



ISO

ISO allows you to digitally brighten or darken a photo. This works the same way film speed does. The higher the number, the brighter your photo will be. As you increase the ISO, you'll create more digital noise.



FOR: Full sun, no shade, images with tripods

Use when you have the brightest possible scene.



FOR: Cloudy days, shade, window light

Use when the sun isn't directly hitting your subject.



FOR: Sunrise/Sunset (Golden Hour)

Use in the hour before sunset and after sunrise.



FOR: Indoors without a flash

Use when photographing indoor scenes.



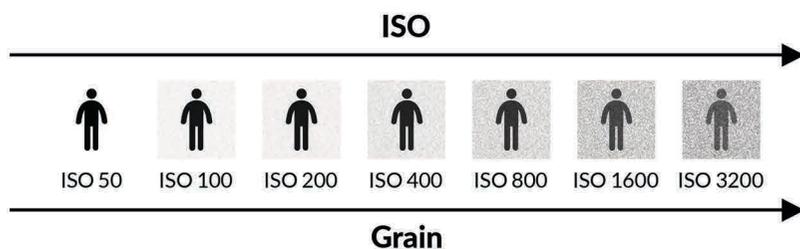
FOR: Indoors at night (concerts)

Use in low light conditions.



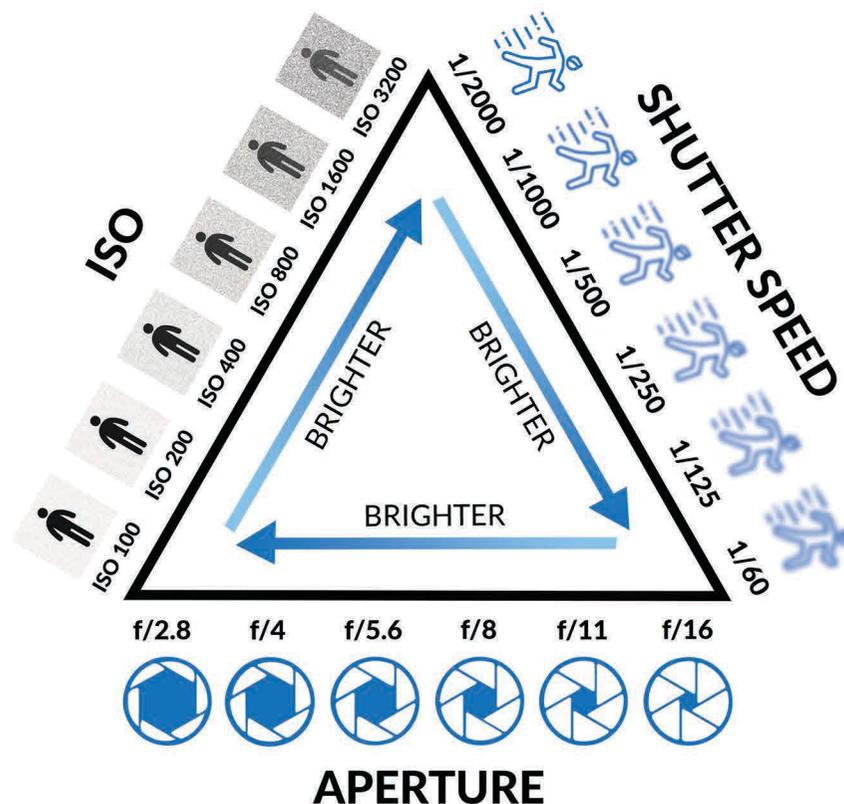
FOR: Extra low light (stars)

Use for scenes with very low light, where most of the scene is dark.



EXPOSURE TRIANGLE

The **exposure triangle** combines the aperture, shutter speed, and ISO to create an exposure. Once a perfect exposure has been achieved, changing one setting requires an equal change to another one of the settings.



Practical Example

A photographer is shooting a landscape scene and has found a perfect exposure with f/5.6, 1/200, ISO 100. They then decide they want to adjust the aperture by one stop to f/8. The exposure is now one stop underexposed. To maintain a perfect exposure, the shutter speed must halve to 1/100, or the ISO must double to 200.

