SNAP, EDIT, AND SHARE IMAGES WITH YOUR IPHONE, ANDROID, OR WINDOWS PHONE
You don't need to buy an expensive DSLR or lug around a point-and-shoot to capture good photos. If you have a smartphone with a built-in camera, the only camera you need may already be in your pocket. This chapter has tips on capturing the best possible images with your iOS, Android, or Windows Phone 8 smartphone. In addition, if you want to incorporate a tablet into your professional workflow, we offer tips and apps that can get the job done.

**Tips and Tricks for Mobile Photographers**

At its core, smartphone photography is very similar to its amateur and professional brethren: Many of the suggestions, tips, and tricks offered earlier in this book will serve you just as well with an iPhone as with a DSLR. That said, smartphones lack many of the features you'll find in a traditional DSLR or CILC camera. The lens and lens aperture are often fixed, and your smartphone may try to decide shutter speed and aperture for you. The flashes also tend to be much weaker, employing LED lights rather than bulbs.
Master Mobile Photography

Here are some tips and tricks to help you blaze a trail through your mobile photography travels and get the most out of your device’s camera capabilities.

**Know Your Camera**

Smartphones have similar features, but there is a difference between, say, an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 3GS. If you are set on taking the best possible photos with your device, opt for the latest hardware. An iPhone 5 will take more print-friendly pictures than previous devices because it delivers images with a higher pixel count. Increased pixel count manifests itself as a slight improvement in an image’s overall sharpness.

You’ll also want to make sure your smartphone can do what you want it to. Some devices can’t take panoramas or 360-degree shots without extra software; others don’t have the horsepower to create a panorama at all.

**Get a Head Start**

To make sure you’re always ready to take a snapshot, know where your smartphone’s camera shortcut is. Some devices, like the iPhone 5, have a shortcut on the lock screen. Others, like the Nokia Lumia 920, have dedicated camera buttons that automatically launch the app when pressed.

![READY, SET](image)

READY, SET The iPhone 5 has a camera shortcut on the lock screen that you can swipe up to access.

In addition, put your camera app on your home screen or at the top of your Live Tiles for easy access.

**Put Your Back Into It**

Generally, you want to use your smartphone’s back camera. While the front-facing camera makes shooting self-portraits much easier, it also yields substantially lower-quality images than the back camera.
**Shoot Horizontally**

When you shoot pictures, you should rotate your device into landscape mode; you'll fit more into the frame and have a steadier shot. Also be careful to keep the camera level; nothing ruins a photo like a tilted horizon.

**KEEP IT LEVEL** You can use the grid features in some smartphones to avoid shooting at an angle.

And keep an eye on the background to make sure you don't see anything “growing” out of the top of someone's head.

**Steady There, Shutterbug**

One reason you may tend to get blurry photos with your smartphone camera is that it's light and thin, and hence rather awkward to hold compared with a full-size camera. Hold the phone as still as you can, with both hands, and keep your elbows tucked into your sides for support. Take a deep breath and let out a slow, steady exhale as you gently tap the touchscreen shutter.
Remember that the digital button trips after you lift your finger, not when you press down, so for optimal shooting you should hold it down, steady yourself, and then release it. Many smartphones also provide physical buttons for triggering the shutter, which can cut down on camera shake.

**SHUTTER SPEED** Time your smartphone’s shutter lag so that you know how long you need to hold it steady while the picture exposes.

Since your smartphone’s shutter controls are digital, you’ll inevitably run into software shutter lag—the time that elapses between the moment when you take the picture and the moment when your device’s sensor actually records it.

You can compensate for this by holding the camera steady during exposure, counting off how long your shutter takes, and filing that information away for future reference.
Master Mobile Photography

Keep It Light

Remember that your device likes to have as much light as possible, so if you’re shooting indoors in low light, try to brighten the scene by switching on more lights or by enabling your LED flash.

