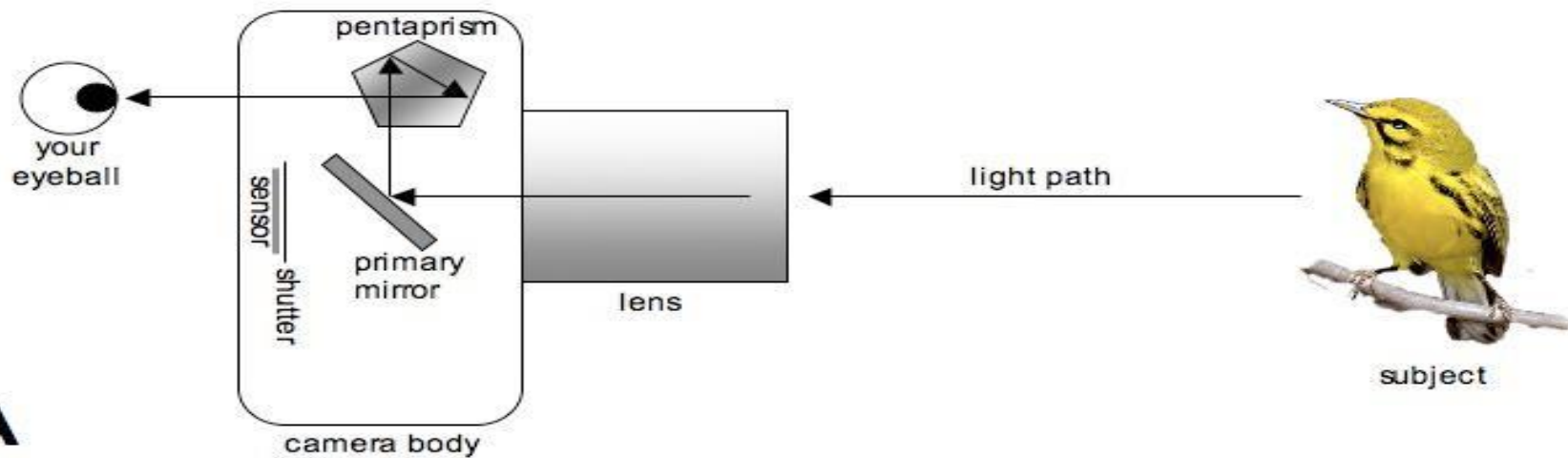
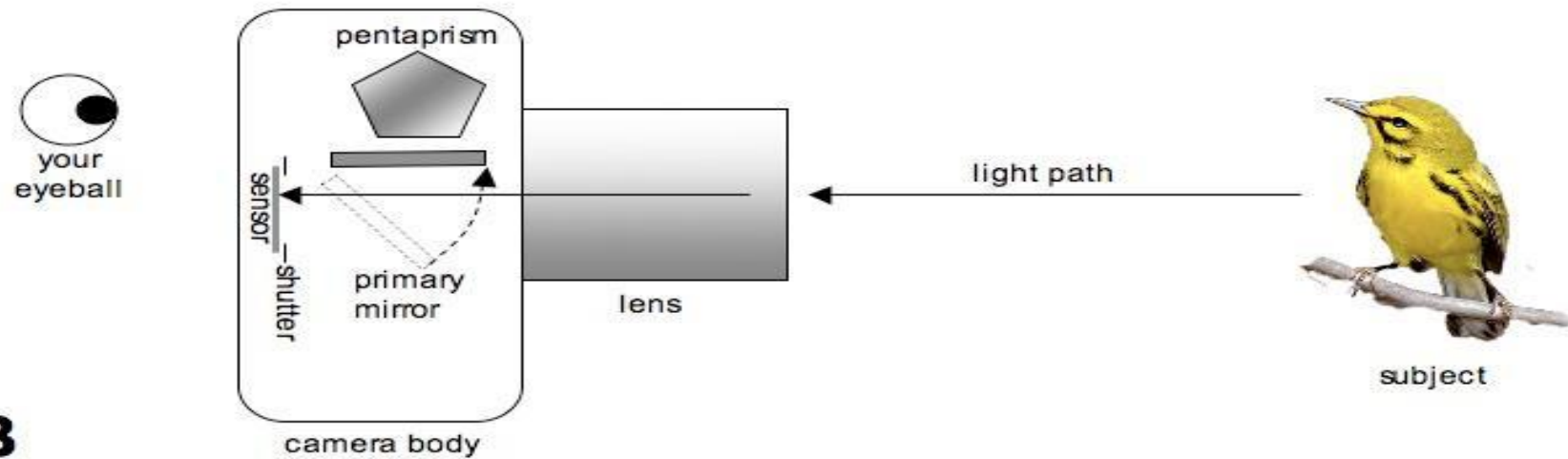


