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# GPTs & PROMPT Cookbook

Using GPTs & PROMPTS to enhance analysis capabilities

Version 1-8

By Christian Gijse

By  GIJSESDOTCOM Consulting & The Institute  
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Seminar - Classroom - Hands-on Labs - e-Learning - Blended Learning - Virtual Classroom

Discover GPTs & PROMPTS that combine instructions, extra knowledge, and any combination of skills for speeding up your End-to-End Business Analysis Modelling

## Chapter I: Strategic Analysis

- Modeling a SWOT Analysis
- Modeling a Mind Map Diagram
- Modeling a BMC / Business Model Canvas
- Modeling a VPC / Value Proposition Canvas
- Modeling a Root Cause Analysis / Fishbone Diagram

## Chapter II: Business Analysis

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- Modeling a TURTLE Diagram
- Modeling a FLOWCHART Diagram
- Modeling a DFD / Data Flow Diagram
- Modeling a DMN Table Diagram
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- Modeling an UML Class Diagram
- Modeling an ERD Diagram



Mermaid Chart



DFD Assistant



UML Diagram Expert

# Modeling a SWOT Analysis (1)



You

## PROMPT

Make a **SWOT analysis** of **[SWOTANALYSIS]** .  
The goal of the SWOT analysis is **[GOALANALYSIS]** .

The output format of the SWOT Analysis is a TABLE with 2 rows.

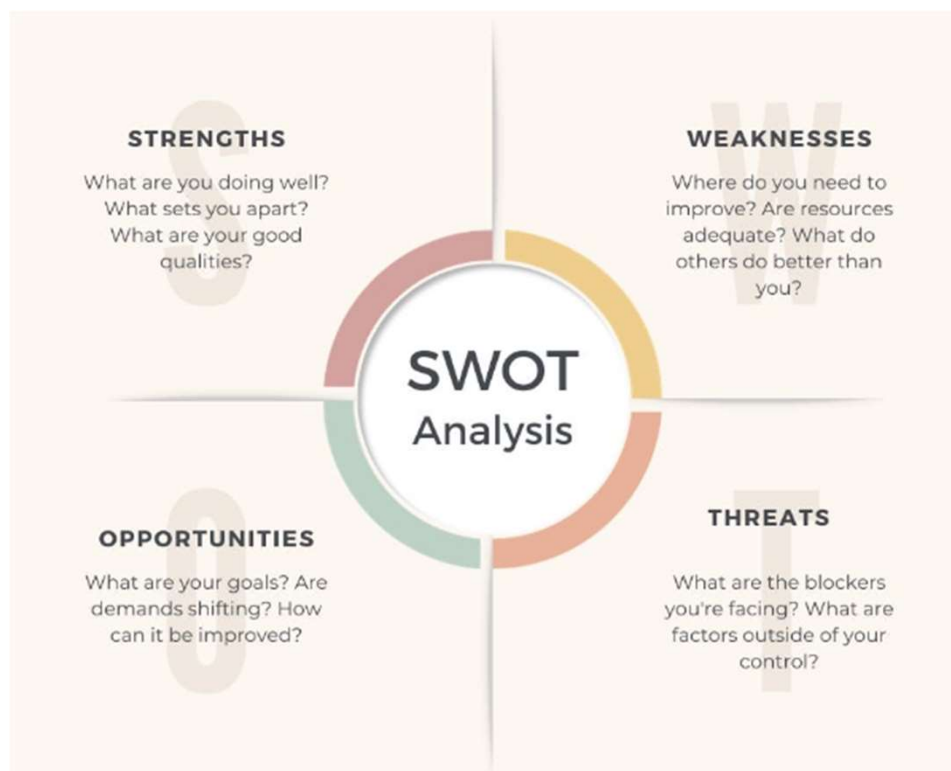
Each row has 2 columns, which we define as follows:

- Row 1 - Left column, name this cell 'STRENGTHS (internal)'
- Row 1 - Right column, name this cell 'WEAKNESSES (Internal)'
- Row 2 - Left column, name this cell 'OPPORTUNITIES (External)'
- Row 2 - Right column, name this cell 'THREATS (External)'

In the 4 quadrants put the key words in **BOLD** and give some explanation.

**[SWOTANALYSIS] = ' My Profile / Person Christian Gijssels '**

**[GOALANALYSIS] = ' To know how I perform against other profiles on the market '**



# Modeling a SWOT Analysis (2)

## ANSWER



Here is a SWOT analysis focused on your profile as "Person Christian Gijssels" to assess how you perform against other profiles in the market. This analysis will help identify areas of strength, potential weaknesses, opportunities to capitalize on, and external threats to be aware of.

### SWOT Analysis: "Person Christian Gijssels"

**Goal:** To know how I perform against other profiles on the market

STRENGTHS (Internal)	WEAKNESSES (Internal)
<b>Extensive Experience:</b> Over two decades of expertise in consulting, education, and AI integration sets you apart from newer entrants in the market.	<b>Limited Brand Visibility:</b> Despite a strong track record, there may be limited recognition outside specialized niches, reducing market influence.
<b>Comprehensive Skill Set:</b> Proficiency in modelling languages (ArchiMate, BPMN, UML, etc.), modelling tools, and AI-related training ensures a broad capability that appeals to a diverse client base.	<b>Resource Constraints:</b> There may be limited resources available for scaling operations quickly, particularly in comparison to larger competitors with more extensive infrastructure.
<b>High Client Satisfaction:</b> A strong emphasis on tailored services and personalized training leads to repeat business and strong client relationships.	<b>Over-Specialization:</b> Focusing heavily on niche markets and specific technical skills may limit adaptability to broader market demands.
<b>Thought Leadership:</b> Your knowledge and ability to combine analysis with AI positions you as a thought leader in the industry.	<b>Rapid Industry Changes:</b> The fast-paced nature of AI and technology requires continuous learning and adaptation to stay current and relevant.

OPPORTUNITIES (External)	THREATS (External)
<b>Growing Market Demand:</b> Increasing global demand for AI integration and data-driven decision-making presents opportunities to expand service offerings and reach new clients.	<b>Intense Competition:</b> The presence of larger consulting firms with more resources could threaten your market share, especially in larger, more lucrative projects.
<b>Digital Expansion:</b> Leveraging digital marketing and online platforms can significantly increase visibility and attract a wider audience, beyond local or niche markets.	<b>Technological Disruption:</b> Rapid advancements in AI and technology could potentially outpace current offerings, making it necessary to continuously evolve your services.
<b>Cross-Industry Applications:</b> Expanding the application of your expertise across different industries can diversify revenue streams and reduce reliance on a single market segment.	<b>Economic Uncertainty:</b> Economic downturns could reduce client budgets, impacting the demand for consulting and training services.
<b>Partnerships and Collaborations:</b> Forming strategic	<b>Regulatory Changes:</b> Changing regulations in data

# Modeling a Mind Map Diagram (1)

GPT



## Mermaid Chart: diagrams and charts

Door mermaidchart.com

Official GPT from the Mermaid team. Generate a Mermaid diagram or chart with text including flowcharts, sequence, mind map, state, git graph, C4, class, block, Gantt chart, timeline, Sankey, user journey, entity relationship, pie chart, requirement, quadrant chart, or XY chart diagrams.

<https://www.mermaidchart.com/>

PROMPT



You

Make a **MindMap** of [MINDMAPVIEW] .

The output format of the MindMap is 4 levels deep:

- Level 1 put the key words in BOLD.

[MINDMAPVIEW] = ' What is important when executing a Business Analysis '

ANSWER



Gesprek gevoerd met mermaidchart.com

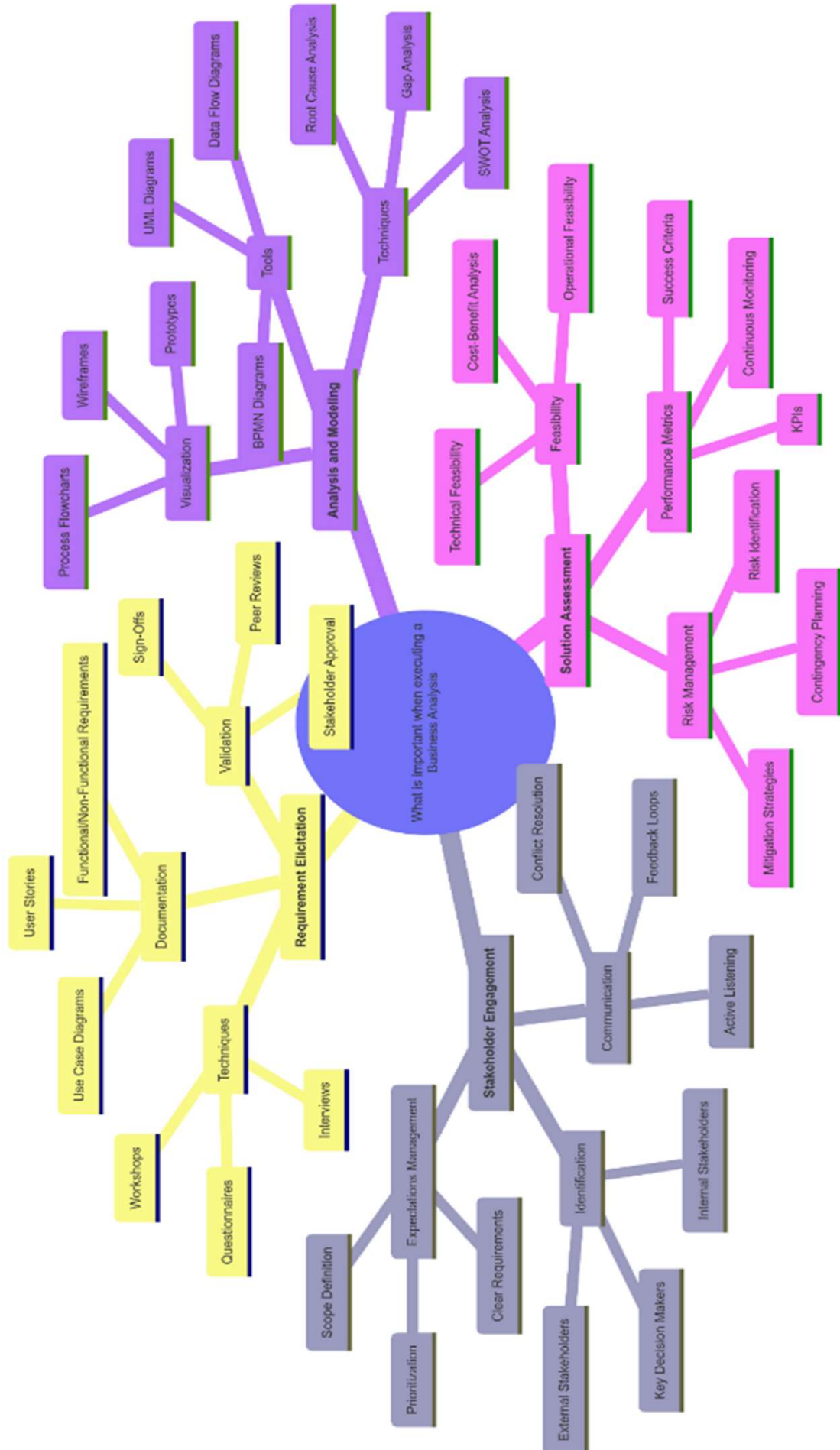
Here is the visual representation of the MindMap for "What is important when executing a Business Analysis":



You can edit and save this diagram on the MermaidChart editor.

# Modeling a Mind Map Diagram (2)

MODEL



## PROMPT



You

The **Business Model Canvas ( BMC )** consists of nine essential parts:

- Customer Segments,
- Value Proposition,
- Revenue Streams,
- Channels,
- Customer Relationships,
- Key Activities,
- Key Resources,
- Key Partners,
- and Cost Structure.

