

## Mcd:401 Important Question & Answer

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**Question:** Which lens is used in camera straight line to curve line?

**Answer:**

In photography, a **rectilinear lens** is a photographic lens that yields images where straight features, such as the walls of buildings, appear with straight lines, as opposed to being curved. In other words, it is a lens with little or no barrel or pincushion distortion. At particularly wide angles, however, the rectilinear perspective will cause objects to appear increasingly stretched and enlarged as they near the edge of the frame. These types of lenses are often used to create forced perspective effects.

The most famous example is the Rapid Rectilinear Lens developed by **John Henry Dallmeyer in 1866**.

**Question:** what is photography?

**Answer:**

The art or process of producing images by the action of radiant energy and especially light on a sensitive surface (such as film or an optical sensor)

**Examples of photography in a Sentence**

Studied both film and still photography.

Landscape photography is her hobby

**Question:** What is difference b/w pre-production and post-production?

**Answer:**

Pre-production is the work done on a product, especially a film or broadcast program before full-scale production begins.

The action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials or the process of being so manufactured

The work that is done on a film or recording after filming or recording has taken place.

**Question:** what is buffer shot?

**Answer:**

A "buffer shot" is a **film technique of inserting a shot into a film to disguise a mistake, or a cut. Buffer shots are often known as "cheat shots."**

For example, if Character A is talking to Character B and the microphone is briefly in shot while Character A is talking, the editor could insert a shot of Character B listening or reacting, to cover up the mistake. This technique is often used in news reporting when there is no opportunity for re-takes, or to cover up cuts in an interview.

**Question:** What is film editing??

**Answer:** Film editing

Film editing is part of the creative post-production process of filmmaking. The term film editing is derived from the traditional process of working with film, but now it increasingly involves the use of digital technology. The film editor works with the raw footage, selecting shots and combining them into sequences to create a finished motion picture. Film editing is described as an art or skill, the only art that is unique to cinema, separating filmmaking from other art forms that preceded it, although there are close parallels to the editing process in other art forms like poetry or novel writing. Film editing is often referred to as the "invisible art" because when it is well-practiced, the viewer can become so engaged that he or she is not even aware of the editor's work. On its most fundamental level, film editing is the art, technique, and practice of assembling shots into a coherent sequence. The job of an editor isn't simply to mechanically put pieces of a film together, cut off film slates, or edit dialogue scenes. A film editor must creatively work with the layers of images, story, dialogue, music, pacing, as well as the actors' performances to effectively "re-imagine" and even rewrite the film to craft a cohesive whole. Editors usually play a dynamic role in the making of a film.

**Question:** when 1st camera was discovered and by whom?

**Answer:**

**Johann Zahn** designed the first camera in **1685**. But the first photograph was clicked by Joseph Nicephore Niepce in the year 1814. It was thousands of years back that an Iraqi scientist Ibn- al-Haytham made a mention of this kind of a device in his book, Book of Optics in 1021. The earlier cameras were incapable of saving the images and were huge in size. The first practical photography was invented by Louis Daquerre in 1829 but he took almost 10 years to produce the effective method which was named after him as daquerreotype. All this was done in Niepce's partnership.

**Question:** Define lens ratio

**Answer:**

When you look upon the front end of your lens barrel, you'll see a ratio number (**1:2.8, 1:2.8-4, 1:3.5-5.6, etc.**), which is the maximum aperture of the lens. The aperture determines how much light the lens transmits to the image sensor. The lower the maximum aperture value will indicate the quality of the lens in terms of brightness. High quality zoom lenses deliver a constant f-stop throughout the focal range (i.e. a **f/2.8 at 35mm and a f/2.8 at 80mm**); whereas on a lower quality lens, the f-stop varies as you travel up the focal range (**i.e. a f/3.5 at 28mm, but a f/5.6 at 80mm**); you are losing at least one stop of light as you zoom up the focal length from wide angle to telephoto.

**Question:** What is Shutter speed??

## **Answer:**

In photography, shutter speed or exposure time is the length of time when the film or digital sensor inside the camera is exposed to light, also when a camera's shutter is open when taking a photograph. The amount of light that reaches the film or image sensor is proportional to the exposure time

## Shutter speed

Shutter speed isn't particularly difficult; it is just the amount of time your camera spends taking a picture. This could be 1/100 of a second, or 1/10 of a second, or three seconds, or five minutes. Some people build custom cameras that take decades to capture a single photo.

