

Class Photography Slides

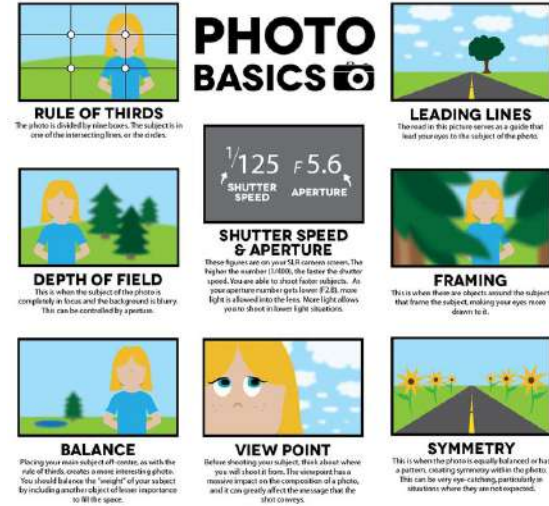
W₁- Fall 2024

Instructions

1. Choose a group of 3-4 people.
2. Select & claim a topic by writing your group's names on the slide by the title
3. Complete the slide by writing 5 facts & include 1 photo and 1 short video about your topic
 - a. One of your facts should be the definition of the term

Example Slide: Composition- Bethany Pierce

1. Composition refers to how the photo is staged using a range of strategies and techniques to elevate the photo
2. A few compositional techniques are leading lines, check your background, and fill the frame.
3. Photographers use different composition techniques for different environments. It isn't one size fits all.
4. Using composition techniques can help increase the impact and emotional response from viewers.
5. Composition techniques are important because they challenge you as a photographer to think outside the box and create art in thoughtful ways



DSLR Cameras - Elle, Hannah, Kiera, Carson

1. Created by Steve Sasson in 1975 when he was just 24 years old
2. Stands for digital single-lens reflex
3. A DSLR camera is a digital camera that combines the mechanics of a traditional film camera with a digital sensor.
4. They have better autofocus features than point and shoot cameras.
5. They have interchangeable lenses that offer a wide variety of angles to capture a picture from.
6. Since the camera doesn't require the digital screen to be on all the time, the battery lasts longer.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7mBS7sXXjPA>

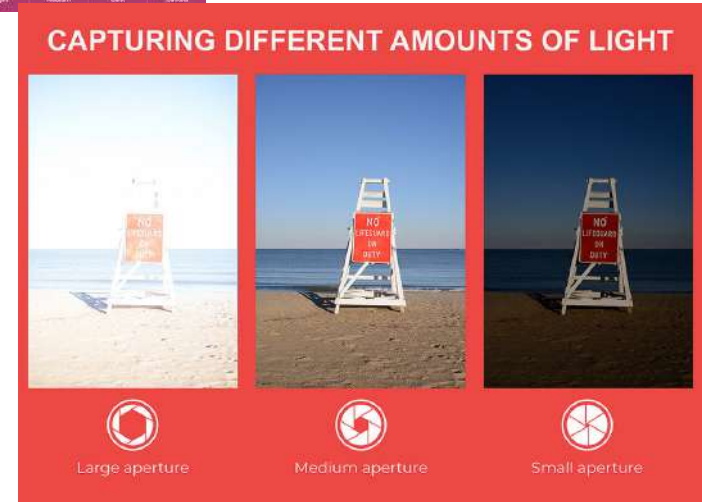
Aperture- Evalynn, Cora, Lucy T, Lucy K

- the opening in a lens through which light passes to enter the camera.
- Aperture can add dimension to photos by controlling depth of field
- The lens opens more or less depending on how much light you want to hit the camera sensor
- The aperture you choose alters the exposure of your images by making them lighter or darker
- In dark environment you should most likely choose a larger aperture to create more light in the image and in bright environments you should pick medium or small aperture to dim the image.
- Aperture is measured in f-stops, which are fractions that indicate the ratio of a lens's focal length to the diameter of its aperture

Lens Aperture Chart for Beginners

				
f/1.4	f/2.8	f/5.6	f/11	f/22
Very Large Aperture	Large Aperture	Medium Aperture	Small Aperture	Very Small Aperture
Very Shallow Depth of Field	Shallow Depth of Field	Medium Depth of Field	Large Depth of Field	Very Large Depth of Field
Extends Background	Shallow in Focus	Sharp in Focus	Sharp in Focus	Almost All in Focus
				
Brightest	Bright	Medium	Dark	Darkest

[Every Single Effect of Aperture in Photography, Explained](#)



