

DESN 350 Digital Imaging & Photography Week 2 Assignments

In Long, Read:

Ch 6 Exposure Basics

Ch 14 Editing Workflow and First Steps

1. Short Written Assignment

Make up a shortcut sheet for *your* camera, that you can carry with the camera. It should fit on *one page*, or ½ page if the font is not too large!

The purpose is to help you remember how to use your camera effectively, and to be quick and useful. So please use your own words, and not simply cut and paste from your manual. You are encouraged to include any instructions you wish to remember, but the following information is required:

- camera *model* information,
- how to force the *flash on/off*,
- how to set the exposure compensation +/-,
- how to set *white balance*,
- how to shoot *aperture-* and *shutter-priority*,
- how to use *spot focus*, *spot or zone exposure*,
- what the automatic exposure *modes* do, at least 4-6 that you might actually decide to use!
- how to activate the *self-timer* control,
- how can you see a histogram of the image?
- how to make your camera take *RAW* or *TIFF* images.

2. Photography Assignment: Exposure

Submit two images that you took, one that needed *over exposure*, and one that needed *under exposure* (*exposure compensation*). This means the images should feature either a dark or light subject that fills most of the frame, and the exposure *needed* to be adjusted to keep the subject realistically dark or light. (Look for a +/- control on your camera.) Watch out for clipping on the over-exposure example!

3. Exposure and depth of field as a design

elements. Create a collage of nine images of a small still-life representing three different aperture settings and three different exposures. Use small objects that have *form* as the dominant characteristic. The visible effects of the aperture settings will be easier to capture with the camera fairly close to the objects.

The exposure range should be +/- 1 to 1.5 stops. The aperture range should represent your camera's widest and narrowest apertures, plus one near the middle of that range.

Keep the camera in the same position for all of the images, so that any differences in the images are not the result of camera distance.

Avoid clipping. A *little* clipping is ok on one or two images, but avoid large areas of obvious highlight clipping.

Include short captions, as in the example shown in class, that specify the aperture and exposure settings you used.

Tutorial Assignments With Photoshop: (These are quick!)

4. Open the image straighten_me.jpg (chairs) and follow the tutorial pp.358-360. You will find the image at drbraukmann.com or on the disk accompanying your textbook. Watermark and turn in a JPEG image.

5. Open the graphwall.tiff and correct the barrel and pincushion distortion in the same manner as shown in the tutorial pp. 361-363. Watermark and turn in a JPEG image.

6. Use the Lens Correction filter to correct the perspective of Perspective_Correx.tif (skyscraper) as in the tutorial pp. 364-366. Watermark and turn in a JPEG image.

7. Photoshop Assignment

You are given an image (not from your textbook) of a *building*. Fix the lens distortion in the image using Photoshop, and add a watermark, and turn in a JPEG image.

Study Questions from Long, Ch 6 Exposure Basics

What problems does an *over-exposed* image have?

What problems does an *under-exposed* image have?

What is *aperture*?

What is a good reason to use a *higher* ISO?

What are the goals of image cropping?

What is a good reason to use a *lower* ISO?

From the Class

What is "clipping" in an image? How does it appear on a histogram?

+1 stop means *how much more* light hits the sensor?

Which aperture is *physically smaller*: f8 or f4?

How do you add a caption with PS?

How does *shutter speed* affect your image? (both ways+/-)

What are some strategies for composing strong pictures?

How does *aperture* affect your image? (both ways+/-)

In what ways do line elements contribute to interest or communication in an image?

What is *depth-of-field* in an image?

What should you include if you have a leading line?

What are the pros and cons of setting our cameras to use JPEG or TIFF or RAW images?

What do converging lines do in an image?

What are all the reasons we crop images? (also in Ch 14)

What is an implied line?

What type of line communicates energy? Peace?

Study Questions from Long, Ch 14 Editing Workflow and First Steps

What is the best order for doing the following edits?

1. *Cropping, correcting lens (perspective) distortion*
2. *Dust/spot removal*
3. *Tonal (brightness/contrast) adjustment*
4. *Color correction*
5. *(optional) Change to grayscale image*
6. *Retouching, glamorizing*
7. *(optional) Compositing – merging images*
8. *Noise reduction*
9. *Sharpening*
10. *Optimizing for print or other media*

What are two great and different uses for a self-timer?

How do you use exposure compensation?

What is bracketing?

What is the difference between spot focus and zone focus?

What is an image histogram?