**Question:** what is Reel?

## **Answer:**

**Reel**, in motion pictures, a light circular frame with radial arms and a central axis, originally designed to hold approximately 1,000 feet (300 m) of 35-millimetre motion-picture film. ... A film was a "one-reeler," a "two-reeler," or longer.

**Question:** why is camera movement important in film?

## **Answer?**

Camera movement has the potential to function in many different ways, such as to direct the viewer's attention, reveal off-screen space, provide narrative information, or create expressive effects. The camera most frequently moves when an object moves within the frame, initiating reframing or a following shot. Reframing involves slight pans or tilts designed to maintain the balance of a composition during figure movement. A camera operator will reframe when a sitting person stands up, for instance, so as to keep the person in the frame and allow for appropriate head room. Such camera movement draws attention to itself and is typically used sparingly to emphasize significant narrative details.

**Question:** What Is Exposure in Cameras?

## **Answer?**

In photography, exposure is the amount of light which reaches your camera sensor or film. It is a crucial part of how bright or dark your pictures appear.

There are only two camera settings that affect the actual "luminous exposure" of an image: shutter speed and aperture. The third setting, camera ISO, also affects the brightness of your photos, and it is equally important to understand. Also, you can brighten or darken a photo by editing it in post-processing software like Photoshop on your computer.

**Question:** Difference between transmitted and reflected light?

**Answer:**

The major difference are between transmitted and reflected lighting is that transmitted light passes through the entire subject's cross section, whereas reflected lighting penetrates only a short distance into a subject's Camera Basics, Principles and Techniques sub-surface. Many photographers assume the directional differences between transmitted and reflected light will not have any consequence on the appearance of a photograph. But, as I will show, it is just this difference in penetration depth that explains the effects produced in transmitted light photographs

**Question:** what is steadcam???

**Answer:**

**Steadicam** is a brand of camera stabilizer mounts for motion picture cameras invented by Garrett Brown and introduced in 1975 by Cinema Products Corporation. It mechanically isolates the camera from the operator's movement, allowing for a smooth shot, even when the operator moves over an irregular surface.

A steadycam (also known as a steadicam) is a device that enables smooth video shooting by stabilizing a camera and isolating it from shock and vibration.

Steadycams and other devices allow a camera to move smoothly through a scene or while tracking a subject. The smooth motion in video enables easier focus on a subject and better clarity. That improvement dramatically affects action in videos such as sports broadcasts, making the action easier to follow. Steadycams also can dramatically improve inherently shaky video taken from mobile devices, such as smartphones.

A steadycam is generally made of a harness with an iso-elastic, spring-loaded swing arm. The swing arm attaches to a sled pole supporting the camera, upon which a gimbal (an isolating mechanism) and gimbal controls are mounted. Gimbals can also serve as a separate, simpler camera-stabilizing system. At the base of the sled pole is the sled, which houses the battery and monitor and provides a weighted foundation for stability. The sled rolls on wheels on smooth surfaces or a track, again enhancing stability.

**What is a Storyboard?**

A storyboard is a graphic representation of how your video will unfold, shot by shot.

It's made up of a number of squares with illustrations or pictures representing each shot, with notes about what's going on in the scene and what's being said in the script during that shot. Think of it as sort of a comic book version of your script.

To make a good storyboard, you don't need to be a visual artist (though you can be). A storyboard can be anything from comic book-like rough sketches to stick figures to computer-generated drawings. To help you plan your own video, we'll walk through the basics of creating storyboards, including:

- The basic elements of every storyboard
- A breakdown of two popular storyboarding methods

### **Why You Need a Storyboard?**

Creating a storyboard might just sound like an extra step in the process of **making a video** for your business, but trust us — it's a step you won't want to ignore. Here are three reasons why you need a storyboard:

**Question:** Write names of fundamental types of lenses in video camera?

The types of camera lenses. Types of Camera Lenses. Types of Lenses. Prime Lens. Zoom Lens. Par focal Lens. Video Camera Lens Angles. Standard Lens. Wide-Angle Lens. Long Focus Lens. Extreme Camera Lens Types. Fisheye Lens. Telephoto Lens. Macro Lens. Smartphone Lens.

