

PromptDrop Pro Creator Pack

150 prompts: the full Starter Pack plus advanced techniques for ChatGPT, Claude, image models, automation, and sales.

Audience: Power users, marketers, creators, operators, and founders who want deeper control over AI outputs and revenue-generating workflows.

Price: \$19

Quick Start

- Start with the prompt that matches your deliverable, not the section you like most.
- For high-stakes work, run the same prompt twice with different constraints and compare the outputs before shipping.
- Use the advanced prompts when you need reasoning structure, stricter output control, or reusable systems rather than one-off results.

Prompt Quality Checks

- The Pro pack includes the full 50-prompt Starter Pack plus 100 additional prompts for advanced creation, analysis, automation, and selling.
- Image prompts include main prompt language, negative prompts, and variation ideas so they are ready to adapt to Midjourney or DALL-E style workflows.

Sections

- 1. Writing & Content: 10 prompts
- 2. Business & Productivity: 10 prompts
- 3. Marketing & Growth: 10 prompts
- 4. Learning & Research: 10 prompts
- 5. Creative & Brainstorming: 10 prompts
- 6. Advanced ChatGPT Techniques: 20 prompts
- 7. Claude-Specific Power Prompts: 15 prompts
- 8. Image AI Prompts - Midjourney / DALL-E: 20 prompts
- 9. Automation & Code: 15 prompts
- 10. Sales & Revenue: 20 prompts
- 11. Bonus Pro Templates: 10 prompts

1. Writing & Content

Ten prompts for blogs, email, social posts, product pages, and case studies.

01. Blog Post Outline Generator

Description: Build a publishable outline with angle, headline options, H2/H3 structure, and proof points before drafting.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [TARGET_KEYWORD]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [BRAND_VOICE]
- [WORD_COUNT]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Create a blog post outline on [TOPIC] that can rank for [TARGET_KEYWORD] and persuade [AUDIENCE] to [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [TARGET_KEYWORD]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [BRAND_VOICE]
- [WORD_COUNT]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Start with the most promising search intent behind [TARGET_KEYWORD].
- Give me 3 possible angles and recommend the strongest one.
- Include an H1, intro thesis, H2/H3 structure, examples, objections, and CTA.
- Suggest what original data, screenshots, quotes, or examples would make the post stronger.

Output format:

- Best angle and search intent
- 3 headline options
- Detailed outline with H2/H3 bullets
- Evidence or examples to include
- CTA recommendation

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.

- Add 2 to 3 competitor URLs if you want the angle to differentiate from ranking posts.
 - Set [GOAL] to one action such as subscribe, book a demo, or download.
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02. Email Subject Lines (A/B Split)

Description: Generate high-quality subject line and preview-text pairs built for A/B testing, not random variations.

Placeholders:

- [OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [DESIRED_ACTION]
- [BRAND_TONE]
- [RISK_TO_AVOID]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Write subject line and preview text options for an email campaign promoting [OFFER] to [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [DESIRED_ACTION]
- [BRAND_TONE]
- [RISK_TO_AVOID]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Create 12 subject lines grouped into 4 angles: curiosity, benefit, urgency, and specificity.
- Pair each subject line with preview text that complements it rather than repeats it.
- Mark the 2 strongest A/B test pairs and explain why they are different enough to learn from.
- Avoid anything that triggers [RISK_TO_AVOID] or sounds spammy.

Output format:

- Subject line table by angle
- Preview text for each option
- Top 2 A/B test pairs
- Short rationale for the recommended test

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
 - Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
 - Feed it your last 3 top-performing subject lines if you want stronger pattern matching.
 - Name banned words or compliance constraints inside [RISK_TO_AVOID].
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03. LinkedIn Post Viral Formula

Description: Turn one core insight into a scroll-stopping LinkedIn post with hook, story, proof, and comment bait.

Placeholders:

- [CORE_IDEA]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CTA]
- [PERSONAL_STORY]
- [PROOF]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Write a LinkedIn post that turns [CORE_IDEA] into something [AUDIENCE] will want to read, save, and respond to.

Inputs to replace:

- [CORE_IDEA]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CTA]
- [PERSONAL_STORY]
- [PROOF]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Open with 3 hook options that create tension, surprise, or a strong point of view.
- Use [PERSONAL_STORY] and [PROOF] to make the post credible.
- Keep paragraphs short and scannable for LinkedIn.
- End with a low-friction [CTA] plus one comment prompt that invites thoughtful replies.

Output format:

- 3 hook options
- Final LinkedIn post
- Comment prompt
- 1 sentence on why the structure should work

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Give it one real metric or screenshot insight in [PROOF] to increase credibility.
- Keep the CTA light if the post is top-of-funnel.

04. Newsletter Intro Hook

Description: Write opening hooks that make readers care immediately and carry them into the rest of the email.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [ANGLE]
- [OFFER_OR_CTA]
- [BRAND_VOICE]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Create newsletter opening hooks for an email about [TOPIC] using the angle [ANGLE].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [ANGLE]
- [OFFER_OR_CTA]
- [BRAND_VOICE]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Write 5 intro styles: surprising stat, bold opinion, story, problem, and contrarian insight.
- Expand the strongest hook into a full opening section of 120 to 180 words.
- Bridge smoothly from the opening into [OFFER_OR_CTA] without sounding forced.
- Match [BRAND_VOICE] and avoid generic newsletter cliches.

Output format:

- 5 hook options
- Best full intro
- Bridge sentence into the main body or CTA
- Why the winning hook fits the audience

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Reference a current event or customer pain point if you want the hook to feel more timely.
- Give the model your ideal open rate goal if you want it to bias toward curiosity or clarity.

05. Product Description Writer

Description: Write feature-to-benefit product copy for a sales page, Shopify listing, or launch email.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [CUSTOMER]
- [MAIN_BENEFIT]
- [FEATURES]
- [PRICE_POINT]

- [BRAND_VOICE]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Write a product description for [PRODUCT] aimed at [CUSTOMER] that makes the value of [MAIN_BENEFIT] obvious.

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [CUSTOMER]
- [MAIN_BENEFIT]
- [FEATURES]
- [PRICE_POINT]
- [BRAND_VOICE]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Turn [FEATURES] into outcomes, not just specs.
- Add one short version, one medium version, and one bullet-led version.
- Handle the top objection a buyer may have at [PRICE_POINT].
- Keep the tone consistent with [BRAND_VOICE].

Output format:

- One-line product pitch
- Short product description
- Longer product description
- Benefit bullets
- Objection-handling line

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Include exact dimensions, materials, or deliverables in [FEATURES] for stronger specificity.
- Tell it where the copy will live so it can match the right level of detail.

06. Tweet Thread Creator

Description: Convert one idea into a concise thread with strong sequencing, examples, and a final CTA.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [PROOF_OR_EXAMPLES]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Turn [TOPIC] into an engaging X thread for [AUDIENCE] that supports [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [PROOF_OR_EXAMPLES]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Write 8 to 12 tweets with a high-clarity hook in tweet 1.
- Make each tweet self-contained enough to scan quickly but connected enough to feel like a thread.
- Use [PROOF_OR_EXAMPLES] to support the core claim.
- End with [CTA] and one alternate CTA if the first feels too pushy.

Output format:

- Thread hook options
- Full thread
- Recommended CTA
- One alternative shorter version

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Paste a source article, transcript, or note dump in [PROOF_OR_EXAMPLES] to get a richer thread.
- Ask for a variant optimized for replies if you want distribution over clicks.

07. YouTube Script Intro

Description: Write the first 45 to 60 seconds of a video so viewers know why they should keep watching.

Placeholders:

- [VIDEO_TOPIC]
- [TARGET_VIEWER]
- [PROMISE]
- [CREDIBILITY]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Write a YouTube intro script for a video about [VIDEO_TOPIC] aimed at [TARGET_VIEWER].

Inputs to replace:

- [VIDEO_TOPIC]
- [TARGET_VIEWER]
- [PROMISE]
- [CREDIBILITY]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Open with a pattern interrupt or tension point that earns attention fast.
- State the promise clearly and explain why the viewer should trust the host using [CREDIBILITY].
- Keep the intro natural for spoken delivery, not blog-style.
- End with a bridge into the first section and a subtle version of [CTA] if appropriate.

Output format:

- 3 cold-open options
- Final intro script
- B-roll or on-screen text cues
- Bridge into segment 1

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Add the title and thumbnail concept if you want the opening to match the promise more tightly.
- Mention whether the channel tone is educational, entertaining, or sales-driven.

08. SEO Meta Description

Description: Create metadata variations that improve click-through rate while staying within search result limits.

Placeholders:

- [PAGE_TOPIC]
- [TARGET_KEYWORD]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [VALUE_PROP]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Write meta description variations for a page about [PAGE_TOPIC] targeting [TARGET_KEYWORD].

Inputs to replace:

- [PAGE_TOPIC]
- [TARGET_KEYWORD]

- [AUDIENCE]
- [VALUE_PROP]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Generate 10 options under 155 characters.
- Use [VALUE_PROP] and [CTA] without keyword stuffing.
- Create at least 3 options that are straightforward and 3 that use stronger curiosity.
- Highlight the best 3 options for click-through potential and explain why.

Output format:

- 10 meta description options
- Top 3 picks
- CTR rationale for each top pick

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Include the brand name only if it adds trust or recognition.
- Mention local intent, price, or timeline if those details matter in search.

09. Website Hero Copy

Description: Draft a homepage hero that makes the audience, outcome, and CTA obvious in seconds.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [OUTCOME]
- [DIFFERENTIATOR]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Write homepage hero copy for [PRODUCT] aimed at [AUDIENCE] who want [OUTCOME].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [OUTCOME]
- [DIFFERENTIATOR]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.

- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Give me 5 headline options with different angles: direct, aspirational, contrarian, proof-led, and problem-led.
- Write one subheadline that explains [DIFFERENTIATOR] clearly without jargon.
- Suggest 3 CTA button labels tied to [CTA].
- Add a short proof strip with trust builders like metrics, logos, or outcomes.

Output format:

- 5 headline options
- Recommended hero copy
- 3 CTA labels
- Short proof strip

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
- Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
- Give it the top objection your homepage must overcome for sharper copy.
- Share one competitor headline if you want stronger differentiation.

10. Case Study Structure

Description: Turn a win into a case-study outline that highlights the problem, approach, proof, and business result.

Placeholders:

- [CLIENT_TYPE]
- [STARTING_PROBLEM]
- [SOLUTION]
- [RESULTS]
- [AUDIENCE]

Prompt:

You are a senior editorial strategist who writes clear, persuasive copy without filler.

Task:

Create a case study structure for a [CLIENT_TYPE] success story aimed at [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [CLIENT_TYPE]
- [STARTING_PROBLEM]
- [SOLUTION]
- [RESULTS]
- [AUDIENCE]

Instructions:

- Use the audience, goal, and brand voice to make the output specific.
- Avoid generic AI phrasing, buzzwords, and empty claims.
- If one critical detail is missing, make the smallest reasonable assumption and label it clearly.
- Make the story easy to skim while still proving the value of [SOLUTION].

- Organize it around before, process, after, and measurable impact.
- Pull out the strongest numbers, quotes, or proof points from [RESULTS].
- End with the next logical CTA for someone like [AUDIENCE].

Output format:

- Case study outline
- Suggested headline and subheadline
- Proof points to highlight
- Missing information checklist
- CTA recommendation

Tips:

- Paste one strong example of your existing voice if you want tighter tone matching.
 - Replace every placeholder with real context before sending the prompt.
 - Always include a timespan with the result if you have one.
 - Feed it raw client quotes to get more authentic pull-quote ideas.
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2. Business & Productivity

Ten prompts for planning, operations, hiring, performance, and decision support.

01. Weekly Planning Template

Description: Turn messy priorities into a realistic weekly plan with focus blocks, risks, and success criteria.

Placeholders:

- [WEEK_OBJECTIVES]
- [OPEN_TASKS]
- [MEETINGS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [AVAILABLE_HOURS]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Build a weekly plan that organizes [WEEK_OBJECTIVES] and [OPEN_TASKS] into a realistic schedule.

Inputs to replace:

- [WEEK_OBJECTIVES]
- [OPEN_TASKS]
- [MEETINGS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [AVAILABLE_HOURS]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Identify the 3 highest-leverage outcomes for the week first.
- Use [AVAILABLE_HOURS], [MEETINGS], and [CONSTRAINTS] as hard limits.
- Group work into deep-work blocks, admin blocks, and follow-up blocks.
- Flag what should be deferred, delegated, or dropped.

Output format:

- Top weekly priorities
- Day-by-day plan
- Deferred or delegated items
- Biggest risks and how to handle them

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Mention your energy pattern if you want deep work scheduled around it.
- Paste your current calendar notes if you want fewer scheduling assumptions.

02. Meeting Summary + Action Items

Description: Convert notes or a transcript into decisions, owners, deadlines, and unresolved issues.

Placeholders:

- [TRANSCRIPT_OR_NOTES]
- [DECISIONS]
- [PARTICIPANTS]
- [DEADLINES]
- [AUDIENCE]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Summarize a meeting for [AUDIENCE] and extract clear action items from [TRANSCRIPT_OR_NOTES].

Inputs to replace:

- [TRANSCRIPT_OR_NOTES]
- [DECISIONS]
- [PARTICIPANTS]
- [DEADLINES]
- [AUDIENCE]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Separate what was decided, what is still open, and what needs follow-up.
- Assign owners and deadlines where the meeting context supports them.
- If [DEADLINES] are missing, suggest the most reasonable next-step deadlines and label them as proposed.
- Keep the summary short enough to paste into Slack or email.

Output format:

- Executive summary
- Decisions made
- Action items with owners and deadlines
- Open questions or blockers

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Paste speaker names into the notes if you want more accurate ownership extraction.
- Ask for a client-facing and internal version if one transcript serves both audiences.

03. SOP Creator

Description: Turn a rough workflow into a standard operating procedure that another person can follow without guessing.

Placeholders:

- [PROCESS_NAME]

- [GOAL]
- [TOOLS]
- [CURRENT_STEPS]
- [COMMON_FAILURES]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Create an SOP for [PROCESS_NAME] that helps a team achieve [GOAL] consistently.

Inputs to replace:

- [PROCESS_NAME]
- [GOAL]
- [TOOLS]
- [CURRENT_STEPS]
- [COMMON_FAILURES]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Write the SOP with numbered steps, checkpoints, and quality standards.
- Use [TOOLS] and [CURRENT_STEPS] to make the SOP operational, not theoretical.
- Add warnings, edge cases, and handoff points using [COMMON_FAILURES].
- Include a definition of done so the operator knows when the process is complete.

Output format:

- SOP overview
- Step-by-step procedure
- Quality checks
- Common errors and fixes
- Definition of done

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Paste screenshots or internal notes if the process depends on a specific tool UI.
- Mention the skill level of the operator so the SOP is not too advanced or too basic.

04. Job Description Writer

Description: Draft a role description that attracts the right candidates and filters out the wrong ones.

Placeholders:

- [ROLE]
- [TEAM]
- [OUTCOMES]
- [REQUIREMENTS]
- [COMPANY_TONE]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Write a job description for [ROLE] on [TEAM] that is clear about outcomes and expectations.

Inputs to replace:

- [ROLE]
- [TEAM]
- [OUTCOMES]
- [REQUIREMENTS]
- [COMPANY_TONE]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Lead with the mission of the role and the business problems it will solve.
- Turn [OUTCOMES] into concrete responsibilities and success metrics.
- Separate must-haves from nice-to-haves inside [REQUIREMENTS].
- Use [COMPANY_TONE] without sounding exaggerated or generic.

Output format:

- Role summary
- Key responsibilities
- Success metrics for the first 6 to 12 months
- Must-haves vs nice-to-haves
- Closing paragraph

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Provide salary range, location, and work arrangement if you want higher-quality copy.
- Add examples of what weak applicants usually misunderstand about the role.

05. Performance Review Writer

Description: Write balanced feedback that recognizes wins, addresses gaps, and points to the next level.

Placeholders:

- [EMPLOYEE_CONTEXT]
- [PERIOD]
- [WINS]
- [GAPS]
- [NEXT_LEVEL_EXPECTATIONS]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Draft a performance review for the period [PERIOD] using [WINS], [GAPS], and [NEXT_LEVEL_EXPECTATIONS].

Inputs to replace:

- [EMPLOYEE_CONTEXT]
- [PERIOD]
- [WINS]
- [GAPS]
- [NEXT_LEVEL_EXPECTATIONS]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Keep the tone direct, fair, and useful.
- Back feedback with examples from [EMPLOYEE_CONTEXT] and [WINS] where possible.
- Distinguish performance issues from process, resourcing, or scope issues.
- End with 3 concrete development priorities for the next review period.

Output format:

- Performance summary
- Key strengths
- Growth areas
- 3 development priorities
- Suggested closing language for the review meeting

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Paste example incidents or project outcomes for more specific feedback.
- Say whether the review should be candid, encouraging, or promotion-calibrated.

06. Sales Email Cold Outreach

Description: Write a short cold email with relevance, proof, and a CTA that is easy to accept.

Placeholders:

- [TARGET_PERSONA]
- [OFFER]
- [PAIN_POINT]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Write cold outreach emails for [TARGET_PERSONA] that connect [OFFER] to [PAIN_POINT].

Inputs to replace:

- [TARGET_PERSONA]
- [OFFER]
- [PAIN_POINT]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Write 3 versions: direct, curiosity-led, and insight-led.
- Use [PROOF] to establish credibility without sounding overhyped.
- Keep each email under 120 words.
- Make [CTA] feel low-friction and specific.

Output format:

- 3 cold email versions
- Suggested subject lines
- Why the strongest version should work

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Include the prospect's trigger event or role context for better relevance.
- Ask for a version optimized for replies versus booked meetings depending on your goal.

07. Proposal / Pitch Deck Outline

Description: Build a persuasive deck structure that moves from problem to solution to proof to next step.

