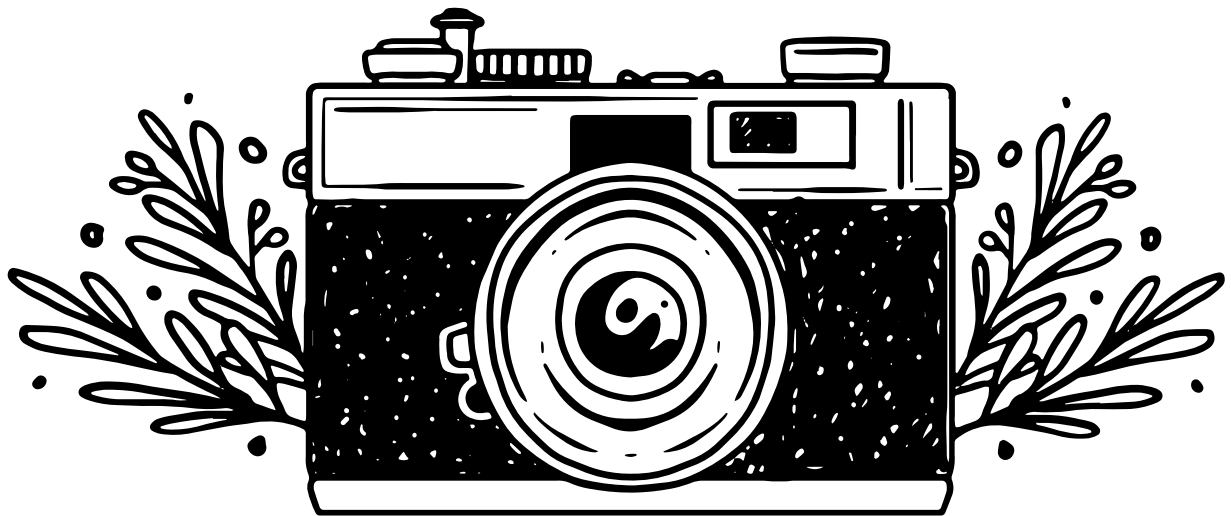


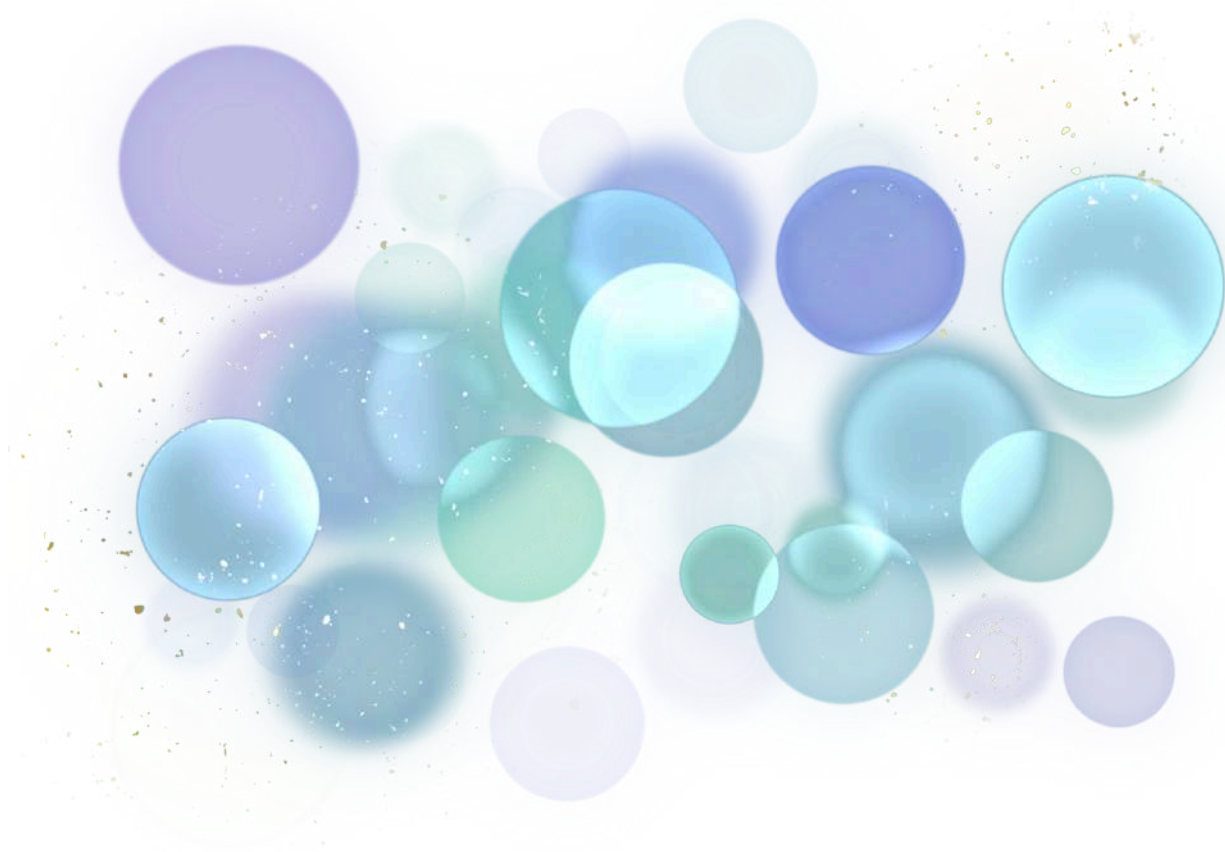
THE
ABCs
of PHOTOGRAPHY



Aperture

A space through which light passes in an optical or photographic instrument, especially the variable opening by which light enters a camera.

