


Interior Photography

Lecturer
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1

Definition of Photography

Photography

- ✓ Definition
- ✓ Types
- ✓ Basics
- ✓ Cameras
- ✓ Tools and Accessories
- ✓ Rules of capturing
- ✓ The most famous Photographers
- ✓ Criticizing images
- ✓ Extensions of photos
- ✓ Project
- ✓ Retouching photos



2

Definition of Photography

Photography:

Photography is the science, art, application and practice of creating durable images by recording light or other electromagnetic radiation, either electronically by means of an image sensor, or chemically by means of a light-sensitive material such as photographic film. It is employed in many fields of science, manufacturing, and business, as well as its more direct uses for art, film and video production, recreational purposes, hobby, and mass communication.

3

Definition of Photography

Photography:

Comes from the Greek word "*phōtos*" which means light and "*graphé*" which means "drawing". Together they mean drawing with light.

4

History of Photography

A **CAMERA** is a device that records images, either as a still photograph or as moving images known as videos or movies.

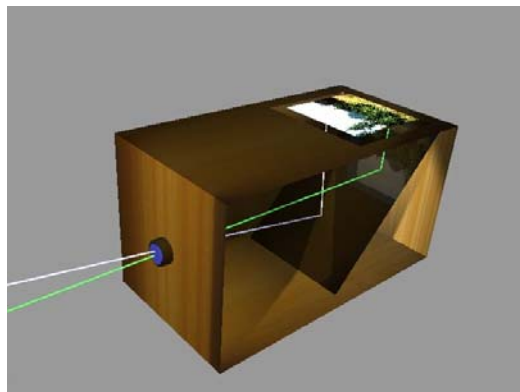
- A device for taking photographs by letting light from an image fall briefly onto sensitized film, usually by means of a lens-and-shutter mechanism.
- The term camera comes from the word *camera obscura* (Latin for "dark chamber")
- The modern camera evolved from the camera obscura.



5

History of Photography

- ❖ Ibn Al-Haytham invented the Camera Obscura in 1000 and explained why the images were upside down.



6

History of Photography

❖ Ibn Al-Haytham Changed the concept of photography by proving a formula which is The smaller hole in the dark room, the sharper image moves.

قَمْرَةٌ = كاميرا

العالم المسلم الحسن ابن الهيثم عام 1000 م
غيّر مفهوم التصوير بإثباته قاعدة كلما صغر الثقب في
العزمة المظلمة كلما انقلبت الصور بشكل أوضح
وتفاصيل أكثر عبر الضوء الداخل لها !!

كلمة قمرّة العربية اشتقت من اللاتينية
camera obscura
وتعني الغرفة المظلمة

وحتى يومنا هذا
تشكل الكاميرا لنا
ضرورة مهمة
من ضرورات الحياة
واعتمادها

#شكرا.ابن.الهيثم
@qomrapro

7

History of Photography

Al-Haytham's Camera Obscura

Object

Darkened Room

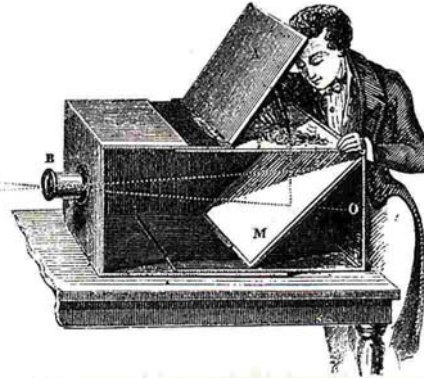
Pinhole Opening

Inverted, blurry projection

8

History of Photography

- ❖ The first camera that was small and portable enough for practical use was built by Johann Zahn in 1685.



9

History of Photography

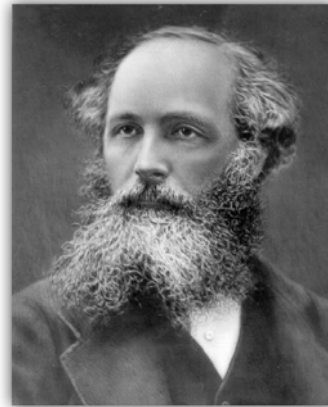
- ❖ The first permanent photograph was made in 1826 by French photography Joseph Nicéphore Niépce.