Placeholders:

- [CLIENT_OR_AUDIENCE]
- [OFFER]
- [GOAL]
- [TIMELINE]
- [PROOF]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Create a proposal or pitch deck outline for [OFFER] aimed at [CLIENT_OR_AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [CLIENT_OR_AUDIENCE]
- [OFFER]
- [GOAL]
- [TIMELINE]
- [PROOF]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Map the deck to the decision the audience needs to make.
- Use [PROOF] to add the strongest trust-building slides.
- Include likely objections and where to address them in the deck.
- End with a clear next-step slide tied to [TIMELINE].

Output format:

- Slide-by-slide outline
- Narrative arc
- Proof elements to include
- Likely objections and where to answer them
- Closing CTA

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Paste your notes from the sales call or discovery doc for a much stronger outline.
- Mention whether the deck is for fundraising, closing a client, or internal buy-in.

08. SWOT Analysis

Description: Run a practical SWOT that surfaces strategy implications instead of filling a four-box template.

Placeholders:

- [BUSINESS_OR_PROJECT]
- [MARKET]
- [GOAL]
- [KNOWN_STRENGTHS]
- [KNOWN_WEAKNESSES]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Create a SWOT analysis for [BUSINESS_OR_PROJECT] in [MARKET] with [GOAL] in mind.

Inputs to replace:

- [BUSINESS_OR_PROJECT]
- [MARKET]
- [GOAL]
- [KNOWN_STRENGTHS]
- [KNOWN_WEAKNESSES]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.

- Use [KNOWN_STRENGTHS] and [KNOWN_WEAKNESSES] as starting points, not the full answer.
- Make strengths and weaknesses specific to the strategy, not generic traits.
- Turn opportunities and threats into decision implications.
- Recommend the most important move to make next.

Output format:

- SWOT table
- Key strategic implications
- Top priority recommendation
- Risks to watch

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Add competitors, pricing, and current traction to make the SWOT less abstract.
- Use a single [GOAL] like enter a market, raise prices, or launch a new offer.

09. OKR Goal Setting

Description: Translate a business goal into measurable objectives and key results with credible targets.

Placeholders:

- [TIMEFRAME]
- [BUSINESS_GOAL]
- [TEAM]
- [METRICS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Create OKRs for [TEAM] over [TIMEFRAME] that support [BUSINESS_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TIMEFRAME]
- [BUSINESS_GOAL]
- [TEAM]
- [METRICS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Write 3 objective options and recommend the strongest one.
- Create 3 to 5 key results tied to [METRICS] with realistic target values.
- Flag vanity metrics and avoid activity metrics unless they clearly drive the goal.
- Use [CONSTRAINTS] to keep the plan grounded.

Output format:

- Objective options
- Recommended objective
- Key results with target numbers
- Risks and dependencies
- Review cadence suggestion

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
- If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
- Include your current baseline metrics or the targets may be too loose.
- Tell it whether the team is early-stage, mature, or turnaround mode.

10. Customer Feedback Analyzer

Description: Cluster feedback into themes, severity, opportunities, and next actions for the team.

Placeholders:

- [FEEDBACK]
- [PRODUCT]
- [GOAL]
- [SEGMENT]
- [TIME_PERIOD]

Prompt:

You are a sharp business operator who values clarity, prioritization, and follow-through.

Task:

Analyze [FEEDBACK] for [PRODUCT] from [SEGMENT] during [TIME_PERIOD] and turn it into useful insights.

Inputs to replace:

- [FEEDBACK]
- [PRODUCT]
- [GOAL]
- [SEGMENT]
- [TIME_PERIOD]

Instructions:

- Prioritize actions that move the goal forward this week, not someday.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations clearly.
- Keep outputs easy to scan and hand off to a teammate.
- Separate recurring requests, frustrations, confusion points, and praise.
- Distinguish frequency from severity so the output is not misleading.
- Explain what themes matter most for [GOAL].
- Recommend the top 3 actions the team should take next.

Output format:

- Theme summary
- Top pain points

- Top requests or desires
- Recommended actions
- Questions worth researching further

Tips:

- Include constraints like deadlines, budget, headcount, or tool limits for more realistic output.
 - If the output will be reused by a team, paste your existing template or naming conventions.
 - Label feedback by user segment or plan tier if you have it.
 - Add NPS comments, support tickets, and call notes together for richer patterns.
-

3. Marketing & Growth

Ten prompts for ads, launches, positioning, customer insight, and conversion copy.

01. Facebook / Instagram Ad Copy

Description: Write ad variants with different angles, hooks, and CTAs for paid social testing.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [PAIN_POINT]
- [OFFER]
- [PROOF]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Create paid social ad copy for [PRODUCT] targeted at [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [PAIN_POINT]
- [OFFER]
- [PROOF]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Write 6 ad variants using different angles: problem, aspiration, proof, curiosity, urgency, and objection handling.
- Give me primary text, headline, and CTA suggestion for each variant.
- Use [PAIN_POINT], [OFFER], and [PROOF] to keep the ads specific.
- Avoid claims that could get flagged or sound unrealistic.

Output format:

- 6 ad variants
- Suggested CTA for each
- Best angle to test first and why

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Mention whether the ad targets cold, warm, or retargeting traffic.
- Paste your landing page headline if you want stronger message match.

02. Google Ads Headline Variations

Description: Generate search ad headlines and descriptions aligned to keyword intent and offer value.

Placeholders:

- [TARGET_KEYWORD]
- [PRODUCT]
- [VALUE_PROP]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Write Google Ads copy variations for [PRODUCT] targeting [TARGET_KEYWORD].

Inputs to replace:

- [TARGET_KEYWORD]
- [PRODUCT]
- [VALUE_PROP]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Generate 15 headlines under 30 characters and 4 descriptions under 90 characters.
- Reflect the likely search intent behind [TARGET_KEYWORD].
- Use [VALUE_PROP] and [CTA] without keyword stuffing.
- Highlight the 5 strongest combinations for CTR and conversion relevance.

Output format:

- 15 headlines
- 4 descriptions
- Top 5 ad combinations
- Short rationale for the strongest combination

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Say whether you want brand, competitor, or non-brand search intent handled differently.
- Give it location or pricing info if those are important conversion cues.

03. Competitor Analysis Prompt

Description: Break competitors down into positioning, offers, proof, pricing signals, and weaknesses you can exploit.

Placeholders:

- [YOUR_PRODUCT]
- [COMPETITORS]

- [TARGET_AUDIENCE]
- [CATEGORY]
- [GOAL]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Analyze [COMPETITORS] in the [CATEGORY] market to help position [YOUR_PRODUCT] for [TARGET_AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [YOUR_PRODUCT]
- [COMPETITORS]
- [TARGET_AUDIENCE]
- [CATEGORY]
- [GOAL]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Compare positioning, messaging, pricing signals, social proof, and offer structure.
- Identify patterns most competitors overuse and where they leave a gap.
- Separate what is observable from what is inferred.
- Recommend the best positioning move for [GOAL].

Output format:

- Competitor comparison table
- Common patterns in the market
- Positioning gaps
- Best move to make next

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Paste competitor headlines or page copy if you want a sharper analysis.
- Use a narrow [GOAL] such as increase perceived premium value or win a specific segment.

04. Customer Persona Builder

Description: Create a usable persona with pains, triggers, objections, motivations, and buying context.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [SEGMENT]
- [OBSERVED_BEHAVIORS]
- [PAINS]
- [GOAL]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Build a customer persona for [SEGMENT] considering [PRODUCT], [OBSERVED_BEHAVIORS], and [PAINS].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [SEGMENT]
- [OBSERVED_BEHAVIORS]
- [PAINS]
- [GOAL]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Focus on behavior and buying context, not vague demographics.
- Capture what the persona wants, what blocks action, and what triggers purchase intent.
- Include language they might actually use when describing the problem.
- Recommend the best message angle for [GOAL].

Output format:

- Persona snapshot
- Top pains and desired outcomes
- Triggers and objections
- Voice-of-customer phrases
- Best message angle

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Feed it interview snippets or support tickets to make the persona feel real.
- Build one persona at a time rather than mixing segments.

05. Viral Content Formula

Description: Turn a niche insight into a shareable content formula with hooks, structure, and angle options.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CHANNEL]
- [GOAL]
- [PROOF_OR_EXPERIENCE]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Create a repeatable content formula for [TOPIC] on [CHANNEL] aimed at [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CHANNEL]
- [GOAL]
- [PROOF_OR_EXPERIENCE]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Give me 5 repeatable post formats that could work for this audience.
- Use [PROOF_OR_EXPERIENCE] so the ideas feel earned, not generic.
- Recommend which format best supports [GOAL] and explain why.
- Include 10 hook starters that fit the winning format.

Output format:

- 5 content formulas
- Best formula recommendation
- 10 hook starters
- One sample post

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Specify whether the content goal is reach, leads, or authority because the formula changes.
- Share your strongest opinion on the topic to get sharper hooks.

06. Referral Program Message

Description: Write referral messaging that makes the reward and behavior easy to understand and act on.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [REFERRAL_REWARD]
- [CUSTOMER_TYPE]
- [CHANNEL]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Write referral program copy for [PRODUCT] aimed at [CUSTOMER_TYPE] on [CHANNEL].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]

- [REFERRAL_REWARD]
- [CUSTOMER_TYPE]
- [CHANNEL]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Explain the offer, how it works, and why it is worth sharing in plain language.
- Create one short version and one more persuasive version.
- Reduce confusion around eligibility, reward timing, or redemption.
- End with a clean [CTA] that fits [CHANNEL].

Output format:

- Short referral message
- Longer persuasive version
- FAQ or confusion-prevention lines
- CTA options

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Name the exact reward value and any restrictions to avoid vague copy.
- Ask for an email version and an in-app version if the program runs in both places.

07. Launch Email Sequence

Description: Build a short launch sequence with curiosity, value, urgency, and last-call messaging.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [OFFER]
- [LAUNCH_DATE]
- [PROOF]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Create a launch email sequence for [PRODUCT] aimed at [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [OFFER]
- [LAUNCH_DATE]
- [PROOF]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Write 5 emails: announcement, value, proof, objection handling, and last call.
- Use [OFFER], [LAUNCH_DATE], and [PROOF] to keep the sequence concrete.
- Make each email distinct so subscribers do not feel repeated messaging fatigue.
- Recommend the best sending cadence.

Output format:

- 5-email sequence
- Subject line for each email
- Sending cadence recommendation
- Primary CTA for each message

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Tell it whether the launch is evergreen, live, or limited-time.
- Paste customer proof or waitlist signals in [PROOF] to strengthen the sequence.

08. Product Hunt Launch Copy

Description: Create launch-day messaging for Product Hunt with clear positioning and maker credibility.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [MAKER_STORY]
- [KEY_FEATURES]
- [TARGET_USERS]
- [DIFFERENTIATOR]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Write Product Hunt launch copy for [PRODUCT] that appeals to [TARGET_USERS].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [MAKER_STORY]
- [KEY_FEATURES]
- [TARGET_USERS]
- [DIFFERENTIATOR]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Create a tagline, launch description, first maker comment, and FAQ answers.

- Use [MAKER_STORY] and [DIFFERENTIATOR] to make the launch feel human and differentiated.
- Highlight [KEY_FEATURES] without sounding bloated.
- Add 5 reply templates for common comments or questions.

Output format:

- Tagline options
- Launch description
- Maker comment
- FAQ answers
- Reply templates

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- Mention your current traction or why you built it now to make the launch more believable.
- Paste a short demo summary if you want better feature prioritization.

09. Testimonial Request Email

Description: Ask for testimonials in a way that increases response rate and useful specificity.

Placeholders:

- [CUSTOMER_NAME]
- [PRODUCT]
- [WIN]
- [FORMAT]
- [DEADLINE]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Write a testimonial request email to [CUSTOMER_NAME] about their experience with [PRODUCT].

Inputs to replace:

- [CUSTOMER_NAME]
- [PRODUCT]
- [WIN]
- [FORMAT]
- [DEADLINE]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Make the ask feel easy and respectful of the customer's time.
- Use [WIN] to remind them of the result without putting words in their mouth.
- Offer a simple structure or question set that makes replying easier.
- Mention [FORMAT] and [DEADLINE] clearly if those matter.

Output format:

- Email draft
- 3 optional question prompts
- Short follow-up reminder version

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
- If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
- This works better if you include a concrete outcome or milestone in [WIN].
- Ask for permission to edit lightly if you plan to tighten the final testimonial later.

10. Pricing Page Copy

Description: Write pricing-page messaging that clarifies plans, outcomes, objections, and upgrade logic.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [PLANS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [DIFFERENTIATOR]
- [PRIMARY_OBJECTION]

Prompt:

You are a practical growth marketer who cares about clarity, conversion, and audience fit.

Task:

Write pricing page copy for [PRODUCT] that helps [AUDIENCE] choose the right plan.

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [PLANS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [DIFFERENTIATOR]
- [PRIMARY_OBJECTION]

Instructions:

- Optimize for response from the specific audience, not broad generic appeal.
- Make the core message easy to test across channels.
- Surface assumptions before making bold claims or strategic leaps.
- Lead with the decision logic instead of only listing features.
- Translate [PLANS] into who each plan is for, not just what it includes.
- Address [PRIMARY_OBJECTION] directly in the copy or FAQ.
- Add trust builders, CTA labels, and a short FAQ section.

Output format:

- Pricing headline and intro
- Plan descriptions
- Comparison table copy
- FAQ section
- CTA labels

Tips:

- Include your offer, stage of awareness, and one proof point for stronger output.
 - If you know the channel constraint like character count or ad policy, state it directly.
 - Provide monthly versus annual pricing if you want stronger plan framing.
 - Tell it which plan you actually want to push so the copy can guide attention there.
-

4. Learning & Research

Ten prompts for explanation, synthesis, verification, study systems, and structured thinking.

01. Explain Complex Topic Simply

Description: Break down a hard concept into clear language, analogies, and a beginner-friendly path to understanding.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [CURRENT_LEVEL]
- [CONTEXT]
- [WHY_IT_MATTERS]
- [LIMIT]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Explain [TOPIC] to someone at [CURRENT_LEVEL] who needs it for [CONTEXT].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [CURRENT_LEVEL]
- [CONTEXT]
- [WHY_IT_MATTERS]
- [LIMIT]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Use plain language first and avoid jargon unless it is essential.
- Give one strong analogy and one real-world example related to [WHY_IT_MATTERS].
- End with a short recap and 3 common misconceptions.
- Keep the answer within [LIMIT].

Output format:

- Simple explanation
- Analogy
- Real-world example
- Short recap
- 3 misconceptions to avoid

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
 - State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
 - Set [LIMIT] as a word count, reading time, or format like bullet points.
 - Ask for a second version for a child, executive, or technical peer if you need multiple levels.
-

02. Summarize Article / PDF

Description: Turn a long document into a high-signal summary with key points, implications, and open questions.

Placeholders:

- [DOCUMENT_TEXT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [MAX_LENGTH]
- [FOCUS_AREAS]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Summarize the document for [AUDIENCE] with emphasis on [FOCUS_AREAS] and the goal [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [DOCUMENT_TEXT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [MAX_LENGTH]
- [FOCUS_AREAS]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Start with the core thesis in one sentence.
- Extract the most important claims, evidence, and implications.
- Note where the source is uncertain, weak, or incomplete.
- Keep the summary within [MAX_LENGTH].

Output format:

- 1-sentence thesis
- Key takeaways
- Implications for the audience
- Open questions or weak spots

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- Paste the text directly when possible instead of only providing the title.
- Name the decision you need to make from the summary so the output prioritizes better.

03. Research Deep Dive Prompt

Description: Map a research project into questions, source priorities, synthesis criteria, and final output structure.

Placeholders:

- [RESEARCH_TOPIC]
- [END_GOAL]
- [KNOWN_FACTS]
- [TIME_LIMIT]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Design a research plan for [RESEARCH_TOPIC] that supports [END_GOAL] within [TIME_LIMIT].

Inputs to replace:

- [RESEARCH_TOPIC]
- [END_GOAL]
- [KNOWN_FACTS]
- [TIME_LIMIT]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Break the topic into the most important primary questions and supporting questions.
- Recommend a research order that maximizes insight fast.
- Call out where primary sources matter most and what to verify carefully.
- Define what the final [DELIVERABLE] should contain.

Output format:

- Research questions
- Recommended research order
- Source priorities
- Verification checklist
- Final deliverable outline

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- This is strongest when [END_GOAL] is concrete, like a memo, investment thesis, or campaign brief.
- Paste current notes into [KNOWN_FACTS] to avoid re-researching what you already know.

04. Book Key Takeaways

Description: Extract actionable ideas from a book and turn them into decisions, habits, or next actions.

Placeholders:

- [BOOK_OR_NOTES]
- [GOAL]
- [CURRENT_CONTEXT]
- [MAX_TAKEAWAYS]

- [APPLY_TO]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Pull the most useful takeaways from [BOOK_OR_NOTES] for someone trying to [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [BOOK_OR_NOTES]
- [GOAL]
- [CURRENT_CONTEXT]
- [MAX_TAKEAWAYS]
- [APPLY_TO]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Focus on ideas that matter for [CURRENT_CONTEXT] and [APPLY_TO].
- Avoid vague inspirational summaries.
- Turn each takeaway into one concrete action, question, or behavior change.
- Limit the list to [MAX_TAKEAWAYS].

Output format:

- Top takeaways
- Why each takeaway matters
- Concrete action for each
- Questions worth reflecting on

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- If you already highlighted parts of the book, paste only those to get higher-signal output.
- Ask for the takeaways sorted by immediate usefulness versus long-term importance.

05. Create Study Flashcards

Description: Convert notes into flashcards that test recall, not just recognition.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC_OR_NOTES]
- [LEVEL]
- [EXAM_OR_GOAL]
- [CARD_COUNT]
- [FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Create study flashcards from [TOPIC_OR_NOTES] for someone at [LEVEL] preparing for [EXAM_OR_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC_OR_NOTES]
- [LEVEL]
- [EXAM_OR_GOAL]
- [CARD_COUNT]
- [FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Write cards that test understanding, comparison, and application where possible.
- Keep each card focused on one idea.
- Mix direct recall, scenario-based, and misconception-correction cards.
- Return the cards in [FORMAT].