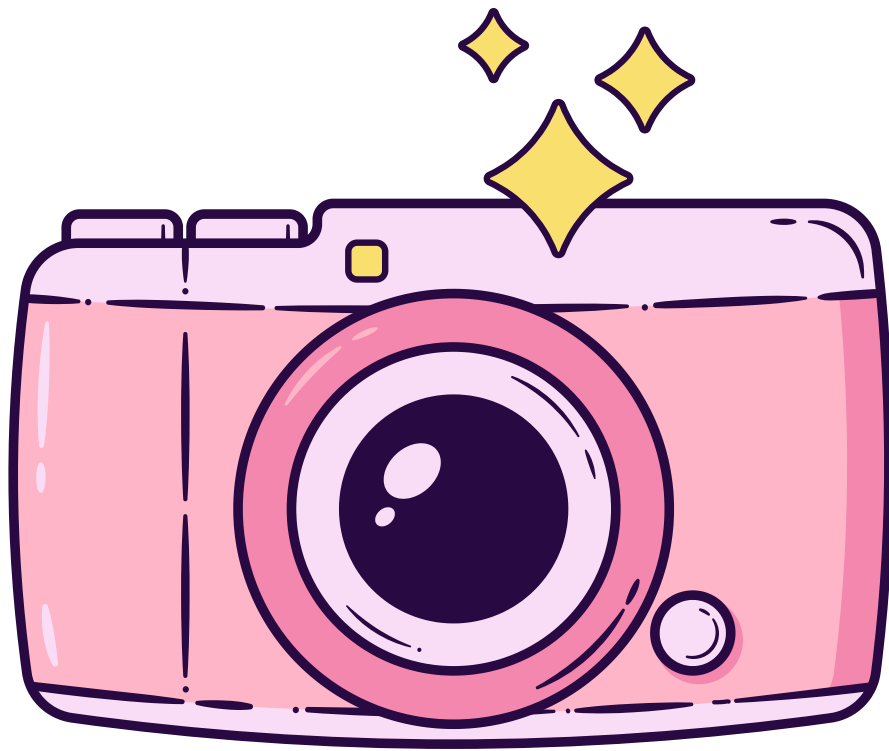




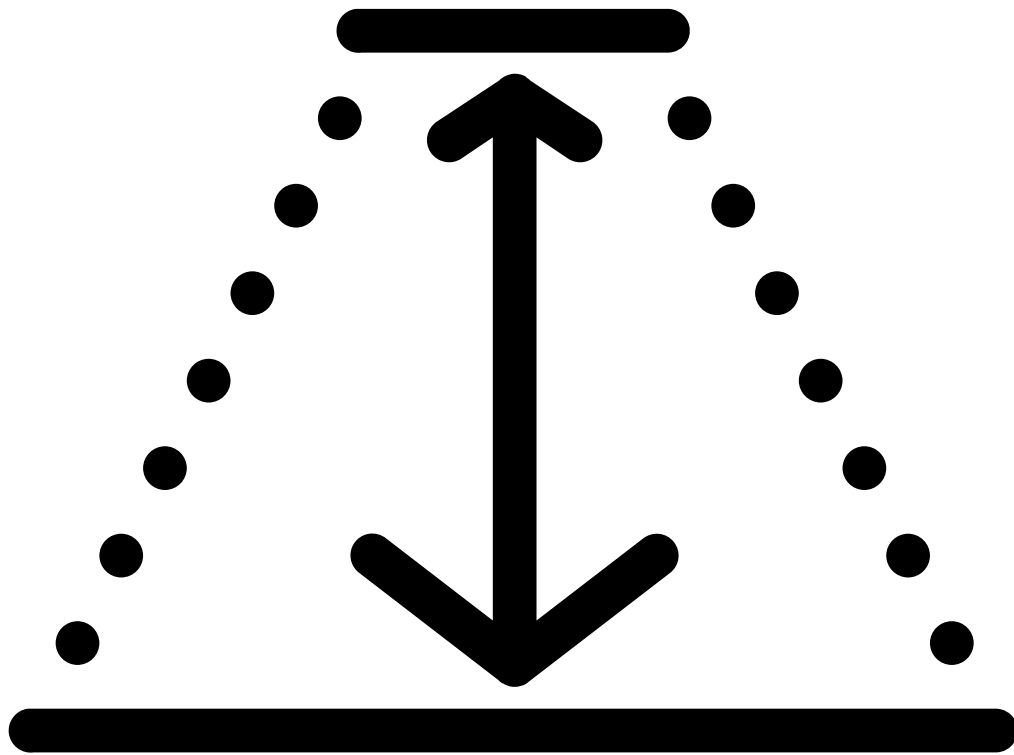
Bokeh

The visual quality of the out-of-focus areas of a photographic image, especially as rendered by a particular lens.

Camera



A device for recording visual images in the form of photographs, film, or video signals.