Basic photography

Ahmed Hamed



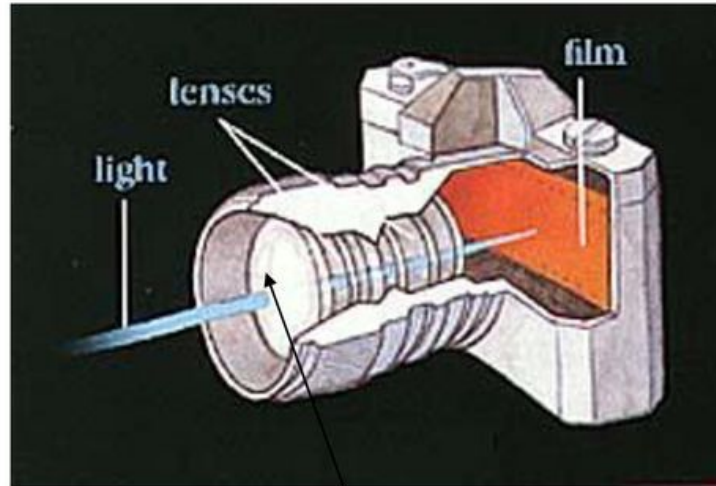
A**B**

The Camera vs. The Human Eye

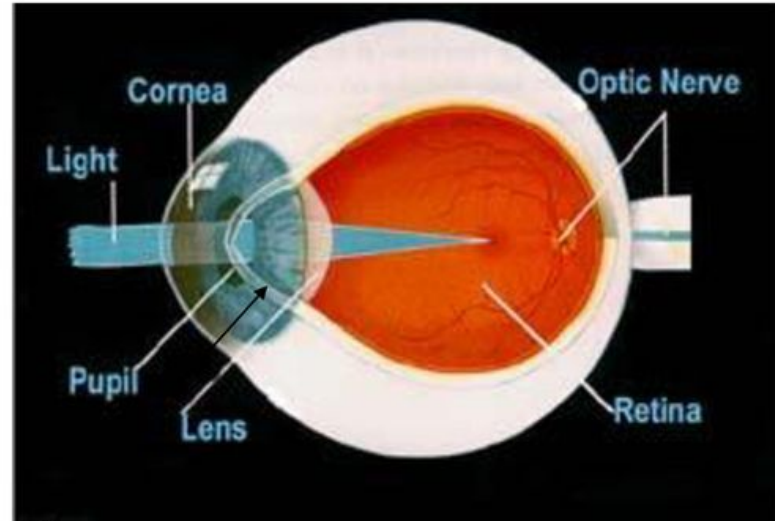
aperture



diaphragm



outer glass covering



Iris

How to hold a camera

It's worth taking a few minutes to practise holding your camera before you start shooting – you'll get sharper shots

FINGER

The camera body is designed to be gripped with your right hand and your index finger over the shutter release. You should be able to press the button without having to reposition your grip.

HAND

Rest your lens in your left hand. You should be able to twist the barrel of the lens to zoom or focus with this hand, leaving your right hand to grip the camera body.

ELBOWS

Tuck your elbows into your body to keep your camera sturdy. The further out your elbows are, the more unstable you will be.

EYEBROW CONTACT

Lift the camera up to your eye and rest the viewfinder against your eyebrow. This makes another point of contact on the body for more stability.

PORTRAIT

If you need to switch your camera to a portrait orientation then turn it over so the shutter release sits at the top. If you do it the other way around your arms will become all twisted up!



LEGS

Place your legs a little apart so you're balanced. If you're leaning in to take a shot then move one foot forward to create a sturdier body shape.

TAKE A MAT

When kneeling to take shots outdoors, you might get a wet or dirty knee. Take a mat or a plastic bag to place under your knee for comfort and to avoid ruining your clothes.



BACK PANEL CONTROL

With your hands in the correct position, your thumb is well placed to access the controls on the back of the camera to alter the shooting settings.



BRING ONE LEG UP

By coming down into a crouching position and bringing your leg up you can turn your body into a human tripod. Place your elbow on your knee to connect your leg and arm together, creating a braced position so you don't wobble around.



REST ELBOWS

If you have a surface area in front of you, lean your elbows onto it to steady yourself. Look for level surfaces, such as a table or wall.



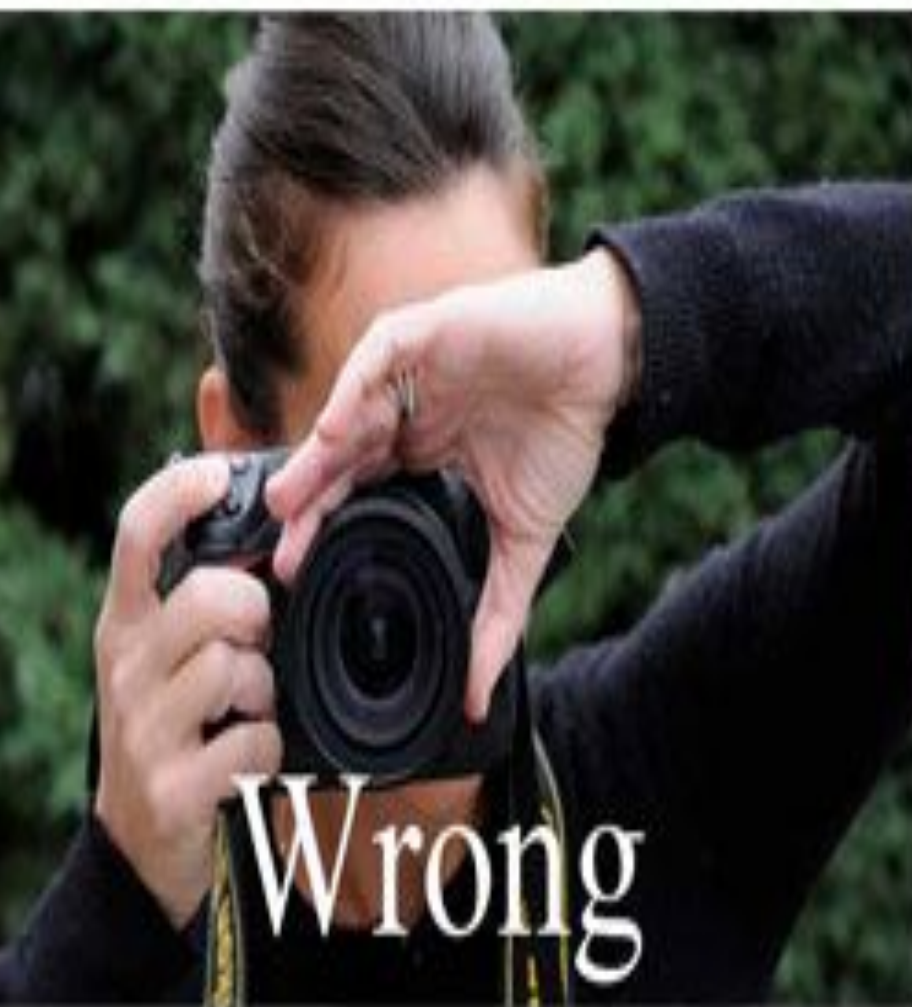
CONTROL YOUR BREATHING

Breathe out when you take a shot. If you hold your breath or breathe in, you'll find you move around a lot more. It's amazing how much of a difference controlling your breathing can make.

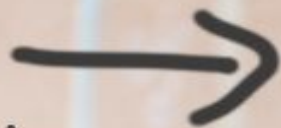


LEAN IN

Leaning against a wall creates instant support for your camera. This can be useful when shooting at slow shutter speeds without a tripod.



Hold the camera
firmly but not over-tightly.
Don't hold your breath.



