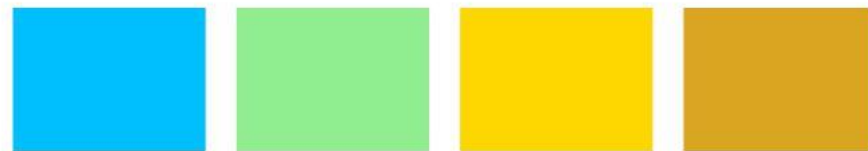


# Observing Photographing



# Observing Photographing

## Contents

### We like to talk about:

- Camera smartphone
- Camera icons
- To take a picture / To view photos
- **Camera settings on the smartphone:**
- Image format and resolution/ [Format i rozdzielczość obrazu](#)
- Set up grid/ [Skonfiguruj siatkę](#)
- The rule of thirds / [zasada trzecich](#)
- **Use settings:**
- Photography-flash
- Pro – ISO, White Balance, Exposure
- Delete photos from the gallery
- Download photos on the PC
- **Photography**
- **Photo language and photographic genres:**
- **Nature:** landscape, sky and the sun; natural elements like plants, and flowers; stones, water; ect
- **Portrait:** full figure and face portrait
- **Still-life:** exercise on still life
- Creative workshop for Photo album
- **Did you know?**

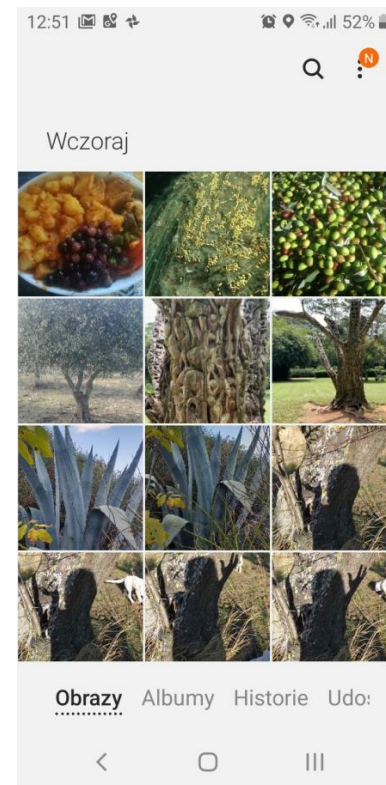
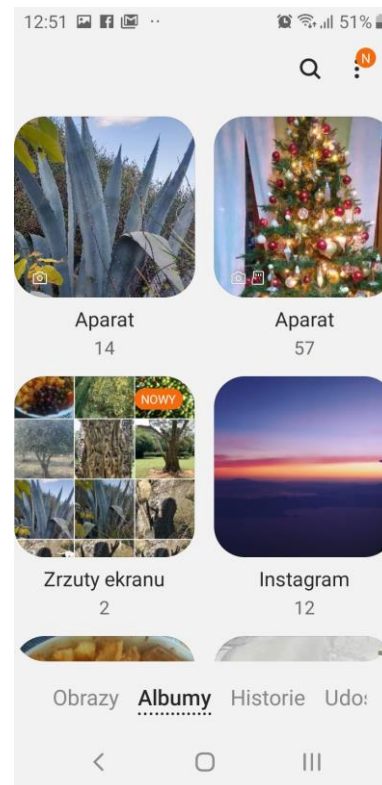
# Camera view photos



