



Focal Length

Depth of Field

Telephoto

Exposure

Shutter Speed

Aperture

ISO

White Balance



### Depth of Field:

This is the range of an image that is in focus and is affected by:

- aperture
- lens focal length
- size of the sensor

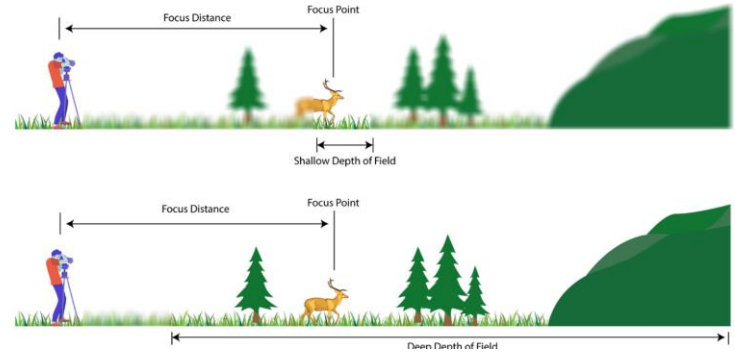


f/1.8

f/4.5

f/22

### Shallow and Deep Depth of Field



### Exposure Compensation



Normal Exposure

Underexposed

Overexposed

### White Balance





## Composition

Rule of Thirds



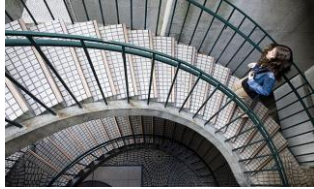
Frames



Symmetry



Perspective



Orientation



Leading lines



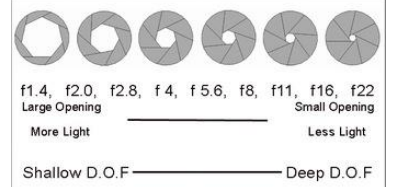
Background /cropping



## Exposure

### Aperture:

- Measured in f-stop values
- Controls amount of light captured by the sensor
- Affect the depth of field



1/200

less light  
darker image  
crisper motion



1/10

more light  
brighter image  
blurrier motion

### Shutter Speed:

- How long the sensor is exposed to light
- Measured in fractions of a second
- Higher number = quicker shutter and less light



### ISO:

- Value of the sensitivity of the sensor
- Higher the number = higher sensitivity to light
- 200 for outdoor daylight, 1600 + dark or indoor light
- Too high = noise (grainy images)

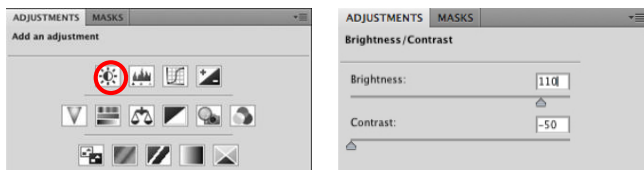




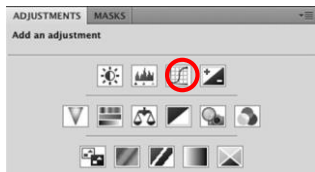
## Filming Settings


### Processing Images - Adjustments

Correct the exposure using the brightness and contrast adjustment...



Correct the white balance using the curves adjustment...



 Reframe the image by using the crop tool to edit edges or even change the aspect ratio.

Use the spot healing brush and cloning tools to clean up the image.



### Frame Rates

24fps	Cinematic - used for fiction film and television
30fps	Used mainly for tv programmes and news
60fps	Used for sports so it can be slowed



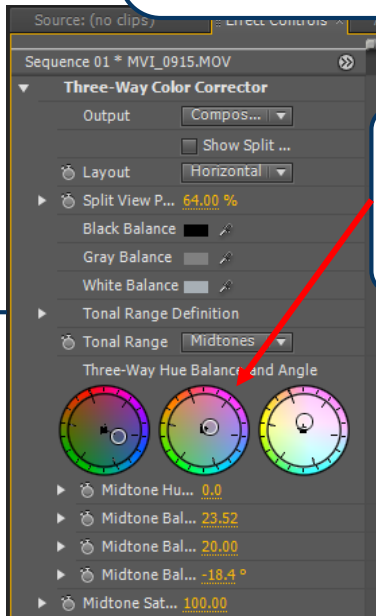
### Video Resolution

SD	640 x 480	Not overly used - good for mobile devices.
HD	1280 x 720 1920 x 1080	Standard HD - used for small web content. Full HD - standard for TVs, DVDs and smartphones.
4K/UHD	3840 x 2160	More common for streaming on 4K TVs. Also used by Blu-ray discs and cinema projectors.
8K	7680 x 4320	Some films shot in this but most TVs and monitors can't display it.



