



PROFESSIONAL FILMING AND VLOGGING WITH YOUR SMARTPHONE

**Tools & Tricks how to make
beautiful, professional film and vlog
recordings with your smartphone**

How do you build a story, how do you make an attractive vlog, how do you film editing-oriented, which camera movements can you make and how do you frame a nice shot?

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INTRODUCTION

In this handout we give you tools & tricks on how to make beautiful, professional videos and vlogs with your smartphone. How do you build up a story, how do you film editing-oriented, which camera movements can you make and how do you frame a nice shot? Finally, we explain the possibilities offered by the Kinemaster editing app.

PREPARATION

Before you start filming with your smartphone, it is good to set it up for video and to check a number of things.

ENOUGH BATTERY CHARGE?

Keep in mind that your battery runs out very quickly when you are filming. So make sure your battery is well charged and that you bring a power bank. This prevents you from being left with an empty battery.

- ⦿ Before filming: always make sure you have your video settings in order!

AVAILABLE SPACE

In Settings you can see how much available space you still have on your smartphone. Make sure you have enough storage space, preferably 5 gigabytes or more.

VIDEO SETTINGS

To set up your smartphone for video, go to the camera settings.

The two most important settings are the frame rate and the resolution of your movies.

FRAME RATE

Frame rate stands for the number of images (frames) that are filmed per second.

Normally we film at 30 fps (frames per second).

If you want to slow down your video in the editing, choose 60 fps. For example, if you know in advance that you want to put a piece of slow motion in your editing, then it is better to shoot directly in slow motion. The delay then looks nicer than when you delay the images in the editing app. But be careful not to continue filming in this position.

RESOLUTION

The resolution stands for the number of pixels. Preferably set your camera to 1080p. That is HD (High Definition) quality and is still the most used and standard for Facebook, Youtube and other social media.

You can also film in 4K (4x as many pixels as HD), but these recordings take up a lot of storage space.

In principle, the higher the resolution, the higher the quality of the displayed images. The final choice you make depends on your end product. Default is 1080p at 30fps.

The more image lines, the sharper your ultimately recorded image. Using fewer image lines immediately results in loss of sharpness.

AIRPLANE MODE (FLIGHT MODE)

Put your smartphone on airplane mode if you don't want to be disturbed while filming. There is nothing more annoying than incoming WhatsApp messages, push notifications or other beeps and sounds while filming. You will then have to start again.

HDR (HIGH DYNAMIC RANGE)

HDR makes images come to life on the screen. Both the lighting and colors look a lot more realistic with HDR. If you set the HDR to automatic, the light parts in your image will be less overexposed and the dark parts less underexposed. This increases the contrast between maximum brightness and maximum darkness on the screen.



GRID/GUIDES

A very useful tool for composing your images is the grid. This helps you to be able to film or vlog according to the so-called rule of thirds. The screen is then divided into nine areas with two horizontal and two vertical lines.

VIDEO STABILIZATION

Another very useful tool is the video stabilization. Always turn this on. If you turn on the video stabilization, the smartphone will reduce certain vibrations.

In addition to the video settings that you set in the camera settings, there are also a number of things you can do in the camera/video app itself.



Timelapse is a film technique in which fewer images are recorded per unit of time than the frame rate when played back. A photo is taken every few seconds and if you paste those photos one after the other, you get a movie. This produces an accelerated film, which makes it possible to visualize effects that would normally be too slow to observe.

These kinds of films are very suitable for showing things that are too slow for a normal film, such as the change in the weather, the erection of a building or a busy square where you want to show the hectic pace.

With a smartphone, unlike a professional film camera, you cannot set the number of frames the camera should record per minute or per second. The iPhone determines that time itself and depends on how long you film. The iPhone therefore adjusts it to the length of time that you are filming.

- ⊙ Wie professioneel gaat filmen en niet gestoord wil worden zet zijn smartphone op vliegtuigmodus

SLO-MO (Slow Motion) is the opposite of timelapse. You use this film mode if you want to make a short time longer. More images are recorded per unit of time than the frame rate during playback.

HYPERLAPSE

A hyperlapse technically resembles a timelapse but is slightly different. With a hyperlapse, you move your smartphone while filming, creating a very dynamic image.

TOOLS & TRICKS IN USING YOUR SMARTPHONE AS A FILM CAMERA



HOLDING YOUR SMARTPHONE - PORTRAIT OR LANDSCAPE?

Most people tend to just hold their phone upright when filming. Logical, because that's how you always hold it. But film is pre-eminently a 'landscape' medium when we look at the image format. But you still see more and more square videos on social media. These are usually vertically filmed videos.

