

## Chapter 1 : 41 tips and tricks to improve your photography | TechRadar

*Great pictures with your simple camera [Charles Gatewood] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Vintage how-to photography book using cameras that are now back in style.*

Print When we see professional photographers on the news and in the movies it often appears that only the dSLR cameras and super-fast lenses they carry are capable of making great images. The camera like a cast iron skillet or a socket wrench is simply a tool. And learning how to use that tool is how you can create amazing images. At the end of the third day Mr. Newhall told us a story. For Christmas one year, Mr. When they exchanged gifts, both were surprised to discover that they had received exactly the same present. Diana cameras were cheap plastic cameras manufactured in the USSR that featured junky, light-leaking bodies, inaccurate and primitive spring driven mechanical shutters, and polished cast plastic lens elements. Folks who used Diana cameras had to first load their roll film and then apply black electricians tape to all body seams to keep extraneous light from leaking into the camera and fogging the film. Since then, however, image quality, operational speed, and general performance have improved greatly. Over the next few weeks, DigitalCameraReview. In the next article we will talk about how to get great action shots. Other articles will follow showing newbie photographers that getting great images is not as hard as it looks. You really want to stay away from or at least minimize locations that are chaotic, busy, and full of distractions, or that feature graphic visual patterns. Lighting for Portraits For beginners, the sun should be behind you as you shoot your subject front lighting or off to either the slight right or slight left of your subject side lighting. Framing and Composition This is really the most important part of portrait photography, and it is primarily what separates the professionals from the amateurs. Framing and composition has to do with where you put the subject in your photo frame. The basic rule when shooting portraits is to try to fill the frame with your subject, leaving just enough extra to include a bit of their environment around the subject. The closer and tighter you are on your subject, the better the portrait usually looks. Single subjects generally look good in vertical format. Use the horizontal format for group portraits or for reclining full body portraits of single subjects. Remember that the most interesting part of a person is their face. Smiling When people smile for the camera, most of the time it looks posed and contrived. If you want a more realistic photo “ then you really should try to get your subjects to smile naturally. Tell a joke or do something to get them to laugh while you are lining things up and then snap the picture when your subject laughs or smiles “ naturally. Try taking people pictures when your friends and loved ones are engaged in the business of life. Finally, find the best angle. For example, positioning yourself too low will only catch an unflattering view of flaring nostrils or double chins. Positioning yourself too high will unflatteringly shorten faces. Try position to yourself at eye level with your subject. Pet Portraits People love to take pictures of their pets. Most amateurs and casual shooters stand above their pet s and shoot downward. The secrets to really good pet portraiture are to get on the same level as your pet and then get close. Squat or kneel down to put you on the same plane as your subject, then take the picture at their level and be sure to focus on their eyes. Interestingly enough, the same advice applies to photographing children. This placement looks like every other portrait ever shot and is often boring. For example, a picture of a person is often more interesting if the person is slightly off to the side rather than smack dab in the middle of the frame. Generally speaking, if you show head and shoulders you are fine. If you want to show more than head and shoulders“show everything. It gives viewers a sense of continuity and completeness. All it takes is a little bit of patience, adhering to a few simple rules, and some practice. Good luck and good shooting.

*Over the next few weeks, calendrierdelascience.com will be publishing a series of articles that highlight how to take great pictures with your Point and Shoot camera. In this first article we will explain how to get great "people shots" with your camera.*