Depth of field

The distance between the nearest and the furthest objects that give an image judged to be in focus in a camera.

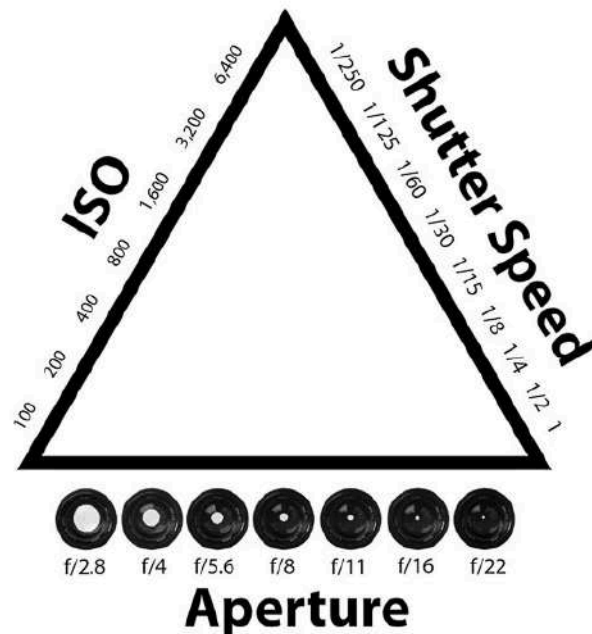
Exposure

The amount of light that reaches your camera's sensor, creating visual data over a period of time.



