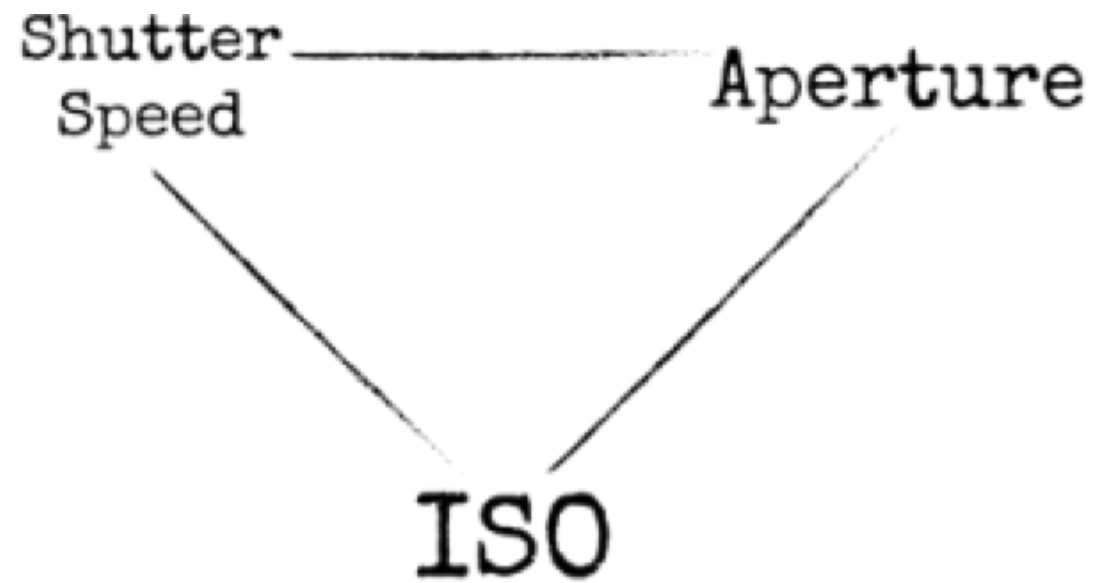
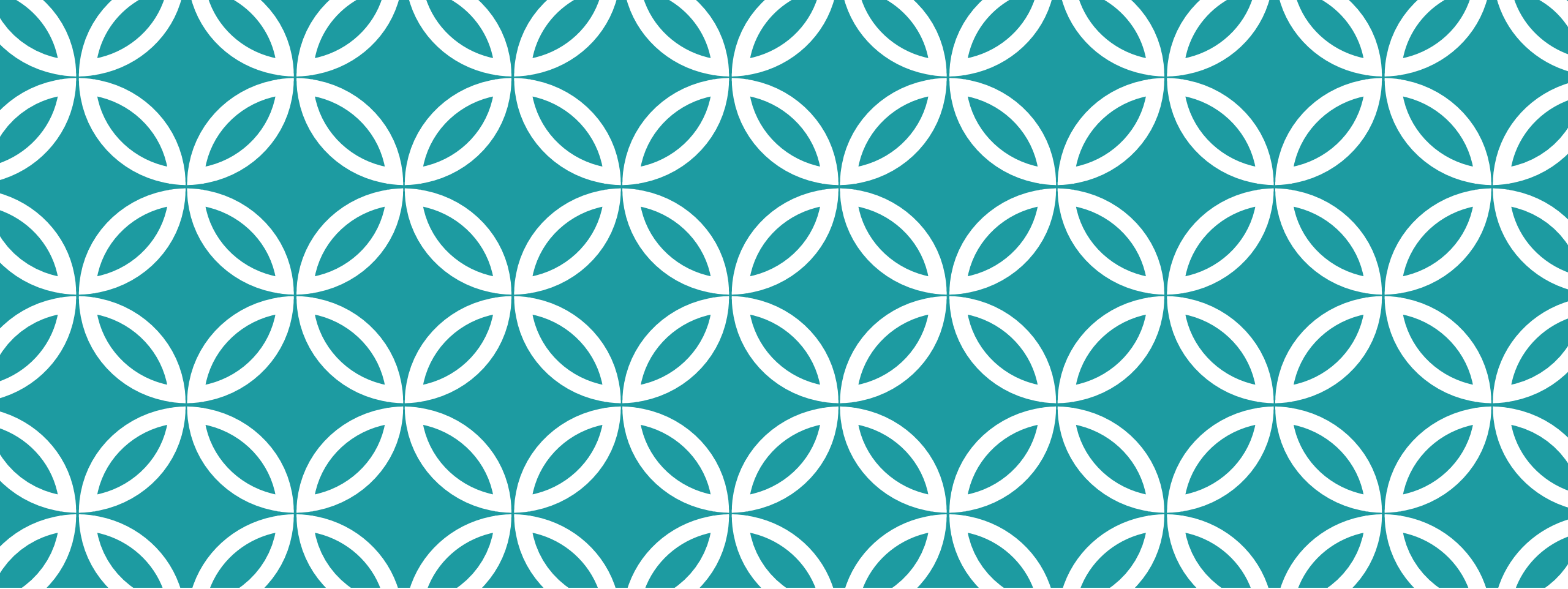


