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## Dslr hd camera professional 4k

Dslr

For professional photographers and advanced hobbyists, digital single lens reflex (DSLR) cameras are the way to go. They offer faster performance, more control over settings, and better image quality than end-to-end cameras. The most important thing is that they give you the ability to change lenses. Thanks to recent innovations, DSLRs and compact cameras of interchangeable lenses (also known as compact system cameras) are growing in popularity with the hobby and enthusiast public. Many DSLRs now have predefined shooting modes, user-friendly interfaces, helpful guides, and more compact designs. Mirrorless interchangeable lens cameras are proliferating and becoming more popular than ever with their lightweight, stylish, stylish looks and advanced functionality. While you can still find consumer DSLR and interchangeable lens cameras for well under \$1,000, they are a considerable investment. How do you choose the right one? We have some tips on how to buy a DSLR or interchangeable lens camera if you're in the market for one this holiday season. Dave JohnsonWhen changing the lenses, keep the camera pointed down. Understand the basics Here are some key points to consider before shopping. The myth of megapixel: A high megapixel count does not mean better image quality. However, it gives you more flexibility when cutting or making flares. Nowadays, most cameras offer a resolution of at least 10 megapixels, which is an exaggeration for most shooters. A 5 megapixel image is enough to make a sharp 8-by-10 print. An 8 megapixel image is enough to make a sharp 11-by-14 print. A 10 megapixel file can produce acceptable prints of up to 13 by 19 inches, although they may lose some detail. The images from a 13 megapixel camera look good at 13 by 19 inches and can be pushed to 16 by 24 inches. Many DSLR cameras today exceed 13 megapixels—better to creatively zoom in and crop your images. Keep in mind that higher megapixel counts also produce larger files, which in turn take more space on your camera's memory card and computer hard drive. Pay attention to sensor size: Cameras with larger sensors and better lenses typically take better photos regardless of megapixel count. Larger sensors typically create better images, as well as higher quality lenses; that's why DSLRs take such awesome photos. If you don't get practical time with a camera before deciding whether to buy it, be sure to check the specs to see the size of the sensor and compare it with any other camera you're considering buying. The typical terms you will find when examining the types of camera sensors are CCD (device cmos (complementary metal oxide semiconductor)). When considering sensor size, you'll face terms like Four-Thirds and Micro Four-Thirds, APS-C, Full-Frame, and more. Larger sensors are also no longer limited to interchangeable lens cameras. Sony, Nikon and Canon also came out with large fixed sensor lens cameras. Canon APSC Image Sensor Be Practical: DSLR DSLR range from \$500 to well beyond \$1,000. If you're new to DSLRs, look for a camera in the range under \$1,000. They will have preset shooting modes that you can use while you learn to master manual settings, and you won't sacrifice much in terms of image quality. And, if you decide to upgrade to a more expensive camera body later, you can buy a camera that carries the same lenses and accessories. Body only: Many DSLRs can be purchased for the body only and require you to provide a compatible lens for taking photos. Others - especially basic-level models - are also shipped as part of a kit that includes a decent quality multipurpose lens. Kit lenses tend to be relatively slow, which means you may have trouble getting sharp action shots in low light situations without a flash. If you tend to shoot indoors, you may want to consider also investing in a faster lens. Features for considering lens selection: If you think you'll want to use different lenses for different shooting situations (such as a zoom lens for distance photos, a macro lens, or even a lens with a fisheye effect), consider selecting lenses for the DSLR you're considering before buying the camera. If the kit lens is not very useful to you, it may be more affordable to buy the camera only for the body and invest in the lens you really want. (If you're not sure where to start, read our primer on buying a new lens.) Derrick StoryComprente a camera body allows you to adapt your lens selection to suit your shooting needs. Once you have established yourself in the basics, such as the number of megapixels and the size of the sensor, you should have limited your search to a more manageable number of cameras. From this point on, you should base your decision on resources and performance. Here are some important ones to consider. Image stabilization: Even if you think you have steady hands, it's easy to end up with blurry photos—particularly in low-light and indoor environments