Output format:

- Flashcards
- 3 hardest concepts to review twice
- Study order recommendation

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- Specify Anki, Quizlet, markdown table, or plain Q/A inside [FORMAT].
- Add wrong answers or common traps if you want better test preparation.

06. Debate Both Sides

Description: Build the strongest case for and against an idea before making a decision.

Placeholders:

- [QUESTION]
- [CONTEXT]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [DECISION_CRITERIA]
- [CURRENT_VIEW]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Debate both sides of [QUESTION] for the context [CONTEXT].

Inputs to replace:

- [QUESTION]
- [CONTEXT]

- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [DECISION_CRITERIA]
- [CURRENT_VIEW]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Give the best good-faith argument for each side, not a strawman.
- Use [STAKEHOLDERS] and [DECISION_CRITERIA] to frame what matters.
- Point out where each side is strongest and weakest.
- End with a balanced synthesis and what would change the conclusion.

Output format:

- Best case for each side
- Tradeoffs and risks
- Balanced synthesis
- Information that would change the answer

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- State your current opinion in [CURRENT_VIEW] if you want the model to challenge it more directly.
- This prompt is especially useful before strategy, hiring, or product decisions.

07. Generate Quiz Questions

Description: Create quiz questions that check recall, understanding, and applied reasoning.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [LEVEL]
- [QUESTION_COUNT]
- [FORMAT]
- [ANSWER_STYLE]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Generate quiz questions on [TOPIC] for someone at [LEVEL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [LEVEL]
- [QUESTION_COUNT]
- [FORMAT]
- [ANSWER_STYLE]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Mix easy, medium, and hard questions.
- Use a blend of recall, application, and comparison questions.
- Return clear answers or answer keys in [ANSWER_STYLE].
- Format the quiz in [FORMAT].

Output format:

- Quiz questions
- Answer key
- Difficulty labels
- Top weak spots the learner should review

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- Specify multiple choice, short answer, oral review, or scenario-based inside [FORMAT].
- Ask for distractor explanations if you want stronger exam prep.

08. Translate + Explain

Description: Translate text accurately, then explain the nuance, tone, and tricky phrases.

Placeholders:

- [TEXT]
- [TARGET_LANGUAGE]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [TONE]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Translate [TEXT] into [TARGET_LANGUAGE] for [AUDIENCE] while preserving the intended [TONE].

Inputs to replace:

- [TEXT]
- [TARGET_LANGUAGE]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [TONE]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Keep the translation natural, not word-for-word awkward.
- After translating, explain important nuances, ambiguous phrases, or cultural references.

- Offer one more literal version if meaning may shift too much.
- Flag any line where multiple translations could work.

Output format:

- Natural translation
- Literal translation if useful
- Nuance notes
- Any lines needing human review

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- Mention whether the goal is marketing, legal clarity, casual conversation, or study.
- If the original text is messy, ask the model to clean it lightly before translating.

09. Fact-Check Assistant

Description: Sort claims into likely true, likely false, and needs verification, then say what to check next.

Placeholders:

- [CLAIMS]
- [CONTEXT]
- [RISK_LEVEL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [KNOWN_SOURCES]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Review [CLAIMS] in the context of [CONTEXT] and identify what appears reliable versus what needs verification.

Inputs to replace:

- [CLAIMS]
- [CONTEXT]
- [RISK_LEVEL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [KNOWN_SOURCES]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Do not invent certainty where evidence is missing.
- Separate verified, questionable, and unverifiable claims clearly.
- For each questionable claim, say what kind of source would best verify it.
- Prioritize the most important checks based on [RISK_LEVEL].

Output format:

- Claim-by-claim assessment
- Most important claims to verify first
- Suggested source types
- Summary of overall reliability

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
- State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
- Feed it the exact text rather than paraphrasing so the claim boundaries stay clear.
- Use this as a triage pass, then verify high-stakes claims with real sources.

10. Concept Map Creator

Description: Turn a topic into a concept map with core ideas, relationships, dependencies, and learning order.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [GOAL]
- [LEVEL]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]
- [KNOWN_SUBTOPICS]

Prompt:

You are a research-minded teacher who explains clearly without losing the important nuance.

Task:

Create a concept map for [TOPIC] that helps someone at [LEVEL] reach [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [GOAL]
- [LEVEL]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]
- [KNOWN_SUBTOPICS]

Instructions:

- Use plain language first, then add nuance only where it matters.
- Separate what is known, inferred, and uncertain.
- Teach for retention, not for showing off expertise.
- Identify the core concepts first, then show how they connect.
- Mark prerequisite relationships and concepts that are easy to confuse.
- Suggest a learning order that builds understanding efficiently.
- Return the map in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].

Output format:

- Concept map
- Prerequisites
- Common confusion points
- Recommended learning order

Tips:

- Paste source material directly if you want better synthesis than a broad summary.
 - State your current level and the final use case if you want the explanation paced correctly.
 - Ask for a Mermaid diagram, outline, table, or mind-map bullets inside [OUTPUT_FORMAT].
 - Use [KNOWN_SUBTOPICS] to keep the map focused on your real curriculum.
-

5. Creative & Brainstorming

Ten prompts for generating ideas, names, hooks, story structures, and positioning angles.

01. Business Idea Generator

Description: Generate business ideas tied to a market pain, edge, audience, and monetization path.

Placeholders:

- [SKILLS_OR_ASSETS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MARKET_PAIN]
- [BUDGET]
- [TIME_HORIZON]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Generate business ideas for someone with [SKILLS_OR_ASSETS] who wants to serve [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [SKILLS_OR_ASSETS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MARKET_PAIN]
- [BUDGET]
- [TIME_HORIZON]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Use [MARKET_PAIN], [BUDGET], and [TIME_HORIZON] as constraints.
- Avoid vague startup ideas with no wedge.
- For each idea, explain the target customer, offer, why it could work, and the first validation step.
- Rank the ideas by speed to revenue and defensibility.

Output format:

- Ranked business ideas
- Why each could work
- Fastest validation step
- Best idea recommendation

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
 - If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
 - This gets better if [SKILLS_OR_ASSETS] includes unfair advantages like audience, access, or expertise.
 - Ask for service, productized service, SaaS, or digital-product-only ideas if you need tighter filtering.
-

02. Product Name Brainstorm

Description: Create name options with different styles, strategic logic, and easy screening criteria.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [CATEGORY]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [STYLE]
- [WORDS_TO_AVOID]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Brainstorm product names for [PRODUCT] in the [CATEGORY] category.

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [CATEGORY]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [STYLE]
- [WORDS_TO_AVOID]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Generate names across several styles: descriptive, invented, metaphorical, premium, and playful.
- Keep [AUDIENCE], [STYLE], and [WORDS_TO_AVOID] in mind.
- For the best options, explain the strategic logic and possible downside.
- Flag names that may be too generic or hard to pronounce.

Output format:

- Name options by style
- Top 10 recommendations
- Why each top name works
- Potential risks or drawbacks

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- Tell it whether the name should feel premium, trustworthy, fun, or technical.
- You can ask for names with short domains, two-syllable rhythm, or certain sound patterns.

03. Problem-Solution Pairs

Description: List concrete problems people face and match them with promising solutions or offers.

Placeholders:

- [AUDIENCE]
- [MARKET]

- [GOAL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [DELIVERY_MODEL]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Generate problem-solution pairs for [AUDIENCE] in [MARKET].

Inputs to replace:

- [AUDIENCE]
- [MARKET]
- [GOAL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [DELIVERY_MODEL]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Focus on painful, frequent, expensive, or emotionally charged problems.
- Match each problem with a solution that fits [DELIVERY_MODEL] and [CONSTRAINTS].
- For each pair, explain why the pain is worth solving and what makes the solution attractive.
- Recommend the best pair for [GOAL].

Output format:

- Problem-solution pairs
- Why each pair matters
- Best opportunity recommendation
- First test to run

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- Use this before offer creation, lead magnet ideation, or niche research.
- Give it your existing skills or distribution channel to filter for realistic opportunities.

04. Headline / Title Variations

Description: Generate high-leverage titles from different hook angles instead of superficial rewrites.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [CHANNEL]
- [STYLE]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Write headline or title variations for [TOPIC] aimed at [AUDIENCE] on [CHANNEL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [CHANNEL]
- [STYLE]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Create 20 options across curiosity, specificity, urgency, benefit, story, and contrarian angles.
- Keep the titles aligned with [STYLE] and [GOAL].
- Point out the 5 strongest options and why they should perform best.
- If the channel has constraints, respect them.

Output format:

- 20 headline or title options
- Top 5 picks
- Angle breakdown
- Suggested winner to test first

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- Paste a weak draft title if you want the new versions to stay close to your original intent.
- Mention the emotional tone you want: authoritative, playful, urgent, premium, or calm.

05. Story Outline Generator

Description: Turn a premise into a stronger story structure with conflict, arc, beats, and emotional payoff.

Placeholders:

- [PREMISE]
- [GENRE]
- [MAIN_CHARACTER]
- [THEME]
- [LENGTH]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Create a story outline based on [PREMISE] in the [GENRE] genre.

Inputs to replace:

- [PREMISE]
- [GENRE]
- [MAIN_CHARACTER]
- [THEME]
- [LENGTH]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Build a clear beginning, middle, and end with escalating stakes.
- Use [MAIN_CHARACTER] and [THEME] to shape the emotional arc.
- Suggest major scenes, turning points, and the core conflict.
- Keep the outline appropriate for [LENGTH].

Output format:

- Story summary
- Beat-by-beat outline
- Character arc
- Theme integration notes

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- Give it one unusual setting, flaw, or constraint to avoid generic plots.
- Ask for a more commercial, literary, darker, or lighter variant if needed.

06. Analogy Creator

Description: Create analogies that make an idea easier to understand, remember, or explain to others.

Placeholders:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [TONE]
- [EXAMPLES_TO_AVOID]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Generate analogies that explain [TOPIC] to [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [TONE]
- [EXAMPLES_TO_AVOID]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Use analogies that are vivid, accurate enough, and easy to remember.
- Create 10 options with different domains like sports, cooking, travel, finance, or everyday life.
- Avoid [EXAMPLES_TO_AVOID] and anything too childish unless the audience demands it.
- Recommend the 3 strongest analogies and explain why they work.

Output format:

- 10 analogy options
- Top 3 recommendations
- Why each top analogy works
- One caution about oversimplification

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- This is especially useful for teaching, pitching, and explaining technical ideas to non-experts.
- Say whether the analogy needs to be funny, premium, serious, or executive-friendly.

07. Metaphor Builder

Description: Generate metaphors that give a brand, story, or concept a stronger emotional frame.

Placeholders:

- [THING_TO_DESCRIBE]
- [EMOTION]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [STYLE]
- [CONTEXT]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Create metaphors for [THING_TO_DESCRIBE] that evoke [EMOTION] for [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [THING_TO_DESCRIBE]
- [EMOTION]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [STYLE]
- [CONTEXT]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.

- Generate 12 metaphor options ranging from subtle to bold.
- Keep them appropriate for [STYLE] and [CONTEXT].
- Explain the emotional logic behind the strongest ones.
- Avoid cliches unless you intentionally improve or subvert them.

Output format:

- 12 metaphor options
- Top 5 picks
- Why the best metaphors work
- Suggested usage lines

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- Provide the sentence or campaign where the metaphor will appear to get better fit.
- If you want brand-safe output, tell it what imagery feels off-brand.

08. What-If Scenario Explorer

Description: Stress-test an idea by exploring alternate futures, edge cases, and second-order effects.

Placeholders:

- [IDEA_OR_PLAN]
- [KEY_ASSUMPTIONS]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [GOAL]
- [RISK_TOLERANCE]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Explore what-if scenarios for [IDEA_OR_PLAN] over [TIMEFRAME].

Inputs to replace:

- [IDEA_OR_PLAN]
- [KEY_ASSUMPTIONS]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [GOAL]
- [RISK_TOLERANCE]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Generate best-case, base-case, and worst-case scenarios.
- Challenge [KEY_ASSUMPTIONS] and show how the answer changes if they fail.
- Surface second-order effects, hidden upside, and hidden risk.
- Recommend the most important contingency to prepare for given [RISK_TOLERANCE].

Output format:

- Scenario map
- What changes the outcome most
- Early warning indicators
- Recommended contingency plan

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- This is useful before launches, pricing changes, hires, or big strategic bets.
- Quantify assumptions if you can so the scenario planning gets sharper.

09. Niche Finder

Description: Identify promising niches based on pain, willingness to pay, competition, and your advantage.

Placeholders:

- [SKILLS_OR_INTERESTS]
- [MARKETS]
- [GOAL]
- [TIME_HORIZON]
- [BUSINESS_MODEL]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Find promising niches for someone with [SKILLS_OR_INTERESTS] considering [MARKETS].

Inputs to replace:

- [SKILLS_OR_INTERESTS]
- [MARKETS]
- [GOAL]
- [TIME_HORIZON]
- [BUSINESS_MODEL]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Rank niches by urgency of pain, ease of access, willingness to pay, and differentiation potential.
- Use [BUSINESS_MODEL], [GOAL], and [TIME_HORIZON] as constraints.
- Explain what each niche values most and where the opportunity comes from.
- Recommend the best niche to test first and why.

Output format:

- Ranked niche list
- Why each niche is attractive or risky
- Best first niche recommendation
- Validation ideas

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
 - If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
 - Mention whether you want B2B, B2C, creator, local, or enterprise niches only.
 - Add your existing audience or network if you have one because it changes the ranking.
-

10. Unique Angle Finder

Description: Find more original positioning angles for an idea, launch, article, or offer.

Placeholders:

- [THING]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [COMPETITOR_DEFAULT_ANGLE]
- [GOAL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Prompt:

You are a creative strategist who generates novel ideas while staying useful and commercially relevant.

Task:

Generate unique positioning angles for [THING] aimed at [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [THING]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [COMPETITOR_DEFAULT_ANGLE]
- [GOAL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Instructions:

- Favor ideas that are specific, non-obvious, and easy to act on.
- Do not stop at one weak idea when stronger alternatives are possible.
- Rate ideas with clear criteria so the best option is easy to pick.
- Start by identifying the default angle most competitors use in [COMPETITOR_DEFAULT_ANGLE].
- Generate 12 alternate angles that are more specific, more surprising, or more ownable.
- Score each angle for novelty, clarity, and commercial usefulness.
- Recommend the best angle for [GOAL] while respecting [CONSTRAINTS].

Output format:

- 12 angle options
- Scored shortlist
- Best angle recommendation
- One sample line for the winning angle

Tips:

- The more constraints you provide, the more original the ideas will be.
- If you already dislike a style or direction, say so explicitly to avoid wasted output.
- Paste competitor copy or category cliches in [COMPETITOR_DEFAULT_ANGLE] for stronger contrast.
- This is strongest when [GOAL] is one specific outcome like more clicks, more premium perception, or

more trust.

6. Advanced ChatGPT Techniques

Twenty prompts that help power users control reasoning, structure, iteration, evaluation, and decision quality.

01. Chain-of-Thought Reasoning Planner

Description: Force a model to think through a complex problem methodically, then return only the useful final reasoning summary.

Placeholders:

- [PROBLEM]
- [GOAL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [SUCCESS_CRITERIA]
- [OUTPUT_STYLE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Solve [PROBLEM] for the goal [GOAL] using careful step-by-step internal reasoning.

Inputs to replace:

- [PROBLEM]
- [GOAL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [SUCCESS_CRITERIA]
- [OUTPUT_STYLE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Work through the problem methodically before writing the answer.
- Do not dump every raw intermediate thought. Instead return a concise reasoning summary plus the final answer.
- Use [CONSTRAINTS] and [SUCCESS_CRITERIA] to judge the solution.
- Format the response in [OUTPUT_STYLE].

Output format:

- Reasoning summary
- Final answer
- Key assumptions
- Weak points or risks

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use this for hard decisions, analysis, and problem-solving rather than simple content generation.
- Set [OUTPUT_STYLE] to table, memo, bullet plan, or recommendation note depending on what you

need next.

02. Role-Play Expert Prompt

Description: Simulate a domain expert so the model answers with the standards, tradeoffs, and language of that role.

Placeholders:

- [EXPERT_ROLE]
- [PROBLEM]
- [CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Act as a top-tier [EXPERT_ROLE] helping with [PROBLEM] in the context [CONTEXT].

Inputs to replace:

- [EXPERT_ROLE]
- [PROBLEM]
- [CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- State the 3 to 5 principles a strong [EXPERT_ROLE] would use here before solving the task.
- Use those principles to analyze the problem and produce the best recommendation for [GOAL].
- Tailor the answer so [AUDIENCE] can use it immediately.
- Call out where the expert would still want more data before taking action.

Output format:

- Expert principles
- Recommended answer
- Tradeoffs or caveats
- Data still needed

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This works better when the role is specific, such as B2B SaaS pricing strategist instead of marketer.
- Give real constraints so the expert simulation stays practical.

03. Multi-Step Task Decomposition

Description: Break a large task into the right sequence of subtasks, dependencies, and deliverables.

Placeholders:

- [BIG_TASK]
- [GOAL]
- [DEADLINE]
- [TEAM_OR_SOLO]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Break [BIG_TASK] into the smallest set of high-value steps needed to reach [GOAL] by [DEADLINE].

Inputs to replace:

- [BIG_TASK]
- [GOAL]
- [DEADLINE]
- [TEAM_OR_SOLO]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Group work into phases with dependencies and milestones.
- Separate must-do work from optional polishing.
- Adjust the plan for [TEAM_OR_SOLO] execution and [CONSTRAINTS].
- Recommend the first three moves to start today.

Output format:

- Phased task plan
- Dependencies and blockers
- Recommended order of operations
- First three actions

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use this before launches, migrations, hiring projects, or multi-part content systems.
- Ask for a version optimized for speed or quality if you need a stronger bias.

04. Output Format Control

Description: Force the model into a strict output structure so the result can be reused directly.

Placeholders:

- [TASK]
- [OUTPUT_SCHEMA]
- [REQUIRED_FIELDS]

- [TONE]
- [VALIDATION_RULES]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Complete [TASK] and return the answer in a strict format.

