



Table of contents Basic Photographic principles	Pg
1 The importance of understanding light	3
2 Colours Sun Direction	4
3 Why depth of field is so important	4
4 Why you should shoot raw	5
5 Prioritize your lenses	5
6 Learning what to include in a shot	6
7 Conclusion	8
8 Legal notice	7
9 Bio	8

Basic Photographic principles

When you first pick up a camera, there's a huge thrill about the possibilities lying ahead of you to create beautiful images. If you're interested in photography, then you've probably got a great 'eye' for a photograph, and that in itself is half the battle. This guide, is going to look at five important photography facts that you should know before you start out on your photographic journey.

If you understand light, you can manipulate it to create interesting and dramatic imagery. With an understanding of light, you'll be able to make better decisions about how and when to shoot.

The importance of understanding light

Most of us know that without light, there is no image. But when we first start into photography, it's easy to presume that any light is just...light! But, light changes throughout the day and even has a colour temperature. Let's look at temperatures in a little more detail. Light is measured in a unit known as Kelvins. Here's a small chart to help you understand different temperatures:

- 1000-2000k: Candlelight
- 2500-3500k: Tungsten Light (Normal household bulb)
- 3000-4000k: Sunrise/Sunset (Clear skies)
- 4000-5000k: Fluorescent Light
- 5000-5500k: Electronic Flash
- 5000-6500k: Daylight (Clear skies with sun overhead)
- 6500-8000k: Overcast skies (Moderate)
- 9000-10000k: Heavily overcast skies or shade

As you can see, electronic flash, such as flashguns, studio lights, etc., are balanced to produce the same Kelvin rating as natural daylight, in order to keep it as realistic as possible.

In addition, you need to be aware of the colours of different light and where the sun is angled. Most people know that the midday sun produces very harsh shadows, as the sun is directly overhead.

Colours Sun Direction

Midday Highest Neutral White Near Vertical Evening & Morning High Slightly Warm Mid to Low Golden Hour Medium Warm to Fiery Near Horizontal Twilight, Dawn, & Dusk Low Cool Pastel Below Horizon

Choosing the right depth of field is crucial for an image. The soft feel of this image would be ruined with a larger depth of field.

Why depth of field is so important

Nothing is more important than understanding depth of field. We all know how important learning about the exposure triangle is, but in the rush to get that straight in our heads, we can often forget about aperture's other function: to control depth of field.

Nothing makes or breaks a shot faster than what's in focus in the shot. The correct depth of field sets the tone of an image and is the first step in transitioning from a happy snapper to an accomplished photographer.

A small depth of field is represented by a small f-stop number (e.g. f2) and a large depth of field by a large f-stop number (e.g. f22). Conversely, f2 is actually a large aperture, meaning it lets a lot of light into the iris of the lens. Therefore, f22 is a small aperture, meaning it only lets a small amount of light in.

Depth of field is a range of distances around your subject (known as the focal plane) that are in acceptable sharpness, with a gradual transition from sharp to unsharp. To provide a couple of examples, you'll want a large depth of field for shooting landscapes so that the whole shot is sharp (i.e. between f16 and f22). For a head and shoulders portrait, you should be looking at an aperture of around f4–f5.6.

Key Lesson: While the focal length of your lens doesn't actually influence depth of field, a telephoto lens will appear to create a shallower depth of field. That's because a telephoto lens is used to magnify a subject.

Why you should shoot raw

If you are old enough when you started out, you learned photography when everything was shot on film! But if you are starting out in photography now, you will learn the reasons for shooting RAW over JPEG as a priority.

RAW files are basically uncompressed, unprocessed data files as captured by the camera's sensor. RAW files are the largest files that your camera can produce, which means they'll retain the most quality and detail as well as maintaining dynamic range. But, RAW files do all need to be converted in post-production, where it's also expected that some post-processing work will be done to them.

In comparison, JPEGs are compressed and processed in-camera, meaning they are much smaller files. Processing is added in-camera, with higher contrast and sharpness applied. Image quality will be lower, and you'll have less dynamic range. While JPEGs are useful if you have to send files on straight from the camera, it is always recommended to shoot RAW whenever possible in order to have the maximum image quality to work with in post processing.