3...2...1......1...2...3

Exposure Triangle

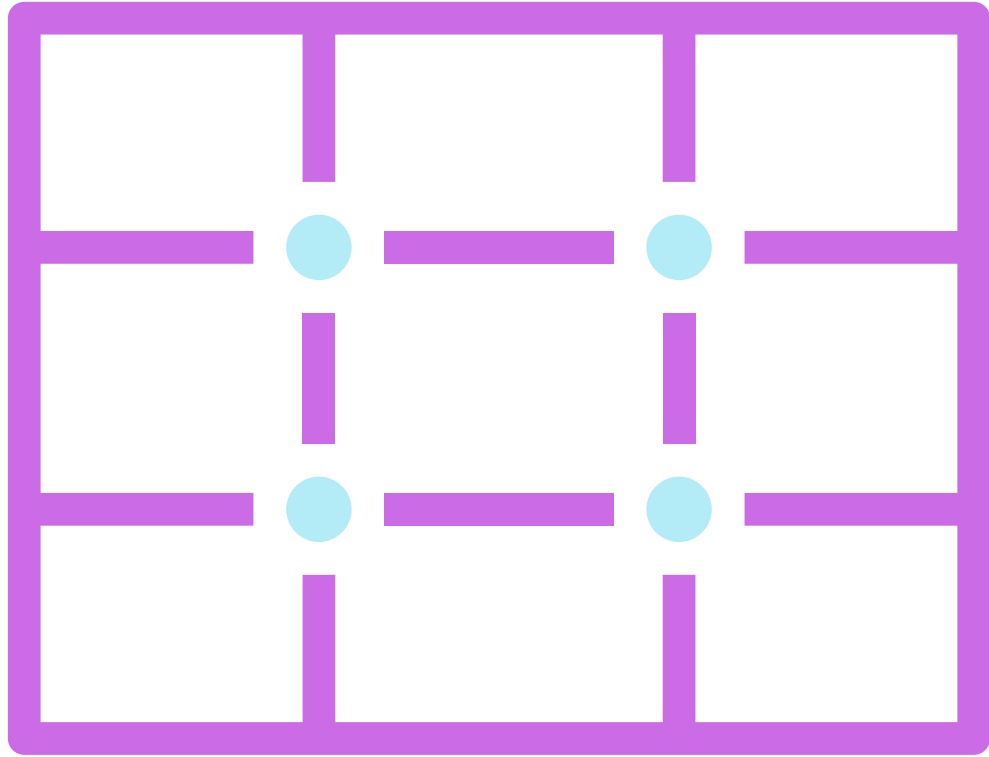


The Exposure Triangle comprises aperture, shutter speed, and ISO. These three camera and lens controls work together to regulate the amount of light that makes it to the light-sensitive surface (aperture and shutter speed) and the sensitivity of that surface (film or digital ISO).

F-stop

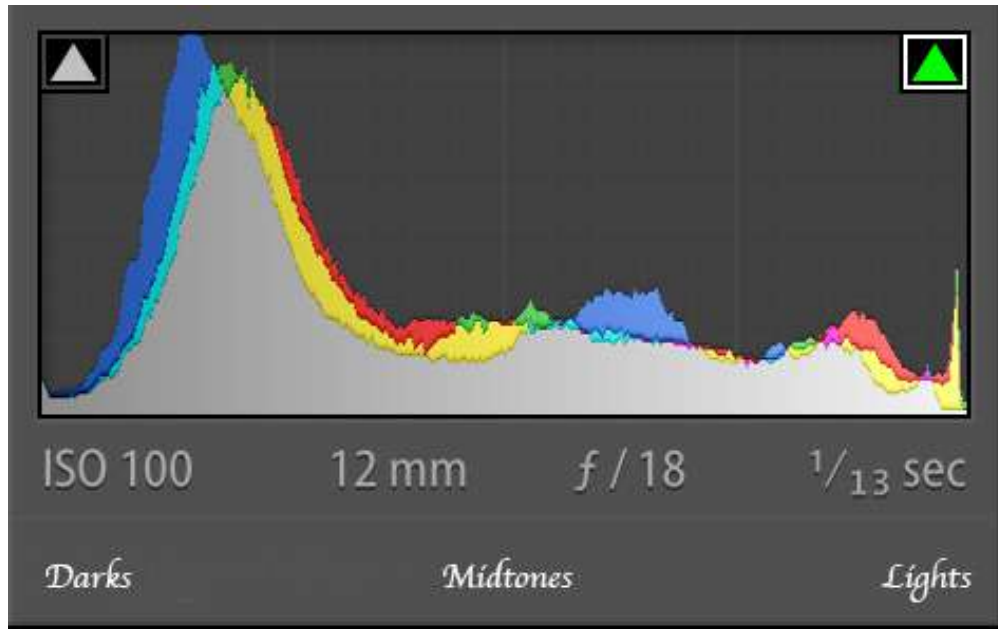


Controls the size of the opening in the lens. With a larger opening (or a smaller f-stop number) you'll allow more light to enter. With a smaller opening (or a larger f-stop number) you'll allow less light to enter.



Golden Ratio

A composition rule that states that an object should be placed at the intersecting points of two imaginary lines drawn according to the golden ratio.



A graph that measures the brightness of an image by representing the frequency of each tone as a value on a bar chart.

Histogram



Iso

International Standards Organization, is the sensitivity to light as pertains to either film or a digital sensor.

JPG

A Joint Photographic Experts Group file is a lossy raster file format that compresses an image to make the file smaller. JPEG files are some of the most popular and widely used image formats in the world.





Key Light

A key light is the main source of light in a video or photo. High-key lighting results in brightly lit subjects with more fill light and softer shadows.