DSLR VIDEO GUIDE

Jennifer Gilbert

THE BASICS OF DSLR VIDEO SHOOTING





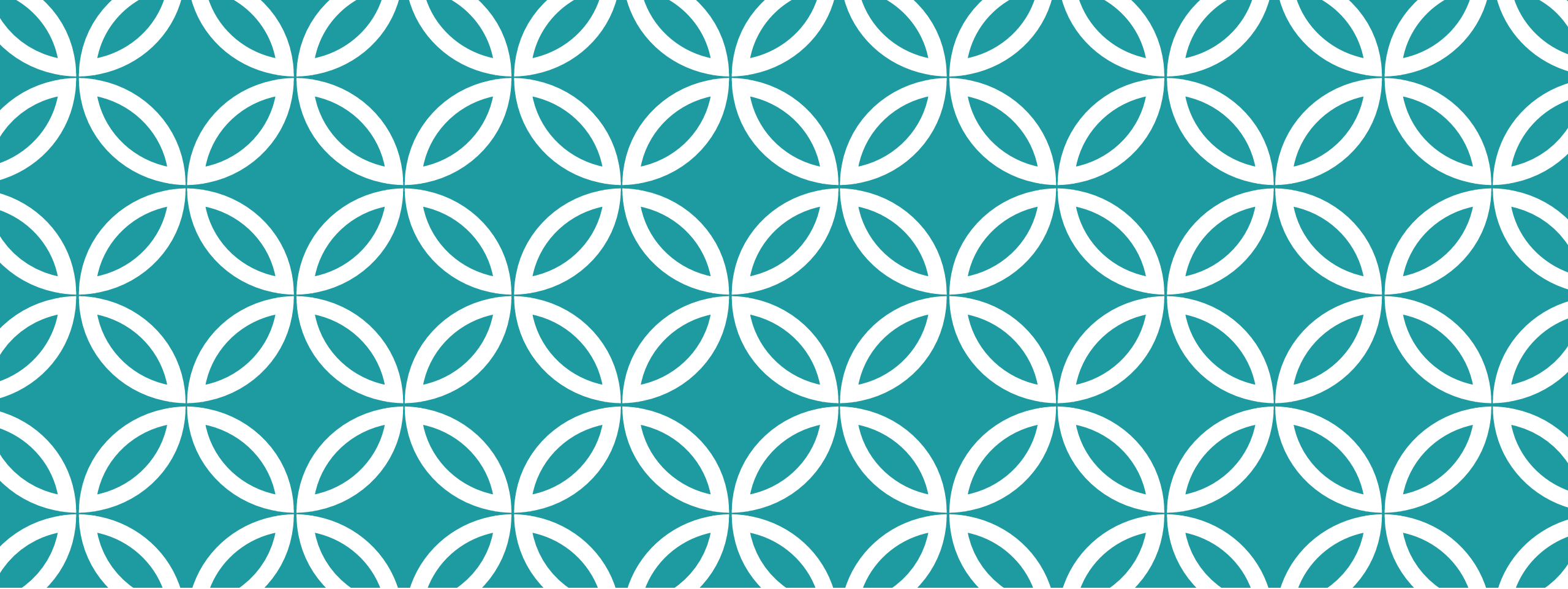
ISO

DSLR Video



ISO

- Never use Auto ISO settings
- You will use ISO for video the same way you would for still photography
HOWEVER
- A Good rule of thumb (and one I tell my students to abide by) is to always choose the **lowest** ISO setting you can get away with.
- Depending on your camera you might be able to get away with a higher ISO setting, play around with different settings in different light conditions to see what your limits are.