10

History of Photography

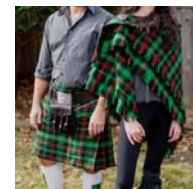
- ❖ The first colour photograph was made by Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell.



11

History of Photography

- ❖ Tartan Ribbon, photograph taken by [James Clerk Maxwell](#) in 1861. Considered the first durable colour photographic image, and the very first made by the three-colour method Maxwell first suggested in 1855.
- ❖ Maxwell had the photographer Thomas Sutton photograph. They used a tartan ribbon three times, each time with a different colour filter (red, green, and blue-violet) over the lens. The three photographs were developed, printed on glass, then projected onto a screen with three different projectors, each equipped with the same colour filter used to photograph it.



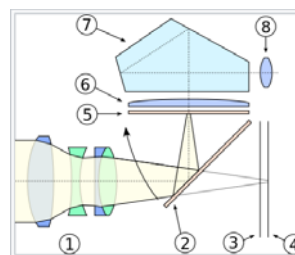
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DSLR cameras:

A digital single-lens reflex camera (also called **digital SLR** or **DSLR**) is a digital camera that combines the optics and the mechanisms of a single-lens reflex camera with a digital imaging sensor, as opposed to photographic film.

13

What DSLR cameras contain?

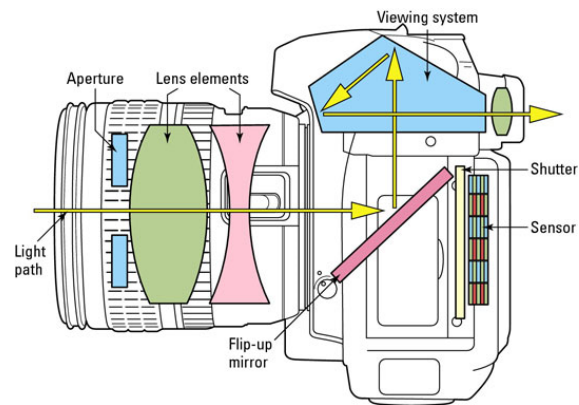


The photographer can see the subject before taking an image by the mirror. When taking an image the mirror will swing up and light will go to the sensor instead.

1. Camera lens
2. Reflex mirror
3. Focal-plane shutter
4. Image sensor
5. Matte focusing screen
6. Condenser lens
7. Pentaprism/pentamirror
8. Viewfinder eyepiece

14

What DSLR cameras contain?



15

Mirrorless camera:

As the name suggests, a mirrorless camera is one that doesn't require a reflex mirror, a key component of DSLR cameras.



16

What are the differences and similarities between DSLR and Mirrorless cameras?

1. In a mirrorless camera, there is no optical viewfinder. Instead, the imaging sensor is always exposed to light. This gives you a digital preview of your image either on the rear LCD screen or an electronic viewfinder (EVF).
2. Like DSLR cameras, mirrorless cameras use a bayonet-style mount for attaching different lenses.

17

3. DSLR cameras are somewhat larger, as they need to fit in a mirror and a prism.
4. Despite the much smaller form factor compared to DSLR cameras, mirrorless cameras can have the same size sensors inside.
5. Both camera types can shoot at very fast shutter speeds and capture a lot of images quickly, but the lack of a mirror makes it easier to take image after image. The simpler mechanics of mirrorless cameras allow them to shoot more photos per second, at higher shutter speeds.

