

Photography

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What is camera?

■ a device that consists of a lightproof chamber with an aperture fitted with a lens and a shutter through which the image of an object is projected onto a surface for recording (as on film) or for translation into electrical impulses (as for television broadcast)

BOX CAMERA

A box camera is a simple type of camera, the most common form being a cardboard or plastic box with a lens in one end and film at the other. They were very popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



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CAMCORDER

- The earliest camcorders are tape-based, recording analog signals onto videotape cassettes.
- Earlier, the term
 camcorder exclusively
 referred to a camera with a
 recorder. But almost all of
 the electronic cameras
 built in 2006 provide
 recording capability
 essentially making them a
 "camcorder".



ANIMATION CAMERA

adapted for frame-byframe shooting animation or stop motion. It consists of a camera body with lens and film magazines, a stand that allows the camera to be raised and lowered, and a table, often with both top and underneath lighting.



COMPACT CAMERA

- A stilled camera designed for simple operation
- Most use focus free lenses, automatic systems for setting the exposure options, and have flash units built in.



SINGLE LENS REFLEX

■A single-lens reflex camera (SLR) typically uses a mirror and prism system that permits the photographer to view through the lens and see exactly what will be captured



The historic Zeiss Ikon VEB Contax S, manufactured in Dresden, one of the two original pentaprism SLRs for eye-level viewing that went into production in 1949. The Italian Rectaflex offered its first production SLR, the series 1000, the same year.

DIGITAL SINGLE LENS REFLEX

■ A digital single-lens reflex camera (also called a digital SLR or DSLR) is a digital camera combining the optics and the mechanisms of a singlelens reflex camera with a digital imaging sensor, as opposed to photographic film.

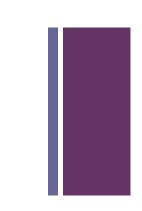


TYPES OF LENS

■ Wide angle lens









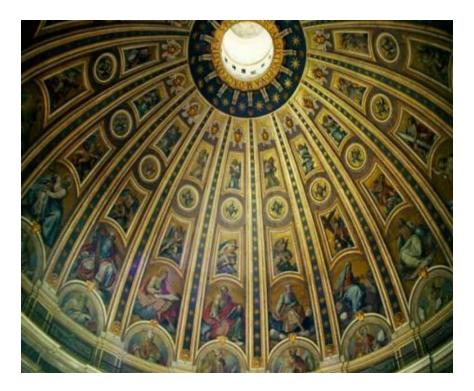
■Standard lens





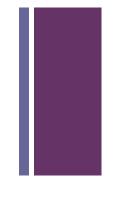
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■ Telephoto lens





+ Micro Lens







How to hold DSLR

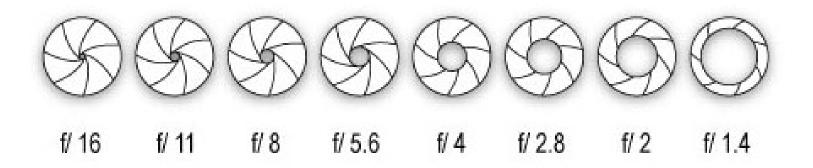


Correct



Aperture

- Aperture refers to the opening of a lens's diaphragm through which light passes.
- It is calibrated in f/stops and is generally written as numbers such as 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11 and 16.
- The lower f/stops give more exposure because they represent the larger apertures, while the higher f/stops give less exposure because they represent smaller apertures.



How aperture affects Depth of Field

- Depth of field is defined as "the zone of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind the subject on which the lens is focused." Simply put: how sharp or blurry is the area behind your subject. Here's the equation:
- The lower the f/stop—the larger the opening in the lens—the less depth of field—the blurrier the background.

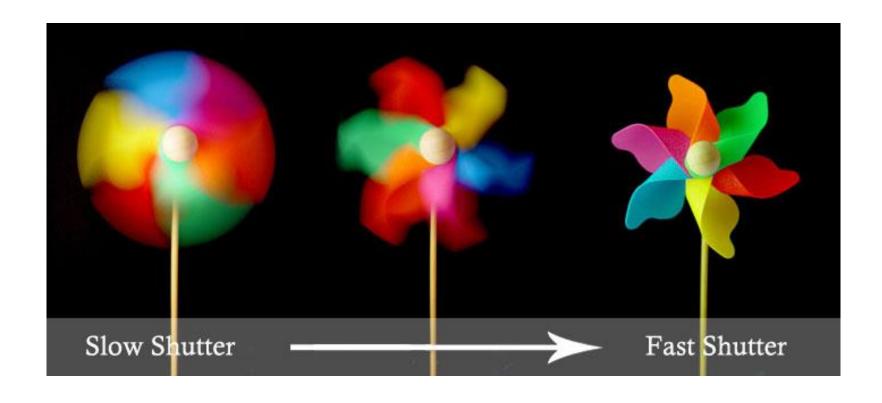
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Camera shutter

- What is camera shutter?
 - a curtain in front of the camera sensor that stays closed until the camera fires.
- When the camera fires, the shutter opens and fully exposes the camera sensor to the light that passes through the lens aperture.
- After the sensor is done collecting the light, the shutter closes immediately, stopping the light from hitting the sensor.
- The button that fires the camera is also called "shutter" or "shutter button", because it triggers the shutter to open and close.

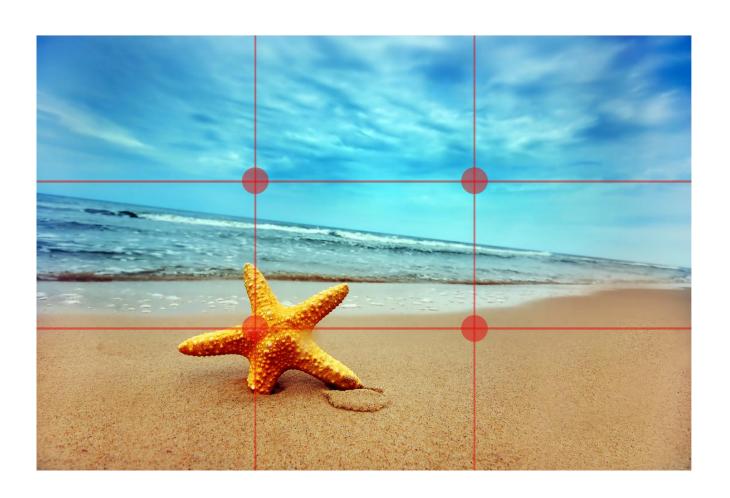




Rule of thirds

- The rule of thirds is a powerful compositional technique for making photos more interesting and dynamic.
- The rule of thirds states than an image is most pleasing when its subjects or regions are composed along imaginary lines which divide the image into thirds both vertically and horizontally:









How to take pictures using your phone