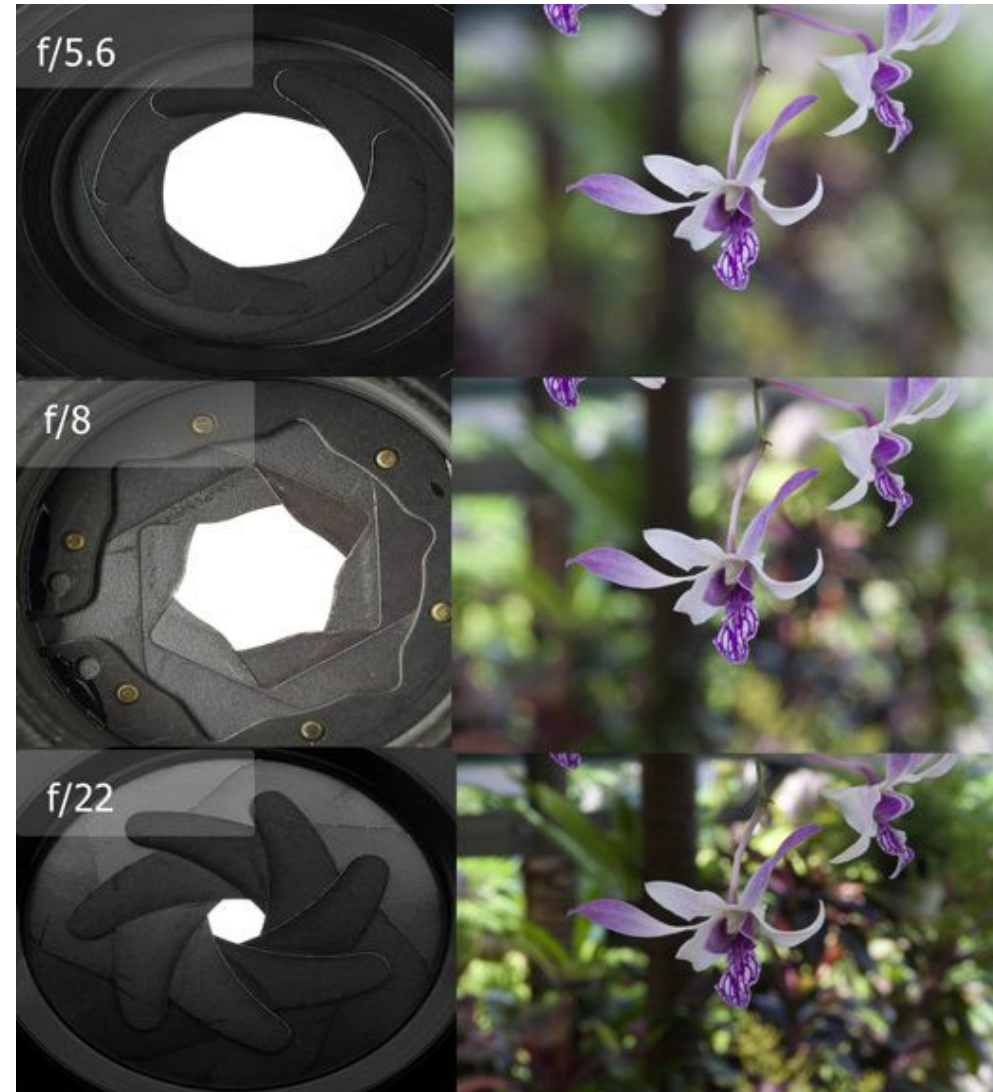


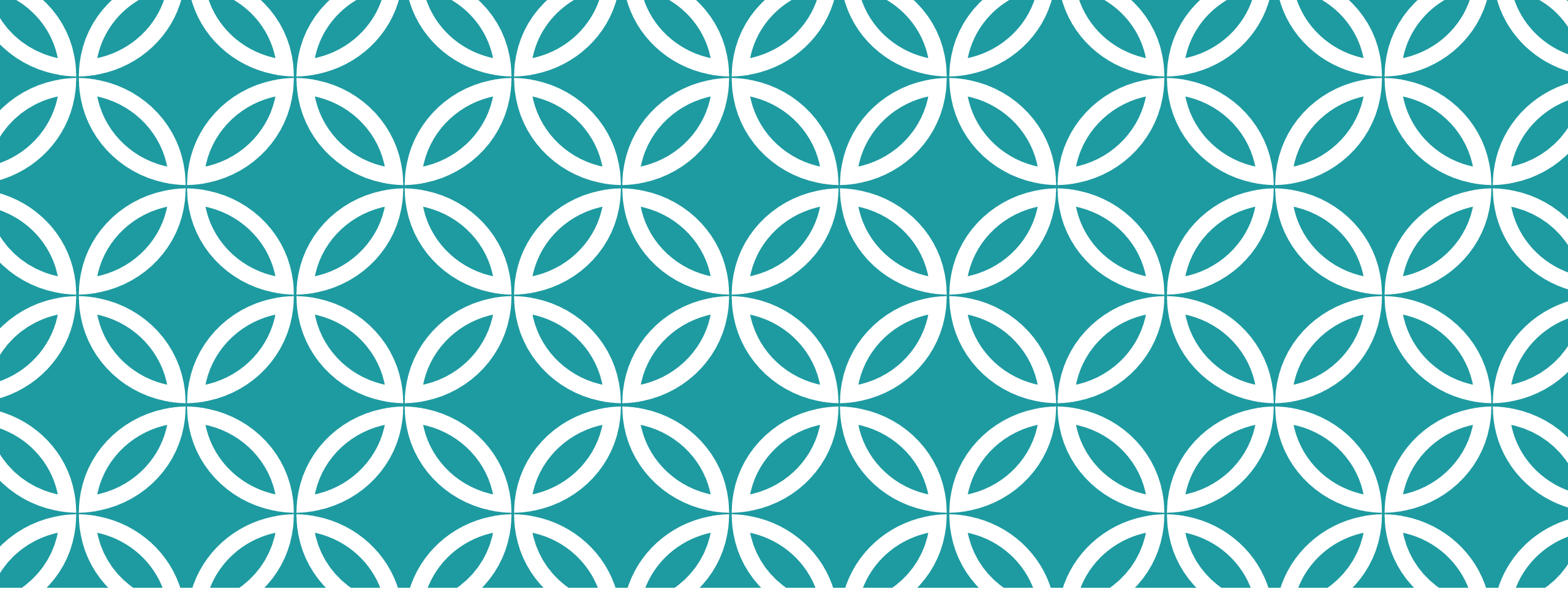
APERTURE

DSLR Video

APERTURE

It's the same as with photography. The reason why DSLR cameras have become so popular with filmmakers is because of the shallow depth of field possible. It's almost as good as a traditional 35mm film camera.





SHUTTER SPEED

DSLR Video

SHUTTER SPEED

Typically you will follow the 180 degree shutter speed rule.

Faster Shutter Speeds gives your video a “rough” or choppy look.



SHUTTER SPEED

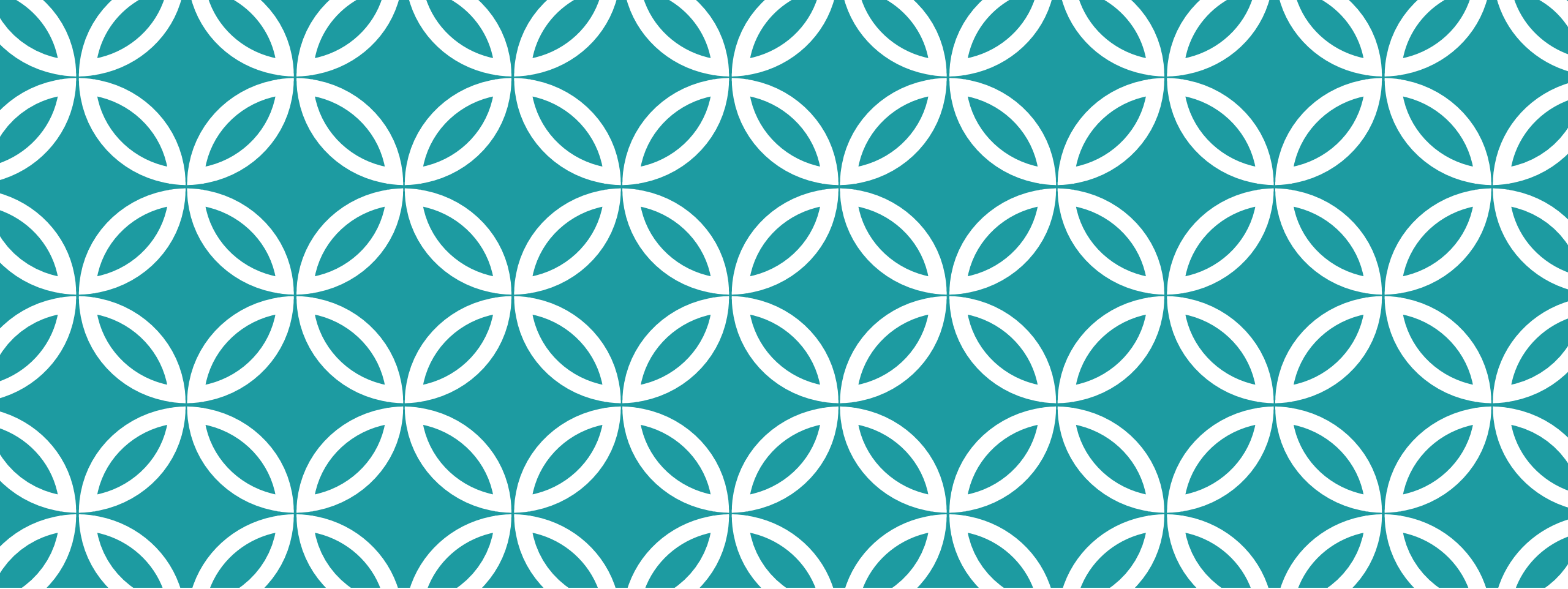
To choose your shutter speed, double your *Frames per Second*.

For example: if you are shooting at *24fps* you should set your shutter speed at 50.