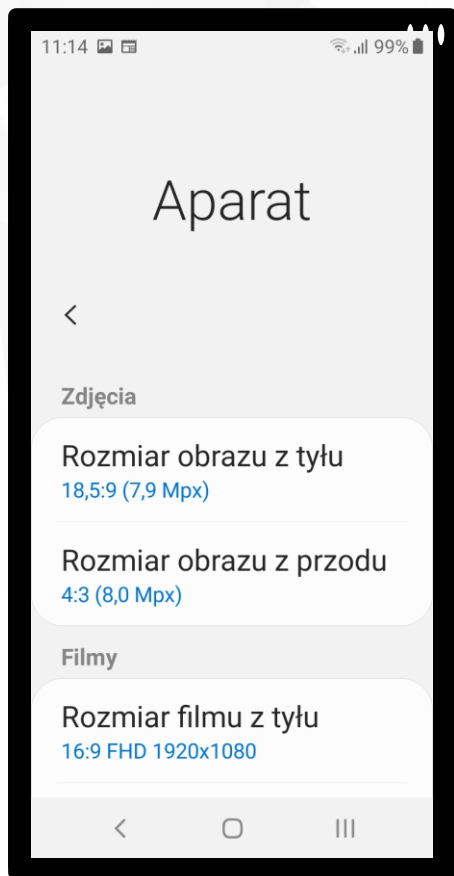
## Camera icons




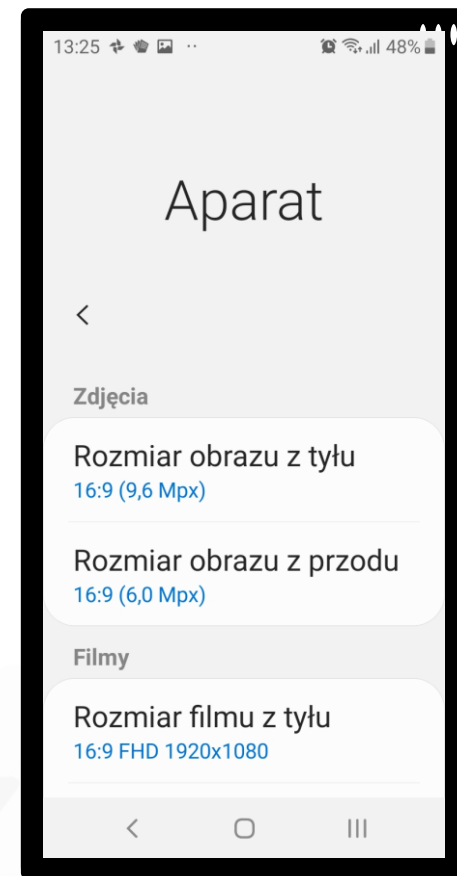
## To take /To



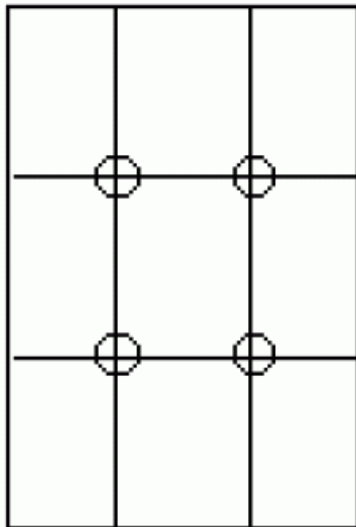
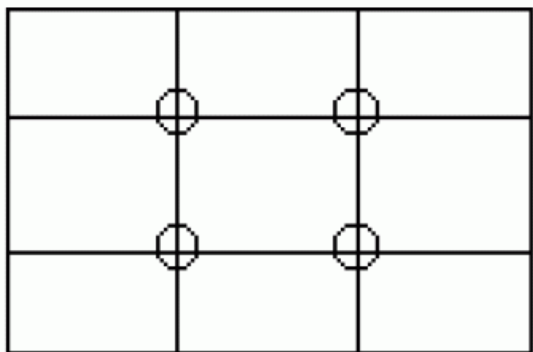
# Camera settings



- ▼ Photo > setting 
- ▼ Pictures >
- ▼ > Rear picture size (16:9)
- ▼ > Front picture size (16:9)
- ▼
- ▼
- ▼ Useful features
- ▼ > Grid lines (3 x 3)
- ▼ (Linie siatki)



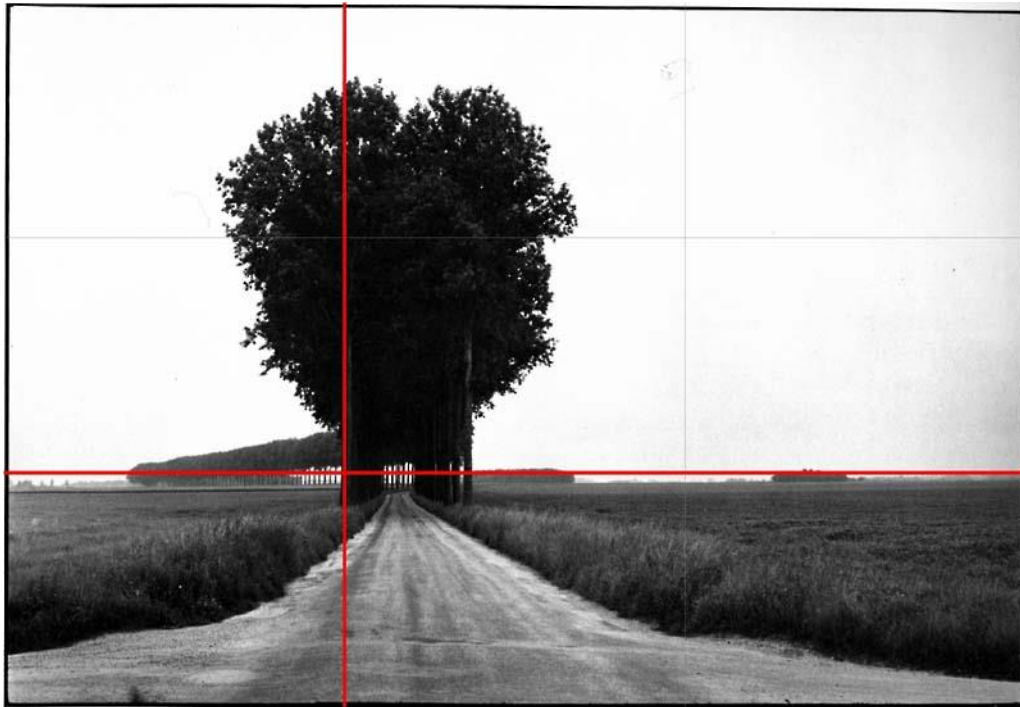
# The rule of thirds



The rule of thirds( zasada trzecich) is an essential photography technique. It can be applied to any subject to improve the composition and to produce images which are more engaging and better balanced. WHAT IS THE RULE OF THIRDS?

The rule of thirds involves mentally dividing up your image using 2 horizontal lines and 2 vertical lines, as shown below. You then position the important elements in your scene along those lines, or at the points where they meet.

# The rule of thirds

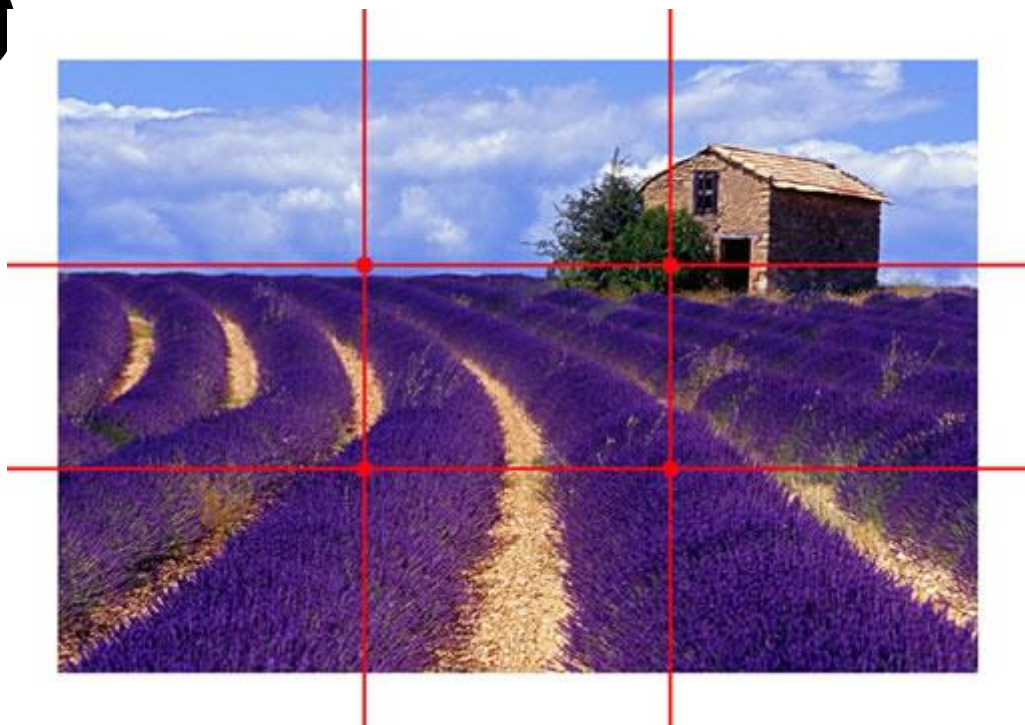


The idea is that an off-centre composition is more pleasing to the eye and looks more natural than one where the subject is placed right in the middle of the frame.

