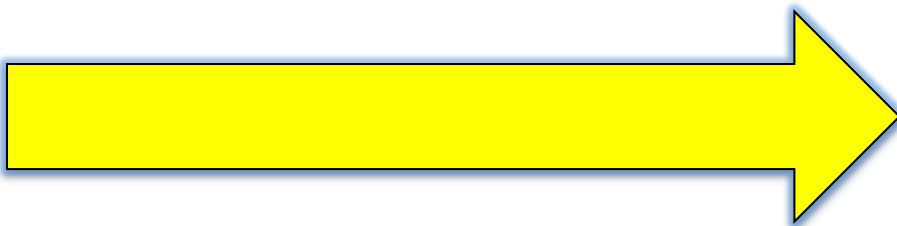


100 Advanced ChatGPT Prompt Frameworks to Revolutionize Your AI Use

By – Altiam Kabir



1. AFA = Audience-Format-Action

Audience: Specify who the response is for (e.g., beginners, professionals, marketers).

Format: Define the desired output type (e.g., list, table, essay, script).

Action: State the action or goal you want ChatGPT to accomplish.

Example:

"Write a blog post (Format) for SaaS marketers (Audience) explaining how to improve customer retention (Action)."

2. TTA = Task-Tone-Audience

Task: Describe the task ChatGPT should perform.

Tone: Define the tone of the output (e.g., professional, casual, humorous).

Audience: Indicate the target audience for the response.

Example:

"Create a detailed guide (Task) in a formal tone (Tone) for students preparing for the GRE (Audience)."

3. PPP = Purpose-Product-Parameters

Purpose: State the goal or intention of the response.

Product: Define the output format (e.g., report, email, infographic).

Parameters: Add any specific constraints or requirements (e.g., word limit, style).

Example:

"Generate an email draft (Product) for promoting a new SaaS tool (Purpose) in under 100 words (Parameters)."

4. H3C = Who-What-How-Context

Who: Identify the audience for the response.

What: Describe the type of information needed.

How: Specify the style or format of the output.

Context: Provide any relevant background details or situation.

Example:

"Explain the benefits of remote work (What) in a conversational tone (How) for recent graduates (Who) focusing on flexibility and productivity (Context)."

5. ARC = Audience-Role-Content

Audience: Specify the group for whom the content is created.

Role: Indicate the perspective ChatGPT should assume.

Content: Define the main topic or information to be delivered.

Example:

"Write an article (Content) as an HR manager (Role) for employees (Audience) discussing mental health strategies."

6. LTC = Length-Tone-Context

Length: Specify the desired length of the output.

Tone: Define the style or mood of the response.

Context: Provide the situation or scenario for the response.

Example:

"Write a 500-word blog post (Length) in a motivational tone (Tone) for aspiring entrepreneurs (Context)."

7. DFO = Describe-Format-Output

Describe: Outline the task or problem.

Format: Indicate the desired structure or type of output.

Output: Specify the goal or end result.

Example:

"Describe the process of content marketing (Describe) in a step-by-step guide (Format) for startup owners (Output)."

8. TAC = Task-Audience-Constraints

Task: Define the task ChatGPT should perform.

Audience: Specify the target audience.

Constraints: Add specific limitations or conditions.

Example:

"Summarize the key points of a podcast (Task) for busy professionals (Audience) in under 150 words (Constraints)."

9. PFF = Problem-Format-Focus

Problem: Specify the problem or question.

Format: Indicate the desired format for the response.

Focus: State the specific angle or aspect to address.

Example:

"Explain the challenges of remote team management (Problem) in a list of pros and cons (Format) focusing on communication issues (Focus)."

10. ITA = Input-Tone-Action

Input: Provide the initial data or context.

Tone: Specify the tone for the response.

Action: Define what ChatGPT should do with the input.

Example:

"Using the provided data on sales growth (Input), create a professional summary (Tone) highlighting key trends (Action)."

11. SMC = Subject-Medium-Constraints

Subject: Specify the topic or subject matter.

Medium: Define the communication medium (e.g., email, blog, video script).