Create a table with 3 rows:

Row 1 has 5 columns

- Column 1 is Key Partners, name the column 'Key Partners'
- Column 2 is Key Activities, name the column 'Key Activities'
- Column 3 is Value Propositions, name the column 'Value Propositions'
- Column 4 is Customer Relationship, name the column 'Customer Relationship'
- Column 5 is Customer Segments, name the column 'Customer Segments'

Row 2 has 5 columns

- Column 1 is empty, name the column ' '
- Column 2 is Key Resources, name the column 'Key Resources'
- Column 3 is empty, name the column ' '
- Column 4 is Channels, name the column 'Channels'
- Column 5 is empty, name the column ' '

Row 3 has 2 columns

- Column 1 is Cost, name the column 'Cost'
- Column 2 is Revenue, name the column 'Revenue'

Make a Business Model Canvas ( BMC ) of **[BMC-CASE]** .

**[BMC-CASE]** = ' The set-up of a SPARX Enterprise Architect Tool Institute for Belgian Governments '

# Modeling a BMC / Business Model Canvas (2)

## ANSWER

### Business Model Canvas for 'The set-up of a SPARX Enterprise Architect Tool Institute for Belgian Governments'

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Propositions	Customer Relationship	Customer Segments
- Belgian government institutions	- Training and certification programs	- High-quality training and certification on SPARX EA	- Long-term collaboration with public institutions	- Government agencies
- SPARX Systems (Tool vendor)	- Development of EA governance frameworks	- Enhanced EA knowledge for government architecture frameworks	- Dedicated support for knowledge transfer	- Belgian federal and regional government stakeholders
- Educational institutions (Universities)	- Integration of SPARX EA into government architecture models	- Improvement in government system efficiency via EA models	- Partnership with educational bodies for ongoing training	- Government IT departments
**		**		**
**	<b>Key Resources</b>	**	<b>Channels</b>	**
	- Expert trainers and consultants		- Web platforms for e-learning, in-person workshops	
	- Training materials and software licenses		- Government networks and professional architecture communities	
<b>Cost</b>		<b>Revenue</b>		
- Set-up costs for infrastructure, trainers, and tools		- Fees for training programs and certifications		
- Software license fees for SPARX EA		- Government funding and subsidies		
- Marketing and partnership management		- Consulting services		

This Business Model Canvas outlines the key elements for establishing an Enterprise Architect Tool Institute aimed at equipping Belgian government entities with SPARX Enterprise Architect expertise, supporting architectural frameworks in government operations.



## PROMPT



You

The **Value Proposition Canvas (VPC)** is an elaboration of the 2 parts of the **Business Model Canvas (BMC)**, namely:

- the **Value Proposition** and
- the **Customer Segments**.

It is a strategic management and lean startup template that helps you visualise, design and test **how you create value for your customers**.

This Value Proposition Canvas (VPC) itself also consists of two parts:

**Part 1: The Customer Profile:** This describes the jobs that your customer is trying to get done. These can be functional, social or emotional.

Represented as a circle with 3 parts:

- Pains
- Gains
- Customer job(s)

**Part 2: The Value Map** – list the products and services that your value proposition builds on. Describes how they relieve pains customers have and how they create gains for them.

Represented as a square with 4 parts:

- Pain creators
- Gain relievers
- Product and services

As a strategic analyst

**Create a table with 3 columns, call the table 'The Customer Profile' :**

- Column 1 are the Customer job(s), name the column '**Customer job(s)**'.
- Column 2 are the Gains, name the column '**Gains**'.
- Column 3 are the Pains, name the column '**Pains**'.

**Create a table with 3 columns, call the table 'The Value Map' :**

- Column 1 are the Products and services, name the column '**Products and services**' – the products and services which create gain and relieve pain, and which underpin the creation of value for the customer.
- Column 2 are the Pain relievers, name the column '**Pain relievers**' - a description of exactly how the product or service alleviates customer pains.
- Column 3 are the Gain creators, name the column '**Gains creators**' - how the product or service creates customer gains and how it offers added value to the customer.

## ANSWER



### The Customer Profile

Customer job(s)	Gains	Pains
- Implement and manage architecture frameworks across government entities	- Increased operational efficiency and agility in government processes	- Complexity in understanding and managing enterprise architecture
- Ensure compliance with governmental IT standards and regulations	- Better compliance with regulations	- Lack of trained staff and knowledge gaps in EA
- Optimize IT resources and governance structures	- Streamlined collaboration across government departments	- High costs and time consumption in implementing EA
- Train IT staff in the use of Enterprise Architect tools	- Enhanced decision-making and communication in IT-related projects	- Resistance to change in adopting new tools and methodologies

### The Value Map

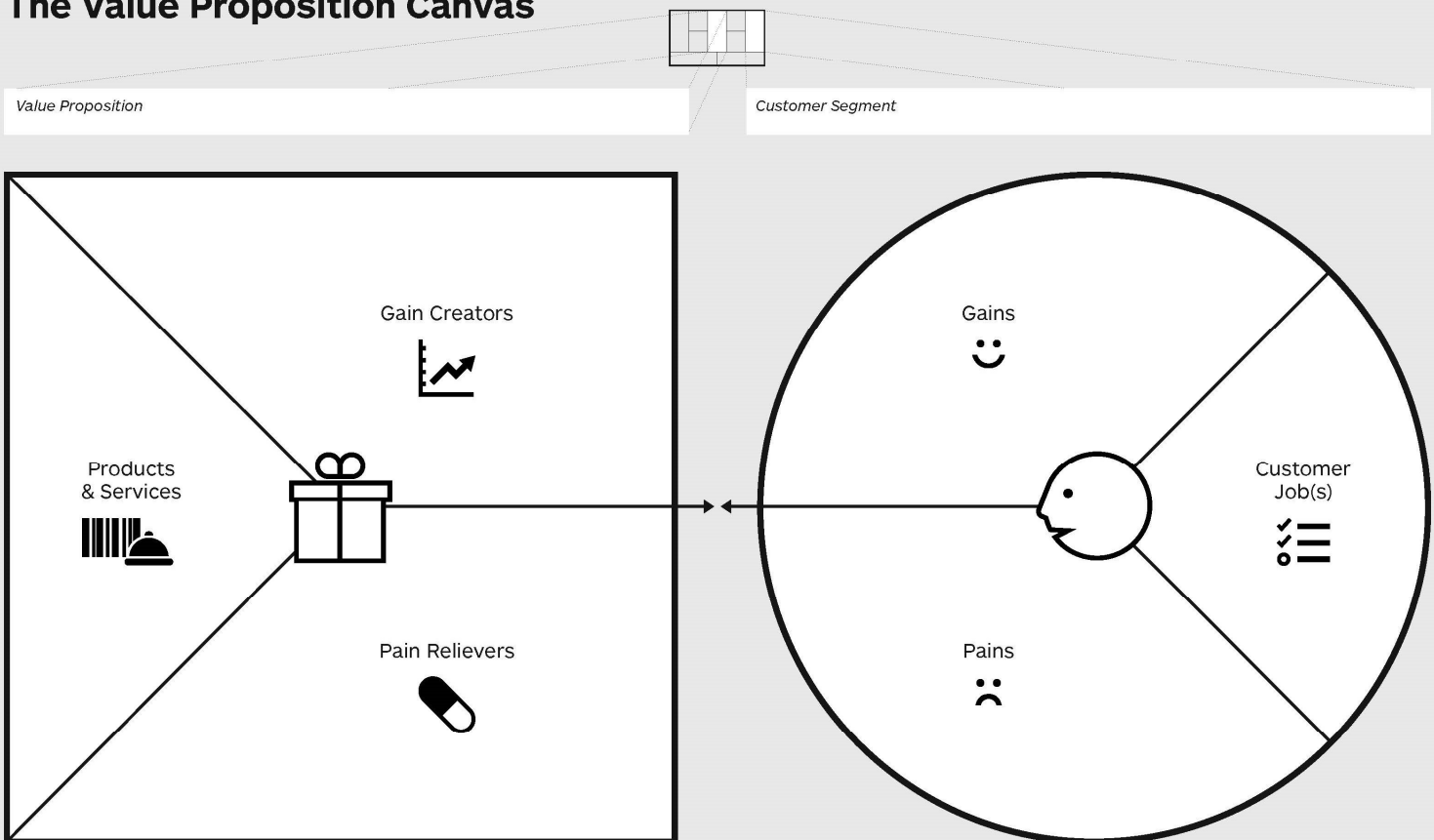
Products and services	Pain relievers	Gain creators
- SPARX Enterprise Architect training and certification programs	- Simplifies the process of learning and implementing EA tools	- Enables faster and more efficient implementation of EA frameworks
- Consultation services for government EA frameworks	- Provides expert guidance on building effective EA governance models	- Reduces complexity in architecture management for government bodies
- EA software licenses and implementation support	- Removes the need for sourcing additional EA tools	- Provides comprehensive solutions tailored to government needs
- Workshops and seminars on best practices for government IT governance	- Alleviates confusion about IT governance and regulatory compliance	- Improves staff knowledge and confidence in using EA tools
- Continuous support and updates for evolving government architecture needs	- Offers long-term support for managing changing IT environments	- Facilitates innovation and adaptation to future technology demands

These tables illustrate how the Value Proposition Canvas connects the needs of government IT departments (Customer Profile) with the tailored SPARX Enterprise Architect services (Value Map) designed to alleviate pains and create gains.

# Modeling a BMC & VPC Canvas (3)



## The Value Proposition Canvas



# Modeling a Root Cause Analysis / Fishbone (1)

## PROMPT

 You

We are going to Perform a root-cause analysis - with a fishbone diagram, also called an Ishikawa diagram, it is a visual method for root cause analysis that organizes cause-and-effect relationships into categories.

The effect ( defect ) is **[EFFECT]** .

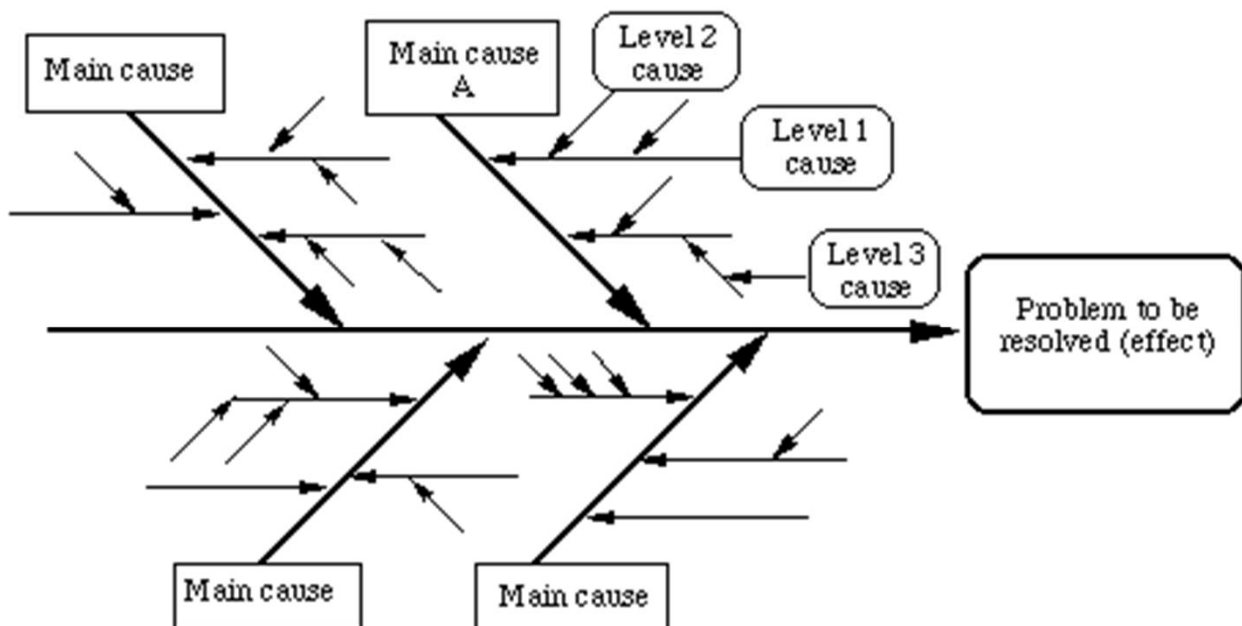
You are a Business Analyst.

Determine 6 Categories that have to do with the effect, put the categories in BOLD. Example 'People', 'Method', 'Equipment', 'Process' ...

