1. Aperture: controls the area over which light can enter your camera. Shutter speed: controls the duration of the exposure. ISO speed: controls the sensitivity of your camera's sensor to a given amount of light.
2. When shooting in low-light conditions, your shutter speed will typically decrease, resulting in camera shake or motion blur.
3. Aperture Priority (A) lets you choose the aperture (aka f-stop) setting you want, but the camera chooses the shutter speed. Shutter Priority (S) lets you choose the shutter speed you want, but the camera chooses the aperture setting.
4. To use autofocus with your camera, you will need to perform the following steps: Set the lens to AF mode. Most brands have a button on the lens and the camera body to switch between AF and MF mode. Press the shutter button halfway down or the AF-ON button if you use back-button focus to focus on your subject.
5. Incident light metering will give you consistently correct exposure results, because it won't be fooled by subject reflectivity. You will often see wedding photographers using a handheld light meter – not the camera light meter – to get a more accurate light reading.
6. It means that if you want to copy the white balance settings from one image and paste them onto another that was taken with a different camera make or model, your final images might not look the same.
7. Depth of field is the area of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind the subject which the lens is focused. Put simply, it refers to how blurry or sharp the area is around your subject. A shallow depth of field refers to a small area in focus. Often the subject is in focus, while the background is blurred.
8. There are three main metering modes: Center-weighted average metering; spot and partial metering; and evaluative, pattern, or matrix metering. On modern digital cameras, you can choose between them. The process varies by manufacturer and camera, so look up your manual if you want to switch modes.
9. Exposure Compensation allows photographers to override exposure settings picked by camera's light meter, in order to darken or brighten images.