where you don't want to use a flash (in a church or in a museum, for example). In these situations, the shutter has to stay open longer to create good exposure. And the longer it stays open, the more susceptible your image is to the effects of the camera shake or the movement of the subject. To help combat these problems, many camera manufacturers offer cameras and lenses that include image stabilization technology. But there are different approaches to image stabilization, each with its own unique advantages and disadvantages: Optical Stabilization Used in compact cameras and DSLRs, optical stabilization is the most common method of image stabilization. Optical stabilization uses gyroscopes inside the camera or camera lens to detect shake the camera, and then holds the path of the image as it approaches the camera sensor. On DSLRs, gyroscopes are often located on the lens. Sensor stabilization This technology works similarly to optical stabilization. With sensor stabilization, gyroscopes located on the camera body instead of the lens, detect shake and then then the image sensor to neutralize movement. Although it is available in some points and footage, sensor stabilization is most commonly used in DSLRs. Digital stabilization Unlike optical stabilization and sensor, which actually correct the image while you are capturing an image, digital stabilization tries to make an image clearer by simply changing the camera settings or changing the image after it is captured. There are several approaches to digital stabilization. One of the most useful is the Intelligent ISO. Used primarily in compact cameras, an intelligent ISO feature automatically increases ISO or light sensitivity setting when the image sensor detects a moving object. As a result, the camera is able to use a faster shutter speed to take an image, thereby freezing the subject's movement and reducing blur. A high ISO can, however, make the images noisier. Displays Cameras come with three basic types of displays: optical display (OVF), electronic display (EVF) and an LCD screen with Live View. The first two are eye level displays, while the third allows you to view a scene on the camera's LCD screen. Most current DSLRs have an LCD screen, plus an eye level display. When evaluating a camera, make sure that your viewfinder is bright, that you can see from edge to edge, and that the focus screen is clear. Electronic display accessory for Sony NEX and other cameras. LCD with Live View Live View on an adjustable LCD screen is a great feature for any time when you need to shoot over your head, down or in other situations where your camera position makes it impossible to look through the viewfinder. If an LCD screen isn't adjustable, Live View still makes the footage more relaxed mounted on the tripod. Unfortunately, LCD screens can have reflections and brightness, making them difficult to see with bright light. Also, during Live View mode on most cameras, the SLR would flip the mirror. This means that the camera loses its autofocus capability. To calculate focus, it has to analyze the image you're looking at (Sony's translucent mirror technology solves this problem). This takes a lot longer than normal autofocus, so when working with Live View you'll need to anticipate your focus concerns and adjust your shooting technique accordingly. Optical optical viewfinder displays on DSLRs show exactly what the lens sees, but often with a small amount of cropping around the edges. They are the preferred choice for many professional photographers as they have all the dynamic range of the human eye, and no delay time. Sometimes they may feel that you are looking through a tunnel, however. Optical displays on more expensive cameras (over \$1,000) are of better quality. Electronic viewfinder Found in many of the compact cameras of interchangeable lenses, Viewfinders take less space on a camera, which means a smaller, lighter body. They are projected video feeds and as such can have low resolutions. They also don't show the maximum reach the scene, making it harder to make creative decisions about how you want to expose your shot. They also have a short delay time which can be a circuit breaker for sports photographers. What they can do is overpower more information and show a preview of what an image will look like with the chosen aperture settings, shutter speed and ISO. For a more expansive look at the pros and cons of optical and electronic displays, check out this comparison. Flash When buying a camera, you'll want to know what kind of flash it has and how much control it gives you over the flash settings. Some DSLRs have a small built-in flash, some have a hot shoe holder—a stand that lets you attach an external flash to the camera, and some cameras have both. If a camera has a stand but no flash, make sure that an external flash is included as part of the kit or if you need to purchase it separately. A built-in flash is extremely useful to have, but it won't be as high quality as an external