

## What you need to know about Digital Cameras

This article was based on the link below: [Camera Digital](#)

This guide seeks to guide those who wish to enter the world of digital photography as it is very common topar with a huge amount of technical information complicated for most mortals.

As a guide you to be able to choose what type of camera fits better to their needs and thus evaluate the different offers that are on the market.

The digital camera has revolutionized the process of capturing images, contributing to the popularization of photography.

Instead of using the photosensitive layer (film) for the registration of the images, which requires, after the acquisition of images, a process of revelation and expansion of the copies, the digital camera records the images through a sensor that among other types can be CMOS-type or the type CCD, storing the images on the camera or memory card. Each camera supports one or more types of memory. As the most common the CompactFlash, Smart Media, Memory Stick, Sd Card, MMC and XD).

These images can be viewed immediately on the monitor of the camera and can be erased if the result has not been satisfactory. They can be transferred through e-mail, virtual album, or simply presented on the TV screens.

One of the features most exploited by manufacturers of digital cameras is the resolution of the sensor of a camera, measured in megapixels.

In theory, the higher the number of megapixels, the better the quality of the photo generated, because its size will be larger and will allow more zoom and enlargements without loss of quality. However, the quality of digital photo does not depend only on the resolution in megapixels, but of the whole way that a digital camera. The factors that most influence the quality of the photos / videos are the quality of the objective lens, the algorithm (software camera's internal processing the data captured) and the resources that the photographer can use to a better outcome, or even possible effects special in the picture. However, depending on the use to be made to the photo, too many megapixels will not bring additional benefit to the quality of the image and onerará the cost of the equipment.

Normally the cameras geared to professional use are endowed with greater quantity of megapixels, enabling them to make major expansions. For the common user, machines with resolution between 3 and 5 megapixels generate excellent results for the common use.

The best camera, then, is one that can take a picture with the largest number of pixels, right?

Wrong, for two reasons:

-- From nothing worth an avalanche of megapixels, if the user will not need pictures larger than 10 x 15 cm;

-- There are other important functions that the user needs to check before buying your machine.

It is consensus among the experts that for users and amateur pictures of family travel, the average would be the sensors, at least 3 megapixels (2,048 x 1,536) to achieve reproducible photos with dimensions of 18 x 24 cm. Most of the most popular cameras currently is at the level of 5 megapixels (sets of 2,560 x 1,920 pixels on the sensor), which can reach reproductions of good quality up to 30 x 40 cm.

If the user wants to employ their photos on posters or banners, a camera, high resolution is welcome. Models of 8 megapixels may produce good quality images of up to 70 centimeters by one meter.

### TABLE OF RESOLUTION

Resolution Internet /

Email 6x8 10x15 13x18 20x25 28x36 41x51

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1-2MP 4 3 2 1 1 1 1

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#### References:

BAD = 1  
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BOM = 3  
VERY GOOD = 4  
EXCELLENT = 5  
OTHER = 6

#### Battery

At the time of selecting an option to purchase, it is important to estimate what will be its needs as a user, because, depending on the nature and power of the battery, so will yield key elements such as zoom or the display of the LCD screen.

But the most important thing is that nowadays almost all manufacturers offer a standard battery.

Among them are the cameras that work and bring batteries, Nickel-Cadmium and Nickel-Metal Hidrato (which offer longer of use and are rechargeable), and rechargeable batteries, lithium-ion (technologically similar to using cell phones) .

These are considered by experts as the preferred option. If the camera does not bring any of these types of batteries, the option that remains is that of traditional non-rechargeable alkaline AA batteries (and not recommended). Today, we have on the market the AA and AAA rechargeable batteries that rescued usuários those who often use these cameras

The autonomy of the batteries available on the market does not change much: on average, you can beat up to 400 photos using the LCD. Without the device, the number may double.

To try to further increase the autonomy, the user may bring tricks, such as adjusting the flash and the lowest decrease in the time of viewing of the photos already beats, and prevent the viewing of the LCD.

There are many brands on the market, below the list and a link to search.

#### About the Author

This article was described by Everton André consulta of the TI

[Notebook](#)

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