**Aerial Shot -** Aerial shots show the subject from far above. Filmmakers often use drones or cranes for aerial shots.

**Arc -** An arc moves the camera in a circle without breaking its focus on a character or object in the scene. You can move the camera to the left or right of its centre point to create an arc.

**Cant -** Similar to panning, canting reflects sideways movement without adjusting the camera’s location. However, canting tilts rather than rotates the camera. You can cant right or cant left to show movement.

**Crane -** To get a crane shot, position the camera on a fixed boom. Then rotate the camera up or down on the U-axis.

“Back to the Future” uses the crane shot to show the main characters speeding off in the DeLorean.

**Dolly -** A dolly shot uses a track or a motor to move the camera forward or backward. The best dolly shots use a stable, stationary track that allows the camera to move smoothly.

**Dolly Zoom -** This movement combines dolly and zoom techniques, moving the camera on a track toward or away from the subject while simultaneously changing the zoom so that the subject stays the same size. With dolly zoom, you can create an expansion or contraction effect.