Constraints: Add any specific limitations or requirements.

Example:

"Write a short email (Medium) about the benefits of AI in education (Subject) within 50 words (Constraints)."

12. KTA = Knowledge-Tone-Audience

Knowledge: Define the level of knowledge required (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced).

Tone: Specify the tone of the response (e.g., formal, humorous, neutral).

Audience: Indicate who the content is intended for.

Example:

"Explain blockchain technology (Knowledge: Beginner) in a simple and conversational tone (Tone) for high school students (Audience)."

13. RTR = Role-Task-Result

Role: Assign a role to ChatGPT for generating the content.

Task: Describe the task ChatGPT should perform.

Result: Specify the expected outcome.

Example:

"Act as a business consultant (Role) and suggest strategies (Task) to improve customer retention (Result)."

14. FTA = Format-Tone-Audience

Format: Define the output format (e.g., guide, report, list).

Tone: Specify the tone of the content.

Audience: Identify the target audience.

Example:

"Create a guide (Format) in a motivational tone (Tone) for aspiring entrepreneurs (Audience)."

15. TCO = Topic-Context-Output

Topic: Specify the subject or area of focus.

Context: Provide the background or situation for the content.

Output: Define the desired outcome or format.

Example:

"Write a case study (Output) about successful social media marketing campaigns (Topic) for small businesses (Context)."

16. GFA = Goal-Format-Audience

Goal: State the objective or purpose of the content.

Format: Define the output format.

Audience: Specify who the content is for.

Example:

"Explain the importance of cybersecurity (Goal) in a 500-word blog post (Format) for IT professionals (Audience)."

17. TFI = Topic-Format-Instruction

Topic: Specify the subject or area of focus.

Format: Indicate the desired format.

Instruction: Provide specific guidance for the output.

Example:

"Create a presentation (Format) on renewable

energy (Topic) with three key takeaways (Instruction)."

18. QFA = Question-Format-Audience

Question: State the question or query.

Format: Define the format for the response.

Audience: Specify the group the content is for.

Example:

"Answer the question 'What is machine learning?' (Question) in a short FAQ style (Format) for beginners (Audience)."

19. CRF = Context-Role-Format

Context: Provide the background or situation for the task.

Role: Assign a specific role to ChatGPT.

Format: Define the desired output type.

Example:

"In the context of small business challenges (Context), act as a marketing expert (Role) and write a strategy guide (Format)."

20. OCA = Objective-Constraints-Audience

Objective: Define the goal or purpose of the response.

Constraints: Add any specific limitations or requirements.

Audience: Specify the group the content is for.

Example:

"Summarize the key points of an article on AI ethics (Objective) in under 100 words (Constraints) for college students (Audience)."

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21. IFA = Input-Format-Action

Input: Provide the initial data or details for the task.

Format: Define the output structure or type.

Action: Specify what ChatGPT should do with the input.

Example:

"Using the given sales data (Input), create a summary table (Format) highlighting the monthly trends (Action)."

22. KFC = Knowledge-Format-Constraints

Knowledge: Indicate the expertise level (e.g., novice, expert).

Format: Define the desired format of the output.

Constraints: Add any specific limitations or requirements.

Example:

"Explain the basics of cloud computing (Knowledge: Beginner) in a detailed infographic (Format) under 300 words (Constraints)."

23. SFR = Subject-Format-Role

Subject: Specify the main topic or focus.

Format: Define the structure or type of output.

Role: Assign a specific role to ChatGPT.

Example:

"Create a report (Format) about the latest AI trends (Subject) as a technology analyst (Role)."

24. TCO = Task-Constraints-Outcome

Task: Describe the task to be performed.

Constraints: Add any specific limitations or conditions.

Outcome: Define the expected result.

Example:

"Develop a weekly content plan (Task) with only

free tools (Constraints) to boost social media engagement (Outcome)."

25. RCA = Role-Context-Audience

Role: Assign a specific role to ChatGPT.

Context: Provide the scenario or background.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Example:

"Act as a career counselor (Role) in the context of remote work challenges (Context) and provide advice to fresh graduates (Audience)."

