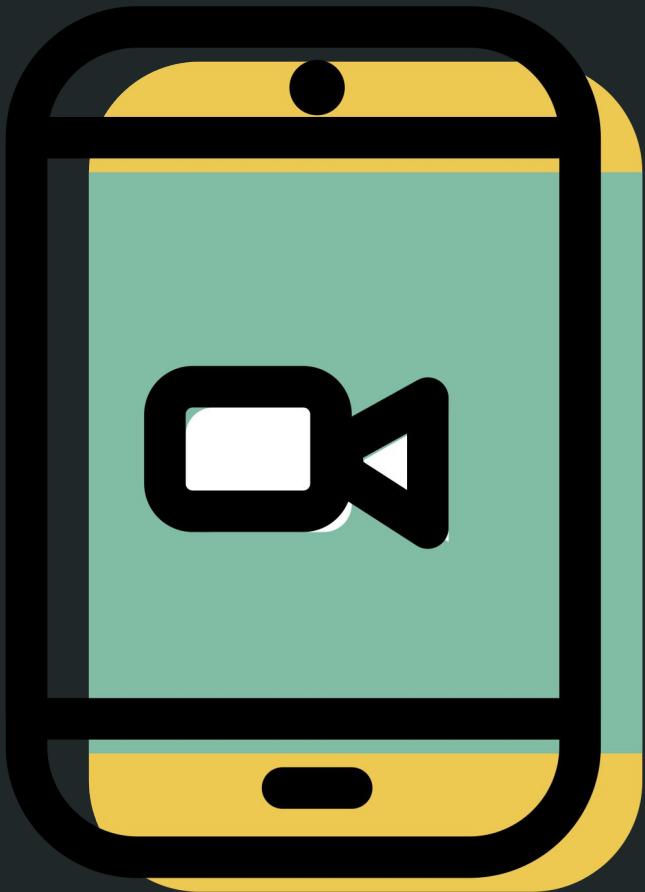


**AD LIB ARTS
PRESENTS**



**WORKSHOP ON
BASIC PHOTOGRAPHY & POST PROCESSING**

MOBILE PHOTOGRAPHY



Why mobile

Best

Basic

Portable(Always with you)

Simple(Easy)

Fits everywhere

Affordable

Fast(Both shooting and publishing to social media)

Why mobile

The best camera is one that u have right in your hand.

Basic functionality of mobile phone is different from DSLR.

We have series of softwares that make the entire photography different

DSLR are not for beginners..ppl use dslr and use mainly click in the auto mode..with the advancement of softwares and improvement in hardware development mobile phone are giving amazing shots...the processors in mobile are competing with computer grade processors...this is making phone more handySnapdragon850

Dslrs give direct image through the series of reflections. Real time processingArtificial Intelligence, modification of software

Why mobile

Not for professionals...but day to day life ...we can't carry the camera everywhere ,also we need to share pictures daily on social media.....try to do it in dslrs u will come to know thatitna dard to SIT v nahi deta...

That is the reason why most pro photographers can't neglect the fact that mobile photography is beneficiary.

Auditya Venkatesh



The Basics

- 1.Light your subject well
- 2.Keep your subject clear
- 3.Keep Still
- 4..Set the focus
- 5.Avoid using digital zoom
- 6.Timing is all that matters



Light your subject well

Better the light better the image

Click AUTO FOCUS cursor on any

darker image part ,this increases

LUX(light intensity)digitally. Flash light is never an option not even in DSLRS...We
should try to opt to natural light or create artificial lightning as per your requirement

Keep your subject clear

- 1.Earlier camera phone images tend to be smaller due to low resolution but now you can shoot the high resolution like 4k.
- 2.So fill up your viewfinder with your subjects to save.

Have a clear idea about what to capture ...what should be the subject.....

Keep still

1.The more steady your camera phone,

clearer will be the image.

2.Especially important in low light

Situations where the camera will

select longer shutter speed to

compensate for lack of light.

OIS/EIS

Optical image stabilization

Mechanical

Electronic image stabilization

Software

Came in phone cameras after

Iphone 6s .



Set the focus

- 1.Auto focus is not always reliable
- 2.Always use tap to focus .
- 3.If the subject is moving make sure
you tap the screen just before you take
the shot to ensure that they are in focus.

Avoid using Digital Zoom

1.If thee zoom is digital it will decrease

the quality of your shot .

2.Blower out and pixelated picture.

3. Cropping will give you bit clearer and

sharper photo.

Timing is all that matters

That moment you captured can only be relieved with that “one” picture.



More pics on www.imfunny.net

Megapixel

Whenever we go to buy a camera we look for megapixels. In general we have relative perspective on pixels $2 \text{ mp} = 1600 * 1200 = 1920,000$ Sensor, Pixel arrangement each pixel is capable of capturing the information (Light color contrast saturation). It does not mean good image quality . If your lens is good and pixel is not good so in this case you will get very clear picture. iphone 6 8 megapixel

Iphone 6s 12 megapixel

Same size of sensor

It is quite obvious that we are putting size of pixels as very less. DSLR take large size pixels.quality of image depend on size of pixel

HDR(High Dynamic Range)

Dynamic range-suppose we are clicking pictures in the range when you have more light and a shadow at the same time then 2 cases will arrise. 1 - light is very high so it is beyond sensing capablity of the camera.