So if you are going to film or vlog, pay attention to which platform you are making the film or vlog for. If you post your vlog or video directly on social media, portrait or vertical filming is the most convenient. If you are making a video or vlog for YouTube or to play on a TV or computer, then film in the so-called landscape mode, otherwise you will get black bars on the side!

VOLUME BUTTONS

Hold your smartphone horizontally with both hands and operate the video button with your volume buttons. You do this by turning the phone over so that the volume buttons are on top. The lenses of the smartphone are then at the bottom, but this makes no difference for filming.

FACE DETECTION

A square indicates where to focus and what to set the exposure. When filming people, the smartphone uses face detection by automatically focusing on the most striking face and balancing the exposure for up to ten faces.

FOCUS

By setting the focus, you determine what should be in focus. By bringing a person or object into sharp focus, it gets the viewer's attention.

'TAP TO FOCUS'

When you start a recording, the camera focuses on the subject you want to film. But sometimes the smartphone could use some help.

By using the AF/AE function (Automatic focus and Automatic Exposure) you can determine on which subject the smartphone should continue to focus and also expose. With the iPhone you can easily fix the sharpness and exposure by pressing the yellow square. Press until you see the AE/AF lock appear on the screen. The focus and exposure are then locked and the smartphone will no longer automatically focus and adjust the exposure.

When you're interviewing someone, the AE/AF lock comes in very handy.

With Android devices, the method depends on the type of smartphone.

- ⦿
 By fixing light and sharpness you prevent the camera from correcting when the light situation changes and the camera adjusts the sharpness, for example when you move the camera



EXPOSURE

Light is really the most important thing. You cannot film or take a nice picture without light. With a lot of light you improve the optical quality of your video. The images become fresher and sharper.

As a cameraman or woman you always look where the light comes from, so you know what to take into account when shooting. Film with the light in your back, so you will never be bothered by backlighting. Filming against the sun, a bright lamp or the reflection of the light is a difficult job for almost every camera. If the light is too bright, your smartphone's sensor cannot process the information properly. Result: dark photos and/or a thick lens flare. You can prevent this problem yourself by not filming against the sun and by keeping a bright lamp outside the frame of the film.

The moment you tap on the point you want to focus on, the camera app will also automatically adjust the exposure.

Do you think the lighting is too bright or too dark? Then move the sun icon up or down with your finger to make the exposure lighter or darker. This way you have more control over the result.

SOUND

Good sound is very important for professional videos and is often underestimated. Often the quality of the speech audio is forgotten.

How do you deal with the 'off' and 'in' sounds with your smartphone?

The 'in' sounds are the sounds whose source we can see on the screen (a person talking, a door slamming or a car driving away.) These accompany the image you are filming.

The 'off' sounds are the sounds whose source you cannot see.

Make sure the 'off' sounds and especially the surrounding sounds are not stronger than the sounds that are justified by the image. For example, wait until the plane or train passing by is a bit further.

Any sound whose source is not visible is disruptive. So make sure that, if you can't extract the sound of a disturbing element, you show the sound source in a shot. You can often do this by inserting a total shot of the environment in which the character is located.

🎯 You zoom in with your feet!

ZOOM IN AND OUT

When you zoom in, the image quality deteriorates. Zooming in is almost always an unnecessary camera shake. You can zoom with your smartphone with your feet by walking towards the subject.

If you have a lot of light and are satisfied with less image quality, you can bring out a certain part in the video by placing two fingers on the screen and then moving them apart. The image is then magnified. You can zoom out by moving two fingers together on the screen.

You can zoom evenly on your smartphone using the gray line. This appears by 'swiping' two fingers together on your screen. Using the yellow circle on the gray line you can zoom in and out very quietly.

WATCH VIDEO

You can watch the video right after you've made it. To do this, tap on the square picture next to the record button. If you want to watch the video later, you can find it in the Photos app or the Gallery app.

SELFIE SMARTPHONE FRONT CAMERA

The camera icon allows you to activate the front camera. This makes it easy for you to make a recording of yourself.

The front camera is of lower quality than the rear camera. Therefore, use the lenses from the back of your smartphone as much as possible.

SMARTPHONE ACCESSORIES

- Steady shots
- Sound

Without smartphone accessories you can already make some pretty nice films and vlogs, but with a holder, extra lighting and external microphone you can make the most of the filming and vlogging performance of your smartphone.

STEADY SHOTS

Choppy images give your film or corporate vlog an amateurish look. Stable shots give your film a professional look. Which accessories can help with this?

