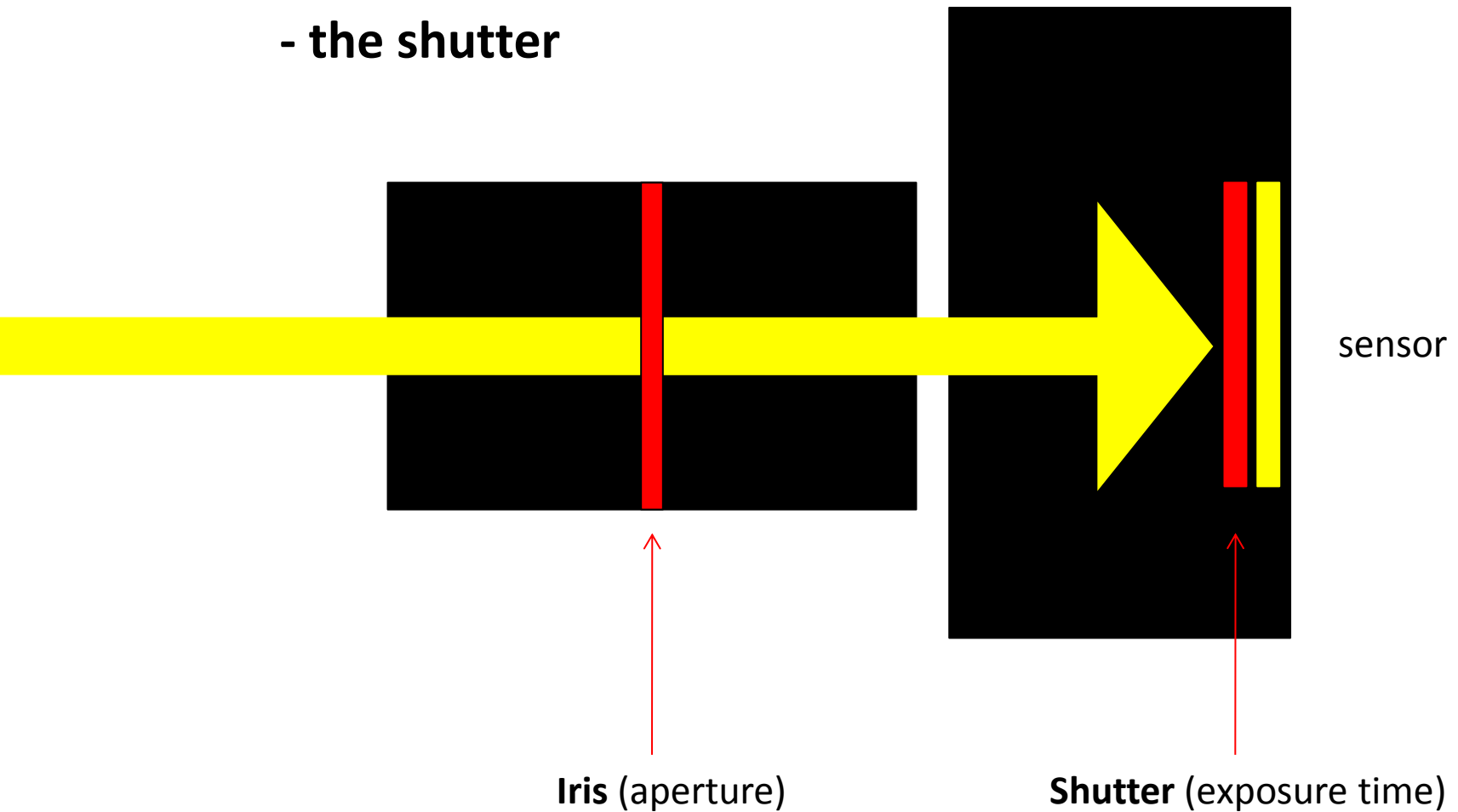


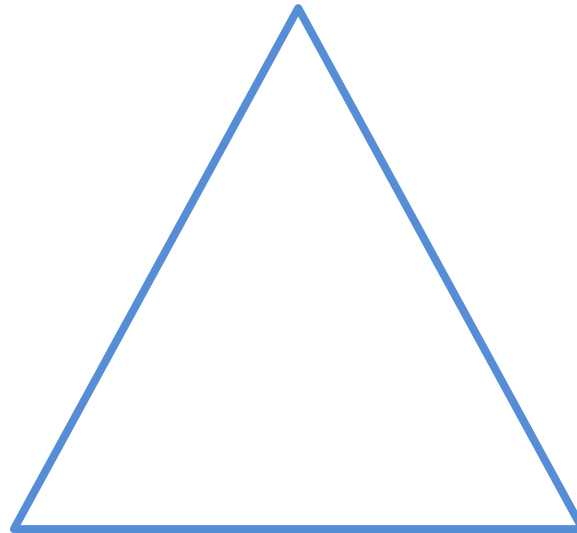
2 devices control the amount of light entering the camera:

- the iris
- the shutter



ISO

Sensibility of the sensor



APERTURE

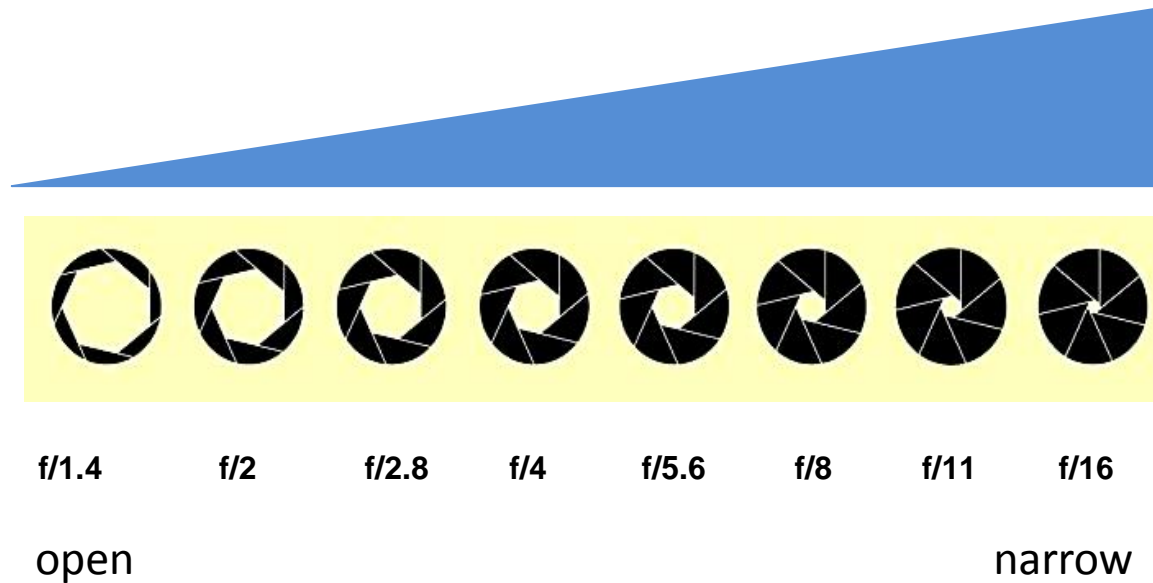
Iris inside the lens

EXPOSURE TIME

Shutter inside the camera

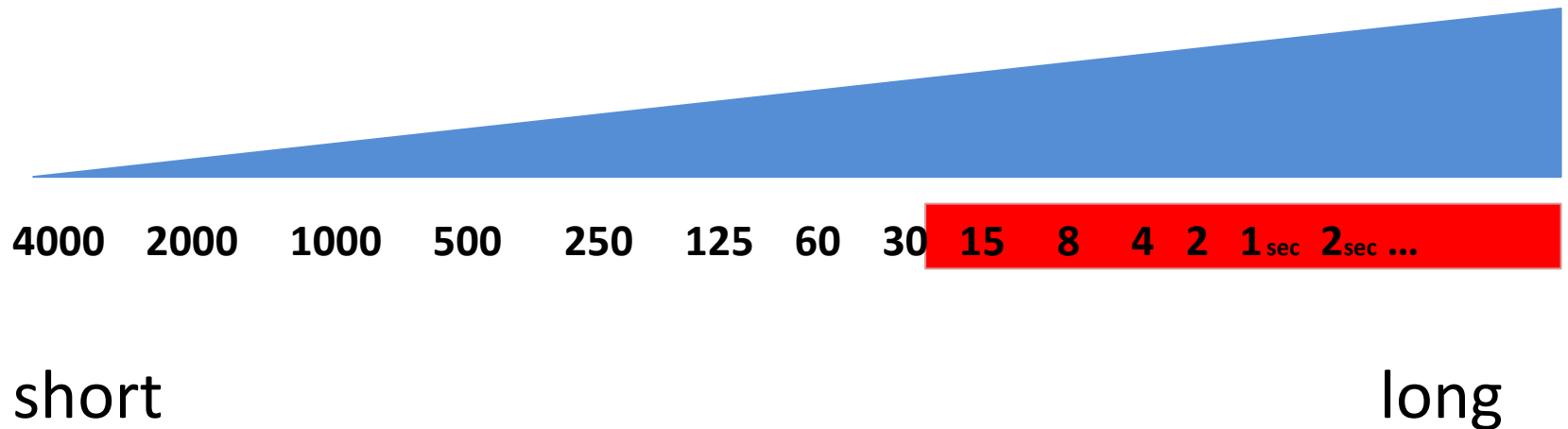
The combination of 3 factors (aperture, exposure time and ISO) is the right exposure for a specific light situation which allows you to have a photograph that is not too dark (underexposed) nor too bright (overexposed).

