Exploring the Nikon D3300

The 3000 series of cameras are the smallest dSLRs in the Nikon lineup. The D3300 body was redesigned using the monocoque structure, which first appeared in the D5300. The design allows the camera to be smaller and lighter than the D3200 while gaining a stronger structural integrity.

Because these cameras are much more compact than the Nikon professional series cameras, by necessity they have fewer buttons with which to change the myriad combinations of settings. That being said, the D3300 does have its fair share of buttons and dials, many of which have more than one function depending on the way the camera is programmed and which mode the camera is in. It's important to become familiar with the camera and all of its buttons and dials first, so that you can quickly change the necessary settings to adapt to your shooting environment.

Knowing where the buttons are and what they do allows you to change your settings without taking your eye from the viewfinder so you don't miss a shot.

Key Components of the D3300

As I mentioned previously, the D3300 doesn't have the multitudes of buttons and dials that some of the other Nikon camera models do, so the few controls the camera does have are very important. Most of them perform numerous duties depending on the camera mode, so understanding how each control functions is key to controlling your camera quickly so that you don't miss a shot.

The following sections break the camera features down into segments and describe each control.

The top of the camera

Most of the important buttons are on the top of the D3300. This makes it easier to find them, especially when you have your eye to the viewfinder. This is where you find the dial to change the shooting modes, as well as the all-important shutter-release button and the movie-record button.

The following list includes the controls and buttons on top of the camera:

▶ **Movie-record button.** When the camera is in Live View mode ($\boxed{\text{Lv}}$), you press this button (which is labeled with a red dot) to start recording video. Press it a second time to stop recording.

▶ **Shutter-release button.** This is the most important button on the camera. It is a two-stage button: pressing it halfway activates the camera's autofocus and light meter; fully depressing it releases the shutter, and a photograph is taken. When the camera has been idle, and has "gone to sleep," lightly pressing the shutter-release button wakes it up. When the Auto Info display is set to On, half-pressing and holding it turns the Information display off, while releasing it turns the Information display on. When the image review is on, lightly pressing the shutter-release button turns off the LCD screen and prepares the camera for another shot.

> **NOTE** The Auto Info display settings is in the Setup Menu (𝐘).

▶ **On/Off switch.** Located concentric to the shutter-release button, this switch turns the camera on and off. Pull the switch to the right to turn the camera on and push it to the left to turn the camera off.

Movie-record button

Shutter-release button

On/Off Switch

Exposure compensation/ Aperture button

Info button

Focal plane indicator

Hot shoe   Mode dial   Speaker

Image courtesy of Nikon, Inc.

1.1 The controls on top of the camera.

► **Exposure compensation (⊠)/Aperture (⊚) button.** Press this button while rotating the Command dial to modify the exposure set by the D3300 light meter when it is in the Programmed auto (**P**), Shutter-priority auto (**S**), or Aperture-priority auto (**A**) modes. Turning the Command dial to the right increases the exposure, while turning the dial to the left decreases the exposure. When the camera is set to Manual exposure mode (**M**), you can press this button and rotate the Command dial to adjust the aperture settings.

▶ **Info button ( ).** Press this button to display information on the LCD screen. The information display shows all of the exposure and camera setting options.

▶ **Speaker.** This small speaker allows you to hear the sound of the video playback. The fidelity isn't very good, but it gives you a close approximation of what you will hear during playback.

▶ **Mode dial.** This is an important dial. Rotating the Mode dial allows you to change your shooting mode quickly. You can choose one of the scene modes, the Special Effects mode, one of the semiautomatic modes, or Manual exposure mode, which lets you pick the exposure settings.

CROSS REF For a detailed description of all exposure modes, see Chapter 2.

▶ **Hot shoe.** This is where you attach an accessory flash to the camera body. The hot shoe has an electronic contact that tells the flash to fire when the shutter is released. A number of other electronic contacts allow the camera to communicate with the flash, enabling the automated features of a dedicated flash unit such as the SB-700.

▶ **Focal plane indicator.** This marks the plane where the front of the sensor lies. Nikon uses this as the mark of the closest focusing distance of a lens, and when measuring distances for manual flash calculations, this is where the measurement to the subject from the camera should start.

The back of the camera

The back of the camera is where you find the buttons that mainly control playback and menu options, although a few buttons control some of the shooting functions. Most of the buttons have more than one function. Additionally, you use many of the buttons in conjunction with the Command dial or multi-selector. On the back of the camera, you also find several key features, including the all-important LCD screen and viewfinder.

