



# Film like a Pro using your Mobile Phone



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# What is a Frame?



- One still photographic image





# Framing/Composition



- Framing refers to the way a shot is composed, and the manner in which subjects and objects are surrounded ('framed') by the boundaries or perimeter of the film image.





# Framing/Composition



- Framing refers to anything that the camera captures: whether it's a low-angle or a high-angle shot, or camera movement - panning or tilting, or movement of characters.





# Camera Angles



Camera angles are determined by where the camera is placed.

Some of the camera angles include:

- **High angle**
- **Low angle**
- **Eye-level**
- **Bird's eye-view**
- **Aerial view**
- **Oblique angle or Dutch angle**
- **Point-of-view (POV)**
- **Over-the-shoulder shot (OS)**



# High Angle



- In a high angle, the camera is placed above the subject, looking down.
- This can make a subject appear weaker, smaller, submissive, or frightened or give the subject a more sympathetic look.





# Low Angle



- Low angle is captured with a camera placed below the subject, looking up.
- Low angle makes the subject look dominant, aggressive, or ominous.
- This can make the subject appear bigger-than-life, confident, important or even a bully.



# Eye Level



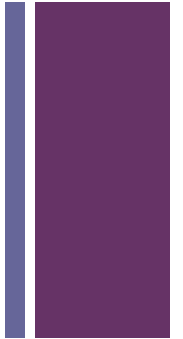
- Here the camera is placed at the subject's eye-level as if the subject is looking at the lens; subject doesn't have to look up or down.
- The eye-level angle tells the audience to relate to the subject on a more personal level as if they were "right there" with the subject.







# Framing/Composition



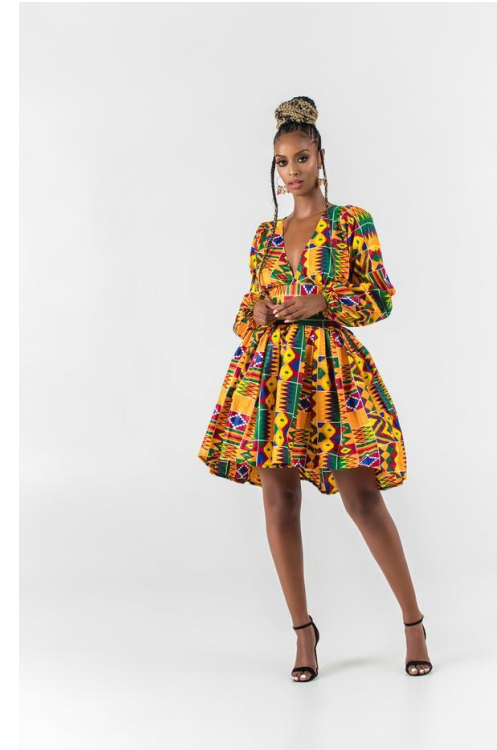
- **Head room** – The space between the top of the head of a person and the upper screen edge.



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# Three Basic Shots

Long Shot



Medium Shot



Close Up





# Shot Variation



Medium 2 Shot



Extreme Close Up



Extreme Long Shot





**Overexposure** – Film that received too much light, resulting in an overly bright image.

**Underexposure** – Film that received too little light, resulting in dark areas in the frame.



## Exposure

**Normal exposure** – The exposure that produces a clear and true-to-life picture.





**Sharp Focus** -  
when an image is  
clear and well  
defined.

## Focus

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**Selective Focus** – when some elements  
in the composition are sharp and some  
are soft.



**Soft Focus** – when  
an image is  
recognizable, but  
somewhat blurred or  
fuzzy.

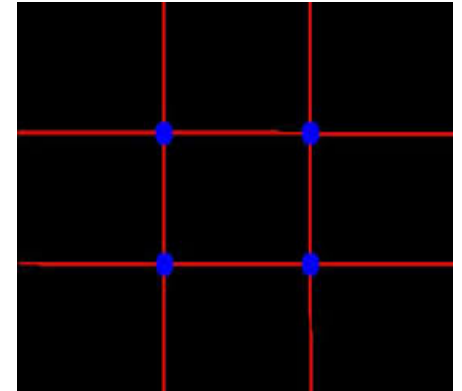
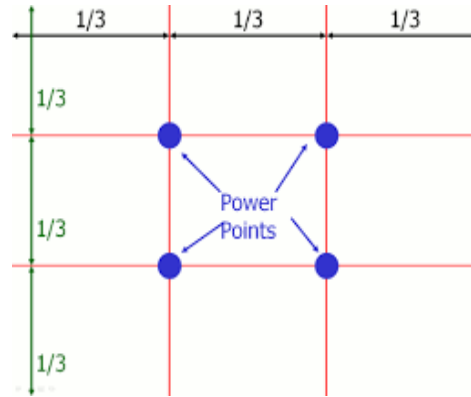


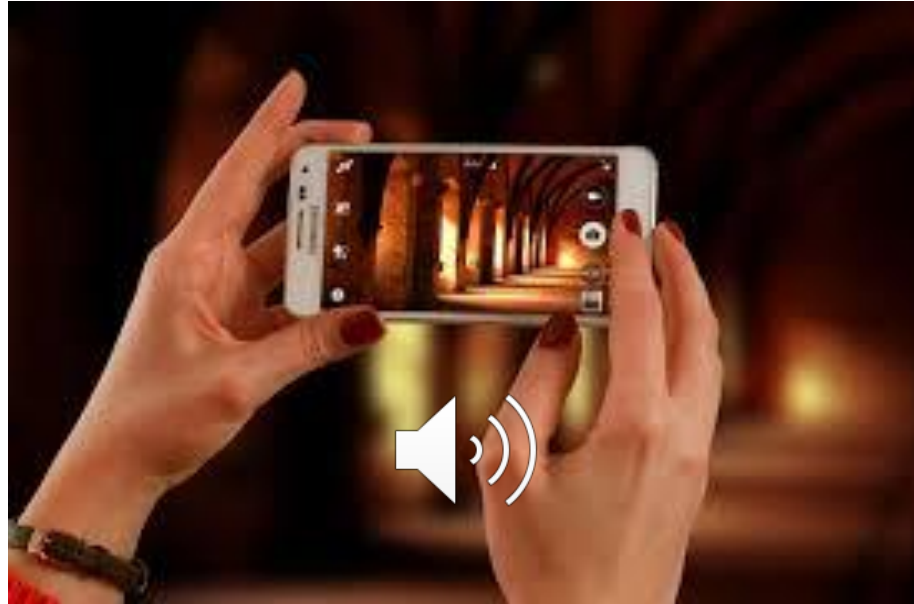


# Rule of the thirds



- Rule of the thirds is a guide for creating a balanced composition based on dividing the frame into thirds horizontally and vertically.





*Thanks  
for coming!*

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