

1. The basic duties of a DP involve ensuring that the visual image is captured at the highest possible quality. The difference between a DP and a cinematographer is that a DP does not operate the camera whereas a cinematographer does.
2. The jobs that comprise the director of photography's crew include the camera operator, the 1st assistant camera operator and the 2nd camera assistant. The duties of each member of his team are as followed: the camera operator operates the camera, the 1st assistant camera operator is the focus puller, and the 2nd camera assistant is the clapper or loader.
3. Depth perception is extremely important when lighting an actor because as filmmakers we must provide the depth perception seen on film using lighting.
4. The three main lights used in cinematography are the key, fills, and backlights. These three lights are used together to create the visual image by doing the following: the key light is shined directly on the subject's face, the fill lights help cast shadows to make the actor's positive features stand out, and the backlight triggers a halo effect of lighting that triggers the audience into seeing a separation of the subject from the visual background, thus creating "the visual image".
5. Tungsten incandescents give you a yellow light whereas HMIs give you a blue light. The purpose of each is to light a particular setting or scene. Tungstens are generally used inside while HMIs are generally used outside.
6. Some of the other tools a DP will use to create lighting effects include gels, scrims, cucolorises, a bounce, C-stands, among other tools.
7. The camera is the most extensive piece of equipment that is used on a film set. The different parts of a camera include the lenses, filters, and aspect ratios. Different parts include the body of the camera, the lens, the iris/diaphragm, and the shutter.
8. Vetting your DP is so important to ensure that the both of you are on the same page and are working towards the same artistic vision on the shoot. You want to look for positive characteristics that will move the production forward and you want to avoid confrontation.
9. The most important quality of a camera is the relationship between the lens, shutter, and iris.
10. A lens is a collection of glass elements of different shapes mounted in a barrel made of metal or plastic. The primary purpose of the lens is to form a sharp image of an object onto the focal plane, where the film is located.
11. Focal length is the magnification power of a lens usually expressed in millimeters. The focal length controls the field of view the camera sees.
12. The intensity of light that travels to the film is controlled by the iris, which allows the image to be brightened or darkened.
13. The shutter controls the length of time that light is exposed to the film.
14. Well executed sound is important because sound plays a vital role in film and the experience of watching a movie, especially in the thriller and horror genres (see *A Quiet Place* for the best modern example of sound use in cinema).
15. A sound crew generally comprises a mixer, boom operator, and one or two assistants.

16. So nothing needs to be fixed in post-production. If sound levels are distorted it can become an issue when trying to fix in post.

17. Sound assistants have a number of tasks, especially on larger productions. These include attaching wireless mics to the actors and retrieving cables.

18. Time code is a sync signal that is provided to the camera. It is used to enable the on-set DIT to show the director what previous takes look and sound like.