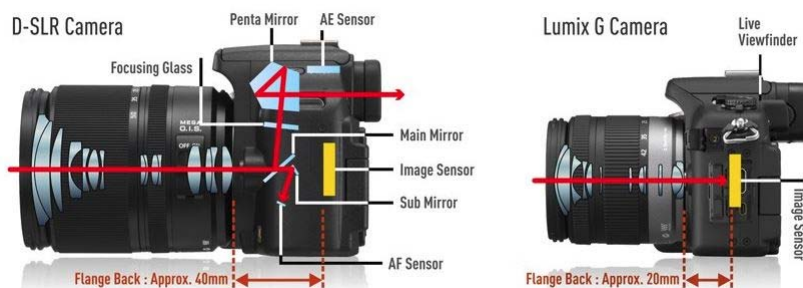
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6. Generally, DSLRs offer longer battery life because they have the ability to shoot without using the LCD screen or EVF, which use a lot of power. However, both types will have similar battery lives if you use the LCD screens to preview and view captured images a lot. All DSLRs and mirrorless cameras come with removable batteries, so you can carry a spare.

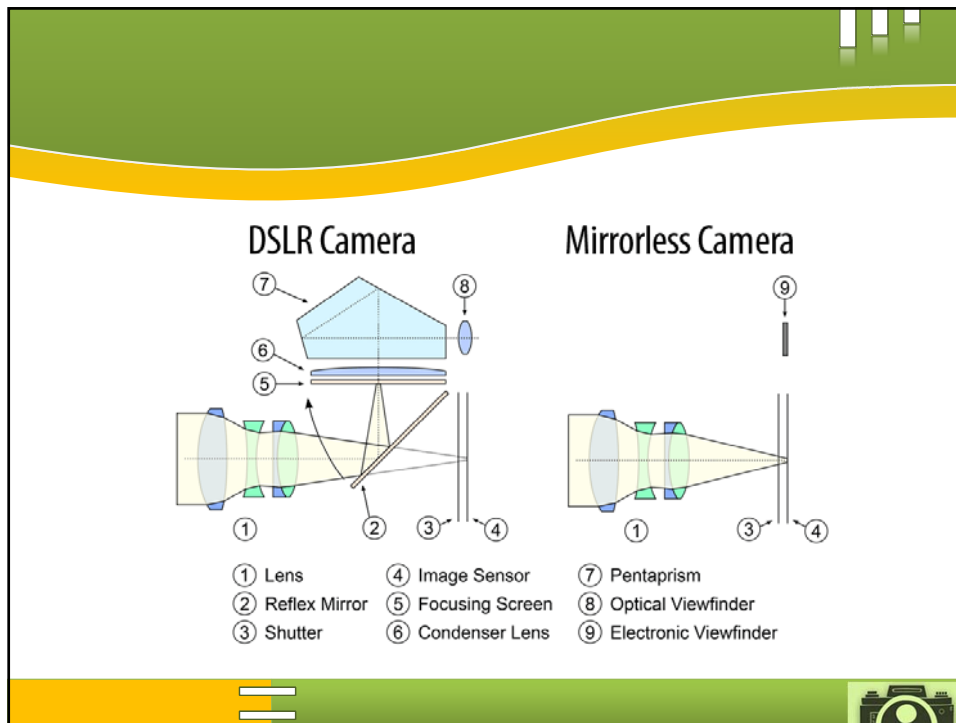
7. With a DSLR, the optical viewfinder shows you exactly what the camera will capture. With a mirrorless camera, you get a preview of the image on-screen. Some mirrorless cameras offer an electronic viewfinder that simulates the optical viewfinder.

19

Mirrorless camera VS DSLR camera :



