**E-CONTENT**

**MJMC,  SEM-II, PAPER : CC-7  
  
Topic : Basic photography**

**Date : 15-02-2020, TIME : 12.00 P.M.-1.00 P.M.**

**PREPARED BY : AMIT KUMAR**

**Basic photography**

There are a couple of terms that everyone really needs to learn first before they get into this and beforehand. They are the most basic of terminology that is essential to photography. I will be using these terms throughout my pieces and this is a good reference guide for students that are taking a photography class as well.

Know this: these terms are very, very interchangeable in the photography world. Here’s the Sparknotes version of them all. You can refer to this list forever to find answers.

**Rule of Thirds-** This is the basic idea of composition. It is essentially dividing the image up into three horizontal and vertical sections. These lines are available to see on most point-and-shoot cameras. On a DSLR, you can either change the filter in your eyepiece (viewfinder) or imagine them. Depending on who you ask (and I’ve been taught both ways by my mentors and in internships) you can either use the lines to ensure that your subjects (those you are photographing) are not centered or that they are centered. For more interesting images, don’t center your subjects. However, there are times when it really is essential to do that.

**Shutter Speed-** This is how long your camera’s shutter stays open for and it can be read on either the back of your screen or within the viewfinder. It is typically a fraction or a whole number. For example: 1/15 = a fifteenth of a second 1/1000= a thousandth of a second 1”= 1 second 15” = fifteen seconds Here are the basic rules to follow: The longer the shutter speed the more motion that will be captured and the stiller you need to remain. This is great for capturing nighttime scenes. The faster the shutter speed the less motion will be captured. This is great for capturing fast moving objects like sports action. On your camera, this can be seen with the S mode.

**Aperture**- This is also known as an F stop. It controls how much of your image is in focus or not (IE what is clearly and sharply seen and what is blurred out.) It also controls how much light comes into the lens of your camera and hits the sensor (the equivalent of film.) In general: f1.4 = Enables high shutter speeds, not much is in focus. f2.8 = Enables almost as high shutter speeds, more is in focus. Great for portraits. f11 = Needs slower shutter speeds, much more is in focus. f22 = Needs the slowest of shutter speeds. Everything you point your lens at should be in focus. Best used with a flash unless there is tons of available bright light. On your camera this is also known as AV mode.