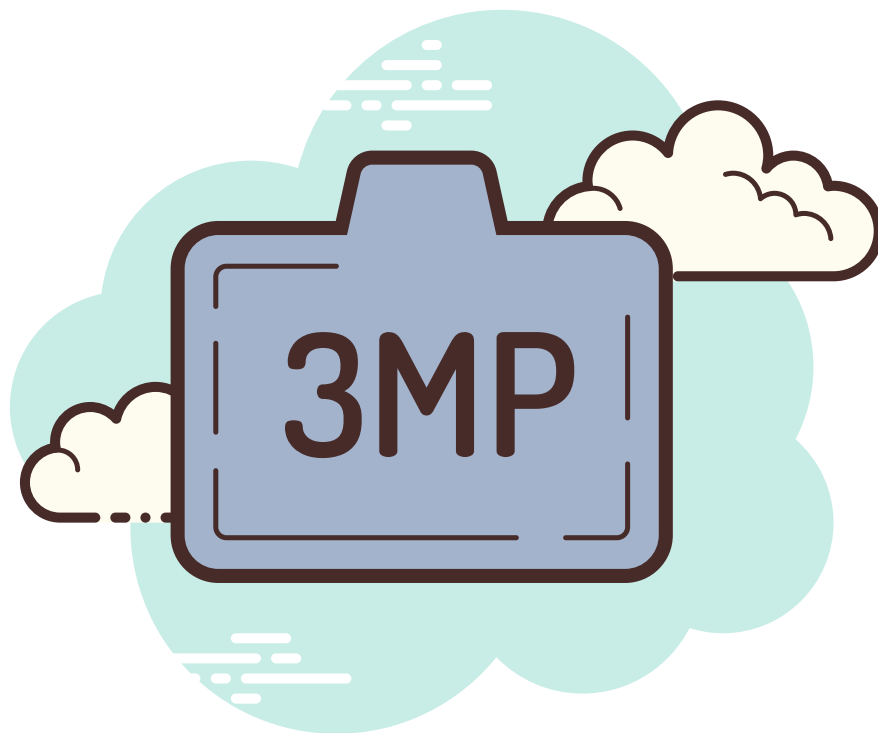


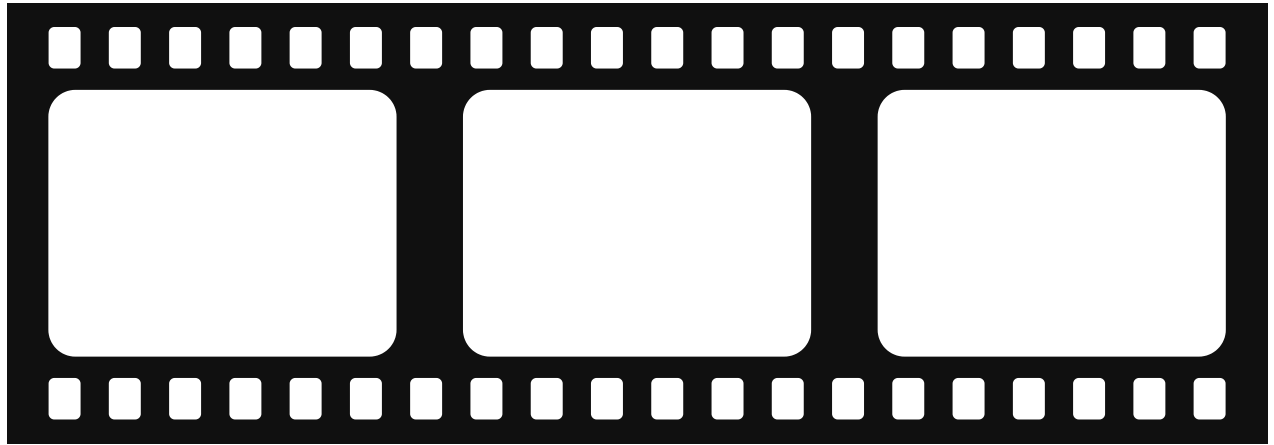
Light

Lighting is a key factor in creating a successful image. Lighting determines not only brightness and darkness, but also tone, mood, and atmosphere. Therefore, it is necessary to control and manipulate light correctly in order to get the best texture, vibrancy of colour, and luminosity on your subjects.

