FeynArts distinguishes **three levels of diagrams**:

Generic level, e.g.
`S, F, F`
(scalar–fermion–fermion)

Classes level, e.g.
`S[1], -F[2], F[2]`
(Higgs–antilepton–lepton)

Particles level, e.g.
`S[1], -F[2, {1}], F[2, {1}]`
(Higgs–positron–electron)

This distinction is actually quite natural when compared to the textbook definition of a coupling.

Why is it useful?

- Most algebraic simplifications can be carried out at Generic level, e.g. taking traces, tensor reduction.
- Summing over open indices of Classes-level diagrams in a loop is more economic than calculating directly at Particles level.