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BEN CECCHETTO TALK FOR PEOPLE WHO CAN'T TAKE PICTURES GOOD AND WANNA LEARN TO DO OTHER STUFF GOOD TOO

Overview

Stay a while and listen...

- Equipment
- Take Pictures Good
 - What Makes a "Good" Shot
 - Composition
 - Cropping
 - Viewpoint
 - Zoom
 - Aperture
 - Shutter Speed
 - Low Light Shots
 - Exposure
 - Selection
 - Flash
 - What Makes an "interesting" shot



- Photo shoots
- Experimenting
- Doing interesting fun things
- More...



Position	3DOF
Rotation	3DOF
Zoom	1DOF
Focus	1DOF
Aperture	1DOF
Shutter Speed	1DOF
ISO	1DOF

= 11 DOF (without flash/lighting/lenses/etc!)

The Camera

Photos turn out better not on PlAuto mode

- Consists of...
 - Lens
 - Body
 - Film (of sorts)
- Should haves
 - (ISO/Film speed) control
 - Full Manual Control
 - Aperture Priority
 - Shutter Speed Priority









The Tripod

A Tripod is needed for long exposures...

- Rules of stability
 - Extend legs in folded position first
 - Extend thicker legs first
 - Raise/Lower center bar last



Composition

Compose the frame to lure the eye...

100

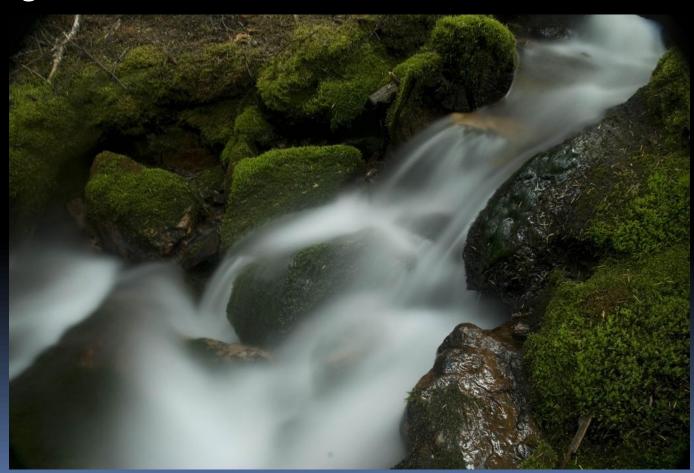
- Rule of Thirds
 - Partition image into thirds
 - Draws eye from the center to the subject





Composition

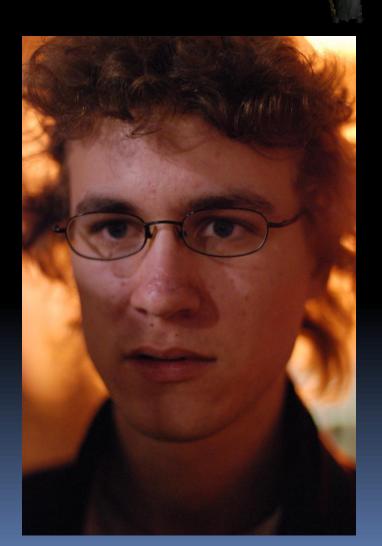
Diagonalization



Composition

Use those pixels!

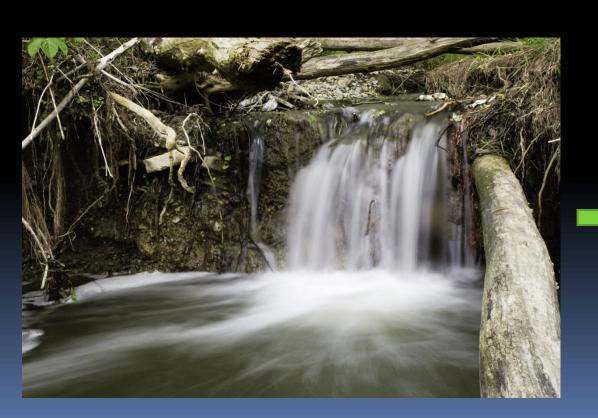
- Generally
 - Fill the frame, get the most of the film!

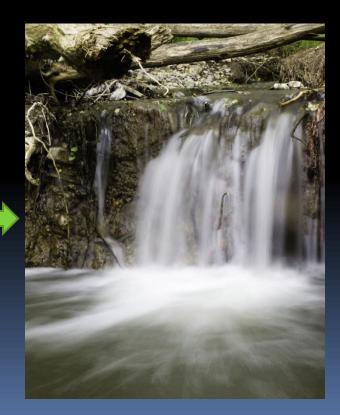


Cropping

Avoid cropping if you can to keep resolution!

- Post-shot composition
 - Same rules apply!





Viewpoint

 Angle at which you take the shot matters greatly

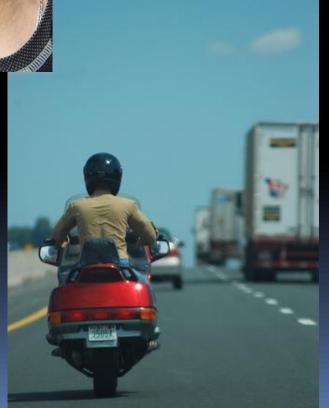
 Intentional roll of the shot adds a silly dimension



Zoom

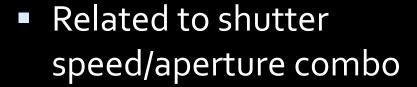
- Fisheye (10-15mm)
 - WILL distort image
- Wide angle (15-24)
 - May distort image
- Standard zoom(24-70)
- Telephoto(70-400)
- Super-Telephoto(400+)





Exposure

Proper exposure lets you play with it after.