Anyone can follow a few simple guidelines and end up with beautiful results. You can use these tips independently or together and you will love your new found photographic skills! The personal connection brings in your audience and makes them really feel and enjoy your picture more. This includes you too. I have some great shots of my kids running away from me! **Get Down on Their Level** We look at children from above all day long. Kids tend to be shorter than adults. One way to make us take notice of a photograph of a child is to take a picture from a different perspective than we are used to viewing them. Bend your knees and get down to their level. You will really notice the results! **Get Close, Real Close** Get in there and make their face fill your entire view finder. You can show that beautiful little mug in all its glory by using your zoom feature or just getting in their face. If that happens it is fine. Either ways will look great! **Be Aware of the Background** Often when we have our camera in front of our face, we are focusing on what cute thing our little cutie is doing. We sometimes forget about what is behind them and how it is going to look in a picture. We can also end up with some pretty funny looking pictures – like telephone poles or trees growing out of heads. Not the kind of photo we want to look at over and over! **Try New Angles** Mix it up. Use your camera to look at your child through a new angle. This can be fun and exciting. Try shooting from below or from way above. Try turning your camera a little and tipping it forward. Be creative and have fun! Since photographing children is never easy, I want to throw in a few extras as well. Those modes are designed to capture clear shots of fast moving subjects and we all know how fast moving our children can be. Especially when you want them to sit still for one simple photograph!!! Try sticking your wiggly kids in a bucket, basket or other container. The novelty of it will keep them occupied for a few seconds and you can get some fun shots without them running away. See the shot above with my son in the wooden basket. He loved getting his picture taken that day. Read your camera manual. Learn how to use your camera and all the great features it offers. Each camera has so many really useful and fun features that you can use to get some really creative shots. When you finish reading it you will be the master of your camera and your photographs will improve drastically! Shoot, shoot and shoot some more. Take as many shots as you can. You are more likely to get some good ones if you take a whole bunch. Often one parent is behind the camera and never ends up in any photos. This is very important. Your children need to know what you looked like when they were two. Taking photos of our children is so important. It freezes memories in a time capsule and helps to convey our feelings and emotions. Our children will be thankful to have photos from their childhood and we will be glad we were able to capture those memories. Jessica of Mom Shots! Her blog has great tips and tricks for taking photos of kids, something I need major help with. Marie graduated with an Early Childhood and Elementary teaching degree and taught kindergarten over the years. She loves sharing her creativity here at Make and Takes!

## Chapter 3 : 13 Ways to Make Your Photos Look Professional | Improve Photography

*What's great about this book is that the author gave simple tips on how to work on your DSLR Camera. From what lens to use, camera type, up to editing your masterpiece. Very useful and informative explanation on how a single aspect can affect your photos.*

We test and rate hundreds of cameras and lenses each year, ranging from pocket-friendly shooters to high-end medium format systems. A New Camera-Shopping Landscape Buying a digital camera is a very different experience than it was a few years ago. Smartphone cameras keep getting better, so there are a lot fewer buyers out there for budget pocket shooters. These slimline shooters pack zoom lenses, which set them apart from smartphones, but for the most part use dated CCD sensor technology, which limits image quality when shooting at high ISO settings and cuts the maximum video quality to p. Pure image quality is better than a smartphone, with the real advantage being the zoom lens. There are also several models that are waterproof available in this price range. Our favorite models for folks more interested in making a good image and less interested in learning about f-stops include some options in our overall top ten, such as the Sony a, Canon T7i, and Olympus TG But there are others too. I often recommend the small Canon G9 X , a relatively inexpensive 1-inch pocket model that offers palpable benefits over a smartphone in terms of image quality, and a comfortable touch interface. When shopping for a starter camera, ask yourself some questions about what you want. But also think about connectivityâ€”you probably want to copy images to your smartphone easilyâ€”and price. Kicking It Old School: Film is still an option, with instant models being extremely popular. For a complete rundown on what instant cameras and film formats are sold today, check out our list of the Best Instant Cameras. You can also buy a new 35mm or medium format camera. You can find old film SLRs and compacts in thrift shops and online stores pretty easily. Small Camera, Big Sensor: After all, you can get an interchangeable lens model for the same price. But these slim, premium shooters target a very specific marketâ€”photographers who already own a mirrorless camera or SLR and a bunch of lenses, but want something small as an alternative option. Sony changed that in with its revolutionary RX, which brought the 1-inch sensor class into the spotlight. A 1-inch sensor has roughly four times the surface area of the chips used in premium smartphones and entry-level point-and-shoots. That leads to significantly clearer images, especially at high ISO. The industry has settled on 20MP of resolution for this sensor type, which delivers an excellent balance of image quality and noise control. With the larger sensor comes a shorter zoom. These lenses tend to capture a good amount of light throughout their range and the optics required to do that necessitate a large front element and short zoom range. The 1-inch sensor size typically nets solid image quality through ISO , and even to ISO if you opt to shoot in Raw format, so use in dim light is still possible. There are also models out there with even larger image sensors and shorter zooms or no zoom at all. You can get a small camera with an SLR-sized APS-C image sensor and a fixed focal length lens, and there are even a couple of options ut there with larger full-frame sensors. There are also premium bridge models with larger 1-inch sensors and shorter zooms. They still have a considerable size advantage over SLRs with comparable zoomsâ€”just think about carryin an interchangeable lens camera and two or three lenses to cover a mm, mm, or mm coverage range. They tend to be more expensive than an SLR, and certainly more than bridge models with smaller sensors, but do better at higher ISO settings and sport lenses that gather more light. If you put a premium on a lightweight camera, and want the versatility that a long zoom design delivers, look at a bridge model with a 1-inch sensor. Just be prepared to pay a premium. The Best Cameras for Travelers Not surprisingly, I find bridge models to be just about perfect for globetrotters. And if you opt for a premium 1-inch model you can shoot in varying types of light. But you may want a different kind of camera to take with you on your journeys. If you want something more pocket-friendly, a point-and-shoot can do the trick. But be prepared to get a little spendy to get something worthy of your exotic destinations. For the rough-and-tumble crowd, I recommend the Olympus TG-5 due to its bright lens and tough build. The Sony a remains our favorite affordable option, but there are alternatives like the Fujifilm X-E3 that are a bit more stylish. For more, see our story on The Best Cameras for Travel. And while that distinction still has merit at

