

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES AND FINAL PROJECT

DAY 06

REMINDER

Project Fee Payment Ends today.

Group (500) and/or personal (1k or 1.5k) Make your payment 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.





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to join

**BEFORE WE GET
STARTED TODAY,
LET'S HAVE A VISUAL
VIEW OF ALL THE 53
COURSES OFFERED BY
JOMO RESOURCE
CENTER.**

Follow these steps to view the courses:

1. Visit jomoresourcecenter.com.ng
2. Scroll down and Click on “Course Gallery”
3. Select a Category and to see the courses.
4. Click on View Course from the list to see more details about the courses.



**QUOTE OF
THE DAY**

**Of all thy
earnings, save
at least 10% for
savings and
investment.**

SECTION 01: ADVANCED CAMERA SETTINGS

Advanced camera settings play a crucial role in capturing high-quality videos and allowing videographers to exercise creative control over their footage. Here are some advanced camera settings and techniques:



01

WHITE BALANCE:

White balance adjusts the color temperature of the camera's sensor to accurately reproduce colors under different lighting conditions.

- **Presets:** Most cameras offer preset white balance settings such as daylight, cloudy, tungsten, fluorescent, and custom options.
- **Manual Adjustment:** Advanced users can manually adjust the white balance to achieve precise color accuracy by using Kelvin temperature values or adjusting color sliders.



02

FOCUS MODES:

- **Single Autofocus (AF-S):** The camera focuses on a subject once and maintains focus until the shutter button is released or repressed.
- **Continuous Autofocus (AF-C or AI Servo):** The camera continuously adjusts focus to track a moving subject, ensuring it remains sharp and in focus.
- **Manual Focus (MF):** Allows the user to manually adjust the focus ring on the lens to achieve precise focus, particularly useful in situations where autofocus may struggle.



FRAME RATES:

- **Standard Frame Rates:** Common frame rates for video include 24fps (frames per second), 30fps, and 60fps. 24fps is typically used for a cinematic look, while 30fps and 60fps are common for broadcast and online content.
- **High Frame Rates (Slow Motion):** Some cameras offer higher frame rates (e.g., 120fps, 240fps) for capturing slow-motion footage. When played back at standard frame rates, footage shot at higher frame rates appears smooth and slowed down.



04

SHUTTER SPEED:

- **Shutter Angle/Shutter Speed:** Shutter speed controls the amount of time the camera's sensor is exposed to light. In videography, shutter angle is often used instead of shutter speed and is expressed as a fraction of a full rotation of the shutter.
- **Motion Blur:** Adjusting the shutter speed affects the amount of motion blur in the video. Slower shutter speeds result in more motion blur, while faster shutter speeds freeze motion.



05

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION:

- **Exposure Adjustment:** Exposure compensation allows users to manually adjust the exposure of their videos by increasing or decreasing the camera's automatic exposure settings.
- **Fine-Tuning:** Useful for situations where the camera's automatic exposure may overexpose or underexpose the image, providing finer control over the exposure level.



PICTURE PROFILES/ PICTURE STYLES:

- **Customized Settings:** Advanced cameras often offer picture profiles or picture styles that allow users to customize image parameters such as contrast, saturation, sharpness, and color tone.
- **Log Profiles:** Log or flat picture profiles preserve more dynamic range in the image, allowing for greater flexibility in color grading during post-production.



AUDIO SETTINGS:

- **Audio Levels:** Adjust the input levels of the camera's internal or external microphones to prevent clipping (distortion) or overly quiet audio.
- **Manual/Automatic Gain Control (AGC):** Choose between manual and automatic gain control to adjust the microphone's sensitivity to incoming audio.



SECTION 02: UNDERSTANDING DEPTH OF FIELD

Depth of field (DoF) refers to the range of distance within a scene that appears acceptably sharp in an image or video. It is influenced by several factors, including aperture, focal length, distance to the subject, and sensor size. Understanding depth of field and its creative applications allows videographers to manipulate focus to draw attention to specific elements within the frame and enhance the visual storytelling of their videos. Here's an overview of depth of field and its creative applications:



01

SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD:

A shallow depth of field occurs when only a small portion of the scene is in focus, while the background and foreground are blurred.

- **Aperture:** Achieved by using a wide aperture (small f-stop number), such as f/1.8 or f/2.8.
- **Subject Isolation:** Use a shallow depth of field to isolate the main subject from the background, drawing attention to the subject and creating a sense of separation from the surroundings.
- **Emphasis on Detail:** Highlight specific details or elements within the frame by blurring distracting background or foreground elements, directing the viewer's focus to the intended subject or object.
- **Cinematic Look:** Create a cinematic or artistic look by enhancing the separation between the subject and the background, adding depth and visual interest to the composition.

