

DIRECTOR

- ✘ A director is a person who determines the creative vision of a feature film, television show, play, short film, or other production. They have complete artistic control of a project. In addition to having a strong grasp of technical knowledge taught in directing classes, they must also have a personal or emotional connection to the material.
- ✘ What Does a Dire

WHAT DOES A DIRECTOR DO DURING PRE-PRODUCTION?

- ✘ Assemble a team. The first people you'll need are a line producer, production designer, location manager, cinematographer, and assistant director.

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- ✘ Create your vision for the film and communicate it to your crew. Establish a visual language for your film by creating a lookbook. Fill it with reference images to help you articulate your ideal color palette, locations, and framing. It helps to reference other films that inspire you.

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- ✘ Discuss your vision with each key crew member individually. Your vision affects every department differently. For example, if you say, “I want it to feel like the character is isolated,” that affects lens choice, lighting, and music. Learn to speak the language of every department so you can successfully communicate what you need from them.

WHAT DOES A DIRECTOR DO DURING PRODUCTION?

- ✘ Guide the actors through scenes.
- ✘ It's your job to help inform and shape their performances, so give the actors positive but specific (and short) praise and/or notes after every take
- ✘ Make sure you're on the same page about who the characters are and what they want in each scene.

WHAT DOES A DIRECTOR DO DURING POST-PRODUCTION?

- ✘ Give notes to the editor. Review the editor's cuts, break down the footage, and find the shots, angles, and takes that add the most meaning.
- ✘ Check in with post-production teams. Work with the sound design team, the music supervisor, and the visual effects team to ensure every postproduction decision is in line with your overall vision.
- ✘ Give final signoff. You have complete creative control, and it's up to you to determine when a project is finished.

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- ✘ Keep your artistic vision alive. Continue to check in with every department, from the producers to the actors to the crew, about what you need from them in order to translate your creative vision to the screen.

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- ✘ communicate with everyone as much as possible. Directing is a collaborative process. Having open communication with every team is vital to making the best film possible so everyone feels comfortable speaking up and knows exactly what they need to be doing.

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- ✘ Ensure every department is doing its job. You're the person who is most familiar with every part of the production. You must make sure every department is doing its job and working together to bring the film to life.

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- ✘ Make casting choices. You can change many of your decisions along the way, but casting is the least flexible in terms of making last-minute changes. Before you cast an actor, it's important that they understand the story you're telling. They should be someone you trust to prepare the role to the best of their ability and who is willing to be flexible and collaborate with you.

vision

To manage all duties of each dept.

DIRECTORS

A film director controls a film's artistic and dramatic aspects and visualizes the screenplay (or script)

He guiding the technical crew and actors in the fulfilment of that vision.

Under European Union law, the director is viewed as the author of the film

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- ✘ The film director gives direction to the cast and crew and creates an overall vision through which a film eventually becomes realized or noticed.
 - ✘ Directors need to be able to mediate differences in creative visions

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- ✘ A film director's task is to envisage a way to translate a screenplay into a fully formed film, and then to realize this vision.^[4] To do this, they oversee the artistic and technical elements of film production.^{[3][5]} This entails organizing the film crew in such a way to achieve their vision of the film and communicating with the actors.

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- ✘ This requires skills of group leadership, as well as the ability to maintain a singular focus even in the stressful, fast-paced environment of a film set.^[8] Moreover, it is necessary to have an artistic eye to frame shots and to give precise feedback to cast and crew,^[9] thus, excellent communication skills are a must

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- ✘ Because the film director depends on the successful cooperation of many different creative individuals with possibly strongly contradicting artistic ideals and visions, he or she also needs to possess conflict-resolution skills to mediate whenever necessary

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- ✘ Generally, the sole superiors of the director are the producers and the studio that is financing the film, although sometimes the director can also be a producer of the same film.^{[4][14]} The role of a director differs from producers in that producers typically manage the logistics and business operations of the production, whereas the director is tasked with making creative decisions. The director must work within the restrictions of the film's budget^[15] and the demands of the producer and studio (such as the need to get a particular age rating)

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- ✘ Directors also play an important role in post-production. While the film is still in production, the director sends "dailies" to the film editor and explains his or her overall vision for the film, allowing the editor to assemble an editor's cut. In post-production, the director works with the editor to edit the material into the director's cut. Well-established directors have the "final cut privilege", meaning that they have the final say on which edit of the film is released. For other directors, the studio can order further edits without the director's permission.

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- ✘ Under European Union law, the film director is considered the "author" or one of the authors of a film, largely as a result of the influence of auteur theory
 - ✘ Auteur theory is a film criticism concept that holds that a film director's film reflects the director's personal creative vision, as if they were the primary "auteur" (the French word for "author").

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- ✘ Script to Screen
 - ✘ Visualization

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- ✘ Decision making
 - ✘ Director is the last word of set
- American film maker Allan Arquin

✘ Watch film

DIRECTING ACTORS

- ✘ We want to basic acting qualities
- ✘ We have a chraterization of each character
- ✘ To ensure casting suitable

FRAMING

× Framing

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- ✘ Study audience
 - ✘ Understand audience mind

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- ✘ Honest friend
 - ✘ Critical analysis

✘ Visual telling a story

✘ Before you start directing, it's a good idea to create a scene-by-scene plan for the whole film. You should make a shot list of every scene throughout the entire film.

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- ✘ It may be tedious but it is extremely helpful to the rest of the filmmaking experience. This way, you become familiar with every detail within the script, even details that an experienced director might overlook.
 - ✘ After you make your shot list, you can storyboard every single scene.

MAKE FILMS

- ✘ Practice make man perfect
- ✘ Making short films, videos

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- ✘ A **film director** controls a film's artistic and dramatic aspects and visualizes the screenplay (or script) while guiding the technical crew and actors in the fulfilment of that vision. The director has a key role in choosing the cast members, production design and all the creative aspects of filmmaking.^[1] Under European Union law, the director is viewed as the author of the film