the higher end of the spectrum, for entry-level photographers the lines are blurred. Likewise, while Canon has made significant improvements in video autofocus in its pricier SLRs, consumers are better off with a low-cost mirrorless model if they want fast, seamless autofocus when recording moving pictures. SLRs, of course, still offer that. Getting rid of the mirror box allows for a slimmer design with fewer moving parts, as well as more accurate autofocus. And, with the latest spate of models, autofocus is fast. Like SLRs, different manufacturers support different lens formats. The exception is the Micro Four Thirds system, which is a lens format shared by Olympus and Panasonic, and utilized by more specialized cinema cameras made by companies like Blackmagic. The MFT sensor format is a 4: The fixed-mirror design and EVF allow the video focus system to use the same sensor as the focus for stills, which delivers autofocus on the same level as with mirrorless cameras when recording moving pictures. Traditional SLRs struggle when it comes to video autofocus. Contrast-based methods require that the focus point move just beyond the point of crisp focus and come back to it in order to lock on, which can be distracting when refocusing to follow a moving subject. Mirrorless cameras have gotten better and better in terms of tracking autofocus in recent years. Top-tier models track subjects and fire off images as quickly as comparable SLRs. Depending on which system you have your eye on, and what type of shooting you do, you may find that lens selection to be perfectly adequate. Micro Four Thirds cameras can use either Olympus or Panasonic lenses, which gives them a leg up in the pure number of lenses available, including fish-eye, ultra-wide angle, and extreme telephoto primes and zooms. Fujifilm has a strong library of lenses, including a mm zoom that can be paired with a teleconverter for even more reach. Sony cameras, which can utilize both APS-C E and full-frame FE lenses, have you covered up through mm, but longer telephoto options are not available at this time. You have a much larger selection with a Canon or Nikon, including many excellent third-party options from Sigma and Tamron. SLR lens options like the Sigma mm F While photographers who want to capture distant subjects and take advantage of telephoto lenses will likely love the flexibility that the APS-C and Micro Four Thirds sensor sizes deliver, there are also a number of full-frame models aimed squarely at enthusiasts. The full-frame size, called so because it matches 35mm film in physical dimension, is a solid choice for landscapes, portraiture, event coverage, and reportage. The larger sensor provides more control over depth of field when paired with wide aperture glass. You may put a heavy emphasis on autofocus and burst capture rate, in which case you should target APS-C models that excel in those situations. The choice between an optical or electronic viewfinder is another one to consider. Modern EVFs are really, really good, and refresh quickly enough so you can track moving action. There are reasons that you see most working photographers using one of the two most popular systems—they include a solid bevy of pro-grade bodies and lenses, a strong support system backing that equipment, and the comfort that years of use brings. Sony makes a pro-level SLR and a few mirrorless cameras that fit the bill. Sony has an intriguing alternative out there in the mirrorless space, the a9. Lighter and less expensive than competing SLRs, it locks and fires at an incredible 20fps and records video in 4K. Beyond full-frame you move into the territory of medium format photography. In the film days, medium format referred to anything larger than 35mm and smaller than 4-by-inch. It offers Raw image capture at MP resolution, which is more than overkill for the vast majority of photographers. Featured in This Roundup.

