

#### Preface

I made this photo book to round up the Media Production (MP) aspect of semester 2.

There is no general theme for the photographs displayed in this book, as the assignments were mainly tuned to learn the basics of photography with a Digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera.

Since I did not own one of these fancy cameras myself, I had to rent mine at the student desk.

Besides this, I enjoyed taking my camera out in the fields to snap pretty pictures to add to my portfolio.

Enough of the fancy preface, time to dive into what new knowledge I have acquired during the past couple of weeks.

- "Better than the first!" ~ Review Man
- "My grandpa photographs better than this!!1"
- ~ Review Dude

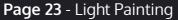
"Everything we do in life is futile, the void will devour us all"

~ #5813

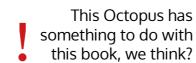
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Disclaimer: Photo tasks have not been completed in chronological order.

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#### #1 Camera Basics

A soldier needs to be able to take apart his weapon in the field and keep it operational, free from dirt and grime.

The same rules apply for handling a DSLR Camera. A few minutes after I received my Canon EOS 850D camera, I ran through the checklist from the first assignment and took the camera apart completely. I did not need a manual for this.

After my experiment, I fixed the main carrying strap in the right way. It turned out that the previous loaner of my camera had the straps inverted the wrong way, for shame!

Only once during a photography session, I almost lost my lens cover. But luckily for me, it turned up magically by the end of the day.

Anyhow, to the right of this text you can find some specifications.

#### Canon EOS 850D

24.1 Megapixels APS-C sensor

DIGIC 8 Image Processor

**4K Movies** 25fps:(

5-axis Digital Movie IS

**Image Sensor** 22.3mm x 14.9 mm CMOS

**Total Pixels** Approx. 25.80 megapixels

**Aspect Ratio** 3:2, 4:3, 16:9, 1:1

**Lens Mount** EF/EF-S

Focus Type Manual and Automatic

**Focus Range** F4.0 - F22 (Varies per lens)

**Shutter Type** Electronically-controlled focal-plane shutter

**Shutter Speed** 30 - 1/4000 seconds

White Balance Manual presets and Automatic

**LCD Type** Touchscreen 7.5 cm 3:2

Flash Build in

**Shooting Modes** 26, Automatic scene and filters

## #2 Objects

During the start of the project, I did not feel like going outside and finding hidden faces to photograph. In contrary, I wanted to experiment with object photography to learn about presentation.

It is an important ability of a photographer, to make even the most boring object look interesting. This has been a great warm up.

In addition, taking pictures with unconventional angles or perspectives can make the object appear in a very unfamiliar way or tone.

The picture of the chair was shot with a 10mm focal length lens that I got to try during class. The natural fish-eye effect gives it a rounded touch.





( ISO

1250 1/60 F/4 800 3. 1/640 F/10 100 F/7.1 6400 1/3 5. 1/3 F/22 6400













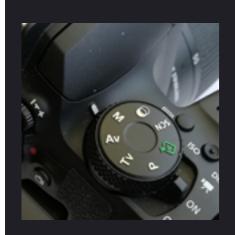
## #3 Camera Programs

This camera comes packed with all the necessary settings for intermediate photography.

Besides this, the camera also has an "Automatic Scene" mode which is very accessible for beginners. In this mode, the camera will check which program suits best for what you are tying to capture automatically.

I am guilty myself for using this program a lot when I could not figure out the M (Manual) setting.

As a beginner photographer I would definitely recommend the "Automatic Scene"setting.