## HOW TO USE THE RULE OF THIRDS

When framing a photo, imagine the scene divided up as above. Think about what elements of the photo are most important, and try to position them at or near the lines and intersections of the grid. They don't have to be perfectly lined up as long as they're close.

# The rule of thirds



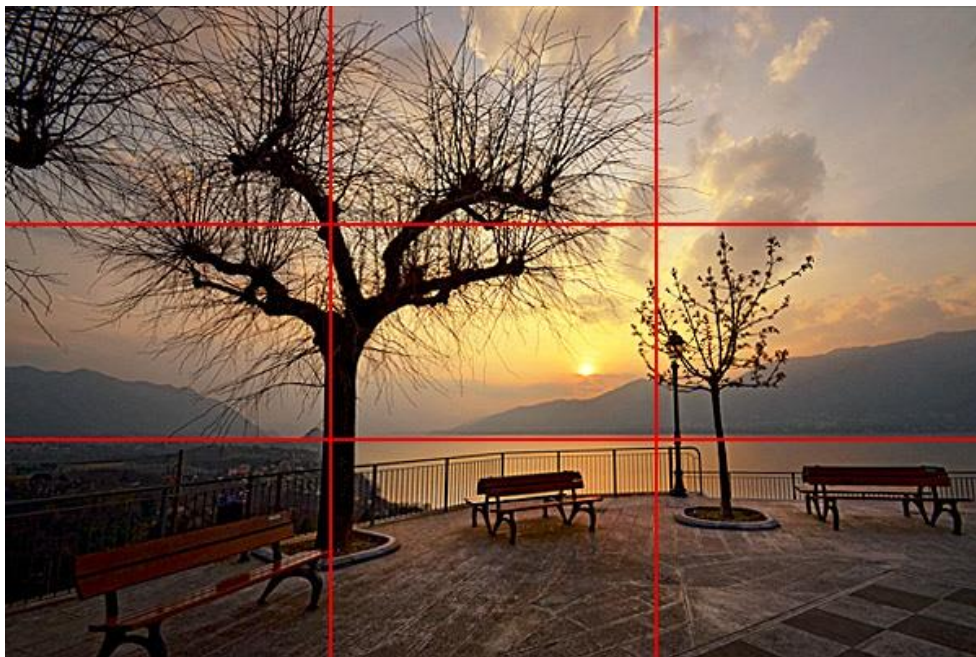
The horizon and main subject in this photo have been positioned near lines or intersections for maximum impact.

You may need to move around to get the best composition. This forces you to think more carefully about the shot, and is a good habit to get into whether you're using the rule of thirds or not.

To help you out, some cameras have a setting which overlays a rule of thirds grid onto your photo. This removes all guesswork and helps you get your positioning even more accurate.



# The rule of thirds



In landscape shots, it's common to position the horizon along the centre of the frame, but this can give the photo a "split in two" feel.

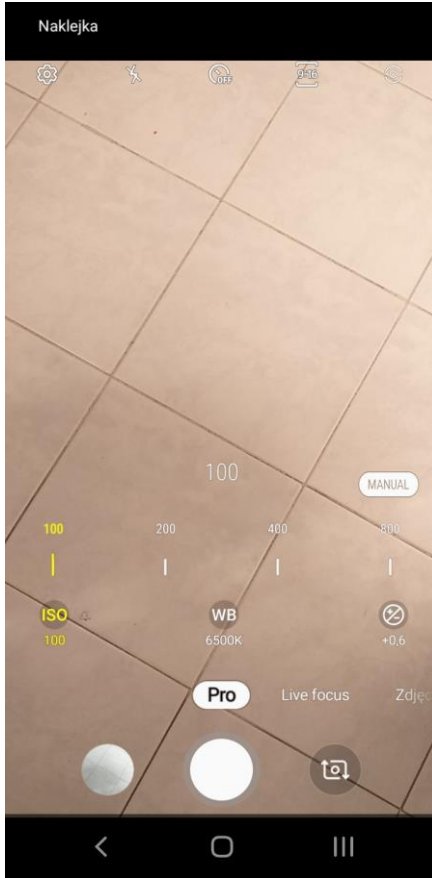
Instead, place it along one of the horizontal lines.



# The rule of thirds: examples



## Use setting Pro:



**ISO:** In Digital Photography ISO measures the sensitivity of the image sensor.

Value 100 is the standard one, but if I have little light and I can't use the flash I increase the sensitivity proportionally to the light that is there

