

**Night
Cafe**

AAA Image

Advance Prompt

Text Prompt

Prompt text in NightCafe is the descriptive input that tells the AI what to generate, including details such as subject, style, mood, color, lighting, or any other elements you want to see in the final image.

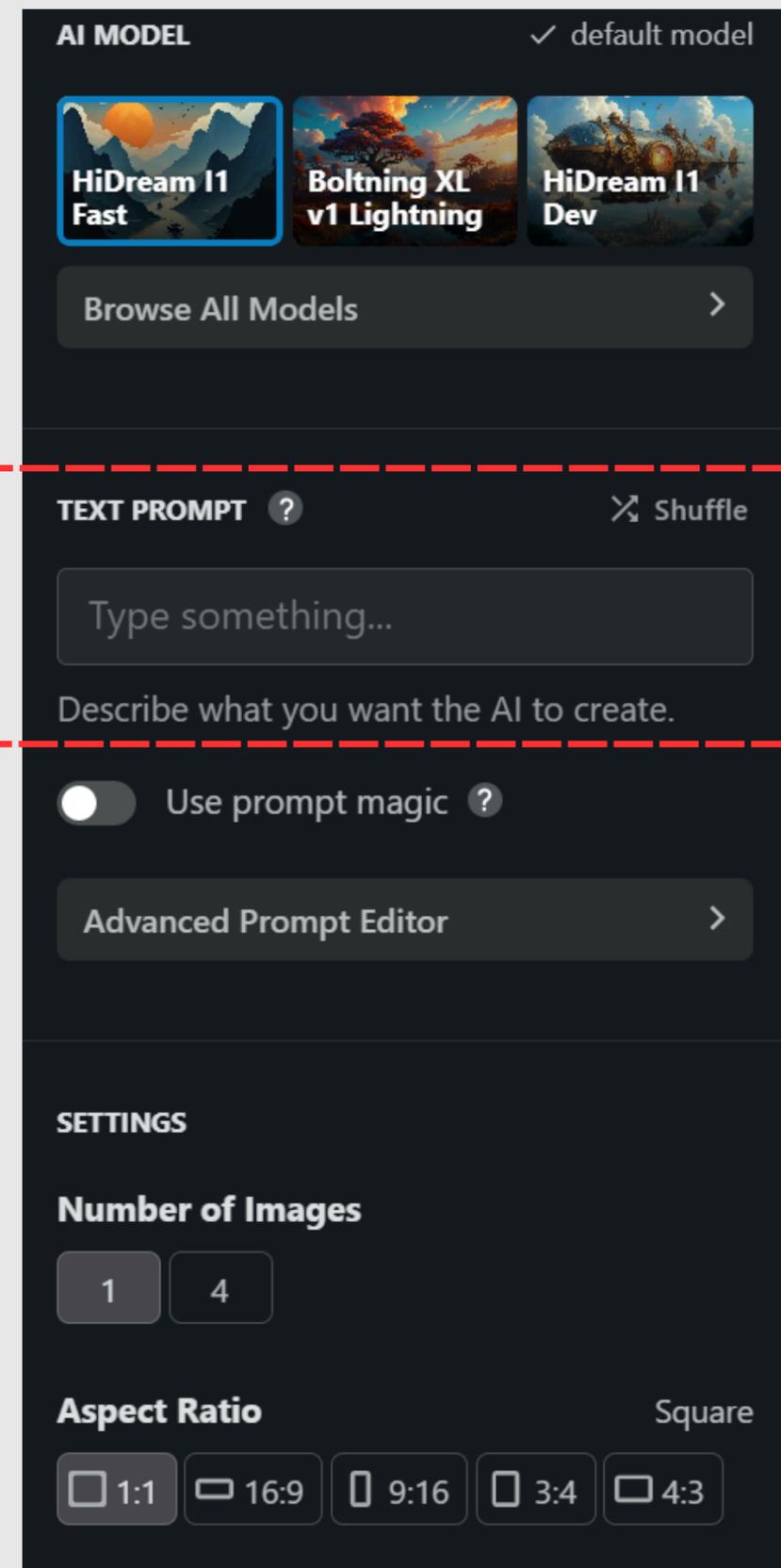
Example of a Prompt Text:

"A futuristic cityscape at night, with glowing neon lights, flying cars, and a dark cyberpunk atmosphere, in the style of Blade Runner."

The AI will use this to generate an image that matches the description as closely as possible.

Tips for Writing Good Prompt Text:

- Be specific (e.g., "a red dragon flying over snowy mountains" vs. "a dragon").
- Mention art styles if desired (e.g., "in the style of Van Gogh").
- Include mood or atmosphere (e.g., "peaceful," "dark," "whimsical").
- Use commas to separate ideas or elements.