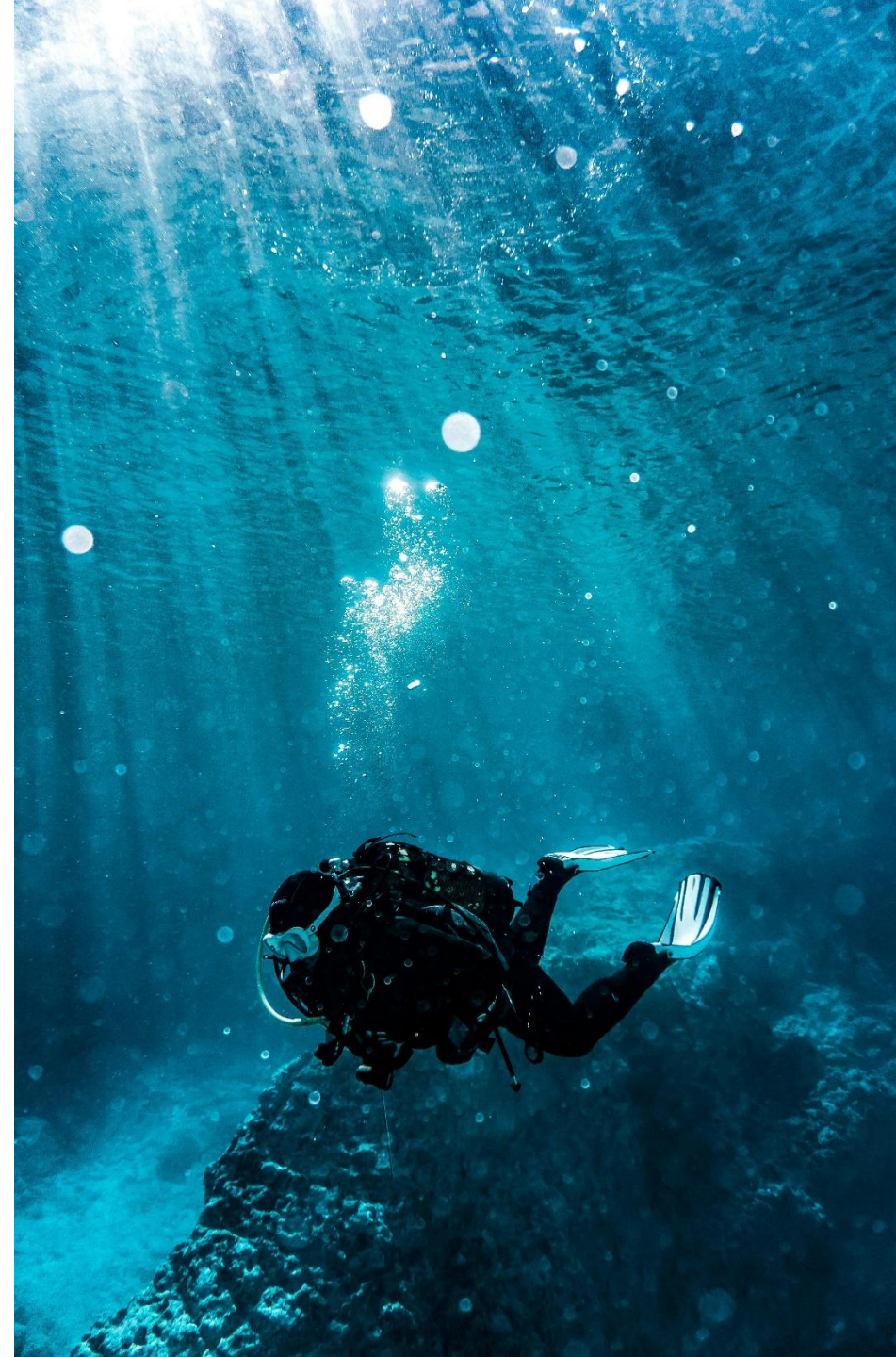


02

DEEP DEPTH OF FIELD:

A deep depth of field occurs when a large portion of the scene, from the foreground to the background, is in sharp focus.

