SIGN IN

# PHOTOGRAPHY SCHOOL



START LEARNING



ABOUT US







# SIGN IN



## EMAIL ADDRESS

## PASSWORD



Photography School is an app developed for people in photography both professional and those who just do it as a hobbie. This app is designed to teach you how to do different types of photography in the easiest way possible withut being too overwhelming, now get out there and challenge yourself!



# START LEARNING

Manual Camera settings

Types of Photography

Test your knowledge!



# MANUAL CAMERA SETTINGS



Understanding ISO

What is Shutter Speed?

Aperture







For a better user experience during these lessons, please rotate your mobile device to landscape orientation

Lets go!







For a better user experience during these lessons, please rotate your mobile device to landscape orientation

Lets go!







For a better user experience during these lessons, please rotate your mobile device to landscape orientation

Lets go!



# WHAT IS ISO?

ISO is the factor that governs your camera's sensitivity to light.
A high ISO means higher sensitivity.
One thing to always keep in mind is that if you are using a high ISO you will have a noisier image.




ISO is measured in stops with the lowest usually starting at ISO 100. Each stop doubles the ISO and doubles the sensor's sensitivity to light.




Whilst controlling sensitivity, ISO also affects digital noise in the image. A high ISO results in higher noise, lots of noise can ruin an image and make it unusable.

# TIP

Program Mode, labelled 'P' in most cameras allows you to manually choose the ISO while the camera automatically adjusts tthe other settings, shutter speed and aperture for good exposure. Think of Program Mode as the 'ISO Priority' mode.





# CONGRATULATIONS!

You've reached the end of the Understanding ISO Section, feel free to come back and brush up on anything. If your'e feeling confident, why not move on into the Shutter Speed section?

Back

Home

Next



ISO: 400
Shutter speed: 1/125

# READY TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE?

Why not get out there and try and take a detailed portrait photo in a low light situation, remember that you want to keep the ISO as low as possible for a clear and sharp image, but you still need to allow for the dark lighting environment, good luck!

Home

Photo by Sarah Eslnar

# TIP

Always remember to use a sturdy tripod if you're planning on talking any long exposure shots as even the slightest hand movement will cause blur and in most cases when free handing a long exposure image, make your image unusable!



Back

Home

Next

# WHAT IS SHUTTER SPEED?

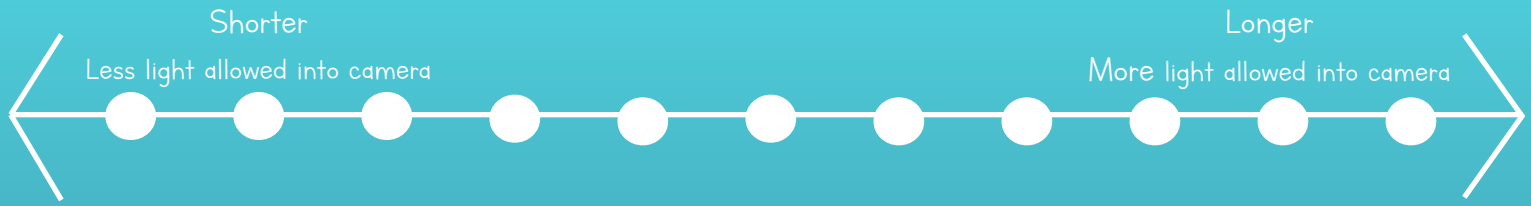
Shutter Speed is the factor that governs how long the shutter of your camera is left open during a shot.
Shutter Speed can be used to freeze or blur a motion.
Shutter Speed can also be known as 'Exposure Time'

# HOW IS SHUTTER SPEED MEASURED?

Shutter Speeds are measured in seconds, for example: a shutter speed of 1/100 means 1/100th of a second, or 0.01 seconds. Most cameras offer a wide range of shutter speeds, starting at a few thousandths of a second up to several seconds. To see a more detailed explanation on shutter speed measurements, please continue onto the next page.