- Then find the Cause(s) per category and Define them with a bullet and ' L1 ' .

- Then per L1 define Deeper Causes and Define them with a bullet and ' L2 ' .

**[EFFECT]= ' A Business Analysis that did not give the result that was requested '**



## ANSWER

### Categories and Causes for the Fishbone Diagram

#### 1. People

- L1: Inadequate training of business analysts
  - L2: Insufficient training on specific modeling tools (e.g., SPARX Enterprise Architect, Camunda)
  - L2: Lack of ongoing professional development opportunities
- L1: Communication barriers within the team
  - L2: Language differences leading to misunderstandings
  - L2: Ineffective communication channels

#### 2. Methods

- L1: Inadequate analysis methodology
  - L2: Lack of a structured approach to data gathering
  - L2: Inappropriate selection of modeling languages (e.g., ArchiMate, BPMN)
- L1: Poor documentation practices
  - L2: Inconsistent documentation standards
  - L2: Lack of clarity in documenting requirements and findings

#### 3. Equipment

- L1: Outdated or insufficient tools
  - L2: Lack of access to updated software versions
  - L2: Insufficient hardware performance impacting analysis tasks
- L1: Technical failures
  - L2: Frequent software crashes or data loss
  - L2: Poor integration between different analysis tools

#### 4. Process



# Modeling a Root Cause Analysis / Fishbone (3)

GPT



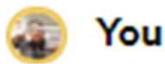
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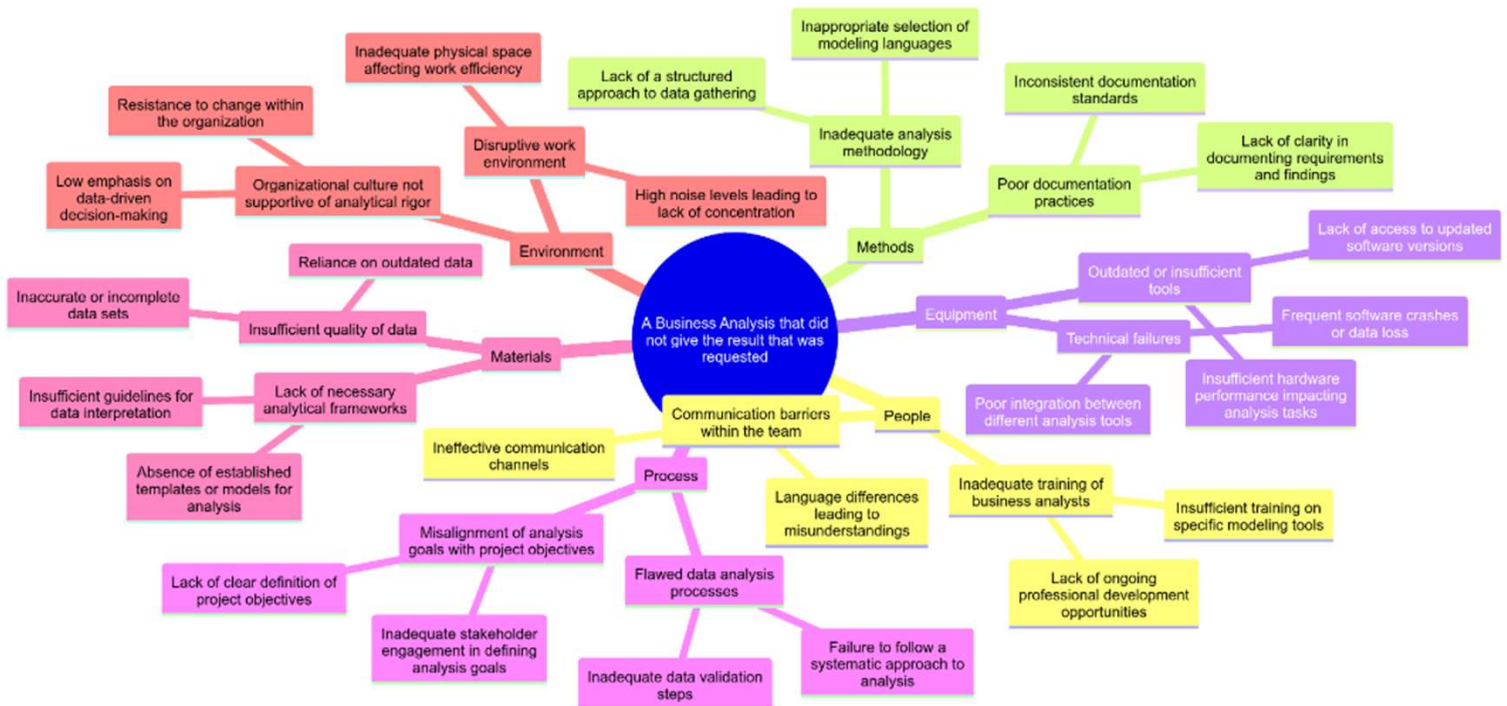
PROMPT



Mermaid Chart: diagrams and charts

can you transform this result into a mind map

ANSWER



# Modeling a SIPOC Diagram (2)

## PROMPT



You

**SIPOC** is an acronym that stands for S / Suppliers, I / Inputs, P / Process, O / Outputs and C / Customers. In practical terms, SIPOC is a process mapping and improvement method that summarizes the external inputs and outputs of one process for a company using a SIPOC diagram.

We also do not model internal data or departments.

- Suppliers: Providers of inputs into a process, do not model internal Actors or People
- Inputs: Resources, such as materials, needed to complete the process, do not model Outputs between internal Actors and do not model internal Data
- Process: Between 8 and 10 big steps ( these can be defined as sub-processes)
- Outputs: Product or service created from the process, do not model Outputs between internal Actors and do not model internal Data
- Customers: Recipients of outputs, , do not model internal Actors or People

Output:

Model the process **[PROCESS]** , from the viewpoint of the **[VIEWPOINT]** , use the **SIPOC business analysis method**, model only the steps which are directly related to the process **[PROCESS]** and are in scope of this process

Define a Table with 5 columns:

- Column 1: Define the S of SIPOC - only external Supplier names can be here , if internal Supplier leave empty
- Column 2: Define the I of SIPOC - only Data names can be here , if internal data leave empty
- Column 3: Define the P of SIPOC - only Sub-Process names can be here, always start with a verb
- Column 4 Define the O of SIPOC - only Data names can be here , if internal data leave empty
- Column 5: Define the C of SIPOC - only external Client names can be here , if internal Customer leave empty

**[PROCESS]** = ' Make a Business Process Analysis in BPMN with a SIPOC diagram for a Client'

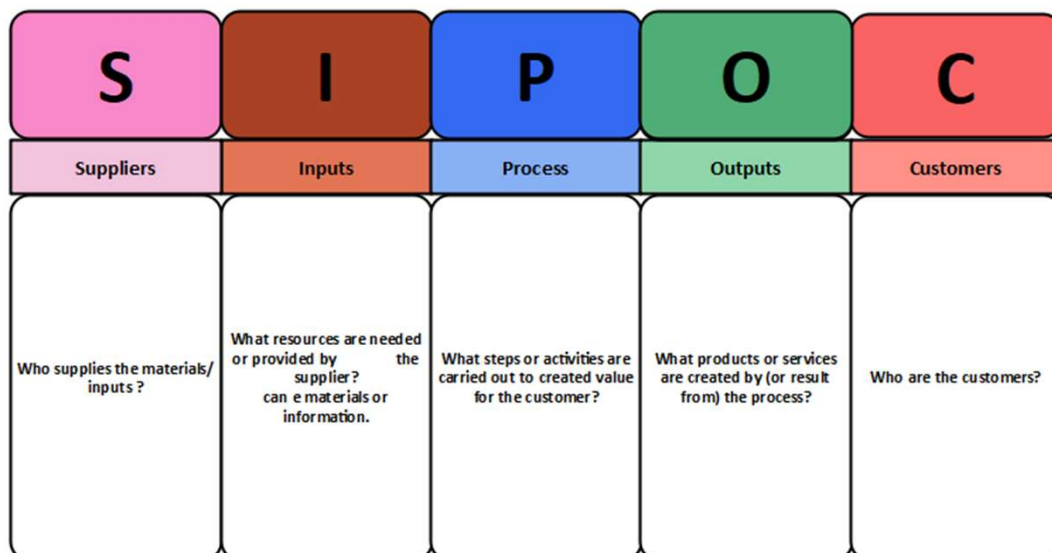
**[VIEWPOINT]** = ' Business Analyst'

# Modeling a SIPOC Diagram (3)

## ANSWER

SIPOC Table

Suppliers (External Only)	Inputs (External Data Only)	Process Steps (Sub-Processes)	Outputs (External Data Only)	Customers (External Only)
Content Management Software Providers	BPMN and RASCI Templates	Assess Requirements	Business Analysis Report	Client Companies
Regulatory Bodies	Compliance Guidelines	Define Scope	Scope Document	Regulatory Agencies
Industry Standard Boards	Standard Practices	Create BPMN Diagrams	BPMN Diagrams	Standard Compliance Boards
Training Providers	Training Materials	Develop RASCI Matrix	RASCI Matrix	Project Stakeholders
		Validate with Stakeholders	Validation Feedback	Consulting Firms
		Revise BPMN and RASCI	Revised BPMN and RASCI Diagrams	Client Project Teams
		Finalize Documentation	Final Analysis Documentation	Project Sponsors





# Modeling a TURTLE Diagram (1)



You

## PROMPT

We are going to Perform a TURTLE diagram analysis - The turtle diagram is used in business to help map out processes and find ways to improve them. Using a visual representation, it provides a clear overview of how specific processes work from start to finish. Additional notes can also be added to the diagram to give context to particular points.

The Turtle Diagram is made up of 7 areas, all surrounding the process, which is considered the turtle body.

The 6 areas are:

- 'Inputs', data names can be here
- 'Sub-Process' names can be here, start always with a verb
- 'Outputs', data names can be here
- 'Materials & equipment', WHAT needs the process to be executed, example servers, databases, ...
- 'Procedures & methods', HOW does it work, which descriptions do we have
- 'Competence skills & training' (whom)
- 'Performance indicators' , which KPI do we have in this process

You are a Business Analyst.

Model the process [TURTLEDIAGRAM] in at least 8 steps for me, use the TURTLE diagram analysis method.