The following are the elements on the back of the camera:

▶ **Rear infrared receiver.** This receiver picks up the infrared signal from the optional ML-L3 wireless remote.

▶ **Viewfinder.** This is what you look through to compose your photographs. Light coming through the lens is reflected from a series of five mirrors (called a *pentamirror*), enabling you to see exactly what you're shooting. The rubber eyepiece around the viewfinder gives you a soft place to rest your eye and blocks any extra light from entering the viewfinder as you compose and shoot your images.

1

Diopter adjustment control

AE-L/AF-L/Protect button

Rear Infrared receiver

Live View button

Viewfinder

Command dial

Playback button

Menu button

Zoom in button

Thumbnail/Zoom out /Help button

i button

LCD monitor

Multi-selector

OK button

Release mode button

Memory card access lamp

Delete button

Image courtesy of Nikon, Inc.

1.2 The controls on the back of the camera.

▶ **Diopter adjustment control.** Just to the right of the viewfinder (hidden behind the eyecup) is the diopter adjustment control. Use this control to adjust the viewfinder lens to suit your individual vision strength (not everyone's eyesight is the same). The best way to do this is to look at the viewfinder display and rotate the dial until the information in the viewfinder display is sharp.

▶ **AE-L/AF-L ( )/Protect ( ) button.** The Auto Exposure/Autofocus Lock ( )/Protect ( ) button locks the Auto Exposure (AE) and Autofocus (AF). You can customize this button in the Setup menu ( ) under the Buttons option.

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The button can be set to provide AE/AF Lock (default), AE Lock only, AE Lock (hold), AF Lock only, or AF-ON. AE Lock (hold) locks the exposure when you press the shutter-release button once; the exposure remains locked until you press the button again or the shutter releases. AF-ON engages the AF in the same way that half-pressing the shutter-release button does. When the camera displays an image in Playback mode, press this button to lock the image and protect it from being deleted.

▶ **Live View button (Lv).** A quick press of the Live View button (Lv) puts the camera in Live View mode, so you can shoot stills or videos using the LCD monitor as a viewfinder.

▶ **Command dial.** You use this dial to change a variety of settings, depending on the button with which you are using it. By default, it changes the shutter speed when the camera is in Shutter-priority auto (S), Programmed auto (P), and Manual exposure (M) modes. When shooting in Aperture-priority auto mode (A), it changes the aperture setting. It can also adjust exposure compensation and change the flash mode.

▶ **Playback button (▶).** Press this button to activate playback. By default, it displays the most recently taken photograph. You can also view other pictures by pressing the multi-selector left (◀) and right (▶).

▶ **Menu button (MENU).** Press this button to access the D3300 menu options, including Playback (▶), Shooting (📷), Custom Setting (✎), and Retouch (✍). Use the multi-selector to choose the menu you want to view, and then press the OK button (OK) to enter the specific menu screen.

▶ **Zoom in button (🔍).** When reviewing your images or using the Live View option (Lv), you can press the Zoom in button (🔍) to get a closer look at the details of your image. This is a handy feature for checking the sharpness and focus of your shot. When the camera is zoomed in, use the multi-selector to navigate around within the image. To view your other images at the same zoom ratio, you can rotate the Command dial. To return to full-frame playback, press the Thumbnail/ Zoom out button (🔍). You may have to press the Thumbnail/Zoom out button (🔍) multiple times, depending on how much you zoomed in previously.

▶ **Thumbnail/Zoom out/Help button (🔍) (?).** When reviewing images, press this button to switch from full-frame playback (that is, viewing the whole image) to viewing thumbnails. The thumbnail view displays 4, 9, or 72 images. You can also view images by calendar date. When you're viewing the menu options, press this button to display a help screen that explains the functions of that particular menu option. This button also zooms out of an image on which you

have zoomed. If the Help icon (**?**) is flashing on the LCD, pressing this button brings up a dialog box that explains a little more about the selected menu item.

▶ ***i* button (❶).** Press this button once to bring up the information edit display on the LCD screen and use the multi-selector to adjust the camera settings. When in Playback mode, pressing this button brings up options for rating, entering the Retouch menu, or selecting and deselecting the image to send to a smart device (if the WU-1a is connected).