Brace your elbows
against your body
like a mini tripod



DIGITAL CAMERAS



Camera Phone



Ultra Compact



Compact



Large Sensor Compact



Mirrorless



Bridge



DSLR



Pro DSLR

<u>Name</u>	Full Frame	APS-C	Four Thirds	1/1.7"	1/2.3"	1/3.2"
<u>Area</u>						
<u>Size</u>	36 X 24 mm ²	23.6 X 13.5 mm ²	18 X 13.5 mm ²	7.6 X 5.7 mm ²	6.1 X 4.6 mm ²	4.4 X 3.3 mm ²
<u>Camera Type</u>	High End DSLRs	Midrange and Entry Level DSLRs	Olympus DSLRs	High End Compacts	Low-mid Compacts	Mobile Cameras
<u>Cameras</u>	 Nikon D810  Canon 5D MKIII	 Nikon D3300  Canon 1200D	 Olympus E-5  Panasonic Lumix DMC-L10	 Sony Cybershot DSC-HX300  Nikon Coolpix P610	 Sony Cybershot DSC-WX500/B  Canon Powershot SX610 HS	 Apple iPhone 5  HTC One



History of Photography from the spruce



Camera Obscura is invented

1021



World's first photograph

1826



WWII helps shape a new style of photography

1939



First professional digital camera

1991

1685

First portable camera



1888

Kodak sells first commercial camera



1948

Polaroid introduces instant image development



2000

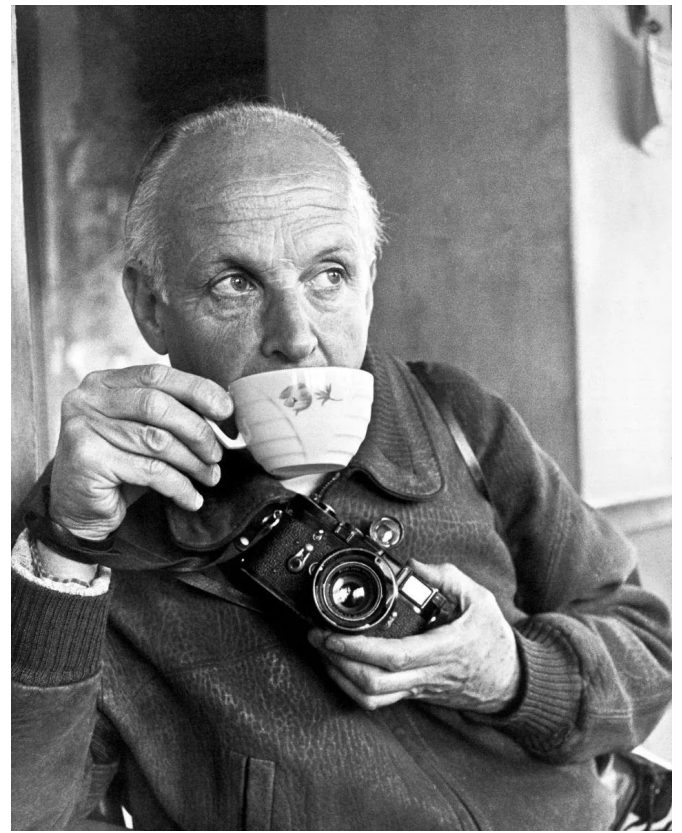
First camera phone



5 Sec. After







Henri Cartier-Bresson

Be Ready







Tell a story

RULE OF THIRDS



41%

of users focus
here first, longest

20%

25%

14%

The mode

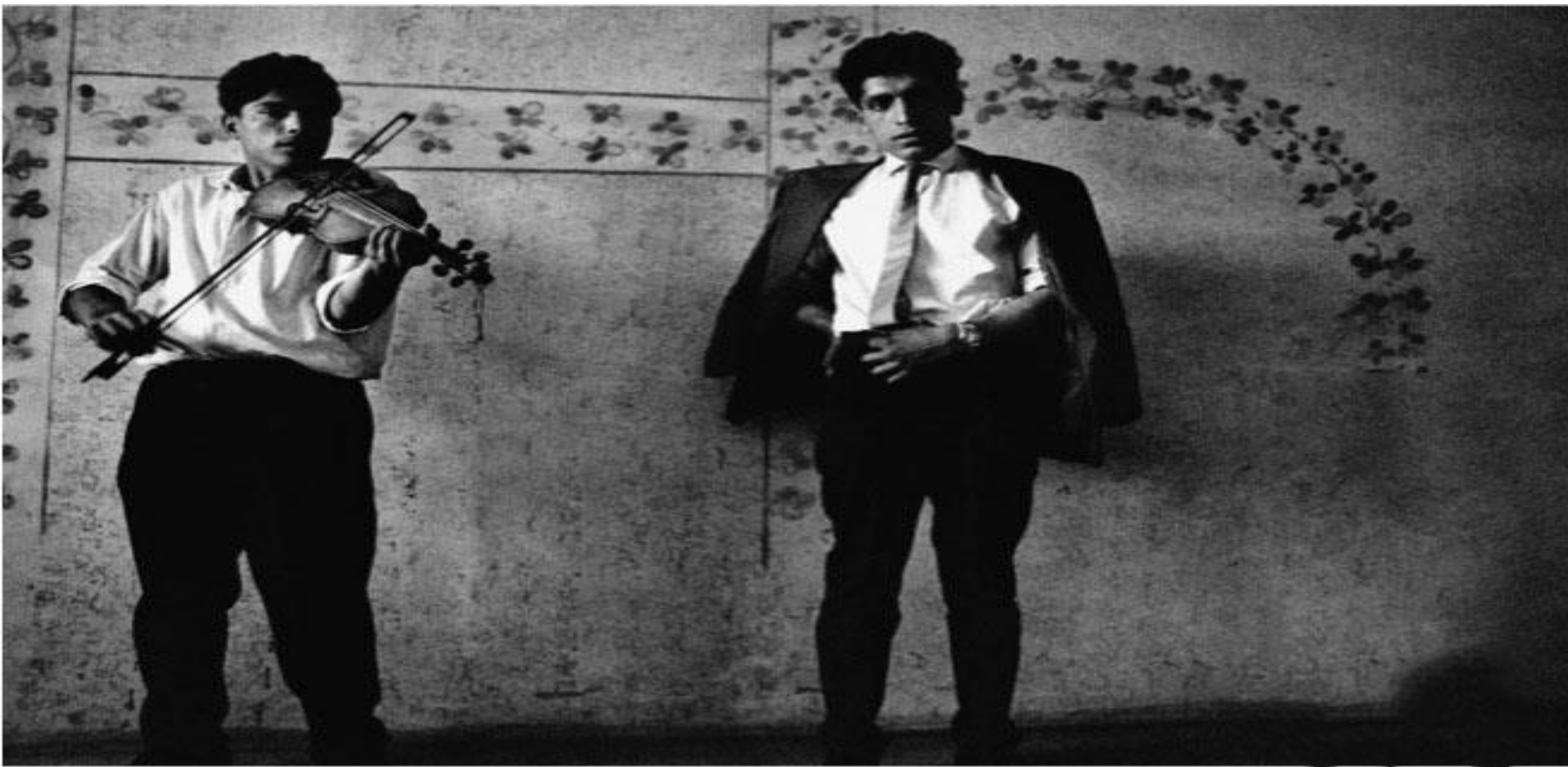




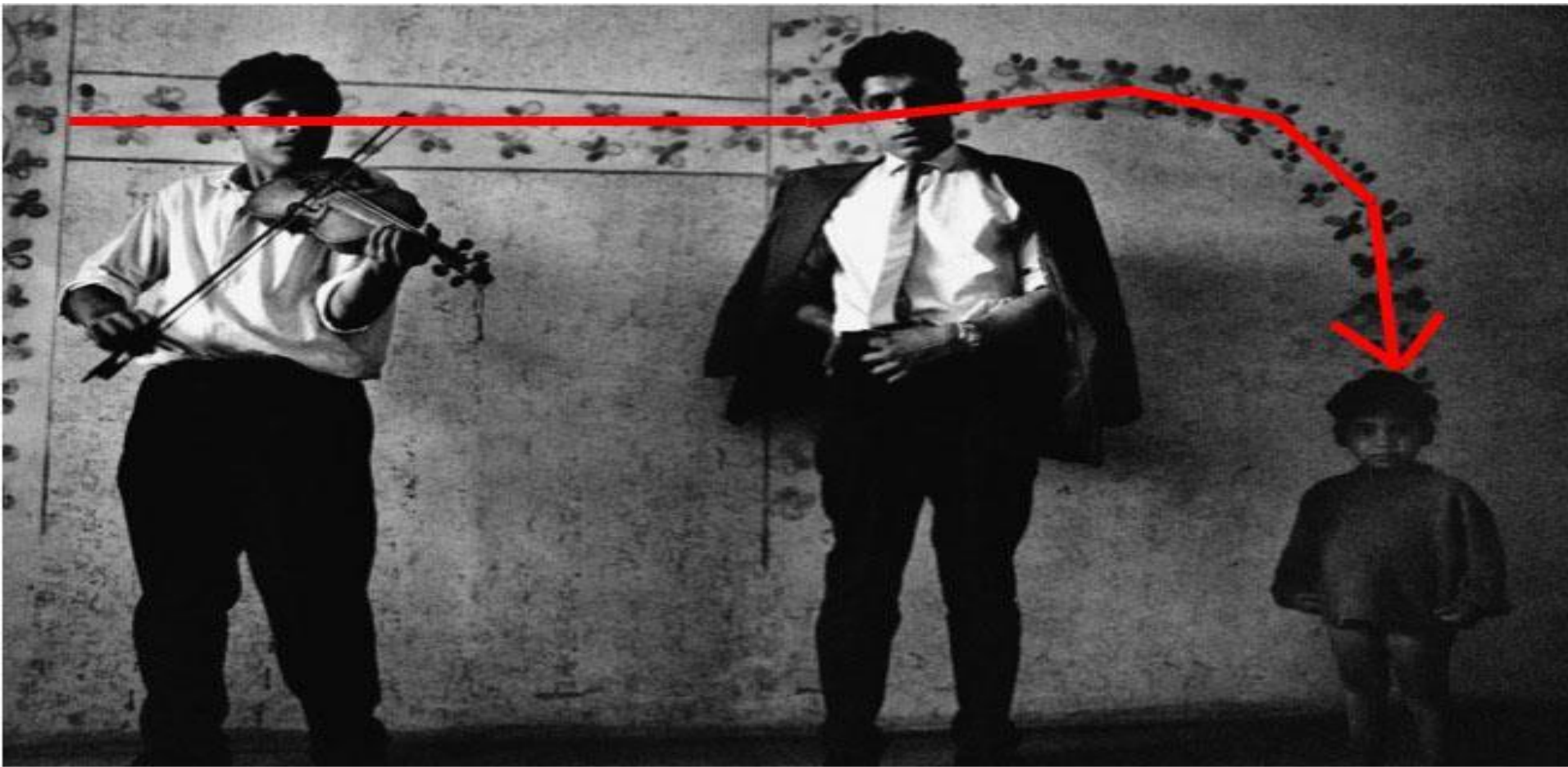
LEADING LINES

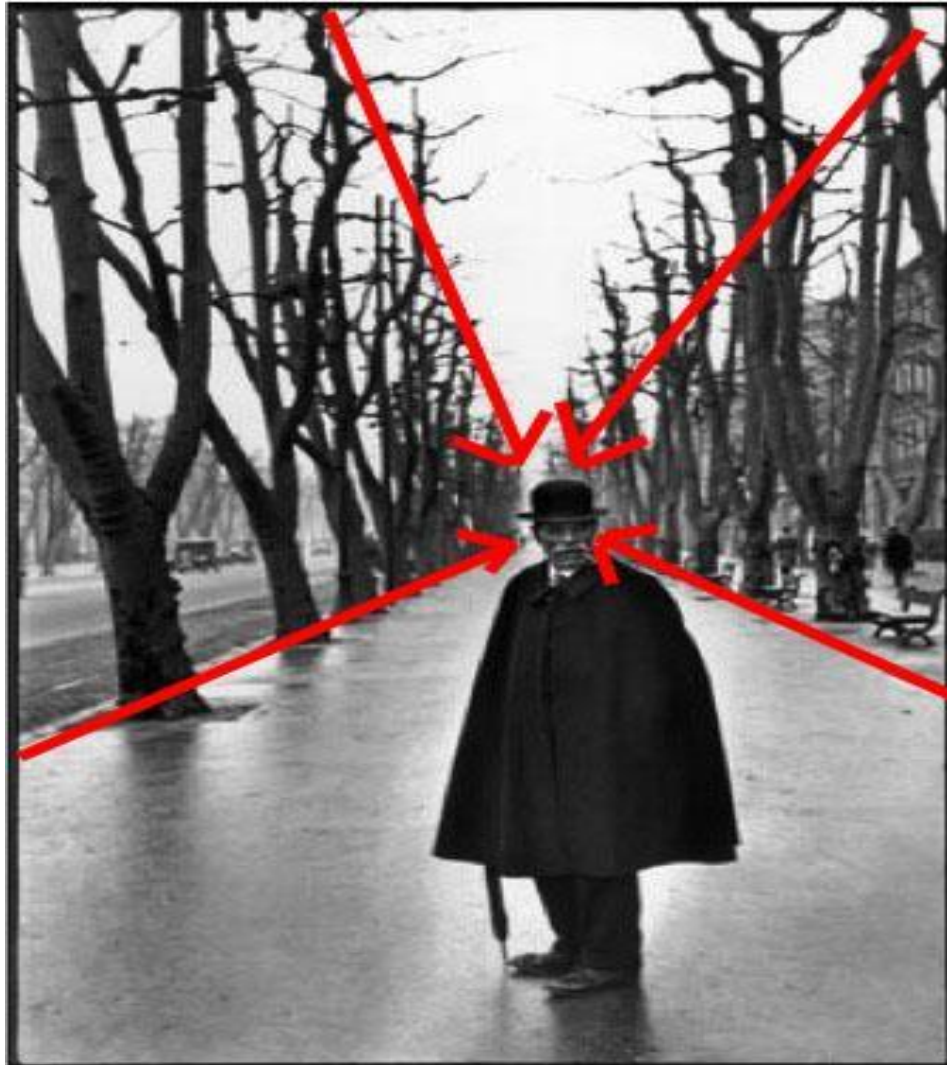


© Josef Koudelka / Magnum Photos. CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Slovakia. Kendice. 1966.
Gypsies.