## Chapter 4 : How to Take Erotic Photos of Yourself: 7 Steps (with Pictures)

*5 Easy Steps to Taking Great Pictures of Kids I want to share with you a few simple steps to help in taking great pictures of your kids. You don't have to have a fancy-shmancy camera to get good pictures and with these tips you will find your pictures looking even better!*

It has an 18MP sensor, 3fps continuous shooting speed, RAW and JPEG file formats, and you can load up a beginners guide through its smartphone app to help you get the hang of things. It also shoots p HD video. The companion app that comes with the camera is great for entry-level photographers, and the quick focus feature is great for snapping off a fast shot as well. The D is definitely one of the easier to use cameras from Canon. From its great color reproduction, which makes sure that colors in your pictures are as similar to the real world as is humanly possible, to its decent price, it delivers great value for money and some lovely entry-level features and options that are simple to use and have almost no learning curve. Check D price on Amazon 4. Overall, it is a very versatile beginner camera with just enough to satisfy the needs of a professional too. With a small learning curve and the ability to surprise you at every corner, it is one to consider picking up. It is very similar to its big brother, the Pentax K30, but has a couple of upgrades that turn it into something more desirable. This results in great quality for still images, especially if you plan on editing the photos you take on your computer later as well. We all know how it is when trying to shoot in a chilly bit of weather. Ever had trouble trying to keep your brand new camera out of the rain or the snow? This makes the lack of continuous video recording autofocus a non-issue, because of its usability in the great outdoors. Check out the price on Amazon 2. It literally holds your hand too, by being one of the smallest DSLR style cameras on the market. If you have dainty digits, the EOS D has you covered. A lot of people have trouble holding on to the bigger cameras out there because of their sheer size. Not so with the EOS D. Once you get the idea, you can then do everything manually. All it takes is one quick browse through the manual, or a run through on auto mode. You can pick up all those advanced tactics on the go. The D has both physical buttons and touchscreen technology, which is great for bridging the gap for those used to using smartphone cameras. It also allows for versatility when tweaking settings, zooming, and focusing on shots, leading to much better quality for images overall. Ever wanted to adjust some focus points while shooting? Instead of using the physical buttons, you can tap on the areas of the screen to focus, just like you would on your phone. There are air filters as well, although they are only usable in Live View, which can take a little too much time to focus in certain situations. It holds true to its promise of being special for the smaller-handed photographers out there, but as far as cameras go, it is still quite large. Shooting at 4fps continuously with 18 megapixels, this is a nifty, desirable mid-level camera. If you are looking for a great little shooter for all your many needs, this is the one to go with. This DSLR camera is particularly beneficial to beginners because it has a special step by step guide mode that will walk you through the various settings and how they apply them to certain types of shot. Why D is the best choice? With a whopping This was a major problem for users of the If you really want crisp, crystal clear pictures that can be edited without compromising the quality, this is what you need. Video looks really good, even in low light, and there is above-average color reproduction as well, especially in the RAW files. All of the many detailed colors you want seen on your videos is as close to real life as can be. For some vivid objects, it looks better than it does in reality. The LCD screen has been upgraded to be more visible in sunlight, allowing for more outdoor shots with easier settings management. With the newly revamped LCD, you now get to view your work and settings in crisp high definition, even in sunlight. It has the superb macro. At 55mm, D out-performs its competitors with outstanding macro with sharp photos. It also has a 5fps continuous shooting speed, HD video support, and its 18 to 55mm lens retracts to make it easy to carry around. The camera is also designed to be light, and has a comfortable grip that feels very stable indeed. No more having to put your camera down mid shot because your arm muscles are burning. In addition to this, the design now incorporates the SD slot in the grip side, and not inside the battery bay. When you outgrow the automatic exposure settings, all of the required advanced options are there, allowing you to grow with experience. Nikon dropped Wi-Fi capability in the new D and replaced it with a feature called SnapBridge which allows you to share the pictures

you took directly to the smartphones by installing an app. Recommended Nikon D accessories If you do get the Nikon D, make sure you also buy a replacement battery and an extra charger, just in case you ever need one. It pays to be prepared after all.