Megapixel

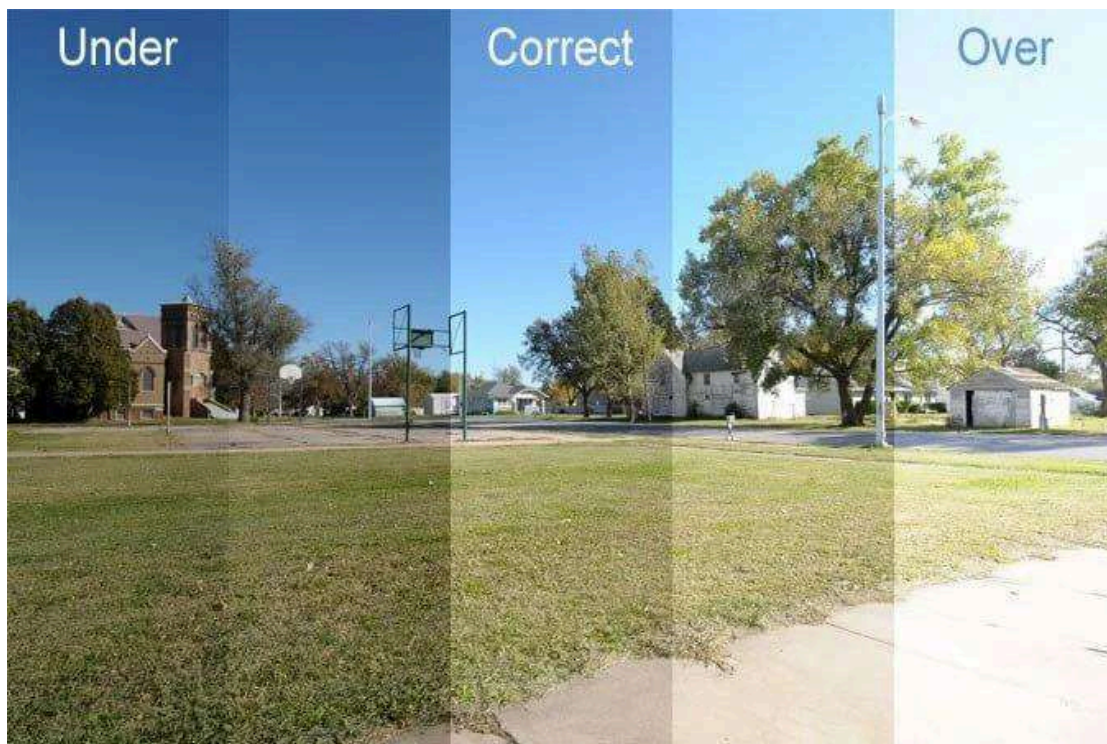
Megapixels are the measurement of the resolution of still and video cameras, monitors and scanners. For example, a 16-megapixel (16MP) still camera captures a picture composed of some 15.9 million pixels, each pixel containing a red, green and blue color dot.





In photography, a negative is an image, usually on a strip or sheet of transparent plastic film, in which the lightest areas of the photographed subject appear darkest and the darkest areas appear lightest.

Negative



Overexpose

In photography, we refer to images that are darker than the actual scene as underexposed, while those that are brighter are considered overexposed.

Portrait

A photograph of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders; a format of printed matter or screen display that is higher than it is wide.

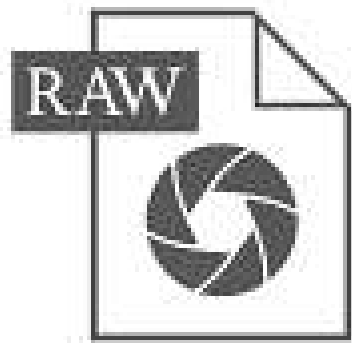


Image quality matters!

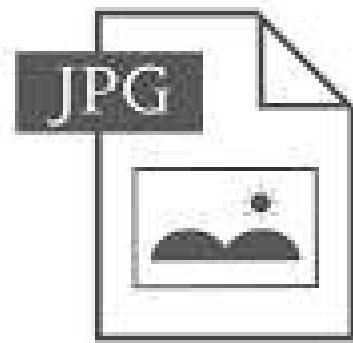
Higher resolutions mean that there more pixels per inch (PPI), resulting in more pixel information and creating a high-quality, crisp image. Images with lower resolutions have fewer pixels, and if those few pixels are too large (usually when an image is stretched), they can become visible.



Quality



VS



RAW file

A RAW file is the uncompressed and unprocessed image data captured by a digital camera or scanner's sensors. Shooting in RAW captures a high level of image detail, with large file sizes and lossless quality.

Shutter Speed

The speed at which the shutter of the camera closes. A fast shutter speed creates a shorter exposure — the amount of light the camera takes in — and a slow shutter speed gives the photographer a longer exposure.