APERTURE (Iris)

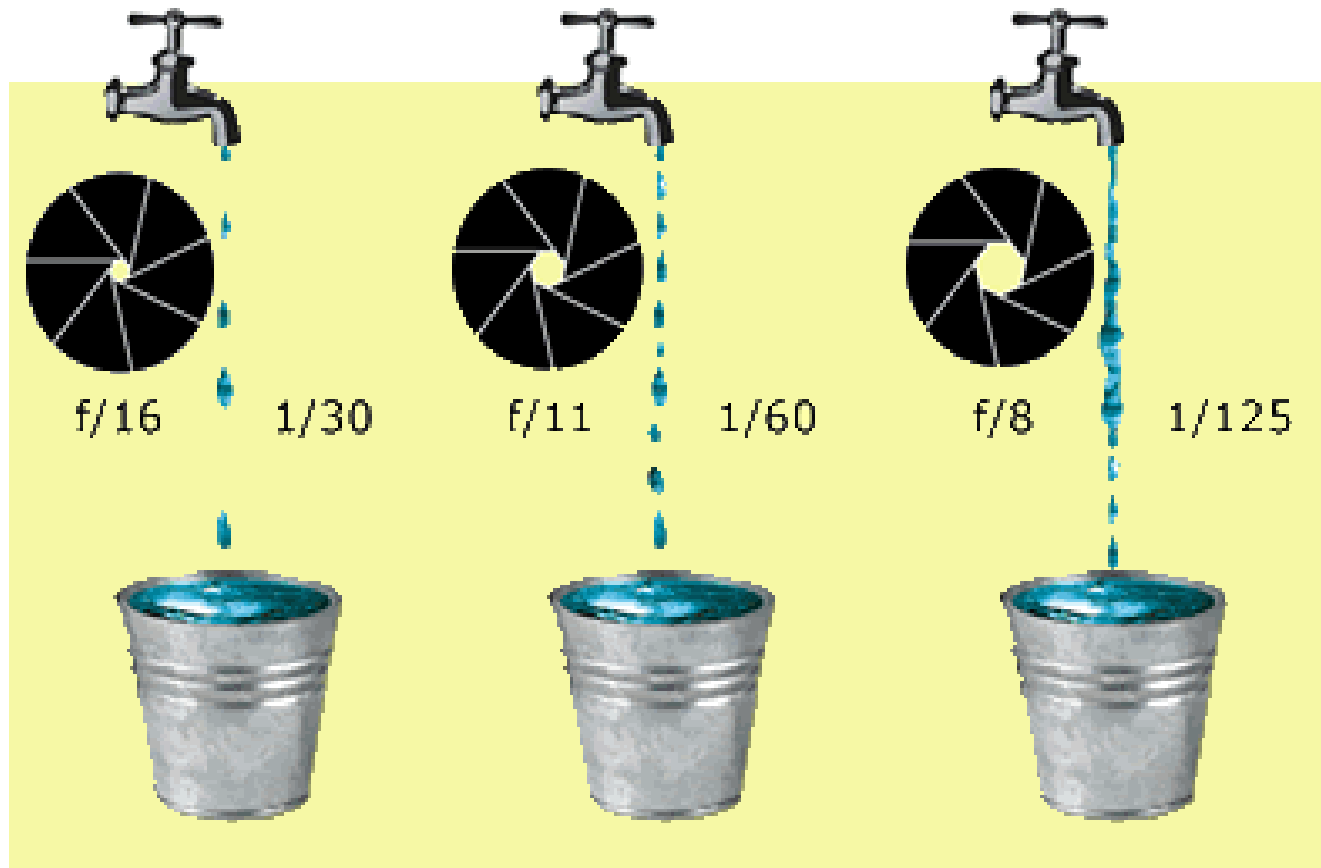


Each value of the sequence (**stop**) indicates an increase/decrease of **double/half** amount of light entering the camera. So, for example f 2.8 is double than f 4, f 16 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of f8.

EXPOSURE TIME (shutter)



The exposure time is indicated in fractions of a second (for example 250 is 1/250 of a second). Each value of the sequence (**stop**) indicates an increasement/decreasement of **double/half** amount of time, which means a double/half amount of light entering the camera.



If a bucket is the right exposure for a photo and the water is the light in a specific situation, the time needed to fill the bucket will change depending on how much the tap is open but eventually the result will be the same: a full bucket. The different combinations of aperture and time act in an equivalent way and give the same photo.



P camera decides both aperture and exposure time

Av (Aperture Value) you set the **aperture** and the camera decides the exposure time

Tv (Time Value) you set the **exposure time** and the camera decides the aperture

M (Manual) you set both **aperture** and **exposure time**



camera decides aperture, exposure time and ISO