26. TFC = Topic-Format-Constraints

Topic: Specify the subject to be covered.

Format: Define the type of output.

Constraints: Add specific limitations or rules.

Example:

"Write a comparison (Format) of popular project management tools (Topic) under 400 words (Constraints)."

27. GFR = Goal-Format-Role

Goal: State the objective or purpose.

Format: Define the output structure or type.

Role: Assign a specific perspective or role to ChatGPT.

Example:

"Explain how to use LinkedIn for personal branding (Goal) in a step-by-step guide (Format) as a LinkedIn expert (Role)."

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28. PRC = Problem-Role-Context

Problem: Describe the issue or challenge.

Role: Assign a specific role to ChatGPT.

Context: Provide relevant background details.

Example:

"Discuss the challenges of hybrid work models (Problem) as an HR manager (Role) for a multinational company (Context)."

29. MTC = Medium-Tone-Context

Medium: Define the communication channel or format (e.g., email, social post).

Tone: Specify the mood or style of writing.

Context: Provide the situation or scenario.

Example:

"Draft a LinkedIn post (Medium) in an engaging tone (Tone) to announce a product launch (Context)."

30. NFO = Need-Format-Output

Need: Describe the requirement or purpose.

Format: Define the output type or structure.

Output: State the specific goal or deliverable.

Example:

"Explain the need for team collaboration tools (Need) in a slide deck format (Format) highlighting their benefits (Output)."

31. UCA = User-Context-Action

User: Specify the person or group requiring the content.

Context: Describe the scenario or background.

Action: Define what ChatGPT should do.

Example:

"Provide tips (Action) for small business owners (User) on managing cash flow during a recession (Context)."

32. TFA = Task-Format-Audience

Task: Describe the task to be performed.

Format: Indicate the desired format of the response.

Audience: Specify the target audience.

Example:

"Create an infographic (Format) explaining email marketing best practices (Task) for beginners (Audience)."

33. KRC = Knowledge-Role-Context

Knowledge: Indicate the required expertise level.

Role: Assign a specific perspective or role to ChatGPT.

Context: Provide the background or scenario.

Example:

"Explain quantum computing concepts (Knowledge: Advanced) as a physicist (Role) for academic researchers (Context)."

34. STF = Subject-Tone-Format

Subject: Define the main topic or area of focus.

Tone: Specify the tone of the response.

Format: Indicate the desired output type.

Example:

"Write a short essay (Format) on the importance of renewable energy (Subject) in a persuasive tone (Tone)."

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35. CTL = Context-Tone-Length

Context: Describe the scenario or situation.

Tone: Define the tone for the response.

Length: Specify the word count or brevity of the response.

Example:

"In the context of a new SaaS tool launch (Context), write an announcement email (Tone: Professional) under 200 words (Length)."

36. PFA = Purpose-Format-Audience

Purpose: State the goal of the response.

Format: Define the structure or type of output.

Audience: Specify who the content is for.

Example:

"Explain the benefits of time tracking software (Purpose) in a blog post (Format) for freelancers (Audience)."

37. SIC = Subject-Instruction-Constraints

Subject: Define the main topic or area.

Instruction: Provide specific guidance or tasks.

Constraints: Add any limitations or rules.

Example:

"Describe AI's impact on education (Subject) with examples (Instruction) in under 500 words (Constraints)."

38. ALC = Audience-Length-Context

Audience: Specify the group the response is for.

Length: Indicate the length of the response.

Context: Provide the scenario or situation.

Example:

"Write a 300-word article (Length) for digital marketers (Audience) about the latest SEO trends (Context)."

39. PRF = Problem-Result-Format

Problem: Define the issue or challenge.

Result: Specify the desired outcome.

Format: Define the structure of the response.

Example:

"Address the problem of low employee engagement (Problem) by suggesting actionable strategies (Result) in a bullet-point list (Format)."

40. TCF = Topic-Constraints-Format

Topic: Specify the subject or focus.

Constraints: Add any specific rules or limitations.

Format: Define the output structure or type.

