

PHOTOGRAPHY



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Class M2-CB01



Camera Usage 1 - Basics

Camera

The camera I use is a Canon eos 2000D with 2 lenses:

1. 18-55 MM
2. 75-300 MM

The camera is very easy to use, but the video quality isn't the greatest.

As a first camera that I use, it's very easy to learn the controls.

The camera has one shot, AI focus and AI servo as focus modes. I can press on the Q button and then select the part where it says one of the 3 focus modes or press on the AF button on the right button of the thumbpad.

The camera offers:

Resolutions: 6000x4000, 3984x2656, 2976x1984, 1920x1280 and 720x480

Picture sizes: L, M, S1, S2, S3, RAW+L and RAW

Quality: 24M, 11M, 5.9M, 2.5M and 0.3M



2. Hidden faces





3. Camera usage 2 Programs

- shutter (s or tv)
- aperture (a or av)
- sport mode
- portrait mode
- macro mode?
- full manual mode

It's a bit hard to say as to what I would recommend a beginner as it depends on what you try to photograph. If you want to photograph moving things, use sport. If you want to photograph static things use Tv or Av and P for people.



M



MM



TV



AV



SM



PM

3



4. Camera Usage 3 - Waterfall

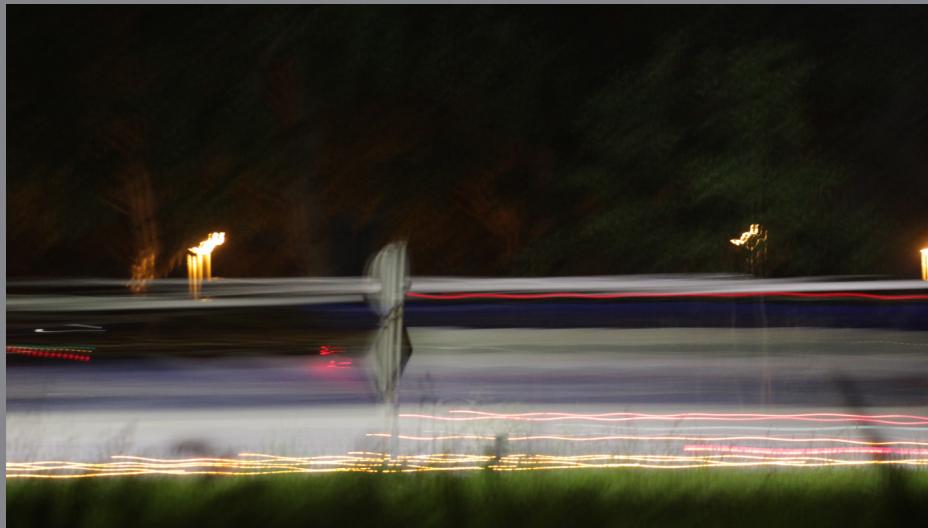
With a really low shutter speed you get very cool pictures that will trace the lights along the screen as it captures the object as the shutter closes. Higher shutter speed capture a moving object really well and it will show as if the vehicle is standing still.

So if I wanted to use something to show it being really fast I would use a lower shutter speed to create an effect of movement to be shown.

Games use this as well kind of as they use lines to indicate speed besides the object or using the FOV of the camera.



F/5.6
1 sec
ISO 1600



F/5.6
1/10 sec
ISO 6400



F/5.6
2 sec
ISO 100

5



5. Camera Usage 4 - Dept Of Field

You can use this mode if you want multiple things to have the focus of the picture while they're in different parts of the foreground or background. Or the opposite, where you want the focus on one part and then use a high or low aperture to accentuate the part you want to pop out.





F/5.6
1/125 sec
ISO 100

On the last picture you have really low (5.6) aperture and on the 1st it's really high (22).

You can tell that the flowers in the back (white/yellow) are very blurred on the last picture and in the first picture the camera tries to compensate the focus on both flowers. I kept the ISO the same, lowest possible and played with the shutter speed to change brightness of the pictures.



6. Camerage Usage 4 – Noise

The ISO makes dark environments lighter so you can still see something in your pictures. It also balances out the brightness if you use a slower shutter speed.

In my case the ISO made this picture look pretty bright even though it was really dark. On the left the ISO is 3200 and on the right 6400.





7. Picture Composition

The first picture has a foreground, middleground and background, and vertical lines that the birdhouse and the 3 plants form.

The second picture has symmetry in it and lines that align the trees together and also the building behind it following the roof.

The third picture has a central point, the tree with a small pop of color from the flowers.

The fourth picture also has a central point as well as a vanishing point towards the shed in the middle. The lines in the grass follow towards this vanishing point. The length of the grass also help the aspect of the vanishing point.

The fifth picture has symmetry as well as vertical lines and a small vanishing point in the middle.

F/5.6
1/320 sec
ISO 100



F/5.6
1/1000 sec
ISO 100



F/5.6
1/160 sec
ISO 100



F/5.6
1/160 sec
ISO 100



F/5.6
1/160 sec
ISO 100



8. White Balance

White balance makes a picture feel cold or warm. You can really set the mood by using the right white balance.

The sweetspot for my chosen environment of the picture I'd say is 6000K, it was a bit cloudy outside and it looks warmer than 7000K or 5200K. The 6000K and 4000K are quite close to each other, but I still prefer the 6000K as it's just a tad bit warmer than the 4000K.



F/5.6 1/15 sec ISO 200 5200K



F/5.6 1/15 sec ISO 200 7000K



F/5.6 1/15 sec ISO 200 6000K



F/5.6 1/15 sec ISO 200 3200K



F/5.6 1/15 sec ISO 200 4000K



9. Portraits

What settings are particularly nice for portrait photography? How does changing focal lengths and lens selection influence proportions and the background?





F/5.6
1/200 sec
ISO 100



F/5.6
1/160 sec
ISO 100



10. Landscape / Architecture



I chose the focal length on the first picture, because I wanted to focus on the whole picture as it's a landscape picture. I did like the touch of the swan in the picture though. I personally like the fullness of all the green around the lake and the lily pads at the bottom.

I have a little mix of nature and buildings as we have a lot of green around in my area and I actually like the mix of green with the buildings. I tried to use a neutral focal length for these as there is no real focus point of them, but more the composition of the pictures with the aspects of the green and the buildings.





F/5.6
1/160 sec
ISO 100



Bonus pic of boyfriends doggo that I made with my phone in this lush area and a pic of the area itself :)





11. Background compression

In a way I'm sad I didn't catch more of the background in the first picture, but it also shows very well that the difference of the lenses and the whole point of the background compression..
I personally like the second picture more :)



F/5.6
1/50 sec
ISO 100
85 mm



F/5.6
1/200 sec
ISO 100
240 mm