You can have the best camera in the world, but if you don't have a decent lens to back it up with, then your images won't be top quality.

Prioritize your lenses

When buying a digital camera, most people start out by buying the camera with a kit lens. This is because manufacturers tend to offer very competitive bundle prices and it's hard not to be tempted! There's nothing intrinsically wrong with starting out with a kit lens, but you need to be aware that the glass in a kit lens will not be of top quality. Kit lenses also come with a variable maximum aperture (usually f3.5–f5.6), meaning that you're tied into your focal length/aperture combination.

Do not buy the kit lens that comes with a camera and instead exchange it for a 'High Quality' 50mm lenses to start off with and, after all, . Most manufacturers make several 50mm lenses, with apertures of f1.8 or f1.4, and some also make an f1.2 version. Best of all, a 50mm f1.8 is ridiculously cheap and, while it has a distinctly plastic feel, still has good glass. If you can afford it, the f1.4 is one of the best lenses on the market, producing consistently pin-sharp images.

If you're going to spend money on anything, always go for a new lens. Yes, it's tempting to buy a newer camera model, but the truth is that even the most expensive camera is nothing without good-quality lens always prioritize your lenses and make them the most important part of your camera kit.

Key Lesson: When it comes to zoom lenses, it's worth saving up to buy one that has a consistent aperture throughout its focal range (e.g. 24-70mm f4). This makes a huge difference to the quality of the lens and you'll notice the difference in your images.

Learning what to include in a shot

Students who are just learning to use their cameras on manual, will consistently try to include everything from a scene in a single shot, which often leads to a cluttered image with no obvious focal point for the eye to follow.

This is a common problem for beginners as there's an urge to try and get as much as possible into an image. It's easy to be overwhelmed by a busy scene! One of the keys to improving your photography is learning how to pick out an interesting subject in a scene. A strong image, whether it's a portrait or a landscape, needs a strong focal point.

Think of it this way: a strong image needs simplicity with a focal point that leads the viewer into the image and grabs their attention. You don't want lots of things competing for attention. If you're shooting a subject against a busy background, use a smaller depth of field to blur out the background and make your subject 'pop.'

Conclusion

Hopefully, these five facts will help you that are just starting out in your photographic journey and will enable you to get to grips with your camera equipment more quickly. you need to:-

- understand light,
- understand depth of field,
- -shoot RAW,-
- prioritize your lenses,
- learn what to include in your shots.

Legal notice

The Publisher has strived to be as accurate and complete as possible in the creation of this book, notwithstanding the fact that he does not warrant or represent at any time that the contents within are accurate due to the rapidly changing nature of technology.

While all attempts have been made to verify information provided in this publication, the Publisher assumes no responsibility for errors, omissions, or contrary interpretation of the subject matter herein. Any perceived slights of specific persons, peoples, or organizations are unintentional.

In practical advice books, like anything else in life, there are no guarantees of income made. Readers are cautioned rely on their own judgment about their individual circumstances to act accordingly.

This book is not intended for use as a source of legal, business, accounting or financial advice. All readers are advised to seek services of competent professionals in legal, business, accounting, and finance field.

Bio

My name is David Wright.

I have many years experience writing procedures on how to test high tech electronic equipment. Re wrote technical manuals so that the average person could understand them.

Set up numerous training programs to train Junior techs.

My documenting skills are excellent paying attention to details satisfying the toughest ISO auditors.

I have enhanced my writing skills by successfully completing a course in Writing for Children's literature.

Completed course from AWAI in Copy writing service ,B2B copy writing, Seo management , Email marketing and web design

This has helped me write how to articles and Information Books that you will find on my website Discount E Books <http://www.discount-ebook-s.com/>

I have had a Camera in my Hand since 1965 Gone pro In 1999

Took the course from ICS in Photography

I am now at a point in life I would like to share my knowledge with the world and the best way I know how is by Print either electronically or Hard copy paper.

David Wright

Electronic service technician

Professional Photographer

Experience writer