Example:

"Discuss the role of AI in healthcare (Topic) with a focus on patient privacy (Constraints) in a detailed report (Format)."

41. RFC = Role-Format-Constraints

Role: Assign a specific role or perspective to ChatGPT.

Format: Define the desired structure or type of output.

Constraints: Add any limitations or rules for the response.

Example:

"Act as a business consultant (Role) and write a case study (Format) about increasing revenue without raising prices (Constraints)."

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42. TOC = Topic-Output-Constraints

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Output: Define the type of content to be created.

Constraints: Add limitations or specific conditions.

Example:

"Summarize the benefits of agile development (Topic) in bullet points (Output) under 150 words (Constraints)."

43. GAP = Goal-Audience-Perspective

Goal: Specify the intended purpose.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Perspective: Define the viewpoint or angle for the content.

Example:

"Explain the advantages of digital marketing (Goal) for small business owners (Audience) from a growth strategist's perspective (Perspective)."

44. PFS = Problem-Format-Solution

Problem: Describe the issue or challenge.

Format: Define the type of response.

Solution: Request a specific resolution or action.

Example:

"Describe the issue of team communication gaps (Problem) and propose a strategy (Solution) in a step-by-step guide (Format)."

45. TPC = Task-Purpose-Context

Task: Define what needs to be done.

Purpose: Explain why the task is important.

Context: Provide background or scenario details.

Example:

"Write an email template (Task) to invite potential clients (Purpose) for a virtual networking event (Context)."

46. AUD = Action-User-Direction

Action: Specify what ChatGPT should do.

User: Define the intended audience or user.

Direction: Provide instructions or guidance for the content.

Example:

"Create a how-to guide (Action) for remote workers (User) on setting up a productive home office (Direction)."

47. KCF = Knowledge-Context-Format

Knowledge: Indicate the level of expertise required.

Context: Provide the scenario or situation.

Format: Define the type of response.

Example:

"Explain blockchain technology (Knowledge: Intermediate) in the context of its use in supply chain management (Context) in a blog post (Format)."

48. OTF = Objective-Tone-Format

Objective: Define the goal of the response.

Tone: Specify the mood or style of the content.

Format: Indicate the output structure.

Example:

"Discuss the importance of cybersecurity (Objective) in a professional tone (Tone) in a presentation (Format)."

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49. PIC = Problem-Instruction-Constraints

Problem: Define the issue or challenge.

Instruction: Provide specific guidance or actions.

Constraints: Add any rules or limitations.

Example:

"Address the problem of low website traffic (Problem) by outlining 5 strategies (Instruction) in under 300 words (Constraints)."

50. GSC = Goal-Solution-Context

Goal: Specify the intended purpose.

Solution: Request actionable advice or ideas.

Context: Provide background or scenario details.

Example:

"Suggest ways to reduce customer churn (Goal) by implementing loyalty programs (Solution) in a SaaS business context (Context)."

51. TLR = Task-Length-Role

Task: Define what needs to be done.

Length: Specify the word count or brevity.

Role: Assign a perspective or role to ChatGPT.

Example:

"Write a 200-word product description (Length) for an eco-friendly gadget (Task) as a marketing copywriter (Role)."

52. AFC = Audience-Format-Constraints

Audience: Specify who the response is for.

Format: Define the output type.

Constraints: Add any specific limitations.

Example:

"Create an infographic (Format) about the benefits of CRM software (Audience: Small business owners) using simple language (Constraints)."

53. TRC = Topic-Result-Context

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Result: Define the expected outcome.

Context: Provide the background or scenario.

Example:

"Write an article (Result) explaining the history of AI (Topic) for a tech enthusiast blog (Context)."

54. NAF = Need-Audience-Format

Need: Define the requirement or purpose.

Audience: Indicate who the content is for.

Format: Specify the desired structure.

Example:

"Create a checklist (Format) for entrepreneurs (Audience) on how to start a podcast (Need)."

55. FRC = Format-Role-Constraints

Format: Define the desired output type.

Role: Assign a specific perspective or role to ChatGPT.

Constraints: Add any rules or limitations.