LIGHT AS A FEATHER Your smartphone can’t capture action in a dark room very well (left), but turn on the lights (right) and you’ll get a much clearer picture.

If you have an image with both very dark and very bright spots, turn on the high dynamic range (HDR) mode, which composites three separate images at different settings for a final shot with a wider dynamic range. This is especially useful when you are shooting night shots, such as cityscapes, or a backlit subject indoors.

Go Easy on the Flash

As with any illuminator, overdoing it with the LED flash will leave your images overexposed. Your iOS device doesn’t offer any kind of flash exposure compensation, so the only control you have is distance. The farther away you are, the less intense the flash’s effect will be.
IN THE DARK You can't use a flash on a landscape—it won't do anything because the distances are too great—so use HDR instead.

Unfortunately, your typical smartphone LED flash can only light an area up to 6 feet away, and more realistically, you have about 4 feet. This means it's all but useless for anything but close photographs. Instead, try using your device's HDR mode to capture low-light photographs.

Master HDR

In HDR mode, your smartphone takes three photos in quick succession. If you're taking a photo of a fast-moving subject or if you move your device while shooting, the final HDR image shows ghosting—that's when the multiple shots aren't aligned and objects appear in more than one place. If you experience this problem frequently with your HDR images, consider mounting your smartphone on a tripod.

There are many situations in which HDR can be effective, but here are a few quagmires to watch out for.
WHEN CONTRAST IS KEY A successful photo can create a sense of drama by contrasting light and dark. For example, an image might play up the impact of a strong shadow cast on a light surface, or of a completely black silhouette against a bright background. HDR shots decrease an image's contrast, which can diminish its impact.

WHEN YOU'RE RECORDING VIVID COLORS The HDR mode can bring colors back into blown-out or dark areas. But when you’re photographing brightly colored subjects that are properly exposed, the device’s HDR mode tends to screw with saturation.

TOO BLUE We used HDR in this photo to keep the windows from blowing out, but as a result the colors are oversaturated.
If the allure of your image is that it shows vivid colors, turn off the HDR mode. For example, if you’re taking a picture of a horizon where the blue sky is the focus and you don’t mind a dark foreground, turn off HDR and tap to focus on the sky so you keep the vivid blues in your image.

WHEN YOU NEED A FLASH If you’ve used your device’s HDR setting before, you may have discovered that it can’t use the flash when HDR is enabled. If you turn the flash on manually, HDR automatically switches off. To use HDR in a situation that would usually require a flash, you’ll need an external light source.

Don’t Use Digital Zoom

Like many compact or professional cameras, most smartphones lack an optical zoom. Instead, they offer a digital zoom option, which merely makes the pixels big and blocky, obliterating fine detail. Zooming in digitally also makes it even harder to take a steady photo.

ZOOM OUT If you can avoid it, don’t use your device’s digital zoom—instead, move closer to your subject.
Want to fill the frame? Walk closer to your subject. If you really need to zoom in, you can always produce the same effect with an image editor later.

**Stock Up on Software**

One of the best reasons to carry a smartphone is for the scores of apps you can install. Digital photography apps are no different.

**APP IT UP** Visit your device's app store to download third-party camera and editing apps.
Check out your device’s store for programs that can improve the way the camera works, as well as apps that can enhance the photos you take. (See “Download More Photography Apps” below for more information about third-party apps.)

**Use Your Tablet’s Camera Sparingly**

If you have a smartphone, you might also have a tablet, and it might be equipped with a camera as well. Just because it is equipped with a camera, however, doesn't mean you should be using it as one. It might come in handy if you’ve forgotten your digital camera or mobile phone, but we don’t recommend relying on it as your main photography device. (Trying to steady an 8- or 10-inch iPad is a lot more cumbersome than doing so for a Nokia Lumia 920.) Use your tablet for photo editing and storage, rather than for snapshots.

