



## O-CITY PROJECT



Erasmus+

Project funded by: **Erasmus+ / Key Action 2 - Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices, Knowledge Alliances.**

### Topic 3. Camera flow

#### Lesson 1 CAMERA MOVEMENT

This lesson has been prepared so that those interested in learning about the Camera Flow and specifically the Camera Movement acquires the competences with the objective of using the tools in the generation of multimedia content for the O-City project.

Once the lesson is completed and approved, learners will be able to:

1. Know the importance of the Camera Movement and of course how and when to use it.

In this lesson, we will learn:

1. What Camera Movement is
2. Why Camera Movement is important
3. Basic Camera Moves: Pan, Tilt, Dolly, Tracking / Trucking, Zoom

#### **WHAT CAMERA MOVEMENT IS**

Camera movement refers to a filmmaking technique where a camera shifts to visually narrate and shape a viewer's perspective of a scene. Choosing to move a camera in a certain way, you can also alter the narrative of the story you're trying to tell and the delivery of the content you're presenting.

#### **WHY CAMERA MOVEMENT IS IMPORTANT**

Imagine seeing a movie that its camera is still and only from one perspective, with no different angles, no transitions and especially no camera movement. Maybe it would be interesting if someone knew how to direct it correctly, but most of the cases, it would be boring. So, that's why camera movement is very important. Using a variety of different camera moves into your shots, you can add deeper sense of your visual interest. Understanding the effects of the different types of camera movements in film is essential for every filmmaker to understand.

## BASIC CAMERA MOVEMENTS

There are a lot of different Camera Movements and many different ways of describing them. We are going to focus on 5 basic ones, which are:

### Pan

A pan is when the camera horizontally swivels from a fixed position from right to left or left to right. A pan movement can be used to follow a character's actions or to reveal more information from one side of a scene to another. By moving across the scene we can see something across or at the end of the movement that we couldn't see originally. Also, they are great for linking an object of our scene to another. E.g. people's eyelines to show what they are looking at.

A slow pan builds suspense. On the other hand, a quick pan gives more action and energy in your shot. This is called a whip pan.

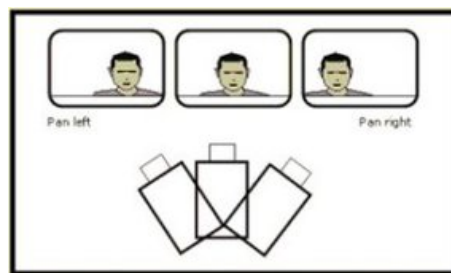


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### Tilt

In this movement, the camera moves vertically from a fixed position up to down or down to up. Using a tilt move you bring your scene to a shape capturing its' verticality. It can be used to reveal information or to keep a subject in the center of the frame. Another great usage of the tilt is to reveal scale. Also, tilt can be used to give a character dominance (by starting your movement from low down position and tilting upwards) or vulnerability (using the opposite, up to down).

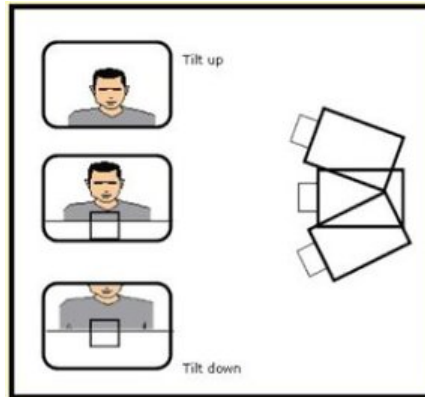


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## Dolly

The camera smoothly moves forwards or backwards. In this case the camera is smoothly moving out of a scene, still looking forwards, or it can also move towards someone or something. It helps us understand a greater sense of what is going on around our subject.

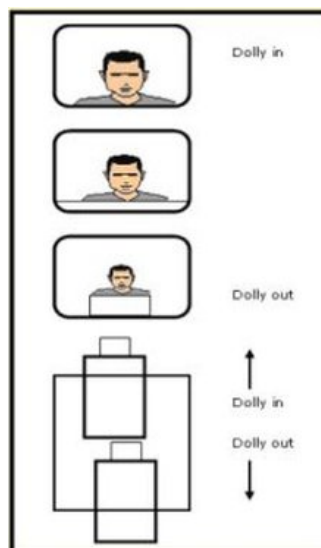
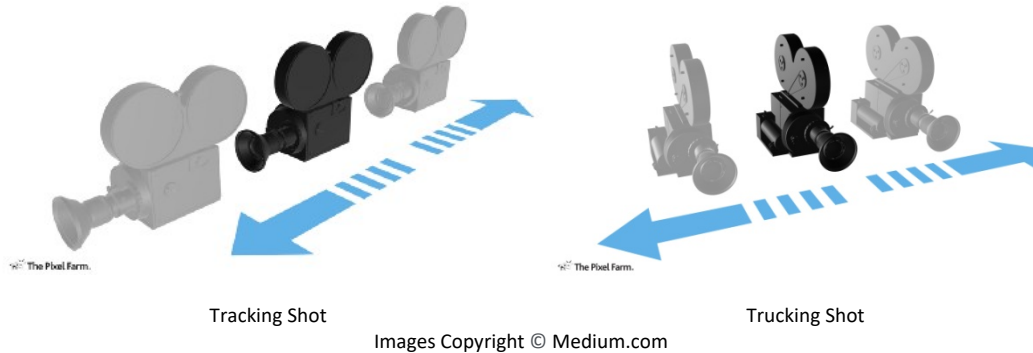


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## Tracking / Trucking

This is another smooth camera movement, where the camera moves from side to side left to right or right to left but still looks forward. It physically moves the camera through a scene. The difference of the tracking from the other moves is that it

doesn't simply move towards or away from a subject, it moves with the subject. That's why tracking is great to follow a particular subject. You can use it to keep the character in the frame, but also you can use them to show the environment around the subject. It creates a realistic pace as it gives information or builds tension. When the camera moves laterally, left or right it is referred as Trucking shot.



## Zoom

The camera stays still but the camera lens moves closer or further away from the subject. The zoom helps us show the main subject as it's focusing on it. It helps us give a subject more space of the screen or less of the screen by revealing the context around the subject (if we zoom outwards).

A fast zoom is also known as a Crash Zoom. It gives our scene energy.



## Finally

You can combine several camera techniques to add depth and visual interest to your multimedia based on video.

## Conclusions

You should think about which camera movement is the most appropriate for each scene of the story that you want to transmit, taking into account how you want this scene to be perceived.