PUTTING IT TOGETHER
Review: framing and composition

• Be aware of the framing and composition of a shot.
  – Compose your shot in order to capture information.
  – Compose your shot in order to present your information in the best manner possible.
Review: shots (implied proximity)

- General shots
  - Long shot
  - Medium shot
  - Close-up shot

- Long shots
  - establishing context
  - feels distant

- Close-up shots
  - presenting detail
  - feels intimate
Review: movement

• Move the camera to:
  – pan: pivot left or right
  – tilt: pivot up or down
  – track: follow the subject in profile
  – dolly: follow the subject from behind or in front
Review: framing

• Place your subject in the frame so that action or information does not fall out of the frame.
• Although many camera people like to break the Rule of Thirds, stick with it.
  – It’s the easiest way to get generally pleasing shots.
Review: editing cuts

• Keep it simple. Your primary goal is to present information.
• Simple transitions between cuts are:
  – **straight cut**: simply placing two shots next to each other
  – **fade in**: usually used at the beginning of a scene
  – **fade out**: usually used at the end of a scene
• Avoid **dissolves** (one scene fades out while the next scene fades in) and **wipes** (one scene pushes another scene out of the frame)
Review: additional materials

• When you are not filming an event, use the time to collect additional footage such as b-roll or cutaways.
  – Interview people about the event. It could help flesh out a story.

• If you have the luxury of two cameras, you can capture footage for parallel editing (e.g. reaction shots, close ups of actions and interactions, or point-of-view shots)
Review: Keeping it real

- You will most likely be filming in an uncontrolled situation (e.g. location filming - outside of a studio).
- For archival footage,
  - you should **not** perform any post-production on archival footage.
  - do **not** add music, overdubs, or text to your archival footage. They are difficult (or impossible to remove)
  - your archival footage should be a direct experience of the event.
Review: presenting to the public

• For public presentation:
  – Narration could help contextualize the events in your film.
  – Subtitles should be used to translate languages unfamiliar to the audience.
  – Text could be used to quickly establish location and time.
  – Music could help establish a feel.