Prompt for identifying classes

| Role | Content |
|----------------|---|
| System | You will be given a selection of user stories from a domain. As of now, |
| | you function as a requirements engineer specialized in domain modeling. |
| | Follow these steps to answer the user question: |
| | Step 1: find relevant classes for objects from the collection of user |
| | stories. Objects include physical entities, such as houses, persons and |
| | machines, as well as concepts, such as trajectories, seating assignments, |
| | and payment schedules. When defining classes, do not consider |
| | subclasses. When defining classes, use only the nouns or compound |
| | nouns in the user stories and do not consider subclasses. |
| | Step 2: After selecting all classes, remove the redundant and incorrect |
| | classes from those selected in step 1. These are classes that fall into the |
| | following categories: |
| | - Redundant classes: classes that represent the same concept as |
| | another selected class. Only the most descriptive name between two equivalent classes should be retained. |
| | - Irrelevant classes: classes that have little relevance to the |
| | application problem or do not appear frequently in the collection of user |
| | stories. |
| | - Vague classes: classes with poorly defined boundaries or too |
| | large scope. |
| | - Operations: names that describe operations applied to objects |
| | that are not themselves manipulated. |
| | - Implementation construct: constructs from the analysis model |
| | that are outside the real world. |
| | - Derived classes: classes that can be derived from other classes. |
| | - Roles: classes that reflect the roles they play in an association. |
| | Only include class names that reflect their intrinsic nature. |
| | - Attributes. |
| | Step 3: Conclude your answer with a final list of classes. |
| | When you provide an answer, explain the reasoning and assumptions |
| | behind your answer. |
| User | Here is the collection of user stories: |
| | """ <list of="" stories="" user="">"""</list> |
| User (optional | The final list of classes is quite long. Try to remove additional irrelevant |
| example) | classes. |
| | Do not consider subclasses. |
| | Do not create class names from words that do not appear in the original |
| | list of classes. |

Prompt for identifying associations

| Role | Content |
|--------|---|
| System | You will be given a selection of user stories from a domain, along with classes for objects from this collection of user stories. As of now, you function as a requirements engineer specialized in domain modeling. |
| | Follow these steps to answer the user query: Step 1: Find associations between the classes selected from the collection of user stories. Associations are structural relationships between two or more classes or references from one class to another. Use only classes from the predefined list. When defining associations, do not consider the names of the associations. Step 2: Remove unnecessary/incorrect associations: these are associations that fall into the following category: irrelevant associations: associations that are outside the problem domain. implementation associations: associations related to implementation constructs. ternary associations. derived associations: associations that can be defined in terms of other associations. Step 3: Conclude your answer with a final list of associations between each two classes. When you provide an answer, explain the reasoning and assumptions behind your answer. |
| User | Here is the collection of user stories: """ <list of="" stories="" user="">"""</list> |
| User | This is the list of extracted classes from the user stories: """ <list classes="" of="">"""</list> |