▶ **LCD monitor.** This is the most prominent feature on the back of the camera. This 3.2-inch, liquid crystal display (LCD) is a very bright, high-resolution screen with 921,000 dots. The LCD is where you view all of the current camera settings and review your images after shooting. It also displays the video feed for Live View mode (**Lv**) and video recording.

▶ **Multi-selector.** This is another button that serves several purposes. When playing back images, you use it to scroll through the photographs you've taken or to view image information, such as histograms and shooting settings. When the D3300 is in Single-point AF (⌑) or Dynamic-area AF (⊞) mode, you can use the multi-selector to change the active focus point. You can also use the multi-selector to navigate through the menu options.

▶ **OK button (OK).** When viewing menus, press the OK button (OK) to select the highlighted menu item. In Playback mode (▶), press the OK button (OK) to display thumbnails. When actively shooting, press the OK button (OK) to reset the active focus point to the center.

▶ **Release mode button (◉).** Press this button to display the release mode options on the LCD screen. Use the multi-selector to choose an option, and then press the OK button (⊛) to set it.

▶ **Memory card access lamp.** This light blinks when the memory card is in use. Under no circumstances should you remove the memory card when this light is on or blinking. You could damage the card or your camera, and lose any information in the camera's buffer. If the buffer is full when you switch the camera off, the camera stays powered on and this lamp continues blinking until the data finishes transferring from the buffer to the memory card.

▶ **Delete button (🗑).** If you are reviewing your pictures and find some that you don't want to keep, press this button to delete them. To prevent you from accidentally deleting images, the camera displays a dialog box asking you to confirm that you want to erase the picture. Press the Delete button (🗑) a second time to erase an image permanently.

The front of the camera

While this is the business end of the camera, there really aren't many controls here. The most important part is pointed right at you — the lens.

The features are as follows:

▶ **Front infrared receiver.** This receiver picks up the infrared signal from the optional wireless remote, the ML-L3.

▶ **AF-assist illuminator.** This is an LED that shines on the subject to help the camera focus when the lighting is dim. The AF-assist illuminator only lights up when in Single-servo AF mode (**AF-S**) or Full-time-servo mode (**AF-F**) and the center AF point is selected. This LED also lights up when you set the camera to Red-Eye Reduction flash (**⚡👁**) using the camera's built-in flash.

▶ **Microphone.** The D3300 has a small built-in condenser microphone for recording sound with your videos.

Image courtesy of Nikon, Inc.
1.3 The front of the Nikon D3300.

The left side of the camera

On the left side of the camera (with the lens facing away from you, as you would nor-
mally hold it), you find the output terminals and a few other important buttons. The
terminals connect accessories or link your camera to a computer or other external
source for viewing. The terminals are hidden under a rubber cover that helps keep out
dust and moisture.

1

Lens mounting mark

Function (Fn) button

Flash pop-up/Flash mode/
Flash compensation button

GPS/Accessory port

Microphone input

USB/AV out port

HDMI port

Lens release button

Image courtesy of Nikon, Inc.

1.4 The left side of the Nikon D3300.

The features are as follows:

▶ **Flash pop-up/Flash mode (🔆)/Flash compensation button (🔆🔁).** When you're using the Programmed auto (🄿), Shutter-priority auto (🅂), Aperture-priority auto (🄰), or Manual (🄼) exposure modes, press this button to open and activate the built-in flash. Pressing this button and rotating the Command dial on the rear of the camera allows you to choose a flash mode. Depending on the Shooting mode (📷), you can choose from among the default Front curtain sync (🔆), Red-eye reduction (🔆👁), Red-eye reduction with slow sync (🔆), Slow sync (🔆 SLOW), Rear-curtain sync (🔆 REAR), and Rear-curtain slow sync (🔆 SLOW/REAR) modes. After the flash pops up, press this button in conjunction with the Exposure Compensation button (🔁), while rotating the Command dial to adjust the Flash Compensation (🔆🔁). This enables you to adjust the flash output to make the flash brighter or dimmer depending on your needs. When you shoot in the Automatic point-and-shoot (🔘) or scene modes, the flash automatically activates, but some flash sync modes aren't available in some scene modes. The following flash modes are available when using the scene modes:

- **Automatic (🔘), Portrait (👤), Child (🧒), and Close-up (🌷).** In these flash modes, you can use the default, Auto-flash (🔆 AUTO), Auto with red-eye reduction (🔆👁AUTO), or set it to Off.

