



**BASICS OF PHOTOGRAPY**

**DAY ONE (1)**

# ABOUT US!



## JOMO RESOURCE CENTER

We are a group of Business, Leadership and IT experts passionate about providing a training platform and a community for individuals seeking to acquire tech, business, corporate and leadership skills.

### **Vision Statement:**

To become a unique, sought-after chain of training Firm in Nigeria by offering people a more convenient and efficient means of learning.

### **Mission Statement:**

To take learning from the classroom to peoples home through their gadgets and the power of modern technology.

# OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME



1. To help interested participants acquire basic Photography & Videography skills to support their chosen career.
2. To help participants find their spot or passion in Photography & Videography by exposing them to the dynamics of the industry.



**Gabriel S. Ejeh**

*Lead Trainer*

An author of 6 books with over a decade experience in writing, training, coaching, business consultancy, content creation and graphic design.

He is a Lead Facilitator at Jomo Resource Center who have contributed immensely to the development of the firm and enthusiastic about helping young people learn, relearn and unlearn.



**Sunday Ayobami**

*Trainer*

A Full-stack Developer,  
Experienced Digital Marketer and  
Graphics Designer with Vast  
Experience in Computing and  
Passing Knowledge.

He is a Marketing Assistant at Jomo  
Resource Center and responsible for  
managing the firm's online presence  
and social handles.

**CONNECT  
WITH US!**

**081 0322 4069**

Save as **JomoRC**

**To your contact list.**



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@resourcejo51295

**BEFORE WE GET  
STARTED TODAY,  
LET'S HAVE A VISUAL  
OF ALL THE 11  
CORPORATE &  
BUSINESS COURSES  
OFFERED BY JOMO  
RESOURCE CENTER.**

***Follow these steps to view the courses:***

1. Visit <https://elearn.jomorc.com/>
2. Scroll down and Click on “Corporate & Business Courses”
3. Scroll down to view the list of the courses.
4. Click on Read More or Buy Now for more details or for check out.

# CORPORATE & BUSINESS COURSES

<b>S.N</b>	<b>COURSE</b>	<b>LESSONS</b>	<b>DURATION</b>	<b>PRICE ₦</b>
<b>1</b>	Customer Service Essentials	42	8 Weeks	14,000.00
<b>2</b>	Team Building & Management	20	4 Weeks	10,000.00
<b>3</b>	Corporate Profiling & Job Application	54	8 Weeks	14,000.00
<b>4</b>	Personal & Servant Leadership	42	8 Weeks	12,000.00
<b>5</b>	Business Planning & Implementation	50	8 Weeks	15,000.00
<b>6</b>	Business Documentation & Accounting	50	8 Weeks	15,000.00
<b>7</b>	Business Registration & Legalization	58	8 Weeks	15,000.00
<b>8</b>	Human Resource Management	43	8 Weeks	15,000.00
<b>9</b>	Communication & Public Speaking	58	8 Weeks	14,000.00
<b>10</b>	Project Management	43	8 Weeks	14,000.00
<b>11</b>	Marketing & Branding	76	8 Weeks	14,000.00





# *Getting Started*

1. What Did you **GRADUATE FROM?**
2. What did you **GRADUATE WITH?**



# FAQ

*Frequently Asked Questions*

# 1. IS IT COMPULSORY TO JOIN A BREAK-OUT GROUP?



YES.

Break-out Group is your only means of claiming membership of this class. Attendance will be taken by Group leaders and would be used to assess your participation.

## 2. WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF A GROUP LEADER?



- Administer daily attendance
- Communicate useful information to Group Members
- Report absconding members
- Receive **CASH** contribution for project
- Verify all bank transfer or payments
- Write report at the end of the class



### **3. IS IT COMPULSORY TO PAY FOR PROJECT?**

While payment for Group Project (N500) is compulsory, personal project is not. Personal projects are for only interested members of the class who picks interest in any of the available options.

# PROJECT FEE PAYMENT

Payment of Group (500) and/or personal (1k or 1.5k) project should be made to:

**Acct. No. 5410834620**

**Name: ICT SAED PROJECT**

**Bank: MoniePoint**

Where possible, indicate Group Number, Roll Number or State code when making transfer or click <https://jomorc.com/ict-saed-payment/> to pay online with your ATM Card.