## Chapter 5 : The Best Digital Cameras of | [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com)

*1. Know your basic camera settings This guide will teach you the basic principles of underwater photography and how to take great underwater pictures with your SeaLife camera.*

But here are the simplest things you can do to quickly see an improvement in your photos. Lighting is the 1 fastest way to make a photo look more professional. The biggest difference between the photo on the left and the one on the right is the lighting, which gives contrast, interest, and pop to the photo. Capture Interesting Lighting Lighting is number one on this list for a reason. Lighting is the most important thing to making a photo look professional. Now what makes lighting look interesting? Second, it highlights the subject and presents it in a good way. There are many ways to make a portrait photo have more interesting lighting. With landscape photography, time of day is absolutely imperative. Beginning photographers often overlook this important tip and try to make a photo in the middle of the day. It makes the photo feel cluttered with distractions that keep the viewer from enjoying the subject. I most commonly see aberrations around the edges of the frame. It can be easy for the photographer to pay close attention to the person they are photographing, and forget about a piece of trash in the background, an ugly telephone pole in the distance, etc. Zooming in on one part of the scene is almost always the right answer for new photographers. It takes most of my students a year of learning photography before they finally dare to zoom in tight. How long will it take you? Digital styling is applied in Photoshop and Lightroom and allows the photographer to creatively change the colors, contrast, and exposure. While I personally am not much of a fan of the filters on Instagram, we have all seen a photo that looks much more trendy and creative when a filter is applied to it. If you just learning photo retouching basics, you can address professional photo retouching services online like WeEdit. I wanted to take a photo showing how much the girl loves her horse, so I focused in on the fine detail of just part of the horse to capture this shot. Interesting Subject Capturing an interesting subject is usually the simplest part of photography. Even non-photographers know that some things are more interesting in a photo than others. My advice is that you should be careful not to be TOO taken by the subject. If you are too excited about the subject, it can be easy to forget about all the of the other things on this page. Crisp Sharpness There are so many factors that impact the sharpness of a photo that it can be difficult to know what is causing a reduction in sharpness in your photos. But I have found after coaching thousands and thousands of photographers that the problem is usually that the photographer did not get the focus quite right. If you want to learn to focus properly, I highly recommend reading my article with 10 tips on getting sharper photos. Capturing the skyline from an unusually high angle provides a more interesting look than from down in the streets. If you look at professional photos, they are very often taken from non-obvious spots. For example, a photo of a CEO will be photographed from down low, looking up at the person to make him or her look more powerful. Or, in the case of photographing a city, we often want to get to a very high perspective to shoot down and see the whole city. Such was the case a few months ago while I was speaking at a conference in Chicago and photographed the skyline from the top of one of the tallest buildings so that I could see the whole city at once. Creative Composition Composition is probably the most difficult thing on this list to teach in a short amount of time, but it makes a tremendous difference. If you have an important upcoming shoot, I highly recommend that you start learning composition by at least learning the rule of thirds. The rule of thirds is the most basic rule of composition that basically tells the photographer to imagine a tic-tac-toe board on the frame of the picture, and to put the most interesting part of the photo on the intersection of those lines. But not every mood needs to be so ominous. The mood could be bright and clean just as easily. This can also happen in a landscape. Proper Depth-of-Field Depth-of-field is a hallmark of professional photographyâ€”especially professional pictures of people. Shallow depth-of-field means that the subject of the photo is sharp, and the background is blurry. Learning this technique can instantly transform your photography to something much more professional looking. To take a picture with shallow depth of field, follow ALL of the steps in this recipe: Put on your longest lens Set the camera to aperture priority Set the aperture as low as it will go Step as close to the subject as you can while still allowing the lens to focus Place the subject far away from anything in the background.