- **Night portrait scene mode (🌃).** In this mode, you can select Red-eye reduction (🔆👁SLOW), the default, Auto with slow sync (🔆 SLOW), or Off (🚫).

- **Programmed auto (🄿), Aperture-priority auto (🄰).** In these modes, you can select Red-eye reduction (🔆👁), Red-eye reduction with slow sync (🔆), Slow sync (🔆 SLOW), or Rear-curtain slow sync (🔆 SLOW/REAR).

- **Shutter-priority auto (🅂), Manual (🄼).** These modes allow you to use Red-eye reduction (🔆👁) or Rear-curtain sync (🔆 REAR).

▶ **Function (Fn) button (🔲).** You can set the Function button (🔲) to a number of settings so that you can access them quickly, rather than searching through the menu options manually. You can set the button to change the ISO sensitivity (default), image quality, white balance, or Active D-Lighting. Depending on which option you select, you can press the Function button (🔲) and rotate the Command dial to change the settings. You can change the setting options in the Setup menu (🔧) under the Buttons option.

CROSS REF For the complete list of options you can control with the Function button (**Fn**), see Chapter 3.

▶ **Lens mounting mark.** Most lenses have a white or red mark to help you align them, so you can then rotate and lock them into place. Use this white mark to line up with the mounting mark on the lens.

▶ **Lens release button.** This button disengages the locking mechanism of the lens, allowing the lens to be rotated and removed from the lens mount.

▶ **GPS/Accessory port.** This accessory port allows you to connect an accessory remote, such as the Nikon GP-1/GP-1a, MC-DC2, and the WR-1 or WR-R10 wireless remote control.

▶ **Microphone input.** You can use this port to connect an external microphone, which records sound for your videos at a better quality than you can get from the built-in microphone.

▶ **USB/AV out port.** This is where you plug in the USB cable to attach the camera to your computer, and transfer images directly from the camera to the computer. Using the included EG-CP16 A/V cable, you can also use this port to connect your camera to a standard-definition TV. This is also where the WU-1a Wi-Fi adapter is connected as well as a printer if using Pict-Bridge to print images directly from the camera.

▶ **HDMI port.** This terminal is for connecting your camera to a high-definition (HD) TV or monitor. It requires a type C mini-pin HDMI cable, which is available at any electronics store.

NOTE On the right side of the camera you find the cover for the memory card slot. To open the cover and insert or remove a memory card, slide it toward the back of the camera and it springs open.

The Viewfinder Display

The viewfinder display is kind of like the heads-up display in a jet plane. It allows you to see a lot of useful information about the settings of the camera. This helps you set up the shot without taking your eye away from the viewfinder to check on your settings. Most of the information also appears in the Information display, but it is less handy when you are looking through the viewfinder composing a shot.
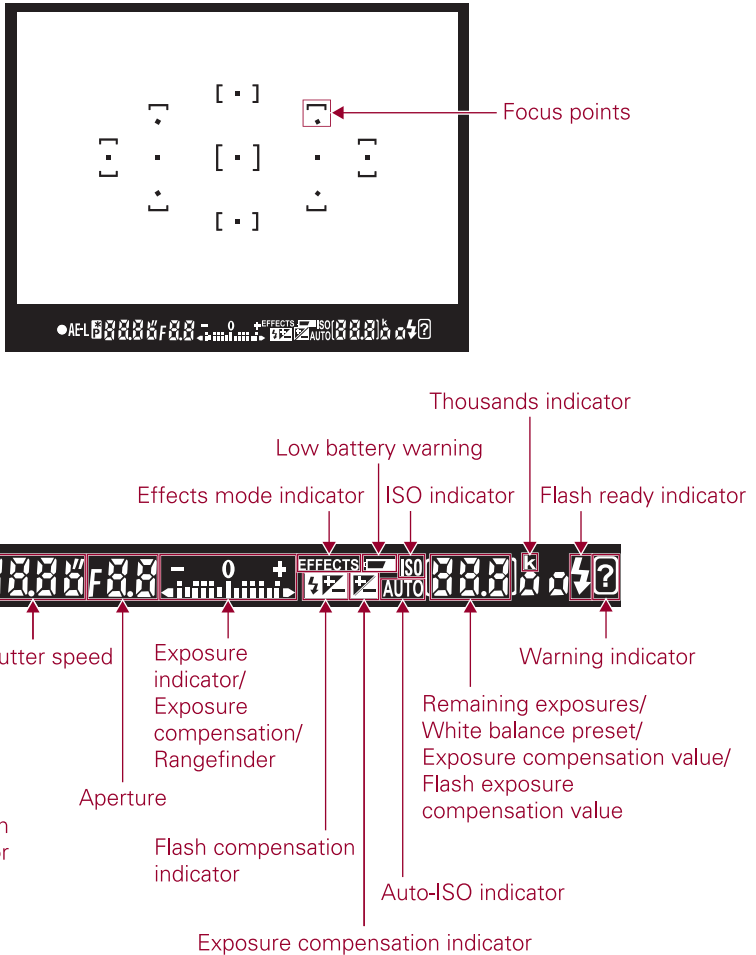
1.5 **The viewfinder display.**