Prompt

Ideas in layers

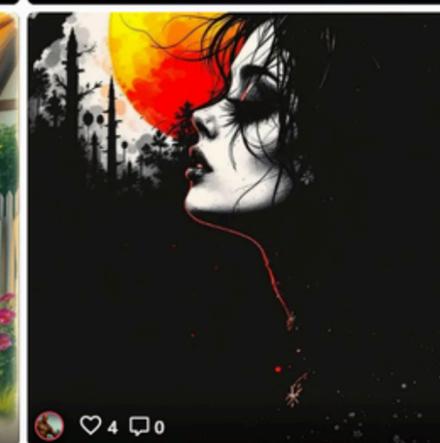
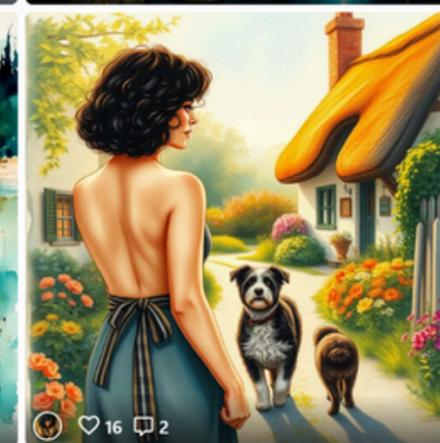
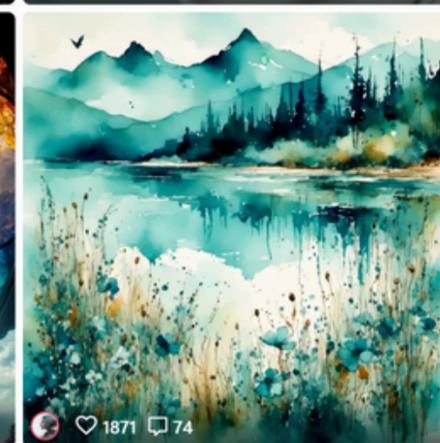
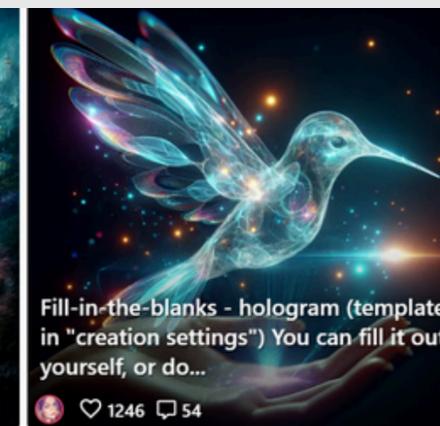
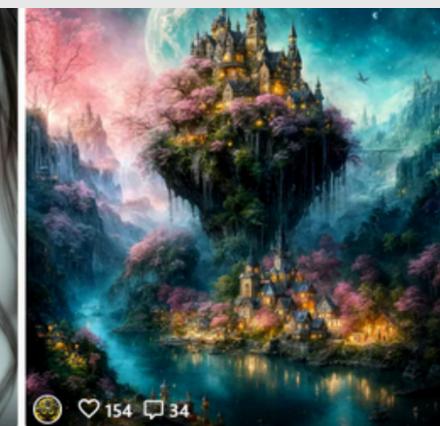
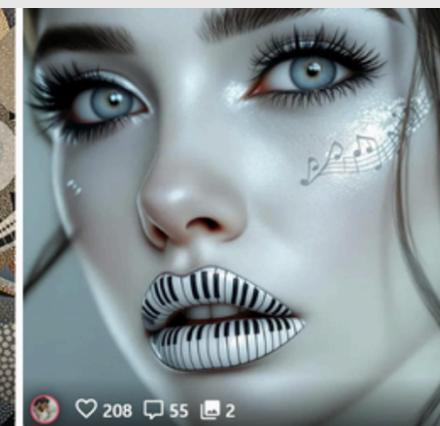
The Subject
What is it?

Action
What is it doing?

Location
Where is it?

Style
What theme or looks

Lighting
Overall Feel of the theme or look



The Subject

There has to be a main focus or attention of your image.
Either character, landscape, theme, feel ect

Once you have your subject, remember to be detailed about
it

A 7 year old boy **vs** A Boy

A giant grey Moon
with a face of a **vs** A Moon
sleeping old man

Action

Now that we have our main subject, what is it doing?

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all alone

Location

Where is your main character?

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all
alone at the beach, raining

Style

Looks and theme, you can use artist that you like, or a certian style of art that you want

Example

In the style of Davinci, In the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, Make it like Picasso

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all alone at the beach, raining, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors

Lighting

The overall look of your image, is it punchy and full of contrast?
soft and light? monochromatic, ect

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all
alone at the beach, raining, in
the art style of Hayao Miyazaki,
plated colors, soft backlighting,
cinematic tone

Create

Browse All Models >

TEXT PROMPT ? Shuffle

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all alone at the beach, raining, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, cinematic tone

This model supports prompt weights in parenthesis ?

Advanced mode Reset

What should I create? BETA >

AI MODEL Set as default

HiDream I1 Fast Boltning XL v1 Lightning HiDream I1 Dev

Browse All Models >

TEXT PROMPT ? Shuffle

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all alone at the beach, raining, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, cinematic tone

This model supports prompt weights in parenthesis ?

Use prompt magic ?

Advanced Prompt Editor >

START IMAGE ?