Example:

"Write a whitepaper (Format) on sustainable energy solutions (Role: Environmental scientist) under 1,000 words (Constraints)."

56. STG = Subject-Tone-Goal

Subject: Specify the main topic.

Tone: Indicate the style or mood of the response.

Goal: Define the objective or purpose.

Example:

"Discuss the rise of electric vehicles (Subject) in an optimistic tone (Tone) to inspire investment interest (Goal)."

57. CTA = Challenge-Tone-Action

Challenge: Describe the problem or hurdle.

Tone: Specify the desired style or mood.

Action: Define what ChatGPT should do.

Example:

"Address the challenge of remote team engagement (Challenge) in a motivating tone (Tone) and suggest 5 creative activities (Action)."

58. TMA = Topic-Medium-Audience

Topic: Define the subject or area of focus.

Medium: Specify the platform or format.

Audience: Indicate the target readers or viewers.

Example:

"Create a social media post (Medium) about productivity hacks (Topic) for college students (Audience)."

59. PRM = Problem-Role-Medium

Problem: Define the issue or challenge.

Role: Assign a specific role to ChatGPT.

Medium: Specify the desired format.

Example:

"Discuss the issue of software adoption barriers (Problem) as a SaaS product manager (Role) in a blog post (Medium)."

60. KAP = Knowledge-Audience-Purpose

Knowledge: Specify the level of expertise.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Purpose: Define the goal or objective.

Example:

"Explain the basics of data visualization (Knowledge: Beginner) for small business owners (Audience) to help them understand its benefits (Purpose)."

61. TGP = Topic-Goal-Presentation

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Goal: Define the desired outcome or purpose.

Presentation: Indicate the format or style of delivery.

Example:

"Explain the basics of machine learning (Topic) to help beginners understand its applications (Goal) in a video script format (Presentation)."

62. AUD = Audience-Utility-Direction

Audience: Indicate who the response is intended for.

Utility: Specify the value or use of the response.

Direction: Provide specific instructions.

Example:

"Write a guide (Utility) for freelancers (Audience) on how to price their services (Direction)."

63. SAR = Situation-Action-Result

Situation: Provide the context or scenario.

Action: Define the action to be described or achieved.

Result: Specify the desired outcome.

Example:

"Explain how to handle a customer complaint (Situation) by resolving the issue professionally (Action) to improve customer satisfaction (Result)."

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64. TFA = Topic-Format-Audience

Topic: Specify the subject of the content.

Format: Define the type of output.

Audience: Indicate the target group.

Example:

"Create a listicle (Format) of the top 10 productivity apps (Topic) for remote workers (Audience)."

65. GOR = Goal-Obstacle-Resolution

Goal: Specify the desired outcome.

Obstacle: Describe the challenge or issue.

Resolution: Request the solution or method.

Example:

"Suggest ways to increase website traffic (Goal) despite a limited budget (Obstacle) using SEO strategies (Resolution)."

66. KGC = Knowledge-Goal-Constraints

Knowledge: Define the expertise level required.

Goal: Specify the purpose of the response.

Constraints: Add limitations or specific rules.

Example:

"Explain advanced coding practices (Knowledge: Expert) to improve software performance (Goal) in under 500 words (Constraints)."

67. PTC = Problem-Tone-Context

Problem: Define the challenge or issue.

Tone: Specify the mood or style of the content.

Context: Provide the background details.

Example:

"Address the issue of team burnout (Problem) in a supportive tone (Tone) for a corporate blog (Context)."

68. FPR = Format-Problem-Resolution

Format: Specify the type of response.

Problem: Define the issue or challenge.

Resolution: Request actionable advice or ideas.

Example:

"Write a step-by-step guide (Format) to improve time management skills (Problem) with practical examples (Resolution)."

69. TAS = Task-Audience-Scope

Task: Define what needs to be done.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Scope: Specify the breadth or focus of the content.

Example:

"Draft an email template (Task) for job seekers (Audience) to use when networking on LinkedIn (Scope)."

70. TCA = Topic-Constraints-Audience

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Constraints: Add any specific rules or limitations.