Inputs to replace:

- [TASK]
- [OUTPUT_SCHEMA]
- [REQUIRED_FIELDS]
- [TONE]
- [VALIDATION_RULES]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Use [OUTPUT_SCHEMA] and [REQUIRED_FIELDS] exactly.
- If any required field is unknown, write null or a clearly labeled placeholder instead of inventing data.
- Keep the tone aligned with [TONE].
- Check the result against [VALIDATION_RULES] before returning it.

Output format:

- Final output in the requested schema
- Validation note for any missing data

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use JSON, YAML, CSV-like tables, markdown sections, or XML in [OUTPUT_SCHEMA].
- This is especially useful when another tool or person will consume the output directly.

05. Iterative Refinement Loop

Description: Make the model critique its own draft, improve it, and explain what changed.

Placeholders:

- [TASK]
- [QUALITY_BAR]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [WEAKNESSES_TO_FIX]
- [NUMBER_OF_ROUNDS]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Complete [TASK], then iteratively improve the result until it reaches [QUALITY_BAR].

Inputs to replace:

- [TASK]
- [QUALITY_BAR]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [WEAKNESSES_TO_FIX]
- [NUMBER_OF_ROUNDS]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Draft version 1 first.
- After each draft, critique it against [QUALITY_BAR] and [WEAKNESSES_TO_FIX].
- Run [NUMBER_OF_ROUNDS] revision rounds, improving the answer each time.
- At the end, return only the final version plus a short note on what improved.

Output format:

- Final improved answer
- Short improvement summary
- Any remaining weak spots

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is excellent for landing-page copy, strategic memos, and high-stakes emails.
- Set [NUMBER_OF_ROUNDS] to 2 or 3. More is usually diminishing returns.

06. Custom Persona Creator

Description: Build a reusable AI persona with voice, operating principles, blind spots, and response style.

Placeholders:

- [PERSONA_NAME]
- [JOB_TO_BE_DONE]
- [VOICE_TRAITS]
- [BOUNDARIES]
- [OUTPUT_STYLE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Create a custom AI persona named [PERSONA_NAME] optimized for [JOB_TO_BE_DONE].

Inputs to replace:

- [PERSONA_NAME]
- [JOB_TO_BE_DONE]
- [VOICE_TRAITS]
- [BOUNDARIES]

- [OUTPUT_STYLE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Define the persona's goals, values, expertise, tone, and decision rules.
- Include what the persona should avoid or challenge using [BOUNDARIES].
- Specify how the persona should format answers using [OUTPUT_STYLE].
- Return a reusable system-style prompt I can paste into future sessions.

Output format:

- Persona spec
- Reusable persona prompt
- Best use cases
- Limitations to watch

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is stronger when the persona has a narrow operating context like B2B outbound coach or biotech explainer.
- Ask for strict, warm, skeptical, or executive tone traits explicitly.

07. Debate & Devil's Advocate

Description: Use the model to attack a proposal from multiple angles before you commit to it.

Placeholders:

- [PROPOSAL]
- [GOAL]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [RISKS]
- [DECISION_DEADLINE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Challenge [PROPOSAL] using a devil's-advocate approach before a decision is made.

Inputs to replace:

- [PROPOSAL]
- [GOAL]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [RISKS]
- [DECISION_DEADLINE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.

- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- First summarize the strongest case for the proposal fairly.
- Then generate the strongest objections from strategic, operational, financial, and reputational angles.
- Assess which objections are real blockers versus manageable risks.
- Recommend whether to proceed, revise, or stop before [DECISION_DEADLINE].

Output format:

- Best case for the proposal
- Devil's-advocate objections
- Which objections matter most
- Recommended decision

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use this before major launches, hires, partnerships, or pricing changes.
- Give the model real constraints and downside exposure to get sharper criticism.

08. Comparative Analysis

Description: Compare multiple options with weighted criteria so the recommendation is transparent.

Placeholders:

- [OPTIONS]
- [CRITERIA]
- [WEIGHTS]
- [GOAL]
- [NON_NEGOTIABLES]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Compare [OPTIONS] and recommend the best one for [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [OPTIONS]
- [CRITERIA]
- [WEIGHTS]
- [GOAL]
- [NON_NEGOTIABLES]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Score each option against [CRITERIA] using [WEIGHTS] where appropriate.
- Honor [NON_NEGOTIABLES] as hard filters.
- Explain the biggest tradeoffs and what would make the ranking change.

- Return a clear winner unless the evidence really suggests no strong choice.

Output format:

- Comparison matrix
- Weighted scoring summary
- Tradeoff analysis
- Recommendation

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is useful for vendor selection, channel prioritization, hiring, and strategic options.
- If you do not have weights, ask the model to propose them based on the goal.

09. Scenario Planning

Description: Map future scenarios so strategy is less brittle under uncertainty.

Placeholders:

- [DECISION]
- [KEY_UNCERTAINTIES]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [GOAL]
- [RISK_TOLERANCE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Create a scenario plan for [DECISION] over [TIMEFRAME].

Inputs to replace:

- [DECISION]
- [KEY_UNCERTAINTIES]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [GOAL]
- [RISK_TOLERANCE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Generate at least 3 plausible futures shaped by [KEY_UNCERTAINTIES].
- For each scenario, explain likely outcomes, risks, upside, and indicators to watch.
- Recommend no-regret moves that help across scenarios.
- Tailor the final recommendation to [GOAL] and [RISK_TOLERANCE].

Output format:

- Scenario summaries
- Indicators to monitor

- No-regret moves
- Recommended strategy

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
 - For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
 - This works especially well for market entry, budget planning, and roadmap decisions.
 - Quantify the uncertainties when possible to make the scenarios more credible.
-

10. Decision Tree Builder

Description: Turn a messy decision into a structured tree of paths, triggers, and next steps.

Placeholders:

- [DECISION]
- [INPUTS]
- [TRIGGERS]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Build a decision tree for [DECISION] using [INPUTS] and [TRIGGERS].

Inputs to replace:

- [DECISION]
- [INPUTS]
- [TRIGGERS]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Map the major branches, conditions, and consequences clearly.
- Use [GOAL] to prune low-value branches.
- Highlight the information needed to move from uncertainty to action.
- Return the decision tree in [FORMAT].

Output format:

- Decision tree
- Critical unknowns
- Best default path
- What to check before choosing

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.

- Use markdown bullets or Mermaid in [FORMAT] if you want something easy to reuse.
 - This is strongest when the decision has clear thresholds or trigger events.
-

11. Few-Shot Example Optimizer

Description: Craft the right examples so the model learns the pattern you want from just a few samples.

Placeholders:

- [TASK]
- [GOOD_EXAMPLES]
- [BAD_EXAMPLES]
- [PATTERN_TO_LEARN]
- [OUTPUT_STYLE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Rewrite my prompt for [TASK] so the model learns the right pattern from examples.

Inputs to replace:

- [TASK]
- [GOOD_EXAMPLES]
- [BAD_EXAMPLES]
- [PATTERN_TO_LEARN]
- [OUTPUT_STYLE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Study [GOOD_EXAMPLES] and [BAD_EXAMPLES] to infer what success looks like.
- Extract the hidden pattern or rubric behind [PATTERN_TO_LEARN].
- Produce an improved prompt that includes only the minimum useful examples.
- Return the final prompt in [OUTPUT_STYLE] if relevant.

Output format:

- Inferred pattern or rubric
- Improved prompt with examples
- Why the examples chosen should help

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
 - For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
 - Use this when the model is close but keeps missing format, tone, or decision rules.
 - Three strong examples usually beat ten mediocre ones.
-

12. Constraint-Based Writing Prompt

Description: Write under explicit tone, structure, banned-language, and audience constraints without losing

quality.

Placeholders:

- [WRITING_TASK]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MUST_INCLUDE]
- [MUST_AVOID]
- [TONE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Complete [WRITING_TASK] while following strict writing constraints.

Inputs to replace:

- [WRITING_TASK]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MUST_INCLUDE]
- [MUST_AVOID]
- [TONE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Use [AUDIENCE] and [TONE] to guide voice and framing.
- Include everything in [MUST_INCLUDE] and avoid everything in [MUST_AVOID].
- If a constraint conflicts with quality, explain the tradeoff briefly and choose the stronger outcome.
- Return a clean final version plus a quick constraint check.

Output format:

- Final draft
- Constraint check
- Any tradeoffs made

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is useful when you need legal-safe, brand-safe, or executive-style writing.
- Be specific about banned phrases or common AI tells inside [MUST_AVOID].

13. Self-Critique and Revision Pass

Description: Make the model score a draft against a rubric, then repair the weakest sections.

Placeholders:

- [DRAFT]
- [RUBRIC]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]

- [MIN_SCORE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Review [DRAFT] against [RUBRIC], improve it, and reach at least [MIN_SCORE].

Inputs to replace:

- [DRAFT]
- [RUBRIC]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MIN_SCORE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Score the draft against each rubric criterion first.
- Identify the three weakest areas relative to [GOAL] and [AUDIENCE].
- Rewrite only what needs improvement, not what already works.
- Return the revised draft plus the updated rubric score.

Output format:

- Rubric scorecard
- Key weaknesses
- Revised draft
- Updated score

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is excellent for proposals, ad copy, and website copy reviews.
- Use a small rubric with 4 to 6 criteria so the critique stays focused.

14. Assumption Finder

Description: Surface the hidden assumptions behind a plan, argument, or forecast before they break the outcome.

Placeholders:

- [PLAN_OR_ARGUMENT]
- [GOAL]
- [CONTEXT]
- [RISK_LEVEL]
- [DECISION_POINT]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Identify the hidden assumptions inside [PLAN_OR_ARGUMENT] and test how they affect [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [PLAN_OR_ARGUMENT]
- [GOAL]
- [CONTEXT]
- [RISK_LEVEL]
- [DECISION_POINT]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Separate explicit assumptions from implicit ones.
- Rank assumptions by fragility and impact on the outcome.
- Suggest how to validate or de-risk the most important assumptions before [DECISION_POINT].
- Tailor the analysis to [RISK_LEVEL].

Output format:

- Assumption list
- Impact and fragility ranking
- Validation ideas
- Most dangerous assumption

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is helpful before forecasting, fundraising, pricing, or hiring plans.
- Paste the full plan, not just a summary, if you want deeper assumption extraction.

15. Risk Pre-Mortem

Description: Imagine failure first, then work backward to the preventable causes and mitigations.

Placeholders:

- [PROJECT_OR_DECISION]
- [GOAL]
- [TIMELINE]
- [KNOWN_RISKS]
- [TEAM]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Run a pre-mortem for [PROJECT_OR_DECISION] assuming it failed badly by [TIMELINE].

Inputs to replace:

- [PROJECT_OR_DECISION]

- [GOAL]
- [TIMELINE]
- [KNOWN_RISKS]
- [TEAM]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Describe the most plausible failure modes, not cartoon disasters.
- Use [KNOWN_RISKS] and [TEAM] to make the analysis realistic.
- Rank the risks by likelihood and damage.
- Recommend the most important prevention and mitigation steps now.

Output format:

- Failure modes
- Likelihood and impact ranking
- Preventive actions
- Contingency steps

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use this before launches, integrations, hiring sprints, or live events.
- Ask for a slim version if you need a fast leadership brief.

16. Reverse Outline Extractor

Description: Pull the real structure out of messy writing so it can be tightened or repurposed.

Placeholders:

- [TEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [WEAKNESS_TO_FIX]
- [TARGET_FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Create a reverse outline from [TEXT] to help improve it for [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [WEAKNESS_TO_FIX]
- [TARGET_FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Map the existing structure paragraph by paragraph or section by section.
- Identify where the logic is strong, weak, repetitive, or out of order.
- Recommend a better structure for [TARGET_FORMAT].
- Prioritize fixes related to [WEAKNESS_TO_FIX].

Output format:

- Reverse outline
- Structural weaknesses
- Improved outline
- Top edits to make first

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use this when you have a draft that feels off but you cannot see why.
- It works especially well for essays, landing pages, long emails, and scripts.

17. Prompt Compression Rewriter

Description: Shrink a bloated prompt into a shorter version that keeps the control signals that matter.

Placeholders:

- [CURRENT_PROMPT]
- [GOAL]
- [MODEL]
- [NON_NEGOTIABLES]
- [TARGET_LENGTH]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Rewrite [CURRENT_PROMPT] into a cleaner, shorter prompt without losing quality.

Inputs to replace:

- [CURRENT_PROMPT]
- [GOAL]
- [MODEL]
- [NON_NEGOTIABLES]
- [TARGET_LENGTH]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Preserve the minimum instructions required to achieve [GOAL] on [MODEL].

- Remove redundancy, weak phrasing, and low-value caveats.
- Keep everything in [NON_NEGOTIABLES].
- Return the compressed prompt and explain what was removed.

Output format:

- Compressed prompt
- Why it should still work
- Removed or merged instructions

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- This is useful when prompts are long, repetitive, or hard to maintain.
- Set [TARGET_LENGTH] aggressively if you want the model to cut hard.

18. Multi-Model Handoff Brief

Description: Prepare context so one model can hand work cleanly to another without losing intent.

Placeholders:

- [TASK]
- [SOURCE_MODEL]
- [TARGET_MODEL]
- [CURRENT_CONTEXT]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Create a handoff brief so [TARGET_MODEL] can continue [TASK] started with [SOURCE_MODEL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TASK]
- [SOURCE_MODEL]
- [TARGET_MODEL]
- [CURRENT_CONTEXT]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Summarize the essential context, constraints, decisions, and unresolved questions from [CURRENT_CONTEXT].
- Strip out noise that does not help the next model deliver [DELIVERABLE].
- Highlight what should not be changed without good reason.
- Format the handoff so it can be pasted directly into a new chat.

Output format:

- Handoff brief
- Critical context to preserve
- Open questions
- First instruction for the target model

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
- For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
- Use this when switching between ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, or a code agent.
- Paste the current thread summary rather than the entire raw chat if you can.

19. Context Window Organizer

Description: Compress raw materials into a structured context pack so the model can reason better inside token limits.

Placeholders:

- [SOURCE_MATERIAL]
- [GOAL]
- [MUST_KEEP]
- [CAN_DROP]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Turn [SOURCE_MATERIAL] into a context pack optimized for a future model run.

Inputs to replace:

- [SOURCE_MATERIAL]
- [GOAL]
- [MUST_KEEP]
- [CAN_DROP]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Preserve the details in [MUST_KEEP] and aggressively remove or summarize [CAN_DROP].
- Group the context into facts, assumptions, examples, open questions, and constraints.
- Optimize the pack for [GOAL].
- Return it in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].

Output format:

- Structured context pack
- Items removed or compressed
- Open questions still missing

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
 - For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
 - This is valuable when working with long docs, multi-meeting notes, or research archives.
 - Use markdown sections or JSON for [OUTPUT_FORMAT] if another workflow will reuse the context.
-

20. Rubric-Based Evaluator

Description: Score any output against a custom rubric, then explain the gap between current and desired quality.

Placeholders:

- [OUTPUT_TO_EVALUATE]
- [RUBRIC]
- [TARGET_AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [PASS_THRESHOLD]

Prompt:

You are an elite prompt engineer and execution partner who can structure complex work clearly.

Task:

Evaluate [OUTPUT_TO_EVALUATE] using [RUBRIC] for [TARGET_AUDIENCE] and [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [OUTPUT_TO_EVALUATE]
- [RUBRIC]
- [TARGET_AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [PASS_THRESHOLD]

Instructions:

- Reason carefully before answering, but present the output in a concise and usable form.
- Use explicit steps, constraints, and evaluation criteria to improve quality.
- If the best answer depends on assumptions, state them instead of hiding them.
- Score each rubric criterion clearly.
- Explain the biggest weaknesses blocking a passing score above [PASS_THRESHOLD].
- Suggest the smallest edits that would improve the score fastest.
- Be strict but fair.

Output format:

- Scorecard
- Top improvement opportunities
- Pass or fail judgment
- Suggested edits

Tips:

- These work best when you give the model enough context up front instead of drip-feeding it.
 - For important work, rerun the same prompt with a different constraint and compare outputs.
 - Use this to QA content, strategy docs, prompts, and sales materials.
 - Keep the rubric specific enough that different reviewers would broadly agree.
-

7. Claude-Specific Power Prompts

Fifteen prompts designed for long-context synthesis, nuance, structured thinking, and careful writing.

01. Long-Form Document Analysis

Description: Analyze a long document for arguments, evidence quality, blind spots, and decision implications.

Placeholders:

- [DOCUMENT]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [FOCUS_AREAS]
- [MAX_LENGTH]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Analyze [DOCUMENT] deeply for [AUDIENCE] with emphasis on [FOCUS_AREAS].

Inputs to replace:

- [DOCUMENT]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [FOCUS_AREAS]
- [MAX_LENGTH]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Start with the core thesis and supporting logic of the document.
- Evaluate the strength of evidence and where the argument is weak, incomplete, or biased.
- Explain the implications for [GOAL].
- Keep the final analysis within [MAX_LENGTH].

Output format:

- Core thesis
- Strongest supporting points
- Weak spots or blind spots
- Implications for the goal

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
 - Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
 - Paste the full document or the most important sections, not just a short summary.
 - Give a decision context in [GOAL] so the analysis knows what matters most.
-

02. Nuanced Writing With Tone Control

Description: Rewrite complex writing while preserving subtlety, emotional texture, and credibility.

Placeholders:

- [TEXT]
- [TARGET_READER]
- [TARGET_TONE]
- [GOAL]
- [LENGTH]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Rewrite [TEXT] for [TARGET_READER] using a [TARGET_TONE] tone while preserving nuance.

Inputs to replace:

- [TEXT]
- [TARGET_READER]
- [TARGET_TONE]
- [GOAL]
- [LENGTH]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Do not flatten subtle ideas into generic simplifications.
- Improve flow, clarity, and rhythm while keeping the original intent.
- Flag any place where a stronger rewrite would risk changing meaning.
- Keep the final version near [LENGTH].

Output format:

- Rewritten text
- Notes on nuance preserved
- Lines that may need human review

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- This is ideal for essays, founder letters, policy docs, and thoughtful long-form writing.
- Give the model one or two tone references if tone control matters a lot.

03. Complex Reasoning Chains

Description: Work through a layered argument carefully and present the reasoning in a disciplined, readable way.

