Canon Camera by Waldemar Jenek

101 Workshop - Intro to DSLRs

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State Library of Queensland

Queensland Government

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their continuing connection to land and as custodians of stories for millennia. We respectfully acknowledge the land on which we all meet today, and pay our respects to elders past, present and emerging.

Health & Safety

- Exit points

- Lab Risk Assessments

- Safe operating procedures (SOP)

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

- 101 skills development workshops give you the basic skills you need to start your new creative journey.

- This workshop serves as a fundamental introduction to DSLR cameras, offering participants a hands-on experience in unlocking the potential of their digital cameras. No prior photography knowledge is required for this beginner-friendly session.

Session Overview

Welcome

- Why did you sign up? What are you hoping to get out of this series?
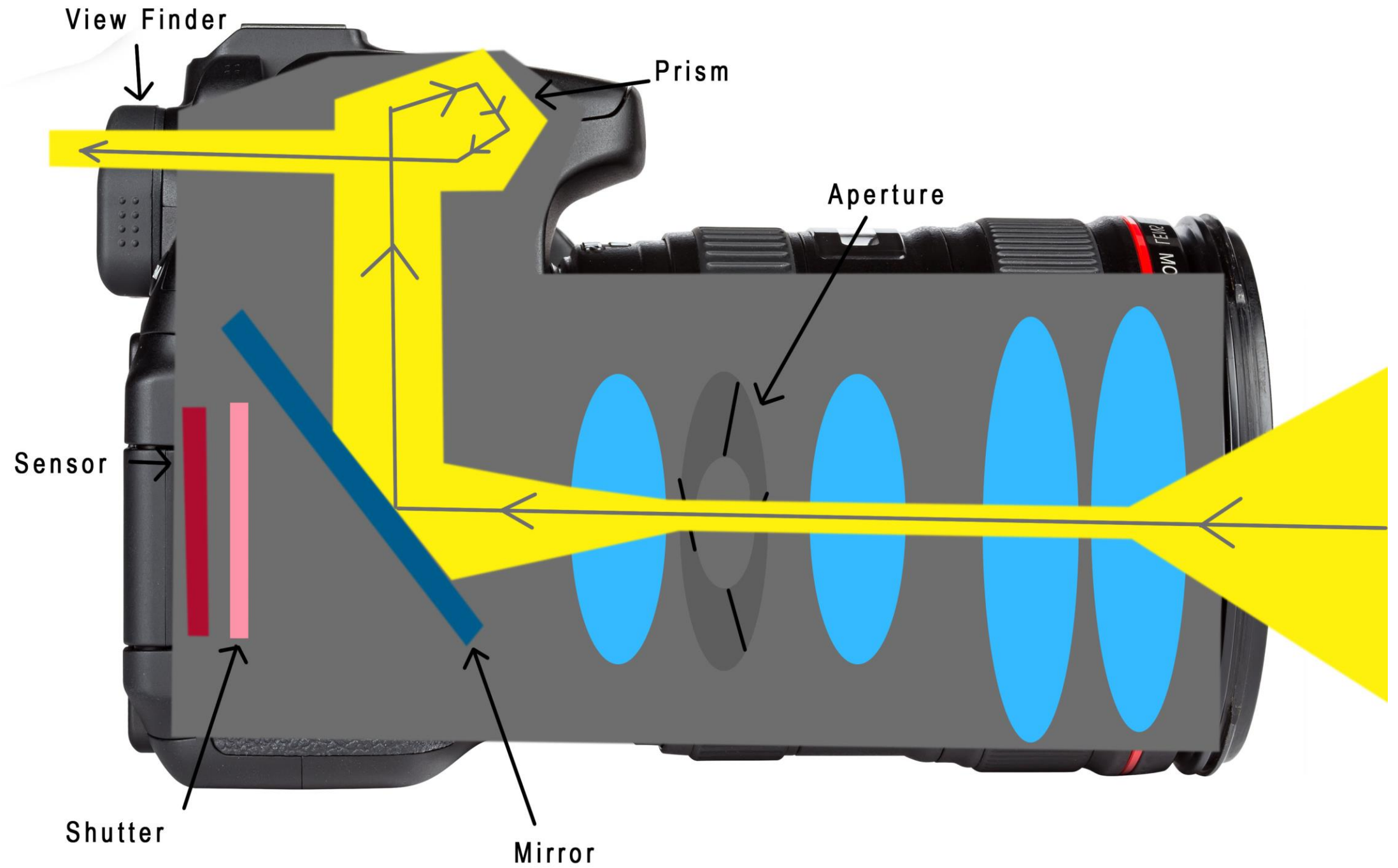
Overview of workshop

