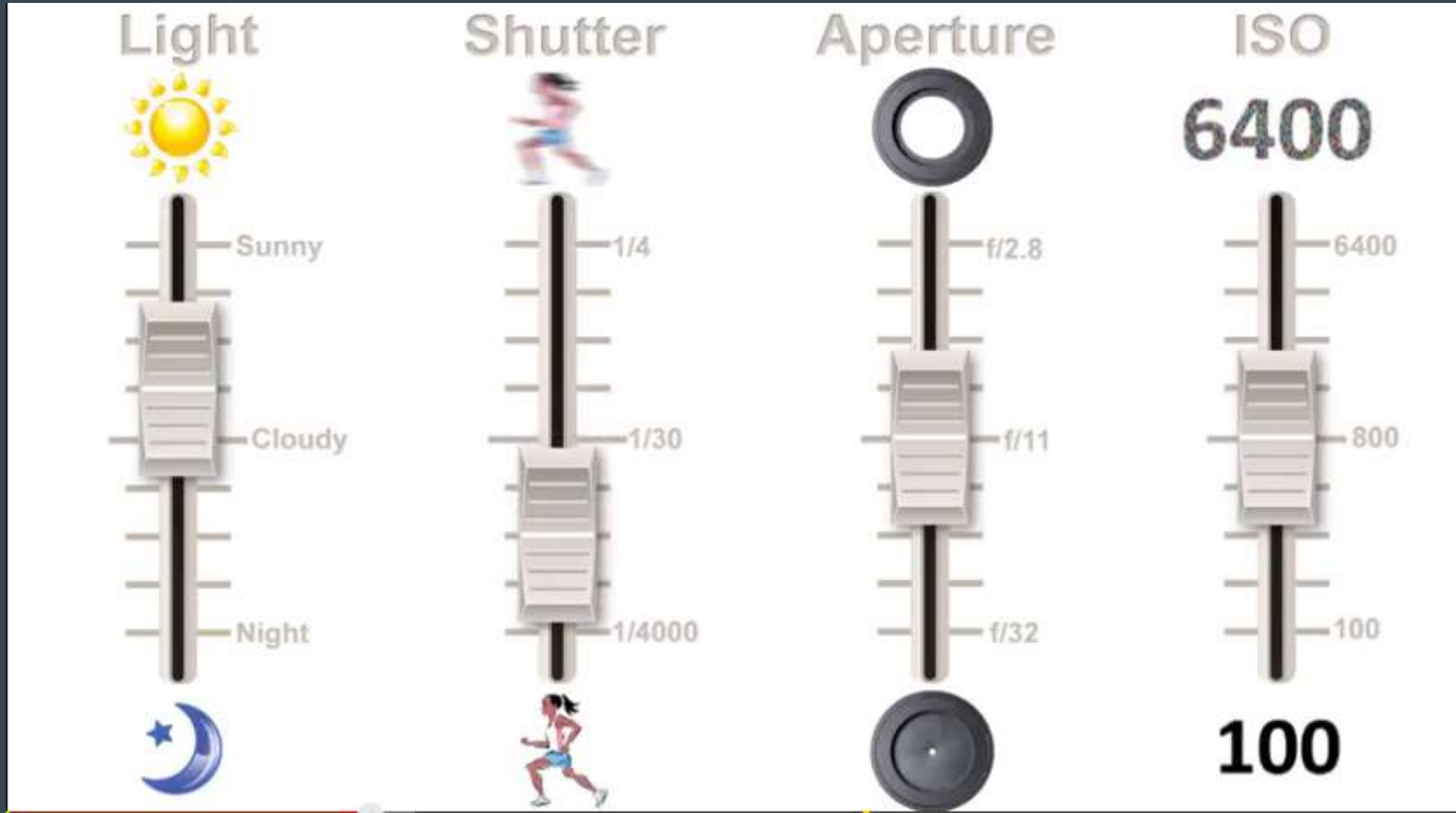


# So based on the light, you readjust the settings

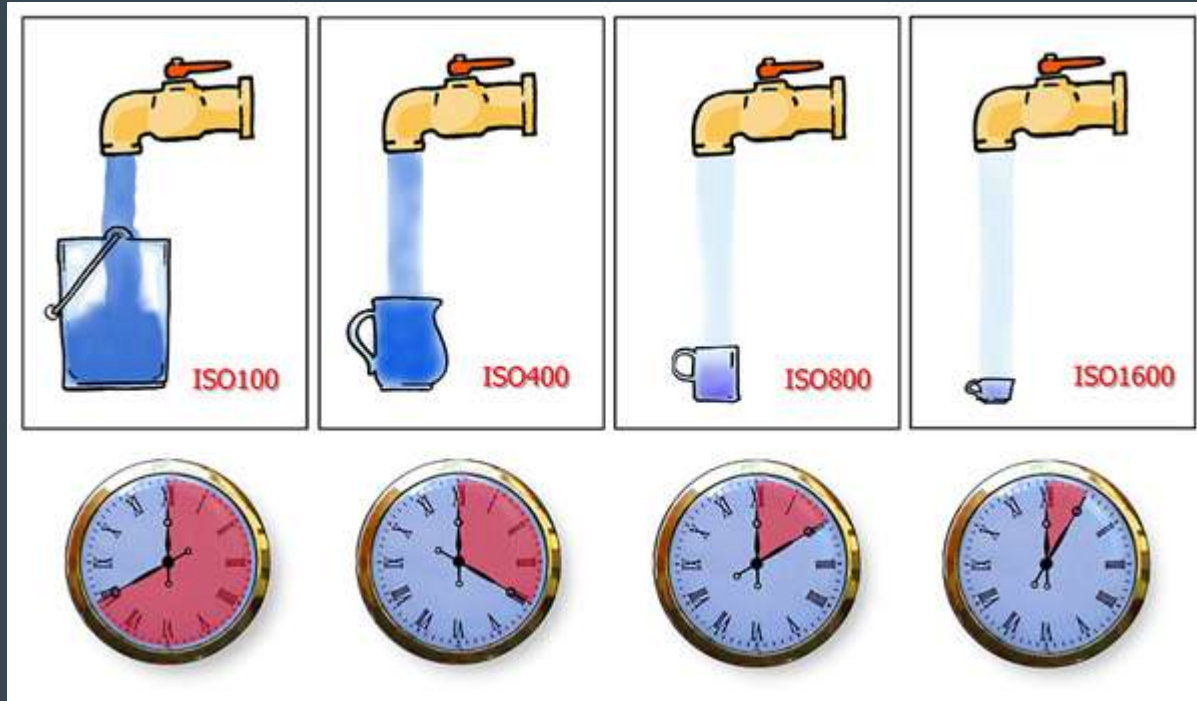




# Finally, ISO also affects your settings



# The ISO determines how sensitive your camera is to light



Essentially, how much light it wants in the first place

# ISO tradeoffs

Lower ISO - less noise but more light needed

Higher ISO - more noise, but less light needed by the camera