Audience: Indicate the target group.

Example:

"Create a beginner-friendly guide (Constraints) on setting up Google Analytics (Topic) for small business owners (Audience)."

71. POR = Purpose-Output-Role

Purpose: Define the goal or intention.

Output: Specify the type of content to create.

Role: Assign a perspective or persona to ChatGPT.

Example:

"Explain the importance of cybersecurity (Purpose) in an infographic format (Output) from the perspective of a cybersecurity analyst (Role)."

72. BDF = Benefit-Direction-Format

Benefit: Describe the value or advantage to be highlighted.

Direction: Provide specific instructions for the response.

Format: Specify the type of content.

Example:

"Highlight the benefits of using cloud storage (Benefit) and provide a comparison table (Format) for different providers (Direction)."

73. SRC = Scenario-Result-Constraints

Scenario: Provide the context or situation.

Result: Specify the desired outcome.

Constraints: Add rules or limitations.

Example:

"Outline a marketing strategy (Result) for a SaaS company launching a new product (Scenario) within a \$10,000 budget (Constraints)."

74. PRF = Problem-Response-Format

Problem: Define the issue or challenge.

Response: Specify the type of resolution.

Format: Indicate the desired structure or style.

Example:

"Provide solutions to improve customer retention (Response) in a SaaS business (Problem) through a checklist (Format)."

75. GOA = Goal-Output-Audience

Goal: Define the objective or purpose.

Output: Specify the type of response.

Audience: Indicate the target group.

Example:

"Write a blog post (Output) explaining the benefits of remote work (Goal) for HR professionals (Audience)."

76. TPL = Topic-Purpose-Length

Topic: Specify the subject.

Purpose: Define the goal or intention.

Length: Indicate the word count or brevity.

Example:

"Write a 300-word article (Length) on the history of social media (Topic) to educate students (Purpose)."

77. PAC = Purpose-Audience-Constraints

Purpose: Define the goal or intention.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Constraints: Add any specific rules or limitations.

Example:

"Write a professional email template (Purpose) for corporate clients (Audience) under 200 words (Constraints)."

78. TIR = Topic-Instruction-Role

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Instruction: Provide specific guidance.

Role: Assign a perspective to ChatGPT.

Example:

"Explain the fundamentals of AI ethics (Topic) in bullet points (Instruction) as an AI researcher (Role)."

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79. KTP = Knowledge-Tone-Presentation

Knowledge: Indicate the level of expertise.

Tone: Specify the style or mood.

Presentation: Define the output type.

Example:

"Discuss data privacy laws (Knowledge: Advanced) in a formal tone (Tone) in a whitepaper (Presentation)."

80. GTF = Goal-Tone-Format

Goal: Define the objective or purpose.

Tone: Specify the mood or style of the response.

Format: Indicate the type of output.

Example:

"Create a motivating article (Format) about overcoming procrastination (Goal) in an inspiring tone (Tone)."

81. OAC = Objective-Audience-Context

Objective: Define the desired outcome.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Context: Provide the background or situation.

Example:

"Create a webinar outline (Objective) for aspiring entrepreneurs (Audience) to understand startup funding basics (Context)."

82. TLD = Topic-Level-Details

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Level: Indicate the level of depth or expertise.

Details: Specify the scope or amount of information.

Example:

"Write an introductory guide (Level) to blockchain technology (Topic) with examples and case studies (Details)."

83. FCG = Format-Constraints-Goal

Format: Specify the type of output.

Constraints: Add any specific rules or limitations.

Goal: Define the intended purpose.

Example:

"Write a 10-slide presentation (Format) about AI trends (Goal) under 50 words per slide (Constraints)."

84. RCA = Role-Context-Audience

Role: Assign a persona or perspective.

Context: Provide the background or situation.

Audience: Indicate the target group.

Example:

"Write as a data scientist (Role) explaining AI biases (Context) to policymakers (Audience)."

85. TPR = Topic-Purpose-Restrictions

Topic: Specify the subject.

Purpose: Define the intended goal.

Restrictions: Add any rules or limitations.