7. 1/160

8. 1/320

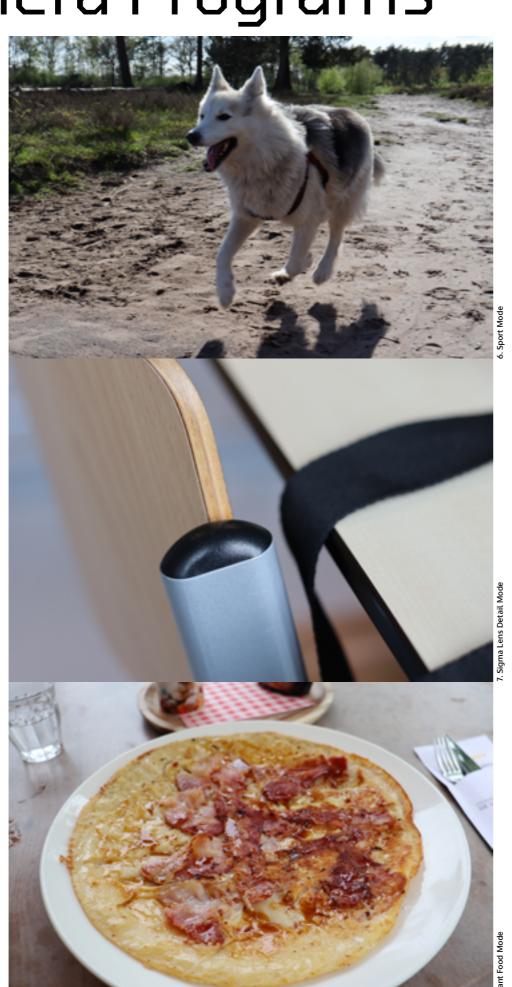
ISO

F/8

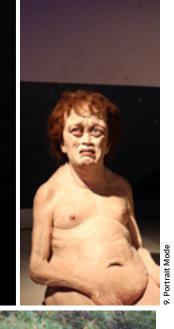
250

9. 1/125 F/6.3 10. 1/80 F/4 11. 1/125

F/2.8 100 F/7.1 6400 160 F/5 6400

















# #4 Shutter Speed

With shutter speed, you can create some cool effects and get a better idea of motion in pictures.

The shutter kick photographs are an excellent example of what shutter speed does. In this picture, you can truly sense the motion of the kick.

If you put the shutter speed either too low or too high you will have trouble with exposure levels.

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ISO

F/5.6 6400 12. 1/16k 100 F/5.6 13. 1/10 100 14. 1/125 F/5.6 15. 1/8 F/32 100 16. 1/20 F/4 1000 F/4.5 1250 17. 1/25











## #5 Depth of Field

To make a subject stand out, you can blur the background. This is where Depth of Field (DOF) comes in.

Blurred backgrounds may sometimes be convenient but, there are times you might want to set the aperture higher to capture more details.

On these pages you will find various examples of settings listed below this column.

There is an example of Bokeh Depth of Field that I shot in an area with interesting lighting.



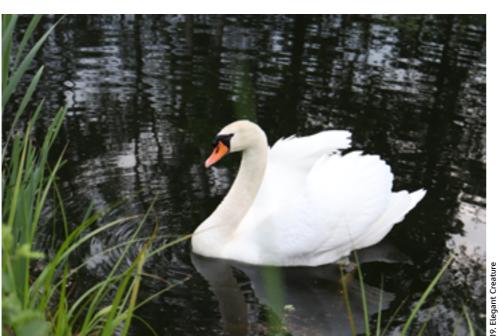


ISO

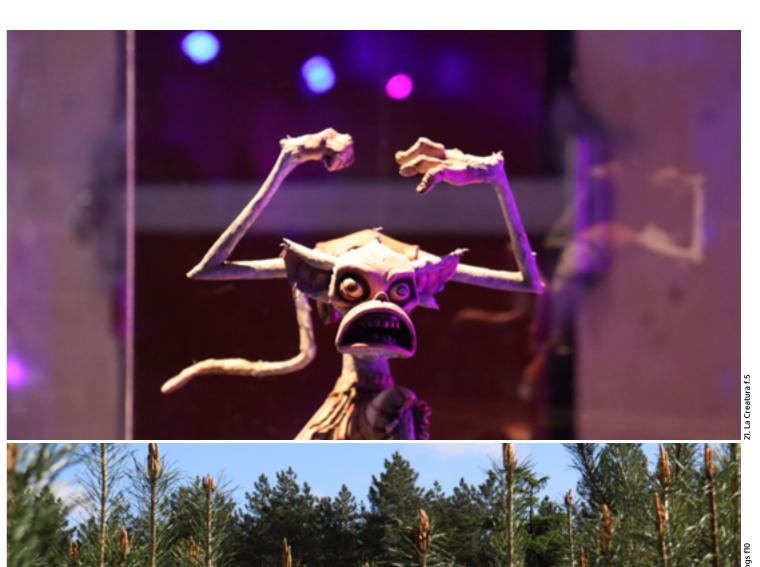
F/11 640 18. 1/125 800 19. 1/100 F/5.6 6400 20. 1/30 F/5.6 6400 21. 1/40 F/5 22. 1/160 F/10 100 23. 1/200 F/5.6 100















## #6 ISO Noise

Noise can make a photograph look vintage and retro. However, it may also make your photo look amateurish and bad.

In photography, you can amplify the ISO noise to create a brighter picture during nighttime shots.

For these photographs, I was going for an amateurish "Found Footage" look. Using a dark room and the built-in flash.