Smartphone tripod

The Joby Grip Telepod is a flexible tripod and selfie stick that you can easily set up and use as a selfie stick. Very useful if, for example, you want to conduct interviews or if you want to stand in front of the camera and talk freely.



Gimbal

Despite the fact that the latest smartphones have a built-in stabilizer, it is sometimes difficult to film, even with a tripod by hand. In this case, gimbals, stabilizers, with which you can record smooth and vibration-free images from your hand, are a godsend.

NB! If you use a gimbal, in most cases you cannot connect a microphone at the same time. So you have to choose stable shots or good sound.

SOUND

The smartphone can record sound fine with the internal microphone, but not in all situations. For example, if the person you are interviewing is too far from your microphone or if there is a lot of wind. You can hear that in your video. To overcome these problems you can use the following two microphones.



- Accessories make the difference. No one likes choppy images and bad sound



Directional microphone

The red VideoMicMe is a small directional microphone with a huge pop-up hood (fluff) that is very useful when you are filming outside with wind. On some smartphones, the pop-up hood is even larger than the smartphone itself. This microphone picks up the sound from one side. So it will pick up the noise from behind and on the sides less.

Tie-pin microphone

The tie-pin microphone is a very small microphone that you can clip to the collar of a shirt or jacket. Because this microphone is close to the face, you hear the voice better and the background noise less. Unfortunately, you are in the picture with a cord and can only use it if you have one person in the picture. Wireless microphones are useful because your main character (interviewee) has more freedom of movement.

Filmic Pro App

If you want even more control over the images you shoot with your smartphone, download the Filmic Pro app. With this app you can adjust the focus, light and color temperature even more easily and keep it constant.

CAMERA MOVEMENTS

Many amateur smartphone filmmakers and vloggers like to wave their smartphone around. This often results in disturbing images.

Every movement in a film or vlog has a function. Don't move because of the movement itself, only move if it has a function. If it has no function, keep the smartphone still and let the movement take place in the shot or use different fixed shots of different sizes.

You use camera movements to create an effect of movement. There are movements with a fixed camera (zooms), a camera in rotation (pans) and moving cameras (tracking shots).

PAN

A pan is a camera movement in which the camera moves horizontally on its axis, without moving the camera. With a pan you create an overview of a situation. Or you make a connection between objects or people. You go from one thing to another.

TILT

A tilt is a camera movement where the camera moves up or down on its vertical axis. The tilt is used to show the size of a building, or to keep the viewer in suspense, for example by filming a person from the feet upwards.



TRACKING SHOT (DOLLY SHOT)

In a tracking shot, the camera is placed on a cart (dolly) that moves on a rail to follow the filmed object. You can also follow an object with a steadycam. There are different types of tracking shots. The camera can move as follows: forward towards the filmed object, backwards away from the filmed object, parallel to the object or follow the gaze of a subject in motion.

- ⦿ For the viewer, a jerky or a 'recurring' pan or tilt is unpleasant

ZOOM

A zoom is an extension or widening of the field of view. The zoom is actually not a camera movement but a lens movement. The camera remains in a fixed position.

CAMERA ANGLE OR POINT OF VIEW

The camera angle is the position of the camera relative to the object being filmed. The place where you put your camera often says as much as what is in the picture.

MEANING OF CAMERA ANGLE AND PERSPECTIVE

In addition to the frame, the camera angle also has an important meaning.

Objective: distant, the vision and image interpretation of the maker plays no role.

Subjective: the maker shows his vision of the filmed situation with his framing and camera movements.

- ⦿ Every camera move has a purpose!

EYE-LEVEL CAMERA, BIRD'S EYE VIEW OR FROG'S EYE VIEW



Normally the camera is at eye level of someone or the object we are filming. We also do this with our smartphone.



If you put the camera below eye level and tilt it up, we look down at someone. This is called frog's eye perspective. As a result, something or someone becomes optically larger and therefore gains more weight/power.

DEPTH OF FIELD - BACKGROUND

The newer smartphone cameras are increasingly capable of filming with more depth of field. By depth of field we mean the depth in the shot that is in focus. Or rather, an area of a certain depth that appears sharp in the shot.

If you are filming a person or subject, use a background that is further away if possible, so that the background becomes less sharp and your subject

- 🎯 A shot with the subject sharp and the background less sharp will draw the viewer's attention to the subject.



If you raise the camera above eye level and tilt it down, we are looking at someone from above - bird's eye view. This makes what you're filming smaller, more vulnerable or cuter. You can also literally create distance and/or overview.

FRAMING

The first question is, what are you portraying? The whole figure or just the head? Different types of shots are needed to make a film attractive, to get and maintain the momentum, but also to emphasize something. So we're going to play around with different shot sizes and their meaning.