# White balance (WB)



**Sunlight:** Option to select when shooting in full sun with clear sky



**Cloudy:** Option to be selected if operating with cloudy sky



**Incandescent light** with a light of yellow shade

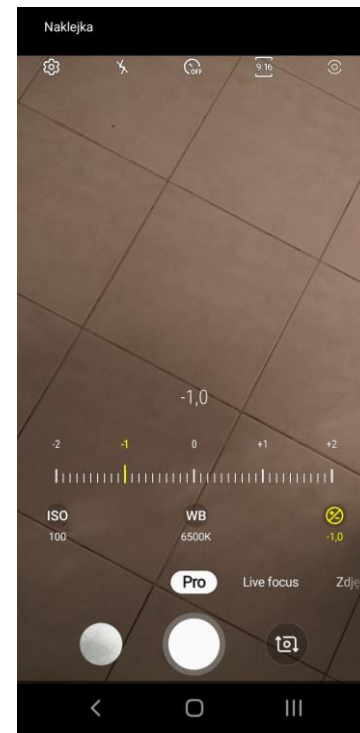
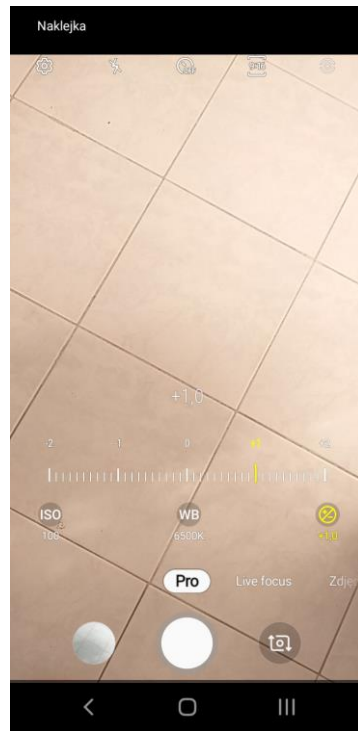
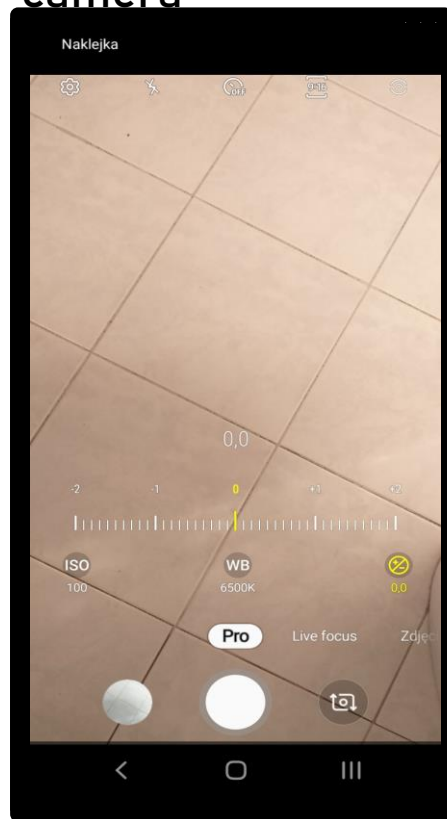


**Fluorescent lights:** "neon" or "led" with cold white light

**Auto:** "Automatic white balance. When we select this option, the camera operates in complete automation."

Use setting: **Exposure** is the amount of light which reaches your

camera



# Delete photos from the gallery



- 1) Open gallery
- 2) Chose photo
- 3) Open photo
- 4) Edit**
- 5) Share**
- 6) > Delete**

# How to Import Pictures from a Cell Phone to a Pc

- 1) Turn on your phone and your pc. Unlock both devices, if they are password protected.
- 2) Connect the small end of the **USB** cable to your phone.
- 3) Connect the standard end of the USB cable to your pc USB port (the port could be on the side or back of your laptop.) Windows will automatically detect your phone.
- 4)
- 5)

- 1) Open icon of your phone
- 2) The images are stored on your phone (they're often in a folder named **DCIM, Camera, or Photos**).
- 3) You can copy the images and then paste them to a pc folder.

4)



# How to Import Pictures from a Cell Phone to a Pc

## **For Android phones:**

You may see an "Allow Access to Your Data" dialog box. Touch "Allow" to continue the process.

(Windows may prompt you to choose what to do when the device is connected in the future.)

On your laptop, click "Import Photos and Videos," and Windows will begin looking for new images and videos stored on your phone using the Windows Photo app.

After it locates new images on your phone, you can select which pictures you want to transfer to your computer — you can simply "Select All" if you like.

Alternately, you can skip the Windows Photo app altogether, and use Windows Explorer to navigate to the folder where images are stored on your phone (they're often in a folder named DCIM, Camera, or Photos). You can copy the images and then paste them to a laptop folder.

1)

# How to Import Pictures from a Cell Phone to a Pc

For iPhones:

When you connect your phone's cable to the PC, your phone may prompt you to "Trust This Computer." Tap Trust. Your phone will be listed as a device in Windows Explorer.

Double-click the DCIM folder on your phone and then copy and paste images from your phone to a folder on your laptop.

Note: If you have iCloud enabled, you can't download your photos to your PC as they are saved on iCloud and not on your phone. In that case, use the iCloud app to import your photos

[sources: [Hoffman](#), [Microsoft](#)].

1)

# How to Import Pictures from a Cell Phone to a Pc

**If you a Mac user**, there are also plenty of ways to move pictures from your phone to your computer.

## **For iPhones:**

Connect your iPhone to one of your Mac's USB ports.

If your phone prompts you to "Trust This Computer," press "Trust."

Start the Photos app if it doesn't launch automatically.

If you don't see the Import option, manually click Import. Or, in the sidebar of the Photos app, you can click your phone's icon.

Select the images you want to import. To make things easy, just click "Import All New Photos."

## **For Android phones:**

Use a USB cable to connect your phone to the Mac computer.

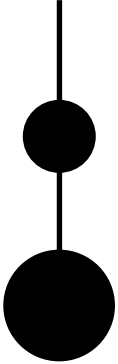
Open the Android File Transfer app. Navigate to the pictures folder on your phone — this will often be the DCIM or Camera folder.