30fps = shutter speed 60

60fps = shutter speed 120

(more on *frames per Second* later)



SETTING UP YOUR CAMERA

DSLR Video

CHOOSING YOUR SETTINGS

There are a few different options for video resolution and frames per second.

1080 is usually the highest resolution on a DSLR (unless you have a new fancy-pants camera that will shoot 4K like the Canon 5D Mark IV or Nikon D500 or D7500)

Notice how the higher the *Frames per Second* the lower the resolution gets. Higher frame rates need faster processing speeds so the lower resolution is basically a compromise.



FRAMES PER SECOND

When you watch a film you are seeing an optical illusion called *Persistence of Vision*. You are actually watching 24 individual pictures go through a projector at 24 Frames per Second. The brain cannot process information that fast so it blends the pictures together and we see movement.



24FPS

When you go see a movie 9 times out of 10 you are watching 24fps. It's the standard for 35mm film.



60 FPS

60fps means you are shooting 60 pictures a second. This is used a lot in video games, in other words animation and special effects.

You might also have to compromise on resolution to shoot this many frames. If you can get good (high) resolution and 60fps, it will look almost too clear, like live TV and not cinematic.

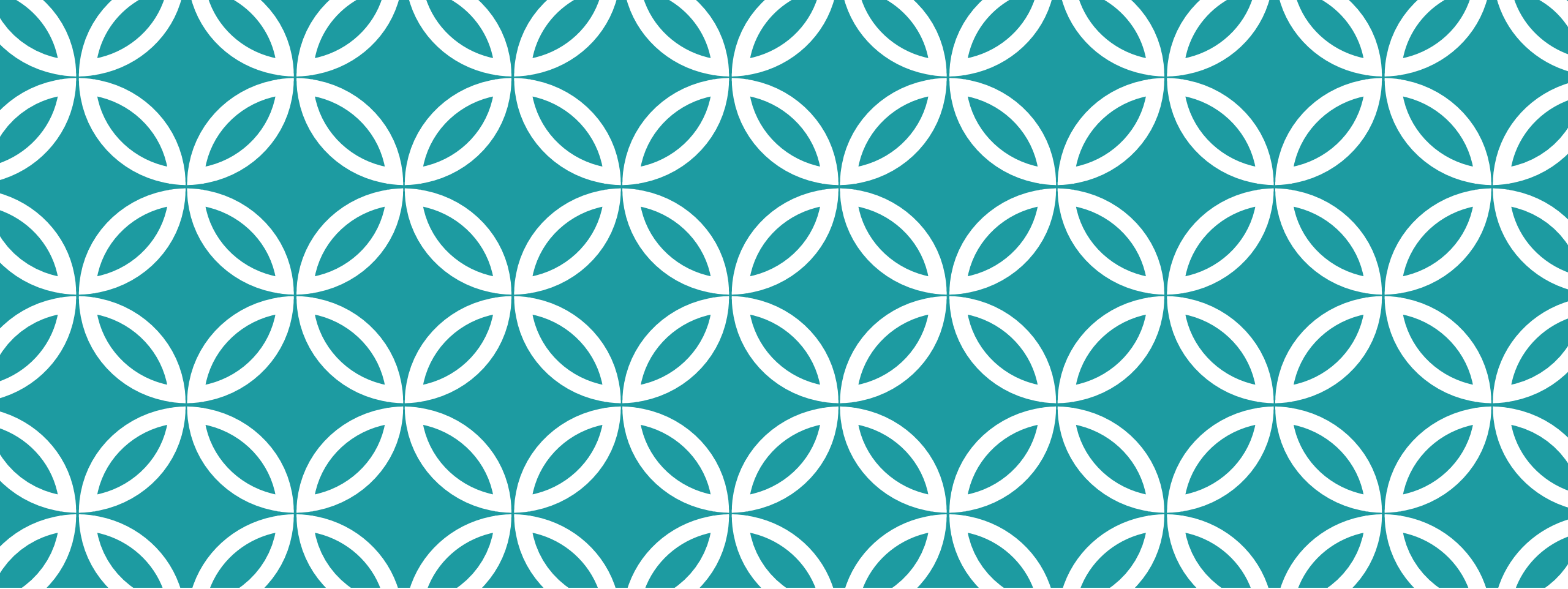


SLOW MOTION

If you are planning on slowing down your footage, you should choose 60fps. This will “smooth” out the slow motion.