flash. If you plan to use a DLSR camera for casual photography or if travel light is important to you, a built-in flash will be useful. If you're an advanced photographer who wants to greatly improve the quality of your flash photography—and aren't worried about the weight of the camera—take a tip from the pros and choose a camera with a hot shoe holder. In this way, you can attach external flashes, which cast light wider and farther away than embedded flashes can, producing more consistent light. They also raise the flash head above the lens, which helps reduce the red eye. (Forget using a camera's red eye mode for this—it will be more annoying than useful.) Some external flashes even have swivel heads that allow you to bounce light from the ceiling for a diffuse, natural look. Finally, external flashes do not drain your camera's batteries as they work on your own battery source. Hot shoe holder Make sure that the camera you purchase gives you quick access to different flash modes, including ON (which forces the flash to fire even if the camera detects enough light—useful for retroillumination situations), Off (to prevent your flash from being triggered even in low-light situations) and Slow-Sync (which is also sometimes referred to as Nighttime mode). This latter mode is particularly useful as it tells your camera to use a slow shutter speed in combination with the flash, thus preventing background details from washing. If you don't see this mode in flash settings, take a look at the camera's pre-proliferated modes. Some cameras also include a nifty Flash Exposure Lock (FE Lock) feature. This allows you to tell the camera what the most important aspect of the scene is and then provides just enough flash to illuminate it. Autofocus During purchases, you'll read a lot about different focus systems The most common thing you will find is that some systems have more points than others. This simply means that they can detect a subject in more parts of the frame. More points are better, but but speed of the autofocus mechanism is equally important. Moreover, DSLRs do not have the shutter delay that many point and film cameras have. Still, the focus of a DSLR requires pressing the shutter button in the middle of the path and can take varying amounts of time on different cameras. If you can get a convenient experience with a DSLR before you buy, check the autofocus speed. Continuous autofocus is a useful feature if you're shooting subjects on the go. Some new DSLRs now offer continuous autofocus while recording video. This is a great feature, but if you're shooting without an external microphone, your video can capture the sounds of the lens focusing again. Size A full-size DSLR is larger and heavier than other camera types, so comfort is key. A camera that fits comfortably in a person's hand can be too large or small in another person's. If size and weight are a serious concern, you may want to consider an interchangeable compact lens camera that has bodies as small as point-and-shoot cameras. Dust buster If you think you'll switch lens frequently, look for a DSLR with an internal sensor cleaner. This helps keep your image sensor clean and dust-free. If you are using your camera in robust outdoor conditions, you may still need to manually clean your camera. File formats on page 2 DSLRs support raw file formats, which are raw files. Raw files offer the greatest editing flexibility when you open the photo in an image editing program. However, if the camera is still relatively new, keep in mind that you may need to wait for third-party editing programs, such as Adobe and Apple, to support the camera's raw format. DSLRs also support jpeg format, which all image editors can read, no matter what type of camera takes the image. JPEG uses compression to create smaller file sizes that won't take up as much storage space as raw files, but don't have such good image quality. Most cameras store images on an SD card. Continuous shooting mode If you take photos of sporting events, children or any other quick and unpredictable subject, a continuous shooting mode (or burst) will make a huge difference in your photography. This mode allows you to hold the shutter button to take multiple photos in quick succession. The number of images you can record in an explosion is determined by the electronics of your camera—and in some cases by the type of memory card you have. You may need a higher speed memory card to take advantage of your camera's faster shooting rate. If so, be sure to factor this cost into your decision. To be effective, a shooting mode should capture images at least 3 fps (frames per second) or faster at the highest resolution of the camera. Facial detection With this mode turned on, your camera locates people in a photo and then adjusts focus and exposure to those faces. While this may sound like a superficial trick, we found that it works surprisingly well—greatly increasing your chances of getting good photos at a wedding or family reunion. Family, this