Here is a complete list of the information you find in the viewfinder display:

▶ **Focus points.** The first thing you are likely to notice when looking through the viewfinder is a small rectangle near the center of the frame. This is your active focus point. Note that only the active focus point is shown full time when you use the Single-point (⬚), Dynamic-area (⊡), or 3-D tracking (3D) autofocus settings. When you set the camera to Auto area AF mode (◼), you don't see the focus point until you press the shutter-release button halfway and the camera achieves focus.

▶ **Focus indicator.** This green dot lets you know whether a scene is in focus. When the camera achieves focus, the green dot lights up; if the camera is not in focus, the dot isn't displayed. If the camera is unable to achieve focus after a few seconds the indicator will blink.

▶ **Auto Exposure Lock indicator (AE-L).** When this indicator lights up, you know that the Auto Exposure is locked.

▶ **Flexible Program indicator (P).** This indicator appears when you use the Programmed auto mode (P) and Flexible program (P) mode is activated.

▶ **Shutter speed.** This indicator shows how long the shutter is set to stay open, from 30 seconds (30″) up to 1/4000 (4000) second.

▶ **Aperture.** This indicator shows the current aperture setting. The words *aperture* and *f-stop* are used interchangeably. The aperture setting indicates the width of the lens opening and appears as a number (1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, and so on).

▶ **Exposure Indicator/Exposure compensation display/Rangefinder.** When the bars are in the center, the camera is at the proper settings to get a good exposure. By default, when the bars are to the left, the image is underexposed, and when they are to the right, the image is overexposed. This option only appears when in Manual (M) mode, when Exposure compensation (⊠) is applied, or if the camera is under- or overexposing at the current settings. This display also doubles as a digital rangefinder to help you when manually focusing lenses. If the indicator bars are on the left, the focus is falling in front of the subject; if the indicator bars are on the right, the focus is behind the subject. Rotate the focus ring until a single indicator bar is centered and you see a 0 above the innermost two rangefinder lines. The focus indicator also appears when the camera achieves focus.

▶ **Flash compensation indicator (⚡⊠).** When this indicator appears, Flash exposure compensation is on. You adjust Flash compensation by pressing the Flash Mode button (⚡) in conjunction with the Exposure Compensation button (⊠) and rotating the Command dial.

▶ **Effects mode indicator (EFFECTS).** This indicator appears when the mode dial is set to Effects.

▶ **Low battery warning (⬛).** When the camera's battery is nearly depleted, this icon appears. If it is flashing, the battery is completely exhausted and you can't take any more pictures.

▶ **Exposure compensation indicator (⊠).** When you see this icon, exposure compensation is applied to the exposure setting. To set exposure compensation, press the Exposure Compensation button (⊠) and rotate the Command dial.

▶ **ISO indicator (ISO).** If you set the Function button (Fn) to ISO (the default), this indicator appears when you press the button to let you know that the numbers you see are the ISO numbers.

▶ **Auto ISO indicator (AUTO).** This indicator appears when you activate Auto ISO (AUTO) to let you know that the camera is controlling the ISO settings. You can turn on Auto ISO (AUTO) in the ISO sensitivity settings, located in the Shooting menu (⬛).

▶ **Remaining exposures/White balance preset/Exposure compensation value/Flash exposure compensation value.** By default, this set of numbers lets you know how many more exposures can fit on the memory card. The actual number of exposures may vary according to file information and compression. When you press the shutter-release button halfway, the display shows how many exposures can fit in the camera's buffer before it is full and the frame rate slows down. The *buffer* is in-camera RAM that stores your image data while that data is written to the memory card. This also shows the White balance preset recording indicator (**PRE**), as well as the Exposure compensation (⊠) and Flash compensation (⚡⊠) values. When you connect the camera to a computer, *PC* appears here.

