

## Prompt Syntax

Easy Diffusion uses [compel](#) (a prompt parsing library) to support weights and emphasis in the prompt used for the image.

## Emphasis

Append a word or phrase with - or +, or a weight between 0 and 2 (1 is default), to decrease or increase the importance of that word/phrase in the generated image. For e.g. man picking apricots+.

You can assign weights to multiple words by using parentheses. For e.g. a man (picking apricots)1.5 OR a man (picking apricots)++

You can add more + or - symbols to increase/decrease the weight further. For e.g. apricot++ has more importance than apricot+, and apricot-- has less importance than apricot-. There's no limit to how many + or - symbols you can use.

You can also use a number to assign an exact weight to a word/phrase:

- A weight between 0 and 1.0 reduces the importance of the token. For e.g. (apricots)0.5 reduces the importance of apricots to half.
- A weight between 1.0 and 2 increases the importance of the token. For e.g. (apricots)1.5 increases the importance of apricots by 1.5 times.

+ is essentially a weight of 1.1, and - is essentially a weight of 0.9.

## More examples:

- nesting: a tall thin man (picking apricots+)<sup>++</sup> (apricots effectively gets <sup>+++</sup>)
- single words without parentheses: a tall thin man picking apricots<sup>+</sup>
- single or multiple words with parentheses: a tall thin man (picking apricots)<sup>+</sup> a tall thin man picking (apricots)<sup>-</sup> a tall thin man (picking apricots)<sup>-</sup>
- more effect with more symbols: a tall thin man (picking apricots)<sup>++</sup>, and a tall thin man (picking apricots)<sup>+++</sup>
- all of the above with explicit numbers: a tall thin man picking (apricots)<sup>1.1</sup> a tall thin man (picking (apricots)<sup>1.3</sup>)<sup>1.1</sup>. (+ is equivalent to 1.1, ++ is 1.1 x 1.1, +++ is 1.1 x 1.1 x 1.1, etc; - means 0.9, -- means 0.9 x 0.9, etc.)

## Blending between prompts

You can blend between concepts in the prompt by using the `.blend()` function.

For e.g.: ("blue sphere", "red cube").blend(0.25,0.75)

This will tell the sampler to blend 25% of the concept of a blue sphere with 75% of the concept of a red cube. The blend weights can use any combination of integers and floating point numbers.

## Escaping parentheses () and speech marks ""

If the prompt you are using has parentheses `()` or speech marks `""` as part of its syntax, you will need to "escape" these using a backslash, so that `(my_keyword)` becomes `\(my_keyword\)`. Otherwise, the prompt parser will attempt to interpret the parentheses as part of the prompt syntax and it will get confused.