We have a name for each frame. They are listed below, from the widest to the smallest.



XLS – EXTREME LONG SHOT (VERY SPACIOUS TOTAL)

An extreme long shot shows the total space, the character is often a dot. The extreme long shot is a commonly used opening shot.



MS – MEDIUM SHOT

A medium shot frames the body at waist height. It is a very frequently used shot because it naturally involves the viewer in the event.



LS – LONG SHOT (TOTAL)

The first movies were always shot in LS - this is where the term mise en scene comes from. A total gives the character a prominent place in the surrounding decor. This is shown from head to toe.



MCU – MEDIUM CLOSE SHOT

This is also called a 'head & shoulder' close up. Here we see the character's face from the chest. The viewer's identification with the character is again greater than the LS or MS here.



CU - CLOSE UP

A close-up isolates a detail, eg an eye or a mouth. Close-ups are often used to properly portray emotions.

POV - POINT-OF-VIEW SHOT

A point of view shot is a camera angle where the viewer is seemingly looking through a character's eyes or as if the camera were the viewer's eyes.

LISTEN-SHOT (NODDY)

A shot of the interviewer listening and responding to the subject. Often shots of people nodding (as if they are listening) are very helpful in editing. This allows you to tape off anything, plus it makes your editing more dynamic.

- ⦿ A total gives an overview. A closeup directs attention, emphasizes situations, people and emotions

- ⦿ The total, medium and close-up are also called the three basic shots

WHO DO YOU PICTURE?

Apart from the question of how you capture something, you naturally also have the question, who do you capture?

One-shot

If you have one person, we speak of a single shot or one shot.

Two-Shot

A shot with two people.

Three-shot

A shot with three people.



OTS - 'Over the shoulder shot'

A special shape for two people. Here we are literally looking over someone's shoulder. You film over the shoulder of the person standing with their back to you.

COMPOSITION

COMPOSITION – LAYOUT OF THE IMAGE

You can achieve a lot with composition. Because you decide what should get the attention in your shot. There are generally accepted 'rules' for this. Keep this in mind but also deviate from it if this benefits your film or vlog.

In this manual we are only going to explain the rule of thirds so that you can use the guides of your grid properly.

- For example, using the grid you can see if the horizon is straight on your phone and if the interviewee's eyes are on 2/3 of the grid



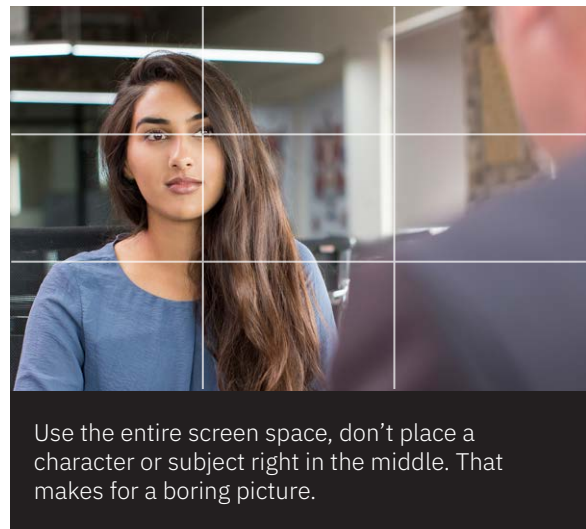
When composing, place the horizon at 2/3 or 1/3 of the frame.

RULE OF THIRDS

The strengths of the image are located at the intersections of the divisions, both in height and width.

Distribute the elements of your shot harmoniously throughout the frame.

Make sure you 'amputate' the limbs correctly. There are certain cuts that work well and cuts that work less well.



Use the entire screen space, don't place a character or subject right in the middle. That makes for a boring picture.

For the interview shot, place the interviewee's eyes on 2/3 of the image.

- Variety is nice for the viewer! Challenge yourself to film from different angles, framing and compositions!

What's Your Story?



STORYTELLING

It doesn't matter if you're making a feature film, a documentary, a corporate film or vlog of all kinds, it's all about how you build a story and how you keep the viewer hooked to watch until the end. In storytelling, not only the message is important, but also the emotional connection of the viewer with the subject of your film or vlog.

Before you start filming or vlogging, you should therefore have carefully mapped out the questions below. If you do not do this, there is a good chance that your vlog or film will go in all directions.

- Why are you filming or vlogging? What is the goal?
- Who do you want to reach? Who is your target audience?
- What's the subject?
- How? Which channel?
- What style and tone will you use?

The why and who are two important questions because they also determine the form and content of your film or vlog.