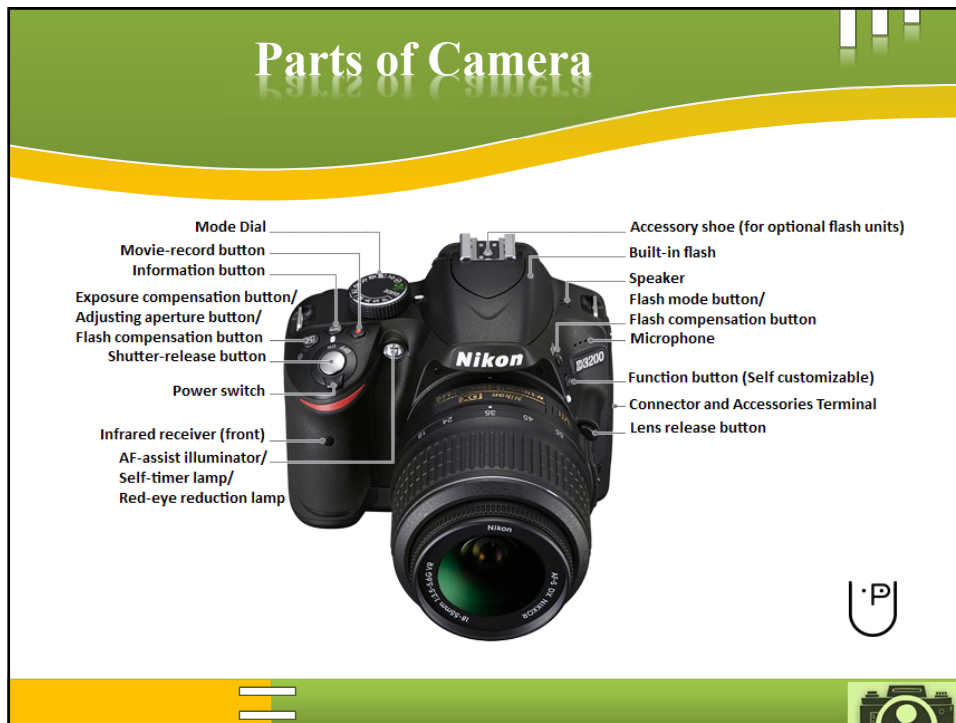
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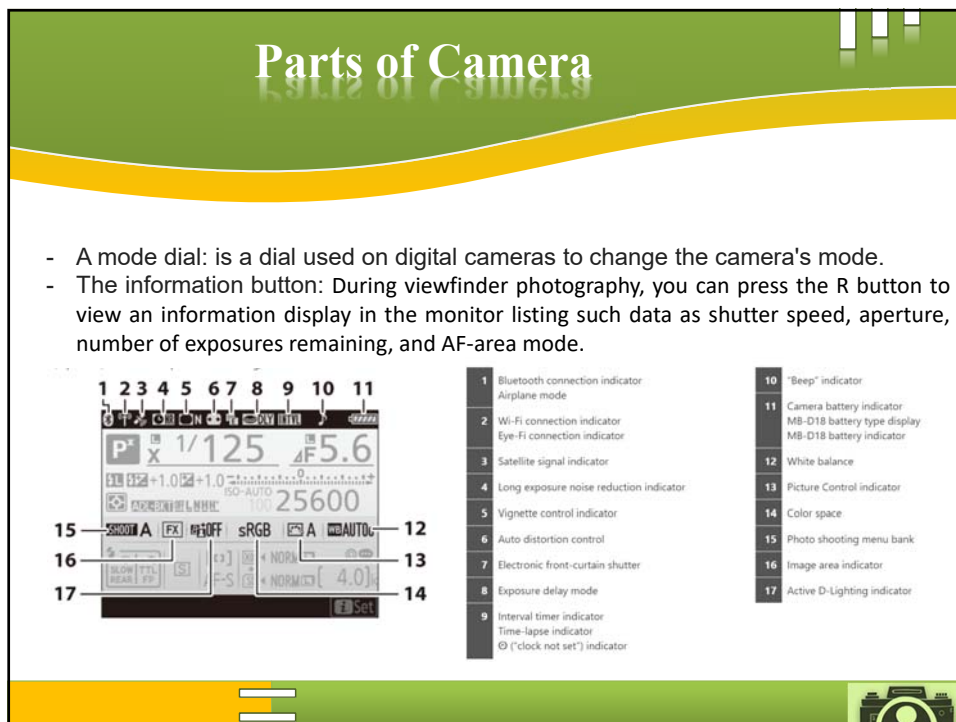
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24