**Take Photos Using iOS**

The iPhone and iPod touch offer a surprisingly robust camera, thanks in large part to their built-in apps that let you shoot, manage, and sync your images. While an iOS device isn't perfect for your every photographic need, it can serve awfully well in many situations where you might once have needed a digital camera.

*IT’S A SNAP!* The iPhone and iPod touch are great pocket cameras in a pinch.
Master Mobile Photography

On your iPhone, Photo Stream images appear under the Photo Stream tab in the Photos app. You can edit these images, but you must save any changes you make to your Camera Roll, not to Photo Stream itself. You can, however, delete any images you don't want in Photo Stream (say, 200 screenshots) by tapping the Edit button, and then selecting the images you want gone.

Your iCloud-enabled computer imports all of your Photo Stream photos to either iPhoto or Aperture on the Mac, or to your designated photo library folder on a PC. In iPhoto, the photos appear under Events, with a default name that includes the month and year, along with the words Photo Stream. You can, however, change the event name.

If you have an Apple TV, you can view your Photo Stream images directly on your HDTV as well. The Apple TV can access and stream your photos from iCloud to display on your television screen, though it displays just your most recent Photo Stream images. The feature is only compatible with second-generation Apple TVs.

Photo Stream works only for still photos, not videos, and it doesn't give you any real control over what syncs—all your photos make the move. If you have images you didn't want synced, you can delete individual photos within Photo Stream from your iPhone, or you can head to icloud.com and reset Photo Stream, which deletes all your photos.

Take Photos Using Android

The Camera and Gallery apps in Android 4.2 (Jelly Bean) offer powerful tools for taking, viewing, editing, and sharing photos.

Before you take a picture, you can fine-tune the exposure, set the white balance, and tell the camera where to focus. You can photograph the entire world around you, 360 degrees horizontally and vertically. And in editing, you can add filters, tweak exposure, fiddle with colors, and crop, straighten, and frame your image. When you’re happy with the result, you can even upload it to whatever social media sites you choose.

We wrote this section using Google’s Nexus 4 smartphone; because Android is an open-source platform, the user interface you encounter may differ slightly depending on the modifications various cellular providers and hardware manufacturers make. That said, all the features mentioned below should be available on any Android smartphone running Android 4.2 or later.
What Models Can I Use to Take Photos?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVICE MAKE AND MODEL</th>
<th>FRONT-CAMERA MEGAPIXELS</th>
<th>REAR-CAMERA SPECS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nexus 4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>8 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Photo Sphere, panoramic photos, can take stills while recording video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorola Droid Razr Maxx HD</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>8 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Panoramic photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samsung Galaxy S III</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>8 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Panoramic photos, burst mode, can take stills while recording video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samsung Galaxy Note II</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>8 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Panoramic photos, burst mode, can take stills while recording video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG Optimus G (AT&amp;T)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>8 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Panoramic photos, burst mode, can take stills while recording video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony Xperia TL</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>13 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Panoramic photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTC Droid DNA</td>
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<td>Panoramic photos, burst mode, can take stills while recording video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTC One X+</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>8 megapixels, 1080p video, autofocus, LED flash</td>
<td>Panoramic photos, burst mode, can take stills while recording video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Master the Camera App

The Camera app is Android's default program for snapping pictures. It has relatively few on-screen buttons, but combine them with Multi-Touch gestures and you can take pictures in a variety of ways.
Manage, Edit, and Share Images Using Android

Viewing images on your Android 4.2 device is simple enough: You can access previously snapped photographs from the Gallery app, or by swiping left on the Camera app’s view screen.

The Gallery app displays your images in Filmstrip view by default; this allows you to swipe through one image at a time. There are also buttons along the top bar for editing and sharing images. You can switch to Grid view by tapping the words Filmstrip view in the upper left corner of the screen and selecting Grid view.

THE GRID You can view thumbnails of your images in Grid view.
To share the image or video you’re viewing in Gallery, tap the sharing icon (which looks like a triangle) near the top right corner. The resulting menu has a short list of options; tap See all to view a list of every app on your device that’s capable of sharing an image or video with the outside world.

