

## Understanding the Elements of Exposure and The Exposure Triangle

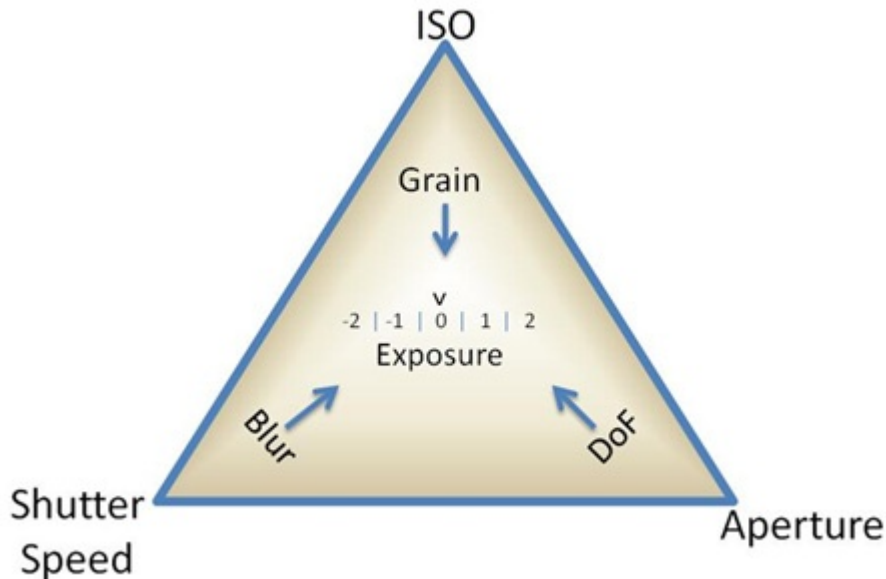
In understanding aperture, shutter, and ISO, it is important to understand how they all work together. The key to using all three of them successfully is in knowing that there needs to be a balance between them all.

### The Three Main Camera Elements of Exposure

	What it does:	Smaller number	Bigger number
<b>Aperture</b>	Controls the size of the lens opening. It is like the iris in your eye.	means there is a <b>larger</b> lens opening, thus allowing <b>more light</b> into the camera and photo.	means a <b>smaller</b> lens opening, thus allowing <b>less light</b> into the camera and photo.
<b>Shutter</b>	Controls the amount of time the camera has to let light in and time to capture movement. It is like a curtain on a window.	means <b>shorter exposure</b> time, thus <b>“freezing” any action</b> . It also means less light will get in.	means <b>shorter exposure</b> time, thus <b>“blurring” any action</b> . It also means that <b>more light</b> into the camera and photo.
<b>ISO</b>	Controls the sensitivity of sensor to light and the amount of grain on the picture. It is like a magnifying glass on a photo. The closer you get, the grainer the image (thus the higher the ISO, the grainer the picture)	means the sensor will be <b>less sensitive to light</b> (allowing in less light) and have a <b>finer grain</b> on the final picture	means the sensor will be more sensitive to light (allowing in more light) and have rough grain on the final picture

### The Exposure Triangle

Here is the exposure triangle and it clearly shows the three keys to proper exposure, with the exposure compensation (Ev) settings for bracketing(-1, 0, +1). Using the table above, find how to best utilize this graphic to fully comprehend the triangle.



From: <http://fletcherphoto.wordpress.com/2009/02/20/the-exposure-triangle-in-beginner-speak-the-end-of-auto-mode/>