Parts of Camera

18	Flash sync indicator	26	f icon
19	Shutter-speed lock icon	27	Flexible program indicator
20	Shutter speed	28	Exposure mode
21	Aperture stop indicator	29	Position of current frame in bracketing sequence ADL bracketing amount HDR exposure differential HDR (series) indicator Number of exposures (multiple exposure) Multiple exposure (series) indicator
22	Aperture (f-number) Aperture (number of stops)	30	Exposure and flash bracketing indicator WB bracketing indicator ADL bracketing indicator HDR indicator Multiple exposure indicator
23	Exposure indicator Exposure compensation display Bracketing progress indicator Exposure and flash bracketing WB bracketing	31	Release mode
24	Image comment indicator		
25	Copyright information indicator		

25

Parts of Camera

32	Exposure compensation indicator Exposure compensation value	39	Number of exposures remaining Manual lens number
33	Flash compensation indicator Flash compensation value	40	Image quality Secondary slot function Image size XQD card icon SD card icon
34	FV lock indicator	41	Autofocus mode
35	Metering	42	AF-area mode
36	Aperture lock icon	43	Flash control mode
37	ISO sensitivity ISO sensitivity indicator Auto ISO sensitivity indicator	44	Flash mode
38	"k" (appears when memory remains for over 1000 exposures)		

26

Parts of Camera

- Exposure compensation button** is the button you press to change the exposure compensation.
- Flash exposure compensation** is used to compensate for the flash output when the flash is used in Auto or TTL mode.
- The shutter-release button** is a push-button found on many cameras, used to record photographs.
- A thermographic camera also called an **infrared camera** is a device that forms an image using visible light.
- **AF-assist illuminator** lights to assist the focus operation when lighting is poor.

27

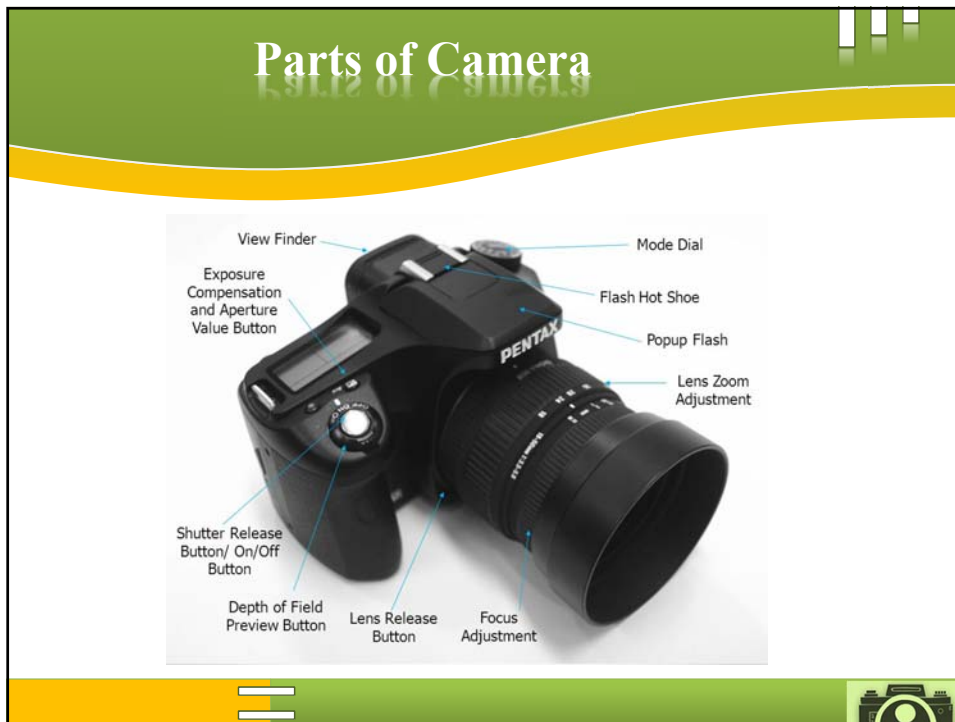
Parts of Camera

- Self-timer lamp**: Some lighting statuses of the camera status lamp show that it is when the self-timer is effective.
- The Fn (Function) button** is a customizable button that allows quick access to predetermined menu options. The Fn button options available are common menu items that are accessed frequently.

28



29



30