www.vimeo.com/234505834





FILM BASICS

Aspect Ratio

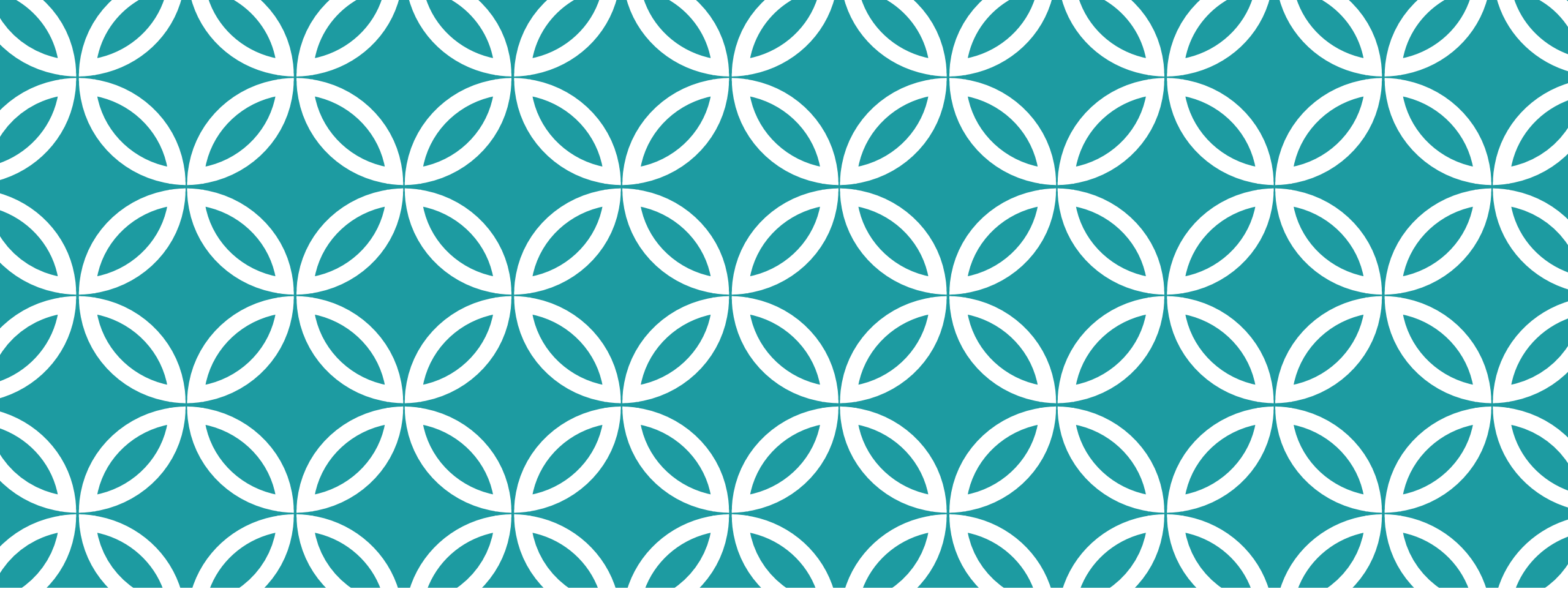
ASPECT RATIO

In photography you can choose any aspect ratio you like, with film you are limited in your choices.

1920x1080 and 1280x720 are 16:9 and 640x480 is 4:3.

If you want to get the anamorphic widescreen look you will have to mask the image in editing.





FILM BASICS

The Shots

CLOSE-UP

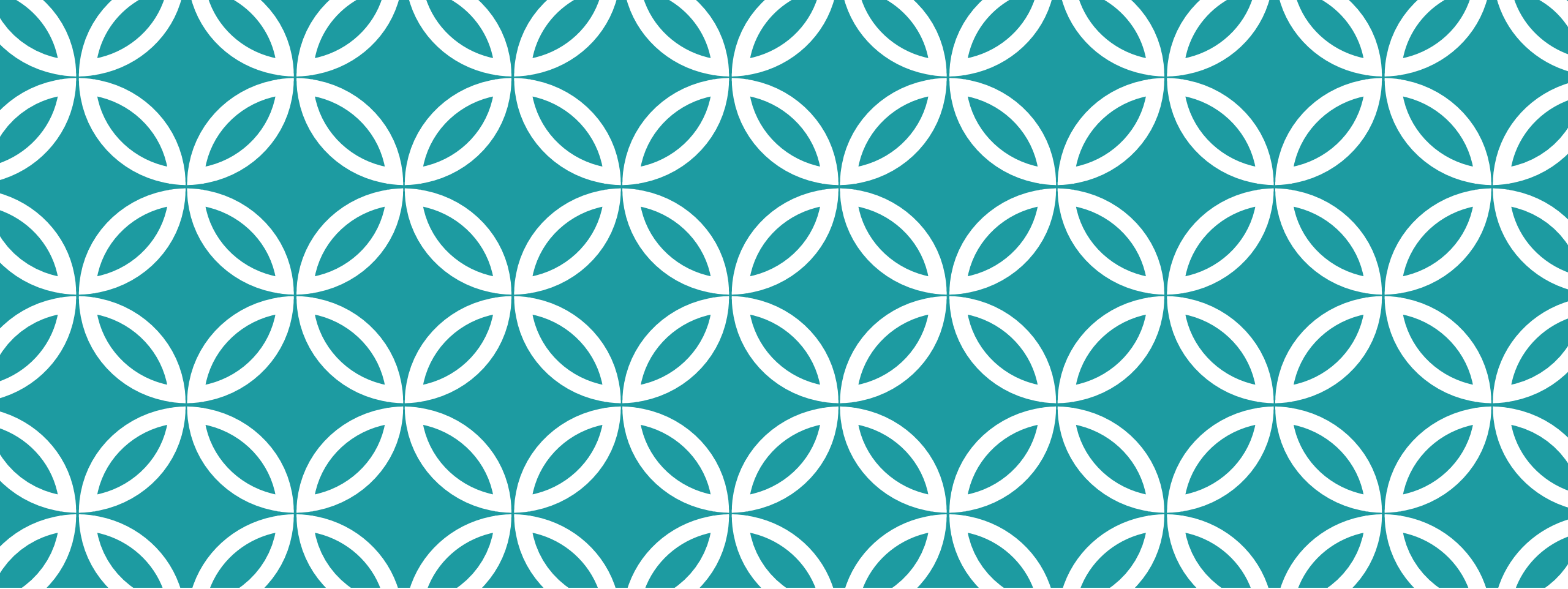


MEDIUM SHOT



LONG SHOT





FILM BASICS

7 Types of Movement

PAN

Pans are most commonly used to keep a subject within the frame.

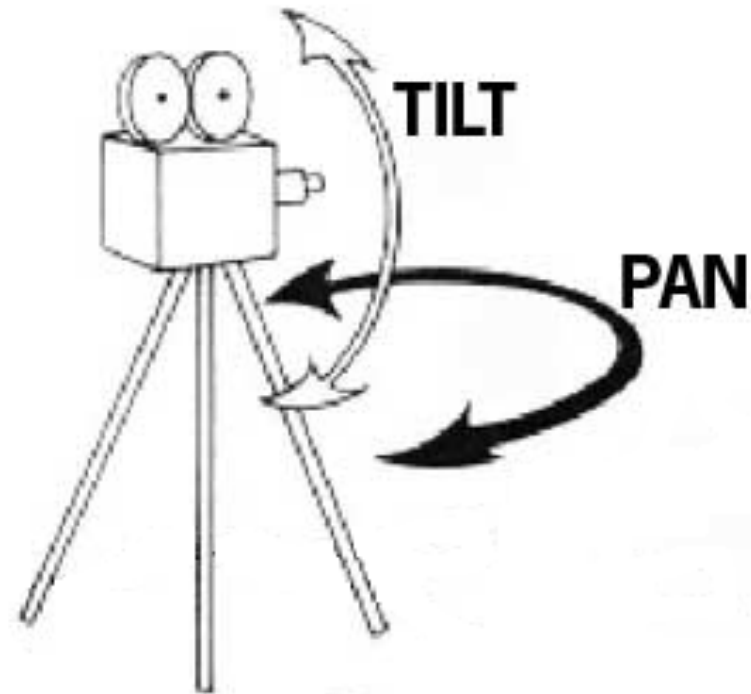
Pans tend to emphasize the unity of space and connectedness of people and objects.