Back Home Next

# Shutter Speed Measurement




## Time Value in Seconds

| 1/1000 | 1/500 | 1/250 | 1/125 | 1/60 | 1/30 | 1/15 | 1/8 | 1/4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

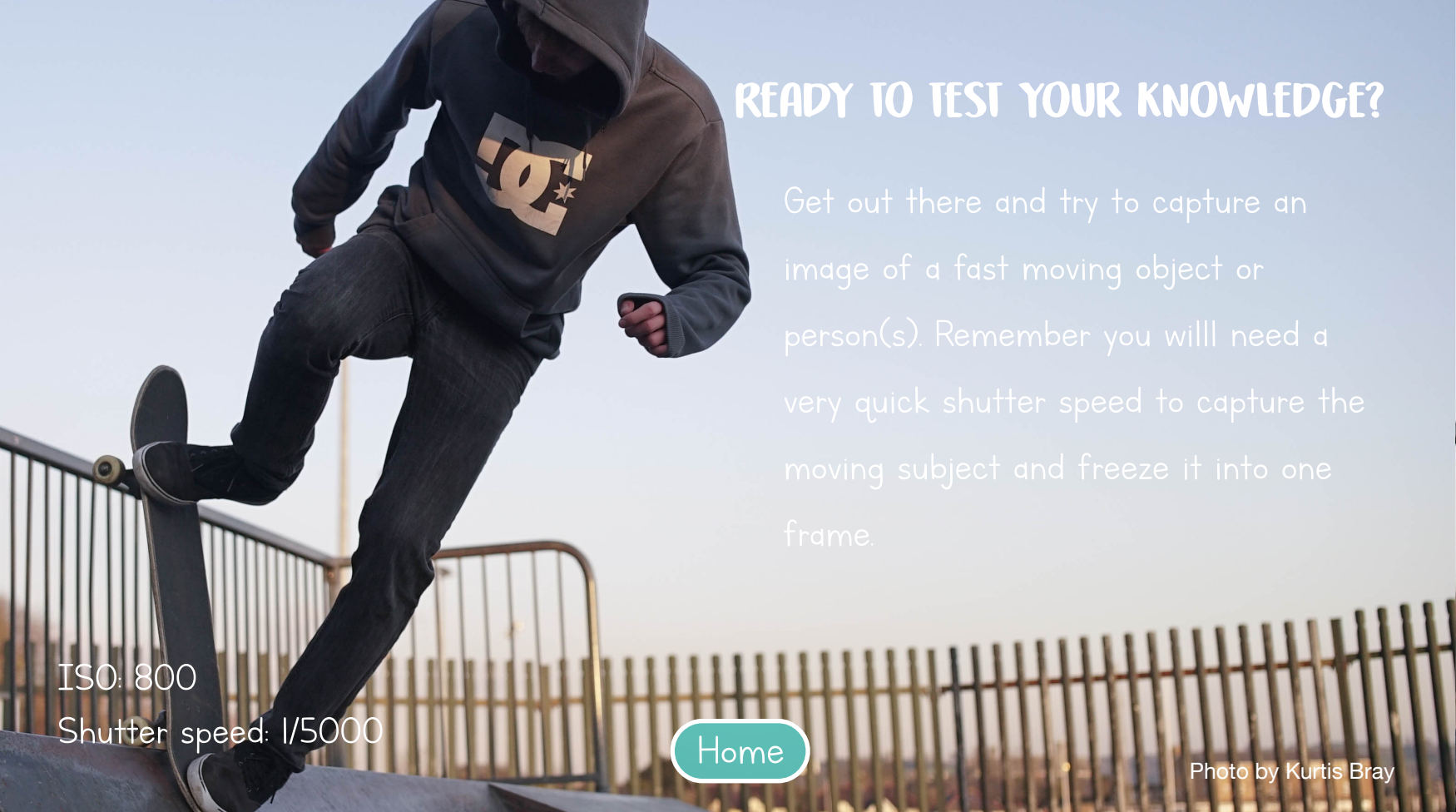
As you can see, on the left we have very fast shutter speeds, which could be used to capture a very fast frame, towards the right we have longer shutter speeds which would be good to capture something like a motion blur.

Back
Home
Next



# CONGRATULATIONS!

You've made it to the end of the Shutter speed section! If you're eager enough then why not keep the learning going and get to know about the last fundamental element of photography: Aperture?