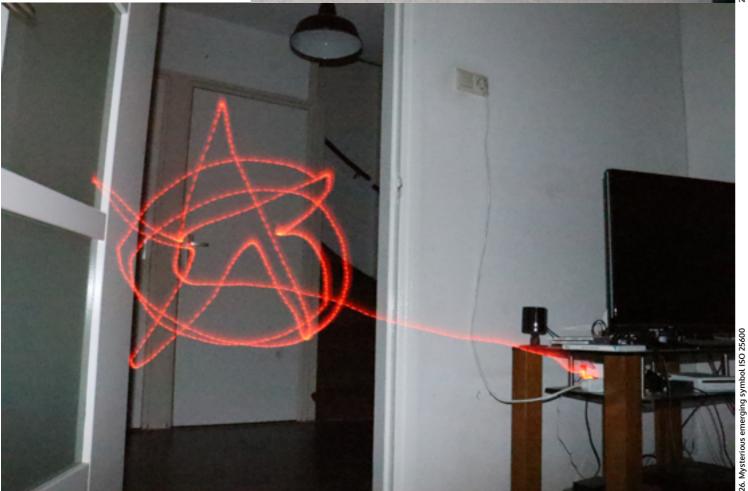




ISO

F/11 24. 1/100 100 6400 25. 1/60 F/7.1 26. 6 sec F/10 25600





### #7 White Balance

White Balance is a post process step as cameras are unable to capture real life whites perfectly.

The main measuring of white balance is Kelvins, or better known as K's.

White balance can drastically alter the mood of an image, making it warmer or colder looking.

For 99% of the photos, I just rolled with automatic white balance.





ISO

6400 27. 1/400 28.1/400 F/11 6400 29.1/400 F/11 6400



1000K

**Direct Light** 

**Cloudy Sky** 

10,000K







## #8 Composition

Humans are generally lazy creatures. They use ChatGPT to program and demand everything to be visually arranged for them.

This is where composition comes in. The photographer needs to visually arrange everything in a pleasing to the eye manner. It is also used to make your content stand out from the general amateur garbage.

This does not only apply to photography however, composition is broadly used in film, art, and even music. Once you learn about the basics of composition you will start seeing it everywhere in media.

Learning good composition is a life-long journey and you can always find new things to learn in the field.

I dedicated three pages of this portfolio instead of two to composition because I love experimenting with it.





(⊫ ISO

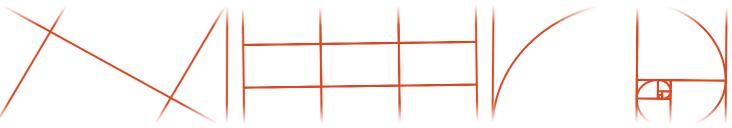
F/4.5 160 30. 1/60 100 31. 1/400 F/5.6 125 32. 1/80 F/4.5 100 33.1/500 F/5.6 F/7.1 400 34.1/200













### #9 Portraits

During the second week, we were allowed in the media studio on the first floor of the building. Here we had access to a fancy light setup to play with.

I learned a lot from playing with the lights, most notably, those lamps are heavy!

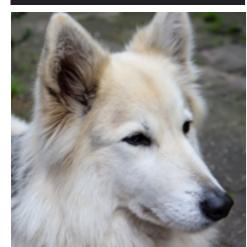
Portraits are the most basic form of photography and the place where the most money can be earned.

To get the best result for portrait photography, you should use a wide aperture lens and a focal length of either 85mm or 50mm. I was told this by a classmate who is very proficient at photography.

I am quite happy with the results I could obtain with-just one day in the studio.

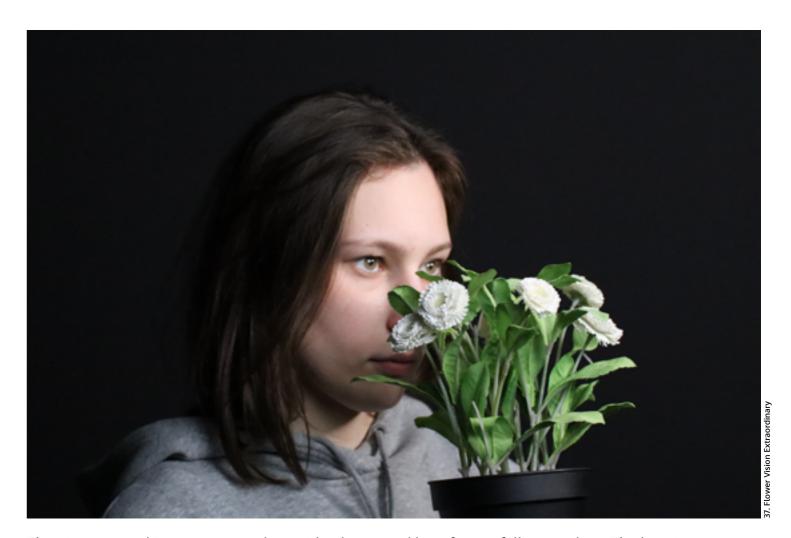
ISO

35. 1/200 F/2.8 1000 36. 1/200 F/5 2000 37. 1/100 F/4.5 6400 38. 1/200 F/2.8 1000









The pictures on this page were taken with a borrowed lens from a fellow student. The lens in question was an expensive Canon EF 85mm f/1.4L IS USM Lens. I think the focal length change really supports in making these photographs look better.



