Overview

Mastering the Exposure Triangle is essential for photographers to achieve the desired brightness, detail, and mood in their images. This assignment focuses on practical applications of aperture, shutter speed, and ISO settings to create well-exposed photographs in various scenarios.

Learning Objectives

- Understand the relationship between aperture, shutter speed, and ISO in the exposure triangle.
- Apply specific camera settings to achieve desired exposure in different lighting conditions.
- Analyze the impact of each element of the exposure triangle on image quality and creativity.

Related Reading

Before you start, read these related blog posts to deepen your understanding:

What Is Exposure In Photography	What Is Iso In Photography	What Is Shutter Speed
What Is Depth Of Field	What Is Manual Exposure In Photography	What Is Dynamic Range In Photography

Before You Shoot

- Familiarize yourself with your camera's manual settings and modes.
- Select a suitable lens for your shooting environment.
- Ensure your camera battery is charged and memory card is formatted.
- Choose a location with varying light conditions to practice exposure settings.
- Set your camera to manual or priority mode for full control over exposure settings.

Assignment Tasks

1. Photograph a landscape scene at golden hour with settings: f/11, 1/125s, ISO 100 in aperture priority mode.
2. Capture a moving subject (like a cyclist) with settings: f/4, 1/500s, ISO 200 in shutter priority mode.
3. Take a portrait in natural light using settings: f/2.8, 1/200s, ISO 400 in manual mode.
4. Shoot indoors with mixed lighting using settings: f/5.6, 1/60s, ISO 800 in manual mode.
5. Experiment with night photography by setting: f/8, 15s, ISO 100 in manual mode to capture city lights.
6. Create a dramatic image using backlighting with settings: f/3.5, 1/250s, ISO 200 in aperture priority mode.

Stretch Tasks

- Create a high dynamic range (HDR) image by taking three exposures at f/8, ISO 100 with shutter speeds of 1/60s, 1/125s, and 1/250s.
- Photograph a flowing waterfall using a neutral density filter with settings: f/16, 2s, ISO 50 in manual mode to achieve silky water effects.

DO / DON'T

DO	DON'T
✓ Do experiment with different metering modes to understand their effects on exposure.	✗ Don't rely solely on automatic settings; practice using manual controls.
✓ Do take notes on your camera settings for each shot to analyze later.	✗ Don't ignore the importance of white balance; adjust it according to the lighting conditions.
✓ Do practice shooting in various lighting conditions to enhance your adaptability.	✗ Don't forget to check your camera's battery and memory card before heading out.
✓ Do review your histogram after each shot to ensure proper exposure.	✗ Don't be afraid to bracket your exposures to capture the best shot.
✓ Do use a tripod for long exposure shots to maintain stability.	✗ Don't overlook the creative potential of underexposure or overexposure in certain scenarios.

Reflection Questions

- How did the exposure triangle affect your creative decisions during the assignment?
- What challenges did you face while adjusting the aperture, shutter speed, and ISO?
- How did different lighting conditions impact your exposure settings?
- In what ways can mastering the exposure triangle enhance your photography skills?

Technical & Creative Focus

Technical:

- Use aperture priority mode (Av or A) to control depth of field; set aperture to f/4, shutter speed to auto, and ISO to 200.
- In low light, switch to manual mode and set shutter speed to 1/60s, aperture to f/2.8, and ISO to 800 for balanced exposure.
- Utilize spot metering to measure exposure on a specific subject; set aperture to f/5.6, shutter speed to 1/125s, and ISO to 400.
- Experiment with high ISO settings (e.g., ISO 1600) while maintaining a shutter speed of 1/250s and aperture at f/4 to capture fast-moving subjects.
- Use exposure compensation in aperture priority mode to adjust exposure by +1 stop by setting ISO to 100, aperture to f/8, and shutter speed to adjust automatically.

Creative:

- Explore creative depth of field by shooting portraits at f/1.8 to isolate your subject against a blurred background.
- Capture motion blur by setting a slow shutter speed of 1/4s while keeping ISO at 100 and aperture at f/11 for artistic effect.
- Utilize backlighting by adjusting your exposure settings to f/5.6, 1/100s, and ISO 400 to create silhouettes.
- Experiment with long exposure photography at night using f/8, 30s, and ISO 100 to capture light trails.

• Incorporate natural frames in your composition while adjusting exposure settings to f/4, 1/125s, and ISO 200 to enhance storytelling.