

## Depth of Field:

If you want to drive interest to the main subject in your photograph, one of the easiest ways to do that is to have that subject in sharp focus while letting the background and other objects fall out of focus. For example, In portraits, if the eyes of the subject is the most important feature, focus on them and make the sharp, and let other features such as hair fall slightly out of focus.



## Negative Space:



The space surrounding your main subject in the photo is the negative space, whereas your main subject is the positive space. Although monotonous, the negative space enhances your image's visual appeal to your viewer. Some examples of negative space include large plain areas in an image such as the sky, grass, or water.



Being the most powerful technique that contributes to your image's composition, you can use negative space to:



- Draw your viewer's eye towards the subject
- Create the correct relationship between the main subject and the background.
- Provide space in the photograph and prevent clutter.
- Define and emphasize the main subject.
- Portray an emotion or feeling

However, use this technique with diligence to reap its benefits.

## Center & Symmetry:

Centered Composition and Symmetry means placing your subject at the center of the frame, such that it splits in half, either horizontally or vertically. Due to perfect symmetry, this composition creates an aesthetically pleasing balance in your image. Centered Composition and Symmetry is ideal for photographing Architecture, Landscapes and Roads. You can use this composition to capture Scenes that contain Reflections like Water, Glass or Mirror.