- **Aperture:** Achieved by using a narrow aperture (large f-stop number), such as f/8, f/11, or f/16.
- **Landscape Photography:** Capture expansive landscapes or architectural scenes with intricate details throughout the frame, ensuring sharpness from foreground to background.
- **Storytelling:** Maintain focus on multiple subjects or elements within the frame, allowing viewers to explore and discover details throughout the scene.
- **Environmental Portraits:** Showcase subjects within their surroundings, providing context and enhancing the narrative by keeping both the subject and the environment in focus.



03

FOCAL LENGTH AND DEPTH OF FIELD:

- **Wide Angle Lens:** Wide-angle lenses typically have a larger depth of field, making them suitable for capturing expansive scenes with sharpness from foreground to background.
- **Telephoto Lens:** Telephoto lenses compress perspective and have a shallower depth of field, making them ideal for isolating subjects from the background and creating a sense of intimacy.



04

CREATIVE CONTROL AND STORYTELLING:

- **Visual Hierarchy:** Use depth of field to establish a visual hierarchy within the frame, guiding the viewer's eye towards the most important elements or subjects.
- **Mood and Atmosphere:** Manipulate depth of field to evoke specific moods or atmospheres in your videos, whether it's a dreamy, ethereal look with shallow depth of field or a crisp, detailed landscape with deep depth of field.
- **Narrative Emphasis:** Control focus to emphasize key moments, emotions, or plot points in your video, enhancing the storytelling and engaging the audience on a deeper level.



SECTION 03: USING FILTERS AND ACCESSORIES

Filters and accessories are versatile tools that videographers can use to add creative effects, enhance visuals, and achieve specific looks in their videos. Here are some common filters and accessories along with their creative applications:



01

NEUTRAL DENSITY (ND) FILTERS:

ND filters reduce the amount of light entering the camera lens without affecting color, allowing videographers to use wider apertures or slower shutter speeds in bright conditions. Below are some creative ways it can be applied:

- Achieve shallow depth of field in daylight conditions for cinematic bokeh effects.
- Capture motion blur in waterfalls, rivers, or moving subjects using slower shutter speeds without overexposure.



02

POLARIZING FILTERS:

Polarizing filters reduce glare and reflections from non-metallic surfaces, enhance color saturation, and improve contrast in outdoor scenes. Below are some creative ways it can be applied:

- Deepen blue skies and enhance cloud contrast for vibrant landscape shots.
- Minimize reflections on water surfaces to reveal underwater details or capture mirror-like reflections.



03

GRADUATED NEUTRAL DENSITY (GND) FILTERS:

GND filters darken a portion of the frame while maintaining exposure in other areas, typically used to balance exposure between bright skies and darker foregrounds. Below are some creative ways it can be applied:

- Achieve balanced exposures in landscape shots with bright skies and darker foregrounds.
- Create dramatic sunset or sunrise shots with well-exposed landscapes and colorful skies.



04

COLOR GRADING FILTERS:

Color grading filters alter the color balance and tone of the image, allowing videographers to achieve specific looks or moods. Below are some creative ways it can be applied:

- Create cinematic looks by adjusting color temperature, contrast, saturation, and tint to match the desired aesthetic.
- Emulate film stocks or apply stylized color grades to enhance the visual impact of your videos.



05

LENS FILTERS FOR SPECIAL EFFECTS:

Special effects filters provide unique optical effects, such as softening, diffusion, starburst, or vignetting, to add artistic flair to your videos. Below are some creative ways it can be applied:

- Create dreamy, ethereal visuals with soft-focus or diffusion filters for romantic or nostalgic scenes.
- Add sparkle and starburst effects to light sources like street lamps or candles using star filters.



LENS HOODS:

Lens hoods reduce lens flare and glare caused by stray light entering the lens, improving contrast and image quality. Below is a creative way it can be applied:

- Prevent unwanted lens flare when shooting towards the sun or bright light sources, maintaining clarity and detail in your videos.



07

STABILIZERS AND GIMBALS:

Stabilizers and gimbals minimize camera shake and smooth out motion for steady, professional-looking footage. Below are some creative ways it can be applied:

- Capture fluid, cinematic camera movements, such as tracking shots, panning, or crane-like movements, to add dynamic energy to your videos.
- Create immersive, first-person perspectives or follow subjects with seamless motion using wearable gimbals or stabilizers.



EXERCISE:

Execute the following the projects using lessons from Day 4-6.

1. A video documentary of SAED Activity on camp
2. A video documentary of Corps Entrepreneurs on camp
3. A video documentary of SAED Facilitators & Staff



Q & A

SECTION