- Understand DSLR Basics

- Navigate Camera Settings

- Master Exposure

- Learn Composition Techniques

- Get Practical Tips for Better Photography

Canon Camera by Waldemar Jenek

Equipment

- Canon 90D

- Canon 18-55mm Lens

- DSLR Godox V860IIIC TTL Speedlite Flash

- Camera Manfrotto Befree Tripod

View Finder

Prism

Aperture

Sensor

Shutter

Mirror

What is a DSLR?

- Key components: lens, sensor, viewfinder, and controls

- Different camera modes: Auto, Program, Aperture Priority, Shutter Priority, Manual

ISO button

Drive button | AF area/method button

AF operation button | Metering mode button

Red-eye reduction/Self-timer/Remote lamp | Shutter button

Lock-release button   Microphones | Main dial

AF   DRIVE   ISO

Mode dial

Power switch   Hot shoe   Focal plane indicator   LCD panel

Viewfinder adjustment dial   LCD panel illumination button

Navigating Settings

- Overview of camera menu and buttons

- Setting up date/time, file format, and image quality

- Understanding focus modes and points

Speaker
Live View/Movie shooting switch
AF Point Selection/ Magnify button
Viewfinder adjustment dial
AE Lock/FE Lock/ Index/Reduce button
Info button
Start/Stop button
Menu button
AF start button
AF-ON
MENU
INFO
START STOP
SET
LOCK
"Joystick" multi-controller
Erase button
Quick Control button
Playback button
Multi Function lock switch
Quick Control dial
Set button
Large multi-controller

Navigating Settings

- How to change the lens
- How to add a flash
- Changing from camera to video settings
- How to mount the camera to a tripod
- Jpeg and Raw

Microphone/Headphones port cover
Flash button
Left microphone
Wireless remote-control sensor
Red-eye reduction/Self-timer/Remote lamp
Lens-release button
Depth-of-field preview button (hidden by lens)
Remote control port cover
Digital terminal/HDMI port cover

Navigating Settings

Exposure Mode	Description
Scene Intelligent Auto	Completely automatic photography; the camera analyzes the scene and tries to choose settings that produce the best results.
Special Scenes	Automatic modes for capturing specific types of scenes. Set the dial to the SCN position to access these scene types, which include classics like Portrait, Landscape, Close-up, and Sports, plus several more.
Creative Filter	Enables you to add special effects to pictures and movies as you shoot them.
P (Programmed Autoexposure)	Camera selects both the f-stop and shutter speed to ensure proper exposure, but you can choose from multiple combinations of the two settings.
Tv (Shutter-priority Autoexposure)	You set shutter speed, and the camera selects the f-stop that will produce a good exposure.
Av (Aperture-priority Autoexposure)	You select f-stop, and the camera selects the shutter speed that will produce a good exposure.
M (Manual Exposure)	You control both the shutter speed and f-stop.
B (Bulb Exposure)	Bulb mode is a variation of Manual mode. You still control aperture and shutter speed, but instead of setting a specific shutter speed, you hold the shutter button down for the length of time you want the image to be exposed.
C1 and C2 (Custom Exposure Modes)	Save camera settings into these two modes so that you can instantly recall them.

