Flow Graphics

Photography Basics for Noobs | Beginner Guide

00:00
so voice that people come up to me and
00:02
asked me in the comments and things like
00:03
that how to use a camera because it
00:05
seems that it can be such a daunting
00:07
thing for people that don't know how to
00:09
use the manual settings on a camera
00:10
learning them for the first time so I
00:12
thought to make this video on the basics
00:14
of how a camera works and I'll try to
00:16
put it in the most simplest way possible
00:17
so this is how to use a camera for noobs
00:20
so it's basically three core
00:22
fundamentals when it comes to
00:23
photography these things are ISO shutter
00:26
speed and aperture so I'm just going to
00:28

draw a little diagram here sort of
00:30
explaining what they all do it what they
00:31
have in common yeah there's a lot more
00:33
to do a photography especially things it
00:34
of color and competition but you can
00:37
almost take any photo if you just know
00:38
what these three things are and how to
00:40
change them so one thing they all have
00:42
in common is a control our bright or
00:45
dark up images so I'm just going to draw
00:47
a little timeline sort of here on the
00:49
left is your image gets brighter and
00:52
then on the right your image gets darker
00:53
so higher ISO will make your image
00:55
brighter Allah will make it darker a
00:58
longer shutter speed will make it
00:59
brighter a quicker shutter speed will
01:01
make it darker with a lower aperture it

01:03
lets more light in and then a bigger
01:05
aperture as far as the number goes it
01:07
lets less light in so it's darker so
01:10
those are basically the three common
01:13
things that they all have in common and
01:14
then they also change their own settings
01:17
as well ISO basically controls the
01:20
amount of grain and the amount of
01:21
brightness on the sensor shutter speed
01:23
is basically how quick the camera takes
01:25
the photo and then aperture is basically
01:28
the depth and the focusing of the photo
01:30
ISO is how much light hits the sensor of
01:33
your camera so to put it into simple
01:35
terms the lower the number the less
01:36
light the higher the number the more
01:38
light though the lower the number the
01:40
more sort of crisp and darker your image

01:43
will be and then when you start to bump
01:44
it up it will make your image a bit
01:46
brighter but you also introduce a lot of
01:48
noise and haze the more you bump it up
01:50
some cameras have really really nice low
01:52
light sensors which can deal with this
01:54
higher so a bit better in general you
01:56
sort of want to keep your ISO low and
01:59
then change the other features rather
02:00
than just always bumping up the ISO to
02:02
make it
02:03
brighter because it doesn't turn make an
02:05
image more grainy and less appealing so
02:08
the next thing is shutter speed this is
02:09
basically how quickly your camera takes
02:11
a photo so if I draw a little diagram
02:13
down here let's just call this dude
02:15
Jeffrey we're going to take a photo of

02:17
him at one 5005 second on the left and
02:19
then on the right we're going to choose
02:21
a bit longer shutter speed of half a
02:22
second so if he's moving during this
02:24
photo the one with half a second is
02:26
going to introduce a bit of motion blur
02:27
since he's travelled over that half a
02:29
second but over one five thousandth
02:31
that's super super quick and is going to
02:33
be no motion blur is going to be nice
02:34
and crisp also just realize I spelled
02:36
speed properly so look for shutter speed
02:38
not shutter speed but another thing is
02:41
the longer the camera takes a photo for
02:43
the more light it lets in so the one on
02:44
the right will be brighter whether the
02:47
quicker shutter speed where it takes
02:48
less time to take the photo will be

02:49
darker so the final one and usually the
02:52
hardest for most people to understand is
02:54
aperture so measure aperture basically
02:56
being the eye of the camera and you're
02:57
opening and closing the eyelids of the
02:59
camera so I'm going to draw a free and
03:02
then Jeffrey also has a cousin called
03:04
Bob which will make him there as well
03:06
and I'm going to put them both in the
03:07
scene with some mountains and we'll do a
03:09
tree and a Sun and a river and then a
03:12
little pet dog that doesn't really look
03:14
like a dog and then a hot air balloon
03:16
because we can say we've got both these
03:19
scenes here what we're going to do is
03:20
change your aperture and see what
03:21
changes in both these scenes so on the
03:23
Left I've got at 1.4 just a lower number

03:26
and the right I've got 22 which is a bit
03:28
higher so the lower the number the more
03:31
light gets led in the higher the number
03:33
the less light gets in just like all the
03:35
other ones it changes the light level so
03:37
if we start drawing a top-down view of
03:39
this scene we're going to basically have
03:41
the Sun we're gonna have a camera all
03:42
the contents and the mountains and all
03:44
that sort of stuff so what the aperture
03:47
does it controls basically the depth of
03:49
field and how much the camera focuses in
03:52
the scene so if you have a higher number
03:54
let's say 22 for example that whole
03:56
scene is going to be completely in focus
03:57
but if you have a lower number like 1.4
04:00
maybe only one small part of the scene
04:02
will be in focus depending on what your

04:04
focus to so if I blow out the background
04:06
of Jeffrey that's what it's going to
04:08
look like with that lower number and
04:09
then on the right with the 22 that's
04:12
what it's going to look like with a
04:13
higher number
04:14
more's in focus with the high end
04:15
number less is in focus with a lower
04:17
number so I've got a bit of a challenge
04:19
for you all right now I'm going to draw
04:20
a Jeffrey skating down the hill is
04:22
pretty cool he likes to skate on the
04:23
weekends so what I'll want you to do is
04:26
once I finish drawing the scene I want
04:28
you to guess in the comments section if
04:29
it's a quicker shutter speed or a slower
04:31
shutter speed and then also if it's a
04:34
bigger aperture as far as the number

04:36
goes if it's like a 22 or if it's a
04:38
lower aperture something like 1.4 so
04:41
keeping in mind Jeffrey's going pretty
04:43
fast down this hill but he's in focus
04:45
and he's nice and crisp and then also
04:46
keep in mind there's a fair bit of
04:48
background elements but they're all
04:50
blurred out just Jeffrey's in focus and
04:52
is moving but we've managed to not
04:54
capture any motion blur and is nice and
04:56
crisp so try and guess what you think
04:58
the settings would be for that thanks
04:59
for watching everybody I hope you
05:00
enjoyed the video obviously there's a
05:02
lot more to photography than just these
05:04
three settings though all of those other
05:06
things you sort of learn over time so if
05:08
you like these sorts of videos make sure

05:10
to subscribe I do all sorts of
05:12
photography and vlogs and other sorts of
05:14
video content and as always everybody I
05:16
hope you have an awesome day see you
05:18
later
05:22
Oh