Placeholders:

- [QUESTION]

- [CONTEXT]
- [KNOWN_FACTS]
- [GOAL]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Reason through [QUESTION] using [CONTEXT] and [KNOWN_FACTS].

Inputs to replace:

- [QUESTION]
- [CONTEXT]
- [KNOWN_FACTS]
- [GOAL]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Break the problem into sub-questions before synthesizing an answer.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and inferences clearly.
- Show the final reasoning in a concise form rather than a raw stream of thought.
- Return the result in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].

Output format:

- Sub-question breakdown
- Reasoned answer
- Assumptions and uncertainties
- Short conclusion

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Use this for difficult strategy questions, ethical tradeoffs, or interpretation-heavy problems.
- If you need brevity, ask for a memo or bullet brief in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].

04. Ethical Dilemma Explorer

Description: Map an ethical dilemma through competing values, stakeholders, risks, and decision principles.

Placeholders:

- [DILEMMA]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [VALUES_IN_CONFLICT]
- [CONTEXT]

- [GOAL]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Analyze the ethical dilemma [DILEMMA] in the context [CONTEXT].

Inputs to replace:

- [DILEMMA]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [VALUES_IN_CONFLICT]
- [CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Describe the values in tension and why the dilemma is not trivial.
- Analyze how the decision affects [STAKEHOLDERS].
- Consider multiple ethical lenses rather than one framework only.
- End with a recommendation for [GOAL] plus what could reasonably be contested.

Output format:

- Stakeholder map
- Values in conflict
- Analysis through multiple ethical lenses
- Recommendation with caveats

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- This is useful for policy, product, hiring, and organizational decisions with moral tradeoffs.
- Be explicit about the values in [VALUES_IN_CONFLICT] if you want sharper output.

05. Research Synthesis

Description: Synthesize multiple sources into one coherent view with agreement, disagreement, and gaps.

Placeholders:

- [SOURCE_MATERIAL]
- [QUESTION]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Synthesize the source material to answer [QUESTION] for [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [SOURCE_MATERIAL]
- [QUESTION]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Group sources by agreement, disagreement, and uncertainty.
- Avoid serial source summaries when a synthesis is possible.
- Explain what matters for [GOAL] and what remains unresolved.
- Return the final synthesis in [FORMAT].

Output format:

- Integrated synthesis
- Areas of agreement
- Areas of disagreement
- Unresolved questions
- Implications for the goal

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Label the source type or reliability if your materials vary a lot in quality.
- Ask for an executive memo if the output needs to travel upward quickly.

06. Policy Memo Builder

Description: Turn complex evidence into a balanced policy memo with options, tradeoffs, and a recommendation.

Placeholders:

- [ISSUE]
- [OPTIONS]
- [EVIDENCE]
- [DECISION_MAKER]
- [GOAL]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Write a policy memo on [ISSUE] for [DECISION_MAKER].

Inputs to replace:

- [ISSUE]
- [OPTIONS]
- [EVIDENCE]
- [DECISION_MAKER]
- [GOAL]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Summarize the issue and why action matters now.
- Compare [OPTIONS] using the available [EVIDENCE].
- Be explicit about tradeoffs, implementation risks, and uncertainty.
- End with a recommendation optimized for [GOAL].

Output format:

- Issue summary
- Option analysis
- Tradeoffs and risks
- Recommendation

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Use this for internal policy, governance, compliance, and strategic recommendations.
- Make [DECISION_MAKER] specific so the memo matches their priorities.

07. Interview Transcript Synthesizer

Description: Extract themes, quotes, contradictions, and strategic implications from interview transcripts.

Placeholders:

- [TRANSCRIPTS]
- [RESEARCH_GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [SEGMENT]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Synthesize interview transcripts to support [RESEARCH_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TRANSCRIPTS]

- [RESEARCH_GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [SEGMENT]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Identify recurring themes, sharp quotes, and meaningful outliers.
- Distinguish between what was frequent and what was emotionally intense.
- Note contradictions across participants and what they may mean.
- Return the synthesis in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].

Output format:

- Theme summary
- Representative quotes
- Contradictions or outliers
- Implications for the research goal

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Label transcripts by segment or customer type if possible.
- This works very well for user research, hiring interviews, and stakeholder interviews.

08. Contradiction Detector

Description: Find inconsistencies within or across documents and explain why they matter.

Placeholders:

- [DOCUMENTS_OR_NOTES]
- [QUESTION]
- [CONTEXT]
- [SEVERITY_THRESHOLD]
- [GOAL]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Review the material and identify contradictions relevant to [QUESTION].

Inputs to replace:

- [DOCUMENTS_OR_NOTES]
- [QUESTION]
- [CONTEXT]
- [SEVERITY_THRESHOLD]
- [GOAL]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Flag direct contradictions, subtle tensions, and timeline inconsistencies.
- Explain the likely importance of each contradiction relative to [GOAL].
- Ignore low-value wording differences unless they matter materially.
- Use [SEVERITY_THRESHOLD] to focus the final answer.

Output format:

- Contradiction list
- Why each contradiction matters
- Most serious issues to resolve first
- Recommended next checks

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- This is useful for due diligence, audit prep, legal review, and research synthesis.
- Add dates or version info if the documents evolved over time.

09. Decision Brief With Nuance

Description: Write a short decision brief that keeps the tradeoffs intact instead of oversimplifying them.

Placeholders:

- [DECISION]
- [OPTIONS]
- [CONTEXT]
- [CRITERIA]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Write a nuanced decision brief for [DECISION].

Inputs to replace:

- [DECISION]
- [OPTIONS]
- [CONTEXT]
- [CRITERIA]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.

- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Compare [OPTIONS] against [CRITERIA] in the real context [CONTEXT].
- Show where different [STAKEHOLDERS] may view the decision differently.
- Be explicit about uncertainty and second-order effects.
- End with a recommendation and confidence level.

Output format:

- Decision summary
- Option analysis
- Stakeholder considerations
- Recommendation with confidence level

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Use this when you want clarity without the false neatness of oversimplified advice.
- Make [CRITERIA] concrete so the recommendation is traceable.

10. Long Context Summarizer

Description: Compress a large set of notes, files, or threads into a usable brief for later decision-making.

Placeholders:

- [LONG_CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [MUST_KEEP]
- [MUST_DROP]
- [AUDIENCE]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Summarize [LONG_CONTEXT] into a high-signal brief for [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [LONG_CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [MUST_KEEP]
- [MUST_DROP]
- [AUDIENCE]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Preserve details in [MUST_KEEP] and compress or drop [MUST_DROP].
- Group the summary into key facts, open questions, decisions, and next actions.
- Optimize for [GOAL], not generic completeness.

- Keep the result easy to paste into another workflow.

Output format:

- High-signal summary
- Critical facts
- Open questions
- Recommended next actions

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Use this before switching models or handing work to a teammate.
- It works best when [GOAL] is specific, like prepare a memo or continue a project.

11. Thesis Counterargument Builder

Description: Generate the strongest serious objections to a thesis so the final argument gets sharper.

Placeholders:

- [THESIS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [RESPONSE_STYLE]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Build the strongest counterarguments to [THESIS].

Inputs to replace:

- [THESIS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [RESPONSE_STYLE]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Avoid weak objections that only look skeptical.
- Generate 5 to 7 high-quality counterarguments from different angles.
- For each, explain how a strong advocate of the thesis should respond.
- Return the output in [RESPONSE_STYLE].

Output format:

- Counterarguments

- Why each is strong
- Possible responses
- Most dangerous objection overall

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
 - Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
 - This is useful for essays, speeches, pitch decks, and policy arguments.
 - Ask for steelman-quality counterarguments if you want the strongest challenge possible.
-

12. Qualitative Data Theme Mapper

Description: Organize messy qualitative data into themes, subthemes, signals, and action priorities.

Placeholders:

- [DATA]
- [GOAL]
- [SEGMENTS]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Map the main themes in [DATA] to support [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [DATA]
- [GOAL]
- [SEGMENTS]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Cluster the data into themes and subthemes with short descriptions.
- Show which segments or contexts each theme appears in.
- Distinguish frequent weak signals from rare but important signals.
- Return the final map in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].

Output format:

- Theme map
- Subthemes and segments
- Signal strength notes
- Action priorities

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
 - Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
 - This is excellent for voice-of-customer analysis, research coding, and support-ticket synthesis.
 - Ask for a spreadsheet-ready table if you need to operationalize the results.
-

13. Strategic Options Memo

Description: Compare strategic paths with enough nuance to support executive discussion.

Placeholders:

- [STRATEGIC_QUESTION]
- [OPTIONS]
- [BUSINESS_CONTEXT]
- [TIME_HORIZON]
- [DECISION_CRITERIA]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Write a strategic options memo on [STRATEGIC_QUESTION].

Inputs to replace:

- [STRATEGIC_QUESTION]
- [OPTIONS]
- [BUSINESS_CONTEXT]
- [TIME_HORIZON]
- [DECISION_CRITERIA]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Define the question clearly and compare [OPTIONS] using [DECISION_CRITERIA].
- Use [BUSINESS_CONTEXT] and [TIME_HORIZON] to surface second-order effects.
- Point out where one option wins clearly and where the tradeoff is close.
- End with a recommendation plus a fallback path if assumptions break.

Output format:

- Question framing
- Option analysis
- Second-order effects
- Recommendation and fallback plan

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
- Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
- Use this before leadership meetings where vague recommendations are not enough.

- A good memo usually needs a narrow question, not a giant strategic theme.
-

14. Sensitive Rewrite Assistant

Description: Rewrite emotionally or politically sensitive content to reduce harm without erasing meaning.

Placeholders:

- [TEXT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [RISK]
- [GOAL]
- [BOUNDARIES]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Rewrite [TEXT] for [AUDIENCE] while reducing the risk [RISK].

Inputs to replace:

- [TEXT]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [RISK]
- [GOAL]
- [BOUNDARIES]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Preserve the intended meaning and emotional truth where possible.
- Soften unnecessary friction without making the message bland or evasive.
- Use [BOUNDARIES] to avoid unacceptable framing or omissions.
- Flag lines that still may require human review.

Output format:

- Rewritten text
- Why changes were made
- Remaining sensitive areas

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
 - Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
 - Use this for executive communications, HR messages, public statements, and difficult emails.
 - Tell the model whether the priority is empathy, legal caution, or reputational safety.
-

15. Cross-Document Insight Extractor

Description: Read across many documents to surface recurring ideas, disagreements, and hidden

connections.

Placeholders:

- [DOCUMENT_SET]
- [QUESTION]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Prompt:

You are a careful long-context analyst in the style of Claude who values nuance, structure, and intellectual honesty.

Task:

Extract cross-document insights from [DOCUMENT_SET] to answer [QUESTION].

Inputs to replace:

- [DOCUMENT_SET]
- [QUESTION]
- [GOAL]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Instructions:

- Keep evidence, inference, and recommendation separate when it matters.
- Handle ambiguity by naming it instead of pretending certainty.
- Preserve nuance without losing readability.
- Look for recurring patterns, direct contradictions, and ideas that only appear when multiple documents are compared.
- Avoid repeating the documents one by one if deeper synthesis is possible.
- Explain the implications for [GOAL] and [AUDIENCE].
- Return the result as a [DELIVERABLE].

Output format:

- Cross-document insights
- Agreements and disagreements
- Hidden connections
- Implications for the goal

Tips:

- Claude-style prompts work best when you provide rich source material up front.
 - Ask for a structured memo or comparison table if you need the output to be easy to review.
 - This is especially valuable for research archives, board materials, customer interviews, and due diligence packs.
 - Label documents by source or date if chronology matters.
-

8. Image AI Prompts - Midjourney / DALL-E

Twenty prompts for portraits, product visuals, branding, editorial scenes, campaigns, and concept art.

01. Photorealistic Portraits

Description: Generate a polished portrait with believable skin, lighting, styling, and editorial presence.

Placeholders:

- [SUBJECT]
- [AGE_RANGE]
- [WARDROBE]
- [MOOD]
- [LIGHTING]
- [BACKGROUND]

Main prompt:

[SUBJECT], [AGE_RANGE], photorealistic portrait, [WARDROBE], [MOOD] expression, cinematic [LIGHTING], [BACKGROUND], sharp eyes, natural skin texture, editorial photography, 85mm lens look, shallow depth of field, high detail, realistic color grading

Negative prompt:

plastic skin, uncanny face, cross-eye, duplicate facial features, exaggerated beauty filter

Variation ideas:

- Try one version with clean studio lighting and one with dramatic window light.
- Test close-up crop versus waist-up framing.
- Add a location cue if the portrait needs more story.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- If the portrait should feel premium, add luxury materials and understated styling.
- Specify camera distance and aspect ratio if composition matters.

02. Product Mockup Shots

Description: Create hero product renders with strong materials, shadows, and e-commerce-ready composition.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [MATERIALS]
- [SETTING]
- [LIGHTING]
- [BRAND_STYLE]
- [ASPECT_RATIO]

Main prompt:

[PRODUCT], premium product photography, [MATERIALS], styled in [SETTING], [LIGHTING], [BRAND_STYLE] aesthetic, clean composition, crisp edges, subtle shadows, commercial advertising look, high-end mockup, [ASPECT_RATIO]

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast,

oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one straight-on hero shot and one angled 3/4 shot.
- Generate one clean background version and one lifestyle version.
- Ask for reflections only if the brand feels sleek and modern.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Include packaging, colorways, or scale references if the product is unfamiliar.
- For marketplace use, ask for more whitespace and cleaner negative space.

03. Logo Concept Generation

Description: Explore logo directions through symbols, typography cues, and brand personality.

Placeholders:

- [BRAND_NAME]
- [INDUSTRY]
- [PERSONALITY]
- [SYMBOL_IDEAS]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [STYLE]

Main prompt:

logo concept sheet for [BRAND_NAME], [INDUSTRY], [PERSONALITY] brand personality, [SYMBOL_IDEAS], [COLOR_DIRECTION], [STYLE], clean vector-inspired shapes, strong silhouette, branding presentation board, multiple logo directions, minimal background

Negative prompt:

mockup wall, random text paragraphs, cluttered poster presentation, photorealistic object instead of mark

Variation ideas:

- Try one geometric direction, one typographic direction, and one emblem direction.
- Generate a black-and-white concept sheet before color refinement.
- Ask for spacing and favicon-friendly variants.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Use this for concept ideation, then redraw chosen marks manually for production use.
- Be explicit if you want luxury, playful, tech, or heritage cues.

04. Social Media Visuals

Description: Design a scroll-stopping social asset with strong hierarchy and campaign mood.

Placeholders:

- [CAMPAIGN_TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [VISUAL_STYLE]
- [COLOR_PALETTE]
- [FORMAT]

- [CTA_FEEL]

Main prompt:

[CAMPAIGN_TOPIC] social media campaign visual for [AUDIENCE], [VISUAL_STYLE], [COLOR_PALETTE], bold focal point, clean hierarchy, high contrast, ad-ready composition, [FORMAT], emotional tone aligned with [CTA_FEEL], polished marketing art direction

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Generate a safer brand version and a more aggressive thumb-stopping version.
- Try text-free imagery first if you plan to add copy later in design.
- Request multiple focal-point options for carousel testing.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- If the campaign has a real product, mention it explicitly to avoid generic stock-style art.
- Use platform-specific aspect ratios in [FORMAT].

05. Brand Mood Board

Description: Create a coherent visual world with palette, textures, styling, and emotional direction.

Placeholders:

- [BRAND]
- [MOOD_WORDS]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [MATERIALS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [ERA_OR_REFERENCE]

Main prompt:

brand mood board for [BRAND], [MOOD_WORDS], [COLOR_DIRECTION], [MATERIALS], designed for [AUDIENCE], references from [ERA_OR_REFERENCE], curated textures, typography cues, lifestyle imagery, product styling, editorial collage layout, cohesive brand world

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one restrained premium version and one more expressive version.
- Ask for texture close-ups if tactile cues matter to the brand.
- Request separate mood boards for product, packaging, and campaign imagery.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
 - If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
 - Mood boards improve when you give concrete references, not only adjectives.
 - Use this before visual identity design, website redesign, or campaign art direction.
-

06. Landing Page Hero Illustration

Description: Generate a homepage hero visual that communicates the offer fast and supports the headline.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT_OR_SERVICE]
- [CORE_BENEFIT]
- [STYLE]
- [COLOR_PALETTE]
- [DEVICE_OR_OBJECTS]
- [BACKGROUND]

Main prompt:

landing page hero illustration for [PRODUCT_OR_SERVICE], communicates [CORE_BENEFIT], [STYLE], [COLOR_PALETTE], includes [DEVICE_OR_OBJECTS], clean focal hierarchy, web-friendly composition, generous negative space, [BACKGROUND], polished product marketing aesthetic

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try a more literal and a more metaphorical version.
- Leave whitespace on one side for headline placement.
- Ask for a desktop and mobile crop if the hero must be responsive.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Mention whether the brand should feel enterprise, creator, playful, or premium.
- If the service is abstract, include a metaphor or visual analogy in the prompt.

07. Podcast Cover Art

Description: Create podcast cover concepts with strong focal hierarchy and category fit.

Placeholders:

- [SHOW_NAME]
- [TOPIC]
- [HOST_STYLE]
- [GENRE_MOOD]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [VISUAL_MOTIF]

Main prompt:

podcast cover art for [SHOW_NAME], about [TOPIC], host style [HOST_STYLE], [GENRE_MOOD], [COLOR_DIRECTION], [VISUAL_MOTIF], bold central composition, high legibility at small size, polished editorial branding, square format

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Generate one host-led version and one symbolic version.

- Try a clean modern direction and one more textured analog direction.
- Ask for simple background geometry if the cover needs to stand out in app grids.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Keep the concept simple enough to read on mobile-size thumbnails.
- If there is a host photo, describe pose, wardrobe, and expression precisely.

08. Ebook Cover Concept

Description: Generate a digital-book cover with strong hierarchy, tone, and perceived value.