Select the images you want, and then copy and paste them to a folder on your Mac computer

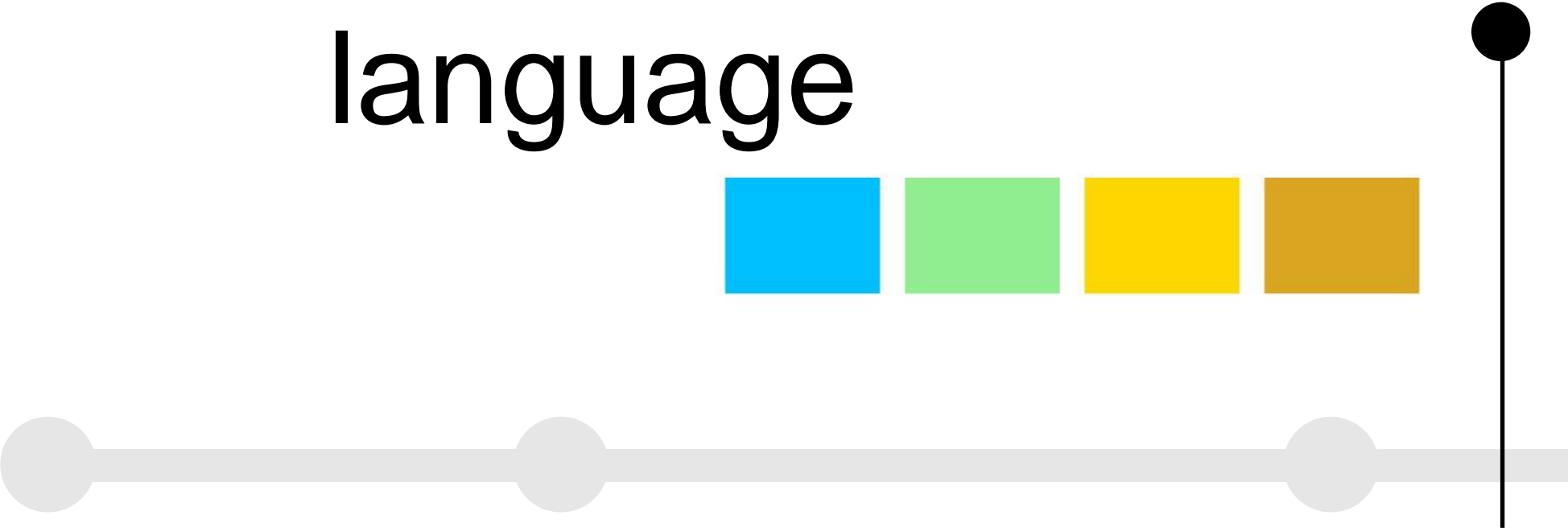
[source: [Apple](#)].

For both Android and iOS-based smartphones, there are gobs of free apps related to photo sharing and image transfer, and any number of them will work. And if you just want to quickly send an image or two, you can skip all of these steps and simply send pictures to your laptop via an email app on your phone.

1)



# Photographic language





# Photographic language

## Photographic composition - Perspective

The perspective is another very interesting aspect in the photographic composition that allows us to make a photograph particularly interesting and sometimes unusual.

As in the case of photographs from below and photographs from above, but can be used drastically, using lines (in particular diagonal lines) and objects.



# Photographic language: photographs from above



The head of the girl being closer to the lens of the camera, is larger than both the body and the other objects.

Being all the rest proportional (they have the same distance from the the lens of the camera/objective) the effect of depth is assured.



# Photographic language: photographs from below



# Photographic language: photographs from below



The following photo instead used an unusual snap point: close to the asphalt. This has made it possible to enlarge the subject in the foreground more than those who appear in the background, more than they are in reality. The final effect however is not that of a disproportionate photo but of a photo with a strong depth.

# Photographic language



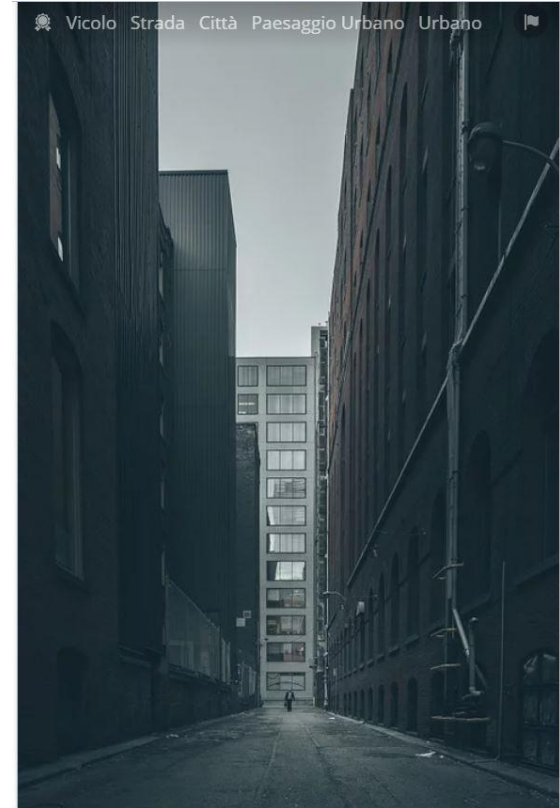
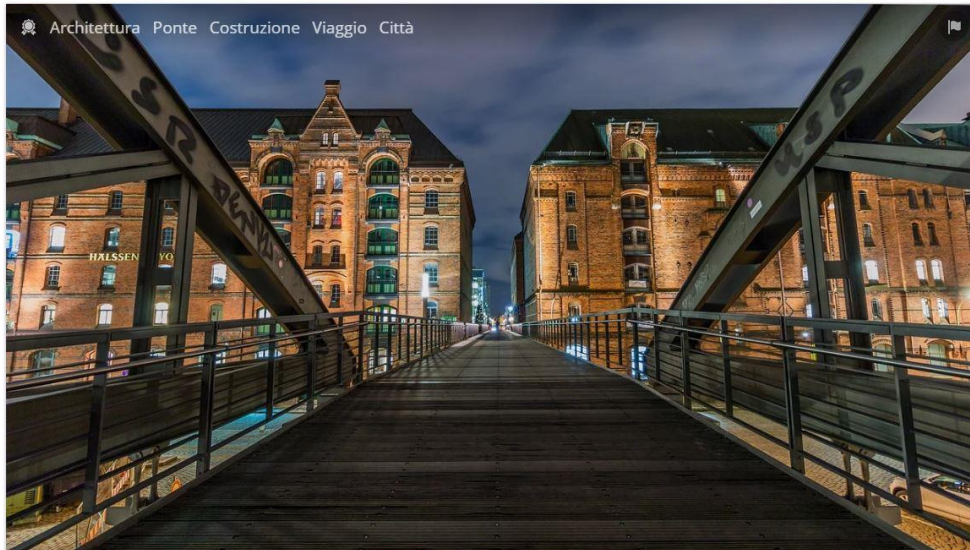
The four arrows that converge towards the center give the perspective:

