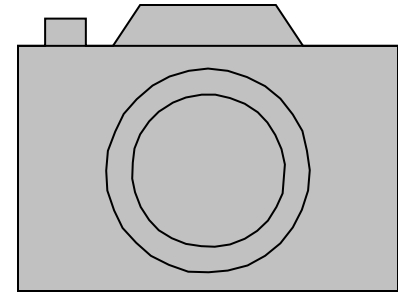


# INTRO TO PHOTOGRAPHY 101

Maurice Liang | [photovisionOne.com](http://photovisionOne.com) photography

# Basics of Photography

- Exposure – capturing light
- Composition
- Using Dramatic Angles
- Attention to Details
- Proper Positioning
- Tell a Story
- Image Resolution
- Understanding Equipment
- Be Aware of Your Surroundings



# Photography - Capturing Light

- “Reflected light”
- Position the sun behind you
- Cloudy is often better than sunny (less harsh shadows)



# Let there be light

Natural light, no flash



Same photo with flash



# Light Control

- Light controlled by aperture opening & shutter speed
- Large aperture (small number) = more light, less Depth of Field (focus)
- Slow shutter = more light, more shake/motion
- Higher ISO setting = more light, also more graininess
- It's all about balance and effect





# Composition

- “Rule of thirds” – asymmetrical is usually better.
- Use backgrounds as part of photo



# Using Dramatic Angles





# Pay Attention to Details

Higher angle shows track



Lower angle reduces background





# Proper Position for Sharper Photos



# Tell a Story!

*“A Picture is Worth A Thousand Words”*



# Image Resolution

- On-line is low resolution:  
e.g. 888x250 pixels, ~200 KB file size.
- Print file is high resolution:  
e.g. 3600 x 2400 (12"x8")  
or 4 – 7 MB file size.
- Set your camera on hi-res  
jpg setting





# Photo Equipment

- Point & Shoot Cameras & iPad
  - Lower resolution
  - Noisy/grainy at low light
  - Slow response time
- Digital Single Lens Reflex Cameras (DSLR)
  - High resolution
  - Fast response time
  - Better low-light performance
  - Changeable lenses
- Recommendations
  - Canon or Nikon DSLR
  - 24-105 or 28-300 zoom
  - High power flash



# Be Aware of Your Surroundings



- Don't block others!
- Get in, get your shot, and get out.



- Be safe!
- Have someone watch your back.