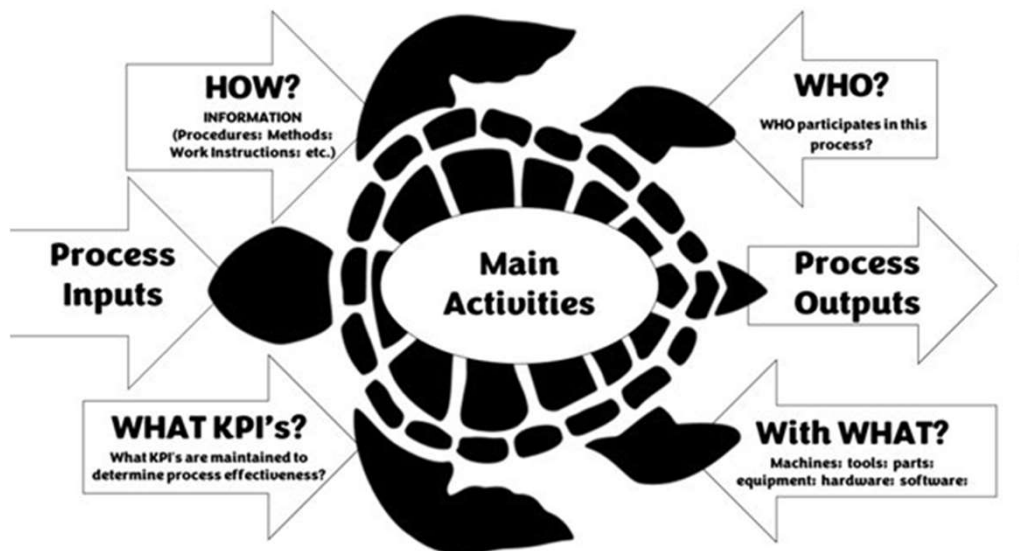
Define a Table with 4 columns:

- Row 1, Column 1: Leave empty
- Row 1, Column 2: put the Materials & equipment (what) which are used in the process
- Row 1, Column 3: put the Procedures & methods (how) which are used in the process
- Row 1, Column 4: Leave empty
- Row 2, Column 1: put the inputs which are used in the process
- Row 2, Column 2: put the Sub-Process names can be here, start always with a verb, which are used in the process
- Row 2, Column 3: Leave empty
- Row 2, Column 4: put the outputs which are used in the process
- Row 3, Column 1: Leave empty
- Row 3, Column 2: put the Competence skills & training (whom) which are used in the process
- Row 3, Column 3: put the Performance indicators (results) which are used in the process
- Row 3, Column 4: Leave empty

[TURTLEDIAGRAM] = ' Analysis and modeling of a Business Problem '

# Modeling a TURTLE Diagram (2)

	Materials & Equipment	Procedures & Methods	
<b>ANSWER</b>	- Computers	- Standard Operating Procedures	
	- Modelling Software (e.g., SPARX Enterprise Architect, Camunda)	- Process Flowcharts	
	- Access to databases and servers	- Documentation Templates	
<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Sub-Process</b>		<b>Outputs</b>
- Business Problem Statement	- Identify the Problem		- Problem Analysis Report
- Stakeholder Requirements	- Gather Requirements		- Requirements Specification
- Previous Project Documents	- Analyze Data		- Data Analysis Document
	- Model Solutions		- Proposed Solution Models
	<b>Competence, Skills &amp; Training</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	
	- Business Analysis Training	- Accuracy of Models Produced	
	- Problem-solving Skills	- Stakeholder Satisfaction Rate	
	- Technical Proficiency in Tools	- Time to Completion	



# Modeling a FLOWCHART Diagram (1)

GPT



## Mermaid Chart

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PROMPT



You

Make a flowchart of how to handle an order request

ANSWER



Mermaid Chart

✓ Talked to mermaidchart.com

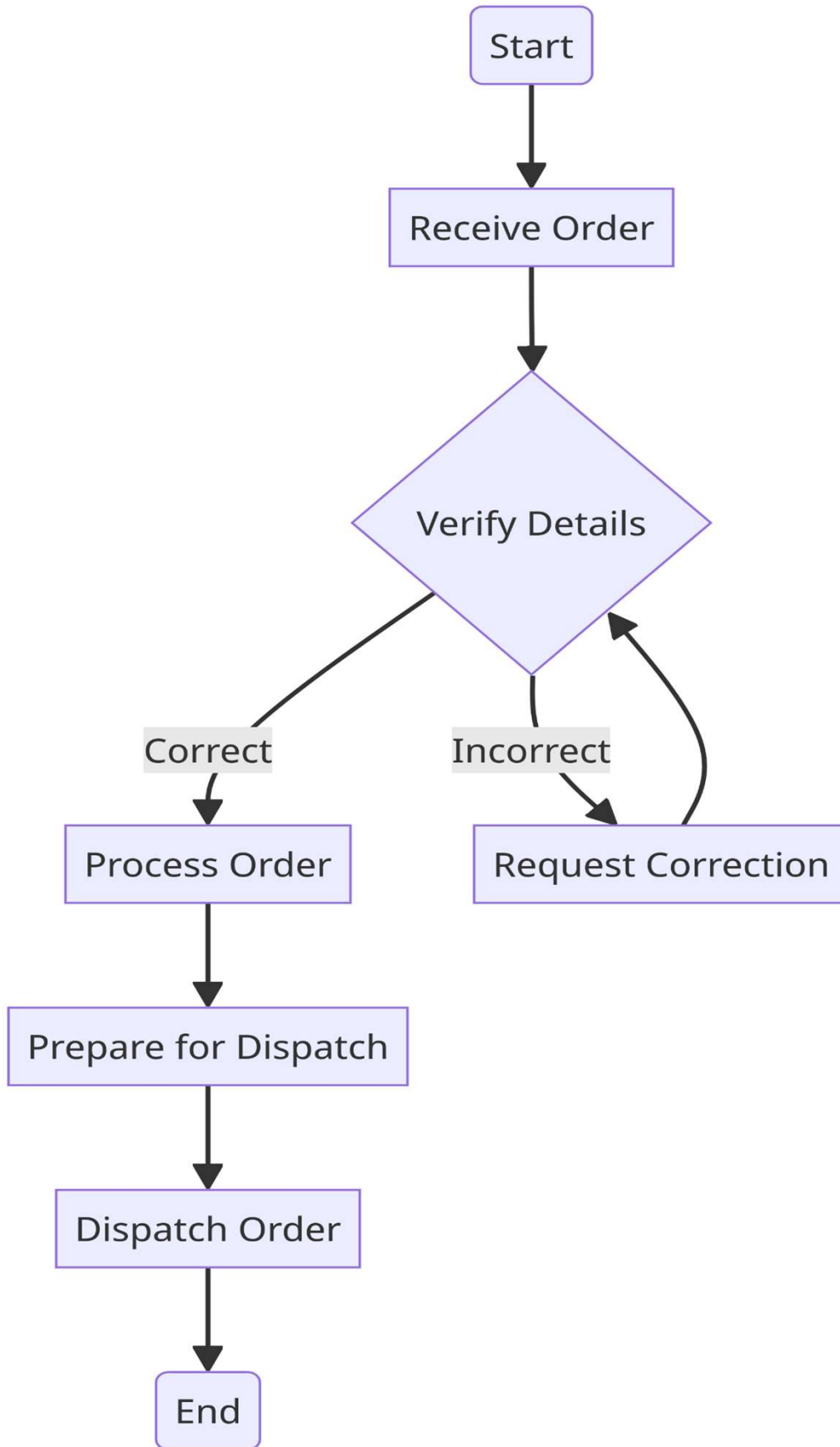
Here's a simple flowchart to illustrate the process of handling an order request. This flowchart assumes a basic scenario where the order is received, processed, and then dispatched.

This flowchart follows these steps:

1. **Start:** The beginning of the process.
2. **Receive Order:** The order is received.
3. **Verify Details:** Check if the order details are correct.
4. **Process Order:** If the details are correct, proceed to process the order.
5. **Request Correction:** If the details are incorrect, request corrections.
6. **Prepare for Dispatch:** Prepare the order for dispatch after processing.
7. **Dispatch Order:** Send the order to the customer.
8. **End:** The process concludes.

# Modeling a FLOWCHART Diagram (2)

MODEL



# Modeling a DFD / Data Flow Diagram (1)

GPT



DFD Assistant

Door ubirajara m neto &

Provides PlantUML code for Data Flow Diagrams.

PROMPT  You

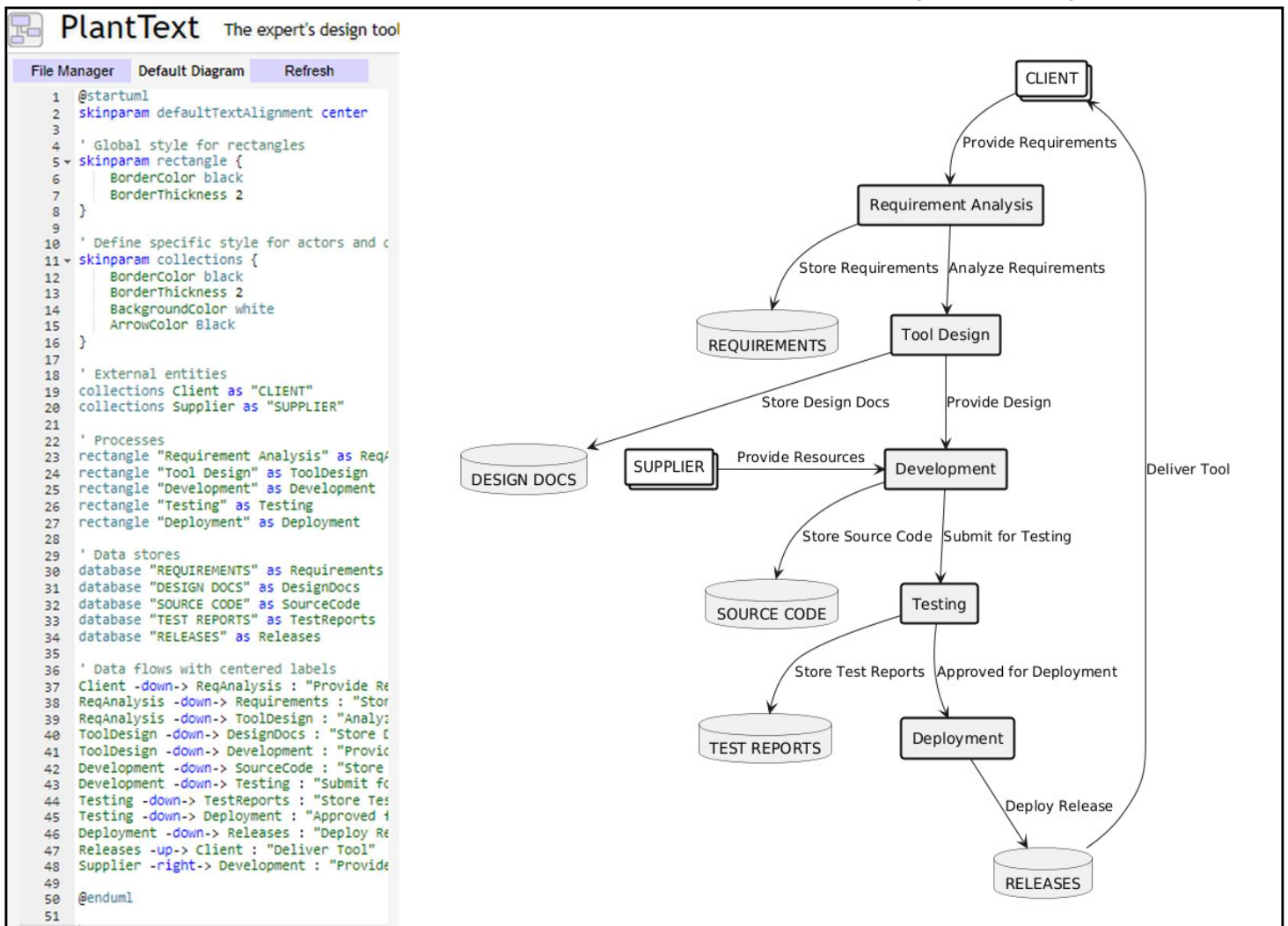
Make a DFD / Data Flow Diagram of [BUILDDFD].

Include the four main elements of the definition of a DFD: entity, process, data store and data flow.

[BUILDDFD] = ' Design an end-to-end process of the production of a modelling tool '

ANSWER

<https://www.planttext.com/>



# Modeling a DFD / Data Flow Diagram (2)

GPT

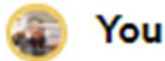


## DFD Assistant

Door ubirajara m neto &

Provides PlantUML code for Data Flow Diagrams.