1/1000



1/500



1/250



1/125



1/60



1/30



1/15



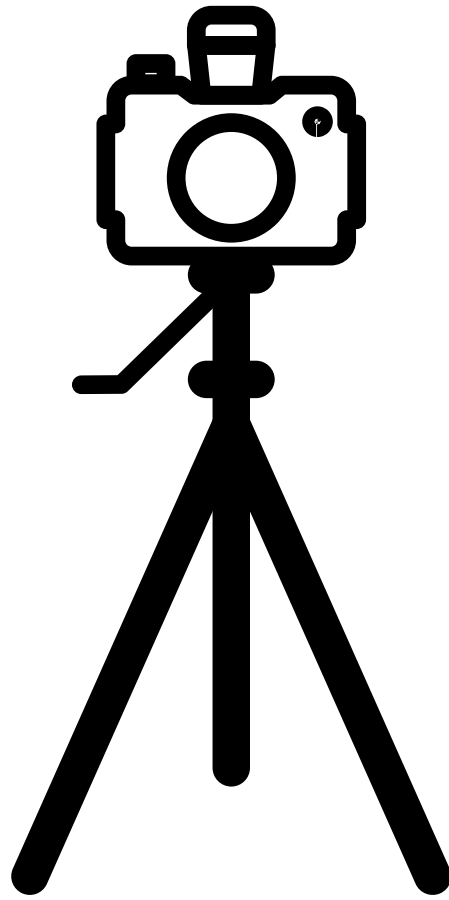
1/8



1/4



1/2



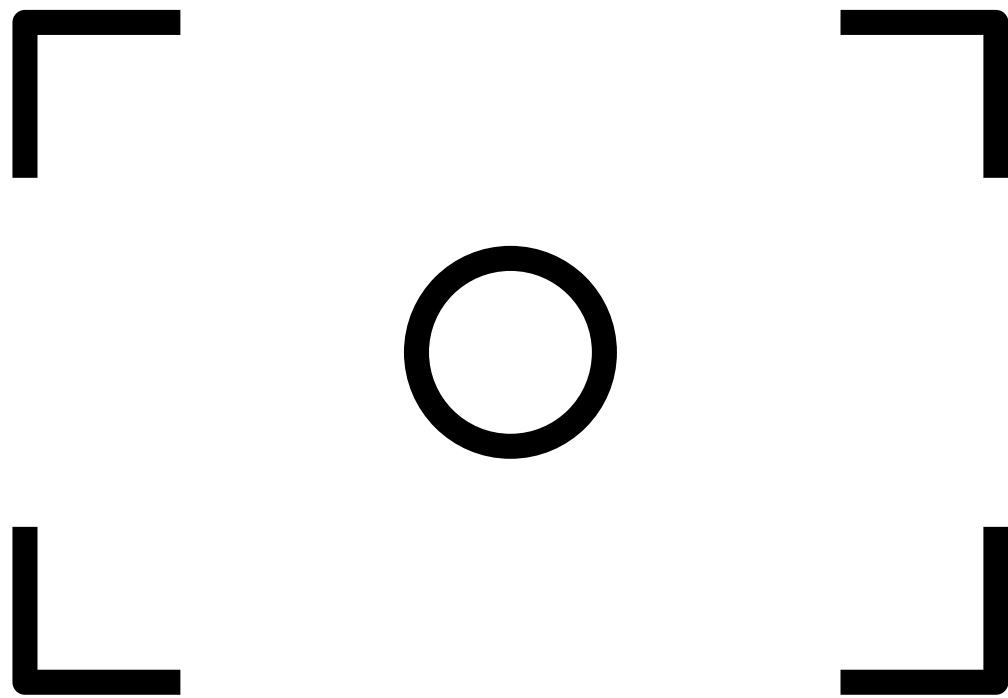
A tripod is a portable three-legged frame or stand, used as a platform for supporting the weight and maintaining the stability of a camera or some other object.

Tripod

Underexpose

In photography, we refer to images that are darker than the actual scene as underexposed.





A viewfinder is the part of a camera that displays the image to be taken, and is only visible when the camera is held to the photographer's eye.