Additionally, if you’ve recently used a third-party app to share images and video, that app is listed above the ‘See all’ option.

**Take Photos Using Windows Phone 8**

Like Android, Windows Phone 8 devices come in all shapes, flavors, and sizes. Some handsets have both front- and back-facing cameras, while others have only a back camera. Some offer advanced lens and sensor technology. But no matter what device you have, you’ll still use the Camera app to snap shots.

**What Models Can I Use to Take Photos?**

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<th>REAR-CAMERA SPECS</th>
<th>ADDITIONAL FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTC 8X</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>8 megapixels, backside illumination sensor, LED flash</td>
<td>HTC ImageChip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia Lumia 920</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>8.7 megapixels, backside illumination sensor, dual LED flash</td>
<td>Carl Zeiss Tesser lens, f/2.0 aperture, proprietary floating lens technology, Nokia PureView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia Lumia 810</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8 megapixels, dual LED flash</td>
<td>Carl Zeiss optics, f/2.2 aperture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia Lumia 820</td>
<td>0.3 (VGA)</td>
<td>8 megapixels, dual LED flash</td>
<td>Carl Zeiss Tesser lens, f/2.2 aperture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia Lumia 822</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8 megapixels, dual LED flash</td>
<td>Carl Zeiss Tesser lens, f/2.2 aperture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia Lumia 620</td>
<td>0.3 (VGA)</td>
<td>5 megapixels, LED flash</td>
<td>f/2.4 aperture, 4X zoom, 28mm focal length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samsung Ativ S</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>8 megapixels, LED flash</td>
<td>f/2.6 aperture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Master the Camera App**

You can launch the camera in Windows Phone 8 by pressing and holding the dedicated camera button on your device, selecting the Live Tile with the camera icon on it, or selecting the Camera app from the app menu.
SIMPLY PHOTOGENIC Windows Phone 8’s Camera app has few controls so that you can see more of your view screen.

If you take a lot of photos, it’s worth pinning the Camera app to your home screen by touching and holding the Camera app in the App Menu, which causes a ‘Pin to start’ option to appear. Tapping Pin to start places a Live Tile for the Camera app on the home screen; from there, you can resize the tile and move it wherever you’d like.

When you’re ready to take your photo, you can capture the shot by either pressing the physical camera button on your device or tapping the touchscreen—either command captures the shot (although you can disable the touchscreen option in your device’s settings if you prefer).
**BASIC CAMERA CONTROLS** Aside from the shutter button, there are a few buttons and menu options you should become familiar with. Each Windows Phone 8 handset has slightly different features and options, so certain controls listed here may not show up on your device.

The Back button is the arrow located in the upper left of the screen. Touching this arrow navigates you back to your camera roll, starting with the most recent picture taken. You can also swipe right to get to the camera roll.

The Menu button is the three small dots (an ellipsis) located in the upper right portion of the menu bar. Tapping the Menu button displays the titles of the menu bar icons and allows you to access both photo and video settings.

The Video button has an icon that looks like a tiny video camera. It allows you to toggle between shooting still images and shooting video.

If your Windows Phone 8 handset has a front-facing camera, you can swap between the front- and rear-facing views by tapping the Front button in the menu bar (the icon is a person standing in front of a camera). Tapping the button again switches the camera back to the original view.

The Flash button turns the flash on or off. When the flash is on, the icon resembles a lightning bolt; when it’s off, you see a line through the icon.

The Lenses button has an icon that looks like two arrows pointing in opposite directions. Tapping it displays the third-party lens applications installed on your handset, as well as an option to find more lenses.

*TWEAK AND FIDDLE* Change your camera options in the settings menu.
The Photo Settings option leads you to a menu of choices including Scenes, ISO, Exposure Value, White Balance, Aspect Ratio, and Focus Assist Light. Photo Settings may also include features like Effects, Resolution, Contrast, Sharpness, Saturation, and Face Detection, depending on the handset model you have.