Put the focus point on the subject Take the picture With auto settings, the camera took the picture on the left. The photo on the right has a creatively dark exposure that makes the color in the scene pop. The photo on the right conveys a much more impressive mood. Proper Exposure Exposure means the brightness or darkness of a photo. There are three ways to control the exposure of a photo: Digital cameras are very good at coming to a neutral exposure, but the truth is that the neutral exposure is not always the best exposure. For example, suppose you are taking a picture of a person on a bright sunny day. The camera will likely make the face of the person dark and the background too bright. But as the photographer, you know that the face is far more important than the background, so you will brighten the exposure for the face and let the background go bright. Go for the proper exposure, not the neutral one. By shooting a panorama in this location, I was able to capture the gentle curve of the river, which made a huge difference in the photo. My guide, Andy Beales, pointed out this location to me and it was a winner! Viewing the Photo Large After you apply all of the other tips on this page, the way you present the photo will also make a major difference in how it is viewed by those who see it. Show your photo large to have a bigger impact! Have you ever walked through a photography gallery? Notice how HUGE the photos are? I poured hours into that tutorial to make it the very best way to learn photography, and tens of thousands of people read it every month. Conclusion If you can only do a few of these things in your photo, make it these: More than a million photographers follow him on social media, and he has been listed at 35 in rankings of the most popular photographers in the world. He blogs about how to start an internet business on IncomeSchool.

**Chapter 6 : 5 Easy Steps to Taking Great Pictures of Kids | Make and Takes**

*We've rounded up The Best Bridge Cameras for your perusal. The Best Cameras for Travelers. Not surprisingly, I find bridge models to be just about perfect for globetrotters.*

Like your smartphone, these cameras are small and light enough to never be left at home. You can also shoot portraits with a blurry background, which will make your subject stand out. You can shoot in full auto mode, but should you decide to start experimenting with manual controls, these cameras are designed to let you quickly change basic settings without diving into the camera menu. Yet with a 30x zoom lens, they let you capture wide-angle scenes and medium telephoto shots with just one lens, offering plenty of coverage for typical vacation-photo scenarios. If, however, you need a more extreme telephoto reach, to get either close-ups of birds perched in tall trees or details of monuments way off in the distance, one of our superzoom camera picks will be a better fit. These models cost slightly more than travel zooms and are bulky, nearly as big as a DSLR. The payoff is a 60x zoom with a mm-plus maximum focal length. Travel zoom and superzoom cameras share one notable limitation, however. With sensors that are only marginally larger than those in your smartphone, image quality is fine for viewing on the web or in social media feeds, but not too much else. If you have a bigger budget and want to take photos along the boulevards at twilight or while dodging through a night market, or make finely detailed prints of your vacation photos and blur backgrounds to make your subject stand out, you may want to step up to one of the picks in our high-end compact camera guide. Coupled with the wider-aperture lenses offered on these cameras, shooters at this level promise cleaner, more detailed images, especially in low light. What you give up is that powerful zoom range. The picks in our mid-range mirrorless camera guide can deliver DSLR-quality results in a much smaller, lighter, and less bulky package. Mirrorless cameras achieve their significant size advantage by ditching an optical viewfinder in favor of an electronic one. If you want the smallest kit possible, consider a Micro Four Thirds camera from Olympus or Panasonic. These use slightly smaller sensors, but that means dramatically smaller and more compact lenses. Entry-level mirrorless cameras are both vastly smaller and lighter than their DSLR cousins. They accomplish this by omitting a viewfinder altogether you compose using the rear screen and packing a smaller, less powerful flash. But you still have to deal with its larger size. I want to get my kid their first camera A tough camera will survive whatever your kid can throw at it. You can go for one of the picks in our Best Cheap Compact Camera guide. And at this price point, cameras are designed to be dead simple to use. Forget about adjusting exposure settings or customizing button settings. You literally point and shoot. They are waterproof, freeze-proof, and dust-resistant, and as our reviewer discovered unintentionally , the best of them can withstand foot falls off of a rock face and still come up shooting. Image quality and video footage are going to be mediocre at best your phone can probably do a bit better. For younger children, particularly those under 10, getting them a camera depends a lot on the particular child. How long do you think her interest will last? In addition, these cameras are designed to let you take control over settings like aperture, shutter speed, and ISO sensitivity. Optical viewfinders make it easy to shoot using manual focus. Some models have swiveling touchscreens for more comfortable and precise video capture. I want video of my biking, skiing, and climbing adventures For extreme sports, an action camera will capture all your adventures.