Choose a Start Image (optional) >

SETTINGS

Number of Images

Create 0.5



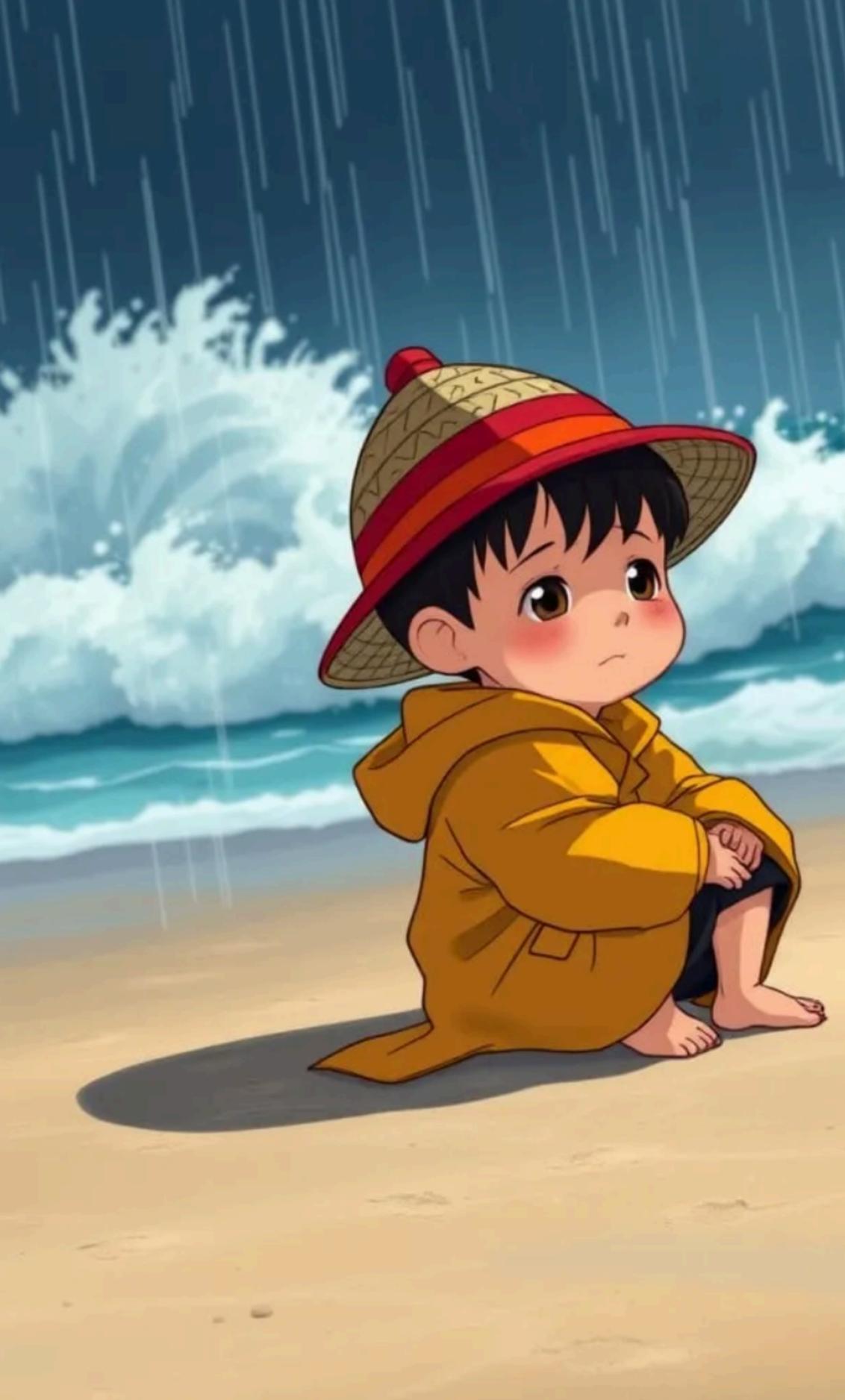
What else can we improve

Details, details, details

Now that we have our image, we should ask ourselves... Was it as we envisioned?
if not what can we add? or how do we make it better

A 7 year old boy, sad, sitting all alone at the beach, raining, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, cinematic tone

A 7 year old asian boy wearing a red straw hat and a yellow raincoat, sad, sitting all alone at the beach, raining with raging waves, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, dynamic lighting, cinematic tone



Placement of Prompt

The AI will always read your prompt in a linear sequence

A 7 year old asian boy wearing a red straw hat and a yellow raincoat, sad, sitting all alone at the beach, raining with raging waves, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, dynamic lighting, cinematic tone

A Raging storm at a beach, a 7 year old cute asian boy sitting all alone, crying, wearing a red straw hat and a yellow rain coat, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, dynamic lighting, cinematic tone



How do we capture photos





The Big 3

A camera works by capturing light from a scene and recording it to create a photo

- **Aperture**

The aperture is an adjustable opening in the lens. A wider aperture lets in more light; a smaller one lets in less. It also affects depth of field

- **Shutter Speed**

The shutter is like a curtain that opens for a brief moment to let light hit the sensor (or film). The length of time it stays open is called shutter speed.

- Fast shutter = freeze motion.
- Slow shutter = motion blur or light trails.

- **ISO**

ISO is a setting on your camera that controls how sensitive the camera's sensor is to light.

- Lower ISO = Less sensitivity to light.
- Higher ISO = More sensitivity to light.

Why do they matter?



Lens choices



Focal Lengths of Lens

A lens is a curved piece of glass or plastic (or several combined) that focuses light onto the camera sensor (or film) to form a clear image

What is Focal Length?