Creative Zone (advanced) exposure modes

Creative Filters

Special Scenes

Scene Intelligent Auto

Mastering Exposure

- Importance of exposure in photography
- Aperture: f-stop and depth of field
- Shutter Speed: freezing or blurring motion
- ISO: sensitivity and noise
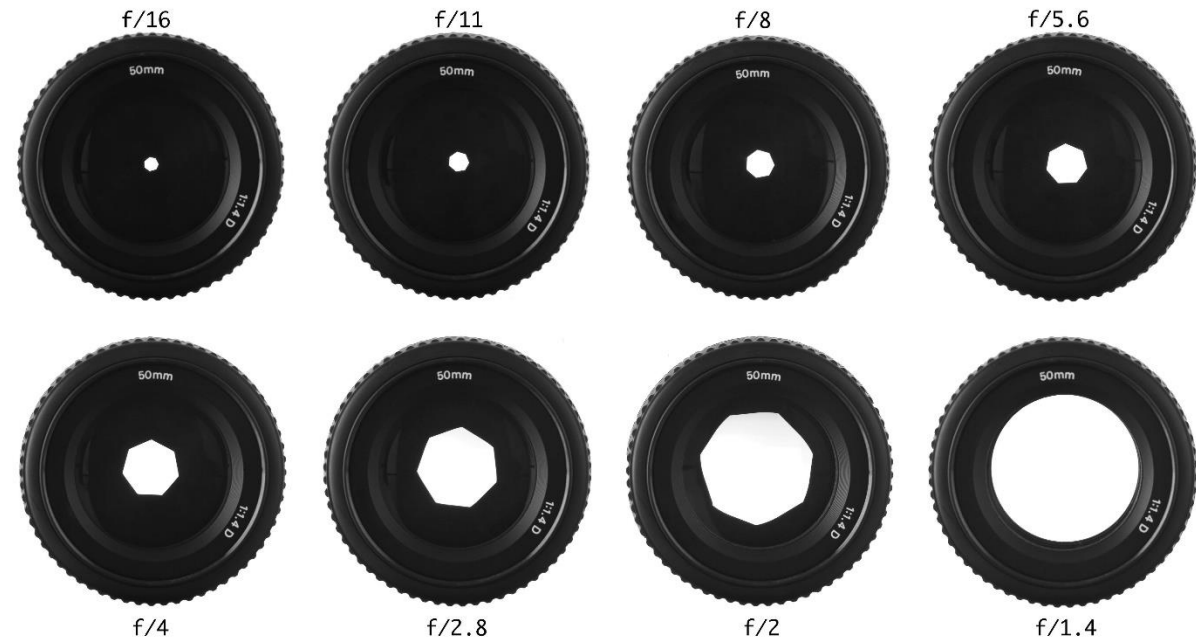- Practical examples and exercises

Mastering Exposure

Aperture Definition:
- Aperture refers to the opening in the lens through which light enters the camera.

f-stop Numbers:
- Represented as f/2.8, f/4, f/5.6, etc.
- Lower f-stop numbers (e.g., f/2.8) mean a wider aperture (larger opening).
- Higher f-stop numbers (e.g., f/16) indicate a narrower aperture (smaller opening).

Mastering Exposure

Depth of Field (DoF):
- DoF is the range in a photo where objects appear in sharp focus.
- Wider aperture (lower f-stop) results in a shallow DoF - great for emphasizing a subject against a blurred background.
- Narrower aperture (higher f-stop) increases DoF, keeping more of the scene in focus.

Controlling Light:
- Wide aperture allows more light, suitable for low-light conditions.
- Narrow aperture reduces the amount of light, useful in bright settings.

Mastering Exposure

Practical Example:

- Portrait photography - using a wide aperture (e.g., f/2.8) to isolate the subject and create a beautiful background blur.

Balancing Aperture:

- Consider the creative effect of aperture on composition.
- Balance aperture settings with ISO and shutter speed for well-exposed photos.