▶ **Thousands indicator (⊠).** This indicator lets you know that there are more than 1,000 exposures remaining on your memory card.

▶ **Flash ready indicator (⚡).** When this indicator appears, the flash, whether it is the built-in flash or an external Speedlight attached to the hot shoe, is fully charged and ready to fire at full power.

▶ **Warning indicator (❓).** When an error occurs with the camera, this icon flashes. Press the Help button (❓).

The Information Display

The Information display shows all of the relevant shooting and camera information. You can also change some of the most important camera settings quickly in the Information display without entering the camera menu system, which can take up important time when shooting.

You activate the Information display by pressing the Info button (⊞), located on top of the camera directly behind the shutter-release button. Once the Information display is activated and appears on the monitor, press the *i* button (🄻) to enter the Info edit menu, which allows you to change some key settings on the camera (see figure 1.7). By default, when the Info edit display is active, using the multi-selector highlights the setting you want to change and the D3300 displays the Screen tips to guide you through what each setting does. Once the setting you want to access is highlighted, press the OK button (**OK**) to view the options for that specific setting.

The information remains on display until no buttons have been pushed for about 10 seconds (the default), or you can press the shutter-release or Info (⊞) buttons. This display shows you everything you need to know about your camera settings. Additionally, the camera has a sensor built in that tells it when you are holding it vertically, and the Information display is shown upright, regardless of which way you are holding your camera.

The main display area shows the following important settings:

▶ **Shooting mode.** This indicator displays the Shooting mode that your camera is currently set to. This can be one of the scene modes (in which case it displays the appropriate icon), or one of the semiautomatic modes, such as Programmed auto (**P**), Shutter-priority auto (**S**), Aperture-priority auto (**A**), or Manual (**M**), in which case it displays the corresponding letter. This display changes when you rotate the Mode dial.

▶ **Aperture.** The terms *aperture* and *f-stop* are used interchangeably. Aperture is the opening in the lens that allows light into the camera. This indicator displays the aperture at which the camera is set. Lower numbers indicate wider openings that let in more light, and higher numbers indicate smaller openings that let in less light. As a visual aid, this displays what the aperture might look like if you were looking inside the lens.

Built-in flash mode/Speedlight Flash
Exposure Compensation

Battery indicator

Picture control indicator

ISO sensitivity

Date imprint

Release mode

GPS indicator

Active
D-Lighting

Beep
indicator

Eye-Fi connection indicator

Shooting mode

Aperture

Shutter speed

Auto-exposure
lock indictaor

Autofocus
settings

Help indicator

Exposure/Exposure
compensation indicator

Thousands
indicator

Exposures remaining/White balance
recording/Capture mode indicator

1.6 **The Information display on the Nikon D3300.**

▶ **Shutter speed.** This shows the length of time that the shutter remains open during the exposure. This indicator displays the shutter speed setting using a graphic similar to what you might see on a vintage film camera. As the shutter speed changes, the dial appears to move as well.

▶ **Auto-exposure lock indicator.** This indicator is shown when the autoexposure setting is locked by using the AE-L/AF-L lock button (⊞).

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▶ **Autofocus settings.** This area displays information about the autofocus settings, the Auto area AF mode (▣), and the active focus point when the camera is in Single servo AF mode (AF-S). It also displays the active focus and surrounding points when in the Dynamic-area AF (⊡) and 3-D tracking (3D) modes.

▶ **Help indicator.** This icon is shown when there is additional information available about a particular setting. Pressing the Help button (?) brings up a dialog box that explains the setting in further detail.

▶ **Exposure/Exposure compensation indicator.** When shooting in Manual exposure mode (M), this is displayed and used as a light meter to assess your exposure. When in any other mode, including scene and effects modes, this is only displayed if the settings indicate an under- or overexposure. When in Programmed auto (P), Shutter-priority auto (S), or Aperture-priority auto (A) mode, this icon only appears when exposure compensation (Ẕ) is applied.

▶ **Exposures remaining/White balance recording (PRE)/Capture mode indicator (PC).** By default, this displays the approximate number of photos that can be recorded to the memory card. When the camera is making a White balance preset, this area displays that icon (PRE).