Example:

"Write a 200-word blog (Restrictions) on renewable energy (Topic) to raise environmental awareness (Purpose)."

86. AGF = Audience-Goal-Format

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Goal: Define the desired outcome.

Format: Specify the type of output.

Example:

"Provide a checklist (Format) for small business owners (Audience) to increase productivity (Goal)."

87. ORP = Objective-Role-Presentation

Objective: Define the desired outcome.

Role: Assign a persona or perspective.

Presentation: Specify the type of output.

Example:

"Explain the future of quantum computing (Objective) from the perspective of a tech journalist (Role) in an article format (Presentation)."

88. POC = Purpose-Output-Constraints

Purpose: Define the intended goal.

Output: Specify the type of response.

Constraints: Add any specific rules or limitations.

Example:

"Write a social media post (Output) about the importance of mental health awareness (Purpose) within 280 characters (Constraints)."

89. TAS = Topic-Audience-Style

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Style: Define the tone or style of the content.

Example:

"Write a casual blog post (Style) about AI in everyday life (Topic) for students (Audience)."

90. SGC = Scenario-Goal-Constraints

Scenario: Provide the context or situation.

Goal: Define the intended outcome.

Constraints: Add any rules or limitations.

Example:

"Suggest marketing strategies (Goal) for a new SaaS product launch (Scenario) with a \$5,000 budget (Constraints)."

91. RCF = Role-Content-Format

Role: Assign a persona or perspective.

Content: Define the subject matter.

Format: Specify the type of output.

Example:

"Write a report (Format) on climate change (Content) from the perspective of an environmental scientist (Role)."

92. GTR = Goal-Tone-Role

Goal: Define the objective.

Tone: Specify the mood or style of the response.

Role: Assign a persona or perspective.

Example:

"Draft an inspiring speech (Goal) on leadership (Topic) in a motivational tone (Tone) as a keynote speaker (Role)."

93. TPA = Topic-Process-Audience

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Process: Define the steps or actions to be explained.

Audience: Indicate the target group.

Example:

"Describe the hiring process (Process) for software engineers (Topic) in a startup (Audience)."

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94. CDF = Challenge-Direction-Format

Challenge: Define the issue or problem.

Direction: Specify the required advice or solution.

Format: Indicate the type of response.

Example:

"Address the challenge of employee burnout (Challenge) by suggesting effective policies (Direction) in a whitepaper format (Format)."

95. MTC = Message-Tone-Context

Message: Define the key information to be conveyed.

Tone: Specify the mood or style of the response.

Context: Provide the background or scenario.

Example:

"Explain the importance of digital literacy (Message) in a persuasive tone (Tone) for an educational blog (Context)."

96. BGF = Benefit-Goal-Format

Benefit: Highlight the advantage or value.

Goal: Define the objective or purpose.

Format: Specify the type of output.

Example:

"Create a comparison table (Format) highlighting the benefits of electric cars (Benefit) for eco-conscious consumers (Goal)."

97. TFR = Topic-Format-Reason

Topic: Specify the subject matter.

Format: Indicate the type of output.

Reason: Explain why the content is needed.

Example:

"Write a case study (Format) on the adoption of AI in healthcare (Topic) to showcase industry innovation (Reason)."

98. GAD = Goal-Audience-Details

Goal: Define the desired outcome.

Audience: Indicate who the response is for.

Details: Specify the depth or scope of the response.

Example:

"Explain the steps to create a personal budget (Details) for young professionals (Audience) to achieve financial stability (Goal)."

99. KTD = Knowledge-Tone-Details

Knowledge: Indicate the level of expertise required.

Tone: Specify the mood or style.

Details: Define the depth or scope of the content.

Example:

"Write an advanced guide (Knowledge) on using Python for data analysis (Details) in a formal tone (Tone)."

100. PFG = Problem-Format-Goal

Problem: Define the issue or challenge.

Format: Specify the type of output.

Goal: Indicate the desired outcome.

Example:

"Provide solutions to reduce churn rates (Problem) in a SaaS business (Goal) in a checklist format (Format)."

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Md Altiam Kabir
@altiamKabir

