Module X - Photography

What is Photography?

... a method whereby information in the form of light associated with a particular subject is recorded, stored and analyzed for subsequent interpretation and evaluation of the real subject at a later time.

...Good photographs come from developing an eye for a picture - not from using banks of powerful studio lights, digital cameras or two foot long telephotos.
Module X – Photography

...photographs are not the real subject but rather records of the appearance of a subject based on light emitted, reflected or transmitted by the subject.
...is generally not considered an invasive or destructive recording medium since the contact between the record and the subject is simply one associated with light.
...photography is inherently dependent on image formation principles associated with the field of optics.

Anatomy of a Camera

• Aperture
• Lens
• Shutter
• Film
• Viewfinder
Aperture

• *Just a hole whose size can be varied to allow more or less light to pass through it.*
• *The size of apertures are expressed in f-numbers.*
Background Blur Comparison

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Lens

• *Interchangeable lenses (different focal length).*
• *As the focal length of a lens is changed the camera's field of view will be altered.*
• *Normal, wide-angle and telephoto or long-focus.*
Shutter

• Prevents light from reaching the (film) until the moment of exposure
• Unlike the aperture the shutter is always closed.
• Typical shutter speed range: 1 sec; 1/2 sec; 1/4 sec; 1/8th; 1/15th; 1/30th; 1/60th; 1/125th; 1/250th; 1/500th; 1/1000th; 1/2000th
• Changing from one shutter speed to the next changes the exposure by one 'stop' in much the same way as changing the aperture