Placeholders:

- [TITLE]
- [SUBTITLE]
- [TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [STYLE]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]

Main prompt:

ebook cover concept for [TITLE], subtitle [SUBTITLE], [TOPIC], designed for [AUDIENCE], [STYLE], [COLOR_DIRECTION], premium digital publishing aesthetic, strong central concept, clear hierarchy, clean cover composition

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one concept driven by typography mood and one driven by a visual metaphor.
- Ask for multiple compositional directions before refining details.
- Generate one minimalist version and one richer editorial version.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- If you add real text, expect to refine it manually after generation.
- Be explicit about whether the book should feel tactical, academic, luxurious, or bold.

09. Packaging Design Concept

Description: Explore packaging directions with materials, shelf presence, and brand personality.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [BRAND_PERSONALITY]
- [PACKAGING_TYPE]
- [MATERIALS]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [TARGET_MARKET]

Main prompt:

[PRODUCT] packaging design concept, [PACKAGING_TYPE], [MATERIALS], [BRAND_PERSONALITY], [COLOR_DIRECTION], designed for [TARGET_MARKET], premium branding, shelf-ready presentation, realistic materials, front and angled packaging view

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one premium understated direction and one bold retail direction.
- Generate a front-facing hero and a shelf context mockup.
- Ask for icon system or pattern details if the brand needs them.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Name the retail environment if shelf competition matters.
- Include regulatory or sustainability cues if they influence design.

10. Interior Scene Visualization

Description: Create a believable interior concept with atmosphere, materials, and spatial storytelling.

Placeholders:

- [ROOM_TYPE]
- [STYLE]
- [COLOR_PALETTE]
- [MATERIALS]
- [LIGHTING]
- [KEY_OBJECTS]

Main prompt:

[ROOM_TYPE] interior visualization, [STYLE], [COLOR_PALETTE], [MATERIALS], [LIGHTING], includes [KEY_OBJECTS], realistic architectural photography look, balanced composition, natural textures, premium interior design magazine quality

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try morning light versus evening light.
- Generate one wide shot and one detail-oriented angle.
- Ask for a lived-in version if the scene feels too sterile.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- This is strongest when materials and lighting are explicit.
- Use exact objects or eras to avoid generic interiors.

11. Fashion Editorial Shot

Description: Design a fashion-image concept with styling, attitude, and magazine-level composition.

Placeholders:

- [SUBJECT]
- [WARDROBE]
- [SETTING]
- [MOOD]
- [LIGHTING]
- [ERA_REFERENCE]

Main prompt:

[SUBJECT], fashion editorial photography, [WARDROBE], in [SETTING], [MOOD], [LIGHTING], inspired by [ERA_REFERENCE], magazine-quality composition, intentional posing, dramatic styling, rich texture, high detail

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one controlled studio version and one location-based version.
- Ask for movement or fabric flow if you want more dynamism.
- Generate a portrait crop and a full-body crop.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Describe makeup, styling, and accessories if fashion detail matters.
- Use this for mood boards, campaign concepts, and visual direction.

12. SaaS Dashboard Isometric Scene

Description: Create a clean product-marketing visual for software features, analytics, or workflows.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [KEY_FEATURE]
- [COLOR_PALETTE]
- [STYLE]
- [BACKGROUND]
- [ASPECT_RATIO]

Main prompt:

isometric SaaS dashboard scene for [PRODUCT], highlights [KEY_FEATURE], [COLOR_PALETTE], [STYLE], polished interface details, modern product marketing illustration, clean data visualization cues, [BACKGROUND], [ASPECT_RATIO]

Negative prompt:

illegible tiny text, messy UI, crowded composition, broken perspective

Variation ideas:

- Try a simplified dashboard version and a richer feature-packed version.
- Leave space for headline placement if this is for a hero section.
- Request one version with user-workflow arrows if the feature needs explanation.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Mention whether the product feels enterprise, startup, or creator-focused.
- Keep the prompt simple if you plan to animate or post-process later.

13. Food Product Ad Visual

Description: Generate appetizing food-product campaign imagery with texture, freshness, and commercial clarity.

Placeholders:

- [FOOD_OR_DRINK]
- [SERVING_CONTEXT]
- [MOOD]
- [LIGHTING]
- [PROPS]
- [BRAND_STYLE]

Main prompt:

[FOOD_OR_DRINK] advertising visual, served in [SERVING_CONTEXT], [MOOD], [LIGHTING], styled with [PROPS], [BRAND_STYLE], commercial food photography, rich texture, appetizing realism, clean composition, premium ad quality

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one close-up texture-led shot and one wider table scene.
- Ask for steam, condensation, or garnish only if it suits the product.
- Generate one bright fresh direction and one darker indulgent direction.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Food images improve a lot when props are specific and restrained.
- Use exact cuisine, ingredients, or plating style to avoid generic output.

14. Travel Poster Concept

Description: Create destination visuals with place identity, mood, and poster-worthy composition.

Placeholders:

- [DESTINATION]
- [SEASON]
- [STYLE]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [LANDMARKS]
- [TRAVEL_FEEL]

Main prompt:

travel poster concept for [DESTINATION], [SEASON], [STYLE], [COLOR_DIRECTION], features [LANDMARKS], evokes [TRAVEL_FEEL], iconic composition, strong silhouette, poster design sensibility,

polished tourism campaign art

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try a vintage poster direction and a modern editorial direction.
- Ask for one people-free version and one lifestyle-heavy version.
- Use atmospheric weather cues if they define the destination mood.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- This is useful for travel brands, event promos, and editorial illustration concepts.
- If the poster needs typography space, mention it directly.

15. Event Poster Design

Description: Generate visual directions for event posters with hierarchy, energy, and brand mood.

Placeholders:

- [EVENT_NAME]
- [THEME]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [STYLE]
- [COLOR_PALETTE]
- [VENUE_FEEL]

Main prompt:

event poster design for [EVENT_NAME], theme [THEME], aimed at [AUDIENCE], [STYLE], [COLOR_PALETTE], inspired by [VENUE_FEEL], bold composition, high-energy graphic design, poster-ready focal hierarchy

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Generate one minimalist premium route and one louder high-energy route.
- Ask for a version with strong geometry and another with image-led storytelling.
- Leave negative space if event details will be added later.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Describe whether the event feels corporate, underground, playful, or cultural.
- If the poster needs to feel collectible, say so.

16. Mascot Character Exploration

Description: Create mascot directions with personality, silhouette, and campaign usability.

Placeholders:

- [BRAND_OR_PRODUCT]

- [PERSONALITY]
- [SPECIES_OR_OBJECT]
- [STYLE]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [USE_CASE]

Main prompt:

mascot character concept for [BRAND_OR_PRODUCT], [PERSONALITY], based on [SPECIES_OR_OBJECT], [STYLE], [COLOR_DIRECTION], expressive poses, strong silhouette, brand-friendly design, versatile for [USE_CASE], clean presentation sheet

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one cute direction, one confident direction, and one slightly weird memorable direction.
- Ask for turnaround views if the mascot will be reused.
- Generate a simple version first before adding props or accessories.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Mascots work best when you describe how the character should make people feel.
- Mention whether the mascot must work as a sticker, icon, or full illustration.

17. Before / After Transformation Ad

Description: Generate a two-state campaign image that clearly communicates change, improvement, or contrast.

Placeholders:

- [SUBJECT]
- [BEFORE_STATE]
- [AFTER_STATE]
- [STYLE]
- [LIGHTING]
- [FORMAT]

Main prompt:

before and after advertising visual for [SUBJECT], clear contrast between [BEFORE_STATE] and [AFTER_STATE], [STYLE], [LIGHTING], strong side-by-side composition, clean transformation storytelling, [FORMAT], campaign-ready

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one hard split composition and one more narrative transition version.
- Use props or environment change to reinforce the transformation.
- Generate a subtle and an exaggerated version depending on compliance needs.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
 - If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
 - This works for beauty, productivity, home improvement, and education offers.
 - Be careful with regulated categories that cannot imply unrealistic results.
-

18. Cinematic Scene Builder

Description: Create a story-rich cinematic frame with atmosphere, depth, and emotional tension.

Placeholders:

- [SCENE_DESCRIPTION]
- [SETTING]
- [TIME_OF_DAY]
- [MOOD]
- [COLOR_GRADE]
- [CAMERA_FEEL]

Main prompt:

[SCENE_DESCRIPTION], set in [SETTING], [TIME_OF_DAY], [MOOD], cinematic [COLOR_GRADE], [CAMERA_FEEL], dramatic composition, atmospheric depth, storytelling frame, film still quality, high detail

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one wide establishing shot and one intimate close-up version.
- Ask for weather or environmental effects if they intensify the mood.
- Use specific lens feel or camera movement references when relevant.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
 - If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
 - Great for concept art, mood boards, trailers, and narrative ad campaigns.
 - The more specific the scene action is, the less generic the frame will feel.
-

19. Flat Lay Product Composition

Description: Generate top-down product arrangements that feel styled, premium, and campaign-ready.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [PROPS]
- [SURFACE]
- [COLOR_DIRECTION]
- [MOOD]
- [LIGHTING]

Main prompt:

flat lay product composition featuring [PRODUCT], styled with [PROPS], on [SURFACE], [COLOR_DIRECTION], [MOOD], [LIGHTING], clean overhead shot, premium commercial styling, balanced spacing, high detail

Negative prompt:

blurry, low detail, distorted anatomy, extra limbs, duplicate objects, text artifacts, watermark, low contrast, oversaturated, bad composition

Variation ideas:

- Try one sparse premium composition and one richer editorial composition.
- Ask for subtle shadow play or hard sunlight depending on brand feel.
- Generate one version with text-safe negative space.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
- If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
- Flat lays improve when props support the story instead of cluttering it.
- Use exact materials for the surface and props if you want realism.

20. UGC-Style Lifestyle Shot

Description: Create a believable user-generated-style image that feels authentic rather than overproduced.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [USER_TYPE]
- [SETTING]
- [ACTIVITY]
- [MOOD]
- [LIGHTING]

Main prompt:

[USER_TYPE] using [PRODUCT] in [SETTING], engaged in [ACTIVITY], [MOOD], natural [LIGHTING], authentic UGC-style lifestyle photography, candid composition, believable imperfections, social-media-native realism

Negative prompt:

luxury studio lighting, overly polished commercial set, unnatural perfect skin, stiff pose

Variation ideas:

- Try one handheld candid angle and one selfie-style angle.
- Ask for natural clutter or lived-in detail if the scene feels too polished.
- Generate a version optimized for Stories or Reels aspect ratio.

Tips:

- Use exact camera, lighting, material, and composition details for stronger generations.
 - If the image needs to match a brand, include palette, mood words, and reference assets.
 - Use this for ads that need trust and relatability more than glossy perfection.
 - Describe the user type precisely so the lifestyle cue feels credible.
-

9. Automation & Code

Fifteen prompts for scripts, workflows, integrations, debugging, data cleanup, and developer handoff.

01. Python Script Generator

Description: Generate a practical Python script with dependencies, error handling, and usage notes.

Placeholders:

- [TASK]
- [INPUTS]
- [OUTPUTS]
- [ENVIRONMENT]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Write a Python script that accomplishes [TASK].

Inputs to replace:

- [TASK]
- [INPUTS]
- [OUTPUTS]
- [ENVIRONMENT]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [INPUTS], [OUTPUTS], [ENVIRONMENT], and [CONSTRAINTS] to scope the solution.
- Prefer the standard library unless a package is clearly justified.
- Include error handling, comments only where useful, and a short usage example.
- If the task is ambiguous, make reasonable assumptions and label them clearly.

Output format:

- Approach summary
- Python script
- How to run it
- Assumptions or caveats

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- If file paths or APIs are involved, paste exact examples of the data shape.
- Ask for unit tests too if the script matters beyond one-off use.

02. No-Code Workflow Builder

Description: Design a Zapier, Make, or no-code automation workflow with triggers, actions, and edge-case handling.

Placeholders:

- [WORKFLOW_GOAL]
- [TOOLS]
- [TRIGGER]
- [ACTIONS]
- [FAILURE_POINTS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Design a no-code workflow that achieves [WORKFLOW_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [WORKFLOW_GOAL]
- [TOOLS]
- [TRIGGER]
- [ACTIONS]
- [FAILURE_POINTS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [TOOLS], [TRIGGER], and [ACTIONS] to define the workflow step by step.
- Include filters, branching logic, and retries where needed.
- Address [FAILURE_POINTS] and data-quality issues explicitly.
- Return a build checklist someone can follow in a no-code tool.

Output format:

- Workflow architecture
- Step-by-step build plan
- Edge cases and safeguards
- Testing checklist

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Name the exact no-code tool if you want terminology and steps matched more closely.
- Include field mappings and sample payloads if the workflow breaks on formatting often.

03. API Integration Helper

Description: Plan or write an API integration with auth flow, request examples, error handling, and data mapping.

Placeholders:

- [SOURCE_API]

- [TARGET_SYSTEM]
- [GOAL]
- [AUTH_METHOD]
- [DATA_TO_SYNC]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Help build an API integration from [SOURCE_API] to [TARGET_SYSTEM] for [GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [SOURCE_API]
- [TARGET_SYSTEM]
- [GOAL]
- [AUTH_METHOD]
- [DATA_TO_SYNC]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Outline the integration flow end to end, including auth and data mapping.
- Show example requests and responses when useful.
- Call out rate limits, retries, pagination, and idempotency concerns.
- Return implementation guidance that a developer can act on immediately.

Output format:

- Integration plan
- Request and response examples
- Data mapping notes
- Failure cases to handle

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Paste the API docs snippets or example payloads for stronger output.
- Mention whether you need a one-way sync, two-way sync, or webhook-first design.

04. Data Cleaning Prompt

Description: Turn messy structured or semi-structured data into a clear cleaning plan and transformation logic.

Placeholders:

- [DATA_SAMPLE]
- [GOAL]
- [CLEANUP_RULES]
- [TOOLS]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a data-cleaning approach for the provided sample data.

Inputs to replace:

- [DATA_SAMPLE]
- [GOAL]
- [CLEANUP_RULES]
- [TOOLS]
- [OUTPUT_FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Inspect [DATA_SAMPLE] and identify likely quality issues.
- Use [CLEANUP_RULES] and [GOAL] to prioritize what to fix.
- Recommend the best approach in [TOOLS] and return transformations in [OUTPUT_FORMAT].
- Flag any assumptions that could damage data integrity.

Output format:

- Data issues found
- Cleaning plan
- Transformation logic
- Validation checks

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- This works well for spreadsheets, CSV exports, logs, and CRM data.
- Add a sample of the messy rows and the desired clean result for better accuracy.

05. Regex Generator

Description: Write and explain a regex pattern for matching, extracting, or validating text reliably.

Placeholders:

- [MATCH_GOAL]
- [SAMPLE_TEXT]
- [EDGE_CASES]
- [LANGUAGE_OR_TOOL]
- [STRICTNESS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a regex pattern for [MATCH_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [MATCH_GOAL]
- [SAMPLE_TEXT]
- [EDGE_CASES]
- [LANGUAGE_OR_TOOL]
- [STRICTNESS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [SAMPLE_TEXT] and [EDGE_CASES] to shape the pattern.
- Optimize for [STRICTNESS] so the regex is neither too loose nor too brittle.
- Return the regex for [LANGUAGE_OR_TOOL] and explain each major part.
- Include 5 test examples that should pass or fail.

Output format:

- Regex pattern
- Pattern breakdown
- Test examples
- Known limitations

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Always provide both matching and non-matching examples in [SAMPLE_TEXT].
- Mention the regex engine if you are using JavaScript, PCRE, Python, or a tool-specific flavor.

06. SQL Query Builder

Description: Write a SQL query with clear joins, filters, aggregation logic, and assumptions.

Placeholders:

- [TABLES_AND_SCHEMA]
- [QUESTION]
- [FILTERS]
- [SQL_DIALECT]
- [OUTPUT_NEEDS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Write a SQL query that answers [QUESTION].

Inputs to replace:

- [TABLES_AND_SCHEMA]
- [QUESTION]
- [FILTERS]

- [SQL_DIALECT]
- [OUTPUT_NEEDS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [TABLES_AND_SCHEMA] and [FILTERS] to define the query accurately.
- Prefer readable SQL with clear table aliases and comments only where necessary.
- Call out any schema assumptions or data-quality risks.
- Format the result to satisfy [OUTPUT_NEEDS].

Output format:

- SQL query
- What the query returns
- Assumptions
- Possible performance notes

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Paste column names and relationships if you want fewer risky assumptions.
- Ask for a version optimized for readability or performance if you care more about one.

07. Spreadsheet Formula Assistant

Description: Create spreadsheet formulas or logic for calculations, lookups, text transforms, or automation columns.

Placeholders:

- [SHEET_GOAL]
- [INPUT_COLUMNS]
- [DESIRED_OUTPUT]
- [TOOL]
- [EDGE_CASES]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Write spreadsheet formulas that achieve [SHEET_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [SHEET_GOAL]
- [INPUT_COLUMNS]
- [DESIRED_OUTPUT]
- [TOOL]
- [EDGE_CASES]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [INPUT_COLUMNS], [DESIRED_OUTPUT], and [EDGE_CASES] to design the formula logic.
- Match syntax to [TOOL].
- Provide one clean formula and one easier-to-debug alternative if helpful.
- Explain any helper columns that would improve maintainability.

Output format:

- Recommended formula
- Alternative formula if useful
- Explanation
- Helper-column suggestion

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Specify Google Sheets, Excel, Airtable formulas, or Notion formulas in [TOOL].
- Include sample row data if you want fewer misinterpretations.

08. Web Scraper Spec Writer

Description: Write a clear scraper spec that defines selectors, pagination, normalization, and anti-breakage safeguards.

Placeholders:

- [TARGET_SITE]
- [DATA_NEEDED]
- [TOOLS_OR_STACK]
- [PAGINATION]
- [RISKS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a scraper specification for [TARGET_SITE].

Inputs to replace:

- [TARGET_SITE]
- [DATA_NEEDED]
- [TOOLS_OR_STACK]
- [PAGINATION]
- [RISKS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Define what data to collect, where it appears, and how to normalize it.

- Handle [PAGINATION], rate limits, and likely page-structure changes.
- Use [TOOLS_OR_STACK] to tailor the spec to the implementation approach.
- Include a validation checklist and anti-breakage safeguards.

