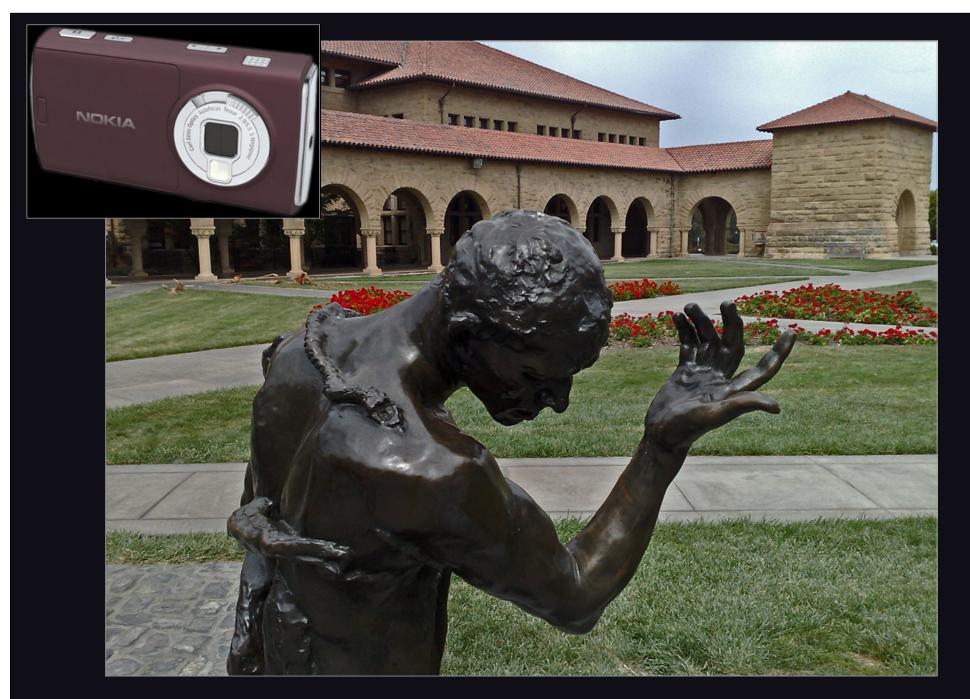
# Choosing a camera

CS 178, Spring 2013

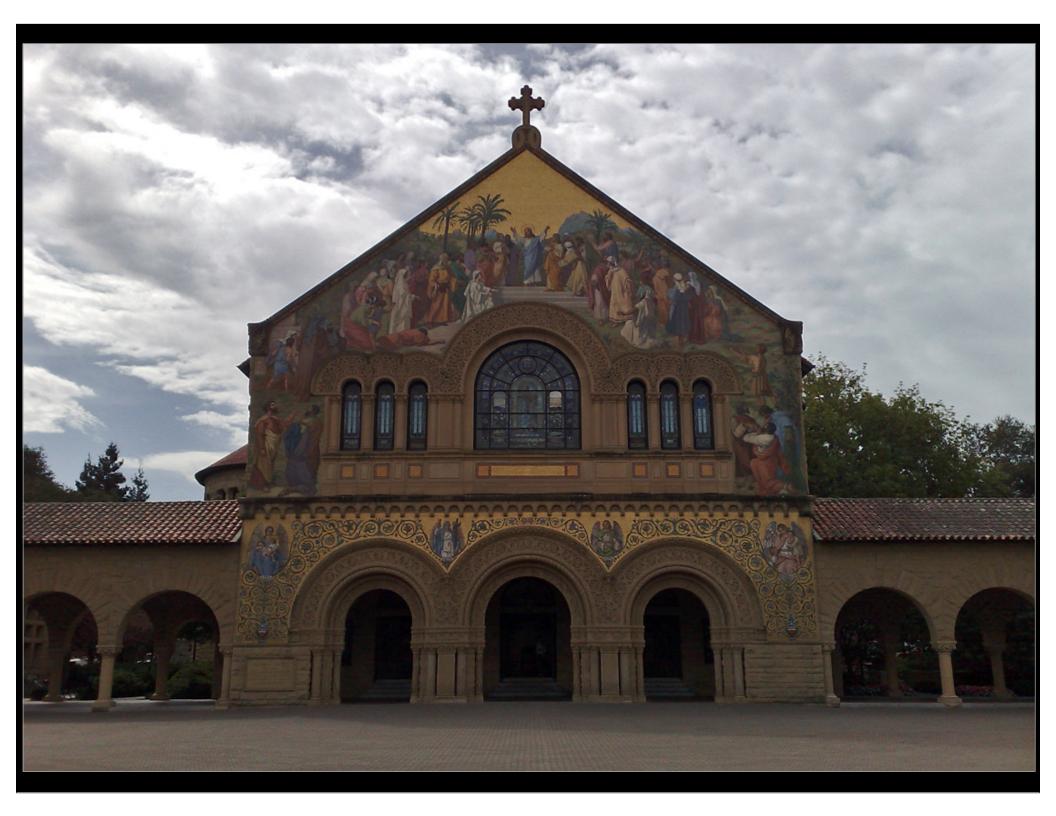


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Having an SLR is neither necessary nor sufficient for taking good photographs.