PROMPT



You

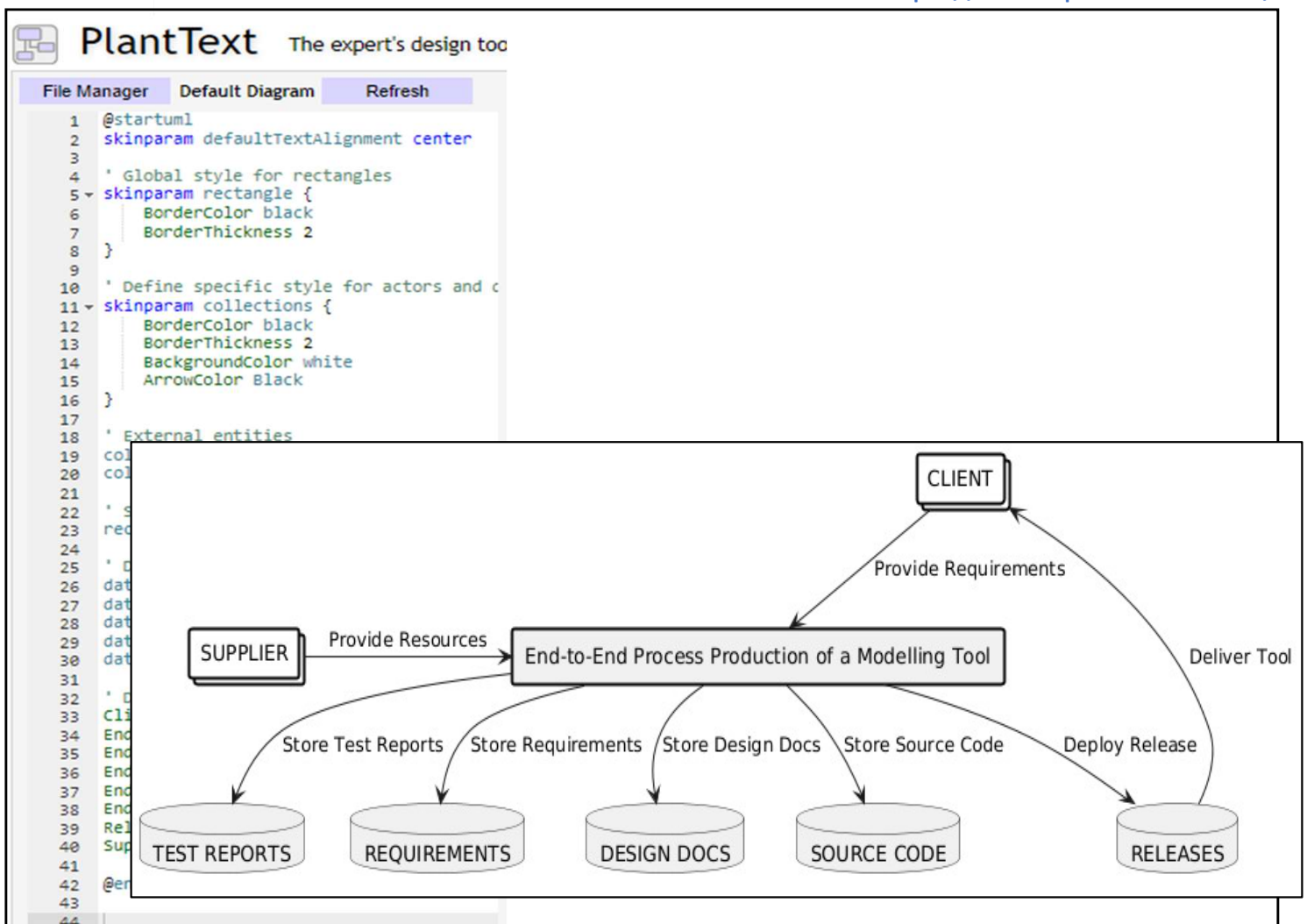
Adjust the DFD by replacing all the processes by 1 process, call this process 'end-to-end process production of a modelling tool'. Keep all the arrows and let them start and end in this new end-to-end process.

ANSWER



Here is the updated PlantUML code for the Data Flow Diagram (DFD) with a single process called "End-to-End Process Production of a Modelling Tool":

<https://www.planttext.com/>



# Modeling a DMN Table Diagram (1)

## PROMPT



You

I want a DMN table for [DMNGOAL] .

Which parameters ( multiple inputs ) should I take into account and which are the possible results related to this parameters ( 1 output ) .

The used language for DMN inputs is called FEEL, which is also the language of its value expressions. FEEL base types include string (text), number, boolean, date, time, date and time, and a couple duration types. A variable assigned to a base type can have any value in the domain of that type. Sometimes that's fine, but often you want to define constraints on the domain of allowed values. A type with defined constraints is called an item definition, meaning a user-defined type. These are not special things. You will use them all the time. An item definition can also be a data structure, a list of components, each with a name and type. And finally, an item definition may be specified as a collection of another type.

Build the DMN table in TABLE format, create a row for every possible Value of an input, and ensure that every possible input combination is accounted for without overlapping rules, which might cause conflicts in decision-making.

[DMNGOAL] = ' deciding which modelling tool a should buy '



Decision Model & Notation™



OBJECT MANAGEMENT GROUP®

# Modeling a DMN Table Diagram (2)

## ANSWER

### DMN Decision Table

Here is a detailed decision table capturing all possible combinations of inputs with no overlaps. For simplicity, only a subset is shown here, focusing on distinct paths to a decision. Full coverage requires a larger matrix.

Compatibility	Features	Expertise	Budget	Support	Integration	Scalability	Vendor	Recommended Tool
Fully	Basic	Beginner	<2000	Minimal	Low	Not Scalable	Unknown	'No Suitable Tool'
Fully	Advanced	Expert	2000-5000	Moderate	Medium	Scalable	Reliable	'Tool A'
Partially	Comp.	Interm.	>5000	Extensive	High	Highly Scalable	Highly Rel.	'Tool B'
Incompatible	Basic	Beginner	<2000	Minimal	Low	Not Scalable	Unknown	'No Suitable Tool'
Incompatible	Comp.	Expert	>5000	Extensive	High	Highly Scalable	Highly Rel.	'Tool C'
Fully	Comp.	Expert	>5000	Extensive	High	Highly Scalable	Reliable	'Tool C'
Partially	Basic	Beginner	2000-5000	Moderate	Medium	Scalable	Reliable	'Tool A'
Fully	Basic	Beginner	>5000	Minimal	Low	Not Scalable	Reliable	'No Suitable Tool'
Partially	Advanced	Expert	<2000	Extensive	Medium	Not Scalable	Unknown	'Tool B'
Any	Any	Any	Any	Any	Any	Any	Any	'No Suitable Tool'



# Modeling a User Journey Diagram (1)

GPT



## Mermaid Chart

By mermaidchart.com 

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<https://www.mermaidchart.com/>

PROMPT



You

Take all the information we have of the call center and model a User Journey Diagram

ANSWER



Mermaid Chart

 Talked to mermaidchart.com

Based on the structure and operational aspects of a call center, we can model a User Journey Diagram that illustrates the typical interactions and processes experienced by a customer interacting with the call center. This user journey will cover the key touchpoints from the customer's perspective.

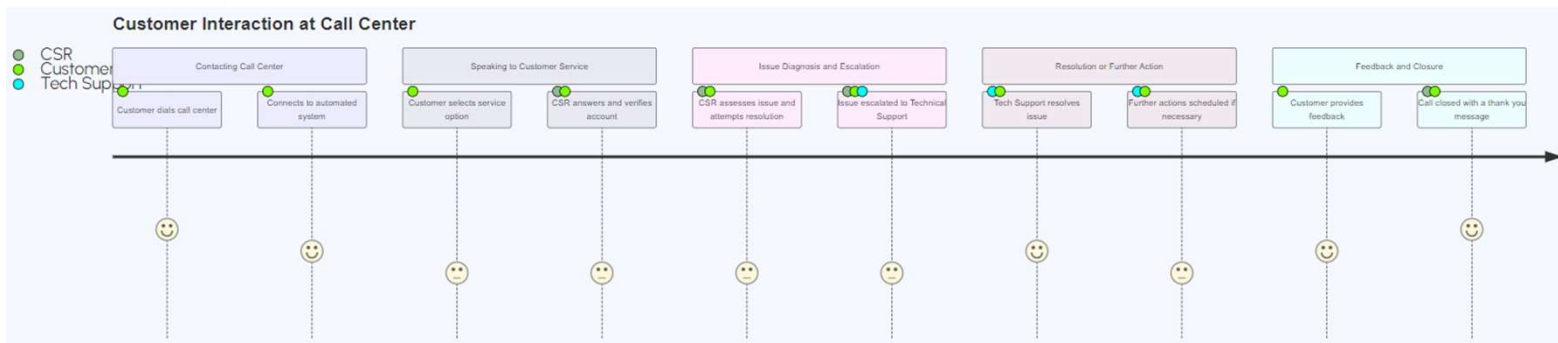
### User Journey Scenario

The scenario covers a customer contacting the call center to resolve a technical issue with a product.

1. **Contacting the Call Center:** The customer initiates contact with the call center.
2. **Speaking to Customer Service:** The customer speaks to a customer service representative.
3. **Issue Escalation:** If the initial agent cannot resolve the issue, it is escalated to a technical support specialist.
4. **Resolution or Further Action:** The issue is either resolved, or further actions are scheduled (such as a follow-up call or sending replacement parts).
5. **Feedback and Closure:** The customer is asked for feedback on the service received and the call is closed.

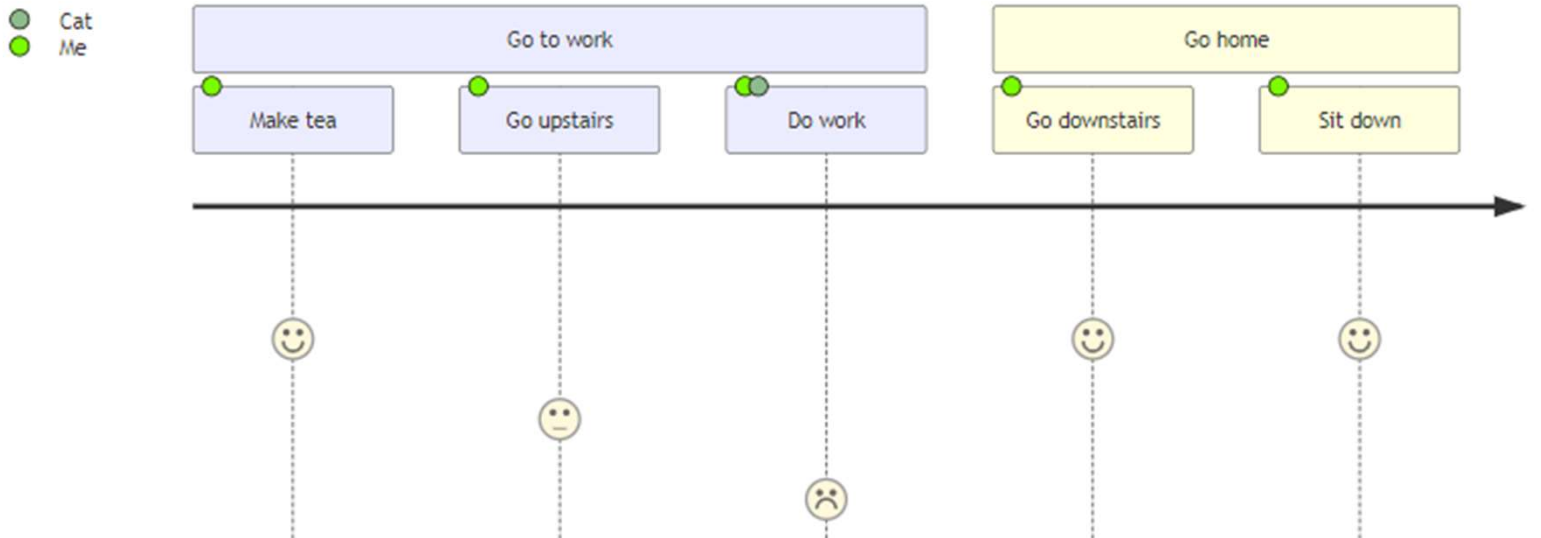
# Modeling a User Journey Diagram (2)

## MODEL



## ANOTHER MODEL / EXAMPLE

### My working day



# Modeling a STATE Diagram (1)

GPT



## Mermaid Chart

By mermaidchart.com 

I am the official GPT from the Mermaid team that assists in creating Mermaid diagrams from descriptions or code.

<https://www.mermaidchart.com/>

PROMPT



You

We model a call center.

A call comes in, the call is analysed and assigned to a specialist who resolves it or does not resolve it. If it is resolved, the call will be closed and saved. If it is not resolved, the call is reassigned to another specialist.