Focal length is measured in millimeters (mm) and tells you how "zoomed in" the lens is — basically, how much of the scene it captures and how close subjects appear. It's the distance from the lens to the camera sensor when focused at infinity.

📷 Types of Focal Lengths & Differences:

Type	Focal Length	Field of View	Best For	Example Use	📄
Wide-angle	< 35mm	Wide	Landscapes, architecture	16mm, 24mm	
Standard/Normal	35–70mm	Natural perspective	Street, portraits, everyday use	50mm (often called "nifty fifty")	
Telephoto	> 70mm	Narrow	Wildlife, sports, distant objects	85mm, 200mm, 400mm	
Zoom lens	Variable	Adjustable	Versatile shooting	24–70mm, 70–200mm	
Prime lens	Fixed	Sharper & lighter	Low light, portraits, sharper	35mm, 50mm	

Focal lengths are determined by millimeters

A lens with a lower number = example 12mm 14mm 24mm will give you a wider field of view

A lens with a high number = example 50mm 85mm 135mm will give you a narrower field of view



High MM

Best for Portriats, close up,
detailed shots of products,
ect



Low MM

Best for landscape, big
family photo, detailed
interior design ect



How to use this information

Now lets put it to use

Here I put down 14mm due to the fact that
i'll want a more wider field of view

TEXT PROMPT ?

Shuffle

14mm, A Raging rainstorm at a
beach,

Describe what you want the AI to create.



The Big 3

Exposure Triangle

Aperture

Aperture is the opening in a camera lens that controls how much light enters the camera. It's measured in f-stops (like f/2.8, f/5.6, f/11).

- A wider aperture (low f-number like f/1.8) lets in more light and creates a blurry background (shallow depth of field).
- A narrower aperture (high f-number like f/16) lets in less light and keeps more of the scene in sharp focus (deep depth of field).

Shutter Speed

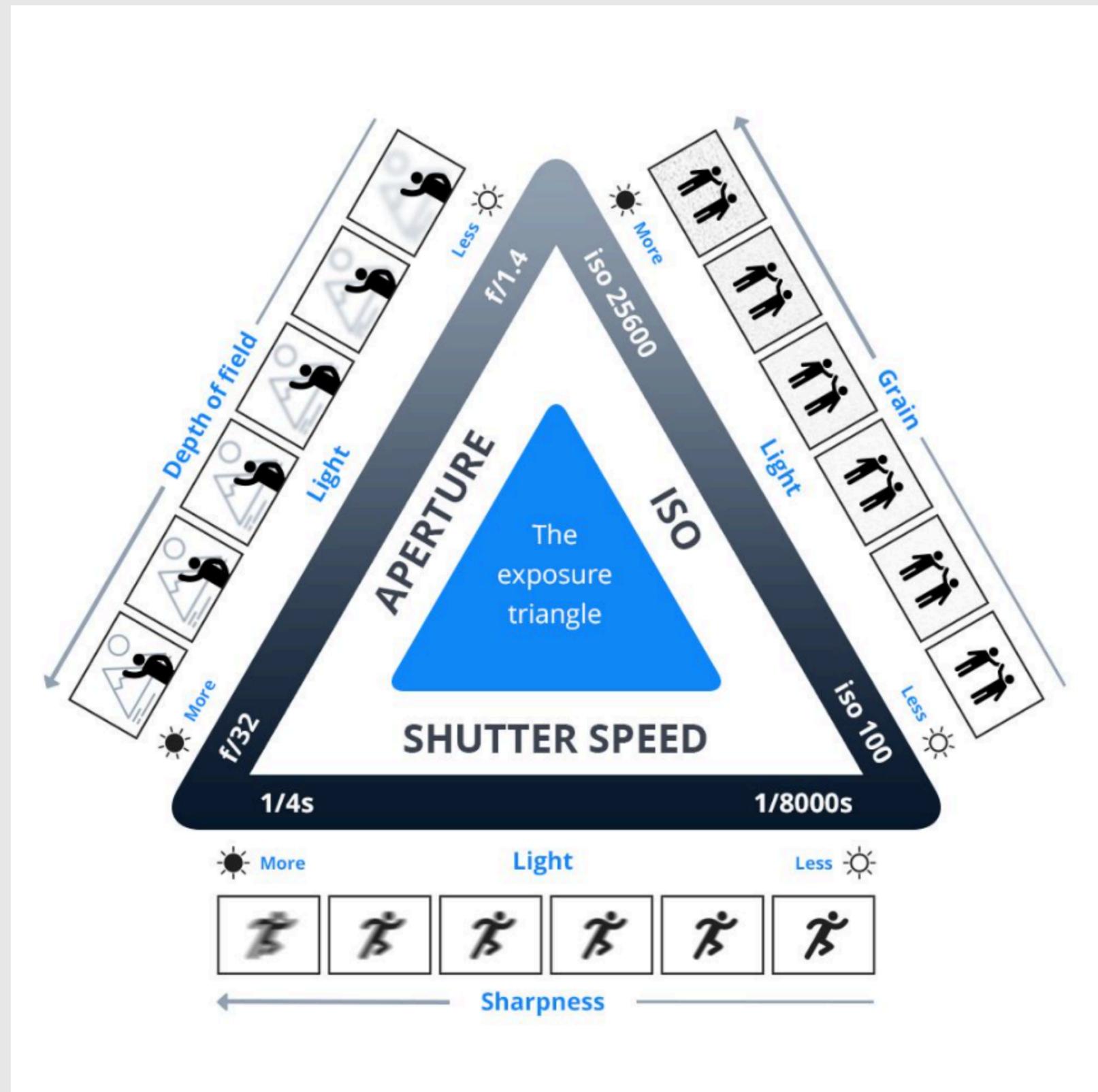
Shutter speed is the amount of time the camera's shutter stays open to let light hit the sensor. It's measured in fractions of a second (like 1/1000 or 1/30) or in seconds for long exposures.