- ① Determine the story of your film or vlog. What are you going to tell and show? What is going on and why do you want to tell something about it. What is happening?

STORYTELLING TOOLS

Further on you will find a number of handy storytelling tools that are aimed at guiding you in outlining a

development and designing a related structure for your film or vlog.

1. Determine a basic idea/topic/theme

Devising and formulating the basic idea can be stimulated by sources of inspiration such as texts, drawings and assignments. Preferably, a field of tension, a development, a contrast or an adventure can be felt right away. Sometimes a written basic idea or subject immediately provides a suitable (working) title for your video or a title that you can refer to when you talk about your vlog.

2. Beginning-Middle-End (Law of Three)

Since ancient Greece it has been discovered that a good story or message is always communicated in threes. Every story or message has a beginning, middle and an end.

Think about a beginning, (intro), middle (core) and end (closing) of your film or vlog.

For example, with a vlog you tell the viewer in a few sentences in the intro where you are, what you are going to do and what the viewer is going to see in the vlog. In the middle section you take the viewer along in your subject and you provide some more substantive information. At the end you close with a short summary or a call to action, a reference to the next vlog or website for more information.

- ◉ With a film or vlog, the viewer is interested in the development

3. Determine the development that the film or vlog will show

So once you have a topic that you want to talk about, it is good to think about the development that your film or vlog should show. This can be a character development, but also a development from situation A to situation B, or a development from opinion A to opinion B or from moment A to moment B.

If you, as the maker of a film or vlog, do not think in advance about the development that your film or vlog should show, the viewer will come up with or search for one themselves. And that can lead to unwanted conclusions.

4. Central question

If you are not quite sure which development you want to show, you can also ask yourself what is the central question of my vlog or film. Which question do I want to answer? Once you have formulated your question well, it is good to stick to that question. Every shot you make next, every question you ask during your interview should serve your central question.

5. Distinguish information line and line of interest

The information line is what you want to tell the content, the information you want to communicate to the viewer. Developing this information line is primarily a matter of knowing or researching a lot and organizing the relevant knowledge.

The line of interest is then the - preferably interesting and exciting - peg on which you want to hang the information line, the attractive vehicle with which you want to transport the knowledge to be presented.

The line of interest can be the main character (hero) who will undergo the development, experience or perceive it. Sometimes this is the vlogger himself, sometimes this is someone who figures in the vlog.

6. Visualization Tools

Props

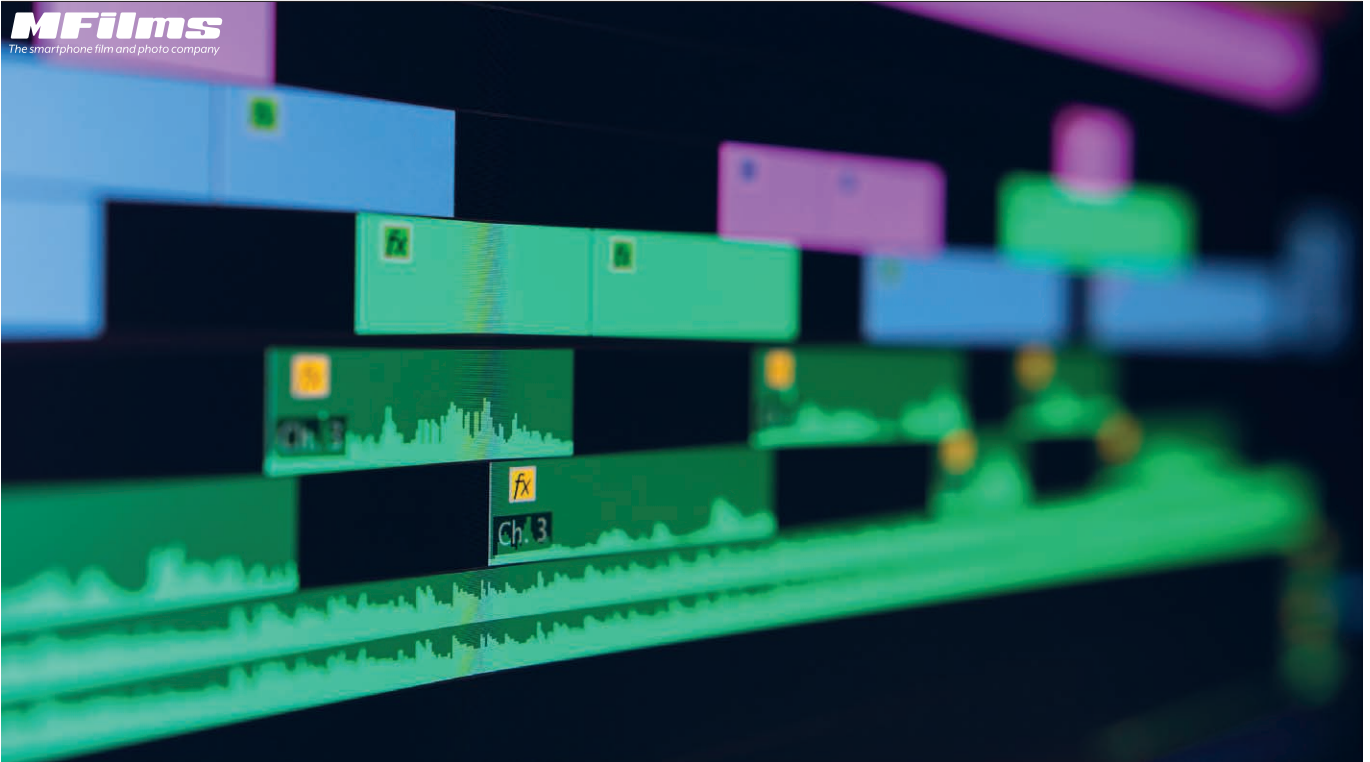
Props are attributes that do not distract from the story but are naturally present on the set. With props on set you can often show what is happening or going on. For example, someone who is writing an entire page is hard at work.