- the narrowing of the floor
- the repetition of the elements (the side columns).
- Elements that become smaller towards the "center" of photography





# Photographic language



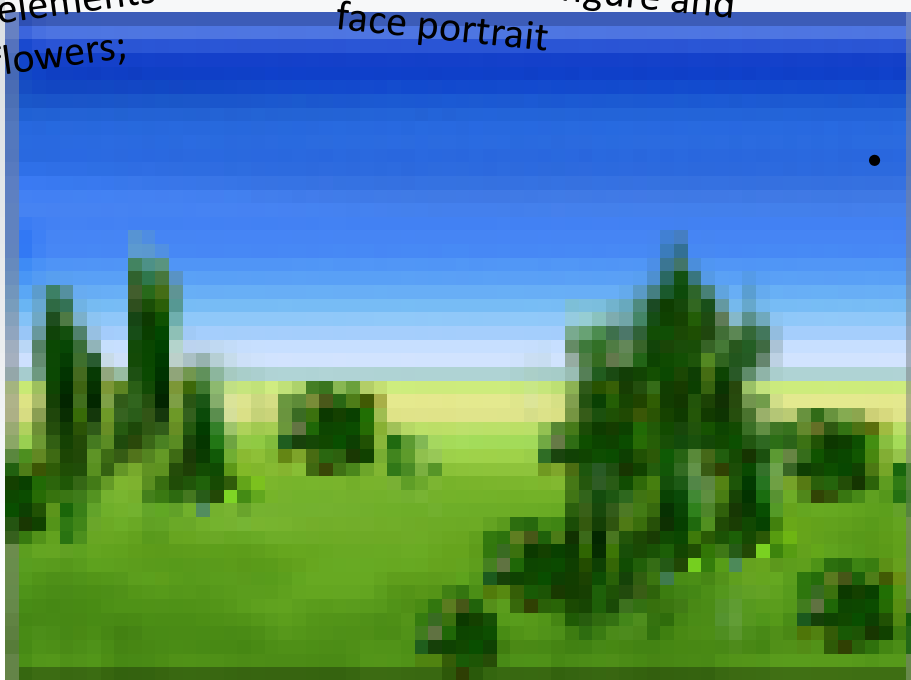
# Photographic language



# Photographic genres

- **Nature:** landscape, sky and the sun; natural elements like plants, and flowers; stones, water

- **Portrait:** full figure and face portrait



- **Still-life:** exercise on still life



# Photographic genres: nature



# Photographic genres: nature



# Photographic genres:

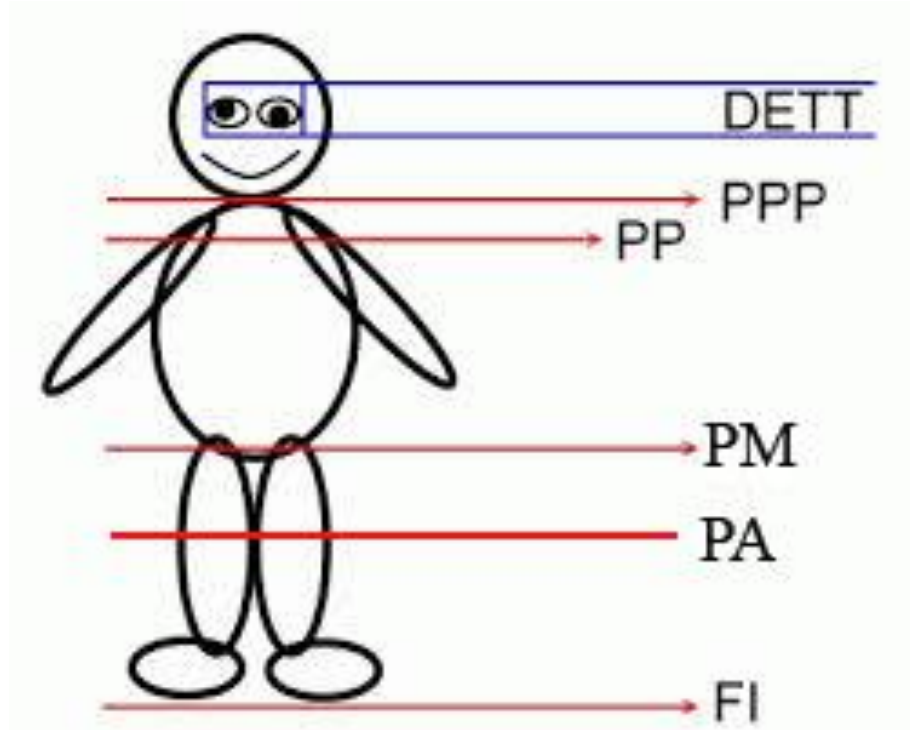




# Photographic genres: landscape



# Photographic genres: The portrait includes different types and styles



# Photographic genres: The portrait includes different types and styles



Full figure



# Photographic genres: The portrait includes different types and styles



American plan (PA) because it was introduced by American directors in the western cinema, where they used to cut the framing of the actors to include guns)

# Photographic genres: The portrait includes different types and styles



Middle plane (PM) or Half figure (MF)

Shot that takes the figure (one or more people) from the waist up.

# Photographic genres: The portrait includes different types and styles



Foreground (PP)

Shot of a face at shoulder height. The subject is isolated from the context, and its expression is the center of attention. In photography it is also known as "passport size"