## 4. IS ATTENDANCE TO CLASS COMPULSORY?



Very compulsory.

Not just attendance, active participation is the least expected of every member of this class. Be here everyday, familiarize with your group and ensure to verify from your Group Leader any new information and ensure that your attendance is well noted.

**BATCH****FILM & PHOTOGRAPHY****GROUP NO.**

S/N	NAME	STATE CODE	PHONE NO.	SEX	01	02	03	04	05	06	CMP	FEE	REMARK
1													
2													
3													
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**REPORT:** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 5. WHAT ARE THE TOOLS NEEDED FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION?

1. Smartphone: for practical. Ensure to have your phone charged ahead of the class.
2. Data & Internet Connection.
3. Pen and jotter for note taking.





## **6. IS IT POSSIBLE TO GET A REFUND FOR PERSONAL PROJECT?**

Refund for personal project will be made to individuals who's project were mistakenly omitted through their group leaders with a subtraction of the general project fee.



## CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

*This is to certify that*

*Ojo Ilyas*

Participated in the 2023 ICT SAED In-camp Training Program of the NYSC, Cross River State which Featured classes on: Artificial Intelligence, Content Creation, Graphic and Affiliate Marketing.



## CERTIFICATE OF AWARD

*Presented to*

*ONUMAJURU IKECHUKWU UCHENNA*

*For the uncommon Leadership skill displayed during the 2023 Batch C, Stream II Orientation Course of the NYSC, Cross River State.*

*14th Dec. 2023*



**JOMO  
RESOURCE  
CENTER**  
BN:6875610

## 7. IS IT POSSIBLE TO EARN A CERTIFICATE FOR THIS TRAINING?

1. 50% discount on any two (2) of 43 Online Courses
2. Access to a world-wide accessible and self-paced training platform.
3. Opportunity to learn at your convince and schedule at Anytime of the day.
4. Access to free 10 e-Books for personal, career and professional development.
5. Subscription fee at N1,000 **ONLY**.

Click

<https://forms.gle/8SKZMuMXDpqkkzaV6>

to join.



# C.M.P CORPS MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME

**Grooming Strong, Efficient  
& Reliable Workforce**

## Join Now!

**WhapsApp**  
**First Name &  
State Code to**

**08103224069**

### Benefits

- Access to Free Career Mentorship & professional guidance.
- Access to 10 free e-Books on personal & career Development.
- 50% discount on any two (2) of 43 online training courses with training certificates



1. 50% discount on any two (2) of 43 Online Courses
  2. Access to a world-wide accessible and self-paced training platform.
  3. Opportunity to learn at your convenience and schedule at Anytime of the day.
  4. Access to free 10 e-Books for personal, career and professional development.
  5. Subscription fee at N1,000 **ONLY**.
- Click  
<https://forms.gle/8SKZMuMXDpqkkaV6> to join.

# PROJECT SELECTION

For an even opportunity, the Calendar remains a constant project as it is the only project at a 1000 naira fee. The class will therefore choose one of the three ( Jotter, Frame & Handbag).

The option with the highest votes will be added to Calendar and members can choose either of the two options.



**SELECTION OF  
GROUP LEADERS**

**FORMATION OF  
TASK FORCE**

**FORMATION OF  
BREAK-OUT  
GROUPS**

**DISTRIBUTION OF  
GROUP  
ASSIGNMENTS**

SECTION 01:

# WHO IS A PHOTOGRAPHER?



A Photographer is an individual who uses technical expertise, creativity, and composition skills to produce and preserve images that tell a story or record an event.

***Photographers typically do the following:***

- Analyze and plan the composition of photographs
- Use various photographic techniques and lighting equipment
- Capture subjects in professional-quality photographs
- Enhance the subject's appearance with natural or artificial light
- Use photo-enhancing software
- Maintain a digital portfolio to demonstrate their work
- Archive and manage imagery in form of frame or photo album





# TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHERS:

- ❑ ***Aerial photographers*** travel in planes or helicopters to capture overhead photographs of buildings and landscapes. They often use cameras with gyrostabilizers to counteract the movement of the aircraft and ensure high-quality images.
- ❑ ***Commercial and industrial photographers*** take pictures of subjects such as buildings, models, merchandise, artifacts, and landscapes. They usually go on location to take pictures for magazine covers, engineering projects, or other purposes.



# TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHERS:

- ❑ **Drone photographers** operate unmanned aerial vehicles with an integrated camera to capture 360-degree imagery of buildings, landscapes, scenery, or events.
- ❑ **Fine arts photographers** sell their photographs as artwork. In addition to their knowledge of techniques such as lighting and the use of lenses, fine arts photographers need to have creativity and artistic talent.
- ❑ **News photographers**, also called *photojournalists*, photograph people, places, and events for newspapers, journals, magazines, or television. In addition to taking still photos, photojournalists often work with digital video.



# TYPES OF PHOTOGRAPHERS:

- **Portrait photographers** take pictures of individuals or groups of people and may own or work in studios. They specialize in covering weddings, religious ceremonies, or school photographs and can archive those in form of frame or album.
- **Scientific photographers** capture scientific or medical data or phenomena. Because they focus on accurately representing subjects visually, these photographers limit the use of software to clarify an image. Scientific photographers who take pictures of objects too small to be seen with the naked eye use microscopes to photograph their subjects.



**SECTION 02:**

# **TYPES OF CAMERA & FEATURES**



01

# DSLR (DIGITAL SINGLE-LENS REFLEX) CAMERAS:

DSLR cameras use a mirror mechanism to reflect light from the lens up into an optical viewfinder. When you press the shutter button, the mirror flips up, allowing light to hit the image sensor.

## ▪ **Features:**

- Interchangeable lenses for versatile shooting options.
- Typically larger sensors, allowing for better image quality and low-light performance.
- Manual control over settings like aperture, shutter speed, and ISO.
- Wide range of accessories available for customization.



## 02

# MIRRORLESS CAMERAS:

Mirrorless cameras do not have a mirror mechanism like DSLRs. Instead, light passes directly onto the image sensor, which displays the image on an electronic viewfinder or LCD screen.

### ▪ **Features:**

- Compact and lightweight design compared to DSLRs.
- Electronic viewfinders provide real-time previews of exposure and other settings.
- Interchangeable lenses for flexibility.
- Often offer advanced features like in-body image stabilization and high-speed shooting.



03

# POINT-AND-SHOOT CAMERAS:

Point-and-shoot cameras are compact, fully automatic cameras designed for ease of use. They typically have fixed lenses and smaller image sensors compared to DSLRs and mirrorless cameras.

## ▪ **Features:**

- Automatic settings for quick and easy shooting.
- Compact and portable, making them great for travel or everyday use.
- Limited manual control options compared to DSLRs and mirrorless cameras.
- Built-in flash and zoom lenses for versatility.



## 04 SMARTPHONE CAMERAS:

Smartphone cameras have become increasingly popular for casual photography and videography. They are built into mobile phones and offer convenience and accessibility.

### ▪ **Features:**

- Compact and always available in your pocket.
- Often equipped with multiple lenses for different focal lengths and effects.
- User-friendly interfaces with automatic settings and editing options.
- Integration with apps for easy sharing and editing.





# CHOOSING THE RIGHT CAMERA:

- ❑ *Budget:* DSLRs and mirrorless cameras tend to be more expensive than point-and-shoots and smartphones.
- ❑ *Intended Use:* Determine if you need manual control and interchangeable lenses or prefer simplicity and convenience.
- ❑ *Portability:* Think about whether you prioritize size and weight for on-the-go shooting.
- ❑ *Demo:* Compare different types of cameras and discuss their pros and cons.



SECTION 03:

# PARTS OF THE CAMERA



# LENS:

The lens is the optical component of the camera that focuses light onto the camera's image sensor. It has the following functions:

- Determines the field of view (how much of the scene will be captured).
- Controls the amount of light entering the camera (aperture).
- Determines the sharpness and clarity of the image.
- Types: Different lenses offer various focal lengths, apertures, and optical characteristics suited for different types of photography and videography.