# #10 Landscapes

Photographing buildings can deliver some interesting results, especially when you play with perspective and experimental angles.

#### However.

I am more fascinated by nature. Albeit the nature here is quite boring, there are some rare jewels if you look around enough.

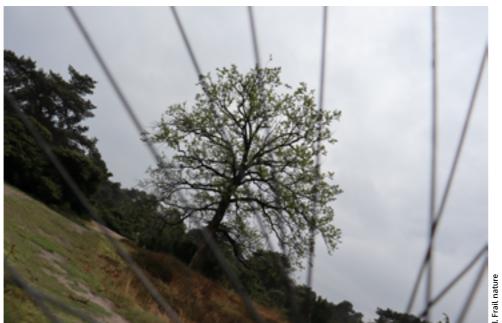
I went out to photograph the most interesting ones I know of. During one of my photography sessions it started to pour down heavily. Heh, pure Dutch landscape with pure Dutch weather! How fitting.

		ISO
39. 1/125	F/5.6	320
40. 1/250	F/5	100
41. 1/320	F/5.6	100
42. 1/250	F/8	100
43. 1/250	F/8	100
44. 1/800	F/5.6	100















# #11 Low Key/High Key

Lighting is powerful, lighting can change any mood in a pinch.

Lighting is used everywhere, without lighting the world would be completely covered in darkness.

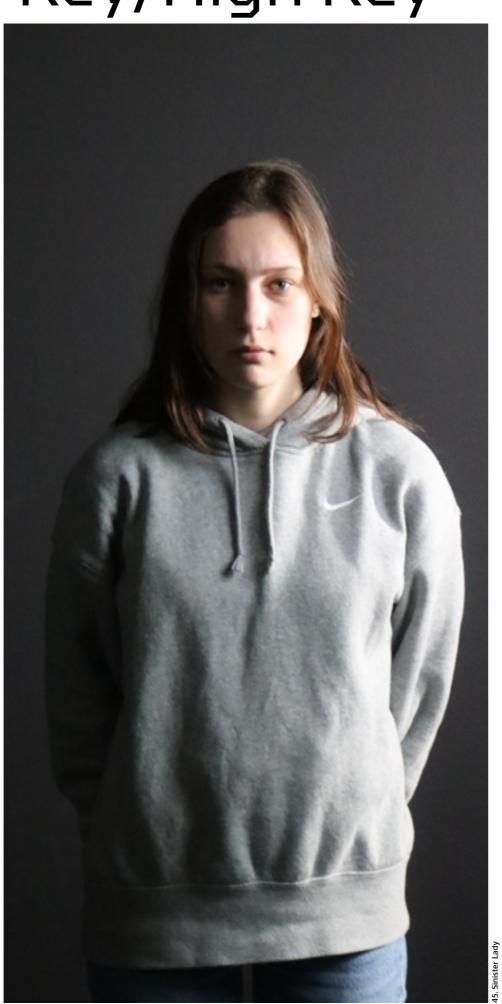
Mastery of lighting by studying film, photography and art will make you stand out as a skilled media designer.

We were granted access to the media studio on the first floor. Here we found some expensive lights to play with. I lined up the best photos from that session here.

ISO

45. 1/13 F/5.6 6400 46. 1/200 F/5.6 5000 47. 1/60 F/5.6 6400







## #12 Background Compression

During a field trip for photography, I came across this mysterious ruined baq pinned to a fallen tree branch.

This was utterly strange, but a good opportunity to snap the pictures for background compression.

Lenses will compress subjects and backgrounds once zoomed in.

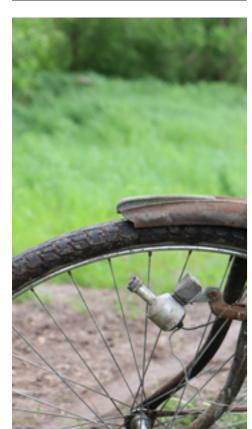
The most difficult part was snapping a photo and moving forward physically over rough terrain, trying to keep the subject framed.





ISO

250 200 49. 1/80 250 50. 1/80 F/5.6









## #13 Light Painting

During my previous course I already played around with "light Graffiti" it is a technique where you photograph subjects in a dark room with an extremely slow shutter speed.

This way, the subject can paint with glow sticks or other forms of light while the photo is being taken. The camera sensor will record motion and create light beams in which you can use to make shapes, text or logos.

I did not get to have a chance in the media studio to do light painting.

But I do not give up easily. There was an event I attended with some teachers locally. At this event they had an interesting light machine set up.

I figured I would use this rotating light beam machine to sneak in some light painting. You can view the results here.





ISO

51. 1/200 F/2.8 1000 52. 1/200 F/5 2000 53. 1/100 F/4.5 6400 54. 1/200 F/2.8 1000