Model the STATE DIAGRAM

ANSWER



Mermaid Chart



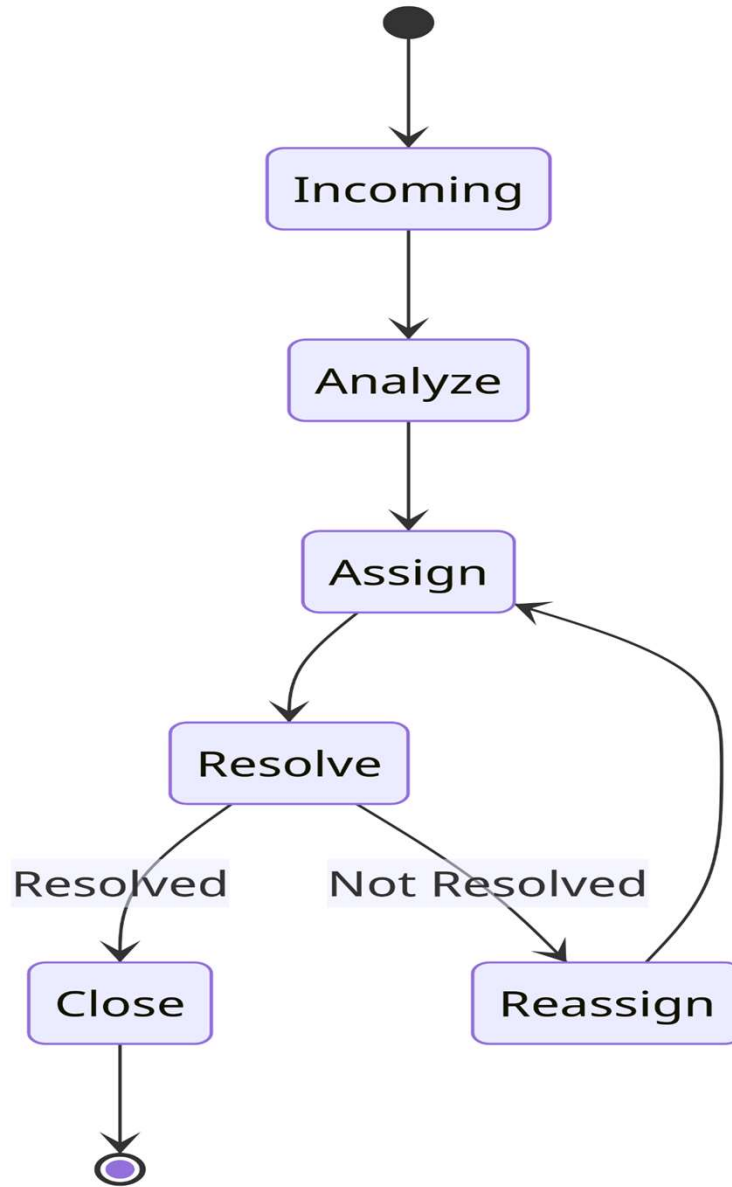
Talked to mermaidchart.com

Here is a detailed plan to model a state diagram for a call center based on the given process:

1. **Incoming:** The initial state where a call comes in.
2. **Analyze:** The call is analyzed in this state.
3. **Assign:** A specialist is assigned to handle the call.
4. **Resolve:** The specialist attempts to resolve the call.
5. **Close:** If the issue is resolved, the call is closed and the information is saved.
6. **Reassign:** If the issue is not resolved, the call is reassigned to another specialist, and the process repeats from the "Assign" state.

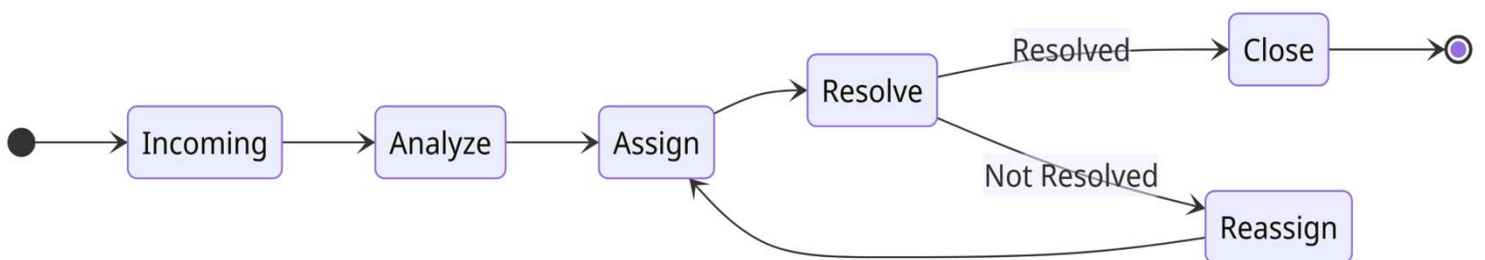
# Modeling a STATE Diagram (2)

MODEL



**You**

can you model this horizontal ?



GPT



## UML Diagram Expert

By Antoine Boucher   +1

PROMPT



You

create an activity diagram how ' to create a client in an TAB based system '

ANSWER



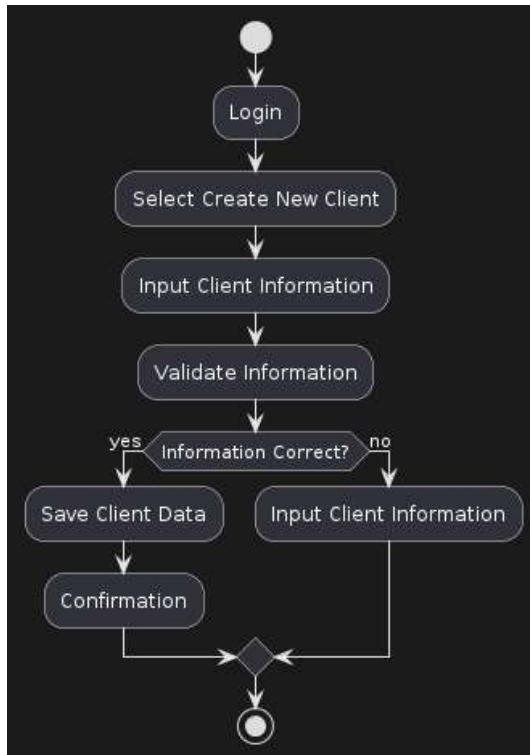
**UML Diagram Expert**

To create an activity diagram for "how to create a client in a TAB based system," we can use a series of actions and decisions that outline the process. Below is a textual description of the steps involved, which I will then convert into a UML diagram using PlantUML:

1. **Start:** The initial step in the process.
2. **Login:** User must login into the TAB system.
3. **Select Create New Client:** User navigates through the system interface to find the option to create a new client.
4. **Input Client Information:** User inputs all necessary data for the new client, such as name, contact details, etc.
5. **Validate Information:** System checks if all entered information is correct and valid.
6. **Information Correct?:** Decision point - if the information is correct, proceed; if not, return to input step.
7. **Save Client Data:** If validated, the system saves the new client information to the database.
8. **Confirmation:** System generates a confirmation message indicating successful creation of the client.
9. **End:** The end of the process.

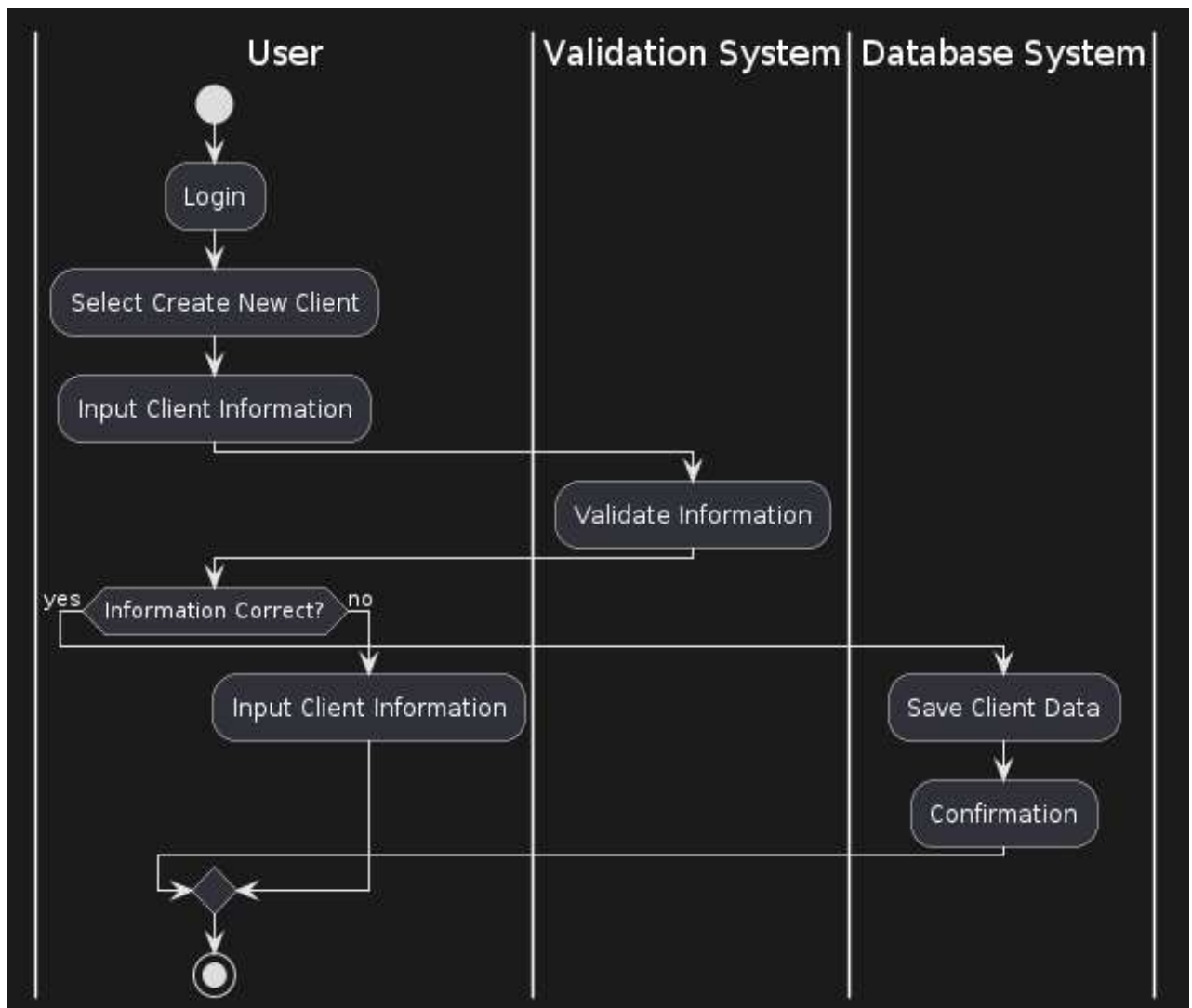
# Modeling an UML Activity Diagram (2)

MODEL



You

can you add partitions?