The Video Settings option leads you to a menu of options including White Balance, Continuous Focus, and Video Mode. Other features you may find here are Effects, Resolution, Contrast, Saturation, and Sharpness.

**SET FOCUS AND ZOOM** To focus on a Windows Phone 8 handset, hold down the physical camera shutter button halfway. The camera focuses on the center area. If you prefer, you can also tap the screen to choose a center of focus.

**FOCUS TAP** Tap a particular spot on the screen to focus on that area.
Some Windows Phone 8 models, such as the HTC Windows Phone 8X, also have face detection features that identify and focus on people in the scene. Face detection can also aid in lighting, as the camera adjusts the flash to light faces in frame instead of the whole scene.

If your camera doesn't have a face detection feature, you can get the same results with a bit of extra work. To better control the camera's focus, point your device directly at the person you want to focus on so that he or she is in the middle of the frame, tap to lock in the focus, and then recompose the shot and take the picture. Photographers have been using this tried-and-true focusing method (called *focus locking*) for years.

To zoom, place two fingers on the screen and slide them in opposite directions; this allows you to digitally zoom in up to four times.

**USE THE FLASH** All Windows Phone 8 models come with either an LED or a xenon flash; the Nokia Lumia 920 also features a focus assist light that lights the subject of your shot so the camera can focus on it (you can turn off the focus assist light as needed by going to the Photo Settings options).

**AUTOFFLASH** By default, your smartphone tries to detect the state of your flash.
To turn the flash on or off, simply press the lightning-bolt icon in the menu bar. The icon displays a lightning bolt when the flash is on, and a lightning bolt with a strike through it when you turn the flash off.

**CHANGE EFFECTS AND SCENES** Used to adjust the camera's internal settings for specific situations, the Effects option, found within Photo Settings, can range from the default or Auto, to Close-Up, Night, Sports, Backlight, while Scenes options allow you to apply a treatment such as Sepia, Vintage, Posterize, or Grayscale to a photo.

**TURN ON WHITE BALANCE** White balance removes unrealistic color casts so that colors are realistically displayed in the photograph. Lighting can cause warm or cool tones to appear; likewise, powerful colors in the picture itself can throw off the image and cause color imbalances.

To correct this, Windows Phone 8 handsets offer white balance settings for Cloudy, Daylight, Incandescent, and Fluorescent lighting within Photo Settings. When set to auto, or default, the camera chooses what it deems to be the best setting for the photo; you can set it manually to adjust to the conditions you're shooting in or to suit your preferences.
UNDERSTAND ISO ISO measures the sensitivity of the image sensor (in traditional film photography, you would see ISO measured in the numbers on film: 100, 200, 400, and so forth). As the ISO number gets lower, your camera sensor becomes less sensitive to light and you see less grain in your images. High ISO settings are for shooting images in dark situations to get a faster shutter speed—but they result in noisier (very grainy) images.

AGAINST THE GRAIN You can manually set your sensor’s ISO to reduce or increase the grain and noise in your images.

Windows Phone 8 handsets are set to auto by default, but you can adjust the ISO to 100, 200, 400, or 800. Consider adjusting the ISO manually if you have limited light, are shooting fast-moving subjects, or can’t use a flash.

FIX EXPOSURE The exposure value (EV) is the combination of the shutter speed and the relative aperture—the exposure time determines the amount of motion blur, while the aperture determines the depth of field.
What this means, in terms of actually taking photos, is that the EV settings control how the camera evaluates proper exposure.

