COMPOSITION:
the arrangement of objects or elements within the frame of a photograph.
I. Intro to Composition
II. Snapshots vs. Photographs
III. Some simple ways to use your camera to improve composition
IV. Elements of photography
III. Compositional Principles
  A. Emphasis
  B. Balance
  C. Variety
  D. Unity
  E. Repetition
  F. Visual Movement
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNAPSHOTS</th>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- conserve memories</td>
<td>- Artistic interpretation of an object, event, person</td>
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<td>- Show what the subject looks like</td>
<td>- Show what the photographer thinks/feels</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Point and shoot</td>
<td>- Made with thought, care, attention to detail</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Often clichéd</td>
<td>- Original; looks at subject in fresh way</td>
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<tr>
<td>- <strong>Subject</strong> is the most important thing</td>
<td>- <strong>Composition</strong> more important than subject</td>
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The subject of a photograph is often less important than its composition. Some simple ways to use your camera to improve composition:
Think about your edges.
Crop with your camera, and don’t let distracting shapes or lines interfere with your composition.
Sometimes isolating details improves composition — so move in close!
Think about whether the camera should be horizontal or vertical
Can a photograph be abstract?
Abstract photograph:
An image that is conceived apart from concrete reality, generally emphasizing lines, colors, and forms, and their relationship to one another.
Elements of Photography:

Line
Texture
Shape
Light
Color
Point of View
COMPOSITIONAL GUIDELINES:

1. Emphasis
2. Balance
3. Variety
4. Unity
5. Repetition
6. Visual Movement
1. EMPHASIS:
using position, value, shape, size, or color to add importance to an object or subject in an image.
Color can create emphasis
Mutts

This place needed a little splash of red.
Shape can create emphasis
Placement and size can create emphasis
The nine-grid zone

To use this compositional guideline, divide the frame into thirds both horizontally and vertically, and place the focal point either on one line or on the intersection of two lines.
2. BALANCE: how elements are arranged to achieve stability. May be symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.
Symmetrical balance
Asymmetrical balance
Radial balance
3. VARIETY: difference, or contrast
Different colors, shapes, lines, and textures can provide interesting contrasts in a photograph.
variety/contrast of color
variety/contrast of shapes
Variety/contrast of lines
Variety/contrast of textures
Variety and unity should be balanced. Too much variety = chaos. Too much unity = boring.
5. UNITY:
all individual parts of a picture come together to create a cohesive composition.
Unity is often achieved through simplicity and/or repetition.
Too much unity can be boring.
My sister had a few of her friends over today...

...in photography, and also in life 😊.
5. REPETITION:
repeating visual art elements like color, value, shape, and line.
Repetition creates rhythm and movement!
Repetition can be regular or irregular
Chris Jordan
(right click for hyperlink)
6. VISUAL MOVEMENT: used to guide the viewer’s eye throughout the photograph.