## *CAMERA BODY:*

The camera body houses the internal components of the camera, including the image sensor, processor, and controls. It has the following functions:

- Provides the structure and housing for other camera components.
- Houses the image sensor, which captures the incoming light to create the image.
- Contains buttons, dials, and menus for controlling settings and functions.
- **Varieties:** Camera bodies come in various sizes, shapes, and materials, ranging from compact point-and-shoots to professional DSLRs and mirrorless cameras.



## 03

# VIEWFINDER:

The viewfinder is the part of the camera used for composing and sometimes focusing the image before capture. It has the following types:

- *Optical Viewfinder:* Found in DSLR cameras, provides a direct view through the lens via a mirror and prism system.
- *Electronic Viewfinder (EVF):* Used in mirrorless cameras, displays a digital image preview generated by the camera's sensor.
- *LCD Screen:* Many cameras feature a rear LCD screen that serves as both a viewfinder and for reviewing images and videos.



## *SHUTTER:*

The shutter is a mechanism that controls the duration of time that light is allowed to reach the camera's sensor. It has the following functions:

- Determines the exposure time (shutter speed) of the image or video.
- Regulates motion blur in moving subjects.
- Can be mechanical or electronic depending on the camera type.



## 05 *CONTROLS AND SETTINGS:*

Various buttons, dials, and menus on the camera body allow users to adjust settings and control camera functions. They have the following functions:

- *Aperture:* Controls the size of the lens opening to regulate the amount of light.
- *Shutter Speed:* Determines how long the shutter remains open to expose the sensor to light.
- *ISO:* Controls the sensitivity of the camera's sensor to light.
- *White Balance:* Adjusts the color temperature of the image to match the lighting conditions.
- *Focus:* Sets the point of focus within the frame.
- *Mode Dial:* Offers different shooting modes such as manual, aperture priority, shutter priority, and automatic.



SECTION 04:

# BASIC CAMERA SETTINGS





# 01

## ***SHUTTER SPEED:***

Shutter speed refers to the amount of time the camera's shutter remains open to allow light to reach the image sensor. It has the following functions:

- Controls the exposure duration of each frame in video recording.
- Determines how motion is captured in the video—faster shutter speeds freeze motion, while slower speeds create motion blur.

### **Settings:**

- Measured in fractions of a second (e.g., 1/1000s, 1/60s).
- Faster shutter speeds (e.g., 1/1000s) are suitable for capturing fast-moving subjects or scenes with lots of light.
- Slower shutter speeds (e.g., 1/30s) are used for low-light conditions or to create artistic motion blur effects.

### **Considerations:**

- Adjust shutter speed based on the desired look of the video and the lighting conditions.
- Avoid excessively slow shutter speeds without stabilization, as they can result in shaky footage.

## APERTURE:

Aperture refers to the size of the opening in the lens through which light passes to reach the image sensor. It has the following functions:

- Controls the amount of light entering the camera.
- Determines the depth of field, or the range of sharpness in the image.

### Settings:

- Measured in f-stops (e.g.,  $f/2.8$ ,  $f/5.6$ ).
- Lower f-stop values (e.g.,  $f/2.8$ ) correspond to larger apertures, allowing more light and creating a shallower depth of field.
- Higher f-stop values (e.g.,  $f/16$ ) correspond to smaller apertures, letting in less light and resulting in a deeper depth of field.

### Considerations:

- Choose aperture based on desired depth of field—wider apertures for blurred backgrounds (e.g., portraits) and narrower apertures for sharper backgrounds (e.g., landscapes).
- Be mindful of lens limitations, as some lenses have a maximum and minimum aperture.

ISO measures the sensitivity of the camera's image sensor to light. Its functions includes:

- Adjusts the camera's sensitivity to light, allowing for proper exposure in various lighting conditions.
- Increasing ISO makes the sensor more sensitive to light, useful in low-light situations, but it can introduce digital noise.

### **Settings:**

- Typically ranges from ISO 100 to ISO 6400 or higher, depending on the camera.
- Lower ISO values (e.g., ISO 100) are suitable for bright conditions with ample light.
- Higher ISO values (e.g., ISO 1600 or higher) are used in low-light conditions or when faster shutter speeds are needed.

### **Considerations:**

- Keep ISO as low as possible to maintain image quality, as higher ISO settings can result in increased noise/grain.
- Balance ISO with aperture and shutter speed to achieve the desired exposure while minimizing noise.