**LENGTHY EXPOSURE** You can't fine-tune your camera settings, but Windows Phone 8 does offer basic exposure controls.

If your images are washed out and overexposed, your shutter speed is too slow, and you should set the EV to a lower setting to get the camera to use a faster shutter speed and darken the image. On the other hand, if your images are underexposed and dark, choose a higher EV setting so the camera uses a slower shutter speed and lightens the image.
All Windows Phone 8 handsets are set by default to a neutral (0) exposure correction, although you can manually set it higher or lower. How high or low depends on the handset: HTC's Windows Phone 8X has exposure settings of Lower, Lowest, Normal, Higher, and Highest, while Nokia's Lumia 920 has exposure settings from -2 to +2.

**BOOST CONTRAST** Contrast—the difference in brightness between dark and light with regard to color, tones, and texture—is another feature available on select Windows Phone 8 handsets. The amount of light the camera takes in influences how saturated the colors are, as well as how much texture the image contains. A high contrast displays bright colors and a noticeable difference in the image tones, while a low contrast produces more muted shades and grayer tones overall.

**CHANGE RESOLUTION** In digital photography, resolution refers to the pixel count in an image; some Windows Phone 8 handsets (such as the HTC Windows Phone 8X) allow you to adjust resolution to increase the number of pixels per image for clarity and sharpness.

**CHOOSE AN ITEM**

- **8M (3264 x 2448)**
- **6M (3264 x 1836) (default)**
- **5M (2592 x 1952)**
- **4M (2592 x 1458)**
- **3M (2048 x 1536)**
- **2M (2048 x 1152)**
- **VGA (640 x 480)**

**REDUCE RESOLUTION** Running out of space on your smartphone? You can always reduce the resolution of your images to save space.
The higher the resolution you use, the greater the number of pixels and the sharper the image.

**TAKE A PANORAMA** HTC, Samsung, and Nokia each offer a built-in Panorama app for their devices; you'll find HTC's within the Camera app, while Samsung bundles its panorama feature into its Photo Studio app, and Nokia includes it in its Creative Studio app. If your camera's manufacturer doesn't offer a Panorama app, you can also download a third-party app from the Windows Phone Store. The following how-to uses Nokia's app.

To take a panorama image, open the Panorama app from the app menu. Your device's view screen will display the words ‘Tap to start’ along the top. When you tap the screen, the camera will focus, and then display an opaque circle in the center of the screen and the words ‘Hold phone steady’.

As your device takes in the scene, a green outline appears around the circle, with a horizontal line displayed across the screen as a guide. At the end of this line is another circle; when it lines up with the center opaque circle, your device asks you to hold steady once more as it gathers additional image information. From there, you have the option to continue the panoramic image by moving the handset further along the scene using the guide, or tap the arrow to complete the image.

Be careful to hold the phone steady as you sweep across the scene—and be forewarned that panorama mode in Windows Phone 8 only moves from left to right; you can't move right to left or top to bottom. If you move the camera too fast or in a direction the app doesn't support, it will ask ‘Where are you?’ and request that you line up the camera with the last bit of recorded image. The app keeps saved panoramas in the Camera Roll, and you can share them, edit them, save them, and back them up, just like other photos.

**SHOOT VIDEO** To shoot video, first open the Camera app, and then tap the video camera icon in the menu bar. The icon changes to a black-on-white view, and the screen displays a counter set at 00:00. Tapping the screen or deploying the shutter button fully starts the video recording; the counter also starts. When you're ready to stop shooting video, just tap the screen or press the shutter button again.

To return to still photographs, tap the video camera icon once more—the icon goes back to its regular background color and the counter disappears.

**GO TO THE CAMERA ROLL** There are a few ways within Windows Phone 8 to view images you've recently taken. The easiest way is to tap the arrow button in the upper left corner of the Camera app's screen. Alternatively, swiping right from this screen also takes you back to your last shot; swiping right again takes you to earlier photos.
Manage, Edit, and Share Images Using Windows Phone 8

To view images on your Windows Phone 8 device, tap the Photos Live Tile or select Photos from the app menu. From there, you can choose Camera Roll, which displays images you've taken with the handset; Albums, which includes the camera roll, albums on SkyDrive, and albums from any social media accounts you've synced to your phone; Date, which lists your images by time and date; and People, which pulls photos of you or any of your contacts from your library. The Photos app additionally contains a What's New tab that displays recent images from your social networking accounts, and an apps tab for third-party photo apps.

