AI Prompting Cheat Sheet — Expanded (Full Detail per Point)

This version contains the exact-structured, step-style detail for each of the 10 points — bullets, example prompt, and a short rationale, as requested.

1. World Creation — Give AI the “universe” it should think inside

Most people give AI one-line prompts. But AI works best when you build a “world” for it: background, goals, constraints, examples, and tone.

You should:

- Provide background and context (who, where, why).
- List constraints and goals (time, budget, format).
- Give examples of expected output or tone.
- Set the audience and any domain-specific rules.

Example:

```
"You are a nutrition coach helping a busy 26-year-old with long work hours and no gym access. Create a simple 1200-cal daily Indian vegetarian diet plan that needs no refrigeration and includes snack options."
```

Rationale: More world = better output.

2. Deep Thinking — Ask AI to think slowly and reason

AI often answers instantly. But you can encourage deeper reasoning by telling it to:

- Think step-by-step
- Explore multiple angles
- Challenge its own assumptions

Example:

```
"Think deeply before answering. Explain your reasoning in steps and list alternative possibilities.”
```

This forces AI into deliberate reasoning mode, which improves accuracy.

3. Meta Prompting — Tell AI *how* you want it to think

Meta prompting means giving instructions about the instructions — describing the process you want the AI to follow.

You should:

- Define a workflow (steps the AI must follow).
- Ask it to ask clarifying questions first.
- Request the format of the answer (bullet list, table, code).

Example:

```
"Follow this workflow: 1) Ask clarifying questions, 2) Propose 3 solutions, 3) Provide the best solution with implementation steps, 4) Ask for feedback."
```

Rationale: You get both the result and the process used to get it.

4. Personas — Transform the AI into the role you need

Assign AI a persona so it behaves like a specific expert and adopts a consistent tone.

You should:

- Specify the role (e.g., 'senior backend engineer').
- Give relevant context about the persona's experience level.
- Ask for tone or language level (technical, simple, persuasive).

Example:

```
"Act as a startup advisor with experience in SaaS marketplaces. Provide funding strategy and a
6-month go-to-market plan."
```

Rationale: Personas produce focused, relevant answers.

5. Gap Finder — Ask AI to expose what you're missing

AI can identify missing details, unclear assumptions, or potential mistakes before producing the final answer.

You should:

- Ask AI to list missing information or ambiguous points.
- Have it propose clarifying questions to ask you.
- Require it to confirm assumptions before proceeding.

Example:

```
"Before answering, list what information is missing and ask up to 5 clarifying questions."
```

Rationale: Prevents mistakes due to incomplete context.

6. Preventing Hallucination — Control accuracy before it becomes a problem

AI hallucination = when a model produces output that seems plausible but is inaccurate or invented. Reduce hallucination by requiring honesty, confidence levels, and sources where relevant.

You should:

- Tell AI not to guess; allow it to say 'I don't know'.
- Ask for confidence percentages for factual claims.
- Request suggested verification steps or sources.

User notes about hallucination (include):

- preventing Hallucination by asking the accuracy/confidence about the given information : tell AI if it does not know.
- Experiencing involving the apparent perception of something not present.
- A response produced by AI program or tool that appears to be accurate but contains inaccurate or misleading information.

Example:

```
"If you are unsure, say 'I don\'t know' instead of inventing facts. For each factual claim,
provide a confidence percentage and indicate which claims require verification."
```

Rationale: You are teaching AI to be honest instead of overconfident.

7. Voice Notes — Use audio to give long or emotional context

Speaking is often faster and more expressive than typing. Voice notes are useful when you have long stories, nuanced context, or want to convey tone.

You should:

- Record a short voice note for complex background.
- Ask AI to summarize or extract action items from the voice note.
- Use voice to convey emotions, emphasis, or urgency.

Example:

```
"Record a 90-second voice note explaining the project background and goals, then ask the AI to summarize and list priorities."
```

Rationale: Voice captures nuance and saves typing time.

8. Erasing the 'AI Feel' — Make AI write like you

AI often sounds robotic. Provide writing samples and ask the model to mimic your style or a chosen author's voice to make output feel human.

You should:

- Provide 2–3 writing samples in the tone you want.
- Ask the AI to rewrite content in that style while keeping key facts.
- Give constraints (word count, formality level).

Example:

```
"Here are three samples of my writing. Rewrite the following email in my tone and keep it under 150 words."
```

Rationale: Keeps writing consistent with your personal or brand voice.

9. What's Next to Learn — Let AI guide your progress

Ask AI to recommend learning paths, skills to prioritize, and tools or purchases that would improve your workflow.

You should:

- Ask AI what it knows about your interests and skill level.
- Request a structured learning path with timelines and daily goals.
- Ask for suggested purchases or tools within a budget.

Examples:

```
"Based on my interests in data engineering and Python (I know SQL and basic Python), suggest a 3-month learning path, daily goals, and 3 online resources."

"What should I buy that will make my life easier for remote work? Consider budget of ■50,000."
```

Rationale: AI becomes a personalised coach for learning and productivity.

10. Emotional Prompting — Add stakes responsibly

AI responds more strongly when it understands stakes, urgency, or consequences. Use seriousness and urgency — not threats — to get sharper answers.

You should:

- State urgency or deadline clearly.
- Explain consequences of incorrect output (e.g., financial or legal risks).
- Ask AI to flag uncertain claims and recommend verification steps.

User notes included (verbatim):

- Emotional Prompting - AI works very well with threats
- Dont hallucinate at all
- If you dont get exactly accurate results then someone will pay for it etc

Example:

```
"This summary will be shared with a client tomorrow; do not hallucinate. If you cannot verify a claim, state uncertainty."
```

Rationale: Clear stakes increase care and verification; avoid unethical pressure.

Appendix — Your Original Nodes and Notes (verbatim)

- World Creation

- Deep Thinking

- Meta Prompting

- Personas

- Gap Finder

- Preventing Hallucination

- preventing Hallucination by asking the accuracy/confidence about the given information : tell AI if it does not know.

- Experiencing involving the apparent perception of something not present.

- A response produced by AI program or tool that appears to be accurate but contains inaccurate or misleading information.

- Voice Notes : can be helpful while providing the big context

- Erasing Stains of AI - ask it to write like someone or like you by providing the context of writing

- What's next to learn: What do you know about me, what do you know about my interests, what to learn next? what do you think I should buy that will make my life easier

- Emotional Prompting - AI works very well with threats

- Dont hallucinate at all

- If you dont get exactly accurate results then someone will pay for it etc

Quick Reference — Actionable Steps

- Start with world creation: always include who, what, why, constraints, and examples.
- For high-stakes tasks: require step-by-step reasoning and confidence levels.
- Use meta prompts to control process and format.
- Ask the AI to find gaps before producing final output.
- Provide voice samples or writing samples when tone matters.
- If uncertain, instruct AI to say 'I don't know' and suggest verification.

Prepared for you — Expanded cheat sheet including the exact-structured content per point.