2- light is very low so it is beyond sensing capablity of the camera.

So camera will take 3 photos.1- normal photo 2- picture with high exposure increase in brightness so information about low light will be captured. 3- picture with low exposure decrease in brightness so the part that is in high light will be captured.

Flash

Composition & More

Rule of thirds

Bottom View

Rule of thirds

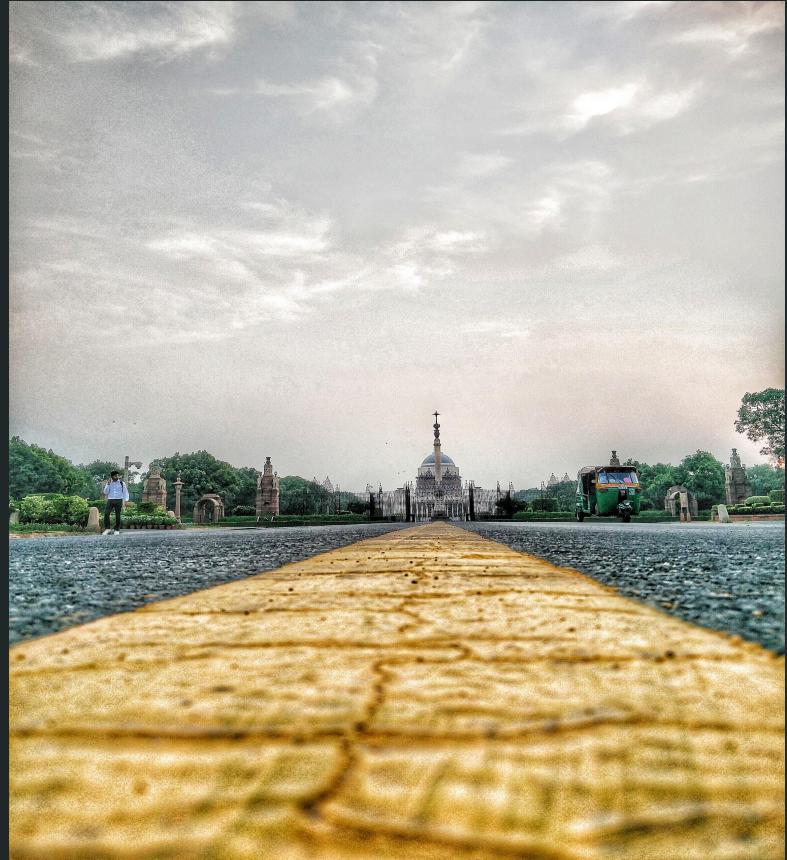


Bottom View

1. Most popular to eye-level perspective

Photography.

2. Kind of challenging as you may have to
kneel or lie down to capture.



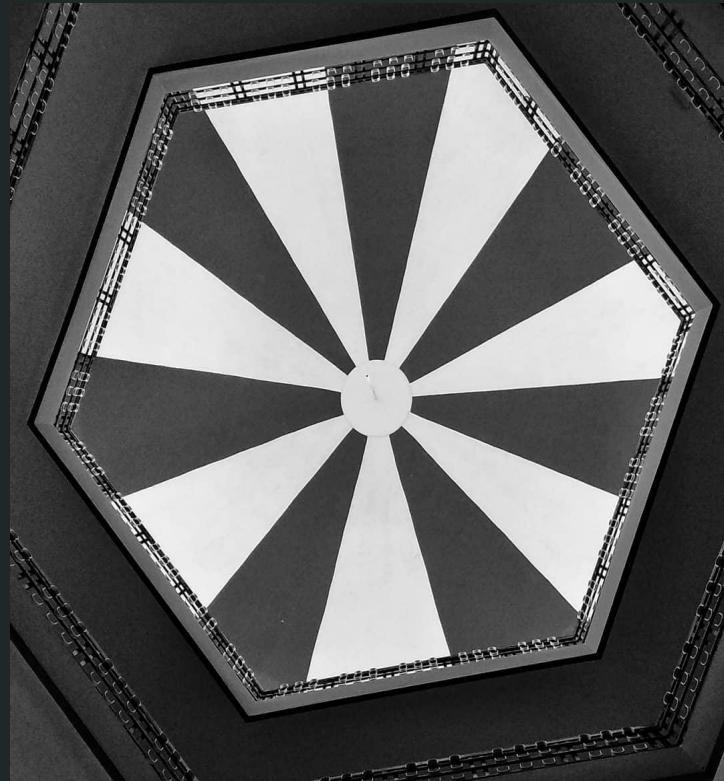
Bottom View



Bottom View



Different perspective



Lenses

1. Fisheye
2. Wide Angle
3. Zoom
4. Macro



Fisheye Lens

Focal Length- 8-24mm

Types of photography:

Panoramic shots, cityscapes, landscapes

Real estate, abstract.