TILT

Tilts share the same principles as the Pan.

A Tilt is a change in angle and can therefore be used to suggest a psychological shift.



DOLLY SHOT

Common uses for a dolly is to emphasize psychological rather than literal revelations. The filmmaker is getting close to something crucial.



HAND-HELD

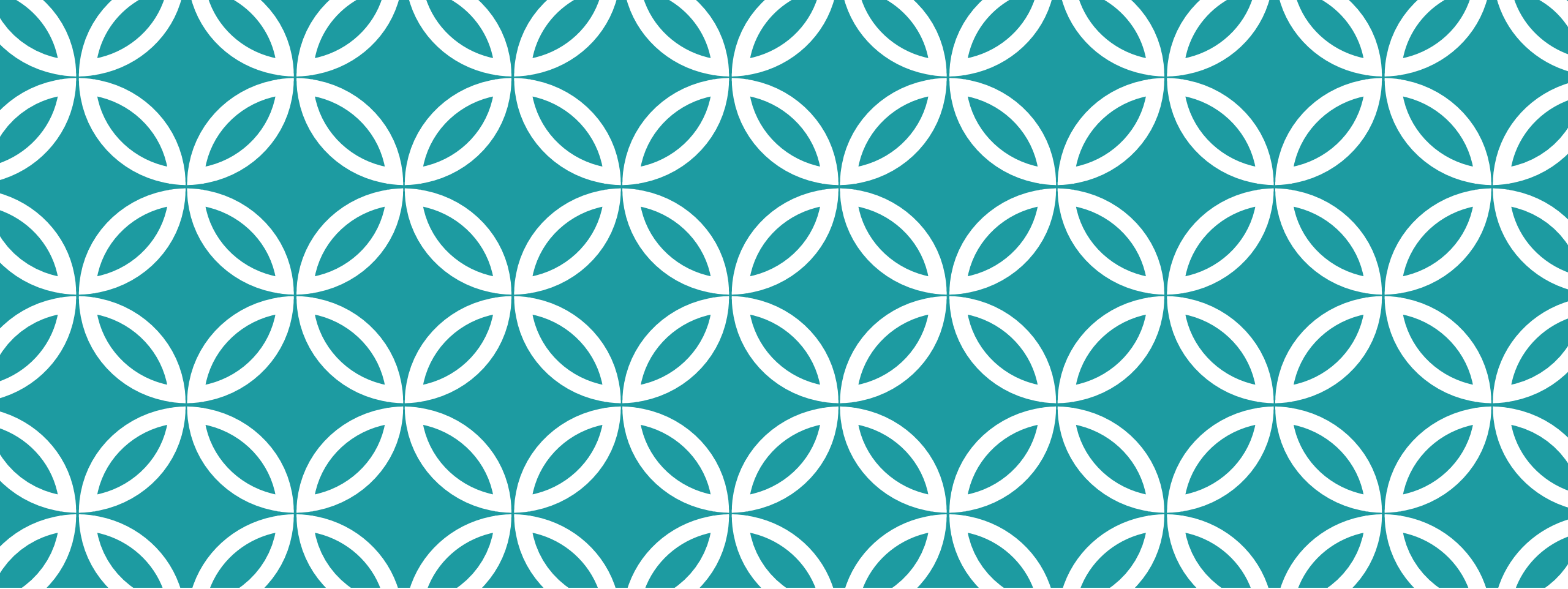
These are less lyrical and more noticeable, it's jumpy and ragged. The screen exaggerates this especially in the close-up.



ZOOM

The effect of the zoom is one of sudden magnification, of being plunged into a screen or ripped out of it.





FILM BASICS

The Angles

HIGH ANGLE

A High Angle shot reduces the height of the subject making them seem harmless or powerless. It reduces their power.



LOW ANGLE

Has the opposite effect of the high angle shot. The low angle shot increases the importance of the subject, it looms threateningly over the viewer and inspires fear or awe.



EYE-LEVEL

The eye-level shot is neutral, allowing the audience to make up their own mind about the subject.



DUTCH ANGLE

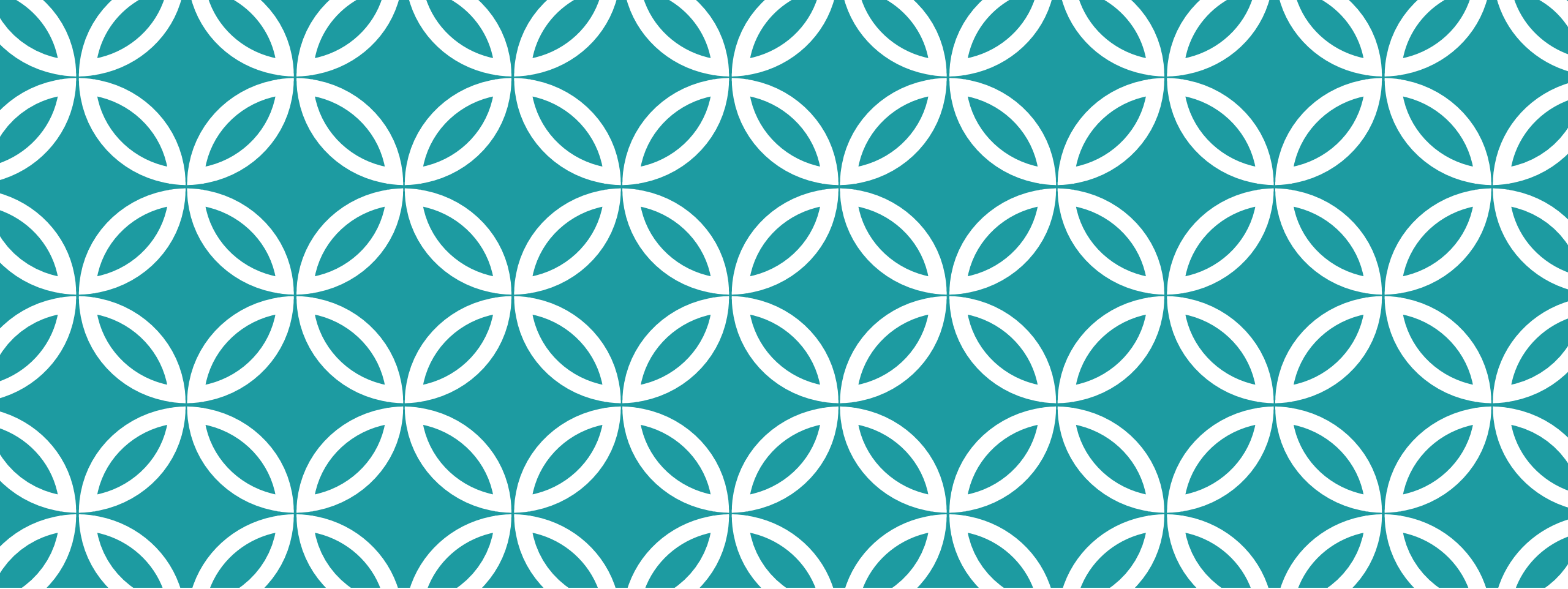
Dutch or oblique angle shots are a lateral tilt of the camera. They are used a lot in Film Noir and horror films. Dutch angles are tense and suggest a pending transition.