International Organization for Standardization (ISO) - Josiah and Ryder

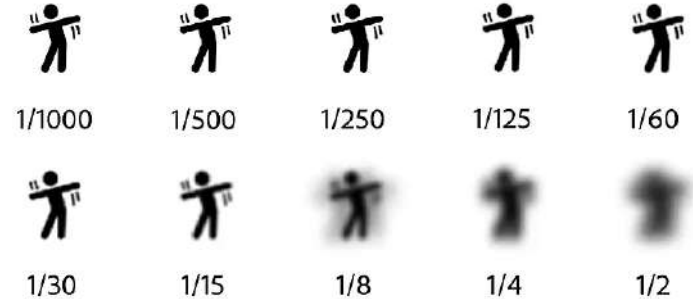
- Develops and publishes international standards for products, services, process, and systems.
- Helps ensure quality, safety, and efficiency.
- Helps facilitate international trade.
- Helps advance innovation for a sustainable future.
- Covers a wide range of topics, which include manufacturing, technology, food safety, quality management, AI, and more.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4cyMAIyWIQ>

Shutter Speed- Ginny, Kaylee, Dj

- Shutter speed is the speed as the shutter closes, the amount of time the sensor inside is exposed to light
- Faster shutter speed creates a shorter exposure (amount of light the camera takes in)
- Slow shutter speed creates a longer exposure
- Shutter speed is also called exposure time



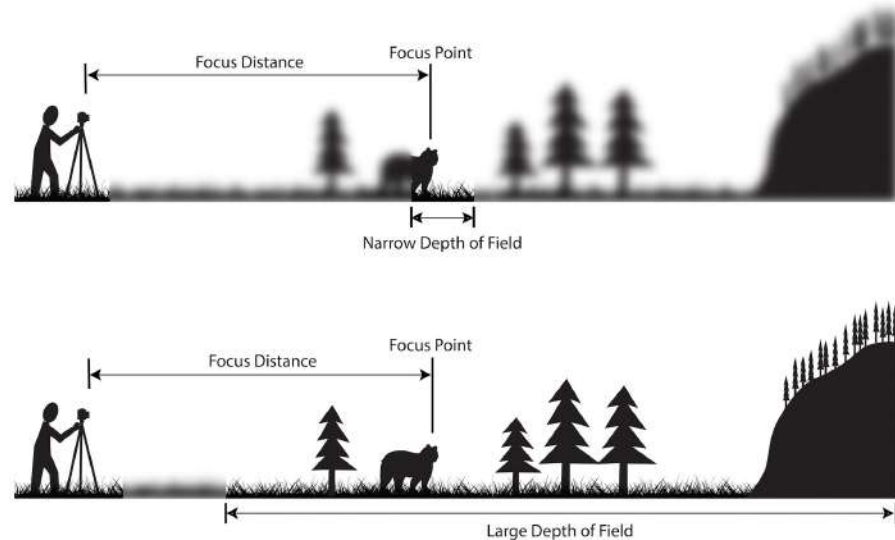
[What is shutter speed? | Adobe.](#)

Bokeh

Depth of Field Rusty,Dawson Arol

Depth of field is the distance between the nearest and the farthest object that are in focus. Subjects shot with shallow depth of field almost leap from their background, taking on a near-3D effect. the smaller the aperture (that is, the bigger the f-number), the greater the depth of field. In order to achieve a large or deep depth of field, you want a smaller aperture, which means the larger F-stops. As distance or the size of the acceptable circle of confusion increases, the depth of field increases; however, increasing the size of the aperture or increasing the focal length reduces the depth of field.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Qok5hVLLew>



Mirrorless Cameras - Kimberley, Kate, DaRon

- Mirrorless cameras are digital cameras that do not have a mirror reflex mechanism. This allows them to be more compact and lightweight.
- Instead of an optical viewfinder, mirrorless cameras use an electronic viewfinder, providing a real-time preview with exposure.
- Mirrorless cameras have interchangeable lenses, allowing photographers to use a variety of lenses for different types of photography.
- Mirrorless cameras use auto focus systems that can be phase detection or contrast based. It continuously adjusts the focus to track the moving subject.

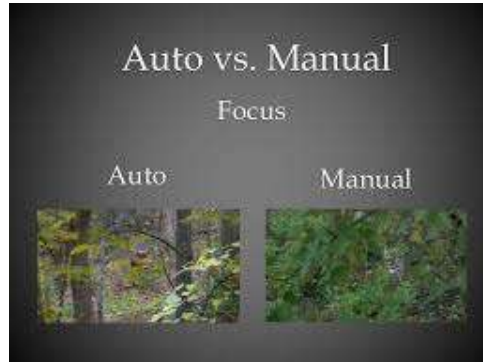


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-P4gVpCogDc>

Manual Focus vs. Auto Focus - Ayuna, Alexandra

- When putting your lens in autofocus, it automatically focuses your camera, this would be good for taking pictures of children playing.
- Manual focus gives you more control over what you want your camera to focus on, this would be good for wildlife and sports.
- Auto focus is generally faster, easier for beginners, highly advanced, detect faces, even eyes, & ensures sharp images.
- Professional photographers mostly use manual focus.
- Both have their places in photography, & the choice often depends on the specific situation & your personal preference.

[Video about topic](#)



Adobe Lightroom Uses & Features