- Fast shutter speed (e.g., 1/1000) freezes motion — great for action shots.
- Slow shutter speed (e.g., 1/10 or 5s) creates motion blur — useful for capturing light trails or smooth water.

ISO

ISO in cameras refers to the sensitivity of the camera's sensor to light.

- Low ISO (like 100 or 200) = less sensitivity to light, ideal for bright conditions, and gives clean, sharp images with little noise.
- High ISO (like 1600 or 3200) = more sensitivity to light, useful in low light, but can add grain or noise to the photo.



Aperture

Aperture is the opening in a camera lens through which light passes to reach the camera's sensor. It functions like the pupil of your eye — it widens or narrows to control how much light enters the camera.

Aperture size is measured in f-numbers or f-stops, such as:

- f/1.4, f/2.8, f/5.6, f/11, f/16, etc.

 The lower the f-number, the wider the aperture and the more light enters.

 The higher the f-number, the narrower the aperture and the less light enters.

How Aperture Affects an Image

1. Exposure (Brightness)

- Wider aperture (f/1.8): More light = brighter photo.
- Narrower aperture (f/16): Less light = darker photo.

2. Depth of Field (Focus Range)

- Wide aperture (f/1.8):
 - Shallow depth of field.
 - Only part of the image is in focus (great for portraits with blurry backgrounds).
- Narrow aperture (f/11 or f/16):
 - Deep depth of field.
 - More of the scene is in focus (ideal for landscapes).

3. Lens Performance

- Most lenses are sharpest around f/5.6 to f/8.
- Extremely wide or narrow apertures can lead to softness or diffraction (a slight loss in image quality).



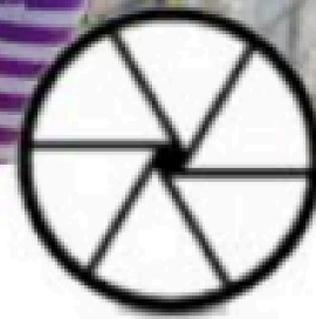
Large aperture



Small aperture



f/2.8



f/22

f5.6



f1.8



Shutter Speed

Shutter speed is the amount of time the camera's shutter remains open, allowing light to hit the sensor (or film in analog cameras). It directly affects how motion is captured in an image and plays a key role in determining exposure.

Shutter speed is measured in seconds or fractions of a second, such as:

- Fast speeds: 1/1000, 1/500, 1/250
- Moderate speeds: 1/60, 1/30
- Slow speeds: 1", 2", 10" (where " = seconds)

⚡ 1/1000 means the shutter is open for one one-thousandth of a second — very fast.

🕒 2" means it's open for 2 full seconds — much slower.

Exposure (Brightness)

- Faster shutter speeds = less light hits the sensor = darker image
- Slower shutter speeds = more light = brighter image

Motion Blur vs. Freeze Action

- Fast shutter speed (e.g., 1/1000s)
 - Freezes motion — ideal for sports, wildlife, or anything moving fast.
 - Example: A bird in flight, frozen with no blur.
- Slow shutter speed (e.g., 1", 5")
 - Blurs motion — used creatively for showing movement or when there's little light.
 - Examples:
 - Waterfalls look silky and smooth.
 - Light trails from cars at night.
 - Stars in long-exposure astrophotography.

Shutter Speed: 1/1000



Shutter Speed: 1/125

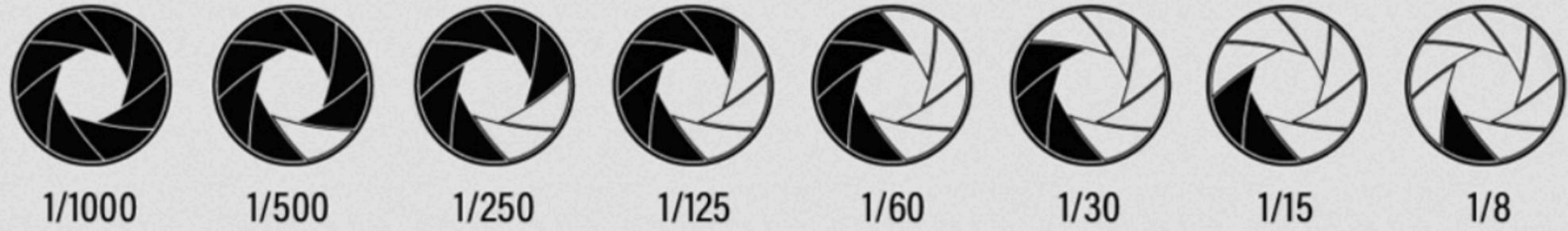


Shutter Speed: 1/25



Shutter Speed: 1/15





1/1000

1/500

1/250

1/125

1/60

1/30

1/15

1/8

◀ **SHORT EXPOSURE = LESS LIGHT**

LONG EXPOSURE = MORE LIGHT ▶

◀ **FROZEN ACTION**

BLURRED ACTION ▶



ISO

ISO is a setting on your camera that controls the sensor's sensitivity to light.