## Chapter 7 : 5 Best Cameras for Beginner Photographers of

*This helps to prevent camera shake. If you are gripping your camera with your hands on either side of the camera body, there is nothing supporting the lens, and you might end up with blurry photos.*

I can say, without a shadow of a doubt, that photographers love to turn their noses up at point and shoot cameras because most photographers believe that their gear will save them. They invest in tens, sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gear in the hopes that the right combination will elevate their photography to new, unprecedented heights. Each of these is a fixed lens digital camera, meaning that the lens it comes with is the only lens you use. Many are zoom lenses, however, so with a simple push or pull of a small tab, the motorized lens elements reorganize themselves, allowing you to zoom in or out in an instant. The sensors on these cameras range in size, but even the smallest among them is roughly twice the size of the sensor in your cell phone. The best camera in the world is the one that you have on you. Those memories we spoke briefly about above, the moments in our lives that, when captured, elevate a picture above all considerations of image quality, require only that you have a camera to capture them. With that in mind, the first thing you want to look for in your point and shoot camera is portability. These larger cameras will probably require their own bag, or require that you carry them around your neck as you tour a given city or event. A few of these cameras are close in size to a DSLR with interchangeable lenses, the kind of system that will run you very quickly into the thousands of dollars. The advantages of these cameras, though, are their lenses and sensors. Onto a larger body, these manufacturers have mounted a much larger lens, which, due to its greater light collecting area, performs wonderfully in low light settings. The bigger sensor also translates into better low light performance and more dynamic range. If you want something a bit smaller and less complicated, however, there are a few very simple, very inexpensive little point and shoots on our list. These tend to fit pretty comfortably in a pants pocket, so you can sneak them in anywhere, and a couple of them have very powerful zooms built in. Be careful, though, as there are only a few among them that have a sensor and lens combination capable of taking professional-level photographs. Smaller, Sharper, Faster, Stronger Taking pictures has long been a complicated process, and incredibly intelligent people throughout history have applied their wits to the task of making photography easier. That is the balance between ease and quality. Photographic quality has always trickled down from the more expensive sectors of the market. Over time, however, development by way of a photographic negative became the standard, and the size of that negative shrank down, allowing photographers reduced exposure times and much easier, more portable photography. The digital age brought with it yet another increase in ease, but a significant decrease in quality. Where a 35mm negative could produce prints up to roughly 3x2 feet without much complaint about quality, early digital cameras could barely produce a simple 4x6-inch print with any degree of clarity. The ease had been put in place, and then it was time for the quality to catch up. Manufacturers test new methods out among the professionals who can afford the latest and greatest, and, as a result, that technology is usually very complicated and not very portable. Once certain quality elements like better glass for lenses and larger sensors get codified, the task for engineers is to fit the newer, better tech into smaller, easier-to-use packages. The result of those years of development is the list of ten point and shoot cameras you see here.

## Chapter 8 : How To: Take Great Photos With Your Point and Shoot

*The affordable and easy-to-use Canon PowerShot Elph is as simple as it gets. It won't wow you with its image quality or its low-light capabilities, but if you want to capture some valuable photos with a little better resolution than your phone offers, this can do it.*