**Question:** what is mean kinescope???

a device for viewing through a magnifying lens a sequence of pictures on an endless band of film moved continuously over a light source and a rapidly rotating shutter that creates an illusion of motion.

**Question:** What is Pioneer photography???

Pioneer Media is an energetic and professional wedding **photography** and videography company based out of Newburgh, New York. ... Our enthusiastic team is dedicated and passionate about delivering **photos** and **video** that helps you relive and retell the once-in-a-lifetime moments of your wedding day.

**Question:** What is direct access in NLE?

### **Answer:**

The non-linear editing retrieves video media for editing. Because these media exist on the video server or other mass storage that stores the video feeds in a given **codec**, the editing system can use several methods to access the material:

**Direct access**

The video server records feeds with a codec readable by the editing system, has network connection to the editor and allows direct editing. The editor previews material directly on the server (which it sees as remote storage) and edits directly on the server without transcoding or transfer.

**Question:** What is first job of film editing?

There are several editing stages and the editor's cut is the first. An editor's cut (sometimes referred to as the "Assembly edit" or "Rough cut") is normally the first pass of what the final film will be when it reaches picture lock. The film editor usually starts working while principal photography starts.

**Question:** Write a note on multi camera photography?

**Answer:**

The **multiple-camera setup**, **multiple-camera mode of production**, **multi-camera** or simply **multicam** is a method of filmmaking and video production. Several cameras - either film or professional video cameras - are employed on the set and simultaneously record or broadcast a scene.

Most films use a single-camera setup,<sup>[3]</sup> but in recent decades larger films have begun to use more than one camera on set, usually with two cameras simultaneously filming the same setup. However, this is not a true multiple-camera setup in the television sense.

Multiple-camera setups are an essential part of live television.<sup>[4]</sup> The multiple-camera method gives the director less control over each shot but is faster and less expensive than a single-camera setup

**Question:** What is lighting ratio?

**Answer:**

**Lighting ratio** in photography refers to the comparison of key light (the main source of light from which shadows fall) to the fill light (the light that fills in the shadow areas). The higher the lighting ratio, the higher the contrast of the image; the lower the ratio, the lower the contrast. Since the lighting ratio is the ratio of the light levels on the brightest lit to the least lit parts of the subject, and the brightest lit are lit by both key (K) and fill (F), therefore the lighting ratio is properly (K+F):F although for contrast ratios of 4:1 or more, then K:F is sufficiently accurate.

Light can be measured in footcandles. A key light of 100 footcandles and a fill light of 100 footcandles have a 1:1 ratio (a ratio of one to one). A key light of 800 footcandles and a fill light of 200 footcandles has a ratio of 4:1.

The ratio can be determined in relation to F stops since each increase in f-stop is equal to double the amount of light: 2 to the power of the difference in f stops is equal to the first factor in the ratio. For example, a difference in two f-stops between key and fill is 2 squared, or 4:1 ratio. A difference in 3 stops is 2 cubed, or an 8:1 ratio. No difference is equal to 2 to the power of 0, for a 1:1 ratio.

In situations such as motion picture lighting sometimes the lighting ratio is described as key plus fill to fill alone. A light meter can automatically calculate the ratio of key plus fill to fill alone.

**What Is Exposure in Cameras?**

In photography, exposure is the amount of light which reaches your camera sensor or film. It is a crucial part of how bright or dark your pictures appear.

**Shutter speed**

We'll start with a good one. Shutter speed isn't particularly difficult; it is just the amount of time your camera spends taking a picture. This could be 1/100 of a second, or 1/10 of a second, or three seconds, or five minutes. Some people build custom cameras that take decades to capture a single photo.

### **What is shutter in digital photography??? Answer:**

In photography, a **shutter** is a device that allows light to pass for a determined period, exposing photographic film or a photosensitive digital sensor to light in order to capture a permanent image of a scene. A shutter can also be used to allow pulses of light to pass outwards, as seen in a movie projector or a signal lamp. A shutter of variable speed is used to control exposure time of the film. The shutter is constructed so that it automatically closes after a certain required time interval. The speed of the shutter is controlled by a ring outside the camera, on which various timings are marked.

### **What is camera angles in film????**

The **camera angle** marks the specific location at which the **movie camera** or video **camera** is placed to take a shot. ... The different **camera angles** will have different effects on the viewer and how they perceive the scene that is shot. There are a few different routes that a **camera** operator could take to achieve this effect.