ISO is measured in numbers like:

- Low ISO: 100, 200, 400
- Medium ISO: 800, 1600
- High ISO: 3200, 6400, 12800 and beyond

📌 Lower ISO = less sensitivity to light

📌 Higher ISO = more sensitivity to light

Exposure (Brightness)

- Low ISO (e.g., 100 or 200)
 - Less sensitive to light
 - Produces a darker image unless there is plenty of ambient light
 - Best used in bright daylight or well-lit scenes
- High ISO (e.g., 1600 or above)
 - More sensitive to light
 - Brightens your image in low-light conditions
 - Helps in indoor, night, or event photography

Image Quality (Noise / Grain)

- Low ISO = Clean images
 - High detail, minimal noise
 - Great for professional-quality prints or high-res editing
- High ISO = More digital noise or grain
 - Can look fuzzy, speckled, or washed out
 - Modern cameras handle high ISO better, but there's still a tradeoff

⚠️ The higher the ISO, the more likely you'll see noise, especially in shadows or flat-color areas.

When to Use Different ISO Settings

Lighting Condition Suggested ISO Why

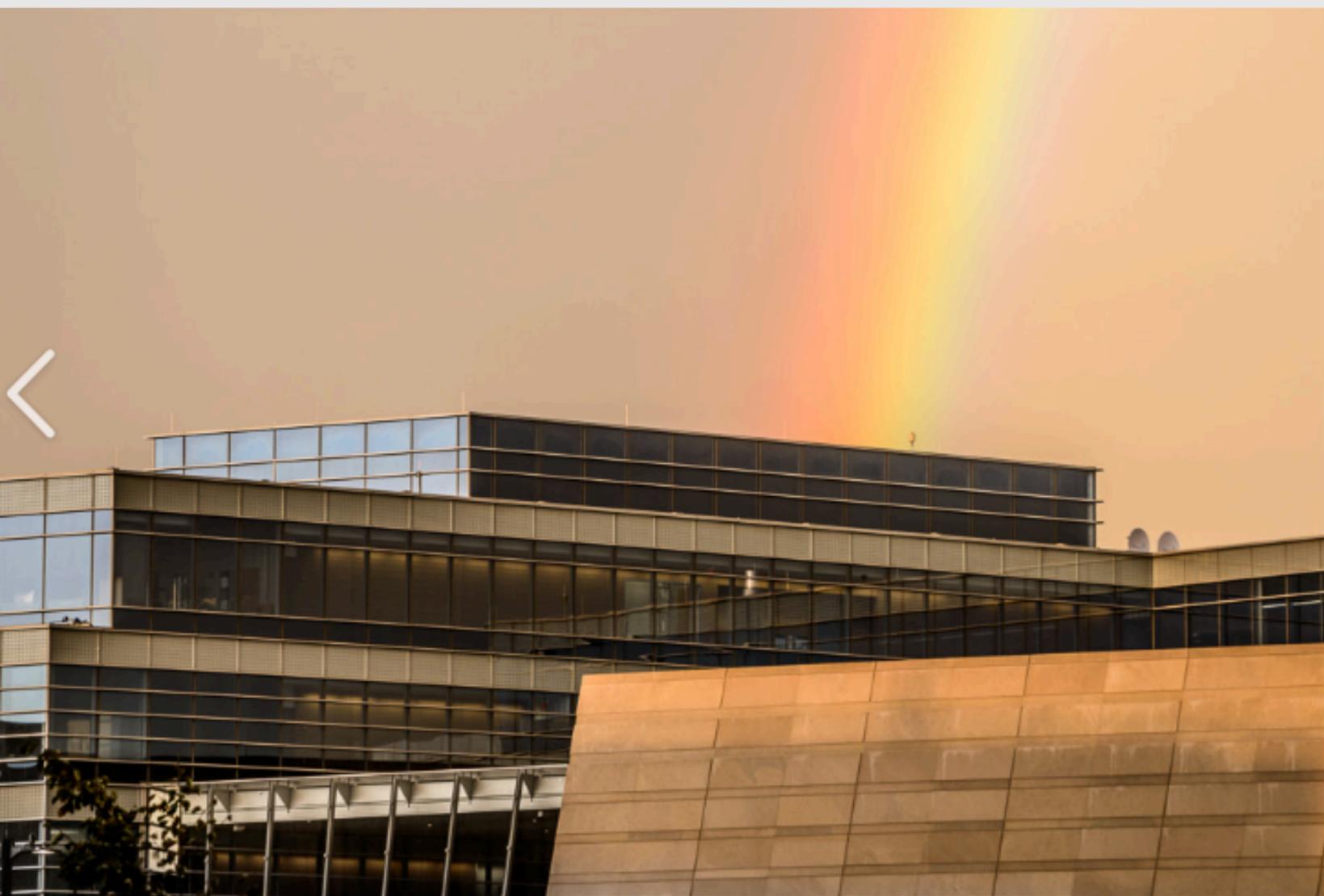
Bright sunlight 100–200 Plenty of light, keeps image sharp and clean