Symbols

A bearer of meaning or an image or thing that has a special meaning due to years of tradition or convention. A good symbol is, for example, a clock as a symbol for time. You can use it if, for example, you want to show that time goes by very quickly.



These are two scenes or shots (opening shot and ending shot) that are very similar. This allows the development of a film or vlog to be shown.



DECOUPAGE AND RECORDING BEFORE EDITING

If we put a camera in the middle of a theater and we film the play being played on the stage, have we made a movie? Not at all! Then we recorded a play. Film consists of a large number of individually shot shots, which, after being pasted together, tell a story. So there is always a relationship between those individual shots. If the viewer doesn't understand that relationship, then the story isn't understood and the filmmaker has failed.

In short, it is about telling a story and not about registration alone. You do this by playing with camera movements, framing and decoupage. Decoupage literally means 'to cut into pieces' and comes from the French language. In the film world, this is also part of the editing process.

You cut the film into pieces and place certain shots next to other shots to create continuity or achieve a certain effect.

You can decouple in two different ways:

- You literally cut the action into pieces and record it in that order. You always have to ask the person you are filming to 'freeze' or simply (in reality) make your shots very quickly.
- Or, if possible, you record a certain action several times. For example, the first time in its entirety, then again, but then everything close.

- 🎯 With decoupage you cut your script into pieces and with editing you stick them together again

You can assemble the two shots during editing to 1 x the action. It is of course important that everything is 'right'; if someone was on the right the first time, it should be the same the second time around. This is called continuity.

Note: If you are going to film, make sure that your shot lasts long enough. The shot needs lead time in editing so it is safest to always film the shot longer than you would actually need. So run a shot a few seconds longer than you think you need. This gives the opportunity to 'play' a bit in the editing later on.

EDITING WITH YOUR SMARTPHONE

The easiest way is of course to edit on a computer. Then you have a larger screen and many more options. But if you immediately want to place your film or vlog online, editing on the smartphone is very handy.

Most video editing applications are free to download and use. There are more than enough editing apps for both Android and iOS.

If you have an iPhone, you can use the free iMovie app. Anyone who has a smartphone that runs on Android must download an editing app.

The iPhone app iMovie and the editing app Kinemaster both offer many options for making a nice video or vlog. You can cut and paste video clips into a beautiful whole, adjust the video image, add effects, place transitions between shots and add credits and credits. Both also have an extensive library of royalty-free music. You can also import your own music. Watch out for copyrights if you post the video on social media.

If you are going to edit a film project in Kinemaster or iMovie, you always go through a number of steps. In this example, we are editing a film about placing traffic signs in Bussum, in which we interview one of the workmen.

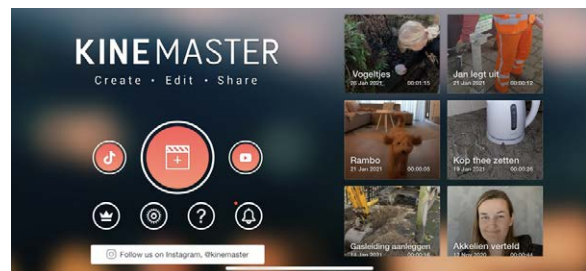
Spotting

Before you start editing, it is useful to first select material that you want to use in your film project.

