

# **INTRODUCTION TO PHOTOGRAPHY**

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# WHAT IS PHOTOGRAPHY?

- Photography derived from the Greek word  
Phos= Light  
graphê= Drawing

i.e Photography = Drawing with light

- Before photography, what we had?
- The process or art of producing pictures by means of the chemical action of light on a sensitive film on a basis of paper, glass, metal, etc..
- Photography is the art of capturing light with a camera to create an image.



# HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

- The First Photograph was done in 1826,
- By Joseph Nicéphore Niépce who took a photo out of his window.
- The image was entitled *View from the Window at Le Gras*.
- A technique named heliograph.-coated it on plates of glass, zinc, copper and silver-surfaced copper, pewter and lithographic stone, and Mirror
- Took around 8 hours to get this image



# THE DAGUERRETYPE

- By Louis Daguerre
- Daguerreotypes are images fixed directly to a heavily polished sheet of silver-plated copper.
- Exposure times could thus be reduced from eight hours to 30 minutes.
- The camera obscura's ground glass led in 1829



# COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS

- Color photography was explored throughout the 19th century.
- Was commercially viable until the middle of the 20th century.
- It was made in 1861 by Scottish physicist, James Clerk Maxwell
- The image was of a tartan ribbon and based on ideas he had worked out and described in a scientific paper six years earlier, in 1855



# DSLR CAMERA

- Digital single lense reflex
- *Digital* means that the camera operates with a fixed, digital sensor.
- *Single-lens* means the camera uses the same lens for framing, focusing, and taking the photograph.
- *Reflex* refers to a system where a mirror splits or directs the incoming light towards the optical viewfinder.



# TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHY

- **Landscape Photography**
- **Wildlife Photography**
- **Aerial photography**
- **Sports / Action Photography**
- **Portrait Photography**
- **Wedding Photography/**
- **Event Photography**
- **Fashion Photography**
- **Macro Photography**
- **Abstract Photography**
- **Black And White Photography**
- **Conceptual Photography**
- **Candid Photography**
- **Food Photography**
- **Long Exposure Photography**
- **Night Photography**
- **Nude Photography**
- **Panoramic Photography**
- **Street Photography**
- **Travel Photography**



# PHOTOGRAPHY TOOLS

- **Camera + Lenses**
- Flash
- Tripod
- SD cards
- Cleaning Kits
- Reflector
- Editing Softwares



# LENSES

Focal Length	Type of Lens	Primary Uses
14mm - 35mm	Wide angle	Landscape, architecture
35mm - 85mm	Standard	Street, travel, portrait
85mm - 135mm	Short telephoto	Portraits, street
135mm+	Medium telephoto	Sports, wildlife, action



# FOCUS

- **Focus in photography is important** because without it, images can lack sharpness and detail.
- 2 types of Focus:
  1. MANUAL
  2. AUTOFOCUS



# GETTING THE RIGHT BACKGROUNDS

- Check your Background
- Move Your Subject
- Change Shooting Angle
- Use Aperture to Blur Backgrounds
- Use Focal Length to Blur Backgrounds
- Fill your frame with your subject
- Make your Own Background



# PINHOLE PHOTOGRAPHY

- Lense less form of photography with a tiny hole instead of a camera lense.
- Light enters through the tiny pinhole.
- It travels in a straight line
- Then projects an inverted image onto the back of the camera.
- The light-sensitive surface records this image.



# **ASSIGNMENT ACTIVITY 1- PINHOLE PHOTOGRAPHY - GROUP ASSIGNMENT**

- In this assignment, you will work as a group to explore the fascinating world of pinhole photography.
- This exercise will help you understand the principles of photography, experiment with basic photographic techniques, and appreciate the art and science behind capturing images without a lens.
- The assignment will culminate in a presentation and a display of your pinhole photographs.



# THANK YOU

- QUESTIONS?