Cloudy / Indoors (well-lit) 400–800 Compensates for softer light

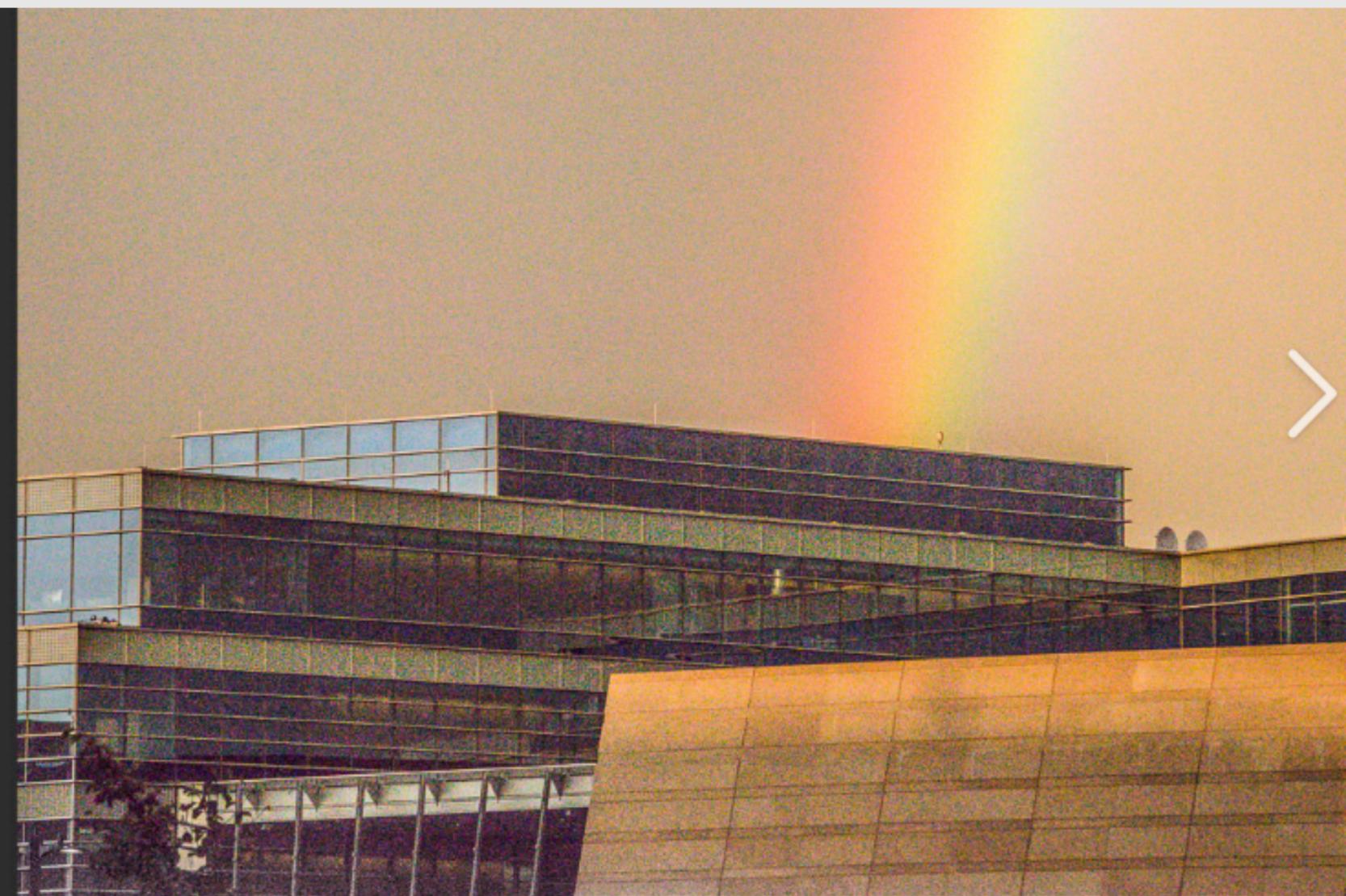
Indoors (low light) 800–1600 Helps brighten the image

Night / Concerts / Events 1600–3200+ Necessary in very dark scenes

Astro or Long Exposure 800–3200 Depends on lens and desired exposure time



ISO 100 (my camera's base ISO)



ISO 25,600 (my camera's highest ISO)

ISO 100

ISO 3200

CLEAN IMAGE

NOISY IMAGE



Putting them in

TEXT PROMPT ?

Shuffle

14mm, f8, 1/1000, A Raging rainstorm at a beach, a 7 year old cute asian boy sitting all alone, crying, wearing a red straw hat and a yellow rain coat, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, dynamic lighting, cinematic tone

Describe what you want the AI to create.



TEXT PROMPT ?

Shuffle

85mm, f1.2, 1/1000, a 7 year old cute asian boy sitting all alone, crying, A Raging rainstorm at a beach, wearing a red straw hat and a yellow rain coat, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, dynamic lighting, cinematic tone



TEXT PROMPT ?