Photography tips Our collection of top digital camera tips and essential photography advice will have you improving your photos in no time. Culled from experts and photographers who have been taking pictures for quite some time, they all agree that these 44 camera tips are essential knowledge for honing your craft. So feast your eyes below, check out some of our best photography tips on everything from setting up your digital camera to honing your photo composition, and by the end you will learn the secrets and shortcuts to getting high-quality pictures every time. Avoid this by checking - and resetting - all of your settings before moving from one picture-taking opportunity to the next. Format, not erase Formatting your memory card wipes it clean and rewrites any pertinent camera information. Erasing your images does not. So always format your cards to minimise the risk of any data corruption. Update your firmware Firmware is the in-camera software used for processing images, setting a whole range of parameters and even controlling what features are available to you. But do you always need to? Sometimes a smaller image size might be all you need, and reducing the resolution not only means more images will fit on a memory card, but you can achieve a faster shooting rate, too. If sports photography is your thing, reducing the resolution will help you avoid delays as your camera clears its buffer. Raw, JPEG or both? If you intend to do any manipulation or retouching, shooting raw is often the best solution thanks to its increased bit depth. However, raw files are larger, so take longer for the camera to deal with, and you also need to process them before they can be printed. Just make sure you pack an extra memory card. The A to Z of Photography: Raw Digital camera tips: You can do exactly the same with your DSLR or mirrorless camera, so you know precisely where its strengths and weaknesses lie. Dynamic range Digital camera tips: Dig deep for a decent tripod and it will give you many years of service, making it a sensible long-term investment. The 10 best tripods you can buy right now Digital camera tips: Hand-held or tripod mounted? If you religiously use a tripod, set out without it and see what happens, and if you normally travel without one, take it with you to see how slowing yourself down affects the results you get. Expert guide to image stabilization Digital camera tips: If not, invest just a few pounds or dolloars in a hotshoe-mounted spirit bubble. It will save you hours correcting your shots in Photoshop later. Most DSLRs and mirrorless cameras now have a grid that can be activated and superimposed over a Live View image on the rear LCD screen, making getting level horizons a breeze. You may have your camera, lenses and tripod, but if you use a quick-release tripod head, is the base-plate attached to the camera or the tripod? Have you got the right diameter adaptor ring if you use Cokin or Lee system filters. Autofocus or manual focus? Discover how to master manual focus Digital camera tips: Which AF point s should you use? DSLRs and mirrorless cameras may have a bewildering number of AF points to choose from as well as a wealth of focusing modes, from simple single point AF to much more advanced focus tracking. Buying lenses A bad lens will always be a bad lens, no matter what DSLR or mirrorless camera you attach it to. A few extra pixels and smarter features might sound enticing, but a faster maximum aperture and higher optical quality could go much further in helping you take better pictures with the camera you already have.

### Chapter 9 : 30 simple tips to take better travel photos with your smartphone - Yonderbound

*Get tips for taking great photos with your camera phone in this how-to photo gallery, from National Geographic.*

Taking erotic photos of yourself is easy, but there are a few things you can do to take things to the next level. This wikiHow will give you some tips and pointers on how to take erotic photos of yourself. Steps 1 Amp up your erotic features. Before you settle in to take photos, do a little primping. Use a slightly heavier hand than usual to make sure your features stand out in a two-dimensional image. For classically sexy, pinup-style makeup, try false eyelashes, black eyeliner, and a bright red lipstick. Add some volume and messiness to your hair for a suggestive bed-head look that implies a recent roll in the hay. You can tease already-dry hair with back-combing and hairspray, or you can wash and blow dry your hair, applying a root-lifter or mousse around your scalp. Hop in the shower and get shaving, plucking or trimming! Smooth legs, a well-maintained bikini area, and tweezed brows are all good ideas for an erotic photo shoot. How much you choose to show in your photos is up to you, and depends on how comfortable you feel. Arouse the imagination with clothing items like these: For bras, try push-up, balconette or plunge styles for maximum effect. On panties, steer clear of the baggy granny briefs and go for thongs, tangas, boyshorts or a bikini-cut style. Corsets, bustiers, negligees, slips, stockings and garters are all great options. One common place to take photos is on a bed, so clear off your nightstand and anything else in the immediate area. Consider these factors as well: You can use lighting to accentuate or hide, depending on where you put the light source. Turn on a few different lamps around the area, and throw a sheer scarf, shirt, or other fabric over them to soften the glare. Take photos of yourself without actually holding the camera! Set up the tripod that came with the camera, or put the camera on a completely level and stable surface. Try to relax and let go of your nervousness. Likewise, tense muscles and a forced smile will show up equally well. Put on some sensual music. Make up a playlist that helps you feel sensual and comfortable, and play it softly in the background as you take photos. Set the mood with a long bubble bath, candles, a glass of wine, or whatever else signifies a romantic evening to you. Try to get some privacy. But actually, a lot of it is just clever posturing. Use these positions to look your best: Arch your back as much as possible, so that your breasts are pushed forward and your butt is pushed back. Keep your chin up. Raise your chin even a little bit more than you think you need to. Throw your shoulders back. As with arching your back, this posture helps to push your breasts forward. Lower a bra strap, remove a piece of clothing, or otherwise show a bit more skin. Crop out mistakes, cover imperfections with a blemish tool, add different filters, or try black and white for an old-world feel.