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Mastering Exposure

ISO Definition:
- ISO measures the camera's sensitivity to light.
- ISO Numbers:
- Expressed as numbers like 100, 200, 400, etc.
- Lower numbers (e.g., ISO 100) for well-lit conditions.
- Higher numbers (e.g., ISO 800, 1600) for low-light situations.

Adjusting Sensitivity:
- Low ISO makes the camera less sensitive to light.
- High ISO makes the camera more sensitive to light.
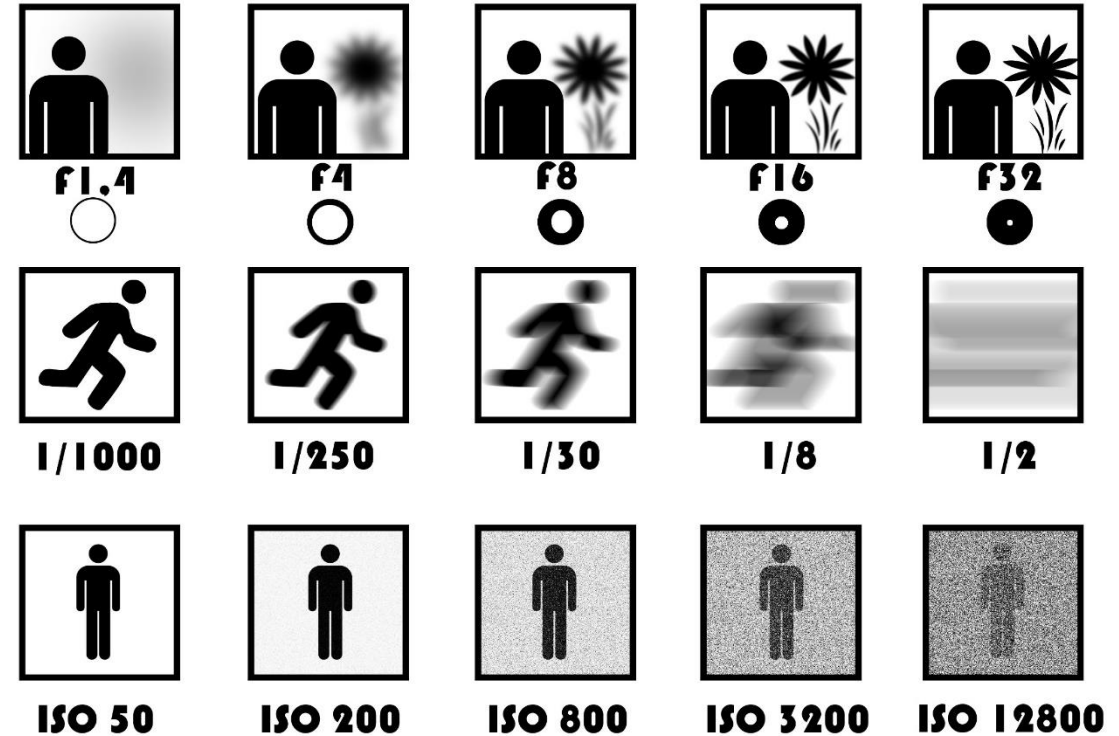
Mastering Exposure

Use Cases:
- Low ISO for bright environments and outdoor shooting.
- High ISO for low-light conditions or when you need a faster shutter speed.

Trade-offs:
- Higher ISO can introduce "noise" or graininess.
- Find a balance for optimal exposure and image quality.