Shuffle

200mm, f1.2, 1/250 a cute golden retriever puppy smiling and running towards the camera, soft backlighting



**It may not
always work**

Negative prompt



Prompt 2 [Delete](#)

[Random](#) | [Clear](#) | [Save](#)

ugly, tiling, poorly drawn hands, poorly drawn feet, poorly drawn face, out of frame, extra limbs, disfigured, deformed, body out of frame, blurry, bad anatomy, blurred, watermark, grainy, signature, cut off, draft

[Browse modifiers](#)

[Add another prompt](#)

Weight: -0.3



Advanced Prompt Editor

✓ Done

Use prompt magic ?

Safe mode ?

Prompt 1 [Delete](#)

[Random](#) | [Clear](#) | [Save](#)

200mm, 1.8fstop, 1/1000, A Raging rain storm at a beach, lighting, a 7 year old cute asian boy sitting all alone, crying, wearing a red straw hat and a yellow rain coat, in the art style of Hayao Miyazaki, plated colors, soft backlighting, dynamic lighting, cinematic tone

Browse modifiers

Add another prompt

Weight: 1.5



Prompt 2 [Delete](#)

[Random](#) | [Clear](#) | [Save](#)

4k, super detailed, hyper realistic, full detail, super model,

Browse modifiers

Add another prompt

Weight: 0.9



Prompt 3 [Delete](#)

[Random](#) | [Clear](#) | [Save](#)

ugly, tiling, poorly drawn hands, poorly drawn feet, poorly drawn face, out of frame, extra limbs, disfigured, deformed, body out of frame, blurry, bad anatomy, blurred, watermark, grainy, signature, cut off, draft

Browse modifiers

Add another prompt

Weight: -0.3



Questions?

Lighthouse
Night Cafe

Low key lighting

High Contrast
dynamic lighting
More shadows
more depth
Edgy feel

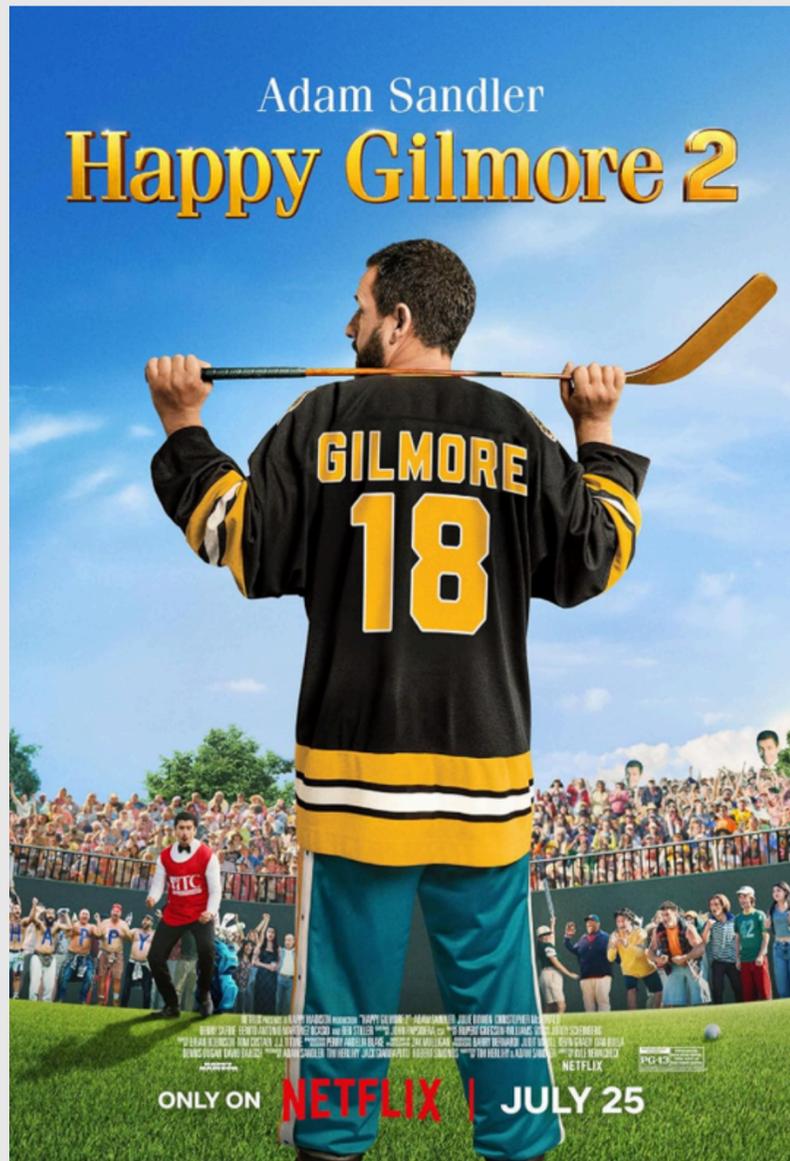


High key lighting

Even skin tone
1.1 ratio
soft and bright
beauty
soft lighting



Romance/comedy



Light Ratio



1:1

2:1

4:1

8:1

16:1

Questions?

Now go
Night Cafe
Create