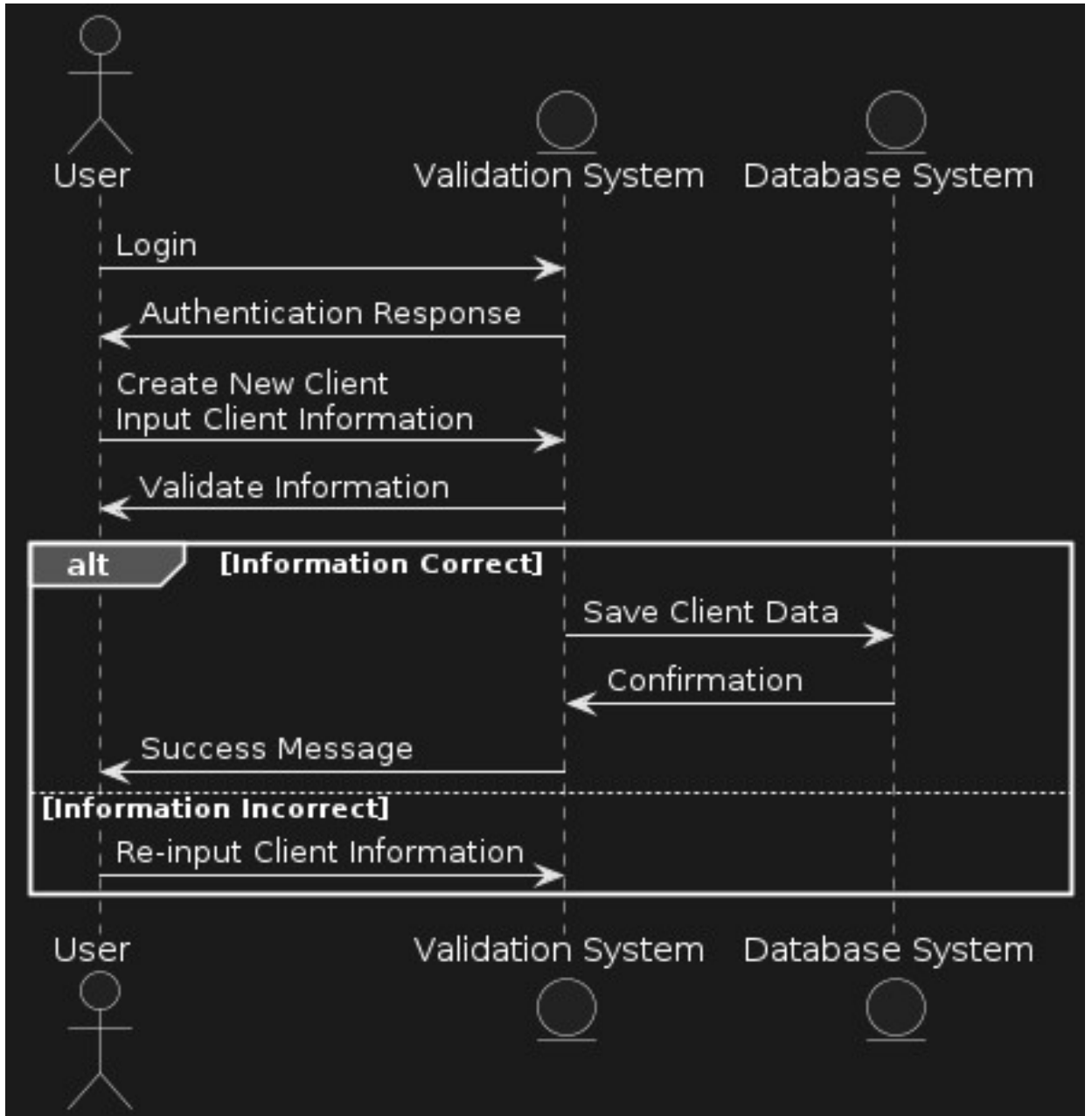
# Modeling an UML Activity Diagram (3)

## MODEL



You

can you model this in a sequence diagram



# Modeling an UML Sequence Diagram (1)

GPT



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PROMPT



You

Make a sequence diagram of how to handle an order request, we have:

- a requester
- a supervisor for approval
- an admin for execution
- a copier for making a copy
- a mailman for moving the request

Draw the Sequence Diagram

ANSWER



Mermaid Chart



Talked to mermaidchart.com

Here's a sequence diagram for handling an order request, involving multiple roles like the requester, supervisor, admin, copier, and mailman. This diagram will illustrate the interactions and flow of communication between these entities from the initiation to the conclusion of the request process.

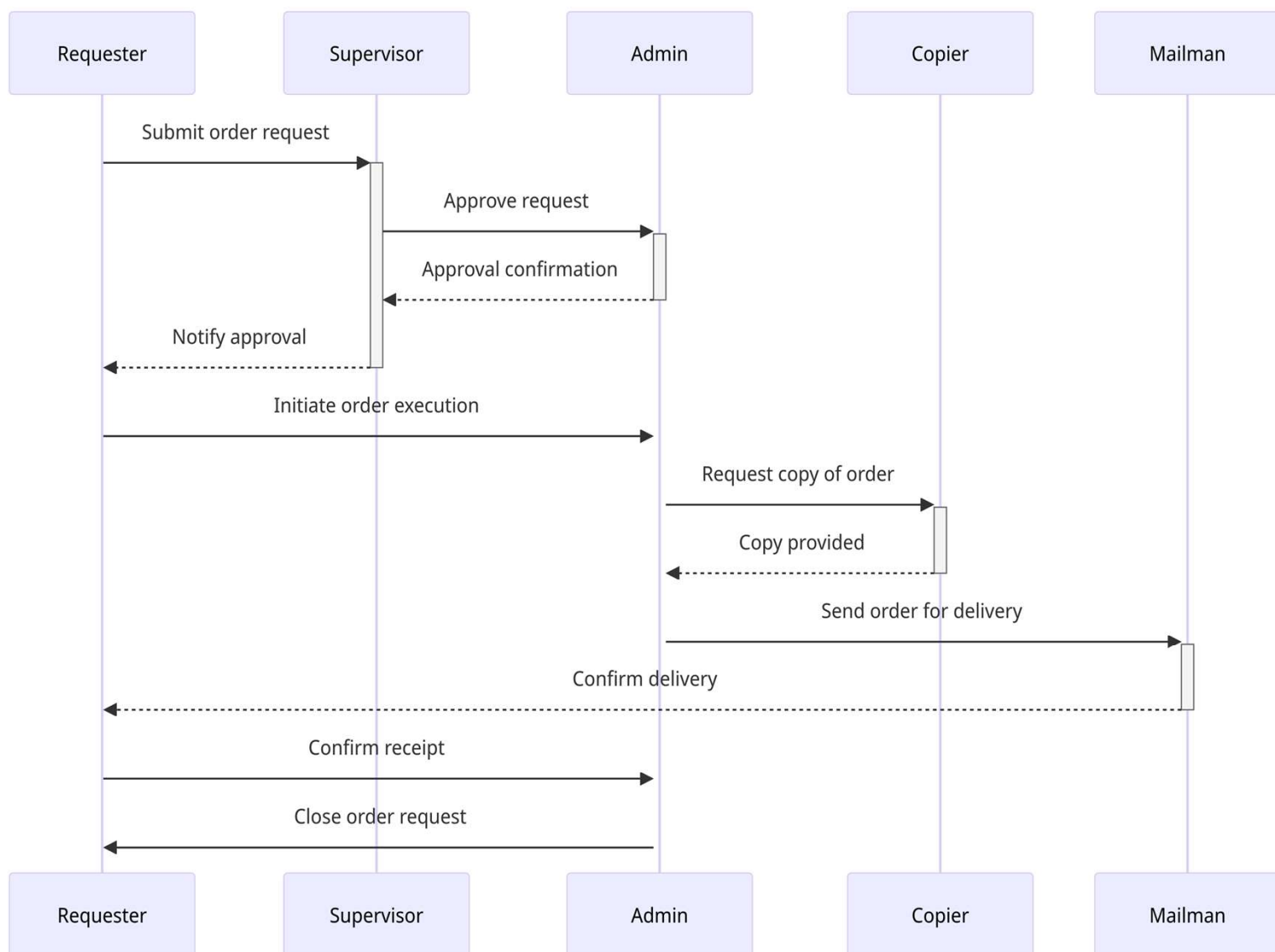
This sequence outlines the following steps:

1. **Requester** submits an order request to the **Supervisor**.
2. **Supervisor** approves the request and notifies the **Admin**.
3. **Admin** confirms approval back to the **Supervisor**.
4. **Supervisor** notifies the **Requester** of the approval.
5. **Requester** initiates order execution with the **Admin**.
6. **Admin** requests a copy of the order from the **Copier**.
7. **Copier** provides a copy back to the **Admin**.
8. **Admin** sends the order for delivery via the **Mailman**.
9. **Mailman** confirms delivery to the **Requester**.
- .0. **Requester** confirms receipt of the order.
- .1. **Admin** closes the order request.



# Modeling an UML Sequence Diagram (2)

## MODEL



GPT



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PROMPT



**You**

I have 2 sorts of clients, Government Clients and Privat Clients:

Government Clients:

- Federal Government
- Flemish Government

Privat Clients:

- KMOs
- Top 100 Companies

For Government Clients I make contracts via a intermediary and for Privat Clients I make contracts directly.

It can be a Time Material Contract or a Fixed Price Contract.

Make a Class diagram of this content.



**Mermaid Chart**

 Talked to mermaidchart.com

Based on the information provided, here's a class diagram for the structure involving clients and contracts:

- **Client** class: A generic class for clients.
  - **GovernmentClient** class: Inherits from Client. Includes subclasses **FederalGovernment** and **FlemishGovernment**.
  - **PrivateClient** class: Inherits from Client. Includes subclasses **KMOs** and **Top 100 Companies**.
- **Contract** class: Represents contracts, with two specific types:
  - **TimeMaterialContract**
  - **FixedPriceContract**
- **Intermediary** class: Represents intermediaries used only by Government Clients to handle contracts.

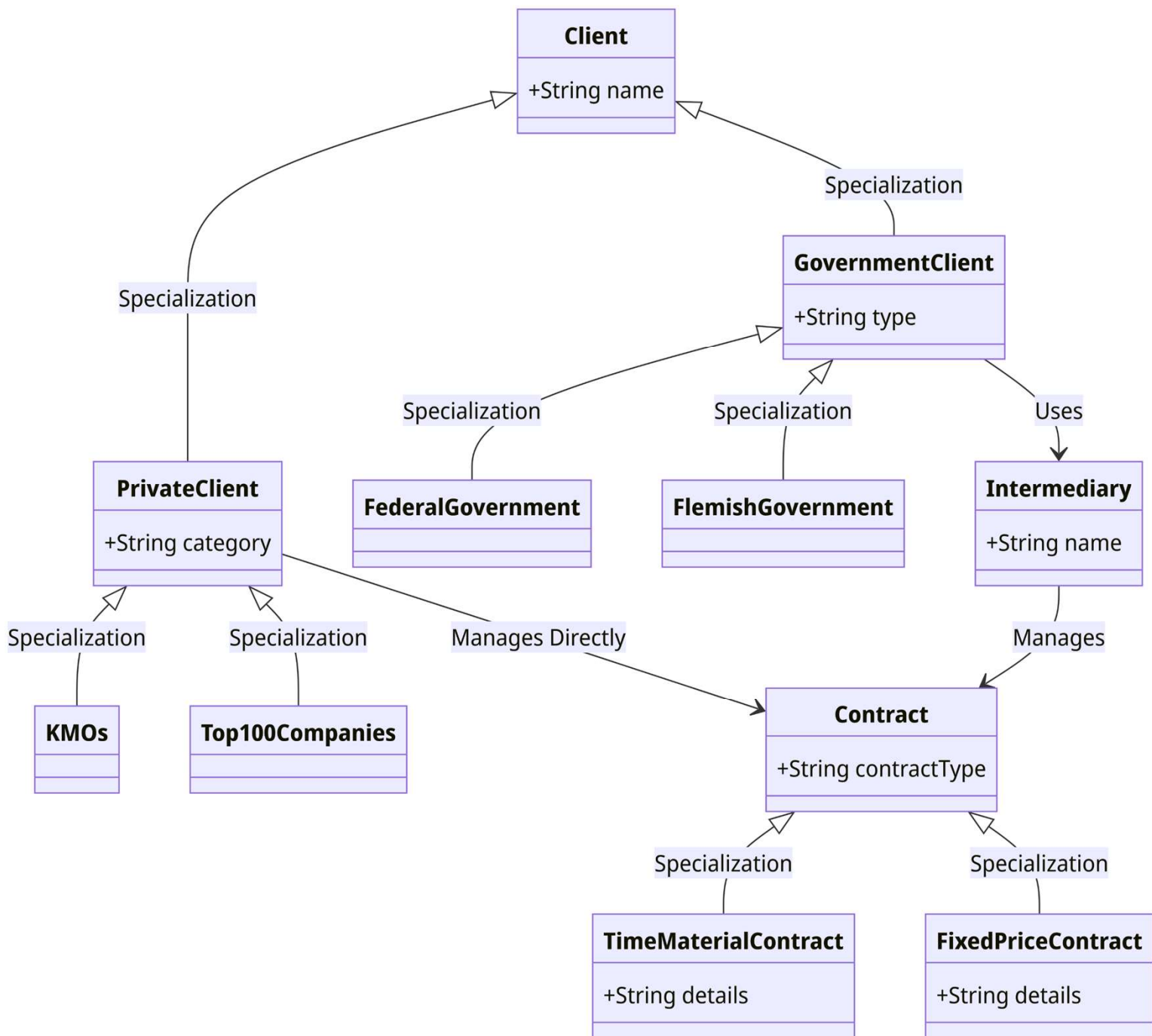
The relationships include:

- Government clients use intermediaries to manage contracts.
- Private clients manage contracts directly.