The video picker/video library contains all your videos. If you have found a shot/fragment that you also want to use in the editing, you mark it as your favorite, so that you can quickly find it in the favorites box later. You can also trim snippets here.

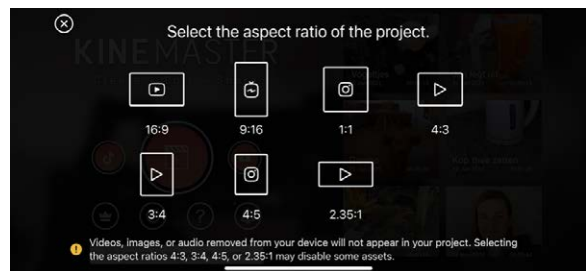
BASIC EDITING SKILLS IN KINEMASTER

KineMaster is a very accessible app that allows anyone with or without editing experience to put together a beautiful vlog or video. The kinemaster app is supported by both iOS and Android software. You can download the app for free or opt for a subscription. The disadvantage of the free version of Kinemaster is a watermark in your video and the continuous appearance of advertising offers.



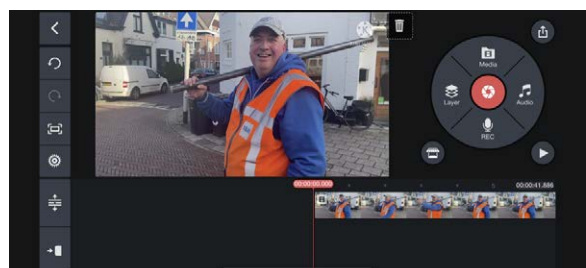
1. Start a film project

Open the app, click on the cross on the home screen to continue to the free version.



2. Choose an aspect ratio for your project

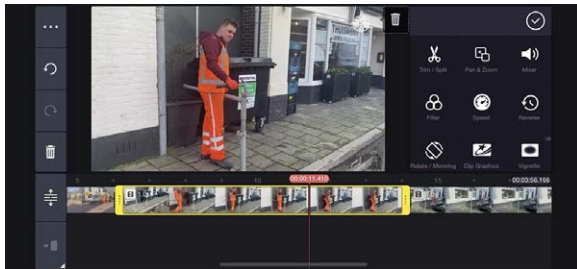
Then choose the aspect ratio you need for your video. Horizontal, vertical or square. If you are going to post directly on Instagram or Facebook, choose 1:1. For youtube or pc for 16:9.



3. Add movie clips to your timeline

Via the media button you select film fragments from your video library. The app automatically places these on your timeline and always places the selected movie clips to the right of your playline. Swipe left or right to move your timeline.

Pinch together with two fingers to shorten or lengthen the images on your timeline. Your movie clips will stay the same length, but you can see more movie clips in succession on your timeline if you make them smaller.



4. Edit a movie clip

Tapping on a film clip opens a menu on the right of your screen with various editing tools.



5. Moving and trimming movie clips

You can move a movie clip by selecting, holding and then dragging it to the desired spot on the timeline.

Shorten a fragment by tapping on the yellow bars and sliding left and right.

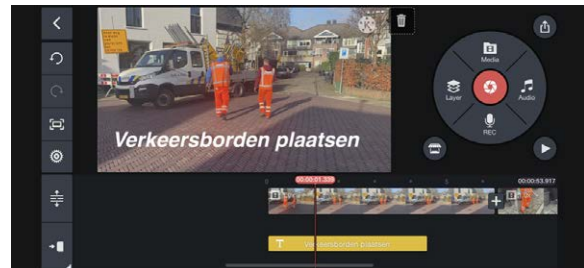
If you want to cut more accurately, you can use the cutting tool (scissors symbol) in the editing tool menu.

Place the red playline where you want to cut the film clip. You then get the following options:

- Trim to left of playhead
- Trim to right of playhead
- Split at playhead
- Split and insert freeze frame

If you choose the top two, a part of your film clip will be removed from the project. If you select 'Split', you cut the video fragment into two pieces and keep both parts. For example, you can mount a different image between them. With split and insert freeze frame you fix a part of the image. Nice if you want to highlight part of your image.

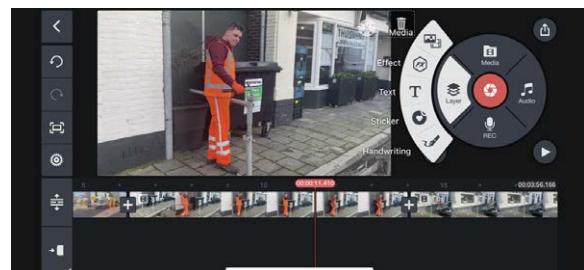
Always click on the check mark in the top right to complete an action!