BIRDS EYE VIEW

The bird's eye view is the most distracting camera angle. People seem ant-like in a birds eye view shot.





EDITING

MAC USERS

iMovie comes standard on all Mac Computers and it's really easy to use. You can do some color correction, but it's really limited. This is a good program to use if you just want to put your footage together and add some credits and transitions.

For more advanced editing you will need to upgrade to either Final Cut Pro \$299 or Adobe Premiere (CC for \$19.99/month).



PC USERS

The PC equivalent to iMovie is Windows Movie Maker.

Adobe Premiere is also available on a PC.



DAVINCI RESOLVE

DaVinci Resolve is available for free (or \$299 for the studio version). This is probably the best program for color correction and it's also a decent editing program.



EDITING

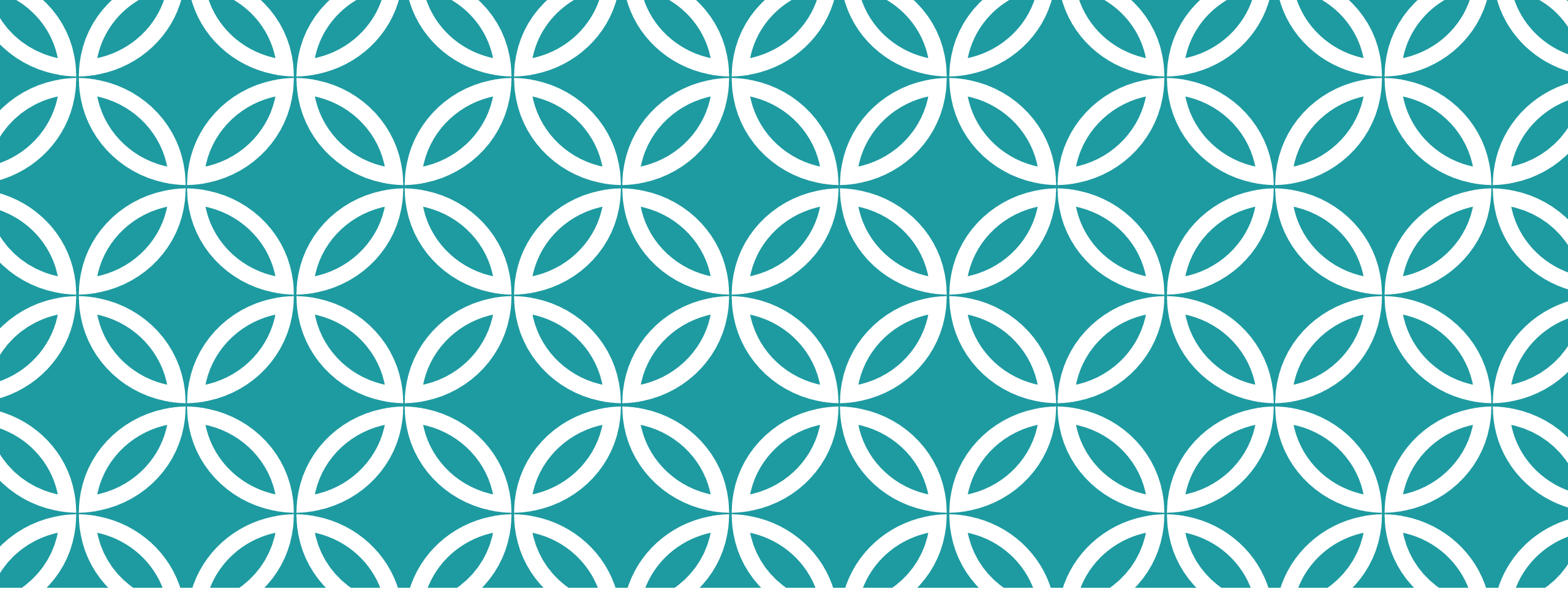
You can find lots of tutorials on YouTube to help you learn these programs. Here are a few of my favorites:

Film Look with FCP <https://youtu.be/wBo6OuHirHk>

Film Look with a DSLR <https://youtu.be/QbBR7IsBbZ8>

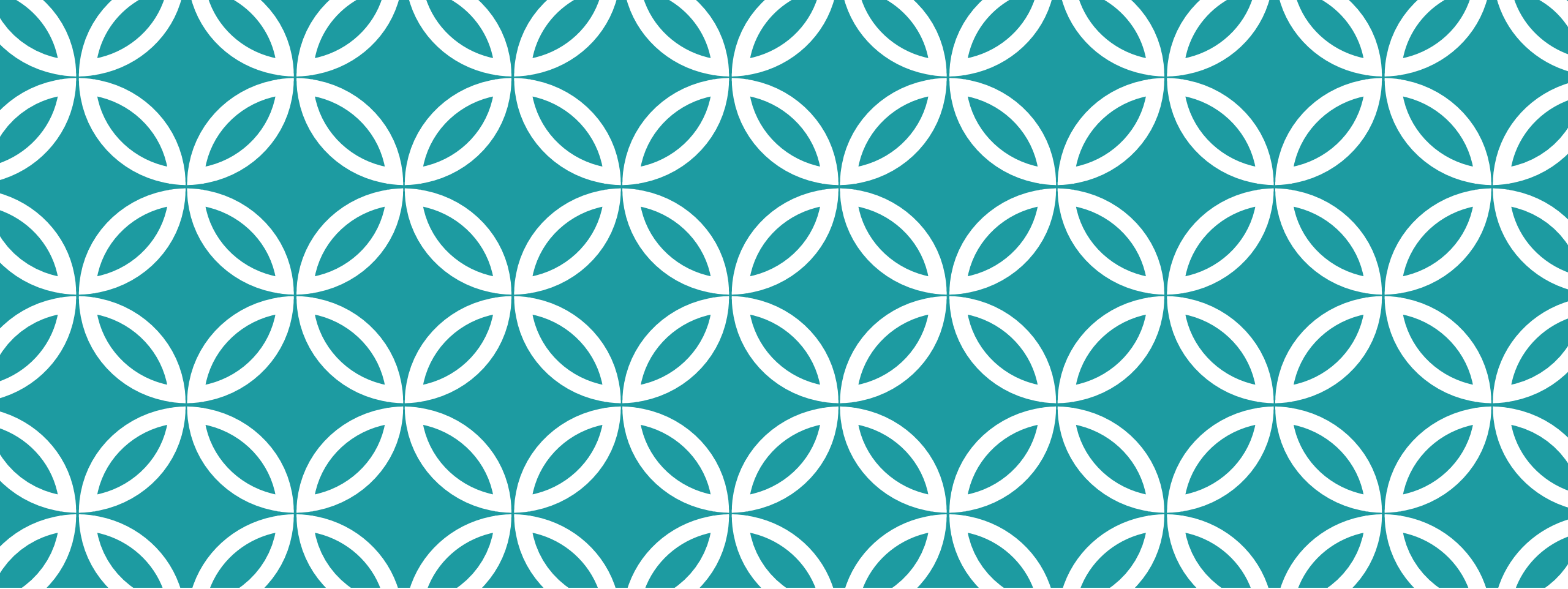
DaVinci Resolve Crash Course <https://youtu.be/h-WhyR-rfUk>

Premiere Pro for Beginners <https://youtu.be/JGobj8RGMs4>



BASIC EDITING TECHNIQUES

Final Cut Pro



RECOMMENDED GEAR

Yay Gear!

ZACUTO Z-FINDER \$375.25



ROKINON CINE LENSES \$599 (50MM)



ROKINON CINE BUNDLE \$1129.00 (35,24,85MM)



RODE VIDEO MIC WITH WIND COVER \$130



RODE VIDEOMIC & CUSTOM WINDBUSTER \$160



REVO SHOULDER SUPPORT \$80.00

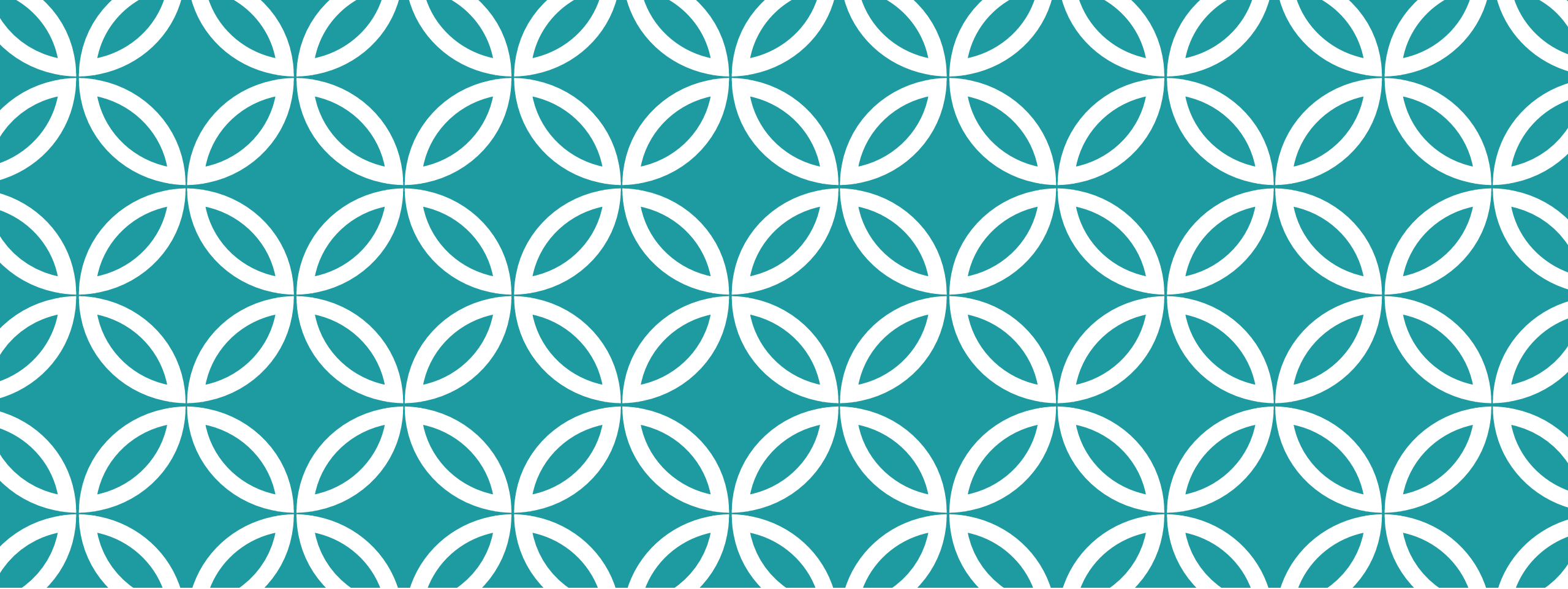


INCATION RIG SYSTEM FOR DSLR \$140



MANFROTTO FLUID DRAG VIDEO HEAD \$270





TIPS FOR SUCCESS

DSLR Video

10 SHOOTING TIPS

1. Remember to think SHOTS, not shot.
2. Variety Rules
3. Honor the 10-Second Rule
4. Invest in a Microphone
5. Get Close to your Audio Source



10 SHOOTING TIPS

1. Shutter Speeds are Different
2. Get a good Neutral Density Filter
3. Look for Movement
4. Create Movement Deliberately
5. Use a Tripod when you can



THIS IS KINDA COOL



<https://www.stuckincustoms.com/plotagraph-review/>

End of Presentation



ANY QUESTIONS?

memecreator.org