

## Advantages:

### Point -n- Shoot:

- Easy to use
- Cheaper to buy
- Smaller and lighter to carry

### DSLR:

- Interchangeable lenses
- Greater flexibility
- Greater range of control
- Many accessories available

## Disadvantages:

### Point -n- Shoot:

- Fixed lens limitations
- Very limited accessories (flash, remote etc.)
- Most have no RAW format
- Lower quality components (mainly in the cheaper range products)

### DSLR:

- More expensive
- Heavier
- More complex to operate
- Greater skill required

## About Megapixels

First, what is a "pixel"? It is the smallest picture element that can be described by its color and brightness. The basic building block of an image. Many of these elements are combined to create a photograph. Actual physical size varies as technology advances. The best sensors create pixels down to the nanometer range. The monitor on your PC generally displays 72 pixels per inch (or pixels about 0.3 mm x 0.3 mm square).

Megapixels is the unit used to describe image size by multiplying height times width. (3008 pixels wide by 2000 pixels tall = 6.02 megapixels) Megapixels define the digital resolution of the camera's sensor. While generally bigger is better, actual resolution is a function of sensor resolution and optical resolution (or lens quality). Many 6mp DSLRs can outperform an 8mp PnS style camera as focal length and optical quality of the lens glass can boost actual resolution beyond capabilities of the PnS camera.