<http://www.aswatmasriya.com/multimedia/cooking-pots>



Symmetry and Patterns





Background





Framing





Headroom



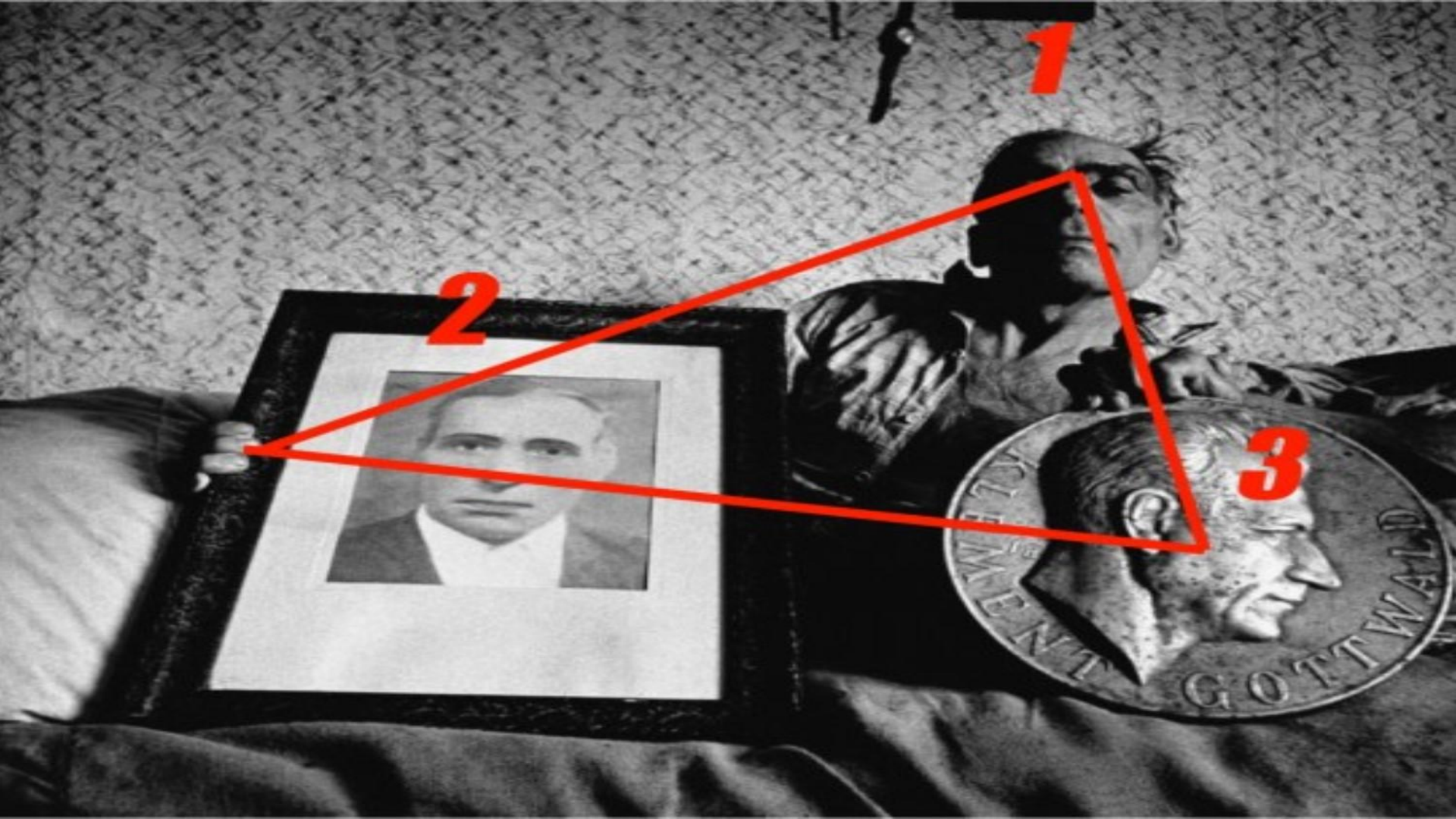


Nose room



Visual trip



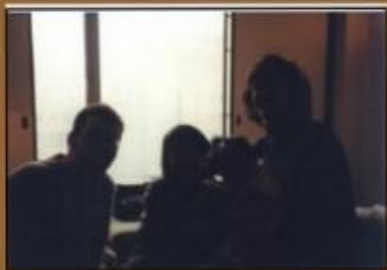


1

2

3

Light
avoid using flash







Break rules



Shot Sizes



XLS



LS



MLS



MS



MCU



CU

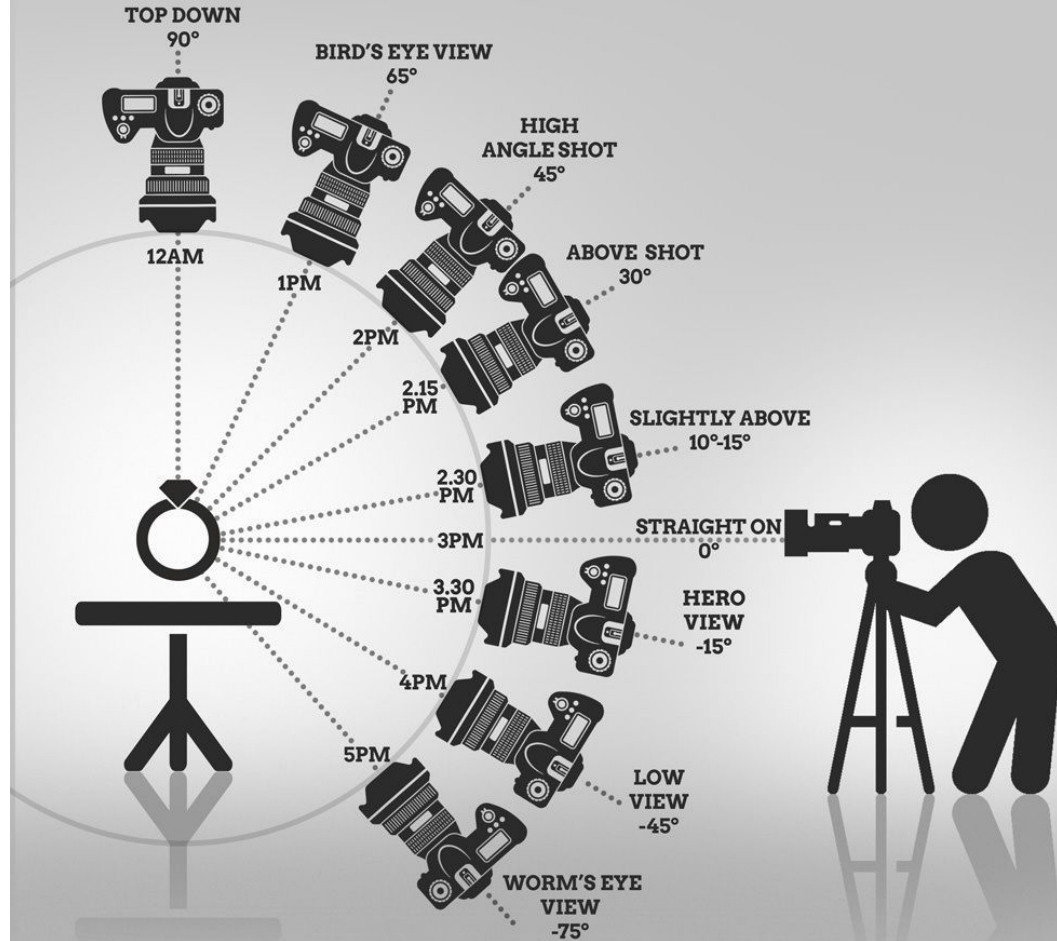


BCU



XCU

PRODUCT PHOTOGRAPHY CAMERA ANGLES





DIVERSIFY





ISO 200



ISO 400

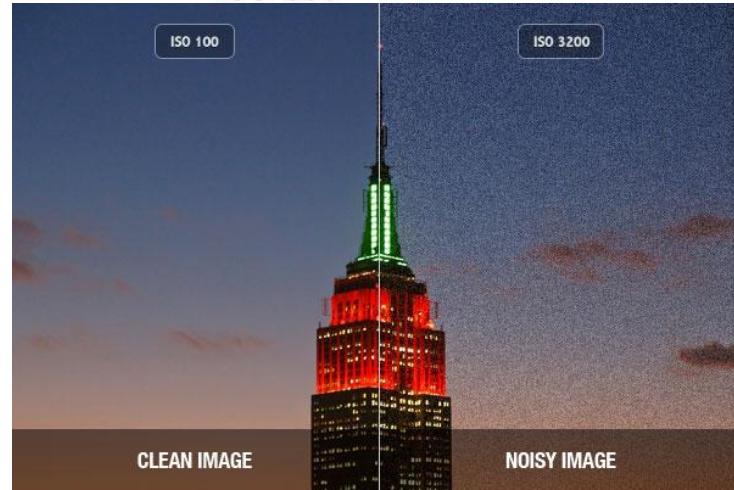


ISO 800



ISO 1600

ISO



SHUTTER SPEED

1/80



SLOW

1/250



SHUTTER SPEED

1/1000



FAST

BLUR

MOVEMENT

STOP



1/200 sec.



1/15 sec.





Aperture

small aperture



F32

F22

F16

F11

F8

F5,6

F4

F2,8

F2

F1,4

large aperture

Shutter

fast shutter speed



1/1000

1/500

1/250

1/125

1/60

1/30

1/15

1/8

1/4

1/2

slow shutter speed

ISO

low sensitivity



ISO 50

ISO 100

ISO 200

ISO 400

ISO 800

ISO 1600

ISO 3200

ISO 6400

ISO 12800

ISO 25600

high sensitivity

Wide-angle to telephoto

Understand the difference between focal lengths, from 10mm to 400mm

Your lens focal length affects the angle of view you can see through your camera's viewfinder. To really see the difference focal length can make to the angle of view, it's good to compare a sequence of shots of the same subject taken at different focal lengths. See our examples for how much or how little of the scene you can capture in your frame, depending on your effective focal length (EFL).