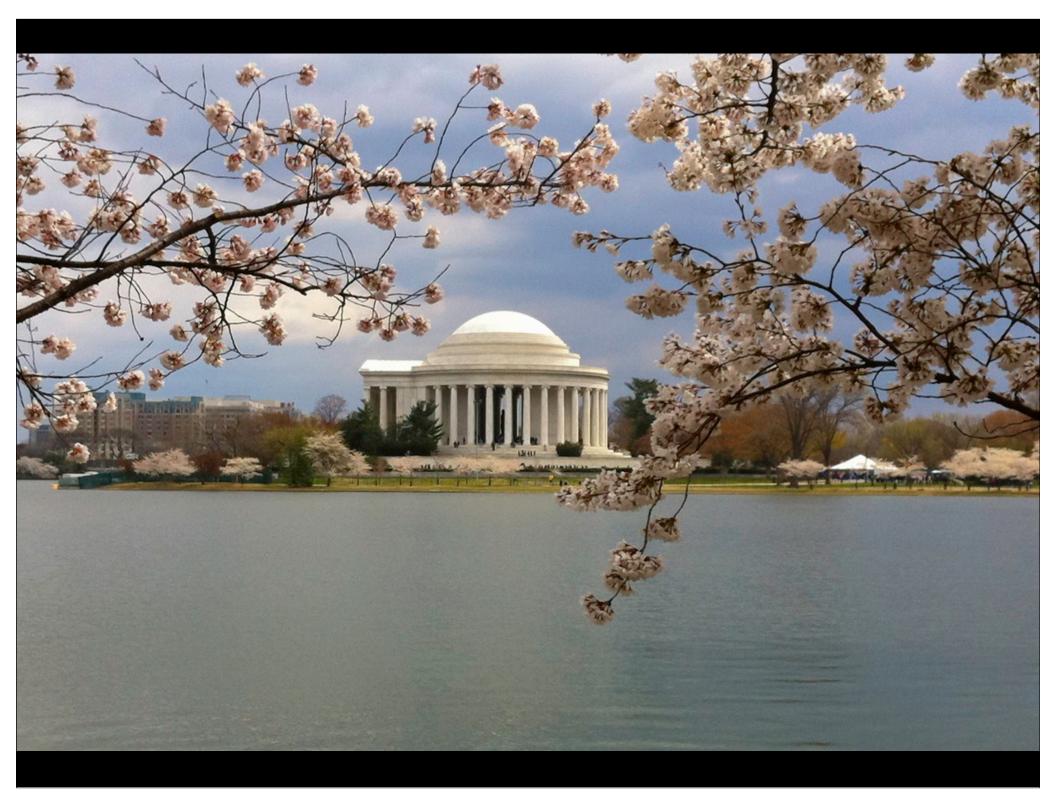


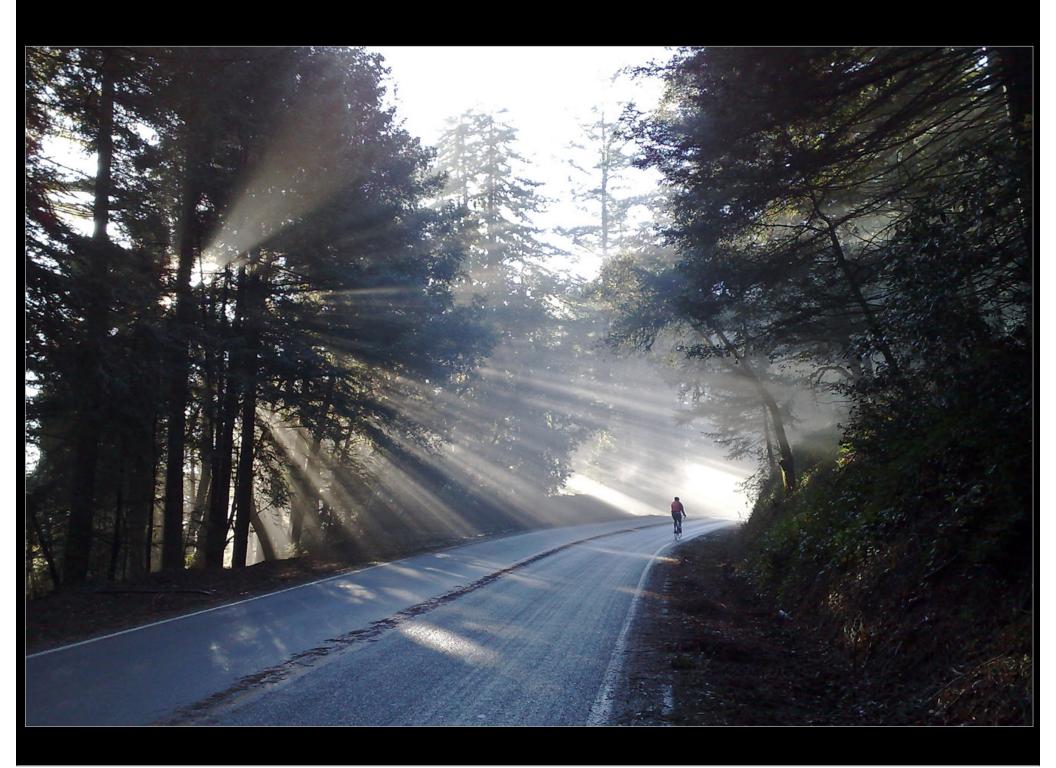
unretouched pictures from Nokia N95 (5 megapixels, Zeiss lens, auto-focus)











## Choosing a camera

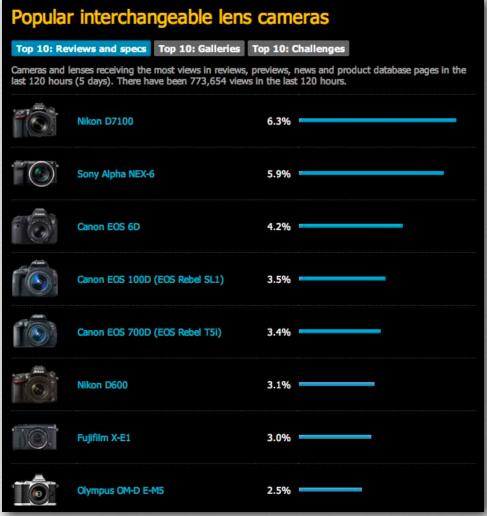
- for this course, need manual control over shutter and aperture
- if you have the money, get an SLR,
   not a point-and-shoot (micro-four-thirds is fine)
  - larger sensor = less noise, especially in low light
  - larger aperture = more control over depth of field
- → don't worry about
  - megapixels most cameras have too many
  - brand any major brand is good enough
  - body inexpensive ones are fine (and lighter)
- worry about lenses
  - variable-zooms are convenient but the quality varies
  - avoid large focal ranges (18-250mm) they're "soft"
  - maximum aperture (lowest f/stop) matters