option is in the camera's autofocus (AF) menu. Facial detection is particularly useful for sincere shots, where you are working quickly and therefore are more vulnerable to misfocused shots. It is also a boon for flash photography. With facial detection on, the flash doesn't try to illuminate the entire room, only people within range—reducing the effect of the nuclear explosion. Storage If you have an existing storage card that you would like to use with your new camera, make sure that it is compatible with your new purchase. Most cameras on the market today use Secure Digital (SDHC) or SDHC (Secure Digital High Capacity) format cards. Secure Digital High Capacity (SDHC) cards are more expensive, offering increased storage capacity of up to 32GB, but are not compatible with standard SD slots. SDXC, which supports storage capacities of up to 2TB, is even more expensive and is not compatible with all SD/SDHC card slots. Many video DSLRs offer video recording capabilities—often in HD resolution. You will have to make some usability commitments that you wouldn't have to make if you used a camcorder, but the video quality is often worth it. And as you can take advantage of a variety of lenses, including fisheye lenses, you can get interesting video effects with an SLR. Remember that video requires a lot of storage space, so plan accordingly. In addition to the storage capacity, there is also the speed problem to consider. SD and SDHC cards have a Decoding Class rating listed, which refers to the data writing rate for each card. The higher the class number, the faster the recording speed; If you are planning to record video or use a high-speed burst mode, look for a Class 4 or Class 6 card at a minimum. To further complicate things, there are some other card formats out there. Some cameras support MicroSD or MicroSDHC cards, a smaller version of the SD card format that is not compatible with full-size SD slots. Older Sony cameras carry MemoryStick cards, and older Olympus cameras use the XD card format; the new cameras from both companies now support SD/SDHC cards. In addition, many high-end DSLRs have a larger format CompactFlash card slot. You'll want to consider all of these options when buying storage for your camera, although it's definitely easier to go with standard SD/SDHC cards, as you'll be able to use them through cameras. Battery life Cameras use one or more of several types of batteries: AAs, non-rechargeable alkaline (\$5 for four) or rechargeable nickel metal hydride (NiMH, about \$14 for four); High-capacity disposable CRV3s (about \$10 each, and some cameras carry two); or proprietary rechargeable batteries that can cost from \$25 to \$65 to replace. Digital cameras quickly drain batteries—especially alkaline batteries—that can be expensive and irritating. Battery life and cost are often unrelated; Some cheap cameras have a great battery life, and some guys use a charge quickly. Either of the two it's a good idea to buy spare batteries. Menus When evaluating a camera, consider how easily you can achieve common settings—resolution, macro mode, flash, and exposure settings—and how easily you can play back images. Many buttons, and you waste time trying to figure out which button does what, many menus, and you waste time digging through them. Compact interchangeable lens cameras These cameras are part of a newer product category that sits between true DSLRs and advanced points and footage. The design of these cameras omits the DSLR mirror camera and moves the sensor closer to the back of the lens. The lack of a mirror camera allows for a smaller camera body, while moving the sensor closer to the lens allows for a smaller lens design. All this means that these cameras and lenses can be made much smaller than those of a traditional DSLR, while delivering the image quality of an SLR and the flexibility to use additional lenses. However, this also means that they do not have an optical display locator. Some cameras in this category offer an electronic viewfinder; others—particularly those at the lower end of the scale—don't even have that and rely completely on the LCD to frame outlets. With all the above factors to consider, it is impossible to recommend the best cameras for everyone. Much depends on budget, size, shooting style and personal preferences. One more thing: prices vary wildly, so it's worth checking out a number of camera sellers before making the decision to buy. Meanwhile, check out our updated lists of cameras for DSLRs and DSLTs, hottest DSLRs, DSLTs and interchangeable lens cameras Best DSLR cameras for beginners Top DSLR cameras, DSLT and interchangeable lenses under \$1000 [Editor's note: This is an updated version of an earlier article to reflect changes in the camera market.] This story, How to Find the Right DSLR Camera was originally published by TechHive. Note: When you buy something after clicking links in our articles, we can earn a small commission. 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