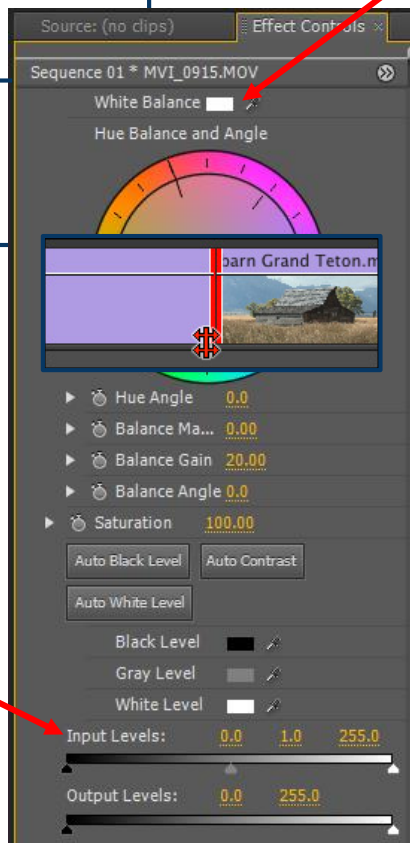
Colour correct and grade using these tools:

- Brightness & Contrast
- 3 Way Colour Corrector
- Fast Colour Corrector
- Tint



Use these to control the lowlights, mids and highlights.

Use input levels to control brightness and contrast

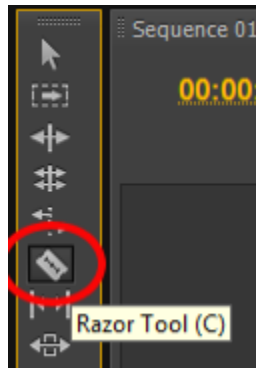


Use the white balance to neutralise colour in the shot

Use tools to trim clips...



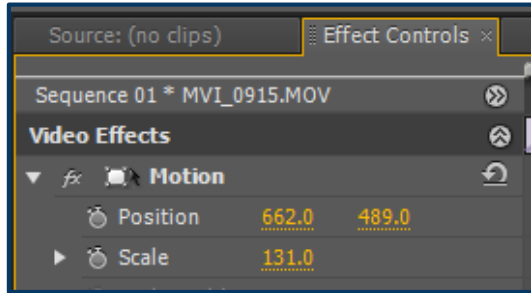
Use the ripple edit to trim clips and adjust the position of subsequent clips respectively.



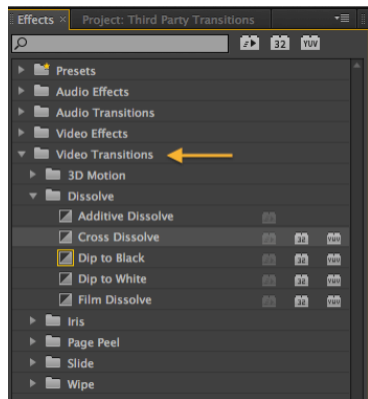
Use the razor tool to discard unwanted sections of a clip or even split a clip to insert another. Once removed however, you cannot restore the frames.



Reframe shots using position and scale in the motion settings menu...



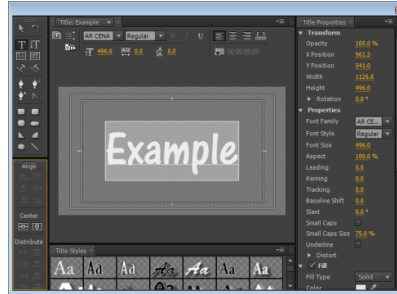
Add keyframes to add motion (dolly in/out)



Add transitions from the effects menu. Dissolves and dip to black are the most common you will use. Avoid fancy wipes.



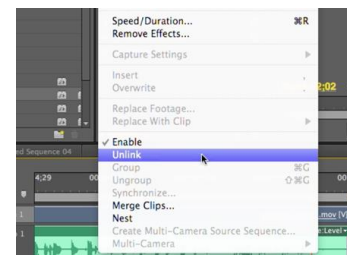
Add titles, captions and credits to your project with the title panel.



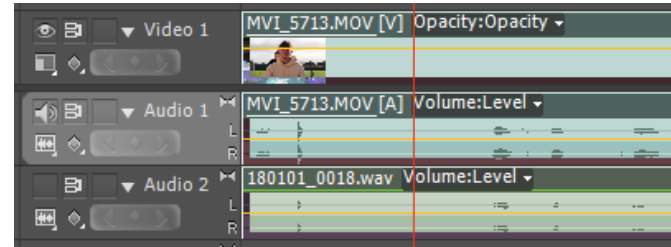
Create a new sequence for each instance and add effects, including transitions, for each one.



Delete in camera audio by unlinking the track and then deleting it.



Match sound to image using waveforms...



Add keyframes to control sound volume...