▶ **Thousands indicator (Ⓚ).** When a memory card is inserted that allows more than 1,000 images to be recorded, this icon appears.

On the top bar of the Information display, the following indicators display some of the less critical settings, as well as some options related to additional accessories:

▶ **Eye-fi connection indicator.** This indicator is displayed when an optional Eye-Fi wireless SD card is being used.

▶ **GPS Indicator.** When an optional GPS unit such as the Nikon GP-1 is activated this indicator is shown. When the indicator is flashing, the GPS unit is searching for a signal. If a signal connection is being maintained, the indicator stays on.

▶ **Date imprint.** When the camera is set to add the time and date to the image, this indicator is shown. The date option is turned on in the Setup menu (Y).

▶ **Built-in flash mode/Speedlight Flash Exposure compensation.** When the built-in flash is activated, the exposure mode, Manual (M⚡) or TTL (TTL⚡), is displayed here. It also appears if you attach a Speedlight and apply Flash compensation with the controls on the Speedlight, rather than with those on the camera.

▶ **Active D-Lighting.** This indicator is displayed when the Active D-Lighting is turned on.

▶ **Picture control indicator.** This indicator shows the Picture Control setting that is currently active. The options are Standard (⊡SD), Neutral (⊡NL), Vivid (⊡VI), Monochrome (⊡MC), and Landscape (◢). The Picture Controls are set in the Shooting Menu.

▶ **ISO sensitivity.** This indicator shows you the ISO sensitivity settings. If the camera is set to ISO-Auto, you notice that ISO-A blinks above the sensitivity number.

▶ **Release mode.** This area shows the icon for the currently set Release mode. The options are Single frame (S), Continuous (◉), Quiet (Q), Self-timer (♨), Delayed remote (▣2s), Quick-response remote (▤).

▶ **Beep indicator.** This icon has two versions: Beep on (♪) and Beep off (◎). One or the other appears at all times.

▶ **Battery indicator.** This indicator shows the amount of power left in the battery, but lacks any other in-depth information.

> **TIP** The Information edit display is where you go to change your most commonly used settings. Press the *i* button (ⓘ) to access these settings and change them quickly. Use the multi-selector to highlight the desired option, and then press the OK button (**OK**) to view the settings options.

The following options are available in the Info edit menu:

▶ **Image quality.** This is where you set the image quality file type. You can set the camera to record RAW files, JPEG files, or RAW+JPEG Fine simultaneously. This is also where you set the JPEG compression. The JPEG compression options are Fine, Normal, and Basic.

▶ **Image size.** When you record JPEGs, you can set the camera to record different file sizes. This option isn't available when shooting RAW files only.

▶ **White balance.** This is where you select the white balance settings.

▶ **Flash mode.** This is where the flash mode options are set. The options differ depending on the selected exposure mode.

▶ **ISO sensitivity.** This option changes the ISO sensitivity settings.

▶ **Focus mode.** Use this menu option to change the focus mode from Auto servo AF (AF-A), Single servo AF (AF-S), Continuous servo AF (AF-C) mode, or Manual focus (M).

Flash mode

Image quality   Image size   White Balance   ISO sensitivity

Focus mode   Metering mode   Exposure compensation

Autofocus area mode   Flash compensation

1.7 The Info edit display.

▶ **Autofocus area mode.** This option changes the autofocus area mode. You can choose from the following options when the Focus mode is set to Auto servo AF (⊞) or Continuous servo AF (⊞) mode: Single-point AF ([ ]), Dynamic-area AF ([ ]), 3-D tracking (⊞), or Auto-area AF (■). If the Focus mode is set to Single servo AF (⊞) the options are Single-point AF ([ ]) or Auto-area AF (■).

▶ **Metering mode.** You change the metering options here. You have the following three options: Matrix (⊞), Center-weighted (⊙), or Spot (⊡) metering.

▶ **Flash compensation.** You can set the Flash compensation (⚡⊠) here. Flash compensation increases or decreases the amount of light emitted by the flash. This option is only available in the Programmed auto (**P**), Shutter-priority auto (**S**), Aperture-priority auto (**A**), or Manual (**M**) exposure modes.

▶ **Exposure compensation.** This is where you can adjust the exposure compensation (⊠) to fine-tune the exposure. This option is only available in the Programmed auto (**P**), Shutter-priority auto (**S**), Aperture-priority auto (**A**), or Manual (**M**) exposure modes.