Output format:

- Scraper spec
- Extraction logic
- Failure modes
- Validation checklist

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- This is useful even if someone else writes the code later.
- Paste HTML snippets or URLs if the site structure is not obvious.

09. Test Case Generator

Description: Generate useful tests that cover expected behavior, failure modes, and edge cases.

Placeholders:

- [FEATURE_OR_FUNCTION]
- [REQUIREMENTS]
- [INPUTS]
- [ENVIRONMENT]
- [TEST_FRAMEWORK]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create test cases for [FEATURE_OR_FUNCTION].

Inputs to replace:

- [FEATURE_OR_FUNCTION]
- [REQUIREMENTS]
- [INPUTS]
- [ENVIRONMENT]
- [TEST_FRAMEWORK]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Cover happy paths, edge cases, and failure scenarios.
- Use [REQUIREMENTS] and [INPUTS] to define meaningful assertions.
- Return the tests in [TEST_FRAMEWORK] if applicable.
- Call out any gaps in the requirements that make testing ambiguous.

Output format:

- Test case list
- Optional test code
- Ambiguities or missing specs
- Highest-risk cases to prioritize

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Paste the function signature or feature acceptance criteria for better tests.
- Ask for unit, integration, or end-to-end bias explicitly.

10. Bug Report to Fix Plan

Description: Turn a messy bug report into likely causes, debugging steps, and a repair plan.

Placeholders:

- [BUG_REPORT]
- [ENVIRONMENT]
- [EXPECTED_BEHAVIOR]
- [SEVERITY]
- [RECENT_CHANGES]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Analyze the bug report and create a fix plan.

Inputs to replace:

- [BUG_REPORT]
- [ENVIRONMENT]
- [EXPECTED_BEHAVIOR]
- [SEVERITY]
- [RECENT_CHANGES]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Summarize the bug in plain language first.
- List the most likely root causes in order of probability.
- Use [ENVIRONMENT], [EXPECTED_BEHAVIOR], and [RECENT_CHANGES] to guide the debugging path.
- Recommend the fastest safe way to confirm and fix the issue based on [SEVERITY].

Output format:

- Bug summary
- Likely causes
- Debugging plan
- Suggested fix path

- Regression risks

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
 - Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
 - Paste exact errors, logs, screenshots, or steps to reproduce whenever possible.
 - This is especially useful when the report is vague and time is short.
-

11. CLI Tool Scaffolder

Description: Design a small command-line tool with commands, flags, outputs, and usage examples.

Placeholders:

- [TOOL_GOAL]
- [LANGUAGE]
- [COMMANDS]
- [INPUTS]
- [OUTPUTS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a scaffold plan for a CLI tool that achieves [TOOL_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [TOOL_GOAL]
- [LANGUAGE]
- [COMMANDS]
- [INPUTS]
- [OUTPUTS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [LANGUAGE], [COMMANDS], [INPUTS], and [OUTPUTS] to shape the tool.
- Suggest the project structure, command syntax, and validation logic.
- Include example commands and expected outputs.
- Recommend what to build first versus later.

Output format:

- CLI design
- Suggested file structure
- Example commands
- Implementation priorities

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- This is helpful before writing scripts you expect others to reuse.

- Ask for a Node, Python, or Go bias if you already know the stack.
-

12. JSON Schema Creator

Description: Turn an object shape into a JSON schema with validation rules and examples.

Placeholders:

- [DATA_DESCRIPTION]
- [REQUIRED_FIELDS]
- [OPTIONAL_FIELDS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [EXAMPLES]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a JSON schema for the described data object.

Inputs to replace:

- [DATA_DESCRIPTION]
- [REQUIRED_FIELDS]
- [OPTIONAL_FIELDS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [EXAMPLES]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Use [REQUIRED_FIELDS], [OPTIONAL_FIELDS], and [CONSTRAINTS] to define the schema precisely.
- Choose the right types, enums, formats, and nested structures.
- Include example payloads using [EXAMPLES] if provided.
- Flag any ambiguity that could affect downstream validation.

Output format:

- JSON schema
- Example payload
- Validation notes
- Ambiguities to resolve

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
 - Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
 - Mention JSON Schema draft version if your tooling requires it.
 - Provide edge-case examples like nulls, arrays, and empty strings if they matter.
-

13. Code Refactor Planner

Description: Plan a safe refactor with boundaries, sequencing, and regression-risk awareness.

Placeholders:

- [CODE_OR_MODULE]
- [GOAL]
- [PAIN_POINTS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [TEST_COVERAGE]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a refactor plan for [CODE_OR_MODULE].

Inputs to replace:

- [CODE_OR_MODULE]
- [GOAL]
- [PAIN_POINTS]
- [CONSTRAINTS]
- [TEST_COVERAGE]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Identify the highest-value structural improvements tied to [GOAL].
- Use [PAIN_POINTS], [CONSTRAINTS], and [TEST_COVERAGE] to sequence the work safely.
- Separate low-risk cleanup from behavior-affecting changes.
- Recommend checkpoints and tests after each phase.

Output format:

- Refactor goals
- Phased plan
- Regression risks
- Recommended test strategy

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Paste the rough module structure or representative code if you want specific advice.
- Use this before touching messy but business-critical code.

14. Error Log Analyzer

Description: Extract patterns, probable causes, and next steps from logs or incident traces.

Placeholders:

- [LOGS]
- [SYSTEM_CONTEXT]
- [TIME_WINDOW]
- [SEVERITY]

- [KNOWN_EVENTS]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Analyze the logs and identify what most likely caused the issue.

Inputs to replace:

- [LOGS]
- [SYSTEM_CONTEXT]
- [TIME_WINDOW]
- [SEVERITY]
- [KNOWN_EVENTS]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Summarize the most meaningful signals in [LOGS].
- Connect the signals to [SYSTEM_CONTEXT], [TIME_WINDOW], and [KNOWN_EVENTS].
- Separate noise from the most probable root causes.
- Recommend the first checks or fixes based on [SEVERITY].

Output format:

- Key log signals
- Probable causes
- What to investigate first
- Possible fixes or mitigations

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
- Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
- Include timestamps and deployment markers if they exist in the logs.
- This is stronger when you provide one or two known-good log snippets for contrast.

15. Automation QA Checklist

Description: Create a checklist to validate an automation before it runs live on real users or data.

Placeholders:

- [AUTOMATION]
- [TOOLS]
- [FAILURE_IMPACT]
- [DATA_SENSITIVITY]
- [GO_LIVE_DATE]

Prompt:

You are a pragmatic technical operator who writes clean solutions and explains the important tradeoffs.

Task:

Create a QA checklist for [AUTOMATION] before go-live.

Inputs to replace:

- [AUTOMATION]
- [TOOLS]
- [FAILURE_IMPACT]
- [DATA_SENSITIVITY]
- [GO_LIVE_DATE]

Instructions:

- Prefer working solutions, guardrails, and testable output over theory.
- State assumptions when requirements are underspecified.
- Return outputs that are easy to run, review, or hand off.
- Cover trigger behavior, field mappings, error handling, retries, notifications, and rollback options.
- Tailor the checklist to [TOOLS], [FAILURE_IMPACT], and [DATA_SENSITIVITY].
- Include pre-launch checks, launch-day checks, and post-launch monitoring.
- Prioritize the items that matter most before [GO_LIVE_DATE].

Output format:

- Pre-launch checklist
- Launch-day checklist
- Post-launch monitoring items
- Highest-risk failure points

Tips:

- Include the runtime, tooling, and constraints if you want code that fits your environment.
 - Paste real sample input and expected output whenever possible.
 - Use this before payment, CRM, email, or data-sync automations.
 - Ask for a shorter sign-off checklist if you need something leadership can review quickly.
-

10. Sales & Revenue

Twenty prompts for outbound, objections, proposals, expansion, retention, and revenue experiments.

01. Cold Email Sequence (5-Touch)

Description: Build a multi-touch outbound sequence with angle variation instead of repeating the same ask five times.

Placeholders:

- [ICP]
- [OFFER]
- [PAIN_POINT]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Create a 5-touch cold email sequence for [ICP] promoting [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [ICP]
- [OFFER]
- [PAIN_POINT]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Make each touch distinct: opener, insight, proof, objection handling, and breakup.
- Use [PAIN_POINT], [PROOF], and [CTA] to keep the sequence relevant and believable.
- Keep each email concise and easy to reply to.
- Recommend the timing between sends.

Output format:

- 5-touch sequence
- Subject lines
- Timing recommendation
- Notes on how each touch differs

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
 - Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
 - Paste your best-performing first-touch email if you want the sequence to extend that pattern.
 - Use a narrow ICP, not everyone who could theoretically buy.
-

02. Objection Handling Scripts

Description: Turn common objections into calm, credible responses that move the deal forward.

Placeholders:

- [OFFER]
- [OBJECTIONS]
- [BUYER_TYPE]
- [PROOF]
- [DESIRED_NEXT_STEP]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write objection-handling responses for sales conversations about [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [OFFER]
- [OBJECTIONS]
- [BUYER_TYPE]
- [PROOF]
- [DESIRED_NEXT_STEP]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Address each objection directly without sounding defensive.
- Use [PROOF] where it strengthens credibility.
- Write short spoken versions for calls and slightly longer written versions for follow-up emails.
- Guide the buyer toward [DESIRED_NEXT_STEP].

Output format:

- Call-ready responses
- Follow-up email responses
- Best proof point to use per objection

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Include the real objection wording if you have it instead of paraphrasing.
- This is most effective when the responses sound like a confident human, not a script robot.

03. Proposal Templates

Description: Draft a proposal structure that aligns the problem, solution, scope, proof, and price.

Placeholders:

- [CLIENT_TYPE]
- [OFFER]
- [PROBLEM]

- [SCOPE]
- [PRICE_CONTEXT]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Create a proposal template for [CLIENT_TYPE] buying [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [CLIENT_TYPE]
- [OFFER]
- [PROBLEM]
- [SCOPE]
- [PRICE_CONTEXT]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Frame the proposal around the business problem, not your process first.
- Use [SCOPE] and [PRICE_CONTEXT] to shape what must be included.
- Add sections for proof, timeline, assumptions, and next steps.
- Include concise copy the seller can reuse immediately.

Output format:

- Proposal structure
- Suggested copy for each section
- Optional add-ons or upsells
- Next-step CTA

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Paste notes from the discovery call if you want a proposal that feels bespoke.
- Ask for a one-pager version if the deal stage is still early.

04. Upsell / Cross-Sell Scripts

Description: Write expansion messaging that feels helpful and well-timed rather than opportunistic.

Placeholders:

- [CURRENT_PRODUCT]
- [EXPANSION_OFFER]
- [CUSTOMER_CONTEXT]
- [TRIGGER_EVENT]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write upsell and cross-sell scripts for customers using [CURRENT_PRODUCT].

Inputs to replace:

- [CURRENT_PRODUCT]
- [EXPANSION_OFFER]
- [CUSTOMER_CONTEXT]
- [TRIGGER_EVENT]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Tie the recommendation to [CUSTOMER_CONTEXT] and [TRIGGER_EVENT].
- Explain why the expansion offer creates more value now.
- Write one in-call version, one email version, and one in-app version if relevant.
- Use [CTA] in a low-friction way.

Output format:

- Expansion angle
- Call script
- Email version
- In-app version
- Best trigger to use

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- This works best when the offer solves a clear next problem, not just a bigger package.
- Mention usage signals or milestones to improve timing.

05. Customer Success Playbook

Description: Build a post-sale playbook that drives activation, retention, and expansion signals.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [CUSTOMER_TYPE]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [SUCCESS_OUTCOMES]
- [RISKS]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Create a customer success playbook for [CUSTOMER_TYPE] using [PRODUCT].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [CUSTOMER_TYPE]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [SUCCESS_OUTCOMES]
- [RISKS]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Map the playbook from onboarding through adoption and renewal.
- Define the milestones tied to [SUCCESS_OUTCOMES].
- Identify warning signs and intervention steps for [RISKS].
- Include points where expansion or advocacy can be introduced naturally.

Output format:

- Playbook stages
- Success milestones
- Risk signals and interventions
- Expansion opportunities

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Use this for services, SaaS, memberships, and communities.
- Provide churn reasons or onboarding friction if you want a stronger rescue plan.

06. Discovery Call Questions

Description: Generate discovery questions that uncover need, urgency, authority, and real buying context.

Placeholders:

- [ICP]
- [OFFER]
- [GOAL]
- [COMMON_MISFIRES]
- [SALES_STAGE]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write discovery-call questions for [ICP] considering [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [ICP]
- [OFFER]
- [GOAL]
- [COMMON_MISFIRES]
- [SALES_STAGE]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Start with framing questions that open up context and current priorities.
- Move into problem depth, urgency, cost of inaction, stakeholders, and buying process.
- Avoid questions that feel scripted or generic.
- Tailor the final set to [SALES_STAGE] and [GOAL].

Output format:

- Discovery question list
- Best sequence for the call
- Questions to avoid
- Top signals to listen for

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Good discovery questions are short and invite stories, not yes or no answers.
- Include your common misfires so the call uncovers them early.

07. Follow-Up Email After Demo

Description: Write a demo follow-up that reinforces value, summarizes fit, and creates momentum.

Placeholders:

- [PROSPECT]
- [DEMO_NOTES]
- [KEY_VALUE]
- [OPEN_QUESTIONS]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write a follow-up email after a product demo.

Inputs to replace:

- [PROSPECT]
- [DEMO_NOTES]
- [KEY_VALUE]
- [OPEN_QUESTIONS]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.

- Summarize the prospect's context using [DEMO_NOTES] rather than generic recap language.
- Reinforce the key value tied to [KEY_VALUE].
- Address [OPEN_QUESTIONS] clearly or label them as pending.
- End with one concrete [CTA].

Output format:

- Follow-up email
- Bullets on key fit points
- Suggested CTA
- Optional shorter version

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Paste raw notes from the call to avoid generic follow-ups.
- This is stronger if you include the buyer's stated timeline or blockers.

08. Sales Call Summary to Next Steps

Description: Convert a sales call into a clean recap with agreed actions, timeline, and momentum.

Placeholders:

- [CALL_NOTES]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [BUYER_GOAL]
- [TIMELINE]
- [NEXT_STEP]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Turn the sales call notes into a concise summary for the buyer and the internal team.

Inputs to replace:

- [CALL_NOTES]
- [STAKEHOLDERS]
- [BUYER_GOAL]
- [TIMELINE]
- [NEXT_STEP]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Extract what matters most from [CALL_NOTES] without over-summarizing.
- Separate what the buyer said from what the seller inferred.
- Turn the outcome into clear next steps tied to [TIMELINE] and [NEXT_STEP].
- Keep the summary crisp enough to send within an hour of the call.

Output format:

- Buyer-facing summary
- Internal summary
- Next steps with owners
- Risks or open questions

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- This is useful for complex deals where alignment slips between calls.
- If multiple stakeholders joined, note what each cares about in the notes.

09. Pricing Objection Reframe

Description: Reframe price pushback around value, risk, and cost of inaction without sounding slippery.

Placeholders:

- [OFFER]
- [PRICE_OBJECTION]
- [BUYER_CONTEXT]
- [PROOF]
- [NEXT_STEP]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Respond to the pricing objection [PRICE_OBJECTION] for [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [OFFER]
- [PRICE_OBJECTION]
- [BUYER_CONTEXT]
- [PROOF]
- [NEXT_STEP]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Acknowledge the concern respectfully before reframing it.
- Use [BUYER_CONTEXT] and [PROOF] to connect price to value or avoided cost.
- Offer a response for live conversation and a version for written follow-up.
- Move the buyer toward [NEXT_STEP] without pressure tactics.

Output format:

- Live-call response
- Written follow-up response
- Best proof point to use
- When to hold firm vs flex

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Use the exact pricing objection if you have it, such as too expensive or no budget right now.
- This works better when the value case is quantified.

10. Churn Rescue Email

Description: Write a retention email that addresses dissatisfaction and re-opens the conversation productively.

Placeholders:

- [CUSTOMER_CONTEXT]
- [RISK_SIGNAL]
- [VALUE_RESTORED]
- [RETENTION_OFFER]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write a churn-rescue email for a customer showing [RISK_SIGNAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [CUSTOMER_CONTEXT]
- [RISK_SIGNAL]
- [VALUE_RESTORED]
- [RETENTION_OFFER]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Acknowledge the likely issue based on [CUSTOMER_CONTEXT] without sounding accusatory.
- Explain how [VALUE_RESTORED] or [RETENTION_OFFER] could help.
- Keep the message empathetic, concise, and action-oriented.
- Use [CTA] to invite the next small step.

Output format:

- Rescue email
- Short subject line options
- Alternative lower-friction CTA

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
 - Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
 - This works best when the email reflects a real usage problem or trigger event.
 - Ask for a softer or firmer tone depending on the account value and relationship.
-

11. Renewal Expansion Pitch

Description: Prepare a renewal conversation that also introduces a sensible expansion path.

Placeholders:

- [CURRENT_SCOPE]
- [RESULTS]
- [EXPANSION_OPTION]
- [BUYER_PRIORITY]
- [RENEWAL_DATE]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write renewal and expansion messaging for an existing customer.

Inputs to replace:

- [CURRENT_SCOPE]
- [RESULTS]
- [EXPANSION_OPTION]
- [BUYER_PRIORITY]
- [RENEWAL_DATE]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Lead with results from [RESULTS] and tie them to [BUYER_PRIORITY].
- Position [EXPANSION_OPTION] as the logical next step if it truly is one.
- Prepare one live-call talk track and one email version.
- Make the timing around [RENEWAL_DATE] clear.

Output format:

- Renewal talk track
- Renewal email
- Expansion angle
- What proof to highlight

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- This is strongest when the customer has already hit one clear success milestone.
- Avoid expansion until the renewal value case is solid.

12. Sales Landing Page Offer Stack

Description: Structure an offer so the page feels more compelling without lowering trust.