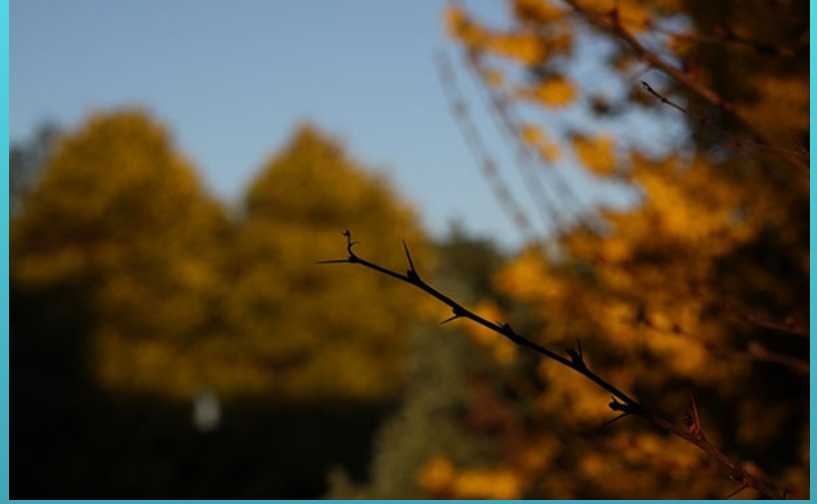
# READY TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE?

Get out there and try to capture an image of a fast moving object or person(s). Remember you willl need a very quick shutter speed to capture the moving subject and freeze it into one frame.

ISO: 800
Shutter speed: 1/5000

Home

Photo by Kurtis Bray



Here is the same image ut with the apersure of f/11, see how we have a larger aperture, which means a smaller diameter and less light, hopefully this gives you a better undertsanding

ISO 200
1/400
F/11

Back

Home

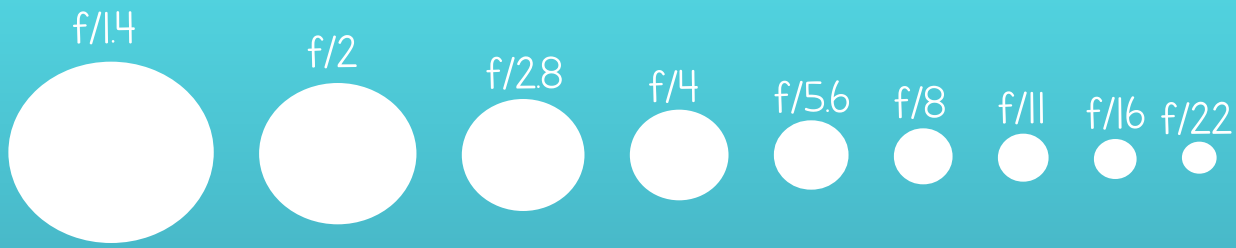
Next

# WHAT IS APERTURE?

The best way to understand aperture is to think of it as the controls for the pupil of an eye – the wider it gets, the more light it lets in.
Together, the aperture, shutter speed and ISO produce an exposure. The diameter of the aperture changes, allowing more or less light onto the sensor.

# HOW IS APERTURE MEASURED?

Aperture is measured using something called the f-stop scale. On your camera, you'll see 'f/' followed by a number. The number notes how wide the aperture is,  which affects the exposure and depth of field. This is where aperture gets a little confusing, the change in aperture corroloates with exposure. This will be explained in more detail later in this module.




This is what the aperture scale looks like in real life, as you can see from the diagragm, the larger the aperture is set, then the smaller the diameter of the circle gets, and the smaller the diameter of the circle is then obviously it will be letting less light through.

# APERTURE AND EXPOSURE

The easiest way to demonstrate how aperture affects exposure is to take a series of images without flash, keeping everything the same, exept the aperture. Always remember, the larger the aperture, the more exposed the photo will be.



Here is an example of an image taken with the aperture setting of f/2, notice how exposed the back ground is, next, the same image but was taken with the aperture of f/11, notice the change in the exposure

ISO 200
1/400
F/2

Back

Home

Next



# CONGRATULATIONS!

You have reached the end of the aperture section, now you have mastered the 3 main factors of manual camera settings, maybe now its time to experiment with different types of photography?

Back

Home

Next

# READY TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE?

Now you have finished the aperture module, go out and try to capture an image of a person or object in front of a large back ground and use the f/ stop to get a shallow depth of field focusing on the subject.

ISO: 400
Shutter speed: 1/500
f/2.8

Home

Photo by Kurtis bray