6. Undo or delete action

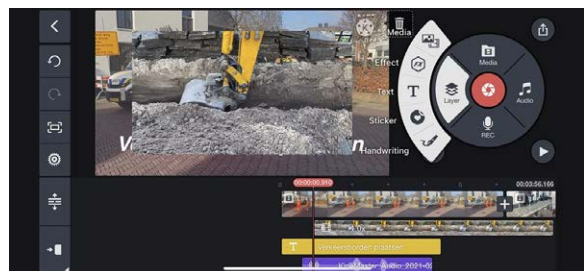
If you want to delete a fragment, select the relevant film fragment and press the trash can icon.

To undo an action, click on the round arrow at the top left of the menu.



7. Add layers

Click on layer for different options to add a title, a sticker or a color effect.



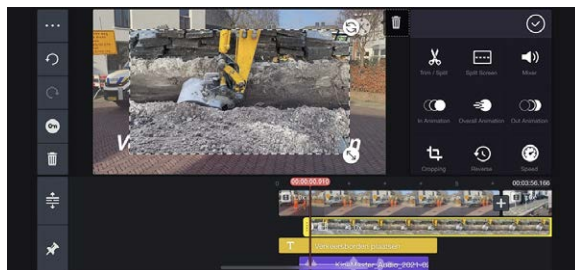
8. Slice shot|cut shot|add cutaway

With the top image from the layer options you place a video or photo under the first video bar. In most editing apps, this video or shot will appear above the first video bar. Make this fragment equal to the underlying film fragment with your fingers by pulling out the lines.



9. Change title font, color or animate

As soon as you add a title, you get a new drop-down menu that offers you the possibility to also adjust the font or color or to give the text an animation. For example, you can make the letters fly forwards or backwards through the screen.



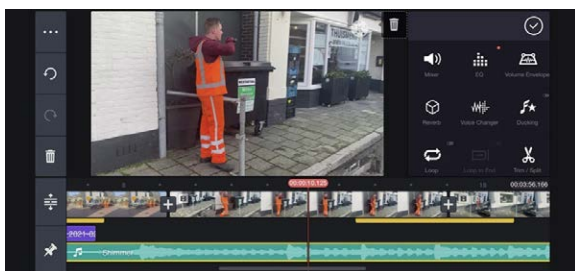
10. Make changes to one of the layers

You can easily make changes by selecting one of the layers and then dragging, shrinking, enlarging or rotating it.



11. Record voiceover

Click on REC in the wheel and start recording a voiceover. This way you can explain what is happening in the video.



12. Add and customize music

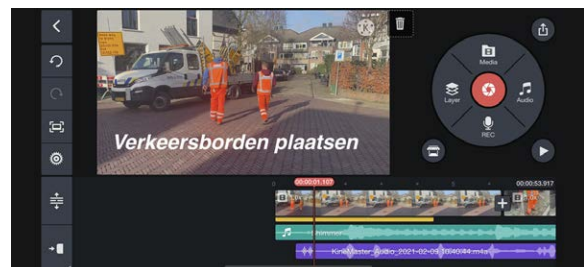
You can add background music by clicking on the musical note in the wheel. The app navigates you

directly to your personal music library. You can adjust music by selecting it again. A menu will then appear with a number of options. Adjust the volume with the mixer and add a sound effect with the voice changer or ducking icon. Gently fade your music in or out with the 'volume envelope' icon with which you can add 'keyframes'.



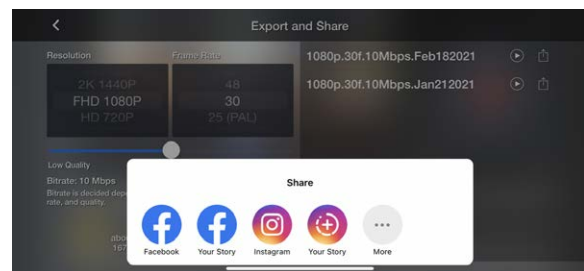
13. Filming and editing

You can take new photos and videos during editing and add them directly to your project by clicking on the wheel in the red circle in the disc. Very useful if you forgot to shoot a certain shot or photo. You can insert these on the timeline or as a layer.



14. Ready? Just export!

Click the icon with the up arrow to export the video project with the music, voiceover and title to one video file. Skip the subscription offer here again and your video will be saved.



With the share icon at the top right you can post your file directly on social media, airdrop, or send it via WhatsApp or mail.



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