Placeholders:

- [OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]

- [CORE_RESULT]
- [BONUSES]
- [OBJECTIONS]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Create a landing-page offer stack for [OFFER] targeting [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [CORE_RESULT]
- [BONUSES]
- [OBJECTIONS]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Clarify the core promise and who it is for before listing bonuses.
- Use [CORE_RESULT], [BONUSES], and [OBJECTIONS] to structure the page.
- Add sections for proof, risk reversal, urgency, and FAQ where appropriate.
- Recommend the strongest CTA and page flow.

Output format:

- Offer stack outline
- Key sections and copy points
- Proof and objection strategy
- Recommended CTA

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Use this when a landing page feels flat even though the offer is good.
- Tell it whether the page is for cold traffic or warm traffic because the flow changes.

13. Testimonial Mining for Sales Proof

Description: Turn raw testimonials into categorized proof points for sales pages, decks, and outbound.

Placeholders:

- [TESTIMONIALS]
- [OFFER]
- [BUYER_STAGE]
- [GOAL]
- [PROOF_GAPS]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Analyze the testimonials and mine sales proof for [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [TESTIMONIALS]
- [OFFER]
- [BUYER_STAGE]
- [GOAL]
- [PROOF_GAPS]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Extract proof by category: outcomes, speed, ease, trust, support, and differentiation.
- Identify the strongest lines for [BUYER_STAGE] and [GOAL].
- Point out where [PROOF_GAPS] still exist.
- Rewrite the best proof points into reusable snippets for sales use.

Output format:

- Proof categories
- Best testimonial snippets
- Where each snippet should be used
- Proof gaps still missing

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Include the full raw testimonials so nuance is not lost.
- This is especially useful before rewriting pages, decks, and sales emails.

14. Qualification Framework Builder

Description: Build a qualification framework around deal fit, urgency, value, and buying readiness.

Placeholders:

- [OFFER]
- [ICP]
- [SALES_MOTION]
- [RED_FLAGS]
- [DECISION_CRITERIA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Create a qualification framework for [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [OFFER]
- [ICP]
- [SALES_MOTION]
- [RED_FLAGS]
- [DECISION_CRITERIA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Define the signals that indicate a strong fit versus a weak fit.
- Use [SALES_MOTION], [RED_FLAGS], and [DECISION_CRITERIA] to build the logic.
- Include must-have signals, nice-to-have signals, and disqualifiers.
- Suggest discovery questions that map to the framework.

Output format:

- Qualification framework
- Red flags and disqualifiers
- Discovery mapping
- How to score a lead quickly

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- This helps teams stay consistent when pipeline quality is uneven.
- Give the model examples of deals that closed well and deals that churned fast.

15. Win-Loss Analysis

Description: Analyze won and lost deals to identify message, segment, pricing, or process patterns.

Placeholders:

- [WON_DEALS]
- [LOST_DEALS]
- [GOAL]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [HYPOTHESES]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Run a win-loss analysis on the provided deal data.

Inputs to replace:

- [WON_DEALS]
- [LOST_DEALS]
- [GOAL]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [HYPOTHESES]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Compare patterns across won and lost deals in [TIMEFRAME].
- Use [HYPOTHESES] as starting points, not assumptions to confirm blindly.
- Look for differences in segment, objection patterns, timing, pricing, and stakeholder mix.
- Recommend the biggest sales improvement opportunity for [GOAL].

Output format:

- Pattern summary
- Most likely reasons deals were won
- Most likely reasons deals were lost
- Recommended changes

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Even a small dataset is useful if the notes are rich.
- Provide call notes, CRM fields, and lost-reason notes together if you can.

16. Partnership Outreach Email

Description: Write partnership outreach that makes the shared upside and fit clear fast.

Placeholders:

- [PARTNER_TYPE]
- [YOUR_OFFER]
- [MUTUAL_BENEFIT]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write a partnership outreach email to [PARTNER_TYPE].

Inputs to replace:

- [PARTNER_TYPE]
- [YOUR_OFFER]
- [MUTUAL_BENEFIT]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.

- Frame the outreach around shared upside, not only your need.
- Use [YOUR_OFFER], [MUTUAL_BENEFIT], and [PROOF] to make the idea credible.
- Keep the ask concrete and easy to respond to.
- Offer one lower-commitment version of [CTA] if the full ask is too big.

Output format:

- Partnership email
- Subject line options
- Alternative softer CTA
- Why the angle should work

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- Mention the exact kind of partnership: webinar, affiliate, co-marketing, channel, or integration.
- This works better when the mutual upside is specific and measurable.

17. Referral Ask Script

Description: Ask for referrals in a way that feels confident, specific, and low-pressure.

Placeholders:

- [CUSTOMER_OR_CONTACT]
- [OFFER]
- [IDEAL_REFERRAL]
- [PROOF]
- [FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write a referral ask for [CUSTOMER_OR_CONTACT].

Inputs to replace:

- [CUSTOMER_OR_CONTACT]
- [OFFER]
- [IDEAL_REFERRAL]
- [PROOF]
- [FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Explain the kind of person or company that is the ideal referral.
- Use [PROOF] to remind them why making the referral would feel safe.
- Write the ask in [FORMAT] and keep it respectful and easy to forward.
- Include a fallback option if they are not ready to refer directly.

Output format:

- Referral ask message
- Forwardable blurb
- Fallback ask
- Best timing suggestion

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
- Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
- This is most effective right after a positive result or testimonial moment.
- Ask for a DM version and an email version if you use both channels.

18. ROI Calculator Messaging

Description: Translate ROI math into buyer-facing language that supports conversion without overclaiming.

Placeholders:

- [OFFER]
- [INPUTS]
- [RESULTS]
- [BUYER_CONTEXT]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Write messaging around an ROI calculator for [OFFER].

Inputs to replace:

- [OFFER]
- [INPUTS]
- [RESULTS]
- [BUYER_CONTEXT]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Explain what the calculator measures, what assumptions it uses, and why the result matters.
- Use [INPUTS], [RESULTS], and [BUYER_CONTEXT] to keep the message grounded.
- Write intro copy, result interpretation copy, and CTA copy.
- Avoid inflated certainty or unrealistic promise framing.

Output format:

- Calculator intro copy
- Result explanation copy
- CTA copy
- Assumption disclaimer

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
 - Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
 - Paste the actual ROI formula if you want more accurate messaging.
 - This is useful for pricing pages, demos, and outbound follow-up assets.
-

19. Webinar Pitch Sequence

Description: Create messaging for inviting prospects to a webinar and converting attendance into pipeline.

Placeholders:

- [WEBINAR_TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MAIN_PROMISE]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Create a webinar promotion sequence for [WEBINAR_TOPIC].

Inputs to replace:

- [WEBINAR_TOPIC]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [MAIN_PROMISE]
- [PROOF]
- [CTA]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Write 3 promotional emails, 3 social posts, and one registration-page angle.
- Use [MAIN_PROMISE] and [PROOF] to make attendance feel worthwhile.
- Differentiate the promotion from generic webinar copy.
- Guide all messaging toward [CTA].

Output format:

- Email sequence
- Social post options
- Registration-page angle
- Suggested urgency moments

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
 - Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
 - This works better when the webinar solves one painful problem instead of covering everything.
 - Mention the speaker credibility in [PROOF] if it helps registration.
-

20. Revenue Experiment Prioritizer

Description: Rank revenue experiments by upside, speed, confidence, and effort so the next move is obvious.

Placeholders:

- [EXPERIMENT_IDEAS]
- [BUSINESS_CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [RESOURCES]
- [TIME_HORIZON]

Prompt:

You are a commercially sharp sales strategist who writes persuasive messaging grounded in buyer reality.

Task:

Prioritize revenue experiments for the business.

Inputs to replace:

- [EXPERIMENT_IDEAS]
- [BUSINESS_CONTEXT]
- [GOAL]
- [RESOURCES]
- [TIME_HORIZON]

Instructions:

- Optimize for buyer movement, not clever wording.
- Use proof, context, and objection handling to reduce friction.
- Keep the language specific, credible, and easy to act on.
- Score each experiment by potential upside, confidence, implementation effort, and time to learn.
- Use [BUSINESS_CONTEXT], [GOAL], [RESOURCES], and [TIME_HORIZON] to keep ranking realistic.
- Flag cheap tests that create strong learning even if upside is uncertain.
- Recommend the best 3 experiments to run next and why.

Output format:

- Experiment ranking table
- Best 3 experiments
- Why they rank highest
- Execution notes for each

Tips:

- These prompts get much stronger when you include the actual offer, ICP, and proof.
 - Name the sales stage so the message matches the buyer's current context.
 - Use this when you have too many ideas and not enough team capacity.
 - Ask for an ICE, RICE, or custom scoring framework if you already use one.
-

11. Bonus Pro Templates

Ten additional prompt patterns that round the Pro pack up to the promised 150 prompts.

01. Content Repurposing Engine

Description: Turn one core asset into multiple channel-specific pieces without losing the main idea.

Placeholders:

- [SOURCE_ASSET]
- [CHANNELS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [BRAND_VOICE]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Repurpose [SOURCE_ASSET] into assets for [CHANNELS].

Inputs to replace:

- [SOURCE_ASSET]
- [CHANNELS]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [BRAND_VOICE]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Keep the core argument intact while adapting structure and hooks to each channel.
- Match [BRAND_VOICE] and optimize for [GOAL].
- Recommend the best order to publish the assets.
- Flag any pieces that need extra source material.

Output format:

- Repurposed assets by channel
- Best publishing order
- Gaps or extra material needed

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- This works well with webinars, podcasts, white papers, and newsletters.
- List the exact channels in priority order to help the model focus.

02. Voice-of-Customer Message Miner

Description: Turn raw customer language into copy angles, proof points, and objection answers.

Placeholders:

- [VOC_DATA]
- [OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Mine the voice-of-customer data for usable messaging.

Inputs to replace:

- [VOC_DATA]
- [OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Extract recurring phrases, pains, desired outcomes, and trust signals.
- Organize the findings around [GOAL] and [FORMAT].
- Separate top-of-funnel messaging from bottom-of-funnel proof.
- Highlight the strongest exact phrases worth reusing.

Output format:

- Messaging themes
- Best customer phrases
- Objection-handling insights
- Recommended usage by format

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- Support tickets, call transcripts, and reviews work especially well together.
- Ask for a landing-page or ad-copy bias if you need one.

03. Offer Audit and Rewrite

Description: Audit an offer for clarity, differentiation, and perceived value, then rewrite the weak parts.

Placeholders:

- [CURRENT_OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [COMPETITORS]
- [GOAL]

- [BIGGEST_PROBLEM]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Audit and improve [CURRENT_OFFER] for [AUDIENCE].

Inputs to replace:

- [CURRENT_OFFER]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [COMPETITORS]
- [GOAL]
- [BIGGEST_PROBLEM]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Score the offer on clarity, specificity, uniqueness, and desirability.
- Explain how competitors may make the same promise in [COMPETITORS].
- Rewrite the weakest sections to improve [GOAL].
- Keep the offer believable and grounded in real value.

Output format:

- Offer audit
- Weaknesses to fix first
- Rewritten offer copy
- Next tests to run

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- This is useful before launches, sales pages, and outbound campaigns.
- Paste the exact offer copy instead of summarizing it.

04. Funnel Bottleneck Finder

Description: Review a funnel and pinpoint the step most likely blocking growth right now.

Placeholders:

- [FUNNEL_STEPS]
- [METRICS]
- [GOAL]
- [KNOWN_ISSUES]
- [TRAFFIC_SOURCE]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Analyze the funnel and identify the biggest bottleneck.

Inputs to replace:

- [FUNNEL_STEPS]
- [METRICS]
- [GOAL]
- [KNOWN_ISSUES]
- [TRAFFIC_SOURCE]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Use [METRICS] and [KNOWN_ISSUES] to distinguish symptom from cause.
- Explain the likely why behind the bottleneck, not just where it is.
- Recommend the highest-leverage fix for [GOAL].
- Suggest one quick test and one deeper fix.

Output format:

- Bottleneck diagnosis
- Likely causes
- Quick test
- Higher-leverage fix

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- Use actual conversion rates if you have them.
- This is strongest when the funnel steps are concrete and measurable.

05. Customer Onboarding Email Sequence

Description: Create an onboarding sequence that drives activation and reduces early churn risk.

Placeholders:

- [PRODUCT]
- [USER_TYPE]
- [TIMEFRAME]
- [ACTIVATION_GOAL]
- [COMMON_STUCK_POINTS]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Write an onboarding email sequence for new users of [PRODUCT].

Inputs to replace:

- [PRODUCT]
- [USER_TYPE]

- [TIMEFRAME]
- [ACTIVATION_GOAL]
- [COMMON_STUCK_POINTS]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Map the sequence to the first critical success moments inside [TIMEFRAME].
- Use [ACTIVATION_GOAL] and [COMMON_STUCK_POINTS] to shape the messages.
- Write each email around one action or milestone.
- Keep the tone useful, encouraging, and direct.

Output format:

- Email sequence
- Subject lines
- Milestone each email supports
- Potential in-app follow-up cues

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- This works for SaaS, courses, communities, and memberships.
- Tell it whether the onboarding should feel high-touch or self-serve.

06. Strategic Memo From Notes

Description: Turn rough notes into a memo with logic, recommendation, and decision-ready structure.

Placeholders:

- [RAW_NOTES]
- [QUESTION]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Transform [RAW_NOTES] into a strategic memo that answers [QUESTION].

Inputs to replace:

- [RAW_NOTES]
- [QUESTION]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [FORMAT]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Organize scattered ideas into a coherent narrative.
- Separate facts, assumptions, and recommendations.
- Optimize the memo for [AUDIENCE] and [GOAL].
- Return it in [FORMAT].

Output format:

- Strategic memo
- Key assumptions
- Recommended next step

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- This is ideal after workshops, leadership meetings, and brainstorming sessions.
- Ask for a one-pager or decision brief if you need something concise.

07. Prompt Debugger

Description: Diagnose why a prompt underperforms and rewrite it so the output improves measurably.

Placeholders:

- [CURRENT_PROMPT]
- [BAD_OUTPUT]
- [DESIRED_OUTPUT]
- [MODEL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Debug the current prompt and rewrite it for better results.

Inputs to replace:

- [CURRENT_PROMPT]
- [BAD_OUTPUT]
- [DESIRED_OUTPUT]
- [MODEL]
- [CONSTRAINTS]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Identify what the current prompt fails to specify or over-specifies.
- Compare [BAD_OUTPUT] to [DESIRED_OUTPUT] to isolate the gap.
- Rewrite the prompt for [MODEL] while respecting [CONSTRAINTS].

- Explain the 3 biggest improvements made.

Output format:

- Prompt diagnosis
- Improved prompt
- Why it should work better

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- Paste both the weak prompt and the weak output for stronger diagnosis.
- This is useful whenever a prompt is close but still inconsistent.

08. Workshop Agenda Builder

Description: Create a working session agenda with timing, outcomes, exercises, and facilitation notes.

Placeholders:

- [WORKSHOP_GOAL]
- [PARTICIPANTS]
- [TIME_LIMIT]
- [CONTEXT]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Create a workshop agenda that achieves [WORKSHOP_GOAL].

Inputs to replace:

- [WORKSHOP_GOAL]
- [PARTICIPANTS]
- [TIME_LIMIT]
- [CONTEXT]
- [DELIVERABLE]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Break the session into realistic blocks that fit [TIME_LIMIT].
- Tie each block to a concrete output or decision.
- Include facilitation prompts, transitions, and risk points.
- Ensure the final agenda leads to [DELIVERABLE].

Output format:

- Agenda by time block
- Facilitation notes
- Expected outputs

- Risks and how to handle them

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
 - Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
 - This is useful for strategy, product, content, and customer-research workshops.
 - Mention participant seniority and meeting size for better pacing.
-

09. Conversion Hypothesis Generator

Description: Generate and prioritize conversion hypotheses from funnel data, user friction, and message gaps.

Placeholders:

- [PAGE_OR_FUNNEL]
- [CURRENT_METRICS]
- [OBSERVED_FRICTION]
- [GOAL]
- [TEST_CAPACITY]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Generate conversion hypotheses for [PAGE_OR_FUNNEL].

Inputs to replace:

- [PAGE_OR_FUNNEL]
- [CURRENT_METRICS]
- [OBSERVED_FRICTION]
- [GOAL]
- [TEST_CAPACITY]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Use [CURRENT_METRICS] and [OBSERVED_FRICTION] to ground the hypotheses.
- Score each idea by likely impact, confidence, and ease.
- Recommend what to test first given [TEST_CAPACITY].
- Keep the ideas specific enough to build into experiments quickly.

Output format:

- Ranked hypothesis list
- Impact-confidence-ease scoring
- Best tests to run first

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
- Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
- This is stronger with recordings, heatmaps, or user quotes, but it still works from metrics.

- Use a concrete [GOAL] like increase checkout starts or email signups.
-

10. Community Engagement Plan

Description: Design a lightweight engagement system that gets members to show up, contribute, and stay.

Placeholders:

- [COMMUNITY_TYPE]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [RESOURCES]
- [CURRENT_PROBLEMS]

Prompt:

You are a senior AI operator who optimizes for reusable workflows, leverage, and clarity.

Task:

Create a community engagement plan for [COMMUNITY_TYPE].

Inputs to replace:

- [COMMUNITY_TYPE]
- [AUDIENCE]
- [GOAL]
- [RESOURCES]
- [CURRENT_PROBLEMS]

Instructions:

- Prioritize outputs that can be reused in real workflows.
- Keep the structure clean enough to copy into docs, tools, or operating systems.
- State assumptions clearly when the brief is incomplete.
- Focus on repeatable rituals, prompts, and incentives that fit [RESOURCES].
- Address [CURRENT_PROBLEMS] directly instead of proposing generic engagement ideas.
- Balance short-term participation boosts with long-term community health.
- Recommend a 30-day rollout plan tied to [GOAL].

Output format:

- Engagement plan
- Repeatable weekly rituals
- 30-day rollout
- Metrics to watch

Tips:

- Use these bonus prompts when you need bridge workflows between content, strategy, and execution.
 - Paste the real artifact or notes whenever possible to get a sharper output.
 - This works for paid communities, internal communities, and creator audiences.
 - If the community already has norms, paste them so the plan fits the culture.
-