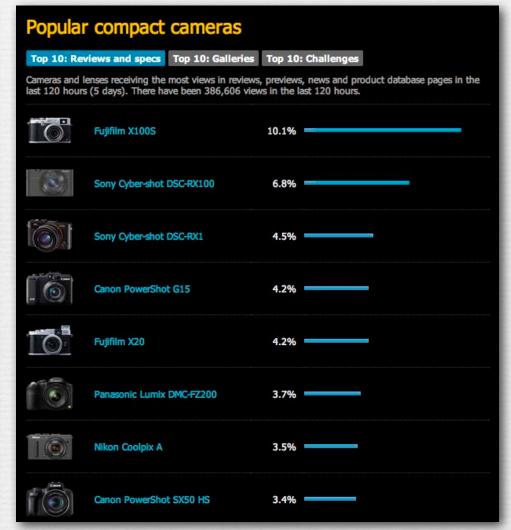
## Extra goodies

- → 50mm f/1.8 "fast" "prime" lens for low-light work
- + tripod
  - sturdy is good, but heavy to carry
  - look at mini-tripods, flexible tripods, etc.
- + flash
  - external flash aimed at ceiling takes <u>much</u> better pictures than a built-in flash aimed at the subject
- video capability
- → count on ≥ \$500 for SLR + standard zoom + tripod
- → CS 178 loaner cameras are
  - Canon A590 point-and-shoot (takes surprisingly good pictures!)
  - Nikon D40 (or D3000/3100) with 18-55mm f/3.5-5.6 (28-88mm equiv.)

#### Resources

http://dpreview.com





### Resources

- http://dpreview.com
- ♦ http://www.the-digital-picture.com
- ♦ http://www.steves-digicams.com
- ♦ http://www.luminous-landscape.com
- ♦ http://www.kenrockwell.com