125mm (EFL: 200mm)



35mm (EFL: 55mm)



11mm (EFL: 18mm)

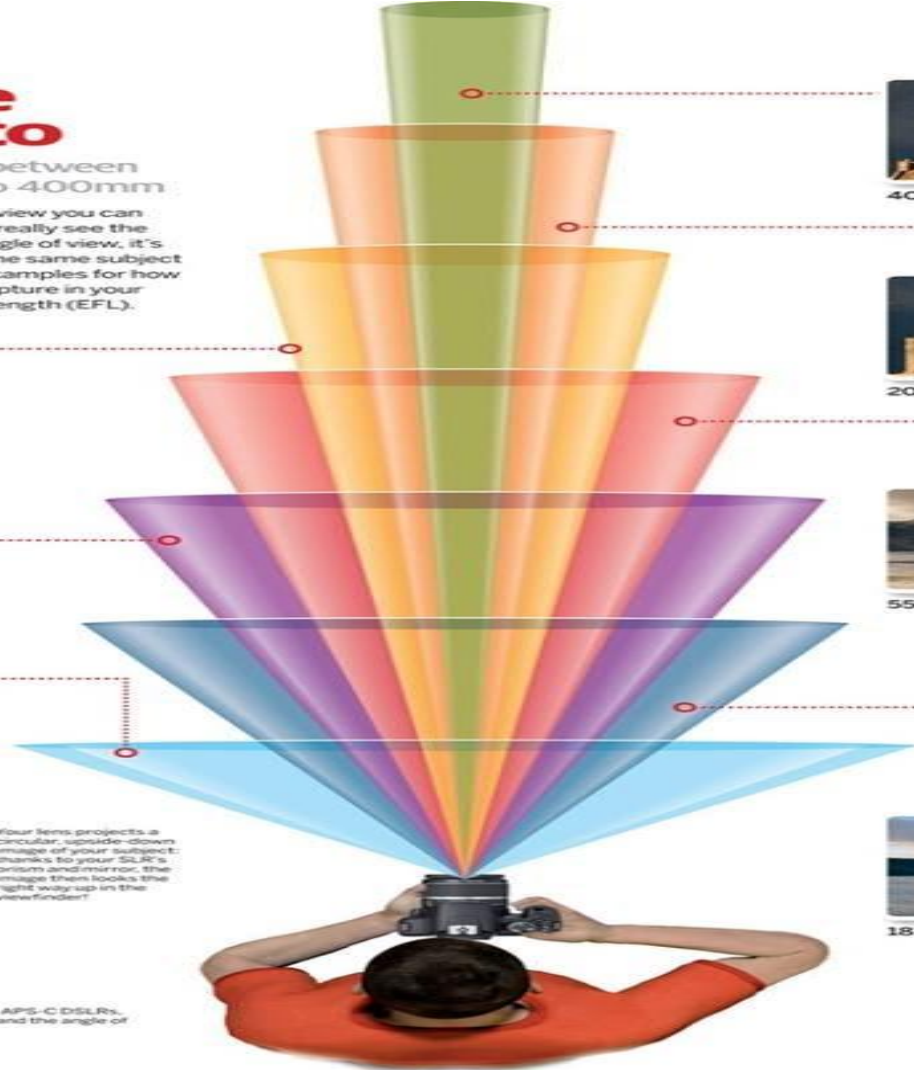
Effective Focal Length (EFL)



The view on a full-frame camera (sensor size: 36x24mm, same size as 35mm film).

The cropped view on APS-C DSLRs, the EFL is increased and the angle of view decreased.

Your lens projects a circular, upside-down image of your subject; thanks to your SLR's prism and mirror, the image then looks the right way up in the viewfinder!



400mm (EFL: 640mm)



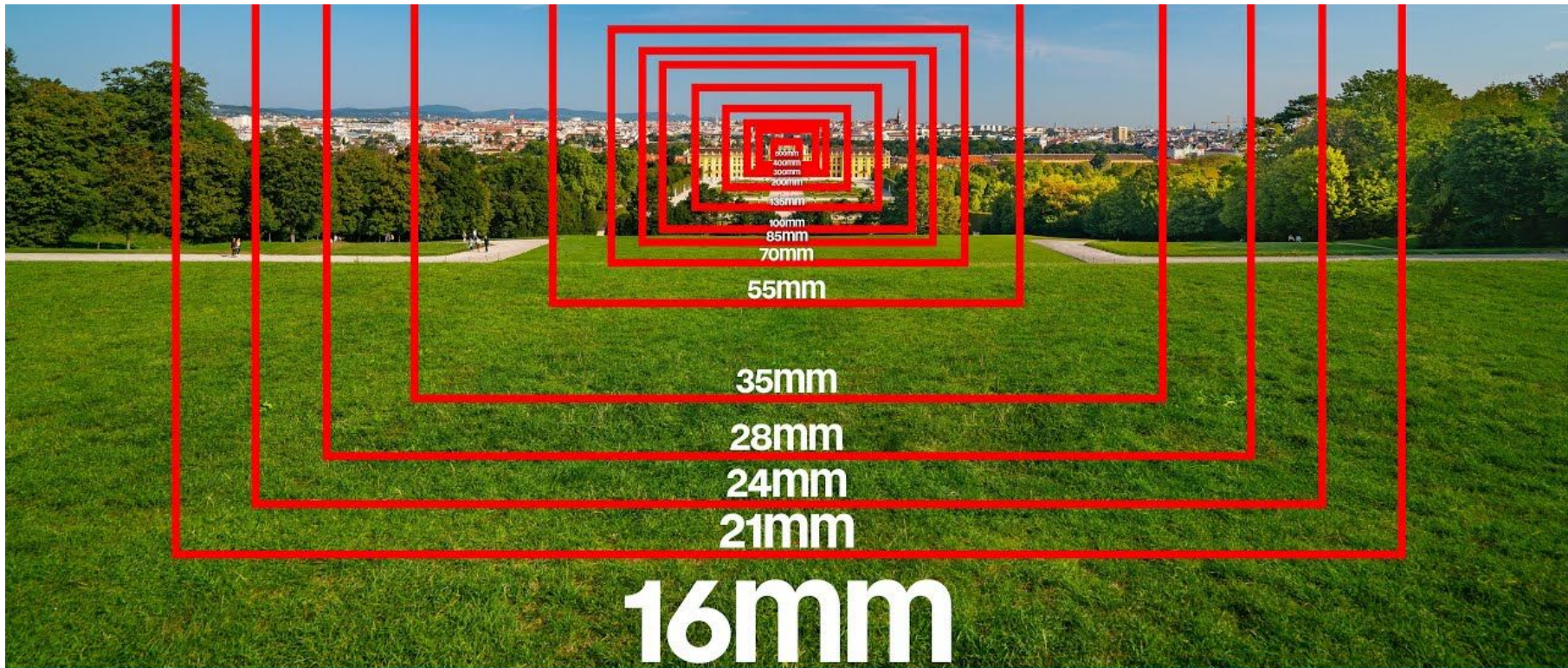
200mm (EFL: 320mm)