PHOTO HUB The photos app lets you view your camera roll and other images you've uploaded to your device.
From there, select Settings, and then, under Auto Upload, tap SkyDrive. You can select whether and how you'd like to upload your photos and videos to SkyDrive: Don't Upload, Good Quality (lower resolution), or Best Quality (full resolution). If you select Best Quality, you can only upload photos and videos if your device is connected to a Wi-Fi network.

**Download More Photography Apps**

The native camera apps for iOS, Android, and Windows 8 are great, but they're just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to mobile photographic capabilities. Apple's App Store, Google Play, and the Windows Store all have a growing library of apps to help you take, edit, and share photos from your phone.

**Shoot Great Photos**

**CAMERA+ ($1; iOS)** If you’re looking for just one app to suit all of your basic photographic needs, look no further than tap tap tap’s Camera+. It does everything—you can take, edit, and export your photos, all within the app. The coolest part about Camera+ is its set of capture options. When you're composing your shot, use two fingers to lock separate focus and exposure points before taking a photo in normal, stabilizer, timer, or burst mode.

**Add filters, crop, change the scene, and more with Camera+.**
The capture feature also gives you a grid overlay so you can obey the ever-important rule of thirds. After you have taken the photo, pull it up in Camera+’s light box, where you can add filters, digital flash, crop (using its built-in “golden ratio” tool), and put a border on it. In the Scene modes feature, you can choose from different options like Sunset, Portrait, and Backlit to automatically adjust settings for better photos. From there, share it on Facebook, Twitter, or Flickr.

**SLOW SHUTTER CAM ($1; iOS)** Photographers who normally shoot in manual-mode are no doubt frustrated with iPhone photography. For them, the idea of adding a blurring or lightening filter instead of just slowing the shutter speed takes away the art of playing with camera settings. Cogitap Software’s *Slow Shutter Cam* app gives some of that control back to the photographer.

![Screenshot of Slow Shutter Cam app](image)

**SLOW SHUTTER CAM** This app attempts to give you back a modicum of control over your shutter speed.

Since the iPhone camera doesn’t have shutter control, Slow Shutter mimics the effect by layering multiple photos on top of one another. It’s a cool solution that unfortunately caps the image size at 1024 by 768 pixels—small, but big enough for most online purposes. Slow Shutter features three capture modes—Automatic, Manual, and Light Trail. Automatic is roughly equivalent to the shutter priority mode in a DSLR; Manual opens up the aperture fully, absorbing all available light so you can adjust the exposure afterward; and the Light Trail mode is designed for light painting.

There is also a manual tap to focus option. When using this app, make sure you have an extremely steady hand or a tripod, because nothing can ruin the magic of slow exposures more completely than camera shake. If you are using a tripod, Slow Shutter has a useful self-timer so you don’t even get the shake that comes when you press the capture button.
Add a Tablet to Your Workflow

Professional and serious photographers need tools that can help them take photos more quickly and efficiently, and then show them off to potential clients. They need apps that can add to the photo-taking process, making them more effective and flexible shooters. We've picked some of the best tablet apps to help pros and serious shooters get things done, including cataloging, calibrating, remote control, calculating, metering, and water-marking apps on both Apple and Android tablets.

Calibrate Your Screen

Accurate color is vital for subjects like fashion and architecture, which is why pro photographers use color calibration systems to get accurate colors across their workflow of monitors and printers. The iPad wasn't built with these systems in mind, unfortunately, so there is no way to calibrate an iPad screen.

SPYDERGALLERY Correctly calibrate your tablet's screen to reflect the colors in your final photo.