Wide Angle Lens

Focal Length- 24-35mm

Types of Photography:

Interiors, landscapes, architecture,
forest photography.



Zoom Lens

Focal Length- 55-200mm

Types of Photography:

Portraits, weddings, wildlife photography



Macro Lens

Focal Length- 50-200mm

Types of Photography:

Ultra detailed photography(rings,nature.)



18X Macro Lens

take sharp close up pictures of tiny objects
with your smartphone. Get closer to your subject with this 18X MACRO LENS.

Pro Mode

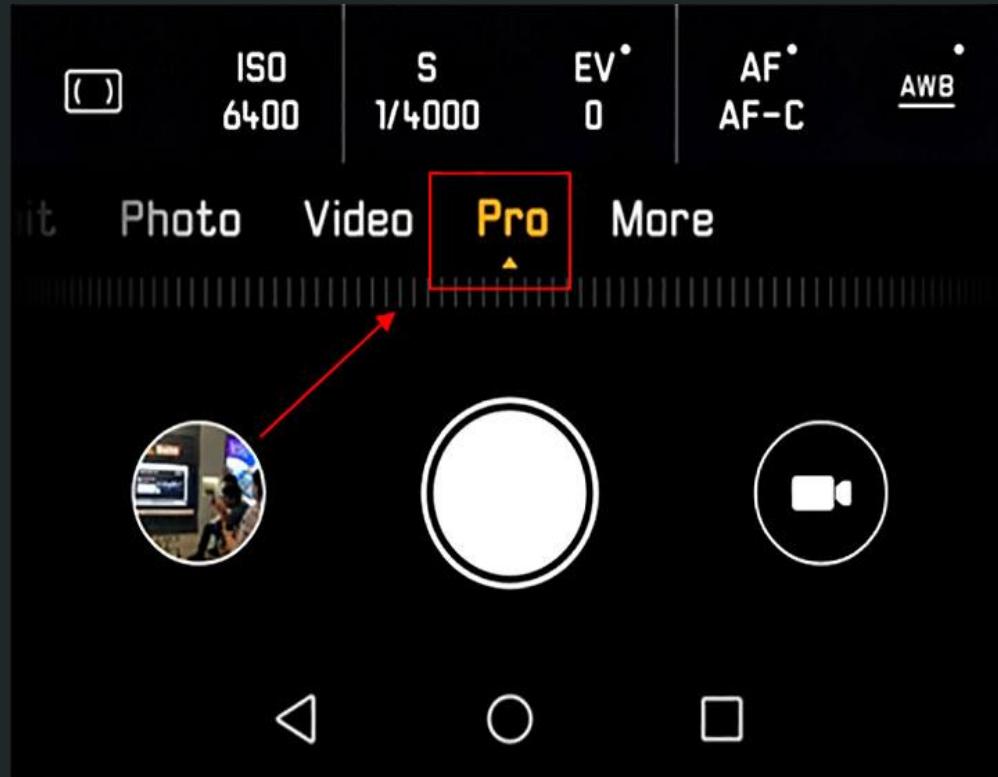
Basic functionalities

1.ISO

2.White Balance

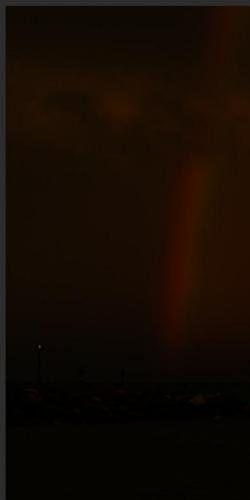
3.Shutter Speed

4.The professional camera focus

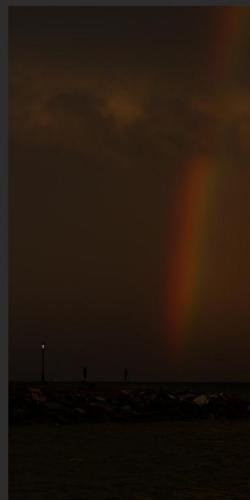


ISO

The value of using higher ISOs



ISO 100



ISO 200



ISO 400



ISO 800



ISO 1600

White Balance



Shutter Speed



1/500



1/250



1/125



1/60



1/30



1/15



1/8



1/4



1/2

The Professional Camera Focus



Landscapes & More

1. LOCATION , LOCATION, LOCATION
2. Be Patient
3. Don't be lazy
4. Use the best light
5. Carry a tripod
6. Maximize the depth of field
7. Think about the composition
8. Use neutral density and polarizing filters
9. Use the histogram
10. Never settle for a good photo. (Waterfall)

Portraits

1. Frame your subject
2. Play with backgrounds
3. Change the format framing
4. Hold your camera on an angle
5. Introduce movement
6. Fill the frame
7. Find an interesting subject

Night Photography

1. Use apps for long exposure



Night Photography

2. Get the best from phones flash



Night Photography

3. Stylize your photo with grain and black and white