55mm (EFL: 90mm)



18mm (EFL: 28mm)



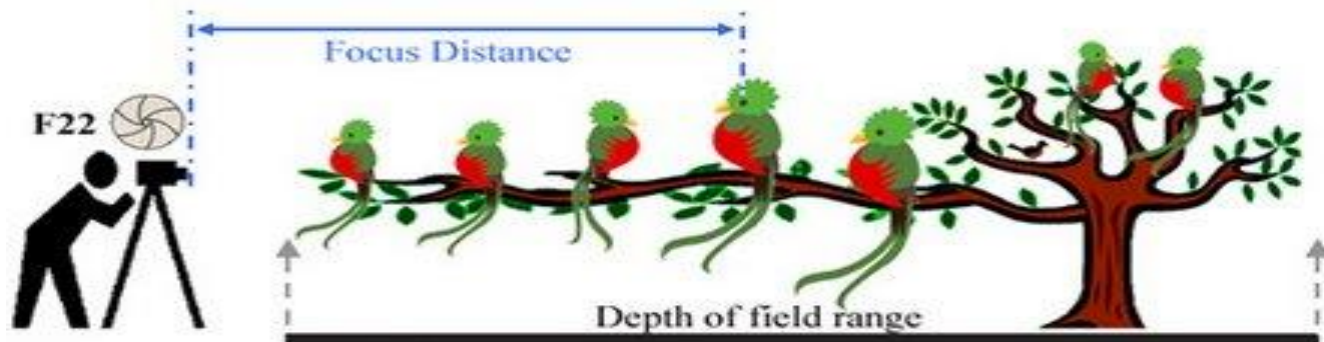
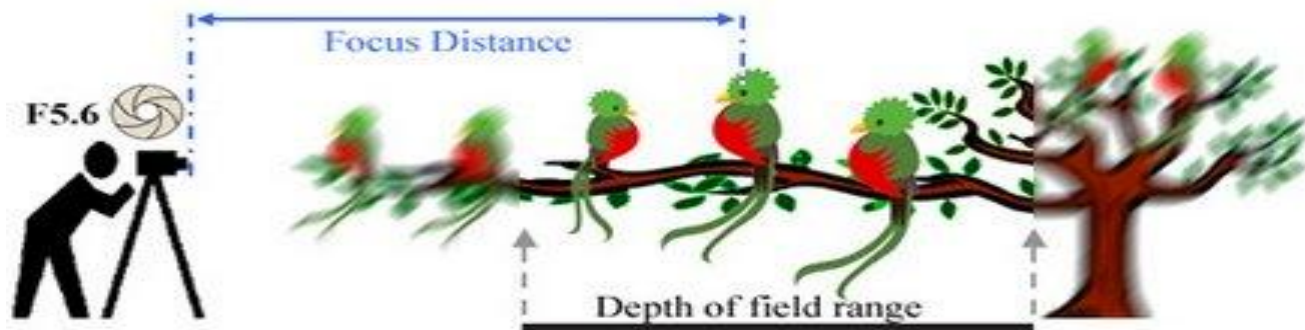
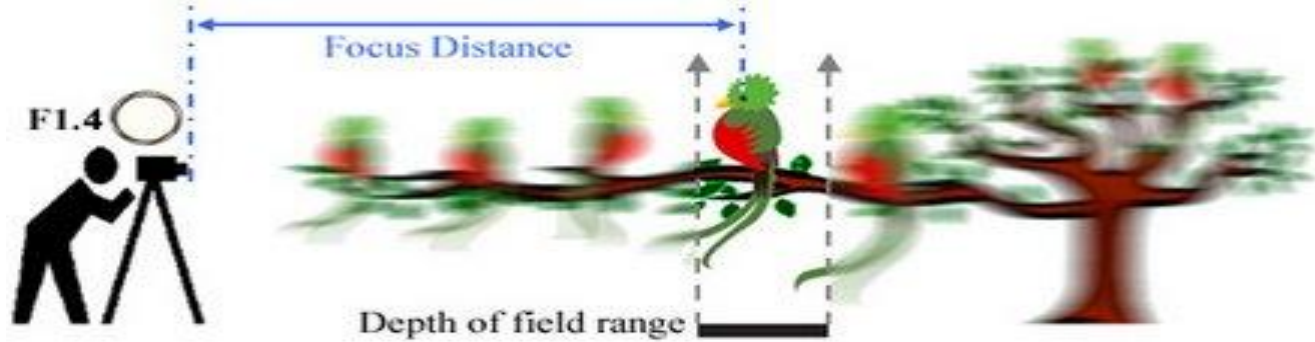
7.0 LENSES

FOCAL LENGTH COMPARISON



Depth of field







f/22 - small aperture
Deep Depth of Field



f/2.8 - large aperture
Shallow Depth of Field

MANUAL OR AUTO



How to live photography

Photo walks

Competitions

Internet

Working – freelancing

Platforms

Photo editing

Picasa



Home icon | Welcome Screen | **sunrise-1014712_1920..*** | +

X: 1.937" | Y: 1.063" | 2.777" | 2.033" | 0.0 | Crop size: Custom | 300 | [Copy icon] | [Crop icon] | [Reset icon] | +

Red arrow pointing to the Crop icon.

✓ Crop | ✗ Clear





ARCHIVING



Google Photos



Thanks A lot



Ahm_20@yahoo.com



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