# Photographic genres: The portrait



Only the face



# Photographic genres: The portrait

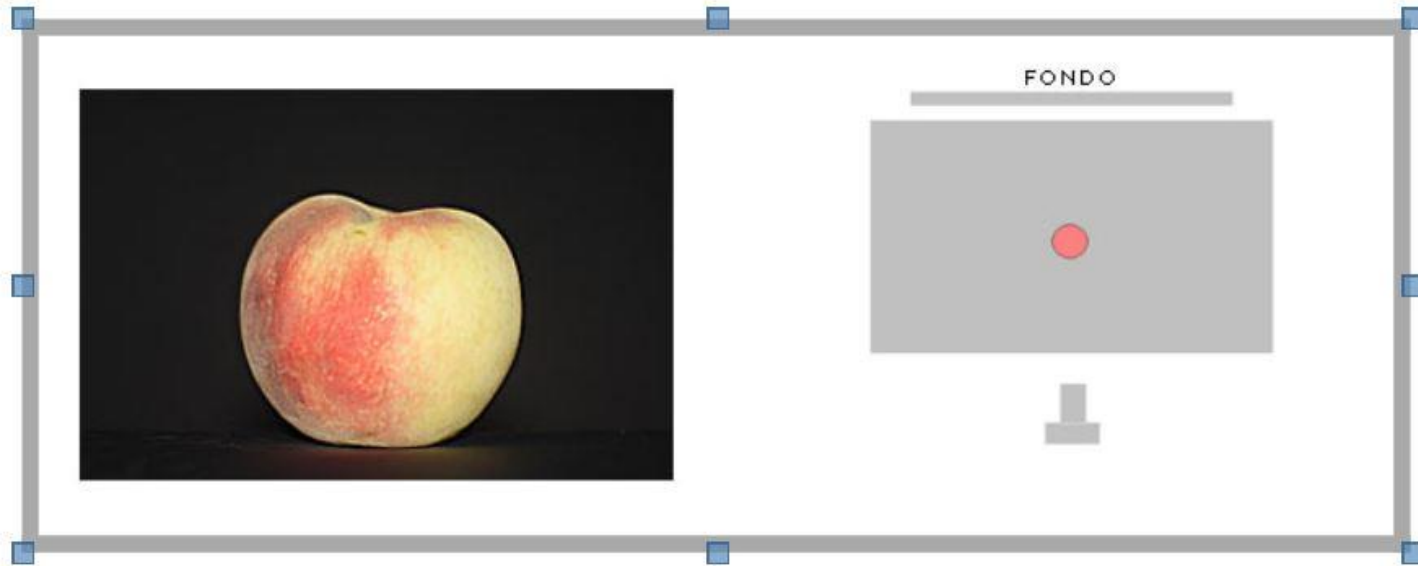


# Photographic genres: Tell a story



# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.

A peach photographed with different lighting:



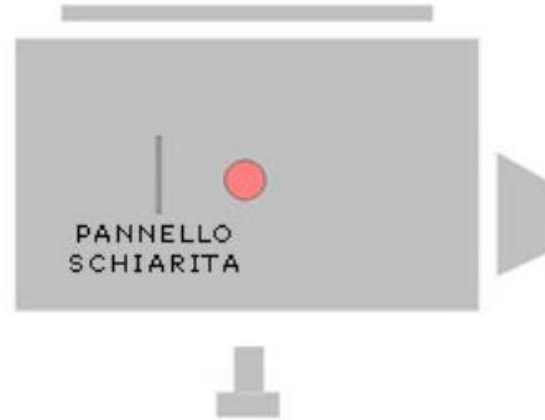
# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.

A peach photographed with different lighting:



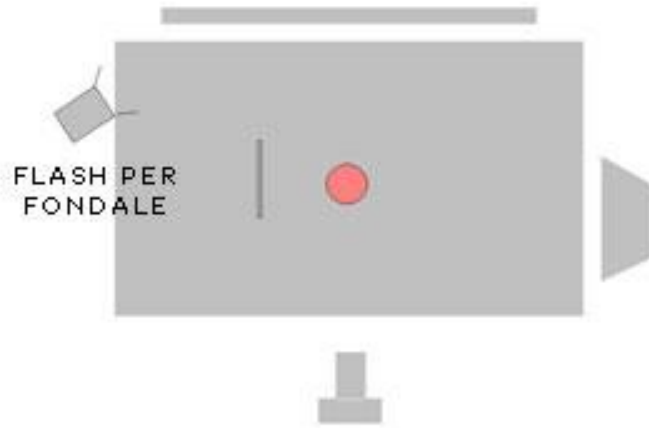


**Photographic genres:** exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.

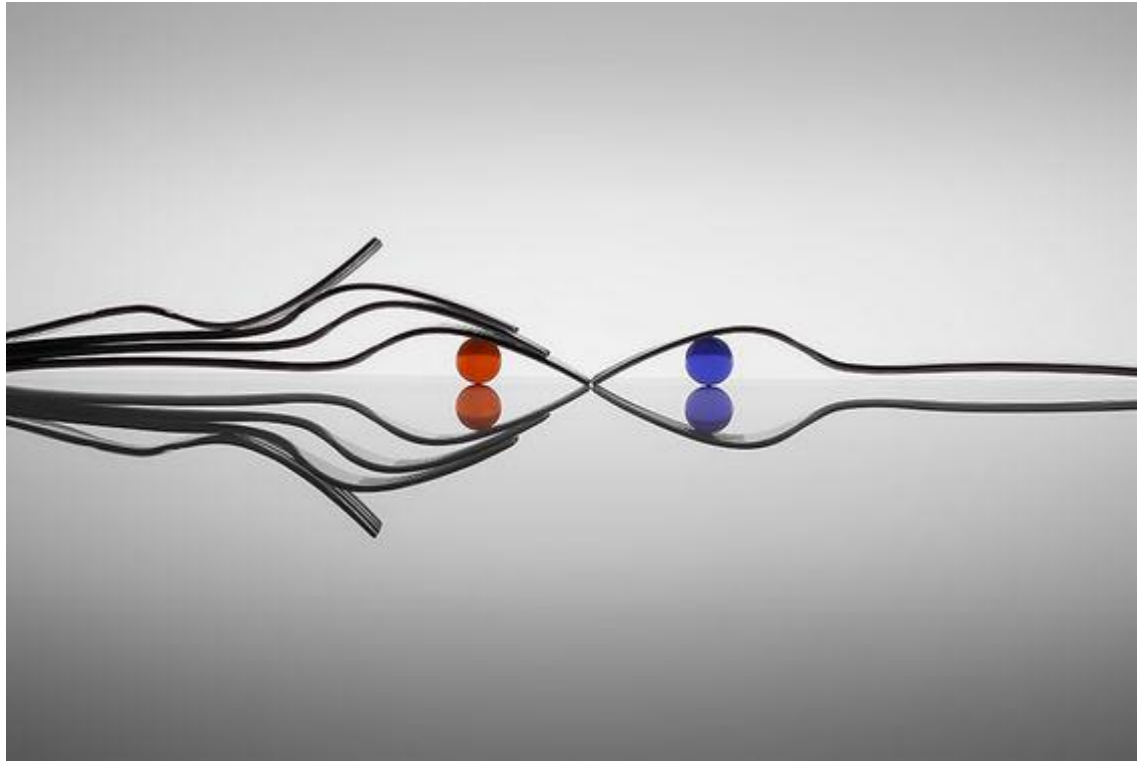
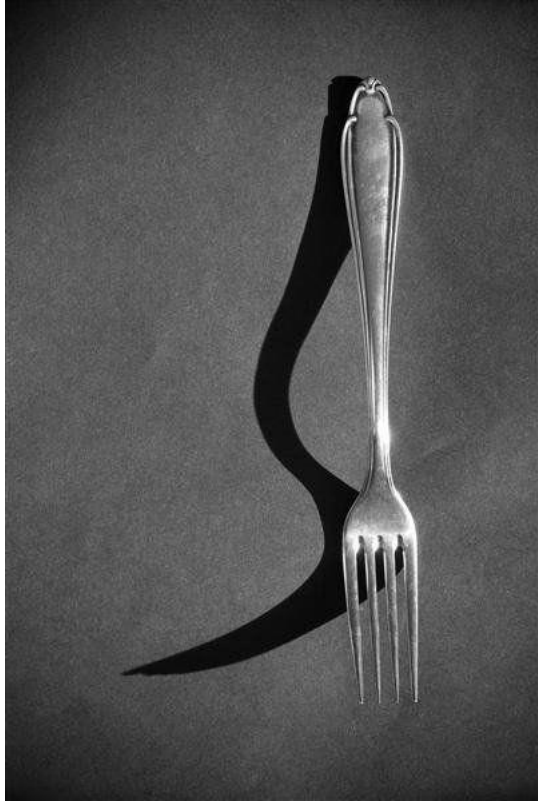


# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.

A peach photographed with different lighting:



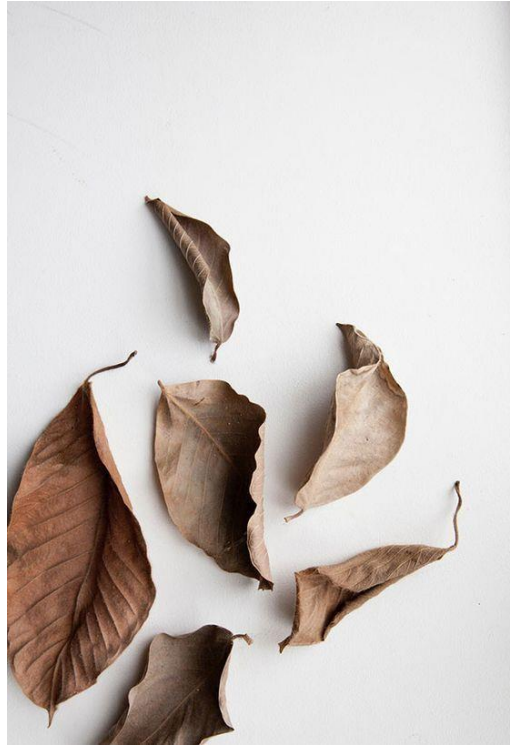
**Photographic genres:** exercise on still life with objects  
aimed at creative, fashion compositions.



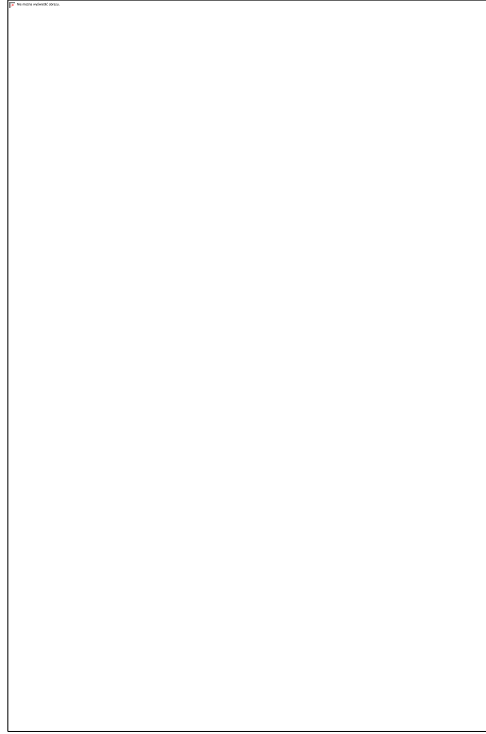
# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.



# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.

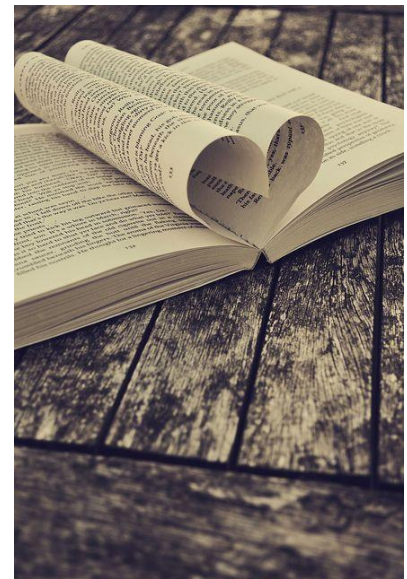


# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.







# Photographic genres: exercise on still life with objects aimed at creative, fashion compositions.





# Photographic language: 5 composition rules to keep in mind

remember:

1. the rule of thirds but above all apply it;
  2. Identify the key subjects of the scene;
  3. play with contrast, with lines, colors, frames, repetitions, textures and patterns;
  4. perspective and lights, always paying attention to the balance of the scene;
  5. And of course, always remember to use your inventiveness to go outside the box.
- 
- 



links:

<https://pixabay.com/pl/>

[www.pinterest.com](http://www.pinterest.com)



- Dziękuję za uwagę

- Grazie per l'attenzione

- Thanks for your attention