ANSWER

# Modeling an UML Class Diagram (2)

## MODEL



# Modeling an ERD Diagram (1)



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GPT

PROMPT



**You**

There are two sorts of clients:

Government Clients, which include:

- Federal Government
- Flemish Government

Privat (Private) Clients, which include:

- KMOs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises)
- Top 100 Companies

Contracts with Government Clients are made through an intermediary, while contracts with Privat (Private) Clients are made directly.

The contracts can be either:

- Time Material Contract
- Fixed Price Contract

Make me an Entity Relationship Diagram from this data



**Mermaid Chart**

 Talked to mermaidchart.com

Based on the details you've provided, the Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) will organize the types of clients, the method by which contracts are made, and the types of contracts available. Here's a summary of the entities and their relationships:

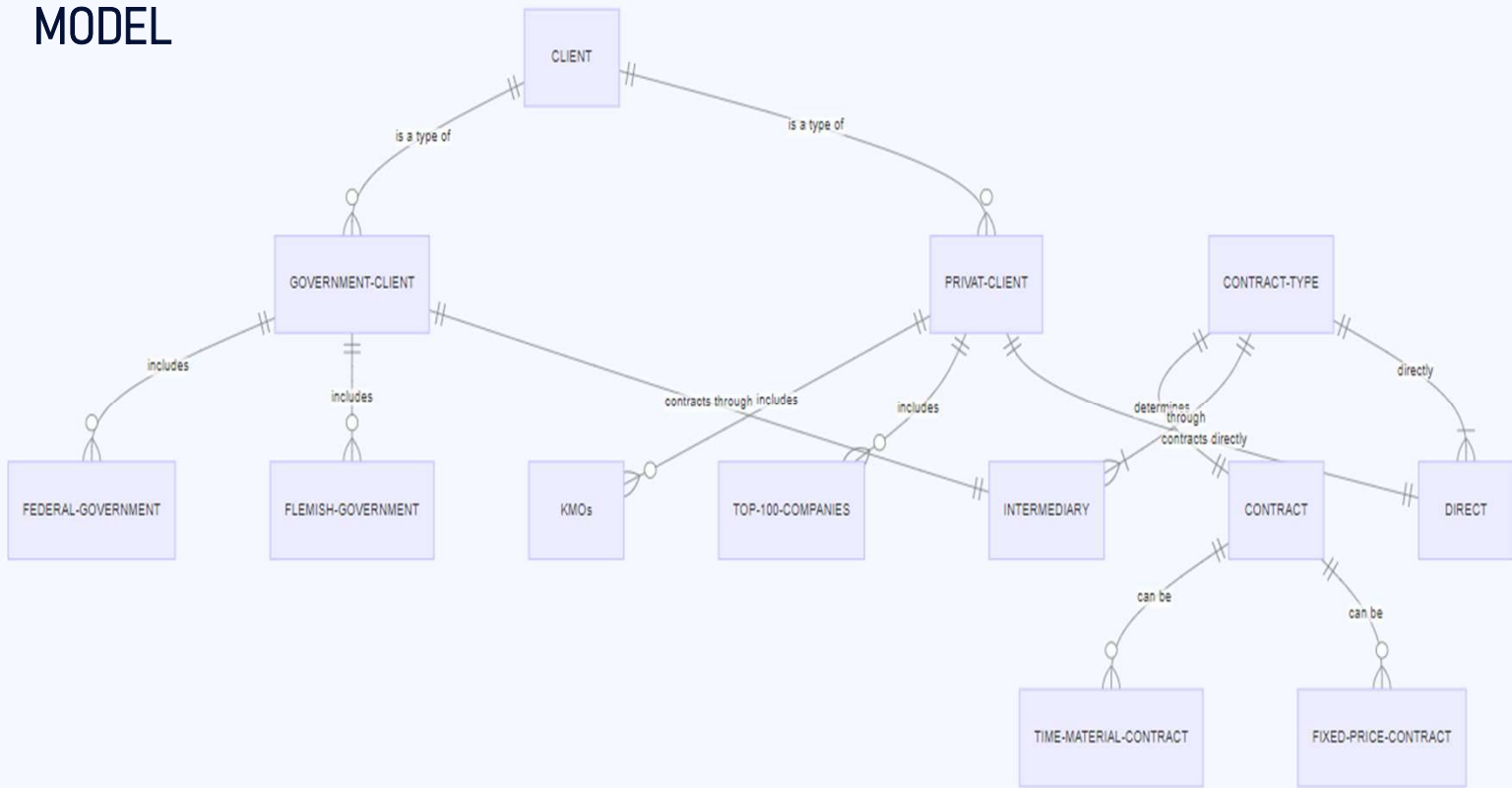
- **Clients** are divided into **Government Clients** and **Privat (Private) Clients**.
  - Government Clients include Federal and Flemish Governments.
  - Privat Clients include KMOs and Top 100 Companies.
- **Contracts** can be either **Time Material Contract** or **Fixed Price Contract**.
- Contracts with Government Clients are made through an **Intermediary**, while contracts with Privat Clients are made **Directly**.

I'll create the ER diagram to visually represent these relationships. Here's the Mermaid code for the ER diagram:

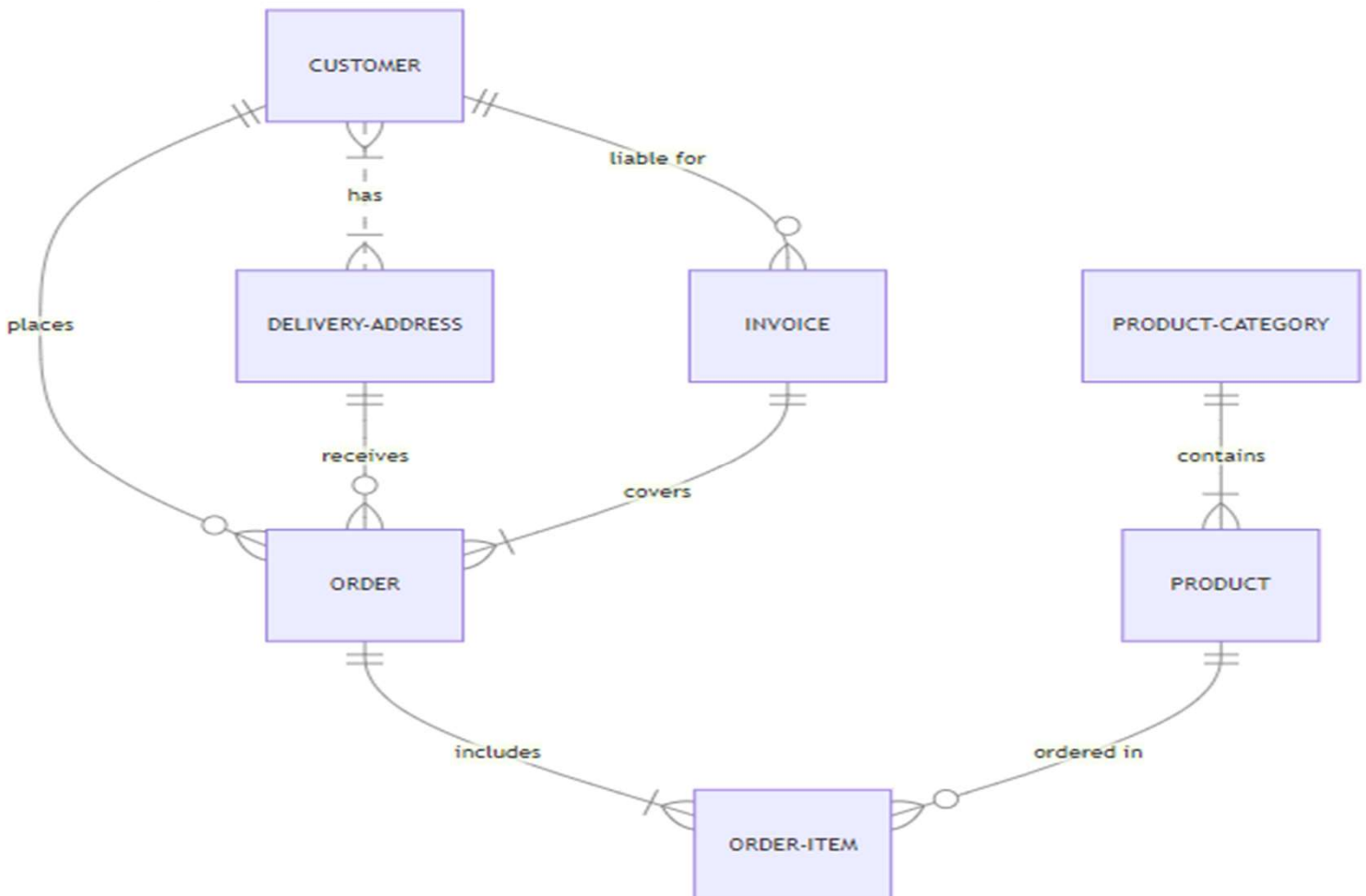
ANSWER

# Modeling an ERD Diagram (2)

## MODEL

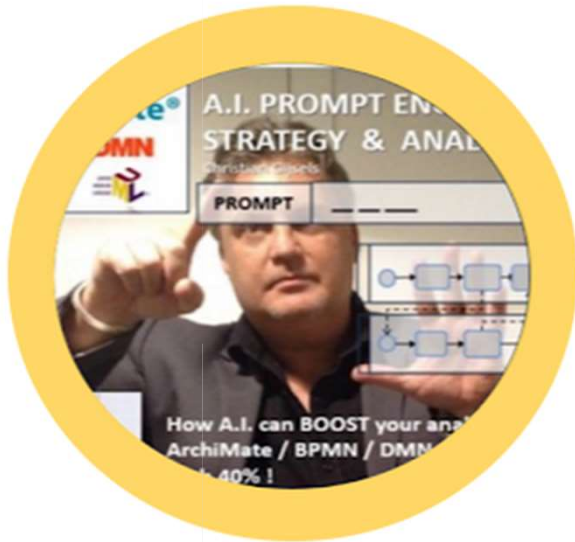


## ANOTHER MODEL / EXAMPLE



## Christian M.A. Gijssels

Christian Gijssels is a strategic and business advisor at GIJSELSDOTCOM | Consultancy & The Institute.



- Christian Gijssels specializations include **business/enterprise architecture modelling** (ArchiMate), **business analysis (BPMN)**, **decision analysis (DMN)**, **case management analysis (CMMN)** , **functional analysis (UML)** and **information architecture (Data Flow Diagrams, Class diagrams)**.

Christian Gijssels previously held the position of **e-Business Director** at **KPMG Technology Advisory Belgium**. At **Cronos Holding**, Christian Gijssels was **founder and responsible for the The Business Analysts (later Prodigy)** consultancy practice. Christian Gijssels led a team of more than 80 strategic, business and functional analysts and project managers.

- Christian Gijssels also fulfilled the role of **Practice Leader** at **IBM Professional Services / ex CIMAD Consulting**.
- Christian Gijssels is an active member of the **BPM Institute** and maintains close contact with **Bruce Silver**, the founder of **BPMN**.
- Christian Gijssels obtained his **Masters in Computer Technology** at **LUC** and has a series of certifications to his name, including **Certified Advanced Consulting Skills** (KPMG Verona), **Certified PDN** (Consulting Problem Solving), **Certified Teacher** at **IBM Belgium** and **Internal Auditor Quality System ISO 9001 :2000** (SGS Belgium). He is also a **Certified Scrum Master/CSM** and **Certified Product Owner** at **Scrum Alliance**, and has completed the **SME Challenge** at the **Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School**.
- Christian Gijssels is also **ArchiMate Certified** (Open Group), **BPMN Certified** at **BPMInstitute.org NY** (Bruce Silver) and **Six Sigma Certified**.

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