Practical Example:
- Dimly lit room scenario - increasing ISO to capture details without a flash.

f1.4 f4 f8 f16 f32

1/1000 1/250 1/30 1/8 1/2

ISO 50 ISO 200 ISO 800 ISO 3200 ISO 12800
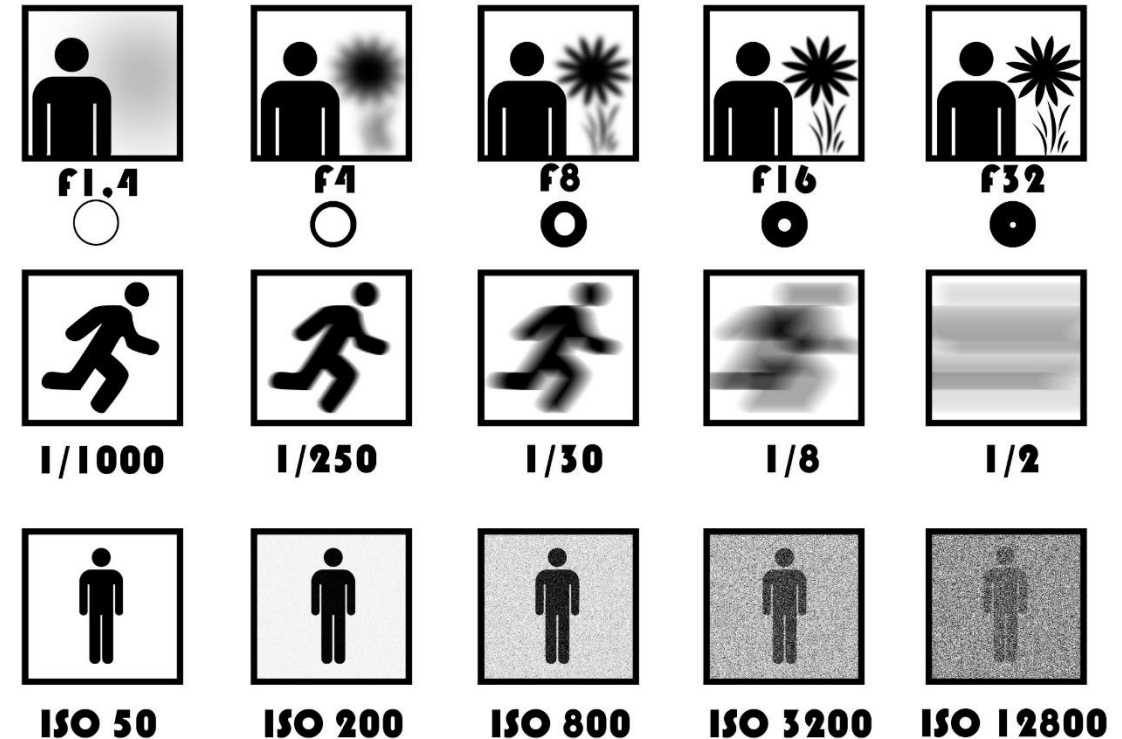
Mastering Exposure

Shutter Speed Definition:
- Shutter speed controls the duration of time the camera's shutter remains open, determining how much light reaches the camera's sensor.

Shutter Speed Values:
- Measured in seconds or fractions of a second (e.g., 1/1000, 1/250, 1/30).
- Fast shutter speeds freeze motion, capturing sharp, static images.
- Slow shutter speeds introduce motion blur, conveying a sense of movement.

Freezing or Blurring Motion:
- Fast Shutter Speed:
- Captures fast-moving subjects sharply.
- Ideal for sports, wildlife, or scenarios where freezing motion is desired.

Slow Shutter Speed:
- Intentional motion blur for artistic effect.
- Great for conveying movement or capturing light trails.

1/500　　1/250　　1/125

1/60　　1/30　　1/15

1/8　　1/4　　1/2

0.125 sec.　　0.25 sec.　　0.5 sec.

Photography cheat sheet in icons, Shutter Speed

1/30th 🥲

Mastering Exposure

Controlling Exposure:

- Shutter speed, along with aperture and ISO, is crucial for controlling exposure.

- Adjusting shutter speed regulates the amount of light entering the camera.

Practical Example:

- Consider photographing a flowing river:

- Fast Shutter Speed: Captures water droplets sharply.

- Slow Shutter Speed: Turns flowing water into a smooth, dreamy blur.

Balancing Shutter Speed:

- Like aperture and ISO, finding the right balance is essential.