Viewfinder

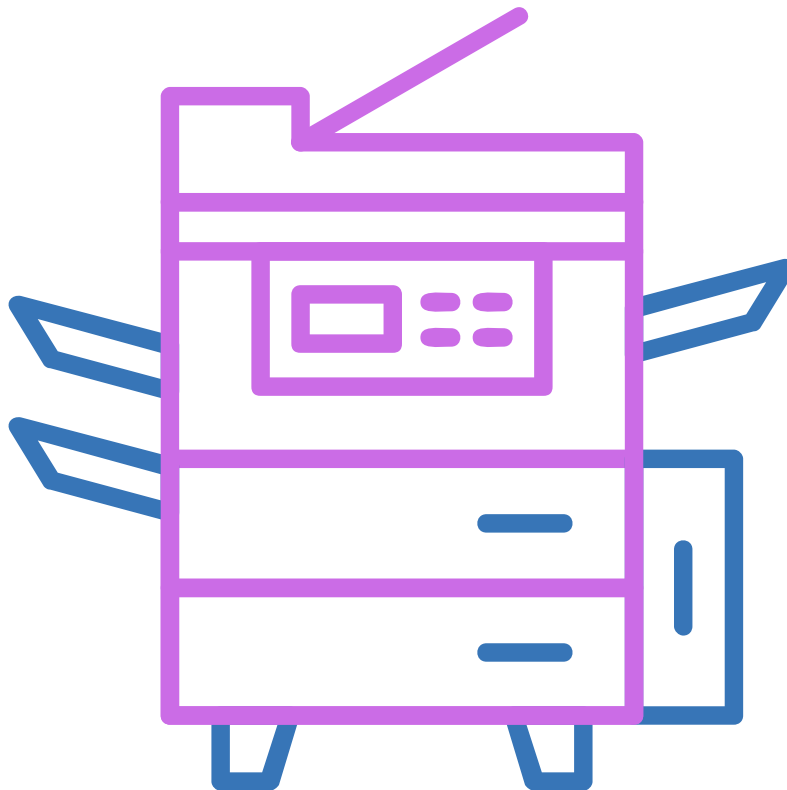


White Balance

White Balance (WB) refers to the color balance of an image. WB impacts its color temperature which is measured in degrees Kelvin (K). Essentially, adjusting the WB on your camera impacts how cool or warm the image appears.

Xerography

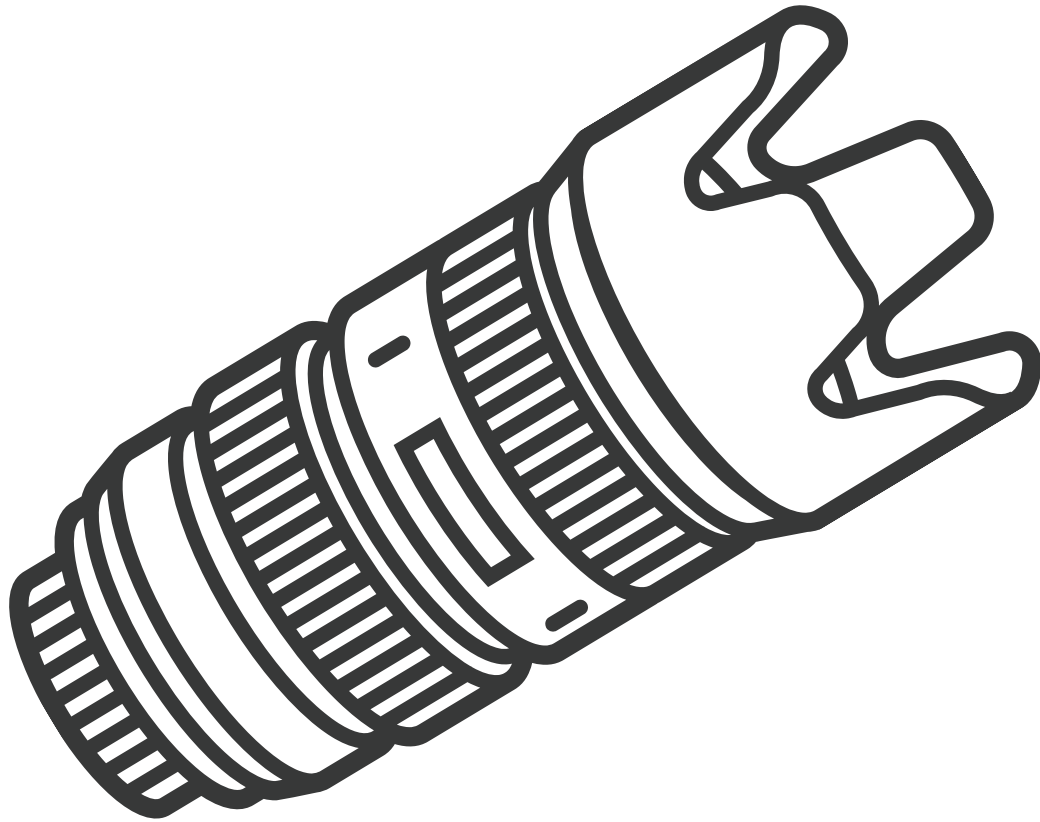
A dry copying process in which black or colored powder adheres to parts of a surface remaining electrically charged after being exposed to light from an image of the document to be copied.



Yellow filter



A Yellow filter absorbs all light except yellow. Mostly used with black and white film, but is also used in IR photography. The yellow filter absorbs blue and increases the contrast and tonal separation between the blue and yellow/white objects. Builds contrast in B&W images. Haze is eliminated for aerial photography.



A lens allowing a camera to change smoothly from a long shot to a close-up or vice versa by varying the focal length.

Zoom lens