Distribution of light



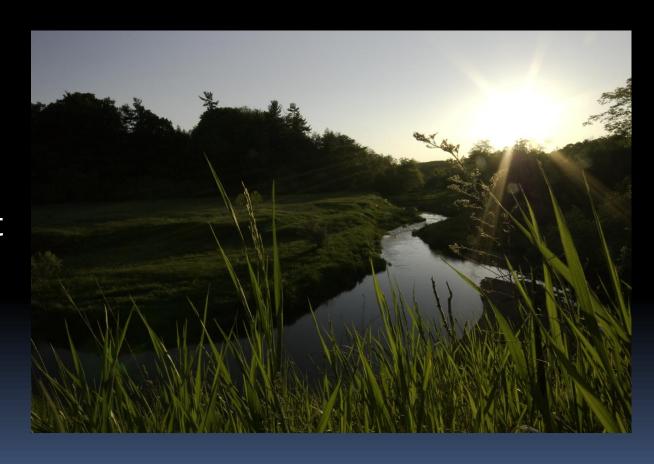
Priority Settings

- Aperture (A, Av)
 - Adjusts shutter speed to correct exposure
- Shutter Speed (S,Sv)
 - Adjusts aperture to correct exposure
- Exposure Bias
 - Can adjust exposure to be darker/lighter in priority modes



Aperture - High Fstop

- Adds a lot of depth to the image
- Lets less light in



Aperture - Low Fstop

- Lets tons of light in
- Low depth of field



Shutter Speed - Slow

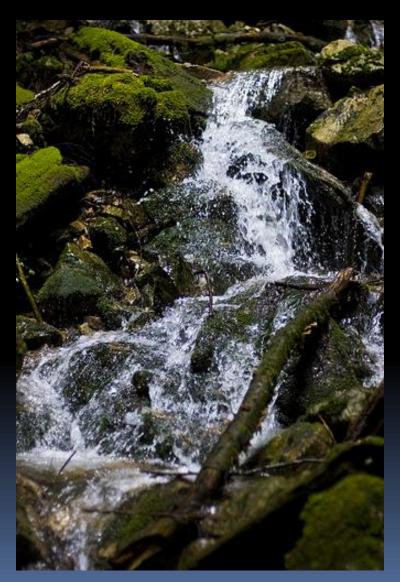
Set a time of how long you want shutter open

More noise



Shutter Speed - Fast

- Can get one tiny instant in time
- Need a lot of light for this to work (or high ISO)



Low Light Shots

- More ISO = More noise
- More ISO = More sensitivity to light
- More ISO = Can take photos in ridiculously low light situations (i.e. Pubs)
- For even more ridiculous low light shooting use pub lens



Selection





- Idea is to reduce boringness in your shots
 - If you have 20 of the same shot trying to get a certain emotion, no point showing all 20
- Principles
 - Less is more
 - Makes great shots stand out
 - Less to distribute (easier)
 - Imagine if movies didn't cut stuff out...

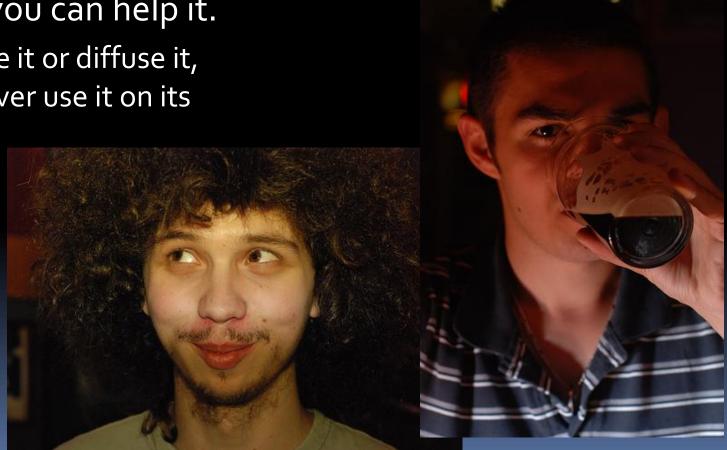
Flash

#1 Reason for bad photos: The On-Camera Llash

Never use on-camera flash if you can help it.

Bounce it or diffuse it, but never use it on its own.

■ 1 Flash =8 DOF



Summary of a "Good" Shot

- Properly exposed
 - Minimize over/underexposure
- Have a clear identifiable subject
 - Subject in focus
 - Subject composed properly in frame
 - Depth of field matches subject's depth

More of a science than an art...

But wait, there's more.

Rules were made to be broken!



An interesting photo is one you don't usually see







- Photo shoots
 - Get your subject comfortable
 - Offer booze
 - Play music (silent photo shoots are very awkward)
 - Do a dry run beforehand to not waste model's time





Stop using auto.
Start trying new stuff.
Practice!

- Experimenting
 - For months, take your camera EVERYWHERE and RTFM
 - Use it whenever you "see a shot"





Doing interesting fun things

- Be creative
- Get Messy
- MakeMistakes





Getting drunk!

• Questions/Koerners?