- Adjust shutter speed based on the subject and the desired creative outcome.
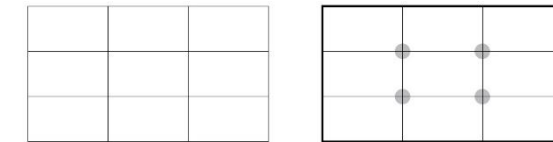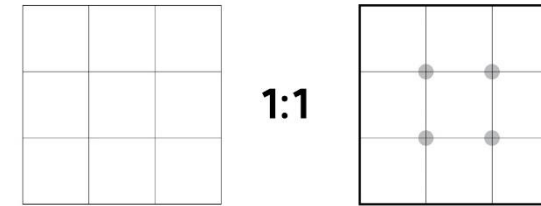
Composition

- Rule of thirds
- Perspective distortion
- Framing
- Importance of perspective
- Using natural light effectively

Rule of Thirds : Templates
best points of compose in any monitors aspect ratio

1:1

3:2

4:3

16:9

16:10

21:9

Rule of thirds

Perspective distortion

Woodlands of Marburg by Waldemar Jenek
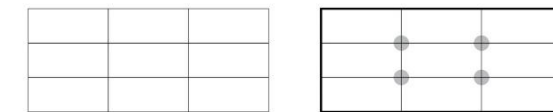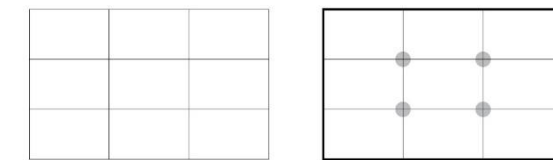
150mm

Framing

Importance of perspective

Using natural light effectively

prague charles bridge By courtyardpix
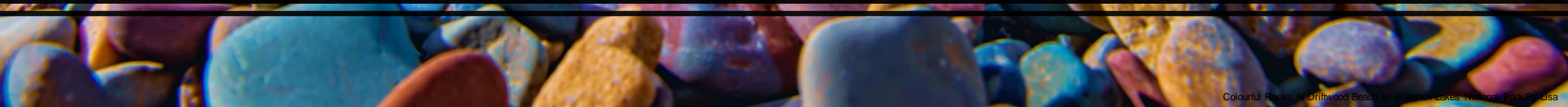
Practical Tips for Better Photography

- Holding the camera steady
- Importance of patience
- Reviewing and learning from mistakes

Q&A Session

- **Photography tour**

https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/photography-tour

Images

- Canon Camera by Waldemar Jenek

- Various apertures shown on a 50mm lens collage By SLDigi

- selective focus of professional digital camera near businessman recording video content in office By LIGHTFIELD STUDIOS

- Guía de parámetros By Merijar

- Photography cheat sheet in icons, Shutter Speed By piai

- design pattern collection set of professional DSLR photo camera body with zoom lens in various angles isolated white background. media technology and photography concept By stockphoto-graf

- https://www.dummies.com/article/home-auto-hobbies/photography/cameras/canon/canon-eos-90d-cheat-sheet-266873/

- Composition Proportions template in any aspect ratio monitors By C2HVectorist

- A man in red jacket walks towards the cold misty Sundoro mountain in the morning. By AHMAD FAIZAL YAHYA

- close up woman make hand framing gesture distant view . business concept By lovelyday12

- Colourful Rocks At Driftwood Beach In Waterton Lakes National Park By Lisa

- prague charles bridge By courtyardpix

- Woodlands of Marburg by Waldemar Jenek

- https://www.youtube.com/shorts/W9jaC9ckqpQ?feature=share

- https://www.youtube.com/shorts/bVfDjUgYKVk

- https://www.youtube.com/shorts/yiQQuIjfj8k

- https://www.youtube.com/shorts/MBV9FPXufkI

- https://www.youtube.com/shorts/2jXTHGYyknM

THANKS FOR ATTENDING

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